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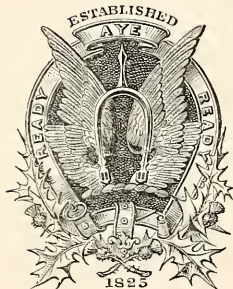




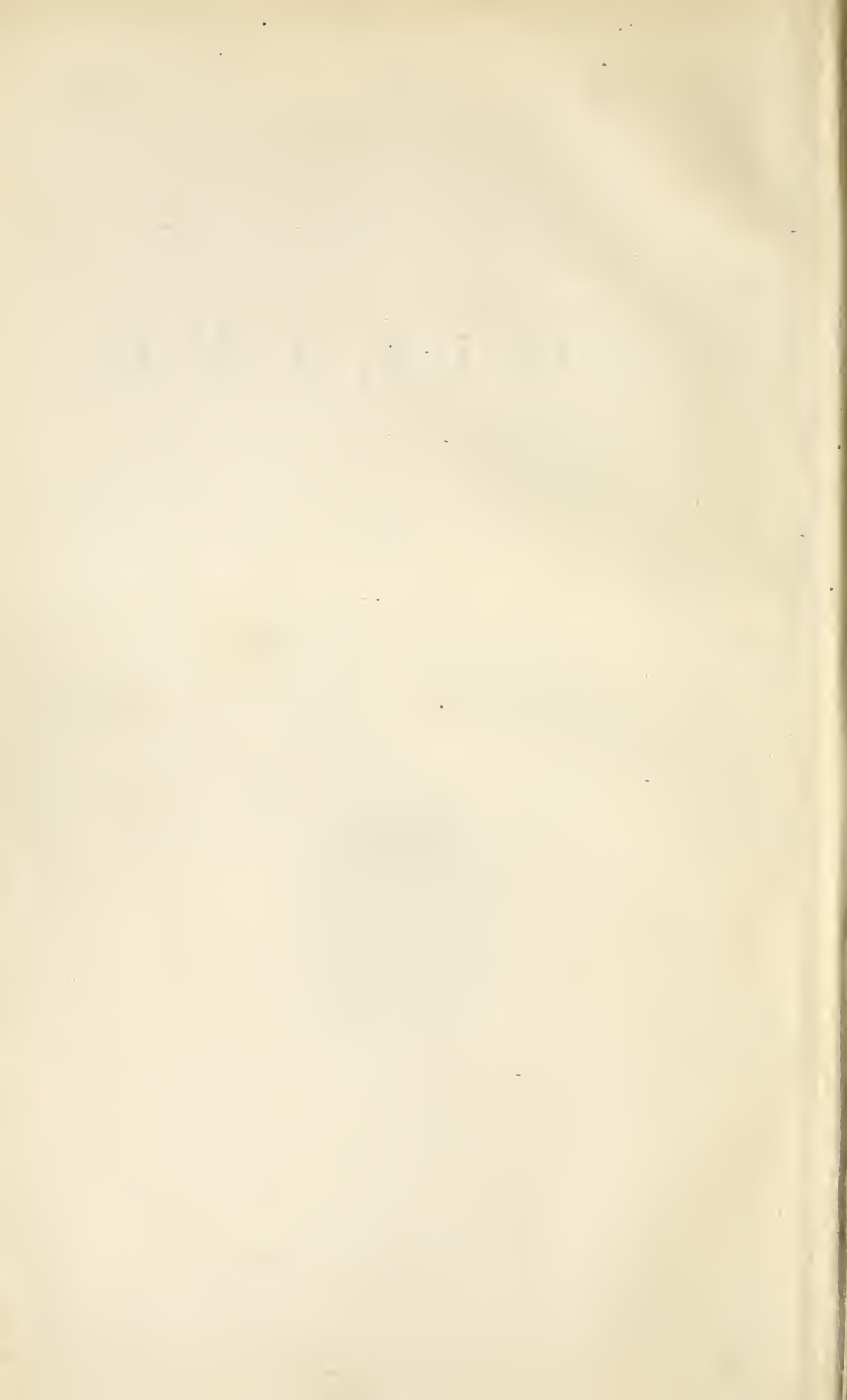
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THE
GAZETTEER OF
SCOTLAND

BY
REV. JOHN WILSON



EDINBURGH
W. & A. K. JOHNSTON
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P R E F A C E.



THE Publishers have been induced to produce the present Work, from the conviction that it would supply a long-felt want: namely, a Gazetteer of Scotland, extensive enough to embrace every Town and Village in the Country, of any importance, as existing at the present day, and yet portable in form and moderate in price.

To add to the value of the Work, the Census of 1881 was extracted from the Official Returns expressly for it, as the lists to be published would not be available for the earlier portion of the Work, already in the hands of the printer.

Besides the usual information, as to Towns and Places contained in Gazetteers, it gives the Statistics of Real Property, Notices of Public Works, Public Buildings, Churches, Schools, etc.; whilst the Natural History and Historical Incidents, connected with particular localities, have not been omitted.

From the great experience of the Author, who has already compiled several extensive Gazetteers and Topographical works, the Publishers trust that this Work will meet the approbation of the numerous class to which it is addressed.

November, 1882.

THE GAZETTEER OF SCOTLAND.

AAN

AAN, affluent of the Feugh, in Strachan parish, Kincardineshire.

ABBETHUNE, seat in St. Vigeans parish, Forfarshire.

ABBEY, parish, containing parts of Paisley and Barrhead, all Johnstone, and several villages in Renfrewshire. Its length is nearly 9 miles, its greatest breadth about $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles, its area 15,924 acres. Real property of landward part in 1880-81, £79,886. Pop., quoad civilia, 34,393; quoad sacra, 13,637. The surface is partly flat, partly a variety of valley, undulation, and low hill-ridge, and partly the Gleniffer portion of the Fereneze Hills. Coal, ironstone, limestone, and aluminous slate abound, and are largely worked. Factories and other industrial establishments are numerous. There are many fine modern residences, several old mansions, and the ruined castles of Crookston and Stanley. The parochial church is part of the Abbey, to be noticed in our account of Paisley; and other churches are in Paisley, Barrhead, Johnstone, and Elderslie. 10 schools, for 2338 scholars, are in the parts outside of Paisley burgh, and 2 of them and enlargements for 1098 are new.

ABBEY, quoad sacra parish in the north-eastern outskirts of Edinburgh. Pop. 2821. The church was built in 1876, at a cost of about £8000, and contains about 855 sittings.

ABBEY, quoad sacra parish, containing Arbroath Abbey and part of Arbroath town, Forfarshire. Pop. 5119. The church contains 1281 sittings.

ABBEY, hamlet on the Tyne, 1 mile east of Haddington. A Cistercian convent was founded here in 1178, but is now extinct; and a Parliament sat here in 1548.

ABBEY, village on the Forth, adjacent to Cambuskenneth Abbey, 1 mile east of Stirling.

ABBEY, burn running past Dundrennan Abbey to Burnfoot harbour, Kirkcudbrightshire.

ABBEY-CRAIG, precipitous hill, 362 feet high, $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles east-north-east of Stirling.

ABB

It forms a striking feature and a commanding view-point in a magnificent landscape. It was held by the army of Sir William Wallace on the eve of the battle of Stirling; and it is surmounted by Wallace's Monument, 220 feet high, erected in 1861-69 at a cost of fully £16,000.

ABBEY-GREEN, town, better known as Lesmahagow, Lanarkshire. See LESMAHAGOW.

ABBEY-HEAD, small headland near mouth of Abbey-burn, Kirkcudbrightshire.

ABBEYHILL, suburb north-eastward from foot of Canongate, Edinburgh. It was once aristocratic, is now chiefly modern and squalid; includes a railway viaduct and a railway station, and contains a public school, built in 1880-81 at a cost of £9704, with accommodation for 824 scholars.

ABBEY ST. BATHANS, parish, with hamlet on Whitadder water, 4 miles west-south-west of Grant's House railway station, Berwickshire. Post town, Grant's House. Acres, 4797. Real property in 1880-81, £2630. Pop. 250. The higher land rises to heights of from 300 to 400 feet above the level of the plains, and the entire surface consists of haughs, slopes, and tabular hills. A priory was founded here by a daughter of William the Lion, and became rich, but has entirely disappeared. The church adjoins the priory's site, and is part of an ancient structure. The public school has about 80 scholars.

ABBOTSFORD, mansion erected by Sir Walter Scott, adjacent to the Tweed, 2 miles west of Melrose, Roxburghshire. It cost upwards of £20,000, exhibits multiplicity of features in many architectural styles, includes parts and objects taken from many famous ancient edifices, has been aptly described as 'a romance in stone and lime,' contains numerous interesting souvenirs of Sir Walter, and is engirt by an estate which he transmuted from moorishness to much beauty.

ABBOTSFORD, quoad sacra parish in south side of Glasgow. It was constituted in 1877. Pop. 8891.

ABBOTSFORD FERRY, station on Selkirk Railway, opposite Abbotsford, $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles south of Galashiels.

ABBOTSHALL, parish, containing Linktown suburb of Kirkcaldy, Fife. Acres, 4135. Real property in 1880-81, £10,341. Pop., quoad civilia, 6435; quoad sacra, 5316. The land for about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile from the shore is flat, and extends thence about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles in pleasant swells and diversities. Raith House, lake, and grounds are delightful features; and Balwearie Tower is an interesting antiquity. The parochial church, a Free church, and a United Presbyterian church are in Linktown; and the public schools are under Kirkcaldy board.

ABBOTSHAUGH, extinct ancient abbey in Falkirk parish, Stirlingshire.

ABBOT'S ISLE, verdant islet in Stonefield Bay, Loch Etive, Argyshire.

ABBOTSRULE, old parish divided between Southdear and Hobkirk, Roxburghshire.

ABB'S-HEAD (ST.), bold promontory 4 miles north-west of Eyemouth, Berwickshire. It consists of trap rock with mural front, but adjoins contorted cavernous stratified rocks. It had anciently a nunnery, said to have been founded by a Northumbrian princess; and it has now a lighthouse, erected in 1861, with flashing light visible at the distance of 20 nautical miles.

ABDEN, seat, near Kinghorn, Fife.

ABDIE, parish, containing Mount Pleasant suburb of Newburgh, Fife. Acres, 6371. Real property in 1880-81, £10,439. Pop., quoad civilia, 983; quoad sacra, 862. The land includes a rich alluvial tract on the Tay, but is mostly a fine diversity of hill and dale. Chief features are Clatchard Crag, Norman's Law, Inchrye House, Lindores House, loch, and village, and vestiges of a castle said to have belonged to Macduff. The church contains about 500 sittings, and the public school has places for 159 scholars.

ABERARDER, glen, with vista view to Benaven, off left side of the Dee, between Balmoral and Castleton, Aberdeenshire.

ABERARDER, place in Daviot parish, Invernessshire. It has a post office under Inverness.

ABERARGIE, village, $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles west of Abernethy, Perthshire. It has a post office under Bridge of Earn.

ABERCAIRNEY, railway station, and seat, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles east-north-east of Crieff, Perthshire.

ABERCHALDER, seat, at foot of Loch Oich, Great Glen, Invernessshire. Prince Charles Edward concentrated his forces here at the commencement of the rebellion in 1745.

ABERCHIRDER, town, 9 miles south-by-west of Banff. It has a post office, with money order and telegraph departments, under Banff; a banking office; Established,

Free, United Presbyterian, Baptist, Episcopalian, and Roman Catholic churches, and 2 public schools. Its Free church originated in the Marnoch contest, one of the sharpest which led to the Disruption, and is large and handsome. Pop. of the town, 1358.

ABERCORN, parish, extending from Firth of Forth to vicinity of Winchburgh railway station, Linlithgowshire. Post town, South Queensferry. Acres, 4500. Real property in 1880-81, £10,173. Pop. 856. The surface is finely diversified, and both contains and commands delightful views, yet rises nowhere higher than 350 feet above sea-level. Chief features are Hopetoun House and Binns House, seats of the Earl of Hopetoun and Sir Robert Dalryell, Bart. Interesting spots are sites of a Culdee establishment and a famous ancient castle; and a notable estate is one which passed from the Hamiltons, but continues to give their descendant the titles of Earl, Marquis, and Duke of Abercorn. The churches are Established and Free; and there are 2 public schools with about 111 scholars.

ABERCROMBIE, parish, containing St. Monance town, on south-east coast of Fife. Acres, 1203. Real property in 1880-81, £6073. Pop. 2054. The beach is low and rocky, the land thence rises very abruptly, and the interior has undulations, but is mainly flat. The churches are Established and Free. The public school is partly new, and has about 211 scholars, and it and 3 others have jointly accommodation for 398.

ABERDALGIE, parish, from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles west of Bridge of Earn, Perthshire. It has a post office under Perth. Acres, 4165. Real property in 1880-81, £4657. Pop. 297. The surface rises from the Earn to the northern boundary, presents a luxuriant appearance, and commands picturesque views. The chief feature is Dupplin Castle, the seat of the Earl of Kinnoull. The public school has about 38 scholars.

ABERDEEN, city on the south-east verge of Aberdeenshire, at mouth of river Dee, 90 miles north-east-by-north of Perth. It ranks as a royal and parliamentary burgh, a place of sheriff and justiciary courts, a university town, a seat of manufacture, and a head port. It appears first on record in 1179; it was enthralled by the English from 1296 till 1308, but expelled them under the war-cry, 'Bon-accord'; it was destroyed by them in 1336, but was soon rebuilt, and then called New Aberdeen. It figured much in subsequent national events, both political and military, and it gives the title of earl to a branch of the family of Gordon. Its site includes rising ground and dell, giving diversity to the street alignments; and its building material is granite, occasioning it to be called the Granite City. Its thoroughfares, till near the end of last century,

were narrow, dense, and ill-built; but they have from time to time, down to 1881, been so improved and extended as to make it one of the finest cities in Great Britain. Castle Street, in its centre, is a large, grandly-edified rectangle. Union Street, extending thence about $\frac{3}{4}$ mile to the west-south-west, is both remarkably well-edified in itself, and commands striking views of other parts of the city. King Street, extending northward from Castle Street, is little inferior to Union Street; and a number of other thoroughfares are straight, spacious, and pleasing.

The Municipal and County Buildings, in Castle Street, were erected in 1865-69, at a cost of about £60,000. The post office, at foot of Market Street, was erected in 1872-76, at a cost of about £16,000. The North of Scotland Bank, at south-west corner of Queen Street, was erected in 1839, at a cost of £14,000. The Music Hall buildings, in Union Street, were completed about 1855, at a cost of £16,500. The theatre, in Guild Street, was erected in 1872, at a cost of nearly £8000. The Market Cross, in Castle Street, a singularly complex ornamental structure, was erected in 1686, and reconstructed in 1842. A bridge, spanning a ravine in the line of Union Street, was erected at a cost of £13,342. Victoria Bridge, across the Dee, in line of Market Street, was completed in 1881, at a cost of fully £20,000. The Prince Consort's Monument, at south end of Union Terrace, was inaugurated in 1863. The Duke of Gordon's Monument, in Castle Street, is a colossal granite statue. Sir William Wallace's Monument, in front of Union Terrace, was projected in February 1880. St. Nicholas Established church, off Union Street, was originally a cathedral-like, cruciform edifice, suffered partial destruction by fire in 1874, and was restored at a cost of about £15,000, before the end of 1878. The North Established church, in Queen Street, was erected in 1826, at a cost of £10,500. The East and West Free churches, in Belmont Street, form one imposing cruciform edifice. Other Presbyterian churches, Established, Free, and United Presbyterian, are modern and good. The Congregational chapel, in Shiprow, was erected in 1867, at a cost of more than £5500. St. Andrew's Episcopalian church, in King Street, was erected in 1817, at a cost of £8000, and acquired a new chancel in 1880. St. Mary's Episcopalian church, in Carden Place, was erected about 1864. The Roman Catholic church, in Huntly Street, was erected in 1860, and contains 1200 sittings. Marischal College, in Broad Street, was erected in 1837-41; occupies the site of previous buildings dating from old times; and in 1860 was constituted one university with King's College in Old Aberdeen. The Old Academy, long famous for producing distinguished scholars, was voted in May

1880 to be converted into a museum of science and art. A public school in Commerce Street, one of 5 new schools provided by the burgh school board, was built in 1876, at a cost of about £4500. The Infirmary, at Woolmanhill, was erected in 1840, at a cost of about £17,000. The Lunatic Asylum, in the north-western outskirts, was completed in 1819, at a cost of about £20,000. A public park at Allenvale was begun to be formed in August 1881, and comprises about 47 acres.

The city has a head post office with all departments; 6 sub-offices, with each a money order department; railway communication northward, north-westward, westward, and southward; 2 head banking offices, 6 branch banking offices, and numerous hotels; contains 12 Established churches, 19 Free churches, 6 United Presbyterian, 5 Congregational, 2 Evangelical Union, 3 Baptist, 5 Episcopalian, and 6 of other denominations; had formerly 90 schools for 12,708 scholars, and now has 86 schools for 14,677; publishes 3 daily newspapers and 5 weekly; carries on large manufactures of linens, woollens, and cottons, and much business in iron works, breweries, distilleries, granite polishing works, shipbuilding yards, and other establishments; and conducts extensive export of its own produce, and of grain and fish. Its harbour lies within the Dee's mouth, comprehends an elaborate series of artificial works, cost long ago about £500,000, and was designed in 1876, and recommended again near the end of 1880, to undergo further extension. The vessels belonging to the port at end of 1879 were 178 sailing vessels, of 98,763 tons, and 45 steam vessels, of 20,421 tons; and the arrivals in that year were 2030 British vessels, of 486,581 tons, and 143 foreign vessels, of 34,566 tons; the departures, 1985 British vessels, of 479,218 tons, and 137 foreign vessels, of 33,175 tons. The parliamentary burgh sends 1 member to Parliament, and the university unites with Glasgow University in sending another. Real property of the burgh in 1880-81, £429,267. Pop. in 1881, 105,003.

ABERDEEN (OLD), suburb, adjacent to the river Don, about a mile north of Aberdeen. It became the seat of a bishopric in 1154, acquired a university in 1494, and was long a rival to Aberdeen, but is now small, quiet, and semi-rural, and has a post office, with money order department, under Aberdeen. The nave of its cathedral still stands, measures 126 by 68 feet, has a very fine western window, and is used as Old Machar parish church. King's College was built in the 16th century, underwent much renovation and improvement subsequent to 1859, and has a tower surmounted by a stone crown, similar to that of St. Giles' Church in Edinburgh. The arts and divinity classes

are held in this college; the law and medicine classes are held in Marischal College, Aberdeen; and the number of matriculated students in the winter session of 1879-80 was 701, in the summer session of 1881, 233. An ancient one-arched bridge and a modern five-arched bridge span the Don in the near vicinity; and the former is the 'Brig o' Balgownie, figuring in an anecdote and lines of Lord Byron.

ABERDEENSHIRE, maritime county, extending from the river Dee to the Moray Firth, and from the Dee's mouth to the summits of the Cairngorm Mountains. Its length is about 86 miles; its greatest breadth about 47 miles; its extent of coast about 70 miles; its circumference about 280 miles; its area 1970 square miles. Its ancient divisions were Buchan, Strathbogie, Formartine, Garioch, and Mar; and its modern districts are Deer, Turriff, Huntly, Garioch, Alford, Ellon, New Machar, Aberdeen, Deeside, and Braemar. The coast has few indentations, is partly rocky and precipitous, and includes the most easterly ground in Scotland. About two-thirds of the interior are either sands, mosses, moors, hills, or mountains. The northern, eastern, and south-eastern parts are the least elevated, and comprise a large aggregate of low flat land; while the south-western parts are prevaillingly lofty and rugged, and include summits and offsets of the Cairngorm Mountains. The chief rocks are granite, gneiss, and mica slate. The principal rivers are the Dee, the Don, the Deveron, and the Ythan. The soils are very various and averagely poor, but have been so skilfully worked as to be remarkably productive. The towns with each above 4000 inhabitants are Aberdeen, Peterhead, and Fraserburgh; with each above 2000, Huntly, Inverury, Turriff, and New Pitligo; with each above 1000, Old Meldrum, Rosehearty, and Strichen; and the villages with each above 500, Auchmull, Ballater, Boddam, Cuminstone, Ellon, Inverallochy, Kintore, New Aberdour, Newburgh, and St. Comb. The county sends 2 members to Parliament, and is cut for that purpose into two divisions, eastern and western. Real property in 1880-81, £919,203. Pop. in 1871, 244,603; in 1881, 267,963.

ABERDONA, seat, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-east of Clackmannan.

ABERDOUR, village and parish on north coast of Firth of Forth, Fife. The village stands on a fine sheltered bay, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles west-by-south of Burntisland; consists of three parts, Wester Aberdour, Easter Aberdour, and Newton; was anciently a royal landing-place for Dunfermline; contains the site of an ancient nunnery and finely situated ruins of an ancient castle; is now a favourite summer resort for rustication and sea-bathing; maintains direct steamboat communication with

Leith; and has a post office, with money order and telegraph departments, under Burntisland, an Established church, a Free church, and a public school with about 166 scholars. Pop. 610.—The parish contains also Donibristle colliery and Wemyss Square villages, and includes Inchcolm Island. Acres, 5974. Real property in 1880-81, £12,500. Pop. 1736. The coast is intricate, diversified, and picturesque, and commands charming views. The land thence, to a hill-ridge through the centre, is mostly fertile and beautiful, and the tract on the north is mostly bleak hill. Aberdour Castle is a seat of Baron Aberdour, the Earl of Morton, and there are 4 other mansions. A public school is at Donibristle.

ABERDOUR, parish, containing New Aberdour village, on north coast of Aberdeenshire. New Aberdour stands 8 miles west-south-west of Fraserburgh, was founded in 1798, and has a post office under Fraserburgh, an Established church, a Free church, and 2 public schools with about 238 scholars. Pop. 642.—The parish contains also the fishing village of Pennan, and is about 7 miles long and 5 miles broad. Acres, 15,508. Real property in 1880-81, £8672. Pop., quoad civilia, 2124; quoad sacra, 1903. The western division rises mostly from 200 to 300 feet above sea-level; the eastern division is comparatively low and flat; the whole comprises a great proportion of moss, moor, and barren land. The coast is rocky, bold, and cavernous; includes a striking natural feature similar to the Bulls of Buchan; and is surmounted at one point by the ruined historical castle of Dundargue. The rocks possess much interest both for science and for utility. There are 4 schools for 440 scholars, and one of them and an enlargement for 121 are new.

ABERFELDY, town at terminus of branch of Highland Railway, $32\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-west of Perth. It stands on Moness burn, adjacent to the Tay, amid a picturesque tract of country; is famous for falls on Moness burn in a wooded dell, sung by Burns as the 'Birks o' Aberfeldy;' has good street arrangements, with recent extension in questionable tastes; has much attraction for tourists and summer residents, and contains a head post office with all departments, 3 banking offices, 2 hotels, a public hall projected in 1880, an Established church, also projected in 1880, a large Free church, a large Congregational church, a small Baptist chapel, and a public school with about 240 scholars. Pop. 1260.

ABERFOYLE, parish in south-west extremity of Perthshire, with post office under Stirling, and a hotel $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-west of Bucklyvie railway station. Length, $10\frac{1}{2}$ miles; breadth, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles; area, 26,810 acres. Real property in 1880-81, £4579. Pop., quoad civilia, 465; quoad sacra, 409. A bill was promoted in 1880

for a railway, on a capital of £55,000, from the vicinity of the hotel to a junction with the Forth and Clyde Railway between Bucklyvie and Balfroon. A glen, on the south-east border, contains the hotel and the church; extends about 2 miles westward, with a width of about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile, and is traversed by the chief head-stream of the river Forth. A pass at the glen's head figured much in the raids of the Highland caterans, and was the scene of a victory by Graham of Duchray over a body of Cromwell's troops. The general surface is upland, and includes Benvenue, Benchochan, and some lesser mountains. Loch Katrine, the Trossachs, and Loch Achray are on the northern border; Loch Drunkie is in the north-east corner; and Lochs Chon and Ard are in the south-west. The aggregate scenery is much diversified and richly picturesque, and many spots figure graphically in Sir Walter Scott's *Rob Roy*, *Waverley*, and *Lady of the Lake*; but the 'clachan' of his romance, on a site about a mile west of the hotel, is now extinct. The public school has about 65 scholars.

ABERGELDIE, seat on the Dee, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles east of Balmoral, Aberdeenshire. The Birks of Abergeldie are the subject of an old melody, transferred by Burns to his 'Birks o' Aberfeldy.' The mansion is a modernized, ancient, castellated edifice, and, together with the grounds, was purchased by the late Prince Consort, and is now included in Balmoral demesne.

ABERLACHAN, burn, entering left side of Loch Ness, 4 miles north-east of Fort-Augustus, Inverness-shire. It traverses romantic scenery, makes fine falls, and passes a large spar cave.

ABERLADY, village and parish on north-west coast of Haddingtonshire. The village stands 3 miles west-by-north of Drem railway station, is a sea-bathing resort, and has a post office, with money order department, under Longniddry, an Established church, a United Presbyterian church, and a public school with about 185 scholars. Pop. 438.—The parish is $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles long, and $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles broad. Acres, 4319. Real property in 1880-81, £11,270. Pop. 1000. The surface rises very slowly from the shore, and looks to be almost flat, yet presents a rich appearance. Gosford House, the seat of the Earl of Wemyss, and Ballencreeff, the seat of Lord Elibank, are chief features. Aberlady Bay, taking name from the parish, is an encurvature from Gullane Point, past Prestonpans, Musselburgh, and Portobello, to Leith.

ABERLEMNO, parish around Auldbar railway station, near centre of Forfarshire. It has a post office under Forfar. Its length is 6 miles, its greatest breadth $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles, its area 8914 acres. Real property in 1880-81, £10,874. Pop. 993. The surface is partly level, partly hilly, and rises from about 200 to about 600 feet above sea-level. The seats are Auldbar

Castle, Balgavies, and Carsgownie; and the chief antiquities are Flemmington Castle and Melgund Castle, the latter a ruin giving the title of viscount to the Earl of Minto. The churches are Established and Free; and the public school has about 104 scholars.

ABERLOUR, village and parish on south-west border of Banffshire. The village stands on the Spey, 17 miles south-west of Keith, was founded in 1812, presents a well-built appearance, and has a post office, with money order and telegraph departments, under Craigellachie, a railway station, 2 banking offices, an Established Norman church of 1861, a Free church, an Episcopalian early English church of 1877, an orphanage connected with that church, and a public school with about 190 scholars. Pop. 721.—The parish is 9 miles long and 5 miles broad. Acres, 14,781. Real property in 1880-81, £6464. Pop., quoad civilia, 1912; quoad sacra, 1794. The Spey traces all the boundary with Elginshire, and is here deep and rapid. Aberlour burn, entering that river at the village, makes a cascade of 30 feet. Craigellachie on the Spey will be separately noticed. The south-western district is mountainous, and includes most of Benrinnes; the other districts also are prevalently hilly, yet about two-thirds of the entire area are cultivated. Aberlour House is an elegant modern mansion. There are 3 schools for 343 scholars, and include recent enlargements for 61.

ABERLUTHNOTT, ancient parish, now called Marykirk, Kincardineshire.

ABERMILK, ancient parish, now called St. Mungo, Dumfriesshire.

ABERNETHY, village in Perthshire, and parish, partly also in Fife. The village stands $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-east of Perth, was anciently a seat of the Culdees, and a capital of Pictavia; contains an ancient round tower similar to the famous round towers of Ireland; presents now a plain, modern appearance, and has a post office, with money order department, under Newburgh, a railway station, an Established church, a United Presbyterian church, and a recently enlarged public school for 362 scholars. Pop. 906.—The parish contains also Aberargie village, includes Mugdrum Island, and is nearly 5 miles long and about 4 miles broad. Acres in Perthshire, 7577; in Fife, 1967. Real property in 1880-81, £12,788 and £2343. Pop. 1586 and 128. About one-third of the surface is low, rich land around and near the confluence of the Earn and the Tay; and the rest is part of the Ochil Hills, cloven by Glenfarg. The seats are Carpow, Ayton, and Carey; and some antiquities are Balvaird Castle, remains of a Roman camp, and vestiges of a vitrified fort.

ABERNETHY, parish around Nethy Bridge, Broomhill, and Boat-of-Gathen stations on Strathspey and Highland Railways, east border of Inverness-shire.

Area, about 146 square miles. Real property in 1880-81, £3329. Pop. 1530. The surface extends along the Spey from Rothiemurchus to Cromdale, and ascends thence south-eastward to summits of the Cairngorms. Small part is low, flat land contiguous to the Spey; and much of the mountains is covered with natural pine woods. The parish has a post office under Grantown, 2 parochial churches with 1000 and 600 sittings, a Free church, and 3 public schools for 310 scholars.

ABERNYTE, parish in Sidlaw district, Perthshire, mainly about 2 miles north-north-west of Inchtute railway station. Post town, Inchtute. Acres, 2532. Real property in 1880-81, £3011. Pop. 275. The surface is mostly hilly, and rises from about 300 to about 1155 feet above sea-level. A Free church serves for Abernyte and Rait. The public school has about 75 scholars.

ABERTARF, parish, united to Boleskine, Inverness-shire.

ABERUCHILL, seat, 2 miles west-south-west of Comrie, Perthshire.

ABERUTHVEN, village, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-east of Auchterarder, Perthshire. It has a post office under Auchterarder, a ruined ancient church used as a burying-place of the Duke of Montrose, a Free church, and a public school. Pop. 331.

ABINGTON, village on the Clyde, $43\frac{1}{4}$ miles south-west-by-south of Edinburgh. It is a meet for huntsmen, and a centre for anglers, and it has a post office designated of Lanarkshire, a railway station, an inn, and a Free church.

ABOVE-THE-HILL, place, with public school, in Harray parish, Orkney.

ABOYNE, village and parish in Deeside district, Aberdeenshire. The village stands on the Dee, $32\frac{1}{2}$ miles west-south-west of Aberdeen; it has a post office, with money order and telegraph departments, under Aberdeen, a railway station, a banking office, an inn, a suspension bridge, an Established church of 1842, a Free church, and a public school with about 164 scholars, and it gives the titles of baron, viscount, and earl to the Marquis of Huntly. Pop. about 200.—The present parish comprises the old parishes of Aboyne and Glentanner, and extends from Coull to Kincardineshire. Acres, 25,265. Real property in 1880-81, £8005. Pop. 1427. About one-tenth of the land is arable, a considerable aggregate is under wood, and the rest is pastoral or heathy hill and mountain. Aboyne Castle, the seat of the Marquis of Huntly, stands near the village, and is an imposing edifice of dates from 11th century till recent years. There are 3 public schools for 318 scholars, and one of them, for 160, is new.

ACHADASHENAIG, seat, overlooking Aros Bay, Mull Island, Argyleshire.

ACHADHAMILLAN, place on south-east side of Loch Killisport, Argyleshire.

ACHAHOISH, hamlet at head of Loch Killisport, Argyleshire. It has a post office under Lochgilphead.

ACHALERAN, place in Ardchattan parish, Argyleshire. It has a public school with about 53 scholars.

ACHALICK, bay on east side of Loch Fyne, nearly opposite Tarbert, Argyleshire.

ACHALL, lake in Lochbroom parish, Ross-shire.

ACHALLADER, ruined baronial fortalice on Loch Tolla, Glenorchy, Argyleshire.

ACHALLY, lake, and hill 1694 feet high, in Clunie parish, Perthshire.

ACHANACY, hill in Keith parish, Banffshire.

ACHANAULT. See **AUCHANAULT**.

ACHANDARINE, village in Inverary parish, Argyleshire.

ACHANEILAN, deep quagmire, 5 miles long, adjacent to Loch Shiel, on north border of Argyleshire.

ACHANY, seat, 4 miles south-west of Lairg, Sutherland.

ACHARACLE, quoad sacra parish around Loch Shiel, Argyleshire and Inverness-shire. Pop. 1236. It has a post office under Fort-William, an Established church, a Free church preaching-station, and 3 new public schools.

ACHARDALE, quondam hamlet in Hal-kirk parish, Caithness.

ACHARN, village, and burn with picturesque cascades, 2 miles west-south-west of Kenmore, Perthshire.

ACHASTLE, ruined old castle in Latheron parish, Caithness.

ACHAVANICH, place, 8 miles north of Dunbeath, in Caithness.

ACHBRECK, village in Glenlivet, 10 miles south of Dufftown, Banffshire. It has a post office under Ballindalloch.

ACHILTIE, lake in Contin parish, Ross-shire.

ACHINCASS. See **AUCHINCASS**.

ACHINDUIN, ruined episcopal castle on west coast of Lismore Island, Argyleshire.

ACHINDUNE, ruined strong baronial fortalice on Fiddich rivulet, near Dufftown, Banffshire.

ACHLYNE, noble shooting-lodge in Glendochar, Perthshire.

ACHNACARRY, hamlet and seat at convergence of Glenarchaig and Great Glen, Inverness-shire. The hamlet has a post office under Fort-William.

ACHNACLOICH, lake in Rosskeen parish, Ross-shire.

ACHNACRAIG, hamlet at mouth of Loch Ferry, Mull Island, Argyleshire. It is the ferry station to Oban, and it has a post office, with money order and telegraph departments, under Oban, and a harbour.

ACHNACROISH, place, 3 miles north of Achnacraig, Mull Island, Argyleshire. It has a post office under Oban.

ACHNAGOL, village in Inverary parish, Argyleshire.

ACHNAHANNET, place, with public school, in Kincardine parish, Ross-shire.

ACHNAHOW, glen in Kildonan parish, Sutherland.

ACHNESS, castle near foot of Glen-cassley, Sutherland.

ACHRANNIE, wild cataract within frightful chasm on river Isla, on west border of Forfarshire.

ACHRAY, picturesque lake a short distance east of the Trossachs, Perthshire.

ACHRISGILL, impetuous stream running to Loch Inchard, on west coast of Sutherland.

ACHTERCAIRN, hamlet in Gairloch parish, Ross-shire. It has a public school with about 123 scholars.

ACKERGILL, place on Sinclair Bay, 3 miles north of Wick, Caithness. It has a public school, and it was designed in December 1879 to have a steamship pier to accommodate steamers in lieu of their going up to Wick. Ackergill Tower is partly an ancient, massive, well-preserved fortalice, and partly a modern castellated mansion.

ADAM'S ROW, village in Newton parish, Edinburghshire.

ADAMTON, seat near Monkton, Ayrshire.

ADD, river, running 12 miles south-westward to head of Loch Crinan, Argyleshire.

ADDIEWELL, town, about a mile west of West Calder, Edinburghshire. It was founded subsequent to 1864; it consists almost wholly of extensive paraffin works and of houses for the workmen; and it stands adjacent to West Calder railway station, and has a post office under Mid-Calder. Pop. 1819.

ADIE, hill in Rathven parish, Banffshire.

ADIGO, lake in Uig parish, Lewis, Outer Hebrides.

ADVIE, old parish, now part of Cromdale, Elginshire. It has a railway station $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-east of Grantown, a post office under Ballindalloch, and a chapel-of-ease.

AE, river, running 16 miles south-eastward to the Kinnel, at 2 miles north-north-west of Lochmaben, Dumfriesshire.

AFFLECK, old baronial fortalice, almost entire, in Monikie parish, Forfarshire.

AFFLECK, Ayrshire. See **AUCHINLECK**.

AFFORSK, romantic ravine in Gamrie parish, Banffshire.

AFFRICK, lake and river in Strath-aflick, north-west border of Invernessshire. The lake lies in the upper part of the strath, measures about 5 miles in length, and is overhung by Alpine mountains. The river traverses both that lake and Loch Benevean, makes several fine cascades, and takes afterwards the name of Glass.

AFTON, rivulet, running $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles northward to the Nith, at New Cumnock, Ayrshire. It is sung by Burns.

AFTON-BRIDGEND, village on Afton rivulet, near New Cumnock, Ayrshire. It has a Free church. Pop. 350.

AHEURICH, glen in Sunart district, Argyleshire.

AICHILTIBUIE, hamlet in Lochbroom parish, Ross-shire. It has a public school with about 120 scholars.

AIGAS. See **ELLAN-AIGAS**.

AIKENHAULD, site of old parochial church in Oathlaw parish, Forfarshire.

AIKENHEAD, seat in Cathcart parish, Renfrewshire.

AIKERNESS, estate in Evie parish, Orkney.

AIKET, ancient castle in Dunlop parish, Ayrshire.

AIKEY-BRAE, historical spot near Old Deer, Aberdeenshire.

AILSA-CRAIG, insular conical rock in Firth of Clyde, 10 miles west-by-north of Girvan, Ayrshire. It consists of syenitic trap, rises steeply to height of 1114 feet above mean level tide, and is inhabited by countless multitudes of sea-fowl. Pop. 7.

AILSK, wild upland lake, a source of Oikell river in Sutherland.

AIRD, peninsula, 5 miles long, in Stornoway parish, Lewis, Outer Hebrides.

AIRD, headland, forming north-east extremity of Skye Island, Invernessshire.

AIRD, large, rich, picturesque tract on the Beaully, in north-west extremity of Invernessshire.

AIRD, rocky promontory, with remains of Scandinavian fort, in Saddell parish, Kintyre, Argyleshire.

AIRD, hamlet in Inch parish, Wigtonshire.

AIRD or **ARD**, any hummocky height, small or large, low or high, either on coast or inland. The word is used chiefly as a prefix, and mostly in the form of 'Ard.'

AIRDIT, seat in Leuchars parish, Fife.

AIRDRIE, parliamentary burgh, 12 miles east-by-north of Glasgow. It was no more than a small hamlet so late as 1725; and it rose into consequence, and has continued to prosper, in connection with mining and manufacture. It includes a long, spacious, well-built principal street; but it is compact, and straggles into suburbs. It has a head post office with all departments, 2 railway stations, 4 banking offices, a large hotel, a neat town hall, a company's public hall, 3 Established churches, 4 Free churches, 2 United Presbyterian churches, Congregational, Evangelical Union, Baptist, Wesleyan, and Roman Catholic chapels, 3 public schools, 2 academies, and 2 other schools, and it publishes a weekly newspaper. One of its Established churches was erected in 1875, at a cost of about £6000, and contains about 900 sittings. One of the public schools was erected in 1876, at a cost of about £8000, and has accommodation for about 800 scholars. The burgh unites with Hamilton, Lanark, Falkirk, and Linlithgow in sending a member to Parliament. Pop. 13,363.

AIRDRIE, seat in Crail parish, Fife.

AIRDS, peninsula between Loch Linnhe and Loch Creran, Argyshire.

AIRDS, bay of Loch Etive, Muckairn parish, Argyshire.

AIRDSMOSS. See **AIRSMOSS**.

AIRI-INNIS, lake in Morvern parish, Argyshire.

AIRLEYWIGHT, seat in Auchtergaven parish, Perthshire.

AIRLIE, parish on west border of Forfarshire, midway between Kirriemuir and Alyth. Post town, Kirriemuir. Length, 6 miles; greatest breadth, 4 miles; area, 8923 acres. Real property in 1880-81, £11,092. Pop. 844. The surface is partly low ground within Strathmore, and partly a series of ridges, rising thence to an extreme altitude of about 510 feet. Airlie Castle, the seat of the Earl of Airlie, stands in the north-west corner, crowns a rocky promontory at the influx of Melgum rivulet to the Isla, is an elegant modern edifice, and retains vestiges of the 'Bonnie House o' Airlie,' celebrated in song. Lindertis House and Baikie House also are modern. The churches are Established and Free; and there are 2 public schools for Airlie, and another for it and part of Kirriemuir.

AIRNTULLY. See **ARNTULLY**.

AIRSMOSS, large morass between Auchinleck and Muirkirk, Ayrshire. It was the scene in 1680 of the skirmish in which the famous Covenanter Richard Cameron fell; and it contains a monument called 'Cameron's Stone.'

AIRTH, village and parish in Carse district, Stirlingshire. The village stands near the Forth, 5 miles north-by-east of Falkirk, and has a post office under Larget. Pop. 487.—The parish contains also Dunmore village, and extends about 5 miles along the Forth. Acres, 5477. Real property in 1880-81, £13,769. Pop. 1362. The surface, with exception of two small hills, is all low and flat, and most of it is very fertile. Airth Hill is a circular eminence less than 100 feet high. Airth Castle is an elegant modern mansion, and was preceded by an ancient tower, which figures in the history of Sir William Wallace. Dunmore House, the seat of the Earl of Dunmore, is a prominent feature; and Higgin's Nook and Powfoulis are other mansions. The churches are Established, Free, and United Presbyterian. The schools are 4, with accommodation for 466 scholars, and one of them and an enlargement for 200 are new.

AIRTHREY, mineral wells and an estate on northern verge of Stirlingshire. The wells are on a height in the eastern vicinity of Bridge of Allan, are approached thence by ornate walks, and have a neat bath-house. The estate belongs to Lord Abercromby, comprises picturesque grounds among skirts of the Ochil Hills, and has a fine castellated mansion.

AITHSTING, parish united to Sandsting, Shetland.

AIT-SUIDHE-THUIN, lofty mountain, with magnificent view, at head of Loch Portree, Isle of Skye.

AKERMOOR, lake, 8 miles south-west of Selkirk.

AKERNESS, tract in extreme north of Westray Island, Orkney. It has coast cliffs so torn and pierced as to disport the sea billows in a manner similar to the Bullers of Buchan.

ALAUNA, quondam Caledonian town and Roman station on Allan river, near boundary between Perthshire and Stirlingshire.

ALBANY, originally all the country of the Scottish Celts, afterwards only the region now forming Breadalbane, Athole, and parts of Lochaber, Glenorchy, and Appin. A dukedom of Albany was created first for a younger son of Robert II., next for the second son of James II.

ALCLUYTH, 'the rock on the Clyde,' or Dumbarton Castle, as known to the Venerable Bede.

ALDARDER, streamlet running to the Spey, in Knockando parish, Elginshire.

ALDCAMBUS, old parish, now part of Cockburnspath, Berwickshire.

ALDCATHIE, detached part of Dalmeny parish, Linlithgowshire.

ALDERNIE, affluent of the Fiddich, in Boharm parish, Banffshire.

ALDERSTONE, seat in Haddington parish, Haddingtonshire.

ALDHAM, old parish, now part of Whitekirk, Haddingtonshire.

ALDHOUSE, village in East Kilbride parish, Lanarkshire.

ALDIE, hamlet, deserted baronial fortalice, and estate in Fossaway parish, Perthshire.

ALDOURIE, seat and public school in Dores parish, Invernesshire.

ALE, affluent of the Eye, between Ayton and Eyemouth, Berwickshire.

ALE, affluent of the Teviot, near Ancrum, Roxburghshire.

ALEMOOR, lake in Robertson parish, Roxburghshire.

ALEXANDRIA, town and quoad sacra parish in Vale of Leven, Dumbartonshire. The town stands on Leven river, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles north of Dumbarton; forms practically a joint town with Bonhill, separated from it only by the Leven; is modern, well-built, and prosperous; conducts much business in connection with neighbouring printfields and other public works; and has a post office with all departments under Dumbarton, a railway station, a banking office, Established, Free, United Presbyterian, Congregational, Wesleyan, and Roman Catholic churches, and 2 public schools with about 745 scholars. Pop. of the town, 6173; of the quoad sacra parish, 6616.

ALFORD, village, parish, and district in south-west of Aberdeenshire. The village

stands on the Don, at terminus of branch railway, 29 $\frac{1}{4}$ miles west-north-west of Aberdeen; is a scattered place, but a centre of considerable business; and has a post office, with money order and telegraph departments, under Aberdeen, 2 banking offices, a hotel, Established, Free, and Episcopalian churches, and a public school. Pop. 529. — The parish is 7 miles long and 3 miles broad. Acres, 9102. Real property in 1880–81, £8198. Pop. 1472. The surface is partly the western portion of a vale 10 miles long, including portions of 3 other parishes, and partly an engirdling series of hills and mountains. Less than half is under the plough, and much of the rest is moss, moor, and upland pasture. The mansions are Haughton and Breda. There are 3 schools, with accommodation for 292 scholars. — The district comprehends also the parishes of Auchindoir, Clatt, Glenbucket, Keig, Kildrummy, Kinnethmont, Leochel, Rhynie, Strathdon, Tullynessle, Tough, Towie, and the Aberdeenshire part of Cabrach.

ALGUSH, place, 10 miles north-west of Garve, in Ross-shire.

ALLACHY, head-stream of the Tanner, Aboyne parish, Aberdeenshire.

ALLAN, river of Perthshire and Stirlingshire, entering the Forth 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ mile north-west of Stirling.

ALLAN, stream, running to the Teviot at 4 miles south-west of Hawick, Roxburghshire.

ALLANBANK, hamlet on Whitadder water, in Edrom parish, Berwickshire.

ALLAN (BRIDGE OF). See **BRIDGE OF ALLAN**.

ALLANDER, river of Dumbartonshire and Stirlingshire, running to the Kelvin at 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles west-south-west of Kirkintilloch.

ALLANMOUTH, place, with remains of Border peel, 4 miles south-west of Hawick, Roxburghshire.

ALLANSHAW, farmhouse, formerly an important seat in Hamilton parish, Lanarkshire.

ALLANTON, village on the Whitadder, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ mile south of Chirnside, Berwickshire. It has a Free church.

ALLANTON, village in Hamilton parish, Lanarkshire. Pop. 351.

ALLANTON, seat of Sir Henry J. S. Steuart, Bart., 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles east-north-east of Wishaw, Lanarkshire. It is mainly modern, but includes an old castle.

ALLANTON, place, with public school, in Galston parish, Ayrshire.

ALLANTON, burn, entering the Nith near Auldgirth Bridge, Dumfriesshire.

ALLARDYCE, estate, with ruined ancient mansion, in Arbutnot parish, Kincardineshire.

ALLEAN, seat on lower part of the Tummel, Perthshire.

ALLEN, stream, running 6 miles southward to the Tweed, at 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ mile west-north-west of Melrose, Roxburghshire. Its vale

is the Glendearg of Sir Walter Scott's *Monastery*.

ALLERMUIR, a summit of the Pentland Hills, 1617 feet high, 5 miles south-by-west of Edinburgh.

ALLNESS. See **ALNESS**.

ALLOA, town and parish in Clackmannanshire. The town stands on the Forth, 7 miles east of Stirling; has railway communication towards the four points of the compass, is a head port, a seat of manufacture, a police burgh, and the political capital of Clackmannanshire; dates from ancient times, but has few marks of antiquity, and few associations with history; shows well-built modern streets and some elegant outskirts, and has a head post office with all departments, a junction railway station, a ferry nexus with South Alloa railway station, 4 banking offices, 4 hotels, a county courthouse of 1865, an archaeological hall of 1874, a steeped Established church of 1819, 2 Free churches, 2 United Presbyterian churches, a Baptist church of 1881, an Episcopalian church, a Swedenborgian church, a burgh school of 1876, a beautiful small academy, and a new dock, formed in 1879–81. Its shipping in 1879 comprised 776 British vessels, of 95,900 tons, and 291 foreign vessels, of 46,281 tons, inwards; and 755 British vessels, of 93,260 tons, and 298 foreign vessels, of 51,866 tons, outwards. Alloa Tower, on its east side, was the seat of the Earls of Mar, dated from the 13th century, was burnt in 1800, and is now a thick-walled shell, 89 feet high. Alloa Park House, eastward of the tower, is the seat of the Earl of Mar and Kellie, an ornate hollow quadrangle, 185 feet by 120. Pop. of the police burgh, 8812; of the town, including New Sauchie suburb, 10,591. — The parish excludes New Sauchie, but includes Tullibody village and 2 islands, and is averagely 4 miles long. Acres, 5499. Real property in 1880–81, £55,330. Pop. 11,638. The part adjacent to the Forth is rich carse, and the rest is a fertile diversified assemblage of vales, rising grounds, and small hills. There are 10 schools for 2022 scholars, and one of them and a class-room for 450 are new.

ALLOA (SOUTH), place, with dock and railway station, on right bank of the Forth, opposite Alloa. The dock was projected in 1875 by a company with large capital.

ALLOWAY, quoad sacra parish, with church, 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ miles south of Ayr. It is intersected by the river Doon; and it comprises, on the right side, an old parish of Alloway, which became annexed to Ayr; on the left side, part of the parish of Maybole. Pop. of the Ayr part, 486; of the Maybole part, 421. The new church was erected in 1858. The old church, which served for the old civil parish, stands in the near vicinity of the new, is a small, plain, roofless ruin, and has much celebrity as the scene of the fiend revelry in Burns'

Tam o' Shanter. The 'Auld Brig o' Doon,' figuring also in *Tam o' Shanter*, a new bridge erected since Burns' time, a cyclostyle monument to Burns, erected in 1820, and a neat inn, called Burns', are in the same vicinity; and Burns' cottage, where the poet was born, is about $\frac{3}{4}$ mile to the north, and was purchased in September 1880 for £4000, to be converted into a Burns' museum.

ALMAGILL, hill, with ancient Caledonian camp and extensive view, in Dalton parish, Dumfriesshire.

ALMERICLOSS, seat in St. Vigeans parish, Forfarshire.

ALMOND, river, running 25 miles north-eastward to Firth of Forth, between Linlithgowshire and Edinburghshire.

ALMOND, river, running 22 miles eastward to the Tay, at $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles north of Perth.

ALMONDBANK, village on the Almond, 4 miles north-west of Perth. It has a post office under Perth, and a railway station. Pop. 317.

ALMOND CASTLE, ruined grand edifice on the left side of the Avon, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles east-south-east of Falkirk. It dates from the time of James III., and was often held for the crown by the Earls of Linlithgow.

ALMONDDALE. See AMONDELL.

ALNESS, river, town, and parish in east side of Ross-shire. The river runs 14 miles eastward and south-eastward to Cromarty Firth, at about 10 miles north-north-east of Dingwall, and it forms the boundary between Alness and Rosskeen parishes.—The town stands on the river, near its mouth, adjacent to the Highland Railway; consists of Alness proper, in Alness parish, and Alness Bridge or Bridgend of Alness, in Rosskeen parish, and has a post office, with money order and telegraph departments, under Inverness, a railway station, a banking office, an Established church, a Free church, and 2 public schools. Pop. of Alness proper, about 202; of Alness Bridge, 942.—The parish measures about 20 miles in length, and about 5 miles in mean breadth. Real property in 1880–81, £8531. Pop. 1033. The tract adjacent to the firth is mostly flat, arable, and embellished; but the other parts are hilly or mountainous, and extensively barren. Novar House, in the lower part, is a fine feature; and 2 lakes and Ault-grande burn richly diversify the uplands. There are 3 schools for 191 scholars, and 2 of them and an enlargement for 131 are new.

ALNWICK LODGE, collier village in Irvine parish, Ayrshire.

ALTACHOYLACHAN, burn in Glenlivet, Banffshire. The battle of 1594, commonly called the battle of Glenlivet, was fought on its banks.

ALTANDOW, hamlet in Lochbroom parish, Ross-shire. It has a public school with about 86 scholars.

ALTASS, place $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Invershin, on south border of Sutherland. It has a post office under Ardgay.

ALTAVAIG, low, flat islet, with site of ancient chapel, off north-east coast of Skye.

ALTBEA, place, with pleasant small bay, on east side of Loch Ewe, Ross-shire.

ALTDOURAN, romantic glen in Leswalt parish, Wigtonshire.

ALTENS, fishing harbour in Nigg parish, Kincardineshire.

ALTIMARLACH, burn, entering Wick river 3 miles west of Wick, Caithness. The notable conflict between the Campbells and the Sinclairs, in 1680, was fought on its banks.

ALTMORE, hill-ridge, 5 miles south-east of Buckie, Banffshire.

ALTMORE, burn, entering the Isla $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile east of Keith, Banffshire.

ALTNABREAC, place with post office under Wick, and with railway station, $27\frac{1}{2}$ miles west-south-west of Wick, Caithness.

ALTNACH, affluent of the Aven, near Tomantoul, Banffshire.

ALTNAHARRA, place near head of Loch Naver, 21 miles north of Lairg, Sutherland. It has a post office under Lairg, an inn, and a Free church.

ALTNARIE, upland affluent of the Findhorn, with grand cascade, in Ardsclach parish, Nairnshire.

ALTON, village in Loudoun parish, Ayrshire.

ALTTRIVE, farm, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile south-east of foot of St. Mary's Loch, Selkirkshire. It was the last residence of Hogg, the Ettrick Shepherd.

ALTRE, old parish, now part of Rafford, Elginshire. Altire mansion here is the seat of Sir William G. Cumming, Bart.; and Altire burn is a head-stream of Forres river.

ALVA, town and parish forming detached part of Stirlingshire. The town stands on low flat ground, at terminus of branch railway, adjacent to acclivities of the Ochil Hills, 7 miles east-north-east of Stirling; extends about $\frac{3}{4}$ mile across the entrance of a romantic glen of its own name; carries on woollen manufacture, and has a post office, with money order and telegraph departments, under Stirling, 2 banking offices, a town hall, Established, Free, and United Presbyterian churches, and a public school of 1876, with accommodation for more than 700 scholars. Pop. 4961.—The parish measures about $4\frac{1}{2}$ by $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles, and comprises 5458 acres. Real property in 1880–81, £13,971. Pop. 5113. The southern part is low and fertile, and the other parts are a portion of the Ochils, enclosing Alva Glen. That glen is a *cul de sac* about 3 miles long; contains the mansion and grounds of Alva House; exhibits striking features of ravine, cliff, and waterfall; and is overhung at the head by Bencluch, the loftiest of the Ochils. There are 4 schools, with accommodation for 934 scholars.

ALVAH, parish on north-east border of Banffshire, midway between Banff and Turriff. Post town, Banff. Length and

greatest breadth, each about 6 miles; area, 11,488 acres. Real property in 1880-81, £9712. Pop., quoad civilia, 1356; quoad sacra, 1187. The river Deveron traces most of the north-eastern boundary, and traverses there a romantic chasm spanned by a noble bridge. Much of the land adjacent to the river is alluvial, but much of the rest is hilly, and part of it barren. There are 2 public schools, one of them for females only, and they have about 52 and 49 scholars.

ALVES, hamlet and parish in north-west of Elginshire. The hamlet lies $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles west of Elgin, and has a post office under Forres, and a railway station. The parish includes about a mile of coast, and is about $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles long and $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles broad. Acres, 9404. Real property in 1880-81, £8992. Pop. 1117. The surface presents a pleasant diversity of dale and hill. The Knock, on the east border, is crowned by a modern tower, commands an extensive view, and is traditionally associated with the story of Macbeth and the witches. The churches are Established and Free; and the public school is a new building, with accommodation for 200 scholars.

ALVIE, parish in Badenoch district, Inverness-shire. It contains the post office of Lynwilg, under Aviemore, and the railway station of Kincaig. Its extreme length is upwards of 20 miles, and its area is 86,618 acres. Real property in 1880-81, £8561. Pop. 707. The surface is bisected by the Spey, includes part of that river's strath, averagely about 650 feet above sea-level, and extends on one side to one of the loftiest summits of the Central Grampians, on the other side to mountain summits considerably lower. Loch Alvie, in the strath, measures about 3 miles in circuit; and Tor Alvie, adjacent to that lake, is a lofty crag surmounted by a monumental cairn. Other chief features are Kinrara, a seat of the Duke of Richmond; and Belleville, built by 'Ossian' Macpherson, on site of an ancient stronghold of the Comyns. The churches are Established and Free; and the public school is a new building, with accommodation for 150 scholars.

ALYTH, town on east border of Perthshire, and parish, partly also on west border of Forfarshire. The town stands on a burn of its own name, at terminus of branch railway, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-west of Alyth Junction and 5 north-east of Blairgowrie, carries on woollen and linen manufacture, and has a post office, with money order and telegraph departments, under Meikle, 3 banking offices, an Established Norman church of 1839, Free, United Presbyterian, and Episcopal churches, and 2 public schools with about 238 scholars. Pop. 2377. — The parish is about 15 miles long, and comprises 19,972 acres in Perthshire, and 3324 in Forfarshire. Real property in 1880-81 of the Perthshire part, £23,766; of

the Forfarshire part, £1296. Pop. 3521. A tract of about 15 square miles is part of Strathmore, low and fertile, and the other tracts ascend thence toward the Grampians, and are variously cultivated ground, moor, moss, and mountain. Chief objects are Mount Blair Mountain, King's Seat Hill, Sir James H. Ramsay's seat of Bamff House, Balhary and Jordanstone mansions, Inverquiech Castle ruins, and a notable Pictish entrenchment. There are 4 schools for 562 scholars, and one of them, for 300, is new.

ALYTH JUNCTION, railway station, $24\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-east of Perth.

AMISFIELD, village, 5 miles north-east of Dumfries. It has a post office under Dumfries, and a railway station. Amisfield House and Tower stand in the vicinity, and the latter is a remarkably interesting old baronial fortalice.

AMISFIELD, a seat of the Earl of Wemyss, on the Tyne, about a mile east of Haddington.

AMONDELL, seat of the Earl of Buchan, on Almond river, in Uphall parish, Linlithgowshire.

AMPLE, stream, running northward to head of Loch Earn, Perthshire. It makes a fine cascade adjacent to Edinample House.

AMULREE, village, on river Bran, 10 miles south-west of Dunkeld, Perthshire. It has a post office under Dunkeld, an inn, a quoad sacra parish church for a pop. of 458, a Free church station, and a public school.

ANCRUM, village and parish, near centre of Roxburghshire. The village stands on Ale river, near Ancrum bridge, on the Teviot, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-north-west of Jedburgh; is near the site of an ancient Caledonian fort; had a monastery of the time of David I. and a large establishment of the knights of Malta, and now has a post office under Jedburgh, an ancient cross, a parochial church, a Free church, and a public school with about 144 scholars. Pop. 430. — The parish is 6 miles long, and comprises 10,295 acres. Real property in 1880-81, £15,586. Pop. 1360. The surface is pleasantly diversified, and includes considerable eminences, but is nowhere hilly. The river Teviot traces all the south-eastern boundary, and the Ale runs through the centre, and has a reach of rocky banks pierced with numerous artificial caves. Ancrum Moor, on the north-east border, was the scene of a battle between the Scotch and the English in 1545. Ancrum House, in vicinity of the village, is the seat of Sir William Scott, Bart., and was a fine old baronial mansion, but suffered such utter destruction by fire in 1873 as to require being rebuilt. Chesters House, on the Teviot, is another fine seat.

ANDERSTON, south-western suburb of Glasgow. It lies averagely about a mile west-south-west of the Royal Exchange, is bounded by St. Vincent Street, Macalpine

Street, the river Clyde, and Finnieston; extends about $3\frac{1}{4}$ furlongs from north to south, and about 5 furlongs from east to west; embraces an important section of the harbour; contains many factories, foundries, and other industrial establishments, and presents for the most part a dingy appearance, very different from that of adjacent places. It was originally a weavers' village, founded in 1725; it became a considerable town, with the status of a burgh of barony; it was long separated from the outskirts of Glasgow by a wide rural tract, and it was eventually overtaken and engirt by the city's westward extension, and included in Glasgow municipal burgh. It has tramway communication with all parts of the city, and it contains several ornamental churches, a number of other churches, and a very large public school. Pop. of Anderston quoad sacra parish, 7273; of registration district, 38,753.

ANDREW (ST.), parish, with Established and Free churches, in New Town of Edinburgh. Pop. 2963.

ANDREW (ST.), parish, with Established and Free churches, in east of Glasgow. Pop. quoad sacra, 5221.

ANDREWS (ST.), city and parish on east coast of Fife. The city stands at terminus of branch railway, 45 miles north-by-east of Edinburgh; ranks as a royal and parliamentary burgh, a university town, a nominal seaport, and a fashionable summer resort; occupies a rocky plateau about 50 feet above sea-level; overlooks a wide unsheltered expansion of the Eden's estuary, called St. Andrews Bay; adjoins a large extent of links or downs, famous for the game of golf; looks landward over a low, flat, fertile country, screened at some miles' distance by gentle hills, and presents a striking appearance as seen at a little distance, and a very suggestive one as seen within its own thoroughfares. It dates from about the Culdee times; it got its name of St. Andrews from a fiction that some bones of the Apostle Andrew were brought to it by an ancient ecclesiastic; it figured long and powerfully as the Canterbury of Scotland; it was the scene of martyrdoms, commotions, and events of national import in the times of the Reformation; it figured also in political matters of the highest consequence at various periods, from that of Robert Bruce till that of James VI.; it passed eventually into prolonged neglect and decay, till most of its historical splendour became lost in mere ruins and memory, and it underwent such modern revival as has rendered it a pleasant and prosperous resort of literary men, students, wealthy annuitants, and summer residents.

The town comprises regular, well-built thoroughfares, 3 principal old streets, and a number of handsome modern extensions; includes great public buildings, and grand, picturesque, historical ruins;

has a head post office with all departments, 4 banking offices, 3 hotels, and a number of boarding and educational establishments, and publishes 2 weekly newspapers. The old town hall has been renovated, and contains curious relics. The new town hall was erected in 1858-59, and is well suited for public assemblies. The Martyrs' Monument was erected in 1842, and is 45 feet high. Trinity Church, erected in 12th century, was the scene of some of John Knox's heaviest blows at Romanism, and underwent repair in 1798. St. Leonard's Church was originally St. Salvator's Chapel, erected in 15th century, and contains a magnificent monument of its founder, Bishop Kennedy. Other churches are Free, United Presbyterian, Congregational, Baptist, and Episcopalian. The University Library was erected in 1764, on the site of a parliament house. St. Mary's College was founded in 1537, forms two sides of a quadrangle, and is used for only the divinity classes. The United College comprises St. Salvator's, founded in 1455, St. Leonard's, founded in 1512, united in 1747; forms also two sides of a quadrangle, and is entered by an archway through the basement of a lofty steeple. The number of matriculated students in 1880 was 187. The Madras College, for secondary education, was erected in 1832, comprises an open quadrangle, and has accommodation for more than 1000 pupils. 4 other schools are in the burgh, and the 5 have aggregately accommodation for 2008 scholars. The Castle was erected towards the end of 14th century, succeeded a previous strong structure of about the beginning of the 13th century, served as both a fortress and a palace, was destroyed in connection with the events of the Reformation, and is now represented chiefly by a tower and part of a wall. The Cathedral was founded in 1162, completed in 1318, and destroyed in 1559, was a cruciform edifice of 370 feet from east to west and 180 feet from north to south, and is now represented by only the east end, half of the west end, and part of the south walls. St. Rule's Chapel is one of the oldest ecclesiastical structures in Scotland, and though long a ruin, still shows a well-preserved portion of a very small church, with a tower 108 feet high. The Augustine Monastery, long one of the grandest in Europe, is now almost entirely extinct. The Dominican Monastery is still represented by a fine fragment of arched roof. St. Andrews unites with 6 other Fife burghs in sending a member to Parliament. A railway to Anstruther was begun to be formed in 1881. Pop. of the parliamentary burgh, 6452.

The parish excludes the St. Leonards part of the town, but includes Strathkinness and Boarhills villages, and it measures 9 miles in length and less than 3 miles in greatest breadth. Acres, 11,482.

Real property of landward part in 1880-81, £25,250. Pop., quoad civilia, 7829; quoad sacra, 6709. The river and estuary of Eden form the northern boundary; the coast thence to the city is firm sandy beach, skirted by the famous links, and the coast thence to the southern boundary is mostly rugged and rocky. Much of the interior is low flat land, and the rest is mostly low hill or moor. The seats are numerous. 3 schools, with accommodation for 395 scholars, serve for the landward parts of both this parish and St. Leonards.

ANDREWS (ST.), parish on east side of Pomona, Orkney. It extends from the eastern boundary of Kirkwall parish to the sea, includes the islands of Copinshay and Kirkholm, and has an area of about 13 square miles. Post town, Kirkwall. Real property in 1880-81, £2063. Pop. 1695. The land is mostly flat, but has diversities of surface, and rises nowhere higher than about 350 feet. The coast includes both sandy beach and precipitous rock, and has a large sea cavern. The churches are Established and Free. St. Andrews and Deerness parishes are in some respects united, and they have 3 new public schools for 290 scholars.

ANDREWS-LHANBRYDE (ST.), village and parish in Elginshire. The village stands 4 miles south-east of Elgin, and has a post office, of the name of Lhanbryde, under Elgin. Pop. 294. The parish contains also a small suburb of Elgin. Acres, 9197. Real property in 1880-81, £7894. Pop. 1396. The land is a plain diversified with small hills, and has mostly a sandy but fertile soil. There are 3 schools for 258 scholars.

ANDUNTY, lake in Petty parish, Inverness-shire.

ANGELS HILL, eminence, with small cairn and small stone circle, in Iona Island, Argyleshire.

ANGUS, Forfarshire.

ANKERVILLE, village in Nigg parish, Ross-shire.

ANNAN, river, town, and parish in Annandale, Dumfriesshire. The river rises among the Hartfell Mountains, runs about 30 miles southward to the upper part of the Solway Firth; receives Evan, Moffat, Kinnel, Dryfe, Milk, and Mein waters, and is notable for both the kinds and the qualities of its fish.—The town stands on the river about a mile from the Solway, and on the Glasgow and South-Western and the Solway Junction Railways, 15½ miles south-east of Dumfries; ranks as a royal and parliamentary burgh, covers ground which may have been occupied by a Roman station, was an important post of the Romanized Britons and of their successors till the time of William the Lion, made a great figure in the wars of the Succession and in the Border forays, had a grand strong castle of Robert Bruce and military defences of wall and fosse; is now a well-built town

of modern aspect, has a head post office with all departments, 2 railway stations, 3 banking offices, a chief hotel, a fine town hall of 1878, a new water supply of 1881, a steeped Established church, Free and United Presbyterian churches, Congregational, Episcopalian, and Roman Catholic chapels, 2 large public schools, and a mechanics' institute; and unites with Dumfries, Lochmaben, Sanquhar, and Kirkcudbright in sending a member to Parliament. Real property in 1880-81, exclusive of railways, £10,805. Pop. of parliamentary burgh, 3368.—The parish contains also the village of Annan-Waterfoot, and part of the village of Bridekirk, and is 8 miles long. Acres, 10,915. Real property of landward part in 1880-81, £15,801. Pop., quoad civilia, 5516; quoad sacra, 4936. The coast is flat and tame, but the interior is diversified by swells, 3 low parallel ridges, and 3 small hills. The seats are Mount Annan, Warmanbie, and Northfield. The town public schools are the quondam academy and 2 parochial, with about 140 and 29 scholars; and the landward schools are 2, with accommodation for 302 scholars.

ANNANDALE, basin of river Annan. It begins with a mountain glen about 5 miles long, forms then the vast hollow of the Deil's Beef-Tub, and is thence to the firth a beautiful, fertile, hill-screened valley, called the How of Annandale, partly from 15 to 13 miles wide. It contained strong posts of the Romans; became the property and lordship of the royal Bruces, passed to the Earl of Moray, the Earls of Dunbar, and the Earls of Douglas, and gave the title of earl from 1643, and of marquis from 1701 till 1792, to the Johnstones.

ANNAN-WATERFOOT, port of Annan town, at mouth of Annan river.

ANNAT, place, with public school, in Kilchrenan parish, Argyleshire.

ANNAT, small affluent of the Teith, near Doune, Perthshire. It has numerous cascades.

ANNBANK, town, 5 miles east-by-north of Ayr. It has a post office, with money order department, under Kilmarnock, a railway station, and an Established church. Pop. 1309.

ANNICK, river, running about 14 miles south-westward to the Irvine, near Irvine town, Ayrshire.

ANNICK LODGE, place, with public school, in Irvine parish, Ayrshire.

ANNIESLAND, village in Renfrew parish, Renfrewshire. Pop. 440.

ANNISTON, seat in Inverkeilor parish, Forfarshire.

ANN'S BRIDGE (ST.), picturesque locality on Kinnel river, 13 miles north-north-east of Dumfries.

ANOCH, place near head of Glenmoriston, Inverness-shire.

ANSTRUTHER, seaport town and 2 parishes on south-east coast of Fife.

The town stands at terminus of the East of Fife Railway, $23\frac{1}{4}$ miles east-north-east of Kirkcaldy; comprises the royal burgh of Anstruther-Wester, the royal burgh of Anstruther-Easter, and the suburb of Cellardyke, or main part of the royal burgh of Kilrenny; forms one continuous town, with slender breadth, along the coast; has a head post office with money order and telegraph departments, 3 banking offices, a town hall of 1872, elaborate harbour works begun in 1866, and costing upwards of £60,000 till 1874, a notable and very ancient Established church, another Established church, Free, United Presbyterian, Evangelical Union, and Baptist churches, a public school with about 340 scholars, and 3 other public schools; figures notably in Dr. Tennant's *Anster Fair*, and was the birth-place of Maggie Lauder and the Rev. Dr. Chalmers. A railway to St. Andrews was begun to be formed in 1881. The burghs unite with 4 other Fife burghs in sending a member to Parliament. Pop. of Anstruther-Wester, 594; of Anstruther-Easter, 1349; of Kilrenny, 2769.—The parishes are Anstruther-Wester and Anstruther-Easter. Acres, 911 and 25. Real property in 1880-81 of landward part of Anstruther-Wester, £1664. Pop. of all Anstruther-Wester, 683.

ANTERMONY, hamlet and seat in Campsie parish, Stirlingshire.

ANTONINUS' WALL, quondam Roman rampart, from Carriden on Firth of Forth to a point near Old Kilpatrick on the Clyde. It was nearly $36\frac{1}{2}$ miles long. It comprised a wall 24 feet thick and 20 feet high, and a north-side fosse 40 feet wide and 20 feet deep. It had 3 forts at each end, and 15 forts at regular intermediate distances, and it has yielded many interesting relics, but has left very few and slight vestiges *in situ*.

ANWOTH, village and parish on south-west seaboard of Kirkcudbrightshire. The village stands on the Fleet opposite Gatehouse, and is suburban to that town. Pop. 337.—The parish includes the peninsula between Fleet Bay and Wigton Bay, and is about $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles long. Acres, 11,774. Real property in 1880-81, £6797. Pop. 728. The coast is mostly flat, but partly rocky, and has 2 large caves. The interior is tumulated in the south and centre, and bold and barren in the north. The seats are Cardoness, Ardwall, Kirkclauch, and Rusco. The present parochial church is modern, and contains 400 sittings. The previous church, a barn-like building, was served by the celebrated Samuel Rutherford, and is still standing. A granite obelisk to Rutherford's memory was erected in 1842, destroyed by lightning in 1847, and rebuilt in 1851, and makes a conspicuous figure on a neighbouring hill. A United Presbyterian church is in the village, but takes designation from Gatehouse. There are

3 schools for 235 scholars, and one of them, for 70, is new.

APP, stream of Glenapp, Ballantrae parish, Ayrshire. It runs south-westward to Loch Ryan.

APPIN, village and quoad sacra parish in north of Argyshire. The village stands on a bay of its own name on south-east side of Loch Linnhe, 12 miles north-north-east of Oban, and has a post office, with money order and telegraph departments, under Fort-William.—The parish was constituted in 1868; is part of an old parish of Appin, now united to Lismore; measures about 18 miles by 12, and exhibits much diversity and picturesqueness of landscape. Pop. 762. Appin House, on the coast, is a fine mansion. 'A land that was famous of yore, the land of green Appin,' is sung in Hogg's ballad, entitled, 'The Stuarts of Appin.' The churches are Established and Free, and the public school has about 87 scholars.

APPIN, vale on left side of the Tay, near Aberfeldy, Perthshire.

APPIN, hill, with large cairn, in Tynron parish, Dumfriesshire.

APPIN, estate in Dunfermline parish, Fife.

APPLEBY, lake in Glasserton parish, Wigtonshire.

APPLECROSS, hamlet, vale, and parish on south-west coast of Ross-shire. The hamlet lies on a bay of its own name, 14 miles north-by-west of Kyleakin; has a post office under Dingwall, an Established church, a Free church, and a public school with about 83 scholars, and had anciently a Culdee cell, followed by a famous Romish church, now represented by a curiously-sculptured small obelisk. The vale lies around the hamlet, and is overhung by lofty sandstone mountains with grand views. The parish includes Kishorn, Croulin, and Ba islands, and measures on the mainland about 20 miles by 20. Real property in 1880-81, £4415. Pop., quoad civilia, 2354; quoad sacra, 949. The surface, with small exception, is mountainous and bleak. There are 10 schools for 476 scholars, and 8 of them, for 383, are new.

APPLEGARTH, parish, containing Nethercleugh and Dinwoodie railway stations, in centre of Annandale, Dumfriesshire. Post town, Lockerby. Length, about 6 miles; greatest breadth, about 5 miles; area, 11,869 acres. Real property in 1880-81, £11,979. Pop. 969. The river Annan traces all the western boundary, and the Dryfe traverses the interior. More than half of the land is low plain, and the rest is hilly. Jardine Hall, the seat of Sir Alexander Jardine, Bart., is a chief feature; and Balgray and Hook are other mansions. There are 2 public schools, with about 105 scholars.

APPLETREE HALL, village in Wilton parish, Roxburghshire.

ARASAIG, village and district on south-west coast of Inverness-shire. The village

stands on north side of Loch-na-Gaul, near the sea, about 30 miles south of Kyleakin; is regularly called at by steamers, and has a post office, with money order department, under Fort-William, a large inn, an Established mission church, a Free church preaching-station, a Roman Catholic church with 600 sittings, and a Roman Catholic school. The district is bounded on the north by Loch Morar, on the south by Loch Aylort, and is mostly mountainous and sterile.

ARAY, rivulet, running 9 miles southward to Loch Fyne, in vicinity of Inverary, Argyshire. It traverses a romantic glen, and makes 2 fine cascades.

ARBEADIE, village in Banchory-Ternan parish, Kincardineshire. Pop. 302.

ARBIGLAND, seat in Kirkbean parish, Kirkcudbrightshire.

ARBIRLOT, village and parish on east coast of Forfarshire. The village stands on Elliot rivulet, 3 miles west-south-west of Arbroath, and has a post office under Arbroath. The parish contains also Bonnington village, and is about 4 miles long. Acres, 6747. Real property in 1880-81, £13,224. Pop. 822. The coast is flat and sandy, and the interior undulates or gradually rises, but is nowhere hilly. Kelly Castle is a chief feature. The churches are Established and Free, and the public school is a new building, for 135 scholars.

ARBORY, conical hill, adjacent to the Clyde, in Lamington parish, Lanarkshire. It rises about 500 feet above the Clyde's level, and has extensive rude antiquities, apparently of the Caledonian times.

ARBROATH, town and parish on east coast of Forfarshire. The town stands at a junction of railways, opposite Bell Rock lighthouse, 16½ miles east-north-east of Dundee; is a royal and parliamentary burgh, a head port, and a seat of manufacture; made a great figure throughout the Middle Ages in connection with a grand abbey, but has figured little in civil history, and is the 'Fairport' of Sir Walter Scott's *Antiquary*. It has a head post office with all departments, 5 banking offices, 3 hotels, a town hall, public reading-rooms, a public library, a museum, public baths, an infirmary, 5 Established churches, 5 Free churches, 3 United Presbyterian churches, and Original Secession, Congregational, Evangelical Union, Baptist, Wesleyan, and Roman Catholic churches, and a number of public schools and other institutions. It contains some well-built streets and handsome public buildings, and has undergone much recent improvement, yet shows less attractiveness than many other British towns of its size. Its abbey, though now a fragmentary ruin, is still its most striking feature, was founded in 1178 by William the Lion, stood within a wall-engirt area of 1150 by 706 feet, had a cruciform church measuring 270 feet from east to west and 132 feet from north to

south, and now exhibits in its ruins beautiful blendings of Norman and early pointed architecture. The town hall is a neat edifice of 1806. The market-place was erected in 1856, at a cost of about £5000. The public baths were projected in September 1880. The burgh church in the Romish times disappeared after the Reformation, and remains of it were found in the course of improving the harbour in 1877. The present burgh church was erected in 1791, acquired an elegant steeple in 1830, and contains 1690 sittings. St. Margaret's Established Church was erected in 1879, at a cost of about £6000, and contains 1000 sittings. Several of the other churches are recent and good. 15 schools, for 3421 scholars, are in the burgh, and 3 of them, for 1660, are new. A public park adjacent to the north-eastern boundary was projected in 1876. The harbour is artificial, and a dock on it was completed in September 1877, cost nearly £40,000, and has an area of 2½ acres, a quayage of 1313 feet, and a depth of 17½ feet at ordinary spring tides. The shipping in 1879 comprised 281 British vessels, of 27,409 tons, and 35 foreign vessels, of 5404 tons, inwards; and 274 British vessels, of 25,836 tons, and 32 foreign vessels, of 4928 tons, outwards. The parliamentary burgh unites with Montrose, Forfar, Brechin, and Bervie in sending a member to Parliament. Real property in 1880-81, exclusive of railways, £79,185. Pop. of parliamentary burgh, 21,758.—The parish includes less than half of the town, the rest of which is in St. Vigeans. Acres, 943. Real property of landward part in 1880-81, £1420. Pop., quoad civilia, 9466; quoad sacra, 4706. The parts of it and of St. Vigeans outside the burgh are under one board, and have school accommodation for 427 scholars.

ARBROATH AND DUNDEE RAILWAY. See DUNDEE AND ARBROATH RAILWAY.

ARBROATH AND FORFAR RAILWAY, railway from Arbroath harbour north-westward and west-north-westward to Guthrie Junction, and westward thence to Forfar. It is 15½ miles long, and rises 220 feet; it was completed in 1839, at a cost of £131,644; it became amalgamated with the Aberdeen Railway, and through that with the Caledonian, and the dividend for it was arranged in 1876 to stand at 6 per cent. till 1879, and become permanently 5¼ in 1880.

ARBROATH AND MONTROSE RAILWAY, railway from junction with the North British system at Arbroath northward along the coast to Montrose. It was undertaken in 1871, was, with some local exception, not commenced till early part of 1879, was partially opened for goods traffic in October 1880, and cost, till near that time, £219,398. It goes almost due north to Lunan Bay, proceeds thence on the coast all the way to Ferryden, circles thence across the South Esk to back of

Montrose High Street, sends off a branch, about a mile long, into junction with Montrose and Bervie Railway, and proceeds about 3 miles north-westward into junction with the Caledonian. Three viaducts are on it near Lunan Bay; an elaborate cutting, about a mile long, conveys it past Ferryden; two viaducts, costing about £8000 and £18,000, take it across the two arms of the South Esk; and a plot of 33 acres, reclaimed from Montrose lagoon by means of a lofty sea-wall, fully a mile long, is partly occupied by its Montrose station.

ARBUTHNOT, parish midway between Fordoun and Bervie, Kincardineshire. It has a post office under Fordoun. Its length is 5 miles; its area 9585 acres. Real property in 1880-81, £9767. Pop. 809. The surface is a very diversified assemblage of vale and hill, and rises nowhere higher than about 650 feet. The mansions are Arbuthnot House and Kair, and the former is the seat of Viscount Arbuthnot. The public school has room for 109 scholars.

ARCHAIG, lake in Glenarchaig, Inverness-shire. It measures about 10 miles in length and about $\frac{3}{4}$ mile in mean breadth, and reaches to vicinity of Great Glen; it describes, from head to foot, the segment of a circle, it is overhung by lofty peaked mountains, and it has a wooded islet containing the burial-place of the Lochiel family.

ARCHERBECK, burn, running to the Liddel, in Canonbie parish, Dumfriesshire.

ARCHERFIELD, seat in Dirleton parish, Haddingtonshire.

ARCHTESTON, village in Knockando parish, Elginshire. It has a post office under Craigellachie. Pop. 375.

ARCLET, gloomy small lake on north-west border of Stirlingshire, between Inversnaid and Loch Katrine.

ARD, lake on south-west verge of Perthshire, skirted by road from Aberfoyle to Inversnaid. It is divided by a gorge into two lakes, larger and smaller; it measures about 4 miles in length, and from 3 to 9 furlongs in breadth; it shares much of the grandest mountain scenery of Lochs Katrine and Lomond; it presents views ranging from the beautiful to the sublime; it contains an islet crowned with a ruined castle of Murdoch, Duke of Albany; and it has on its shores a number of ornate residences.

ARDALANISH, headland near south-west extremity of Mull Island, Argyleshire.

ARDALLIE, quoad sacra parish in north-east of Aberdeenshire. It comprises parts of Cruden, Ellon, Longside, and Old Deer. It has a public school with about 130 scholars, and its post town is Mintlaw. Pop. 1258.

ARDARGIE, estate, with well-preserved small Roman camp, in Forgandenny parish, Perthshire.

ARDARUNAR, headland on west coast of North Uist, Outer Hebrides.

ARDAVASAR. See ARDVARSAR.

ARDBEG, headland, forming west horn of Rothesay Bay, Bute Island.

ARDBLAIR, lake and old seat in Blairgowrie parish, Perthshire.

ARDCARNICH, place, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-east of Ullapool, Ross-shire.

ARDCHADUILL, promontory in Lochbroom parish, Ross-shire.

ARDCHATTAN, parish in Lorn district, Argyleshire. It is bisected by Loch Etive, comprises Ardchattan proper on the north, and Muckairn on the south, includes Eriska and Duirnish Islands, is traversed by the Callander and Oban Railway, and its post town is Taynuilt, under Oban. It measures more than 40 miles in length and about 10 miles in mean breadth. Real property in 1880-81, £15,191. Pop., quoad civilia, 2001; quoad sacra, 1386. — Ardchattan proper is remarkably mountainous, and consists very largely of rugged alpine masses, and great wastes of moor and moss, yet includes charming varieties of fertile plain, pleasant valley, and wooded hill. Muckairn contains some lofty ground, yet is comparatively low. Ardchattan Priory, on Loch Etive, 4 miles north-west of Taynuilt, was founded in 1231, is notable for a national council held in it by Robert Bruce, had a cruciform church with central tower, and has left some interesting remains. Ardchattan House, originally the prior's residence, is now a modernized massive mansion. Other seats are Lochnell, Barcaldine, Inverawe, and Drimvuick, and a notable antiquity is the alleged vestige of the Dalriadan city Perigonium. The churches are 2 Established and 2 Free, and the public schools are 4, with about 279 scholars.

ARDCHULLARIE. See ARDHULLARY.

ARDCLACH, hamlet and parish in Nairnshire. The hamlet lies on Findhorn river, 9 miles south-south-east of Nairn, and has a post office under Forres. The parish measures about 11 miles by $7\frac{1}{2}$. Real property in 1880-81, £6812. Pop. 1117. The surface is sub-alpine, but includes low tracts on the Findhorn. Coulmony House is the only mansion; and a sculptured obelisk, similar to the Forres pillar, is the chief antiquity. The churches are Established and Free. There are 4 schools for 233 scholars, and one of them, for 50, is new.

ARDEER, town, with extensive iron-works, suburban to Stevenston, Ayrshire. Pop. included in Stevenston.

ARDELISTER, islets in Kildalton parish, Islay, Argyleshire.

ARDELVE, hamlet in Lochbroom parish, Ross-shire. It has a post office under Lochalsh, and a public school.

ARDEN, suburb of Airdrie, Lanarkshire. Pop. 294.

ARDEN, seat of Sir James Lumsden, on Loch Lomond, $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-north-west of Dumbarton.

ARDENADAM, village on Holy Loch, near Dunoon, Argyleshire.

ARDENCONNEL, seat in Row parish, Dumbartonshire.

ARDENTINNY, village on Loch Long, 5 miles north of Strone, Argyleshire. It has a post office under Greenock, a hotel, and a quoad sacra parish church for a pop. of 203; and it figures in a well-known song of Tannahill.

ARDENTRIVE, bay in Kerrera Island, opposite Oban, Argyleshire. Measures were projected in 1880 for erecting on it villas or a village, building a pier, and instituting a steam ferry to Oban.

ARDEONAIG, village on Loch Tay, 8½ miles north-east of Killin, Perthshire. It has an inn, a Free church, and a public school.

ARDERSIER, parish on Moray Firth and Highland Railway, in north-east corner of Inverness-shire. It contains Fort-George and most of Campbellton village, and has a post office of its own name, with money order and telegraph departments, under Fort-George Station. Acres, 3824. Real property in 1880-81, £4424. Pop. 2086. The shore is flat and sandy, and the interior rises, with various character, to a border hill about 200 feet high. The churches are Established, Free, and United Presbyterian; and there are 2 public schools with about 293 scholars.

ARDFERN, hamlet on upper part of Loch Craignish, Argyleshire. It has a post office under Lochgilhead.

ARDFINAIG, place at south-western extremity of Mull, opposite Iona, Argyleshire.

ARDGARTEN, small low peninsula, with mansion, between Glencroe and Loch Long, Argyleshire.

ARDGAY, village, adjacent to Highland Railway, on northern verge of Ross-shire, near Bonar Bridge. It has a head post office with all departments, a commodious inn, and a public school.

ARDGOUR, district in Argyleshire, and quoad sacra parish, partly also in Inverness-shire. The district is a peninsula between Loch Eil and Loch Shiel, measures about 13 miles by 11, contains Ardgor House near Corran Ferry, and has a post office of its own name, with money order and telegraph departments, under Fort-William. The parish is called Ballachulish and Ardgor. Pop. 749.

ARDGOWAN, seat of Sir Michael R. S. Stewart, Bart., near Innerkip, Renfrewshire.

ARDGREENAN, seat in Tongland parish, Kirkcudbrightshire.

ARDHULLARY, seat and two mountains on east side of Loch Lubnaig, Perthshire.

ARDINCAPLE, a seat of Sir James Colquhoun, Bart., formerly jointure-house of the Dowager-Duchess of Argyle, adjacent to Gareloch, in vicinity of Helensburgh, Dumbartonshire.

ARDINCAPLE, seat on Seil Island, Argyleshire.

ARDINNING, small lake in Strathblane parish, Stirlingshire.

ARDKENNETH, place, with Roman Catholic chapel, in northern part of South Uist Island, Outer Hebrides.

ARDKINGGLASS, seat and vestiges of ancient castle on upper part of Loch Fyne, near foot of Glenkinglass, Argyleshire.

ARDLAIR, place on north side, near foot of Loch Maree, Ross-shire.

ARDLAMONT, headland, seat, and public school between Kyles of Bute and mouth of Loch Fyne, Argyleshire.

ARDLE, rivulet of Strathardle, running 13 miles south-south-eastward to the Ericht, in Perthshire.

ARDLER, railway station, 18½ miles north-east of Perth.

ARDLISH, seat on east side of upper part of Loch Lomond.

ARDLUI, steamboat station, seat, and public school, at head of Loch Lomond.

ARDLUSSA, seat and streamlet in Jura Island, Argyleshire.

ARDMADDY, a seat of the Earl of Breadalbane on the coast, 10 miles south-south-west of Oban, Argyleshire.

ARDMARNOCH, seat on Loch Fyne, in Kilfinan parish, Argyleshire.

ARDMATTY, fort on east side, upper part of Loch Etive, Argyleshire.

ARDMEANACH, large, broad-backed, hilly peninsula between Cromarty Firth and Moray Firth, Ross-shire.

ARDMELLIE, seat in Marnoch parish, Banffshire.

ARDMICHAEL, headland on west coast of South Uist Island, Outer Hebrides.

ARDMIDDLE, hill, and hamlet with public school, in west of Turriff parish, Aberdeenshire.

ARDMILE, headland on west coast of South Uist Island, Outer Hebrides.

ARDMILLAN, seat, 2½ miles south-south-west of Girvan, Ayrshire.

ARDMINISH, bay and headland on east side of Gigha Island, Argyleshire.

ARDMORE, wooded peninsula, with seat, on Firth of Clyde, between Dumbarton and Helensburgh.

ARDMORE, bay, headland, and islets on east side of Islay Island, Argyleshire.

ARDMORE, headland and bay at northern extremity of Mull Island, Argyleshire.

ARDMORE, headland in Vaternish district, Isle of Skye.

ARDMORE, harbour in Eddertoun parish, Ross-shire.

ARDMUCKNISH, bay on north side of Loch Etive, immediately within that loch's mouth, Argyleshire.

ARDNACALLIOCH, promontory at east end of Ulva, Argyleshire.

ARDNACROSS, bay and estate, 6 miles north-east of Campbellton, Argyleshire.

ARDNAMURCHAN, hamlet, headland, and district, Argyleshire, and parish, partly also in Inverness-shire. The hamlet lies on the coast, 7 miles by water north-north-west of Tobermory, and has a post office, with money order department,

under Fort-William, a parochial church with 600 sittings, and a Free church. The headland faces the Atlantic with salient point, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-west of the hamlet; exhibits a broad, bold, rugged appearance; forms the most westerly ground on mainland of Scotland; and is crowned with a lighthouse showing a fixed light visible at the distance of 18 nautical miles. The district is a peninsula, extending eastward from the headland; measures about 16 miles in length and about $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles in mean breadth; consists chiefly of very diversified hills, rising nowhere higher than 1759 feet; and includes considerable skirts and interspersions of good arable land. The parish comprises also Sunart district in Argyleshire, and Moidart, Arasaig, and South Morar districts, together with Shona Island, in Inverness-shire. Its extreme length, by any road, is about 70 miles, its extreme breadth about 40 miles. Real property in 1880-81 of the Argyleshire part, £10,372; of the Inverness-shire part, £9512. Pop. of the whole, quoad civilia, 4091; quoad sacra, 2234. There are 9 schools for 506 scholars, and 5 of them, for 249, are new.

ARDNEIL, sea cliff at south-west extremity of West Kilbride parish, Ayrshire.

ARDNISH, headland at south-west end of Coll Island, Argyleshire.

ARDNOE, headland at mouth of Loch Crinan, Argyleshire.

ARDO, seat near the Dee in Banchory-Devenick parish, Kincardineshire.

ARDOCH, parish, containing Braco and Greenloaing villages, Perthshire. Acres, 22,127. Pop. 1102. The surface adjoins the watershed between Strathallan and Strathearn, and is drained by the Knaik to Allan river. Ardoch House, and a Roman camp within that mansion's grounds, are chief features. The Roman camp is the best preserved and most notable in Great Britain; has been the subject of much controversy as to its connection or non-connection with the battle of 'Mons Grampus,' comprises 3 oblongs of 420 by 375, of 1060 by 900, and of 2850 by 1590 feet; underwent considerable damage by the formation of General Wade's military roads, yet retains distinct features of its original conformation, and possesses additional interest in the existence, for miles around it, of remains or traces of Caledonian forts or entrenchments. The churches are Established, Free, and United Presbyterian; and there are 3 public schools for 215 scholars.

ARDOYNE, hill in Oyne parish, Aberdeenshire.

ARDFATRICK, headland, seat, and hamlet at south-western extremity of Knapdale, Argyleshire. The hamlet has a post office, with money order department, under Greenock.

ARDRISHAIG, seaport town at entrance of Crinan Canal, 2 miles south-south-west

of Lochgilphead, Argyleshire. It prospers in connection with the canal traffic and the herring fishery, and it has a post office, with all departments, under Lochgilphead, a hotel, a quoad sacra parish church, a Free church, an Episcopalian church, and a public school with about 160 scholars. Pop. of quoad sacra parish, 1210.

ARDROSS, seat and post office, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles north of Alness, Ross-shire. The seat is modern and castellated, and the post office is under Alness.

ARDROSS, ruined baronial fortalice on the coast near Elie, Fife.

ARDROSSAN, town and parish on north side of Ayr Bay, Ayrshire. The town is a police burgh, a head port, and a watering-place; stands on a branch of Glasgow and South-Western Railway, $31\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-west of Glasgow; includes a small low promontory, long the site of ancient hamlet, baronial castle, and parochial church; was itself founded in 1806, with design of being the chief out-port of Glasgow; suffered such defeat of that design as caused it to struggle slowly toward importance; consists of spacious, well-built streets, a fine crescent, and numerous villas; contains the Earl of Eglinton's seaside seat of the Pavilion; commands delightful views across the waters of the Firth of Clyde; is so near Saltcoats as to render that town almost conjoint with it; and has a head post office with all departments, a railway station, 3 banking offices, 3 hotels, 2 Established churches, Free, United Presbyterian, Congregational, and Episcopalian churches, and 2 public schools. The harbour is artificial, was constructed at enormous cost, and affords facile steamboat communication with Arran and Ireland. The arrivals at the port in 1879 were 3748 British vessels, of 396,905 tons, and 54 foreign vessels of 13,308 tons; the departures, 3630 British vessels, of 389,872 tons, and 56 foreign vessels, of 14,515 tons. Pop. 3960.—The parish includes also the larger part of Saltcoats, and measures about 6 miles by $3\frac{1}{2}$. Acres, 6668. Real property in 1880-81, £39,905. Pop., quoad civilia, 7754; quoad sacra, 3656. Most of the land is low, with generally light, fertile soil, and that in the north-west is hilly, culminating at 706 feet above sea-level. There are 4 schools for 1245 scholars, and 2 of them, for 1000, are new.

ARDROSSAN (NEW), quoad sacra parish in Ardrrossan parish, Ayrshire. It was constituted in 1851, and its church stands in the town, and was built as a chapel-of-ease in 1844. Pop. 4022.

ARDSHIEL, seat near junction of Loch Leven and Loch Linnhe, north verge of Argyleshire.

ARDSKINISH, headland at south-western extremity of Colonsay Island, Argyleshire.

ARDSTINCHAR, old castle near Ballantree, Ayrshire.

ARDTALNAIG, place, with public school, in Kenmore parish, Perthshire.

ARDTEALLA, bay in Kildalton parish, Islay Island, Argyshire.

ARDTOE, headland and bay on north coast of Ardnamurchan district, Argyshire.

ARDTORNISH. See **ARTORNISH**.

ARDTUN, basaltic headland at mouth of Loch Scriden, Mull Island, Argyshire.

ARDUTHIE, part of Stonehaven, Kincardineshire.

ARDVAR, small harbour in Assynt parish, Sutherland.

ARDVARSAR, bay, headland, and hamlet on Sleat Sound, Isle of Skye. The hamlet has a post office under Broadford.

ARDVERIKIE, ruined seat on west side of Loch Laggan, Inverness-shire. It was built as a hunting-lodge in 1840, by the Marquis of Abercorn; was occupied, along with temporary erections, in the autumn of 1847, by the royal family and their household; passed to Sir John Ramsden, and was destroyed by fire in 1874.

ARDVOIRLICH, seat on south side of Loch Earn, Perthshire. It is the Darlinvaroch of Sir Walter Scott's *Legend of Montrose*.

ARDVOIRLICH, small bay on west side, near head of Loch Lomond.

ARDVRACK, ruined ancient castle on Loch Assynt, Sutherland. It belonged to the Macleods, and was the place of the Marquis of Montrose's durance after his capture in 1650.

ARDVRECKNISH, shooting-lodge of Earl of Breadalbane, on Loch Tolla, Glenorchy, Argyshire.

ARDWAL, island in Borgue parish, Kirkcudbrightshire.

ARDWALL, seat in Anwoth parish, Kirkcudbrightshire.

ARDWELL, bay, headland, village, and seat in Stoneykirk parish, Wigtonshire. The village has a post office, with money order and telegraph departments, under Stranraer.

AREEMING, estate in Kirkpatrick-Durham parish, Kirkcudbrightshire.

ARGYLE, district in mainland of Argyshire. It is separated from Lorn by Lochs Awe, Avich, and Melfort; from Cowal by Loch Fyne; from Knapdale by Loch Gilp and the Crinan Canal. Its name signifies 'The Land of the Gael.'

ARGYLE'S BOWLING GREEN, group of mountains overhanging Loch Long, from Glencroce to Loch Goil, on east border of Argyshire. The mountains culminate in a summit 2497 feet high; they are all lofty, precipitous, and rugged; they exhibit a wild, savage, impressive aspect; they are so fissured and curved over flank and crown as to seem, in the distance, like a mass of statuary, and they figure superbly on the horizon of multitudes of views on upper parts of the Firth of Clyde.

ARGYLSHIRE, maritime county in south-west of Scotland. It extends about

115 miles southward from boundary with Inverness-shire to the North Channel opposite Ireland, and includes Tyree, Mull, Jura, Islay, and 46 other inhabited islands. Its greatest breadth on the mainland is 55 miles, but to the extremity of the islands is 85 miles; its coast line, both from intersection of its mainland by sea-lochs and from inclusion of the islands, is proportionately enormous; and its land area is 3255 square miles. Part of its mainland lies north of Loch Linnhe, and comprises the districts of Lochell, Ardgor, Sunart, Ardnamurchan, and Morvern; and the rest is divided into the districts of Lorn, Argyre, Cowal, Knapdale, and Kintyre. The islands comprehend all the Southern Hebrides of modern times, but not all of ancient times, and form the Mull group, with Tyree and Coll in the north, and the group of Jura and Islay, with Colonsay and Gigha, in the south. Most of the mainland, and most of Mull and Jura, are grandly mountainous, and very much of the former is intermixture of alpine heights, bleak moors, deep glens, long sea-lochs, and extensive lakes. A large proportion of the whole, both continental and insular, displays much force and picturesqueness of scenery. A number of the mountain peaks rise to altitudes of more than 3000 feet, and many more are not much lower. The chief sea-lochs are Eil, Leven, Linnhe, Sunart, Etive, Craignish, Swein, Killisport, Tarbert, Fyne, Long, Striven, Riddan, Tua, Na-Keal, Scriden, and Indal. The principal lakes are Shiel on the northern boundary, Awe between Lorn and Argyre, and Eck in Cowal. The chief streams are the Orchy entering Loch Awe, and the Awe leaving that lake; but lesser streams are very numerous, and many of them interesting. The rocks are principally granite, quartz, mica slate, and trap, but include, at Ballachulish and Easdale, plentiful and famous roofing slate. The ground capable of cultivation lies chiefly along the coast, and amounts to about one-eighth of the entire land area. A large portion of the property belongs to the Duke of Argyre and the Earl of Breadalbane. The distillation of whisky, carried on at Campbelton and in Islay, is the chief manufacture. The towns are Inverary, Campbelton, Dunoon, Oban, Lochgilphead, Ardishaig, Tarbert, and Ballachulish; and only 7 other seats of population have each more than 300 inhabitants. The chief antiquities are Caledonian stone circles, Scandinavian duns, the castles of Dunstaffnage, Dunolly, Mingarry, Artornish, Kilchurn, Skipnish, Dunoon, and Carrick, and the ecclesiastical ruins of Iona, Oronsay, Ardhattan, Kilmun, and Kintyre. Pop. in 1871, 75,679; in 1881, 76,440. Real property in 1879-80, exclusive of canals, £499,736.

ARGYLE STONE, mountain, 2939 feet high, 3 miles south-east of Alvie church, Inverness-shire.

ARICHONAN, lofty hill in North Knapdale parish, Argyshire.

ARICLINY, lake in Kildonan parish, Sutherland.

ARIENAS, lake in Morvern parish, Argyshire.

ARINACRUMACHD, place, with public school, in Applecross parish, Ross-shire.

ARINANGOUR, seaport village in Coll Island, Argyshire.

ARISAIG. See **ARASAIG**.

ARITY, burn in Inverarity parish, Forfarshire.

ARKAIG. See **ARCHAIG**.

ARKENDEITH, ruined old fortalice in Avoch parish, Ross-shire.

ARKLE, isolated tapering mountain, 2578 feet high, in Edderachyllis parish, Sutherland.

ARKLET. See **ARCLET**.

ARLERY, seat near Milnathort, Kinross-shire.

ARMADALE, town, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles west of Bathgate, Linlithgowshire. It was scarcely even a hamlet till within a recent period; it became a town and has prospered in connection with mineral industries; and it has a post office, with money order and telegraph departments, under Bathgate, a railway station, Established and Free churches, Wesleyan and Episcopalian chapels, and a public school with about 215 scholars. Pop. 2642.

ARMADALE, rivulet, bay, fishing village, and headland in Farr parish, Sutherland. The rivulet is short, but important. The bay receives the rivulet, lies between Strathy head and Armadale headland, and is one of the safest landing-places on the north coast. The village stands on the bay, 20 miles west-south-west of Thurso, and has a post office under Thurso, and a small public school.

ARMADALE, seat of Lord Macdonald on south-east coast of Skye Island, 7 miles north-east of Sleat point. It is a castellated edifice of 1815, and has well-wooded grounds.

ARMANDAVE, acclivitous mountain, on west side of Loch Lubnaig, Perthshire.

ARMIT, affluent of Gala water, at 5 miles north-north-west of Stow, Edinburghshire.

ARNAGE, railway station and seat, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-north-west of Ellon, Aberdeen-shire.

ARNAL, rivulet in Barvas parish, Lewis, Outer Hebrides.

ARNATE, head-stream of the Ardle, Perthshire.

ARNBARROW, hill in Fordoun parish, Kincardineshire.

ARNCROACH, hamlet in Carnbee parish, Fife. It has a post office under Pittenweem, a Free church, and a public school.

ARNDEAN, seat, 2 miles east-north-east of Dollar, Clackmannanshire.

ARNIMLLY, seat on the Spey, in Boharm parish, Banffshire.

ARNGASK, parish in the counties of

Kinross, Fife, and Perth. It contains Damhead village, with post office under Kinross. Acres of the Kinross part, 1801; of the Fife part, 1834; of the Perth part, 2815. Real property in 1880-81, £1897, £2379, £2506. Pop. 129, 219, and 199. The surface includes hills of the Ochils, and is richly diversified. The church contains 380 sittings, and the public school has accommodation for 150 scholars.

ARNGIBBON, seat and glen, about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles east of Bucklyvie, Stirlingshire.

ARNGOMERY, seat near Kippen, Stirlingshire.

ARNHALL, hamlet in Fettercairn parish, Kincardineshire.

ARNIFOUL, village in Glamis parish, Forfarshire.

ARNISDALE, village in Glenelg parish, Inverness-shire.

ARNISH, point in Loch Stornoway, Lewis, Outer Hebrides. A lighthouse is on it, with revolving light, visible at the distance of 12 nautical miles.

ARNISH, bay on west side of Raasay Island, Inverness-shire.

ARNISORT, sea-loch and hamlet in north-west of Skye Island, Inverness-shire. The sea-loch is a branch of Loch Snizort, and the hamlet has a post office under Portree.

ARNISTON, seat of the Dundas family on the South Esk, 13 miles south-south-east of Edinburgh.

ARNISTON COLLIERY, village in Cockpen parish, Edinburghshire.

ARNPRIOR, village in Perthshire section of Kippen parish.

ARNSHEEN, quoad sacra parish in Colmonell parish, Ayrshire. Its post town is Girvan. Pop. 1059.

ARNTULLY, village and estate, 8 miles north of Perth.

AROS, village, bay, and ruined old castle, on east coast of Mull Island, Argyshire. The village stands on the bay 9 miles south-south-east of Tobermory, and has a post office, with telegraph, under Oban, and an inn. The bay, though small, is screened by lofty cliffs, streaked with cascades. The old castle crowns one of the cliffs, was a residence of the Lords of the Isles, and is now a mere lofty fragment.

ARRADOUL, place, with Episcopalian chapel, in Rathven parish, Banffshire.

ARRAN, island in south of Buteshire. It lies in the Firth of Clyde, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-west of the nearest part of Bute, $4\frac{1}{4}$ miles east of the nearest part of Kintyre, and $10\frac{1}{2}$ west of the nearest part of Ayrshire. Its length, from north-by-west to south-by-east, is $20\frac{1}{2}$ miles; its mean breadth is about $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles; and its area is 105,436 acres. Its northern half is chiefly a mass of rugged mountains, with altitudes up to 2874 feet, embosoming many deep ravines and glens. Its southern half is principally undulated, rolling, and hilly, with many summits of greater altitude than 500 feet, and with much diversity of

intervening vale and plain. Its coast is mostly a narrow strip of low ground, overhung by mountain or hill, and traversed all round by a good public road. Its aggregate character exhibits vast diversity, force, and wealth of landscape, and possesses more interest for geologists and naturalists than any other tract of equal extent in Great Britain. Most of it belongs to the Duke of Hamilton. Brodick Castle, near the middle of the east coast, is a seat of the duke; and Lamash Bay, about 6 miles south of that seat, is a roadstead famous for both capacity and safety. Brodick and Lamash villages are the largest seats of population, and draw many summer visitors. Pop. of the island, 4745.

ARROCHAR, village and parish in north of Dumbartonshire. The village stands on east side, near head of Loch Long, 17½ miles north of Helensburgh; is a terminus of steam communication on the Upper Clyde, and a resort of tourists and summer visitors; is engirt by very grand, striking scenery; and has a post office, with money order department, under Dumbarton, an excellent hotel, an Established church of 1847, a Free church, and a public school with about 60 scholars.—The parish contains also the village of Tarbet, and is about 15 miles long. Acres, 25,858. Real property in 1880–81, £5291. Pop. 517. The surface extends about 3 miles along Loch Long, and nearly 14 miles along Loch Lomond; is bordered along all the west by Argyshire, and all the north by Perthshire; displays rich, diversified Highland scenery, and is so full of mountain and moor as to comprise only about 400 acres of arable land.

ARTARIG, fort on east side, near head of Loch Striven, Argyshire.

ARTHURLEE, several localities at and near Barrhead, Renfrewshire. Cross-Arthurlee is a suburb, and was the place of the earliest bleachfield in Scotland. West Arthurlee is a neighbouring village. South Arthurlee is noted for the erection of an extensive printfield in 1835. Arthurlee estate belonged anciently to a branch of the noble family of Darnley, but underwent division among several proprietors, acquired several mansions, and became a populous seat of manufacturing industry. Arthurlee House, one of the mansions, is a handsome modern edifice. An ancient cross-shaft stands near that mansion, and was reinstated on its original site there in 1872.

ARTHUR'S OVEN, famous quondam Roman antiquity, on a site near Carron ironworks, Stirlingshire. It was an edifice in form resembling a bee-hive, and measured 88 feet in circumference, but was destroyed in 1743.

ARTHUR'S SEAT, conspicuous hill in Queen's Park, contiguous to Edinburgh. It ascends from a base about ¾ mile long; culminates in a conical summit 822 feet

above sea-level; presents to the west a precipitous face, with shoulder and skirt outlined like a lion couchant, and commands from its summit an exquisite panoramic view.

ARTHUR'S SEAT, rock on north side of Dunbarrow Hill, in Dunnichen parish, Forfarshire.

ARTHUR'S STONE, ancient standing stone and modern seat in Coupar-Angus parish, Perthshire.

ARTORNISH, ruined ancient castle on coast of Morvern parish, Argyshire. It was a great stronghold of the Lords of the Isles, and a meeting-place of their national councils; is graphically described as restored by his imagination in Sir Walter Scott's *Lord of the Isles*, and consists now of little else than remains of a tower and fragments of outworks.

ASCAIG, lake in Kildonan parish, Sutherland.

ASCOG, bay, village, lake, and estate on east side of Bute Island, Buteshire. The bay is about 1½ miles south-east of Rothesay. The village is chiefly a long chain of villas and ornate cottages, and has a post office under Rothesay, and a Free church. The lake lies adjacent, and has an area of 75½ acres. The estate, with mansion, was sold in 1876 for £39,420.

ASCRIB, island in Duirnish parish, Skye, Inverness-shire.

ASHARE, section of Edderachyllis parish, Sutherland.

ASHBURN, seat in Innerkip parish, Renfrewshire.

ASHDALE, rivulet with two cascades, and glen with grand scenery, in southern extremity of Arran Island, Buteshire.

ASHDOW, waterfall on west border of Killearn parish, Stirlingshire.

ASHFIELD, place, with public school, in North Knapdale parish, Argyshire.

ASHGROVE, seat and small lake in Kilwinning parish, Ayrshire.

ASHIESTIEL, seat on the Tweed, 7½ miles north-west of Selkirk. It was Sir Walter Scott's residence, the place where he wrote a number of his works, during the ten years prior to his removal to Abbotsford.

ASHINTULLY, seat in Kirkmichael parish, Perthshire.

ASHKIRK, village in Roxburghshire, and parish partly also in Selkirkshire. The village stands on Ale river, 6 miles north-north-west of Hawick, and has a post office under Hawick, a parochial church, a Free church, and a public school with about 100 scholars. The parish comprises 8339 acres in Roxburghshire, and 3369 in Selkirkshire. Real property in 1880–81, £5163 and £2738. Pop. 362 and 138. The surface includes pieces of level land on the Ale, but is elsewhere all hilly. There are 2 schools, with accommodation for 174 scholars.

ASHLEY, seat in Ratho parish, Edinburghshire.

ASHLEY, lake in Dores parish, Inverness-shire.

ASHTON, southern part of Gourrock, Renfrewshire. It extends south-westward along the coast, opposite Kirm and Dunoon, and consists chiefly of villas and neat two-storey houses, principally on a narrow belt of low ground, but partly on steep, overhanging braes.

ASKADIL, headland on north-west of Ardnamurchan peninsula, Argyleshire.

ASKAIG (PORT). See PORT-ASKAIG.

ASLEISK, ruined old baronial fortalice, 5 miles east of Forres, Elginshire.

ASSEL, burn, entering Stinchar river, Ayrshire.

ASSLEED, affluent of the Ythan, between New Deer and Methlick parishes, Aberdeenshire.

ASSYNT, parish in extreme south-west of Sutherland. It contains Lochinver village, and has a post office of its own name under Lairg. Its length is 20 miles, its greatest breadth 11 miles. Real property in 1880-81, £6649. Pop., quoad civilia, 2776; quoad sacra, 1390. The coast includes all the peninsula terminating in Store Point, and goes thence to south side of head of Kyle-Scow; and the shore for the most part is rocky, bold, and dangerous. Oldney Island, and numerous islets and insulated rocks, lie adjacent. The interior is one of the most rugged tracts in Scotland, and may be described as mainly an assemblage of towering mountains, rocky hills, wild crags, and deep ravines, with interspersions of lakes and numerous lakelets and tarns. Quinag, Sulven, Canisp, and Benmore-Assynt are chief mountains, and the last has an altitude of 3281 feet. Loch Assynt is the chief lake, measures $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles in length, and about 1 mile in extreme breadth; has intricate shores and a winding contour, and is flanked and overhung by diversified crags and mountains. Several caves and some natural arches are on the coast, and some caves are in the interior. Clachtoll dun, Ardvrack ruined castle, and Calda ruined mansion are the chief antiquities. The churches are 2 Established and 2 Free. There are 8 schools for 539 scholars, and 4 of them, for 330, are new.

AOSTOUNE, old fortalice in Alford parish, Aberdeenshire.

ATHELSTANEFORD, village and parish in north-west of Haddingtonshire. The village stands 3 miles north-north-east of Haddington, adjoins the scene of an early battle between the Scotch and the English, and has a post office under Drem, a modern church with about 500 sittings, remains of a church of the 12th century, and a public school for 161 scholars.—The parish contains also Drem village, and comprises 5077 acres. Real property in 1880-81, £11,724. Pop. 762. The surface touches the north base of the Garleton Hills, and has considerable inequalities. Gilmerton, the seat of Sir David Kinloch, Bart., is a

chief feature, and a ruined strong mansion of the Earls of Winton is a chief antiquity.

ATHOLE, district in extreme north of Perthshire. It comprises an area of about 450 square miles; includes a prominent portion of the Central Grampians, and an extensive deer forest; exhibits features of alpine height, deep glen, rushing stream, large lake, and massive wood, eminently picturesque; gives the titles of earl, marquis, and duke to a branch of the family of Murray, and contains the duke's chief seat, Blair Castle.

AUCHABER, seat in Forgue parish, Aberdeenshire.

AUCHANAULT, place, $22\frac{1}{4}$ miles west of Dingwall, Ross-shire. It has a post office designated of Ross-shire, and a railway station.

AUCHANS, seat in Dundonald parish, Ayrshire.

AUCHENAIRN, village, 3 miles north-by-east of Glasgow. It has a public school with about 170 scholars. Pop. 634.

AUCHENBATHIE, ruined ancient castle, once the property of Sir William Wallace, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles east-south-east of Lochwinnoch, Renfrewshire.

AUCHENBLAE, village, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-north-east of Laurencekirk, Kincardineshire. It has a post office, with money order and telegraph departments, under Fordoun, a banking office, a hotel, a town hall, and a public school.

AUCHENCAIRN, bay, village, and quoad sacra parish in Kirkcudbrightshire. The bay opens at 7 miles east of Kirkcudbright; is about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles long and 1 mile wide; has Heston Isle across its mouth, causing it to look like a lake; and possesses both harbour for small craft and shelter for vessels of burden.—The village stands at the bay's head, is a sea-bathing resort, and has beautiful environs, a post office, with money order department, under Castle-Douglas, 2 inns, Established and Free churches, and mixed and infant public schools, with about 173 and 157 scholars. Pop. 441.—The quoad sacra parish is part of Rerrick, and was constituted prior to 1870. Pop. 1037.

AUCHENCUIVE, seat and railway station in St. Quivox parish, near Ayr.

AUCHENDAVY, hamlet on site of a fort of Antoninus' Wall, 2 miles east of Kirkintilloch, Dumbartonshire.

AUCHENDRANE, seat of Sir Peter Coats, and quondam castle, the scene of Sir Walter Scott's *Ayrshire Tragedy*, on left bank of the Doon, near the Ayr and Girvan Railway, Ayrshire.

AUCHENDRYNE, suburb of Castleton-Braemar, Aberdeenshire. Pop. 269.

AUCHENGAN, hamlet in Falkirk parish, Stirlingshire. It has a public school with about 84 scholars.

AUCHENGELLOCH, wild tract, notable for conventicles of the Covenanters, in Avondale parish, Lanarkshire.

AUCHENGOOL, estate in Rerrick parish, Kirkcudbrightshire.

AUCHENGRAY, place, $5\frac{3}{4}$ miles north of Carstairs Junction, Lanarkshire. It has a post office under Lanark, and a railway station.

AUCHENHEATH, village, $9\frac{1}{4}$ miles south of Larkhall, Lanarkshire. It has a railway station, and a public school with about 152 scholars. Pop. 612.

AUCHENLOCH, small village in Cadder parish, Lanarkshire.

AUCHENREOCH, seat in Strickathrow parish, Forfarshire.

AUCHENREOCH, lake in Urr parish, Kirkcudbrightshire.

AUCHENROATH, seat near Rothes village, Elginshire.

AUCHENSAUGH, hill, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles south of Douglas, Lanarkshire. It was the scene of a notable swearing of Solemn League and Covenant by a body of Cameronians.

AUCHENTORLIE, seat, near Paisley, Renfrewshire.

AUCHENTORLIE, seat and vestiges of ancient hill-fort, in Old Kilpatrick parish, Dumbartonshire.

AUCHERNACH, seat in Strathdon parish, Aberdeenshire.

AUCHINBLAE. See **AUCHENBLAE**.

AUCHINCASS, ruined ancient castle on Evan river, near Beattock, Dumfriesshire.

AUCHINCHEW, cliff-walled amphitheatre, vale, and cascades, on south coast of Arran Island, Buteshire.

AUCHINCLOACH, burn, and lands with traditions of the battle of 1645, in Kilsyth parish, Stirlingshire.

AUCHINCLOICH, hamlet in Ochiltree parish, Ayrshire. It has a post office under Kilmarnock.

AUCHINCRAW, village, 3 miles north-west of Chirnside, Berwickshire. It has a post office under Ayton.

AUCHINDACHY, railway station, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-west of Keith, Banffshire.

AUCHINDINNY, village on the North Esk, with railway station, 8 miles by road, but 12 by railway, south of Edinburgh. Pop. 405.

AUCHINDOIR, parish, averagely 7 miles north-west of Alford, Aberdeenshire. It contains Lumsden village, with post office under Aberdeen, and it measures about 7 miles in both length and breadth. Acres, 15,310. Real property in 1880-81, £6405. Pop. 1514. The surface includes part of Buck of Cabrach Mountain; comprises hill-ridges of very various height, and intervening vales of very various width; and is traversed by Bogie river. The seats are Clova, Craig, and Druminnor; and the chief antiquity is the ruin of an ancient church with Saxon doorway. The churches are Established, 2 Free, United Presbyterian, and Episcopalian, and there are 2 public schools for 200 scholars.

AUCHINDUNE, ruined old castle in Mortlach parish, Banffshire.

AUCHINFLOWER, place, with public school, in Ballantrae parish, Ayrshire.

AUCHINGRAMONT, suburb of Hamilton, Lanarkshire. It has a United Presbyterian church.

AUCHINHALRIG, village in Bellie parish, Banffshire.

AUCHINLECK,—vulgarly **AFFLECK**,—town and parish in east of Kyle district, Ayrshire. The town stands on Lugar water, $13\frac{3}{4}$ miles south-south-east of Kilmarnock, and has a post office, with money order department, under Cumnock; a railway station, a parochial church, a United Original Secession church, and a public school with about 303 scholars. Pop. 1528. —The parish contains also the villages of Common-Dyke, Cronberry, and Dernconner, most of the town of Lugar, and small part of the town of Cumnock. Its length is 16 miles, its mean breadth not more than 2. Acres, 24,129. Real property in 1880-81, £31,330. Pop. 6681. The eastern section is hilly and wild, and includes some lofty summits; the western section, low, fertile, and embellished; and the middle section is of medium character. About one-third of the entire area is in tillage. Auchinleck House, 3 miles west of the town, was erected by the judge Lord Auchinleck, father of the biographer of Dr. Johnson. A ruined baronial fortalice, the residence of the early Boswells from the time of James IV., stands in that mansion's neighbourhood, and remains of another old fortalice are in the eastern district. There are 6 schools for 1248 scholars, and 1 of them and an enlargement for 250 are new.

AUCHINLECK, lofty hill, 4 miles west of Queensberry, Dumfriesshire.

AUCHINLILLY, cascade on the Carron, west of Denny, Stirlingshire.

AUCHINLOCHAN, village in Kilfinan parish, Argyleshire. Pop. 340.

AUCHINMULLY, village in east side of Kilsyth parish, Stirlingshire.

AUCHINRAITH, village in Blantyre parish, Lanarkshire. Pop. 687.

AUCHINSTARRY, seat in Kilsyth parish, Stirlingshire.

AUCHINSTARRY, village in Cumbernauld parish, Dumbartonshire. Pop. 626.

AUCHINTIBBER, village in Blantyre parish, Lanarkshire. Pop. 435.

AUCHINTOUL, seat in Marnock parish, Banffshire.

AUCHIRIES, hamlet in Cruden parish, Aberdeenshire. It has a public school with about 167 scholars.

AUCHLEE, estate, with two well-preserved ancient Caledonian stone circles, in Banchory-Devenick parish, Kincardineshire.

AUCHELEES, hamlet and seat in Blair Athole parish, Perthshire. The hamlet has a post office under Blair-Athole.

AUCHELVEN, village in Premnay parish, Aberdeenshire. It has a post office under Insch.

AUCHLOCHAN, seat near Lesmahagow, Lanarkshire.

AUCHLOSSEN, lake in Lumphanan and Aboyne parishes, Aberdeenshire.

AUCHLUNIES, seat in Maryculter parish, Kincardineshire.

AUCHLUNKART, seat in Boharm parish, Banffshire.

AUCHMEDDEN, estate, with public school, and with reach of bold coast, in Aberdour parish, Aberdeenshire.

AUCHMILL, town, with large quarries of fine granite, 3 miles north-west of Aberdeen. It has a post office, with money order and telegraph departments, under Aberdeen. Pop. 1319.

AUCHMILLAN, village, 2 miles north of Mauchline, Ayrshire.

AUCHMITHE, fishing village, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-east of Arbroath, Forfarshire. It has a post office under Arbroath, a chapel-of-ease, and an ingenious water supply provided in 1880. A range of bold cliffs pierced with caves is contiguous, and figures as the scene of the escape of Sir Arthur and Miss Wardour in Sir Walter Scott's *Antiquary*. A large quantity of old coins and metal tokens was discovered in the neighbouring beach in 1877. Pop. of the village, 359.

AUCHMORE, a seat of the Earl of Breadalbane, at the head of Loch Tay, Perthshire.

AUCHMORE, place, with public school, in Lochalsh parish, Ross-shire.

AUCHMUTY, hamlet in Markinch parish, Fife.

AUCHNACARRY. See ACHNACARRY.

AUCHNACRAIG. See ACHNACRAIG.

AUCHNAGATT, place, $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles north of Ellon, Aberdeenshire. It has a post office under Ellon, and a railway station.

AUCHNASHEEN, place, $28\frac{3}{4}$ miles west of Dingwall, Ross-shire. It has a post office, designated Auchnasheen, Ross-shire; a railway station, and a hotel.

AUCHNASHELLACH, place, $12\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-west of Auchnasheen, Ross-shire. It has a post office under Lochcarron, and a railway station.

AUCHRY, seat in Monquhitter parish, Aberdeenshire.

AUCHTERARDER, town and parish in south-east of Perthshire. The town stands about a mile from a railway station of its own name, 14 miles south-west of Perth; dates from ancient times, and was once a royal burgh; passed through long declension and much disaster, but eventually became a prosperous seat of manufacture; figured in the first and not the least of the church conflicts which led to the Disruption of 1843; comprises a main street upwards of a mile long, and has a head post office with all departments, 2 banking offices, 2 hotels, a towered town-hall of 1872, Established, Free, United Presbyterian, and Evangelical Union churches, and 2 public schools. Pop. 2666.—The parish contains also Aberuthven, Smithyhaugh,

and Borland-Park villages, and measures nearly 8 miles in length and about 3 miles in breadth. Acres, 11,181. Real property in 1880–81, £19,452. Pop. 3648. The northern section undulates or declines to the river Earn, and is nearly all arable; and the southern section rises toward the summit line of the Ochil Hills. Chief seats are Auchterarder Castle and Auchterarder House; and a chief antiquity is the fragment of a strong castle of Malcolm Canmore. There are 5 schools for 671 scholars, and 2 of them, for 360, are new.

AUCHTERDERRAN, parish, containing most of Lochgelly town, and part of Cardenden village, in south-west of Fife. It measures about 5 miles by 3, and comprises 7818 acres. Real property in 1880–81, £19,295. Pop., quoad civilia, 4332; quoad sacra, 1747. The surface is beautified by Lochgelly Lake, and about 500 acres of wood, and includes variously flat ground, valley, and hill. The churches are Established, Free, and United Presbyterian. There are 3 public schools for 1067 scholars, and 1 of them and an enlargement for 510 are new.

AUCHTERGAVEN,—vulgarly **OCHTERGAEN**,—village and parish in Strathay district, Perthshire. The village stands about 3 miles north-west of Stanley railway station, and 9 north-north-west of Perth, and is a straggling place. The parish contains also the post office village of Bankfoot, the villages of Cairniehill and Waterloo, and most of the post office village of Stanley. Its length is 10 miles; its mean breadth is about 3 miles; and its area is 12,941 acres. Real property in 1880–81, £15,048. Pop. 2195. The surface rises from the Tay, up Strathardie, to the summit of a low range of the Grampians, and consists chiefly of swelling knolls and sloping ridges. The seats are Stanley House, Airleywight, and Tullybelton. The poet Nicol was a native, and sang the beauties of the landscape in his 'Bonnie Ordie Braes.' The churches are the parochial, with nearly 1200 sittings, 2 Free, and a United Presbyterian. There are 2 public schools for 550 scholars, and 1 of them and an enlargement for 450 are new.

AUCHTERHOUSE, village and parish on south-west border of Forfarshire. The village stands 7 miles by road, but much farther by railway, north-west of Dundee, and has a post office, with telegraph, under Dundee, and a railway station. The parish measures about $4\frac{1}{2}$ by $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles, and comprises 5708 acres. Real property in 1880–81, £10,366. Pop. 661. The surface rises from the narrow vale of Dighty water, northward to summits of the Sidlaw Hills, is diversified by undulating heights, and becomes steep and precipitous in the north. The chief residences are Auchterhouse and Balbouchly, the former an old seat of the Earl of Airlie; and the chief antiquity is the fragment of a strong baronial fortalice, said to have been visited

by Sir William Wallace. There are 2 public schools, male and female, with about 77 and 53 scholars.

AUCHTERLESS, hamlet and parish on north-west border of Aberdeenshire. The hamlet lies 6 miles south-by-west of Turriff, and has a post office, with telegraph, under Turriff, and a railway station. The parish contains also the village of Gordonstown, and is about 8 miles long. Acres, 16,826. Real property in 1879-80, £14,772. Pop., quoad civilia, 2144; quoad sacra, 1948. The surface comprises the upper part of the Ythan's basin, all north-eastward from a line within about a mile from that river's source. Chief antiquities are traces of a Roman camp, and remains of numerous ancient Caledonian stone circles. The churches are Established and Free. There are 4 schools, with accommodation for 365 scholars.

AUCHTERMAIRNIE, seat in Kennoway parish, Fife.

AUCHTERMUCHTY, town and parish on north-west border of Fife. The town stands adjacent to the Kinross and Perth Railway, $4\frac{3}{4}$ miles west of Ladybank Junction; dates from ancient times, and was once a royal burgh; figures in the humorous poem ascribed to James V., and entitled, 'The Wife of Auchtermuchty'; comprises streets and lanes of irregular construction; has a head post office with all departments, a railway station, 2 banking offices, 2 chief inns, a public hall, an Established church, a Free church, 2 United Presbyterian churches, and 2 public schools. Pop. 1673.—The parish contains also most of Dunshelt village. Acres, 3530. Real property in 1880-81, £8498. Pop. 4332. The limits include a portion of the rich strath of the Eden, and a portion of the Ochil Hills. The seats are Myres Castle, Bellevue, and Southfield. There are 5 schools for 498 scholars, and 1 of them, for 70, is new.

AUCHTERNEED, small village at head of Strathpeffer, and skirt of Benwyvis, Ross-shire.

AUCHTERTOOL, village and parish in south-west of Fife. The village stands $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles east of Cowdenbeath railway station, and $4\frac{1}{2}$ west of Kirkcaldy, and has a post office under Kirkcaldy. Pop., with Newbigging, about 240.—The parish comprises 2738 acres. Real property in 1880-81, £7789. Pop. 706. The Cullalo Hills, with very steep acclivity, are in the west; and a deep, narrow ravine, with cascade, is in the east. Other chief features are Camilla Loch, and ruined Hallyards House. There are 2 schools for 169 scholars.

AUCHTERTYRE, village in Newtyle parish, Forfarshire.

AUCHTON, hamlet in Balquhiddy parish, Perthshire.

AUCHTYFARDLE, seat near Lesmahagow, Lanarkshire.

AUCHVISH, place, with public school, in South Knapdale parish, Argyshire.

AUGMUND'S HOW, ruined ancient fort on Elsness promontory, Sanday Island, Orkney.

AUGUSTUS(FORT). See FORT-AUGUSTUS.

AULDEBAR, railway station, and modernized ancient castle, 5 miles east-north-east of Forfar.

AULD DAVIE, head-stream of the Ythan, Aberdeenshire.

AULDEARN, village and parish in north-east of Nairnshire. The village stands $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-east of Nairn, dates from remote times, and has a post office under Nairn. Pop. 363.—The parish measures about 7 miles by 5, and comprises 14,035 acres. Real property in 1880-81, £10,082. Pop. 1292. The surface skirts the Moray Firth, is low, yet diversified for 3 miles thence, and rises afterwards into considerable hills. The battle of 1645, between the Marquis of Montrose and General Hurry, was fought in the vicinity of the village. The seats are Boath and Lethen; and the chief antiquities are the old fortalice of Inshoch Castle, vestiges of Moyness Castle, and remains of 2 ancient Caledonian stone circles. The churches are Established, Free, and United Presbyterian; and the public schools are 2, with about 123 scholars.

AULDFIELD. See POLLOCKSHAW.

AULDGIRTH, place on the Nith, near Glasgow and South-Western Railway, 8 miles north-north-west of Dumfries. It has a post office, with money order and telegraph departments, under Dumfries, a railway station, an inn, and a bridge.

AULDHOUSE, burn, entering the White Cart at Pollockshaws, Renfrewshire.

AULDNACHUIRN, burn, entering the Lossie in Dallas parish, Elginshire.

AULDWICK, dismantled ancient baronial stronghold, on coast of Wick parish, Caithness.

AULD WIFE'S LIFT, crómlech, 18 feet long and 11 feet broad, in Baldernock parish, Stirlingshire.

AULTDINNY, burn in Aboyne parish, Aberdeenshire.

AULTGRANDE, small river, entering Cromarty Firth about 10 miles north-east of Dingwall, Ross-shire. It issues from Loch Glass, runs about 7 miles north-eastward, traverses a profound long chasm, and makes a series of cascades.

AULTGUISH, rivulet, traversing mountain forest of Rinsky, to north-west side of Loch Ness, nearly opposite the Falls of Foyers, Inverness-shire. It makes one leap of at least 100 feet, and is elsewhere a continuous cataract.

AULTKOLLIE, deep tortuous ravine in Loth parish, Sutherland.

AULTNACAILLICH, birth-place of the famous Gaelic poet Donn, in Durness parish, Sutherland.

AULTNAHARRA. See ALTNAHARRA.

AULTNANCOORACH, affluent of the Aultgrande, Ross-shire.

AULTROY, burn in Aboyne parish, Aberdeenshire.

AULTSIGH, rivulet, issuing from tarn on a shoulder of Mealfourvounie Mountain, and descending in cataracts and leaps to north-west side of Loch Ness, Invernesshire.

AUQUHIRIE, seat in Dunnottar parish, Kincardineshire.

AUSDALE, hamlet, 4 miles south-west of Berriedale, Caithness; and rivulet passing that hamlet and leaping into the sea over a lofty cliff.

AUSKERRY, small island, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles south of Stronsay, Orkney. A lighthouse is on it, with fixed light visible at the distance of 16 nautical miles. Pop. 8.

AVEN, lake and river in south-west extremity of Banffshire. The lake has an elevation of about 1800 feet above sea-level, and is immediately overhung by Cairngorm Mountains. The river issues from the lake, traverses for some distance an alpine glen, and runs altogether about 30 miles, chiefly northward, to the Spey at Ballindalloch.

AVICH, lake and stream in Dalavich old parish, Argyllshire. The lake commences 4 miles east of head of Loch Melfort; measures about $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles in length and 7 furlongs in width; has fine ornamture of outline, banks, and islets; and is associated with 2 notable old Celtic poems. The stream issues from the lake, and runs about 2 miles to Loch Awe.

AVIEMORE, place, adjacent to Highland Railway, $11\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-east of Kingussie, Invernesshire. It has a station on the railway, and a post office designated of Invernesshire, with money order and telegraph departments.

AVOCH, fishing town and parish in Ardmeanach district, Ross-shire. The town stands on a small bay of its own name, $1\frac{3}{4}$ mile south-west of Fortrose, and has pleasant environs, a post office, with money order department, under Inverness, an inn, a good pier, Established, Free, and Congregational churches, and a public school with about 105 scholars. Pop. 905.—The parish is about 4 miles long and $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles broad. Real property in 1880–81, £7395. Pop. 1691. The surface is partly a gentle slope, partly a diversity of hill and dale, partly a portion of the Mullbuy. The seats are Avoch House and Rosehaugh; and the antiquities are the ruined fortalice of Arkendeith, and the site of Avoch Castle, which belonged to successively the Earls of Ross and the Crown. There are 3 schools for 382 scholars, and 1 of them, for 160, is new.

AVOCHY, seat near Huntly, Aberdeenshire.

AVON, river, running about 18 miles eastward and north-eastward, partly between Stirlingshire and Linlithgowshire, to Firth of Forth, at $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles west of Borrowstounness.

AVON, river, running about 16 miles

north-eastward and $5\frac{1}{2}$ north-westward to the Clyde, in vicinity of Hamilton, Lanarkshire. It traverses first a moorish tract, next a beautiful diversified lowland tract, next a richly romantic dell.

AVONBANK, seat near Larkhall, Lanarkshire.

AVONBRIDGE, village on the Avon, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles west-south-west of Slamannan, Stirlingshire. It has a railway station and a United Presbyterian church.

AVONDALE, parish, containing Strathaven town, on west border of Lanarkshire. Its length is about 14 miles, its breadth about 8 miles, its area 37,533 acres. Real property in 1880–81, £39,948. Pop., quoad civilia, 5466; quoad sacra, 3216. The area is pretty equally bisected by the Avon, and the lands comprise flat tracts on that river, rising grounds from both sides of these flats, and moorish eminences and mosses in the west. Several mansions are near Strathaven, and the ruined famous castle of Avondale is in it. There are 2 Established churches, a Free church, 3 United Presbyterian churches, and 6 schools for 855 scholars.

AVONDHU, head-stream of the river Forth.

AVONHEAD, village in New Monkland parish, Lanarkshire. It has a public school, with about 130 scholars. Pop. 435.

AVONHOLM, seat in Glassford parish, Lanarkshire.

AVONSUIDH, a seat of the Earl of Dunmore, in Harris, Outer Hebrides.

AVONTON, seat near Linlithgow.

AWE, small lake, 3 miles south of head of Loch Assynt, Sutherland. It lies among massive mountains, and contains wooded islets.

AWE, lake, river, and pass in central part of mainland of Argyllshire. The lake extends 24 miles north-north-eastward to base of Bencruachan, has a mean breadth of not more than a mile, but expands towards the foot to a mean breadth of about 2 miles; forms there 2 off-sets or horns, the one receiving the river Orchy, the other discharging the river Awe; exhibits great variety of scenery, passing from plainness at the head to gorgeous grandeur at the foot; looks, in its broadest parts, to be remarkably small, as compared with the magnitude and loftiness of the mountains overhanging it; has everywhere, but especially toward the foot, much intricacy and ornamture of shore line; possesses much diversity and wealth of trout-fishing, all open to the public; began, in the summer of 1876, to be traversed by a screw-steamer, in communication with public conveyances to its shores; is now crossed near its foot by the Callander and Oban Railway, sweeping round to the gorge of Awe river; and has at its foot a railway station, a steamboat pier, and a new hotel.—The river leaves the lake in calm current, enters a narrow, deep, stupendous gorge, traverses there a

wildly broken, rocky bottom, and goes 4 miles north-westward, mostly in tumultuous rush, to Loch Etive at Bunawe.—The pass occurs in the river's gorge; is flanked at one part by a precipice 1308 feet high; was formerly traversable there only by an almost mural ascent, commanded at the top by a fortalice, but is now facilitated by a bridge; and was the scene of an exploit by Sir William Wallace, and a skirmish between King Robert Bruce and Maccdough of Lorn.

AYLORT, sea-loch, between Moydart and Arasaig districts, Inverness-shire. It is 4 miles wide at the mouth, divides into 2 parts, Loch Aylort proper on the south, Loch-na-Nua on the north, and has a total length from west to east of 9 miles.

AYR, river, bay, and headlands in Ayrshire. The river rises on the eastern border of the widest part of the county; traverses, first, bleak moors and hill pastures, next, an ornate plain, next, a low narrow dell; is subject to such freshets as make it, in Burns' phrase, 'just one long lengthened tumbling sea'; and runs altogether about 33 miles westward to Ayr bay at Ayr town.—The bay is a lateral expansion of the Firth of Clyde; has a land-line in nearly the form of a segment of a circle, with prevailingly low shores; and measures 20 miles south-south-eastward from Fairlie Head to Ayr Heads, and nearly 7 miles in mean breadth.—The headland, or Ayr Heads, are rocky, precipitous projections from the skirt of Brown Carrick Hill, and have a height of about 200 feet.

AYR, town and parish on coast of Ayrshire. The town stands at mouth of Ayr river, and is bisected by it into nearly equal parts; comprises, on the left side, Ayr proper, on the right side, Newton-upon-Ayr, Wallacetown, and Content; forms, nevertheless, one strictly compact town; commands charming views around the bay and across to Arran; ranks as a royal and parliamentary burgh, a seat of county and judiciary courts, and a head port; consists partly of handsome square and streets, partly of neat but plain thoroughfares, partly of poor or antiquated quarters; includes a new suburb, completed to the extent of about 60 cottages in May 1880; carries on a variety and large aggregate of manufacture and commerce; publishes 3 newspapers; and has a head post office with all departments, 2 railway stations, 7 banking offices, 5 hotels, several ornamental public buildings, 3 Established churches, 4 Free churches, 2 United Presbyterian churches, Original Secession, Congregational, Evangelical Union, Episcopalian, Methodist, Moravian, and Roman Catholic churches, and a number of educational and miscellaneous institutions. The Town Buildings and Assembly Rooms, at corner of High Street and Sandgate, are an elegant edifice,

with tower and spire 226 feet high. The Municipal Court-rooms and Public Hall, contiguous to those buildings, were completed in September 1881, at a cost of about £30,000; and the hall in them has accommodation for about 1500 persons. The County Buildings, in Wellington Square, are on the model of an ancient temple in Rome, and cost upwards of £30,000. Wallace Tower, in High Street, is a Gothic structure of 1830, with a statue of Wallace in its front, and with the 'dungeon clock' removed to it from an old demolished steeple. The 'Twa Brigs' of Burns' dialogue stand within 500 yards of each other; and the new one showed signs of giving way in January 1877, and was replaced by a five-arched structure, at a cost of £16,300. One of the Established churches is a cruciform edifice of the 17th century, and was erected in lieu of a very ancient one which Cromwell envired with a large fort, and converted into an armoury. The new Academy was opened in September 1880, cost about £8000, and has accommodation for about 550 scholars. 2 new public schools were erected in 1875, at a cost of £8672, and have accommodation for 1000 scholars; and a new industrial school was erected in 1876, at a cost of £5500. A new hospital, measuring 240 by 120 feet, was founded in 1881. The harbour was formerly shallow and inconvenient, but underwent great improvement and extension in 1874-78, at a cost of about £200,000. A new dock was then formed, measuring 650 feet by 400, comprising $7\frac{1}{2}$ acres of water area, rising in its quay walls 33 feet from foundation to coping, and having a water depth on the sill of 22 feet at high water of spring tides. Three hydraulic hoists also were then erected, at a further cost of £9700. A new slip dock and a fine esplanade were contracted for in May 1880, to cost £13,036. The shipping in the year 1879 comprised 2392 British vessels, of 251,303 tons, and 16 foreign vessels, of 4665 tons, inward; and 2367 British vessels, of 236,858 tons, and 15 foreign vessels, of 4480 tons, outward. The parliamentary burgh unites with Irvine, Campbelton, Inverary, and Oban in sending a member to Parliament. Real property in 1880-81, £94,078. Pop. 20,987.

The parish includes the royal burgh, extends from the river Ayr to the river Doon, and measures about $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles by 4. Acres, 6935. Real property of landward part in 1880-81, £17,204. Pop. of the whole, quoad civilia, 10,086; quoad sacra, 9582. The western section is low, flat, and fertile; but the eastern section rises gradually to the boundary, and is comparatively unproductive. The chief seats are Castlehill, Rozelle, Newark, Cambusdoon, Doonholm, Bellisle, and Mount Charles. The parochial charge is double; and there is a church at Alloway. The burgh has 17 schools, with accom-

modation for about 4226 scholars, and Alloway has 1 with accommodation for 148.

AYR ROAD, railway station, $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles south-east of Larkhall, Lanarkshire.

AYRSHERE, maritime county on east side of Firth of Clyde, bounded inland by Renfrewshire, Lanarkshire, Dumfriesshire, Kirkcudbrightshire, and Wigtonshire. Its length, from north to south, is 60 miles; its breadth varies from a few miles to 30; and its area is 1149 square miles. Its form is proximately that of a half-moon, with the concavity to the west, but curved much more in the north than in the south. Its natural features and popular nomenclature divide it into Cunningham, north of the river Irvine; Kyle, between the river Irvine and the river Doon; and Carrick, south of the river Doon. Custom also sub-divides Kyle, by the river Ayr, into Kyle Stewart and King's Kyle. Cunningham and Kyle are mostly low country, with low coast, but have interior diversities and a hilly border; and Carrick, though containing considerable aggregate of arable land, is largely occupied by the western end of the Southern Highlands, and consists mostly of a broken assemblage of hill, moor, and mountain. A large proportion of the entire county, together with the flanking reaches of Firth of Clyde and the mountains on the western horizon, forms one continuous landscape, as seen from thousands of vantage-grounds within its own limits. The chief rivers, besides the Irvine, the Ayr, and the Doon, are the Garnock, the Girvan, and the Stinchar; and the chief lake is Doon. Sandstone, limestone, coal, and ironstone abound, and are extensively worked. The soils range from rich loam to barren moor, or from best to worst, but may be characterized as sandy on the coast, clayey in the interior low tracts, and heathy or mossy on the uplands. Agriculture in all departments, but specially in the dairy husbandry, is skilful and flourishing. Principal industries are iron-working, engine-making, coal-mining, woollen manufacture, cotton manufacture, and pottery work. The chief towns are Ayr and Kilmarnock; the other towns, with each more than 3000 inhabitants, are Ardrossan, Beith, Dalry, Galston, Girvan, Hurlford, Irvine, Kilbirnie, Kilwinning, Maybole, Saltcoats, Stevenston, and Stewarton; the others, with each more than 2000 inhabitants, are Catrine, Cumnock, Largs, Muirkirk, Newmilns, and Troon; the others, with each more than 1000 inhabitants, are Annbank, Auchinleck, Bankhead, Burnfoot, Dalmellington, Darvel, Eglinton, Kilmaurs, Lugar, Mauchline, Waterside, and West Kilbride; and the villages, with each more than 300 inhabitants, amount to 48. Ayrshire belonged anciently to the Damii and the Novantes; passed to successively the Romans, the Cambrians, and the Northumbrians; was the scene of many of

Wallace's and Bruce's conflicts with the English; and figured prominently in the sufferings and struggles of the Covenanters. It contains many monuments of all times, from the Caledonian downward, and is noted for the abbey ruins of Kilwinning and Crossraguel. It is now divided administratively into the districts of Ayr and Kilmarnock, and representatively into the divisions of north and south, each division sending a member to Parliament. Real property in 1880-81, £1,085,710. Pop. in 1871, 200,809; in 1881, 217,504.

AYTON, village and parish on coast of Berwickshire. The village stands on Eye water, 21 miles south-east of Dunbar, and has a head post office with all departments, a railway station, 2 banking offices, 3 inns, a fine parochial church of 1865, 2 United Presbyterian churches, and 2 public schools with about 233 scholars. Pop. 771. — The parish contains also part of Burnmouth village, and small part of Eyemouth town, and measures about $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles by $3\frac{1}{2}$. Acres, 6699. Real property in 1880-81, £15,897. Pop. 2040. The coast is rocky and precipitous; the southern part of the interior is hilly, and the northern part is undulating. The seats are Ayton Castle, Gungreen, Netherbyres, Prendergust, Peelwalls, and Whiterig; and the first of them stands near the village, was rebuilt in 1851, and occupies the site of an ancient fortalice which figured in the Border warfare. A public school is at Burnmouth.

BA, island in Applecross parish, Ross-shire.

BA, lake and rivulet in Torosay parish, Mull Island, Argyleshire.

BA, hill in Drumblade parish, Aberdeen-shire.

BAADS, estate in West Calder parish, Edinburghshire.

BAADS, battlefield in 960, between the Scots and the Danes, near Cullen, Banffshire.

BABERTNESS, headland, 6 miles east-by-south of St. Andrews, Fife.

BABERTON, seat in Currie parish, Edinburghshire. It is said to have belonged to James VI., and it was occupied for some time by Charles X. of France.

BABYLON, quondam Owenite establishment, near Bellshill, Lanarkshire. It cost about £48,000, and went to utter ruin.

BACHBEG and **BACHMORE**, two of the Treshinish isles, near north-west coast of Mull, Argyleshire.

BACK, village in Stornoway parish, Lewis, Outer Hebrides. It has a post office under Stornoway, and a Free church. Pop. 582.

BACKBURN, place, with public school, in Beith parish, Ayrshire.

BACKIES, village and ruined Pictish tower in Golspie parish, Sutherland. The village has a public school, with about 64 scholars.

BACKIES, hunting-lodge in Glenbucket parish, Aberdeenshire.

BACKLESS, hill in Watten parish, Caithness.

BACKMUIR, village in Liff parish, south-west border of Forfarshire.

BACKMUIR, village in Largo parish, Fife.

BACKWATER, hamlet, and affluent of the Isla, in Lintrathen parish, Forfarshire. The hamlet has a public school.

BADCALL, rivulet, bay, and hamlet, in Edderachyllis parish, Sutherland. The rivulet receives the outflow of a chain of small troutling lakes, and runs 6 miles westward to the bay; the bay extends about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile to the sea, and is sheltered at its mouth by a group of islets; and the hamlet lies at the bay's head, and has the parochial church, and a public school with about 69 scholars.

BADDAGYIE, lake in Coigach district, Cromartyshire.

BADEN, lake in upper part of Kildonan parish, Sutherland.

BADENOCH, district in south-east of Inverness-shire. It comprises the basin of the Spey, from the sources of that river to vicinity of Upper Craigellachie; measures about 35 miles in length and 28 miles in breadth; is bounded on one side by summits of the Central Grampians, on the other side by the summits of the Monadhleadh Mountains; and, excepting tracts adjacent to the river, exhibits everywhere a wildly Highland character. It belonged anciently to the Comyns, and passed, in the time of Robert II., to the 'Wolf of Badenoch,' the Earl of Buchan.

BADENSCOTH, village in Auchterless parish, Aberdeenshire. It has a post office under Aberdeen, a banking office, and 2 public schools, male and female, with about 79 and 76 scholars.

BADENTOY, place, with public school, in Banchory-Devenick parish, Kincardineshire.

BADENYON, quondam old castle, celebrated in the song of 'John o' Badenyon,' in Glenbucket parish, Aberdeenshire.

BAH. See BA.

BAHIA, sea-loch in north-east of Barra Island, Outer Hebrides.

BAIDLAND, hill in Dalry parish, Ayrshire.

BAIKIE, quondam noble castle in Airlie parish, Forfarshire.

BAILEUR, place on south-east side, near mouth of Loch Killisport, Argyllshire.

BAILLIESTON, town and quoad sacra parish in the north of Lanarkshire. The town stands $6\frac{3}{4}$ miles east of Glasgow, and has a post office under Glasgow, a railway station, and Established, Free, United Presbyterian, and Episcopalian churches. Pop. 2927. The quoad sacra parish bears the alternative name of Crosshill. Pop. 3477.

BAINSFORD, suburb of Falkirk, Stirlingshire. It stands on the Forth and Clyde

canal, about a mile north of Falkirk proper; connects, in street continuity, with Grahamstown; and has a Free church of 1880, and industrial connection with Carron ironworks.

BALADO, railway station, 3 miles east of Crook of Devon, Kinross-shire.

BALAKLAVA, village a little west of Johnstone, Renfrewshire. It was founded in 1856 in connection with ironstone mines.

BALALLAN, village in Lochs parish, Lewis, Outer Hebrides. Pop. 535.

BALAS, seat in Cupar parish, Fife.

BALBARDIE, seat and lake near Bathgate, Linlithgowshire.

BALBEGGIE, village, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-east of Perth. It has a post office under Perth, a United Presbyterian church, and a public school with about 51 scholars.

BALBEGNO, castle of 1509, near Fettercairn, Kincardineshire.

BALBEUCHLY, estate in Auchterhouse parish, Forfarshire.

BALBIRNIE, village and seat near Markinch, Fife. The village is called Balbirnie Mills.

BALBIRNIE, village in Ruthven parish, Forfarshire.

BALBITHAN, old seat in Keithhall parish, Aberdeenshire. It figures in the history of the Marquis of Montrose, and in that of the fugitives from Culloden field.

BALBLAIR, place in Kilmorack parish, Inverness-shire. It has a public school with about 105 scholars.

BALBLAIR, place in Fodderty parish, Ross-shire.

BALBLAIR, lofty terrace, about a mile west of Nairn. It was the camping-place of the royal army on the eve of the battle of Culloden.

BALBROGIE, village in Coupar-Angus parish, Perthshire.

BALBUNNOCK, village in Longforgan parish, Perthshire.

BALCARRES, seat of Sir Coutts T. Lindsay, Bart., in Kilconquhar parish, Fife. It is a renovated Tudor edifice, and it belonged to the ancestors of the Earl of Crawford, and gives him the titles of baron and earl.

BALCARRY, seat and headland in Rerrick parish, Kirkcudbrightshire.

BALCASKIE, seat of Sir Robert Anstruther, Bart., 2 miles north-west of Pittenweem, Fife.

BALCASTLE, hamlet in Slamannan parish, Stirlingshire.

BALCASTLE, ancient Caledonian fort, near Kilsyth, Stirlingshire.

BALCHRISTIE, seat on site of ancient Culdee cell, near Colinsburgh, Fife.

BALCLADDICH, bay, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-west of Lochinver, Sutherland.

BALCLUTHA, place mentioned in Ossian, supposed to be Dumbarton rock or castle.

BALCOMIE, quondam seat of the Earls of Kellie, near Craik, Fife. It was once very large, but became curtailed into a farmhouse.

BALCONY, castellated mansion, formerly a seat of the Earls of Ross, near Evanton, Ross-shire.

BALCRUVIE, ruined ancient castle in Largo parish, Fife.

BALCURVIE, village in Markinch parish, Fife. It has a public school with about 33 scholars.

BALDERNOCK, parish on south border of Stirlingshire, averagely $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles north of Glasgow. Post town, Glasgow. Acres, 4322. Real property in 1880-81, £3868. Pop. 569. The surface rises from the river Kelvin to the skirt of Campsie Fells, and comprises successively alluvial flat, swelling knolls, and moorish hill. The minerals include coal, lime, ironstone, fire-clay, pyrites, and alum-ore; and an interesting antiquity is the large cromlech, called Auld Wife's Lift. The churches are Established and Free. The public school has accommodation for 105 scholars.

BALDOON, estate, with ruined castle, $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-south-west of Wigton. The castle was the scene of the incident which suggested to Sir Walter Scott the tragic end of his *Bride of Lammermoor*.

BALDOVAN, village, with railway station, $7\frac{3}{4}$ miles north-north-west of Dundee. Baldovan House is the seat of Sir John Ogilvie, Bart.

BALDOVIE, hamlet and seat near Kirriemuir, Forfarshire. The hamlet has a post office under Dundee.

BALDOWRIE, seat on south-west border of Forfarshire, near Coupar-Angus.

BALDRAGON, railway station, $8\frac{3}{4}$ miles north-north-west of Dundee.

BALDRIDGE, estate and suburb on north-west side of Dunfermline, Fife. The suburb has a public school with about 240 scholars.

BALERNO, village on Water of Leith, 7 miles south-west of Edinburgh. It has a post office, with money order department, under Currie, a railway station, a United Presbyterian church, and a public school with about 112 scholars. Pop. 474.

BALFIELD, hamlet in Lethnot parish, Forfarshire.

BALFOUR, remnant of castle built by Cardinal Beaton, in Kingoldrum parish, Forfarshire.

BALFOUR, seat on the Leven, in Markinch parish, Fife.

BALFOUR, seat near Kincardine O'Neil, Aberdeenshire.

BALFOUR, hamlet and splendid modern mansion in Shapinsay Island, Orkney. The hamlet has a post office under Kirkwall.

BALFRISHEL, village in Boleskine parish, Inverness-shire.

BALFRON, town and parish in Strathendrick district, Stirlingshire. The town stands on Endrick river, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile east of a railway station of its own name, $19\frac{1}{4}$ miles west-south-west of Stirling; is a neat modern seat of manufacture, and has a post office, with money order and telegraph

departments, under Glasgow, a banking office, a parochial church, a United Presbyterian church, and a public school with about 147 scholars. Pop. 970.—The parish contains also Holm of Balfron hamlet, and is about 11 miles long and 3 miles broad. Acres, 7820. Real property in 1880-81, £7767. Pop. 1327. The surface includes a fine tract of 6 miles along the Endrick, and rises thence northward to Balgair Moor. There are a Free church for Killearn and Balfron, a United Presbyterian church at Holm of Balfron, and 2 public schools for 288 scholars.

BALGAIR, estate in Balfron parish, Stirlingshire.

BALGARVIE, seat in Monimail parish, Fife.

BALGAVIES, seat and lake near Auldbar railway station, Forfarshire.

BALGAY, wooded hill, with public park, in north-western outskirts of Dundee.

BALGEDDIE, hamlet in Portmoak parish, Kinross-shire. It has a United Presbyterian church.

BALGIE, rivulet in Applecross parish, Ross-shire.

BALGLASS, estate in Killearn parish, Stirlingshire. An ancient fortalice on it is believed to have been a retreat of Sir William Wallace.

BALGONAR, seat in Saline parish, Fife.

BALGONE, seat of Sir George Suttie, Bart., in North Berwick parish, Haddingtonshire.

BALGONIE, or **MILTON OF BALGONIE**, quad sacra parish with village on river Leven, 2 miles south-east of Markinch, Fife. It has a post office under Markinch, an Established church with 650 sittings, and a public school with about 80 scholars. Pop. 1394. Coalton, or Coalton of Balgonie, village is in the vicinity. Pop. 419. Balgonie House and Balgonie Castle are also in the vicinity, and the latter is a large ancient baronial fortalice, and was once a seat of the Earls of Leven.

BALGOWAN, railway station, estate, and public school, 9 miles west of Perth. The school has about 87 scholars.

BALGOWN, bay in Kirkmaiden parish, Wigtonshire.

BALGOWNIE, seat and bridge in Old Machar parish, Aberdeenshire.

BALGRAY, hamlet on the Kelvin, about 3 miles north-north-west of Glasgow. Nearly 30 fossil trees were discovered in a quarry here, about 1828, all exogenous, standing close to one another in their natural position.

BALGRAY, hamlet in Tealing parish, Forfarshire.

BALGREGGAN, seat in Stoneykirk parish, Wigtonshire.

BALHADDIE, hamlet in Ardoch parish, Perthshire.

BALHARY, seat in Alyth parish, Perthshire.

BALIGARVE, place, with public school, in Lismore parish, Argyleshire.

BALIGIL, burn on east boundary of Farr parish, Sutherland.

BALIGRUNDLE, place, with public school, in Lismore parish, Argyleshire.

BALINTORE. See **BALLINTORE**.

BALINTRAIT, harbour with pier in Kilmuir-Easter parish, Ross-shire.

BALISHEAR, island, about $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles long, near south-west coast of North Uist, Outer Hebrides. Pop. 197.

BALKAIL, seat adjacent to Glenluce, Wigtonshire.

BALKELLO, hamlet in Tealing parish, Forfarshire.

BALLACHULISH, town on northern verge of Argyleshire, and quoad sacra parish, partly also in Inverness-shire. The town comprises Ballachulish Ferry on Loch Leven, $11\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-south-west of Fort-William, and Ballachulish quarries, in mouth of Glencoe, a short distance to the east; is a centre of business, and of tourist routes for an extensive surrounding country; and has a post office, with telegraph, under Fort-William, a banking office, a hotel, an Established church, enlarged in 1880, a Free church, and a notable Episcopalian church. Slate quarries here began to be worked in 1697, underwent great stimulation in 1863, and yield about 15,000,000 of slates a year. Pop. of the town, 1075.—The quoad sacra parish excludes the town, and is called either North Ballachulish or Ballachulish and Ardgour, and has Established, Free, and Episcopalian churches. Pop. 749.

BALLAGAN, cascade of 70 feet on Blane river, at its emergence from Lennox Hills, in Strathblane, Stirlingshire.

BALLANBREICH (popularly **BAMBREICH**), barony on the Tay, in Flisk parish, Fife. It gives the title of baroness to the Countess of Rothes, and it retains ruins of a magnificent ancient castle.

BALLANDARG, seat in Kirriemuir parish, Forfarshire.

BALLANGEICH, ancient footway from north side of Stirling Castle, Stirling. It was James V.'s line of exit on his eccentric incognito expeditions, and gave him the popular soubriquet of 'Gudeman o' Ballangeich.'

BALLANREE, cliff at Berigonium on Ardhattan coast, Argyleshire. Its name signifies 'King's town,' and aids the traditional fancy that Berigonium was a capital or royal city of Dalriada.

BALLANTRAE, village and parish in south-western extremity of Argyshire. The village stands on Stinchar river, near the sea, $12\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-south-west of Girvan, and has a post office, with money order and telegraph departments, under Girvan, a banking office, an inn, an artificial tidal harbour, Established and Free churches, and a public school with about 201 scholars. Pop. 424.—The parish contains also Glenapp hamlet, and is about 10 miles long and nearly 10 miles broad. Acres, 33,561. Real property in

1880–81, £15,214. Pop. 1442. The land is much diversified, and rises from low ground on the shore to mountains on the flank of the Southern Highlands. There are 4 schools for 366 scholars, and 2 of them and a class-room for 170 are new.

BALLAT, bog in Drymen parish, Stirlingshire. It lies at the watershed between the Clyde and the Forth, yet is only 222 feet above sea-level.

BALLATER, village on the Dee, $43\frac{1}{2}$ miles west-by-south of Aberdeen. It presents a pleasant appearance, amid charming environs; is a favourite summer resort, both for its own sake and for the sake of its vicinity to Pannanich wells; and has a post office, with money order and telegraph departments, under Aberdeen, a railway station, 2 banking offices, a hotel, an Albert Memorial Hall of 1875, barracks for soldiers in summer attendance on the Queen, a fine bridge in lieu of 2 previous bridges swept away by floods, a water supply of 1873, Established and Free churches, and a public school with about 87 scholars. Pop. 759.—Ballater Pass, beyond a hill in the north-western vicinity, is a precipitous wooded gorge; and Ballater or Monaltrie House stands near the pass's south-east end.

BALLATRICH, farmhouse, where Lord Byron lived when a boy, near Ballater, Aberdeenshire.

BALLECHIN, seat in Logierait parish, Perthshire.

BALLEDGARNO, or **BALLERNO**, village and seat in Inchture parish, Perthshire.

BALLENACH, place near west end of Crinan Canal, Argyleshire.

BALLENCRIEFF, a seat of Lord Elibank, in Aberlady parish, Haddingtonshire.

BALLENCRIEFF, stream, running north-westward to the Avon, in Torphichen parish, Linlithgowshire.

BALLENDRICK, seat in Dunbarny parish, Perthshire.

BALLENDRUM, place in Glenmoriston, Inverness-shire.

BALLESARE. See **BALISHEAR**.

BALLEYAIRD, place, 3 miles north of Grantown, Elginshire.

BALLIANLAY, place in North Bute parish, Buteshire. It has a public school with about 46 scholars.

BALLIGROGAN, place, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles west-south-west of Campbeltown, Argyleshire.

BALLIKINRAIN, seat near Killearn, Stirlingshire.

BALLIMORE, seat in Kilfinan parish, Argyshire.

BALLINDALLOCH, hamlet and mansion on the Spey, $9\frac{3}{4}$ miles south-west of Aberlour, Banffshire. The hamlet has a post office, with money order and telegraph departments, under Craigellachie, and a railway station. The mansion is a seat of Sir George Macpherson-Grant, Bart.

BALLINDALLOCH, estate and factory in Balfron parish, Stirlingshire.

BALLINDEAN, hamlet, mansion, and hill, in Inchture parish, Perthshire.

BALLINGRY (popularly **BINGRY**), parish, containing small part of Lochgelly post town, Fife. Acres, 4621. Real property in 1880-81, £8036. Pop., quoad civilia, 1065; quoad sacra, 460. About one-third is under the plough. Binarty Hill, screening south end of Loch Leven, is partly within the northern border. The drained bed of Loch Ore, once a considerable lake, lies in the northern section. Lochore House, between that and Binarty, is a prominent feature. The site of a Roman camp, thought to have been the scene of a victory over the ninth Roman Legion by the Caledonians, lies to the west of that mansion. The church was renovated in 1876, and the public school is new, and has capacity for 250 scholars.

BALLINLUIG, village, 8½ miles north-north-west of Dunkeld, Perthshire. It stands adjacent to deflection of branch railway to Aberfeldy, and has a station there and a head post office.

BALLINTORE, fishing village, about 7 miles south-east of Tain, Ross-shire. Pop. 435.

BALLINTUIM, hamlet in Kirkmichael parish, Perthshire. It has a post office under Blairgowrie, and a public school with about 63 scholars.

BALLO, one of the Sidlaw Hills, in Long-forgan parish, Perthshire.

BALLOCH, village on Leven river, near foot of Loch Lomond, 4½ miles north of Dumbarton. It adjoins the junction of Vale of Leven and Forth and Clyde Railways; communicates by a railway of about 7 furlongs with a steamboat pier on Loch Lomond; and has a railway station, an excellent hotel, and a fine suspension bridge. Pop. 159. Balloch Castle, in its vicinity, is a modern seat; and a previous Balloch Castle, now extinct, was a fortified seat of the Earls of Lennox.

BALLOCH, village in Inverness parish, Inverness-shire.

BALLOCH, small lake at foot of Torlum, Muthil parish, Perthshire.

BALLOCH, original pile of Taymouth Castle, Perthshire.

BALLOCH, hill, 1199 feet high, near Keith, Banffshire.

BALLOCH, hill on north-west boundary of Kildonan parish, Sutherland.

BALLOCHLEAM, battle-field between the Grahams and the Leckies, near boundary between Gargunnoch and Kippen parishes, Stirlingshire.

BALLOCHMORIE, seat in Colmonell parish, Ayrshire.

BALLOCHMYLE, seat and grounds, sung by the poet Burns, on the river Ayr, 1½ miles south-east of Mauchline, Ayrshire.

BALLOCHNEY, suburb of Airdrie, and part of Monkland railway system, Lanarkshire.

BALLOCHVOY, village, about 4 miles

west-south-west of Tobermory, Mull Island, Argyleshire.

BALLOGIE, seat, small Roman Catholic chapel, and public school with about 73 scholars, in Birse parish, Aberdeenshire.

BALLONE, dilapidated, large, ancient castle of the Earls of Ross, in Tarbat parish, Ross-shire.

BALLUMBIE, seat and remains of old castle in Murroes parish, Forfarshire.

BALLYGRANT, place in south-east of Islay Island, Argyleshire. It has a post office under Greenock.

BALLYOUKIN, seat near Pitlochrie, Perthshire.

BALLYPUHILL, hamlet in Kincardine parish, Ross-shire.

BALLYSHEAR, seat in Southend parish, Argyleshire.

BALMACAAN, seat of the Earl of Seafield, in lower valley of Urquhart, near Loch Ness, Inverness-shire.

BALMACARRA, seat and hotel on north side of Loch Alsh, Ross-shire.

BALMACLELLAN, village and parish in north of Kirkcudbrightshire. The village stands on Ken river, 1½ mile north of New Galloway, and has a post office under New Galloway. The parish extends from the Ken to the boundary with Dumfriesshire at Loch Urr, and is about 14 miles long and 10 miles broad. Acres, 23,019. Real property in 1880-81, £11,565. Pop., quoad civilia, 937; quoad sacra, 787. The tract, for 2 or 3 miles from the Ken, is low ground, diversified by 'drums,' and the rest of the surface is chiefly an assemblage of moors, mosses, and rugged hills. There are 3 public schools, with about 168 scholars.

BALMADIES, estate, with Ochterlony mansion, in Rescobie parish, Forfarshire.

BALMAE, seat near Kirkcudbright, Kirkcudbrightshire.

BALMAGHIE, parish on right side of the Dee, near Castle-Douglas, Kirkcudbrightshire. It is about 9 miles long and 7 miles broad, and comprises 21,069 acres. Real property in 1880-81, £11,920. Pop. 924. Much of the land adjacent to the Dee is meadow, most in the south-east is level, and the rest is a mixture of hills, hollows, lakes, and morasses. 3 of the lakes have much attraction for anglers, and one of them adjoins a hotel and a spa. The chief seats are Balmaghie House and Duchrae; the chief antiquity is Thrieve Castle, and a chief association is with the history of the Covenanters. The churches are Established and Free; and there are 3 public schools, with about 180 scholars.

BALMAHA, village on east shore of Loch Lomond, about 11 miles north-by-east of Dumbarton. It has a pier and a large chemical work, and it adjoins a mountain pass by which the Highland caterans made descents into the Lowlands.

BALMAKEWAN, seat in Marykirk parish, Kincardineshire.

BALMALCOLM, village in Kettle parish, Fife.

BALMANGAN, small harbour, and ruined ancient tower, at mouth of the Dee's estuary, Kirkcudbrightshire.

BALMANNO, fine old baronial fortalice, converted into farmhouse, $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles west of Abernethy, Perthshire.

BALMANNO, seat in Marykirk parish, Kincardineshire.

BALMAODAN, old parish, now called Ardochattan, Argyleshire. Remains of old church, bearing the old name, still exist.

BALMASHANNAR, hill, with quarry, near Forfar.

BALMERAE, village in Falkland parish, Fife.

BALMEDIE, hamlet in Belhelvie parish, Aberdeenshire. It has a public school with about 141 scholars.

BALMEECHY, place in Fearn parish, Ross-shire. It has a public school with about 57 scholars.

BALMERINO (popularly **BALMIRNIE**), village and parish on Firth of Tay, Fife. The village stands $4\frac{1}{4}$ miles west-south-west of Newport, is near remains of an abbey founded in 1229, and gave the peerage title of baron to the family of Elphinstone, attainted in 1746.—The parish contains also the villages of Galdry and Coultry; and its post town is Newport. Acres, 3431. Real property in 1880–81, £6926. Pop. 664. The shore is bold and rocky, and the interior includes a fertile valley between two hill-ridges. Birkhill, Naughton House, and Naughton Castle are chief objects; and the last is a vestige of a structure said to have been built by a natural son of William the Lion. The public school has about 97 scholars.

BALMORAL, royal castle on the Dee, 7 miles west-south-west of Ballater, Aberdeenshire. It occupies a charming site, with splendid views; it has grounds extending, jointly with those of Abergeldie and Birkhall, about 11 miles along the Dee; it superseded a previous edifice, which belonged to the Earl of Fife, and was purchased and occupied by the royal family; it was erected in 1853, after designs by Smith of Aberdeen, under direction of the Prince Consort; it is in modified form of the old Scottish baronial style, and it comprises 2 blocks, connecting wings, and a projecting tower 35 feet square and 80 feet high.

BALMORE, village and haughs in Baldernock parish, Stirlingshire.

BALMULE, seat in Dunfermline parish, Fife.

BALMULLO, village, 3 miles south-south-east of Newport, Fife. It has a post office under Leuchars, a United Original Secession church, and a public school with about 95 scholars. Pop. 258.

BALMUNGO, seat, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile south of St. Andrews, Fife.

BALMURE, seat in Mains parish, Forfarshire.

BALMUTO, seat, with ancient tower, in Kinghorn parish, Fife.

BALNABOTH, seat near Kirriemuir, Forfarshire.

BALNABRUACH, fishing village in Nigg parish, Ross-shire.

BALNACRAIG, estate, with old mansion and Carlogie House, in Aboyne parish, Aberdeenshire.

BALNAGOWAN, seat in Kilmuir-Easter parish, Ross-shire. It belonged once to the Earls of Ross, and belongs now to Sir Charles W. F. A. Ross, Bart.

BALNAGUARD, village in Little Dunkeld parish, Perthshire.

BALNACHUA, island midway between Lunga and Easdale, Argyleshire. It measures only about a mile in circuit, but is all one slate quarry. Pop. 108.

BALNAKIEL, old seat, first of the Bishops of Sutherland, next of Lords Reay, in Durness parish, Sutherland.

BALNAMOON, seat in Menmuir parish, Forfarshire.

BALNAPALING, fishing village in Nigg parish, Ross-shire.

BALNASUIN, hamlet in Weem parish, Perthshire.

BALQUHAIN, seat and ruined ancient castle in Chapel of Garioch parish, Aberdeenshire. The castle was occupied by Queen Mary on the eve of the battle of Corrachie, and was burnt by the Duke of Cumberland in 1746.

BALQUHAPPLE, old chapelry, now part of Kincardine parish, Perthshire.

BALQUHATSON, estate, with rich coal mines, in Slamannan parish, Stirlingshire.

BALQUHIDDER, village and parish in south-west of Perthshire. The village stands near foot of Loch Voil, $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile west of King's House railway station, and $12\frac{1}{2}$ north-west of Callander, and has a post office under Crieff, a handsome parochial church of 1855, a Free church, a public school with about 61 scholars, and a churchyard, containing the grave and rude monument of Rob Roy.—The parish contains also the villages of Lochearnhead and Strathyre, and is about 18 miles long and $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles broad. Acres, 54,675. Real property in 1880–81, £8832. Pop., quoad civilia, 759; quoad sacra, 627. The outline is somewhat triangular, and projects a long acute angle to the west. The borders, except at head of Loch Earn and at upper part of Loch Lubnaig, consist of portions of the Grampians, the song-celebrated 'Braes o' Balquhiddier.' The chief part of the interior is a strath, watered by Loch Doine, Loch Voil, and the stream running thence to Loch Lubnaig. The seats are Stronvar, Edinchip, and Edinample.

BALQUHOLLY, ancient castle, mostly superseded by Hatton Castle, in Turriff parish, Aberdeenshire.

BALRUDDERY, seat in Liff parish, Forfarshire.

BALRYMONT (East and West), two hills in St. Andrews parish, Fife.

BALSEANDIE, lake in Lundie parish, Forfarshire.

BALTA, islet near east side of Unst Island, Shetland.

BALTA SOUND, land-locked bay and hamlet on east side of Unst Island, Shetland. The bay is 2 miles long, and looks like a lake; and the hamlet has a post office, with money order and telegraph departments, under Lerwick, and a public school with about 57 scholars.

BALTHAYOCK, section of Kinnoull parish, with modern mansion, and ruined ancient strong fortalice, in eastern vicinity of Perth.

BALVAIG, stream, traversing Lochs Doine and Voil, and entering Loch Lub-naig, Perthshire.

BALVAIRD, a seat of the Earl of Mansfield, in Fife section of Abernethy parish.

BALVAIRD, seat near Rutherglen, Lanarkshire.

BALVENNY, dilapidated seat of the Earl of Fife, in Mortlach parish, Banffshire.

BALVICAR, village on Seil Island, Argyleshire.

BALVRAID, place, with public school, in Dornoch parish, Sutherland.

BALWAHANAIID, hamlet in Weem parish, Perthshire.

BALWEARIE, remains of strong ancient baronial fortalice, in Abbotshall parish, Fife. The fortalice belonged to a branch of the family of Scott; was the residence, in the 13th century, of the famous reputed wizard, Sir Michael Scott; passed to the Melvilles; and gives the title of baron to the Earl of Leven.

BALWHERNE, village in Methven parish, Perthshire.

BAMBREICH. See BALLANBREICH.

BAMFF, seat of Sir James H. Ramsay, Bart., in Alyth parish, Perthshire.

BAMIRNIE. See BALMERINO.

BANAVIE, place on Caledonian Canal, $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile from the canal's end near Fort-William, Inverness-shire. It occurs immediately above the grand ascending series of 8 locks, and has a post office, with telegraph, under Fort-William, and a hotel.

BANCHORY, village on the Dee, 17 miles west-south-west of Aberdeen. It is modern and neatly built, attracts many summer visitors, and has a post office, with money order and telegraph departments, under Aberdeen, a railway station, 3 banking offices, a hotel, a town hall of 1873, an Established church with nearly 1200 sittings, a Free church of 1880, an Episcopalian church, and a public school with about 123 scholars. Pop. 681.

BANCHORY-DEVENICK, parish on lower reach of the Dee, in Aberdeenshire and Kincardineshire. It has a post office under Aberdeen. The Aberdeenshire section comprises only 33 acres, and is within Aberdeen parliamentary burgh; but it formerly comprised also other 2268 acres,

transferred in 1867 to Peterculter. Pop. 1216. The Kincardineshire section contains Findon and Portlethen villages, includes 3 miles of coast, and is 5 miles long and $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles broad. Acres, 7739. Real property in 1880-81, £14,412. Pop., quoad civilia, 8101; quoad sacra, 1707. The coast is bold and rocky, and the interior is mostly rugged and stony. Chief things of interest are the reach of the Dee, and 2 ancient Caledonian stone circles. The churches are Established and Free. There are 2 public schools for 590 scholars, and 1 of them and class-rooms for 240 are new.

BANCHORY-TERNAN, parish on the Dee, in Aberdeenshire and Kincardineshire. It contains Banchory village, and is $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles long and $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles broad. Acres of the Aberdeenshire part, 1058. Real property in 1880-81 not reported. Acres of the Kincardineshire part, 19,021. Real property in 1880-81, £19,659. Pop. 3066. The northern section begins with the lofty isolated hill of Fare, but is elsewhere comparatively low; the middle section is part of the valley of the Dee; and the southern section includes a lofty hill-ridge, and terminates in one of the Grampians. Chief features are the mansions of Crathes Castle and Tilwhilly Castle, and the bed of the large drained lake of Leys. The churches and a central school are in Banchory village; and there are altogether 5 public schools, with about 442 scholars.

BANCLEROCHE, seat at mouth of Kirk-ton Glen, Campsie parish, Stirlingshire.

BANDIRAN, seat in Kettins parish, Forfarshire.

BANDIRAN (SOUTH), detached section of Caputh parish, surrounded by Collace, Perthshire.

BANDRUM, seat in Saline parish, Fife.

BANETON, village in Kennoway parish, Fife.

BANFF, town and parish on coast of Banffshire. The town stands at mouth of river Deveron, 50 miles north of Aberdeen, and is a parliamentary burgh and a head port; but as such comprises 2 towns, Banff proper and Macduff, about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile distant from each other, on opposite sides of the river, there spanned by an elegant seven-arched bridge. Banff proper is on the left bank, occupies a diversified hill slope, presents exteriorly a picturesque appearance, commands fine views, and has charming environs, including the noble park of Duff House. It sprang from a strong royal castle, as early as at least the time of Malcolm IV.; it very soon became a royal burgh; it now comprises several well-built streets; it was destined in 1877 to undergo handsome extension; and it has a head post office with all departments, a railway station, 5 banking offices, 5 hotels, a steepled town hall, a recently erected court-house, an interesting museum, a large library, a

fine recent bath-house, Established, Free, United Presbyterian, and Episcopalian churches; Congregational, Wesleyan, United Brethren, and Roman Catholic chapels; a burgh public school and a number of other public schools; publishes a weekly newspaper; and carries on woollen manufacture, iron-founding, and other industries. The ancient castle figured much in history, and is now represented by a plain modern structure. The Established church is conspicuous, and contains 1500 sittings. The United Presbyterian church was erected in 1880, and superseded an old one. The Episcopalian church is small but elegant. The commerce of the port in 1879 comprised 459 British vessels, of 34,379 tons, and 34 foreign vessels, of 2788 tons, inward; and 441 British vessels, of 33,196 tons, and 26 foreign vessels, of 2029 tons, outward. Real property of the parliamentary burgh in 1880-81, £12,192. Pop. of the royal burgh, 4185; of the parliamentary burgh, 7871.

The parish is about 6½ miles long south-westward, but not more than about 2 miles broad. Acres, 6073. Real property of landward part in 1880-81, £6351. Pop., quoad civilia, 5200; quoad sacra, 4810. The northern section rises nowhere higher than about 250 feet above sea-level, yet is picturesquely diversified; and the southern section contains considerably higher ground, yet presents a very tame appearance. A prominent feature is the Earl of Fife's seat of Duff House, and a chief antiquity is Inchdrewer Castle. There are, for the burgh, the landward districts, and the quoad sacra parish of Ord, 13 schools, with accommodation for 1698 scholars.

BANFFSHIRE, seaboard county in north-east of Scotland. It includes St. Fergus parish and Straloch estate, surrounded by distant parts of Aberdeenshire, but consists chiefly of continuous country, extending from Moray Firth south-south-westward to Cairngorm Mountains. This main body measures 32 miles along the coast and 50 miles inward, but is averagely not more than about 12 miles broad, and the entire county has an area of 686 square miles. The southern section, to the extent of not more than one-half of the entire length, but with an average breadth of only about 8 miles, is wildly mountainous, partly alpine, with intersections of glen and vale; and the northern section is a diversity of pastoral hills, many-shaped eminences, and rich tracts of small plain and long valley. The principal rivers are the Spey, on reaches of the western boundary; the Deveron, mostly near or on the eastern boundary; the Aven and the Fiddich, running to the Spey; the Isla, running to the Deveron; and the Boyne, entering the sea between Banff and Portsoy. Serpentine and marble are near Portsoy; good slate is near Banff and Keith; and limestone abounds throughout extensive tracts. The arable land forms a comparatively small

portion of the entire area; and its soil for the most part is either a stiff deep clay, a deep black loam, or a mixture of moss or gravel. The fisheries are extensive, but the manufactures are of small value. The towns with each more than 3000 inhabitants are Banff, Macduff, Buckie, and Keith; the towns with each more than 1000 inhabitants are Cullen, Portsoy, Aberchirder, Dufftown, and Portnockie; the villages with each more than 600 inhabitants are Port Gordon, Portsoy, Whitehills, Gardenstown, Findochty, and Newmills; and the villages with each more than 300 inhabitants are Charles-town, Tomintoul, Fetterangus, and Fordyce. Real property in 1880-81, £239,298. Pop. in 1871, 62,023; in 1881, 62,751.

BANGOUR, estate in Uphall parish, Linlithgowshire.

BANK, place in Old Deer parish, Aberdeenshire. It has a public school with about 114 scholars.

BANKEND, village in Caerlaverock parish, Dumfriesshire. It has a post office under Dumfries.

BANKEND, hamlet in Kirkgunzeon parish, Kirkcudbrightshire.

BANKFOOT, village, 3 miles west-north-west of Stanley Junction, Perthshire. It is modern, was the birth-place of the poet Nicol, and has a post office, with money order and telegraph departments, under Perth, a United Presbyterian church, and a public school with about 40 scholars. Pop. 627.

BANKFOOT, hamlet in Coynton parish, Ayrshire.

BANKHEAD, suburb of Wick, Caithness.

BANKHEAD, village and colliery in Dregorn and Kilmarnock parishes, Ayrshire.

BANKHEAD, village in Newhills parish, Aberdeenshire.

BANKHEAD, hamlet in Monikie parish, Forfarshire. It has a public school with about 65 scholars.

BANKHEAD, seat in Rutherglen parish, Lanarkshire.

BANKHEAD, railway station, 2 miles east-north-east of Carstairs Junction, Lanarkshire.

BANKS, hamlet in Mouswald parish, Dumfriesshire.

BANKTON, quondam seat near Tranent, Haddingtonshire. It was the residence of Colonel Gardiner, who fell adjacent to it in the battle of Prestonpans, and it was destroyed by fire about 1854.

BANKTON-PARK, village in Kettle parish, Fife.

BANNACHRA, ruined old fortalice in Glenfruin, Dumbartonshire.

BANNAVIE. See BANAVIE.

BANNISKIRK, quondam old chapel in Halkirk parish, Caithness.

BANNÖCK, rivulet, running 9 miles east-north-eastward to the Forth, at 2½ miles below Stirling.

BANNOCKBURN, town, quoad sacra

parish, and battle-field, in St. Ninians parish, Stirlingshire. The town stands on Bannock rivulet, $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles south-south-east of Stirling, is a seat of flourishing woollen manufacture, and has a post office, with money order and telegraph departments, under Stirling, a railway station, Established, Free, and United Presbyterian churches, and a public school with about 323 scholars. Pop. of the town, 2549; of the quoad sacra parish, 3281.—The battle-field, the scene of Bruce's famous victory in 1314, lies on Bannock rivulet, adjacent to the south end of St. Ninians town, and retains, under an iron grating, with surmounting flag-staff, fragments of the large block of stone in which Bruce planted his standard.

BANNOCKBURN - MUIR, suburb of Bannockburn town, Stirlingshire. It has a public school with about 136 scholars.

BANTASKINE, seat near Falkirk, Stirlingshire.

BANTON, quoad sacra parish, with village, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile north-east of Kilsyth, Stirlingshire. It has a post office under Denny. Pop. of the village, 461; of the parish, 793.

BARACHNIE, village in Crosshill section of Old Monkland parish, Lanarkshire. Pop. 279.

BARASSIE, railway station, 1 mile from Troon, Ayrshire.

BARBARAVILLE, village in Kilmuir-Easter parish, Ross-shire.

BARBASWALLS, village in Ruthven parish, Forfarshire.

BARBER, hamlet in Roseneath parish, Dumbartonshire.

BARBIESTON, modernized old baronial fortalice near Dalrymple, Ayrshire.

BARBRECK, seat and vale in Craignish parish, Argyleshire. The vale is believed to have been the scene of a battle between the Dalriadans and the Norsemen.

BARCALDINE, estate, with modern mansion and ancient castle, on Loch Creran, Ardhattan parish, Argyleshire.

BARCAPLE, seat in Tongland parish, Kirkcudbrightshire.

BARCLOSH, ruined ancient seat of Lord Herries, in Kirkgunzeon parish, Kirkcudbrightshire.

BARD, bold headland at south end of Bressay Island, Shetland.

BARDOWIE, lake, 5 miles north-north-west of Glasgow.

BARGALLY, seat in Minnigaff parish, Kirkcudbrightshire.

BARGANY, seat in Dailly parish, Ayrshire.

BARGARRAN, place associated with a notable trial for witchcraft, in Erskine parish, Renfrewshire.

BARGATON, lake, 7 miles north-east of Gathouse, Kirkcudbrightshire.

BARGEDDIE, village and quoad sacra parish in north of Lanarkshire. The village stands $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles west of Coatbridge, was mostly built after 1871, and has a

post office under Glasgow, and flourishing ironworks. The parish was constituted in 1876; and the church was opened near the end of that year, and cost, with the manse, about £9000. Pop. of the village, 659; of the parish, 2389.

BARGRENNAN, quoad sacra parish, comprising part of Minnigaff in Kirkcudbrightshire, and part of Penningham in Wigtonshire. It has a post office under Newton-Stewart, and a public school. Pop. 203 and 163.

BARHEAD. See **BARRHEAD**.

BARHILL, eminence, with vestiges of Roman fort, in Kirkintilloch parish, Dumbartonshire.

BARHILL, Ayrshire. See **BARHILL**.

BARHOLM, seat near Creetown, Kirkcudbrightshire.

BARHULLION, hill in Glasserton parish, Wigtonshire.

BARJARG, village and estate in Keir parish, Dumfriesshire.

BARLEYSIDE, village in Falkirk parish, Stirlingshire.

BARLOCCO, seat in Rerrick parish, Kirkcudbrightshire.

BARMEKIN, lofty hill, with ancient circular fortification, in Echt parish, Aberdeen-shire.

BARMORE, peninsula and seat on west side of Loch Fyne, $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles north of Tarbert, Argyleshire.

BARNBARROCH, place in Colvend parish, Kirkcudbrightshire. It has a public school with about 66 scholars.

BARNBARROCH, seat in Kirkinner parish, Kirkcudbrightshire.

BARNBOUGLE, splendid edifice of 1880-82, with fragment of ancient castle, on the Firth of Forth, in Dalmeny parish, Linlithgowshire.

BARNCLUITH, curious suite of old buildings and gardens, on bold bank of Avon river, between Cadzow Castle and Hamilton, Lanarkshire.

BARNHILL, eastern suburb of Glasgow. The Barony poorhouse is here, and has accommodation for 1500 inmates; and a new hospital in connection with it was opened in 1880, and has accommodation for 300 patients.

BARNHILL, village in Blantyre parish, Lanarkshire. Pop. 455.

BARNHILL, village in Monifieth parish, Forfarshire. Pop. 396.

BARNHILL, seat in Kinnoull parish, Perthshire.

BARNIEL, place on west side of Loch Eck, Argyleshire.

BARNKIRK, small hill in Annan parish, Dumfriesshire.

BARNOCK, place, with public school, in Avondale parish, Lanarkshire.

BARNS, a seat of the Earl of Wemyss, on the Tweed, near influx of the Manor, Peeblesshire.

BARNS, estate in Cleish parish, Kinrossshire.

BARNS, ruined mansion in Crail parish,

Fife. Drummond of Hawthornden wrote here his 'Battle of the Dunhill.'

BARNSDALE, extinct ancient castle in Rescobie parish, Forfarshire.

BARNS (EAST), village, 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ miles south-east of Dunbar, Haddingtonshire. It has a public school with about 115 scholars.

BARNSHEAN, lake, 5 miles east-north-east of Maybole, Ayrshire.

BARNS (WEST), village, 2 miles west of Dunbar, Haddingtonshire. It has a post office under Dunbar, and a public school with about 162 scholars. Pop. 529.

BARNALLOCH, extinct old castle in Langholm parish, Dumfriesshire.

BARTON, seat in Cranond parish, Edinburghshire.

BARNWELL, old parish, divided between Craigie and Tarbolton. Ayrshire.

BARNYARDS, village in Kilconquhar parish, Fife. Pop. 350.

BAROCHAN, seat in Houston parish, Renfrewshire.

BARONALD, seat near Lanark.

BARONY, parish, comprising large portion of city and suburbs of Glasgow. It was constituted a separate parish in 1595, and it is now divided into numerous quoad sacra parishes. Acres, 1789. Real property of landward part in 1880-81, £151,416. Pop., quoad civilia, 236,622; quoad sacra, 6590. The parochial church stands near the Cathedral, was built in 1801, and is a spacious but tasteless and towerless structure. The Barony Free church stands a little west of that, and is a recent Norman edifice with lofty tower. Most of the public schools are within the city; the parochial poorhouse is in Barnhill suburb; and the parochial lunatic asylum is at Woodielee, near Lenzie.

BARONY, headland between Mull Sound and Loch Linnhe, Argyleshire.

BARR, village and parish in south-east of Carrick, Ayrshire. The village stands on Stinchar river, 7 miles east-south-east of Girvan, and has a post office under Girvan, a railway station, a parochial church, a Free church, and a public school with about 81 scholars.—The parish measures about 20 miles by 8, and comprises 54,876 acres. Real property in 1880-81, £15,104. Pop. 600. Most of the surface is either hilly, moorish, or mountainous; and the arable land is only about 1200 acres. There are 3 public schools for 148 scholars.

BARR, place in Galston parish, Ayrshire. It has a public school with about 244 scholars.

BARR, glen in Killeen parish, Kintyre, Argyleshire.

BARR, estate, with roofless old castle, in Lochwinnoch parish, Renfrewshire.

BARR, hill in St. Mungo parish, Dumfriesshire.

BARRA, island and parish in south end of Outer Hebrides. The island lies about 45 miles south-south-west of Lochmaddy; measures 9 miles in length and 5 $\frac{1}{4}$ miles

in breadth; is screened along the west by vast, cavernous, shattered rocks; rises into roundish pastoral hills; belonged for many ages to the Macneils; contains the modern mansion of Barra Castle; and has a post office under Lochmaddy, a parochial church, a Roman Catholic chapel, and a public school with about 56 scholars. Pop. 1864.—The parish includes 8 other inhabited islands, and upwards of 12 uninhabited ones; and it measures about 26 miles in length, and terminates at Barrahead. Real property in 1880-81, £2098. Pop. 2161.

BARRA, hill in Bourtie parish, Aberdeen-shire.

BARRAHEAD, headland at southern extremity of Outer Hebrides. A light-house was erected on it in 1833, and shows an intermittent light visible at the distance of 32 nautical miles.

BARRAS, suburb of Lochmaben, Dumfriesshire.

BARRAS, section of Kinneff parish, Kincardineshire.

BARREL OF BUTTER, small skerry in Orphir parish, Orkney.

BARRHEAD, town and quoad sacra parish in east of Renfrewshire. The town stands on Levern river, 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-west of Glasgow, is a prosperous seat of manufacture, and has a post office, with money order and telegraph departments, under Glasgow, a railway station, 2 banking offices, a public hall, Established, Free, United Presbyterian, Evangelical Union, and Roman Catholic churches, and 2 public schools. All the churches are modern, 1 of the schools is recent, and the number of scholars is about 624. Pop. of the town, 9429; of the parish, 6728.

BARRHILL, village on Dusk rivulet, in centre of Colmonell parish, Ayrshire. It has a post office, with money order department, under Girvan, a railway station, a banking office, a Free church, and a public school with about 101 scholars.

BARRIE. See BARRY.

BARRISDALE, seat in Glenelg parish, Inverness-shire.

BARRMILL, village in Beith parish, Ayrshire. It has a station on branch railway, and a public school with about 95 scholars. Pop. 279.

BARROCH, seat of Sir John R. G. Sinclair, Bart., 10 miles north-north-west of Wick, Caithness.

BARROGILL, seat of the Earl of Caithness, on north coast of Canisbay parish, Caithness.

BARROWFIELD, eastern suburb of Glasgow, on quondam Borough Moor, where Regent Moray's army encamped on eve of battle of Langside. It has a quoad sacra parish church, and a Free church. Pop. of the quoad sacra parish, 8087.

BARRSCHOL, section of Rogart parish, Sutherland.

BARRY, village and parish in south-east extremity of Forfarshire. The village stands 9 miles east-north-east of Dundee,

and has a railway station, Established and Free churches, and a public school with about 91 scholars. The parish contains also most of the post town of Carnoustie, and is about 4 miles long and 3 miles broad. Acres, 5328. Real property in 1880-81, £16,596. Pop., quoad civilia, 3233; quoad sacra, 1229. The coast is flat and sandy, and includes Buddonness at entrance of the Firth of Tay. The interior commences with a verdant bank, and forms a fertile flat, elevated about 50 feet above the coast. Churches and a public school are in Carnoustie.

BARRY, hill in Alyth parish, Perthshire.

BARSCOBE, lake, 3 miles east of Dalry, Kirkcudbrightshire.

BARSHAW, seat near Paisley, Renfrewshire.

BARSKIMMING, seat of Sir William F. Miller, Bart., on the river Ayr, 2½ miles south-west of Mauchline, Ayrshire. It was destroyed by fire in March 1882.

BARTHOL, place in Tarves parish, Aberdeenshire. It has a quoad sacra parish church for a pop. of 797, and a public school with about 121 scholars.

BARVAS, village and parish in north of Lewis, Outer Hebrides. The village stands on west coast, at mouth of rivulet of its own name, about 15 miles north-north-west of Stornoway; and has a post office under Stornoway, a parochial church, a Free church, and 2 public schools with about 89 scholars. Pop. 561.—The parish contains also the villages of Bragar, Knockard, Erropie, and Swainbost; and measures about 22 miles by 8. Acres, 89,654. Real property in 1880-81, £3109. Pop., quoad civilia, 5325; quoad sacra, 2600. The coast is bold and rocky, and includes the terminating promontory called the Butt. A tract of less than a mile in mean breadth along the shore is the only cultivated land, and all the rest of the interior is mossy moor. There are 6 schools for 955 scholars, and 3 of these and 2 enlargements for 784 are new.

BARVICK, rivulet entering the Turret near Crieff, Perthshire.

BARWHINNOCK, seat in Twynholm parish, Kirkcudbrightshire.

BASHAW, place, with limestone and petrifying springs, in Carluke parish, Lanarkshire.

BASKET, place, with ironstone mines, in Blantyre parish, Lanarkshire.

BASS, insulated basaltic crag, 3½ miles north-east of North Berwick, Haddingtonshire. It measures 350 feet in height, and fully a mile in circumference; is accessible at only one point; and was successively a retreat of the Culdee St. Baldred, a stronghold of the Lauder family, a state prison of distinguished Covenanters, and the last place in Scotland which resisted the Revolution.

BASS, mound adjacent to Inverury, Aberdeenshire. It was long the subject of

curious traditions, and a puzzle to antiquaries, but is simply an accumulation of diluvial drift.

BASSENDAN, old parish, now part of Westruther, Berwickshire.

BASTA, voe or bay on east side of Yell Island, Shetland.

BASTLERIDGE, estate in Ayton parish, Berwickshire.

BATHA, lake in Fortingal parish, Perthshire.

BATHGATE, town and parish in west of Linlithgowshire. The town stands at a convergence of railways, 18½ miles west-south-west of Edinburgh; is partly old and irregular on an acclivity, partly new and regular on low ground; carries on much business in connection with rich, extensive, surrounding mineral field; and has a head post office with all departments, 4 banking offices, Established, Free, United Presbyterian, Evangelical Union, and Roman Catholic churches, a handsome free academy, and a large public school. Pop. 4887.—The parish contains also the town of Armadale and the village of Durhamton, and is about 7½ miles long and 4 miles broad. Acres, 10,876. Real property in 1880-81, £45,234. Pop. 9450. The north-eastern section is hilly, and the rest is almost level. Bituminous minerals, ironstone, and limestone are extensively worked. Chief seats are Balbardie and Boghead. There are 8 schools for 2367 scholars, and 3 of these, for 1250, are new. A resolution was taken in August 1881 to erect a new parochial church.

BATHGATE AND EDINBURGH RAILWAY, about 10½ miles long, from Bathgate to a junction with the Edinburgh and Glasgow line of the North British system near Ratho station. It was leased for 999 years to the Edinburgh and Glasgow, and passed with that to the North British.

BATTLEDYKES, farm, with remains of Roman camp, in Oathlaw parish, Forfarshire.

BATTLEHILL, scene of ancient sanguinary fight between the Scotch and the English, in Annan parish, Dumfriesshire.

BATTLEHILL, scene of ancient conflict between the Comyns and the Gordons, near Huntly, Aberdeenshire.

BATTLEKNOWES, place, with traces of Roman camp, in Whitsome parish, Berwickshire.

BATTLELAW, scene of ancient conflict between the Scotch and the Danes, in Balmerino parish, Fife.

BATTOCK (MOUNT), summit, 2554 feet high, at meeting-point of Aberdeenshire, Kincardineshire, and Forfarshire.

BAUCHRAN, lake in Glenstrathfarrar, Invernessshire.

BAWKIE, bay at south end of Dunoon, Argyllshire.

BAYBLE, 2 villages, Lower and Upper, in Stornoway parish, Outer Hebrides. Pop. 431 and 431.

BAYFIELD, seat in Nigg parish, Ross-shire.

BAYHEAD, suburb of Stornoway, Outer Hebrides.

BEACON, conical hill in Bressay Island, Shetland.

BEALACH-NAMBO, natural terrace, on north shoulder of Benvenue, about 800 feet above Loch Katrine, Perthshire.

BEANOCH, lake, 3 miles north-east of Lochinver, Sutherland.

BEARSDEN, village, 5 miles north-west of Glasgow. It has a post office, with telegraph, under Glasgow, and a railway station. Pop. 764.

BEATH, parish, containing the post office village of Cowdenbeath, the villages of Hill of Beath and Oakfield, and most of the village of Keltly, in west of Fife. Its length is about 4 miles, its breadth about 3 miles, its area 6345 acres. Real property in 1880-81, £21,493. Pop. 5442. The surface is hilly, rugged, and diversified. Beath Hill, on the south-western boundary, has a beautiful appearance, and commands an extensive view. Coal abounds, and is largely worked. The churches are Established and Free, the latter at Keltly. There are 3 public schools, all new, for 1150 scholars.

BEATTOCK, railway station, 2 miles south-south-west of Moffat, and 6½ south-by-west of Edinburgh. It has neat offices and a hotel, and is adjacent to the post office village of Craigielands. A railway from it to Moffat was begun to be formed in December 1881.

BEAUFORT CASTLE, seat of Lord Lovat, 4 miles south-west of Beaully, Inverness-shire. A previous castle on its site was besieged by the English in 1303, seized and injured by Oliver Cromwell, and utterly destroyed after the battle of Culloden.

BEAULY, river, sea-loch, and village, on north-west border of Inverness-shire. The river is formed by union of the Glass and the Farrar; runs windingly about 10 miles north-eastward to head of the sea-loch, and is notable for its falls of Kilmo-rack.—The sea-loch forms part of the boundary between Inverness-shire and Ross-shire; extends 7 miles eastward, with maximum breadth of 2 miles; and connects, by strait of Kessock ferry, with head of Moray Firth.—The village stands on the river near influx to the loch, 10 miles west of Inverness; is old, modernized, and well-built, and has a head post office with all departments, a railway station, 2 banking offices, a harbour, 2 hotels, ruins of a priory of 1230, an Established church, a Free church, a Roman Catholic chapel, and a public school with about 143 scholars. Pop. 903.

BEAUMONT, rivulet of east border of Roxburghshire, running 10 miles northward there, and passing into England to the Till.

BEDLAY, old fortalice, quondam seat of the Earls of Kilmarnock, near Chryston, Lanarkshire.

BEDLORMIE, old fortalice in Torphichen parish, Linlithgowshire.

BEDRULE, hamlet and parish in centre of Roxburghshire. The hamlet lies on Rule river, 3½ miles south-west of Jedburgh, and includes the parochial church, and remains of the old castle of the Turnbells. The parish contains 2 other small hamlets, and its post town is Jedburgh. Acres, 3917. Real property in 1880-81, £4459. Pop. 269. The surface includes part of Dunian Mountain, and part of alluvial tracts on the Teviot. The public school has about 58 scholars.

BEE, large irregular sea-loch in north of South Uist Island, Outer Hebrides.

BEECHFIELD, place near Meikle Gar-nock, Hamilton parish, Lanarkshire. It has a public school of 1876 for 150 scholars.

BEECHWOOD, a seat of Sir Sidney Dundas, Bart., in Corstorphine parish, Edinburghshire.

BEECHWOOD, seat in St. Vigeans parish, Forfarshire.

BEECHWOOD, seat in Kettins parish, Forfarshire.

BEESSWING, place near Killywhan railway station, Kirkcudbrightshire. It has a post office under Dumfries.

BEG, sea-loch, branching from Loch Bracadale, Isle of Skye.

BEGLIE (WICKS OF), hill-pass, with grand view, 3½ miles west of Abernethy, Perthshire.

BELL, seat and village in Stenton parish, Haddingtonshire.

BEITH, town in Ayrshire, and parish partly also in Renfrewshire. The town stands on an eminence near a railway junction, 11 miles south-west-by-south of Paisley; dates, with slight exception, from times subsequent to the Revolution; carries on a variety of manufactures; and has a head post office with all departments, a railway station, 3 banking offices, a hotel, a town hall, a parochial church, a Free church, 2 United Presbyterian churches, an Evangelical Union chapel, an industrial school, and 2 public schools. Pop. 4037.—The parish contains also the villages of Barrmill, Gateside, and Burnhouse, and part of the village of Langbar. Acres in Ayrshire, 10,678; in Renfrewshire, 544. Real property in 1880-81, £31,034, and £637. Pop. 6555. A hill-ridge, with summits of from 500 to 600 feet above sea-level, extends along the north-east border; the land declines and undulates thence to the west and south-west; and the narrow strath traversed by Glasgow and Ayr Railway, from Paisley to Kilwinning, attains its highest point in the west, at only about 95 feet above sea-level. Caldwell and Woodside are chief seats, and Giffen Castle was long conspicuous, but fell in 1838. There are 8 schools for 1069 scholars, and 1 of them and class-rooms for 459 are new.

BELCHESTER, seat in Eccles parish, Berwickshire.

BELDCRAIG, dell, 3 miles east-north-east of Moffat, Dumfriesshire.

BELFORD, hill, 1092 feet high, in Hounam parish, Roxburghshire.

BELHAVEN, village and quoad sacra parish on east coast of Haddingtonshire. The village stands at head of small bay about a mile west of Dunbar, has a public school with about 66 scholars, and gives the peerage title of baron to a branch of the family of Hamilton. Pop. of the village, 434 : of the quoad sacra parish, 1351.

BELHELVE, parish on east coast of Aberdeenshire, averagely 7 miles north of Aberdeen. It contains the hamlets of Calmedie, Craigie, Wester Hatton, Menie, and Shiels, and has a post office of its own name under Aberdeen. It measures about 6 miles by 5, and comprises 12,148 acres. Real property in 1880-81, £13,622. Pop. 1850. The coast is low and sandy; the interior rises gradually, but is diversified with hillocks and low hill-ridges, and the western boundary is a continuous ridge about 800 feet high. The churches are Established, Free, and United Presbyterian. There are 5 schools for 399 scholars, and 3 of them, for 240, are new.

BELLA, head-stream of the Lugar, Ayrshire.

BELLABEG, seat in Strathdon parish, Aberdeenshire.

BELLADRU, seat in Kiltarlity parish, Invernessshire.

BELLAHOUSTON, quoad sacra parish, within Govan parish, in south-western outskirts of Glasgow. Pop. 6002. A handsome academy here, on Paisley Road, was erected in 1876.

BELLANOCH, place in North Knapdale parish, Argyleshire. It has a public school with about 80 scholars.

BELLEISLE, seat in Ayr parish, Ayrshire.

BELLEVILLE, seat in Alvie parish, Invernessshire.

BELLEVUE, seat near Auchtermuchty, Fife.

BELLFIELD, suburban village between Stirling and St. Ninians, Stirlingshire.

BELLFIELD, seat near Kirknewton, Edinburghshire.

BELLFIELD, seat near Kilmarnock, Ayrshire.

BELLFIELD, seat near Cupar, Fife.

BELLIE, parish, containing the post town of Fochabers, in Elginshire, and the villages of Auchinhalrig, Dallachy, Bogmoor, and Tugnet, in Banffshire. Its length is nearly 6 miles, its greatest breadth nearly 4 miles. Acres in Elginshire, 4875; in Banffshire, 8337. Real property in 1880-81, £3848 and £5631. Pop., quoad civilia, 2365; quoad sacra, 2047. The river Spey bounds the west, and the Moray Firth bounds the north. The Spey here has, at different periods, shifted much westward from its original channel, and the land over which it has receded forms a considerable portion of the parochial area. Gordon Castle, a seat of the Duke of Richmond, is a chief feature. The old parochial church stood,

till 1797, about a mile north of Gordon Castle, but the present parochial church, and other places of worship, are in Fochabers. A very fine free school, erected in 1846, also is in Fochabers; and Bellie public school has about 176 scholars.

BELL ROCK, reef, with lighthouse, 12 miles south-by-east of Arbroath, Forfarshire. The lighthouse was erected in 1807-11, at a cost of £60,000, and shows a revolving light visible at the distance of 15½ nautical miles.

BELLRORY, hill in Glentanner section of Aboyne parish, Aberdeenshire.

BELLSHILL, town, 9 miles by road south-east of Glasgow. It prospers in connection with the working of rich neighbouring mines; and it has a post office, with money order department, under Glasgow, a railway station, a banking office, a new quoad sacra parish church, a Free church, a United Presbyterian church, an Evangelical Union chapel, and a public school with about 173 scholars. Pop. of the town, 2760; of the quoad sacra parish, 3334.

BELLSHILL, MOTHERWELL, AND WISHAW RAILWAY. This was projected by an independent company; it received the sanction of the Standing Orders Committee in Jan. 1880, and it was designed to strike from the North British at Bellshill station, to traverse a rich mineral district by way of Motherwell to Wishaw, and to give direct communication thence with the east of Glasgow.

BELLSIDE, station for Omoa, on Cleland branch of Caledonian Railway, Lanarkshire. An Established church near it was projected in 1877.

BELLSMAINS, hamlet in Borthwick parish, Edinburghshire.

BELLSQUARRY, village in Midcalder parish, Edinburghshire. It has a public school with about 96 scholars.

BELLSTOWN, hamlet in Methven parish, Perthshire.

BELLWOOD, seat in Glencorse vale, Edinburghshire.

BELLWOOD, seat on face of Kinnoull Hill, fronting Perth.

BELLYCONE, village in Madderty parish, Perthshire.

BELMADUTHY, seat of Sir Evan Mackenzie, Bart., in Knockbain parish, Ross-shire.

BELMONT, seat near Corstorphine, Edinburghshire.

BELMONT, seat near Uyeasound, Unst Island, Shetland.

BELMONT CASTLE, seat of the Earl of Wharnccliffe, near Meikle, Perthshire.

BELNABOTH, place, with ruined ancient chapel, in Towie parish, Aberdeenshire.

BELNAGOAK, hill in Methlick parish, Aberdeenshire.

BELRETRO, seat on west side near foot of Loch Lomond, Dumbartonshire.

BELSES, village, with railway station, 7½ miles north-north-east of Hawick, Roxburghshire.

BELTON, old parish, now part of Dunbar parish, Haddingtonshire.

BELTONFORD, hamlet in Dunbar parish, Haddingtonshire.

BELTREES, hamlet in Lochwinnoch parish, Renfrewshire.

BELTY, rivulet, running to the Dee, in Banchoory-Ternau parish, Kincardineshire.

BELVIDERE, seat on the Clyde in eastern outskirts of Glasgow.

BEMERSYDE, estate, with old baronial mansion, on the Tweed near Dryburgh, on south-west verge of Berwickshire.

BENABOURD, alpine mountain, 3924 feet high, one of the Cairngorms, Aberdeenshire and Banffshire.

BENABOURD, lofty mountain in Glenorchy parish, Argyleshire.

BENACHALLY, mountain, 1694 feet high, with magnificent view, 5 miles north-north-east of Dunkeld, Perthshire.

BENACHASTLE, mountain, 2897 feet high, 14 miles west of Killin, Perthshire.

BENACLEIDH, grand mountain on east flank of Loch Awe, Argyleshire.

BENAGHARLAGAN, isolated mountain in Fortingal parish, Perthshire.

BENAGAN, bulky mountain, 1500 feet high, flanking the Spey about 7 miles south of Pochabers.

BENALDER, wild, precipitous mountain-range, 3757 feet high, overhanging Loch Ericht, on south-east border of Inverness-shire.

BENALLIGIN, mountain, 3015 feet high, overhanging Loch Torridon, in Ross-shire.

BENANOIR, peaked mountain, 2566 feet high, one of the 'Paps of Jura,' in Jura Island, Argyleshire.

BENARMINE, mountain, 2306 feet high, at head of Strathnaver, Sutherland.

BENARTHUR, or **COBBLER**, mountain, with fantastically outlined peak, 2863 feet high, overhanging head of Loch Long, Argyleshire.

BENATTOW, alpine mountain, 3383 feet high, at head of Stratbaffrick, on mutual border of Inverness-shire and Ross-shire.

BENAVEALLICH, mountain, 1936 feet high, in Loth parish, Sutherland.

BENAVEN, alpine mountain, 3843 feet high, one of the Cairngorms, Aberdeenshire and Banffshire.

BENAW, mountain in Glenbucket parish, Aberdeenshire.

BENAWN, bare, bold, rocky mountain, 1800 feet high, overhanging north side of foot of Loch Katrine, Perthshire.

BENBECLA, island, between North Uist and South Uist, Outer Hebrides. It measures about 8 miles by 7; is all a low, flat, intricate mixture of lands, marshes, lakes, and bays, and has a Free church and a Roman Catholic church. Pop. 1661.

BENBEOCH, mountain, with cave and basaltic colonnades, in Dalmellington parish, Ayrshire.

BENBLAVEN. See BLABHEIN.

BENBREAC, mountain, 2338 feet high, in Ardehattan parish, Argyleshire.

BENBREAC, summit, 1482 feet high, in north of Jura, Argyleshire.

BENBREAC, hill, 946 feet high, 5 miles north-west of Poolewe, Ross-shire.

BENBUI, summit, 1797 feet high, on east side of Strathnairn, Inverness-shire.

BENBUY, mountain, 2352 feet high, in south-east of Mull, Argyleshire.

BENBUY, lofty mountain near head of Glenshira, Argyleshire.

BENCAILLIACH, mountain, 2387 feet high, adjacent to Kyle-Rhea, Isle of Skye.

BENCAIRN, hill, 1200 feet high, in Rerrick parish, Kirkcudbrightshire.

BENCARRICK, mountain, 2848 feet high, north of Glenstrae, Argyleshire.

BENCHALUIM, mountain, 3354 feet high, 12 miles west-by-south of Killin, Perthshire.

BENCHAPULL, mountain in Kilniver parish, Argyleshire.

BENCHEILT, hill, 940 feet high, 4 miles north-west of Lybster, Caithness.

BENCHINNAN, mountain-range, 24 miles long and from 9 to 15 miles broad, bordered by peaks 3180 and 3250 feet high, cut by ravines and glens, and comprising the section of Grampians within Forfarshire.

BENCHOAN, mountain, 3101 feet high, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles north of head of Loch Katrine, Perthshire.

BENCHOCHAN, mountain on east side of Loch Chon, Perthshire.

BENCHONZIE, mountain, 2048 feet high, at head of Glenturret, Perthshire.

BENCLACHAN, mountain, 2028 feet high, near Applecross village, Ross-shire.

BENCLEUGH, summit of the Ochils, 2352 feet high, 8 miles north-east of Stirling.

BENCLYBRIC, alpine conical mountain, 3164 feet high, with very extensive view, in almost exact centre of Sutherland.

BENCRUACHAN, peninsulated, massive alpine mountain, 3070 feet high, with magnificent view, between Loch Awe and Loch Etive, Argyleshire.

BENCRUBEN, mountain, 1932 feet high, on west side of Glentruim, Inverness-shire.

BENDEANAVAIG, lofty, remarkably-outlined mountain, overhanging Loch Portree, Isle of Skye.

BENDEARG, alpine mountain, 3304 feet high, 8 miles north-by-west of Blair-Athole village, Perthshire.

BENDEARG, alpine mountain, 3551 feet high, near head of Loch Broom, Ross-shire.

BENDEARG, mountain-range on west coast of Durness parish, Sutherland.

BENDHEICEACH, alpine mountain, 3074 feet high, $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles west of Killin, Perthshire.

BENDOCHY, parish, with church, 2 miles north-west of Coupar-Angus, Perthshire. Its post town is Coupar-Angus. Acres, 9368. Real property in 1880-81, £12,075. Pop., quoad civilia, 715; quoad sacra, 499. The southern section, around the church,

is variously level, undulating, and hilly; and the northern one lies detached at from 8 to 13 miles to the north-west, is partly arable, and includes skirts of the Grampians. The public school has about 52 scholars.

BENDONICH, mountain, 2774 feet high, 2½ miles north-by-east of Lochgoilhead, Argyleshire.

BENDORAN, mountain on east side of Loch Tolla, Argyleshire.

BENDUAN, mountain on north side of Strathdonan, Sutherland.

BENEADDAN, or **BENYATTAN**, mountain, 2308 feet high, on south side of Loch Sunart, Argyleshire.

BENEAGACH, mountain, 2259 feet high, 3 miles south of foot of Loch Tummel, Perthshire.

BENEAGEEN. See **BENAIGAN**.

BENEAY, mountain, 6½ miles south-west of Kinlochewe, Ross-shire.

BENEIGEN, mountain on south side of Loch Fannich, Ross-shire.

BENERAIRD, hill, 1435 feet high, in Ballantrae parish, Ayrshire.

BENETHRA, mountain, 2003 feet high, 3 miles south-by-west of Stenscholl, Isle of Skye.

BENEUNAICH, alpine mountain, 3242 feet high, on west side of Glenstrae, Argyleshire.

BENEVACHART, mountain, about 3000 feet high, 10 miles west of Beaul, Inverness-shire.

BENFAD, alpine mountain-range, with pyramidal summits, in Glenshiel parish, Ross-shire.

BENFHIONNLADH, alpine summit, 3149 feet high, on south side of upper part of Glencreran, Argyleshire.

BENFILE, massive lofty mountain, with white quartz peaks, on left side of head of Loch Maree, Ross-shire.

BENFIN, summit of alpine range on north side of Loch Fannich, Ross-shire.

BENGAIRN. See **BENCAIRN**.

BENGAL, village in Dryfesdale parish, Dumfriesshire.

BENGLAMAIG, mountain on south side of Loch Sligachan, Isle of Skye.

BENGLASS, mountain, overhanging Glendouglas, near middle of west side of Loch Lomond.

BENGLOE. See **BENYGLOE**.

BENGNUIS, mountain, 2597 feet high, with tarn, on south side of Gleniorsa, Arran Island, Buteshire.

BENGOBLACH, mountain, 2074 feet high, 4 miles west of Ullapool, Ross-shire.

BENGRIAM, mountain, 1935 feet high, at meeting-point of Farr, Reay, and Kildonan parishes, Sutherland.

BENHALLIVAL, mountain, with two tabular summits, 1583 and 1527 feet high, called Macleod's Tables, in Bracadale parish, Isle of Skye.

BENHAR, village in Whitburn parish, Linlithgowshire. Pop. 763. A church for it and Harthill was erected in 1877, and contains 660 sittings.

BENHEE, mountain, 2858 feet high, on mutual border of Farr and Edderachyllis parishes, Sutherland.

BENHEINISH, loftiest ground in Tyree Island, Argyleshire.

BENHESKERNICH, alpine mountain, 3530 feet high, at head of south side of Glenlyon, Perthshire.

BENHIANT, mountain, 1759 feet high, on south side of Ardnamurchan peninsula, Argyleshire.

BENHIEL, mountain on west side of Loch Loyal, Sutherland.

BENHILL, hill-range, with extensive view, in Ruthven parish, Banffshire.

BENHOLM, seaside parish, containing Johnshaven town, in Kincardineshire. Acres, 4891. Real property in 1880-81, £8521. A belt of low, flat land lies along the shore; an ancient sea-beach bounds that belt; and a series of eminences, with intervening dales, rises thence to the inland boundary. Benholm Castle is a well-preserved, ancient, strong baronial fortalice. The churches are Established, Free, and United Presbyterian; and there are 2 public schools, with about 155 scholars.

BENHOPE, massive alpine mountain, 3040 feet high, at east side of head of Loch Hope, in Sutherland.

BENHORN, mountain, 1712 feet high, on north side of Dunrobin glen, in Sutherland.

BENHUTIG, hill, 1340 feet high, adjacent to Whitenhead, in Sutherland.

BENIMA, mountain, 3250 feet high, in northern vicinity of Benarthur, at head of Loch Long, Argyleshire.

BENINTURK, or **BENTORC**, mountain, 1491 feet high, near centre of Kintyre, Argyleshire.

BENKETLAN, beautifully outlined lofty mountain, in Ardchattan parish, Argyleshire.

BENKILLY, mountain, 2152 feet high, on north-west side of Loch Linnhe, Argyleshire.

BENKLIBRECK. See **BENCLYBRIC**.

BENLAGA, mountain on north of Loch Sunart, Argyleshire.

BENLAIR, massive lofty mountain overhanging north side of lower part of Loch Maree, in Ross-shire.

BENLAOGHILL. See **BENLOYAL**.

BENLAOIDH, or **BENLOY**, alpine mountain, with peaked summit 3708 feet high, 6 miles east-south-east of Dalmally, Argyleshire.

BENLAWEERS, broad-based, grandly outlined, cone-capped, alpine mountain, 3984 feet high, with magnificent extensive view, on north-west side of Loch Tay, Perthshire.

BENLEATHAN, mountain, 2312 feet high, 3 miles south of Killin, Perthshire.

BENLEDI, broad-based mountain, 2875 feet high, with tarn, and with gorgeous view, in west-north-western vicinity of Callander, Perthshire.

BENLEVEN, peninsulated district,

between Loch Lomond and river Leven on the one side, and Loch Long and Gareloch on the other, Dumbartonshire.

BENLIGA, mountain in Stobo parish, Peeblesshire.

BENLOCHAIN, mountain, 2306 feet high, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles west-by-south of Lochgoilhead, Argyleshire.

BENLOMOND, massive alpine mountain, ascending slowly from the south, breaking down precipitously on the north, culminating at 3912 feet above sea-level, and commanding a most extensive and magnificent view, on east side of upper part of Loch Lomond, Stirlingshire.

BENLOY. See BENLAOIDH.

BENLOYAL, picturesque mountain, with splintered summit 2505 feet high, on west side of Loch Loyal, in Sutherland.

BENLUNDIE, hill, 1154 feet high, near Golspie, in Sutherland.

BENMACDHU, loftiest of the Cairngorm Mountains, with summit 4296 feet high, at 12 miles north-west of Castleton-Braemar, Aberdeenshire.

BENMAIGH. See BENBUY, Mull Island.

BENMEAN, mountain in Morvern parish, Argyleshire.

BENMORE, alpine double-coned mountain, 3843 feet high, on south side of upper part of Glendochart, Perthshire.

BENMORE, massive alpine mountain, extending from Loch-na-Keal to Loch Scruden, and culminating at 3172 feet above sea-level, in Mull Island, Argyleshire.

BENMORE, grand alpine mountain, with summit 3231 feet high, at $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles east-south-east of head of Loch Assynt, Sutherland.

BENMORE, alpine mountain-range, with pyramidal summits, in Glenshiel parish, Ross-shire.

BENMORE, mountain, 2038 feet high, in middle of east coast of South Uist Island, Outer Hebrides.

BENMORE, remarkably outlined mountain, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-west of Ullapool, Ross-shire.

BENMORE, steep, lofty mountain, overhanging Glenmassan, Gleneachaig, and Loch Eck, in Cowal, Argyleshire.

BENMORE, notable mountain in Lochs parish, Lewis, Outer Hebrides.

BENMORE, mountain, 2367 feet high, in Rum Island, Inner Hebrides.

BENNABUIRD. See BENABOURD.

BENNACALLIOCH, peaked mountain, near Broadford, Isle of Skye.

BENNACHIE, summit, 1619 feet high, with Caledonian stone circle, 3 miles south of Oyne, Aberdeenshire.

BENNAMAIN, one of the Cairngorms, in north-eastern vicinity of Benmacdhu.

BENNAN, hill, 920 feet high, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-east of Maybole, Ayrshire.

BENNAN, headland terminating Struey cliffs, Arran Island, Buteshire.

BENNAVROCHAN, one of the Cairngorms, 3795 feet high, in southern vicinity of Cairntoul.

BENNETSTON, village in Polmont parish, Stirlingshire.

BENNEVIS, loftiest mountain in Great Britain. It rises abruptly from low ground adjacent to Fort-William, Inverness-shire; attains an altitude of 4406 feet; commands a sublime extensive view; discharges into Nevis river a waterfall thought by many persons to be finer than the Falls of Foyers; and is skirted round the base, up Glennevis, by a public carriage drive formed in 1880.

BENNEW, flat-topped mountain, with extensive view, in Strathdon parish, Aberdeenshire.

BENNUIS. See BENGNUIS.

BENOCHY, seat near Kirkcaldy, Fife.

BENOCHY, Aberdeenshire. See BEN-NACHIE.

BENRAH, hill, 780 feet high, 11 miles west-south-west of Thurso, Caithness.

BENREITHE, summit of Argyle's Bowling-green, Argyleshire. Its height is 2141 feet.

BENRESIPOL, mountain, 2792 feet high, 5 miles west-north-west of Strontian, Argyleshire.

BENRINNES, massive mountain, 2747 feet high, with extensive view, in southern vicinity of Aberlour, Banffshire.

BENROSSAL, mountain on east side of upper part of Strathnaver, Sutherland.

BENRUADH, mountain, 2178 feet high, on east side of lower part of Loch Eck, Argyleshire.

BENSCARBA, summit, 1490 feet high, in Scarba Island, Argyleshire.

BENSCARRACH, mountain, 8 miles west-north-west of Lairg, in Sutherland.

BENSCREEL, mountain, 3196 feet high, on north side of Loch Hour, Inverness-shire.

BENSHALGS, small lake in Knockando parish, Elginshire.

BENSLEY, village in Kilwinning parish, Ayrshire. Pop. 318.

BENSMEORALE, mountain, 6 miles north-north-west of Brora, in Sutherland.

BENSPIONNA, mountain, 2535 feet high, on west side of upper part of Loch Eriboll, in Sutherland.

BENSTACK, pyramidal mountain, 2364 feet high, overhanging Loch Stack, in Edderachyllis parish, Sutherland.

BENSTARIVE, stern, massive mountain, 3541 feet high, on east side of upper part of Loch Etive, Argyleshire.

BENSTOMINO, mountain on east side of Loch Loyal, in Sutherland.

BENSTROME, mountain, 3 miles south of Benstack, in Sutherland.

BENT, place in Lesmahagow parish, Lanarkshire. It has a public school with about 105 scholars.

BENTARSEN, mountain, 2149 feet high, on north side of head of Glenfruin, Dumbartonshire.

BENTOAIG, mountain, 2712 feet high, 2 miles north-west of Loch Tolla, Glenorchy, Argyleshire.

BENTORC. See **BENINTURK.**

BENTRILLEACHAN, mountain, 2752 feet high, on west side of upper part of Loch Etive, Argyleshire.

BENTS, railway station, $4\frac{3}{4}$ miles south of Bathgate, Linlithgowshire.

BENTS, seat in West Calder parish, Edinburghshire.

BENTS, affluent of the Don, at eastern boundary of Alford parish, Aberdeen-shire.

BENUAIG, hill, 1320 feet high, at head of Loch-na-Keal, in Mull Island, Argyle-shire.

BENUAISH. See **BENWYVIS.**

BENUARIE, mountain, 1923 feet high, 8 miles west of Helmsdale, in Sutherland.

BENULAR, mountain, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-west of Lochgoilhead, Argyleshire.

BENULAY, alpine mountain in Kintail parish, Ross-shire.

BENUNA, mountain on south-west side of Glencroe, Argyleshire.

BENURANMORE and **BENURANBEG**, mountains, 3427 and 3011 feet high, on north-east verge of Blair-Athole parish, contiguous to Aberdeenshire.

BENUSHINISH, mountain in Lochs parish, Lewis, Outer Hebrides.

BENVADDA, mountain in north-western vicinity of Bengriam, Sutherland.

BENVALLA, mountain in Stobo parish, Peeblesshire.

BENVAN, mountain, with fine view, in Kilmartin parish, Argyleshire.

BENVAREN, mountain, 2345 feet high, in north-west of Arran Island, Duteshire.

BENVEEDAN, massive alpine mountain, in Ardchattan parish, Argyleshire.

BENVENUE, mountain, 2386 feet high, overhanging south side of Loch Katrine, Perthshire.

BENVIE, village and old parish, annexed to Liff, on south-west border of Forfarshire.

BENVIGORY, hill, scene of sanguinary fight between the Macdonalds and the Macleans, on east side of Islay Island, Argyleshire.

BENVOIRLICH, mountain, 3224 feet high, with extensive magnificent view, 3 miles south of middle of Loch Earn, Perthshire.

BENVOIRLICH, mountain, 3091 feet high, overhanging Loch Sloy, near head of Loch Lomond, Dumbartonshire.

BENVOLLICH, mountain, 5 miles north of middle of Loch Rannoch, Perthshire.

BENVRACKY, mountain, 2757 feet high, with splendid view, adjacent to east side of Killiecrankie Pass, Perthshire.

BENVRAGIE, hill, 1384 feet high, crowned by colossal statue, near Golspie, Sutherland.

BENVRAICK, summit, 1922 feet high, 5 miles north-north-west of Drymen, Stirlingshire.

BENVUI, hill in Eigg Island, Inner Hebrides.

BENVUROCK, mountain, 2961 feet high,

in east-south-eastern vicinity of Benygloe, Perthshire.

BENWHAT, hill and village, 3 miles north of Dalmellington, Ayrshire. Pop. 772.

BENWYVIS, huge-based, broad-shouldered, lumpish mountain, culminating at 3426 feet, 8 miles north-west of Dingwall, in Ross-shire, and commanding a sublime view.

BENYASH, lofty hill, in north-west of Ardnamurchan peninsula, Argyleshire.

BENYATTAN. See **BENEADDEN.**

BENYGLOE, huge-based, four-summitted mountain, with extreme altitude of 3671 feet, on left flank of Glentilt, Perthshire.

BECH, place on east side of Loch Ryan, 4 miles north-north-east of Stranraer, Wigtonshire.

BEORAIK, lake in east of Arasaig district, Inverness-shire.

BERBETH, seat on the Doon, 2 miles south of Dalmellington, Ayrshire.

BERIGONIUM, site of alleged ancient capital of Dalriada, on the coast, 6 miles north-north-east of Oban, Argyleshire. The place is now called Dunmacsniachan, and contains only such vestiges as seem to indicate its having been the site of a small Scandinavian settlement.

BERNARDS (ST.), quoad sacra parish, with Established and Free churches, in north of New Town, Edinburgh. Pop. 5682.

BERNARDS (ST.), quoad sacra parish in Glasgow. Pop. 11,176.

BERNERA, island in south side of Loch Roag, west coast of Lewis, Outer Hebrides. It measures about 8 miles by 2, is surrounded by numerous islets, one of them called Little Bernera, and contains the largest group of ancient standing stones in Great Britain. Pop. 596.

BERNERA, island in Harris Sound, near northern extremity of North Uist, Outer Hebrides. It measures about $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles by 2, and has a quoad sacra parochial church. Pop. 452.

BERNERA, island at southern extremity of Outer Hebrides. It measures about 1 mile by $\frac{3}{4}$, and rises from cliffs to a height of about 500 feet. Pop. 57.

BERNISDALE, place in Snizort parish, Isle of Skye. It has a public school with about 117 scholars.

BERNORY, coast rock, with 3 caves, in Orphir parish, Orkney.

BERRIEDALE, rivulet, village, castle, and quoad sacra parish on south border of Caithness. The rivulet rises among Morvern Mountains, and runs about 16 miles eastward and south-eastward to the sea, near north base of the Ord.—The village stands in a gorge at the rivulet's mouth, $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-east of Helmsdale; has a post office under Golspie, an Established church, and a Free church, and gives the title of baron to the Earl of Caithness.—The castle stands adjacent to the village, and is a ruined old baronial fortalice. Pop. of the parish, 1184.

BERRYHEAD, grand rocky promontory at south end of Walls, Orkney.

BERRYHILL, place in Cambusnethan parish, Lanarkshire. It has a public school with about 256 scholars.

BERRYHILL, seat, 2 miles west of Peterhead, Aberdeenshire.

BERRYHILL, estate in Kilsyth parish, Stirlingshire.

BERRYKNOWE, seat near south-western outskirts of Glasgow.

BERTHA, site of ancient town, on quondam Roman road, at influx of the Almond to the Tay, 2 miles north of Perth.

BERTRAM-SHOTTS. See SHOTTS.

BERVIE, rivulet, town, and parish in Kincardineshire. The rivulet runs curvingly about 12 miles eastward to the sea.

—The town stands on the right side of the rivulet's mouth, at terminus of Montrose and Bervie Railway; ranks as a royal and parliamentary burgh, grouped with Montrose, Arbroath, Brechin, and Forfar; and has a post office, with money order and telegraph departments, under Fordoun, 2 banking offices, a modern town hall, a public hall of 1876, Established, Free, and United Presbyterian churches, and a public school with about 79 scholars. Real property in 1880-81, £2877. Pop. 1095.—The parish contains also the village of Gourdon, and comprises 2332 acres. Real property of landward part in 1880-81, £3746. Pop. 2107. The surface ascends gradually inland, but has two nearly parallel hill-ridges. There are 2 public schools for 354 scholars, and 1 of them, for 170, is new.

BERVIE BROW, bold promontory at left side of mouth of Bervie rivulet, Kincardineshire.

BERWICK (NORTH), town and parish on north coast of Haddingtonshire. The town stands at terminus of branch railway amid charming environs, adjacent to fine beach and golfing links, 22½ miles east-north-east of Edinburgh; is a royal burgh, a nominal seaport, and a fashionable watering-place; unites with Haddington, Dunbar, Jedburgh, and Lauder in sending a member to Parliament; consists chiefly of 2 streets, at nearly right angles with each other; and has a head post office with all departments, 2 banking offices, 2 hotels, 2 private hotels, a town hall projected in 1872, Established, Free, United Presbyterian, and Episcopalian churches, a public school with about 266 scholars, and some remains of an ancient nunnery, celebrated in Sir Walter Scott's *Marmion*. Real property in 1880-81, £9271. Pop. 1398.—The parish includes Tantallon Castle and the Bass, and measures on the mainland about 3½ miles by 3. Acres, 5067. Real property of landward part in 1880-81, £17,511. Pop. of the whole, 2688. North Berwick Law, in southern vicinity of the town, is an embellished, conical hill, 612 feet high, and commands an exquisite panoramic view. North

Berwick or Leuchie House, east-south-east of the Law, is the seat of Sir Hew H. Dalrymple, Bart. The coast of the parish is rocky and indented, the interior is richly cultivated, and the southern district is crossed by a picturesque range of trap rocks. There are 4 schools for 482 scholars, and 1 of them, for 400, is new.

BERWICKSHIRE, county in extreme south-east of Scotland. Its boundary, on the north, is a line through the centre of the Lammermoor Hills; on the east, the German Ocean; on the south, an artificial line of 4½ miles, and the river Tweed, dividing it from England; on the west, partly the river Leader, and partly an artificial line dividing it from Roxburghshire and Edinburghshire. Its greatest length is 34 miles; its greatest breadth, 21 miles; its coast line, about 22 miles; its area, 464 square miles. The Lammermoor Hills, to the average breadth of about 7 miles, occupy all the north; a diversified tract of hill, dale, and ravine, about 5½ miles in mean breadth, faced mostly with high, rocky, precipitous coast, forms all the east; the Merse, a diversified luxuriant champaign, occupies all the south; and Lauderdale, partly vale and partly hilly, forms the west. The rocks are chiefly silurian and devonian, and the soils are exceedingly various. The chief rivers, besides the Tweed and the Leader, are the Whitadder and the Blackadder; and the smaller streams of any note are the Eye, the Dye, the Ale, and the Leet. Agriculture is in prime condition, and fisheries are important, but manufactures are of small amount. The towns with each between 2000 and 3000 inhabitants are Dunse and Eyemouth; the towns with each between 1000 and 2000 inhabitants are Coldstream, Earlston, and Lauder; and the towns or villages with each between 300 and 900 inhabitants are Greenlaw, Chirnside, Aytoun, Coldingham, Gordon, Leitholm, Paxton, Swinton, and Burnmouth. Real property in 1880-81, £355,123. Pop. in 1871, 36,486; in 1881, 35,383.

BETHELNIE, hill, with traces of Roman camp, 4 miles north-west of Old Meldrum, Aberdeenshire.

BETTYHILL, place at foot of Strathnaver, Sutherland.

BEVELAW, water-reservoir and old royal hunting-seat on the Pentlands, 5 miles north-west of Penicuik, Edinburghshire.

BIEL. See BEIL.

BIELDSIDE, seat in Peterculter parish, Aberdeenshire.

BIGGA, island, about 2¼ miles long, in Yell Sound, Shetland.

BIGGAR, rivulet of Lanarkshire and Peeblesshire, and town and parish on south-east border of Lanarkshire. The rivulet runs about 4 miles southward, and 5 miles eastward to the Tweed, at 8½ miles south-west of Peebles.—The town stands

on the rivulet, 15 $\frac{3}{4}$ miles west-south-west of Peebles; consists of 2 parts, ancient and modern; was the scene of a battle between Sir William Wallace and the English; and has a head post office with all departments, a railway station, 3 banking offices, 3 chief inns, a large ancient moat, a good bridge of 1873, a cruciform parochial church of 1545, a handsome United Presbyterian church of 1878, and 3 public schools with about 343 scholars. Pop. 1536.—The parish is 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles long, and comprises 7272 acres. Real property in 1880–81, £14,445. Pop. 2128. The surface is partly hilly, and partly portion of a dingle extending from the Clyde to the Tweed. The seats are Biggar Park, Cambus-Wallace, Edmonston, and Carwood.

BIGHOUSE, seat on Halladale water, near Melvich village, Sutherland.

BIGHOUSE, seat in Edrom parish, Berwickshire.

BILSTER, burn and seat in Wick parish, Caithness.

BILLHOLM, seat in Westerkirk parish, Dumfriesshire.

BILLY CASTLE, fragment of strong ancient fortress, which figured much in the Border wars, 2 miles north of Chirnside, Berwickshire. Billy Mire, around it, was a morass which afforded it great defence, and gave name to an international truce, but is now drained and cultivated.

BILLYNESS, headland at Anstruther Bay, Fife.

BILSDEAN, hamlet in Oldhamstocks parish, Haddingtonshire.

BIMAR, skerry, with beacon, $\frac{3}{4}$ mile south-west of North Queensferry, Fife.

BINCHINNAN. See BENCHINNAN.

BINEND, small lake in Eaglesham parish, Renfrewshire.

BINGHILL, seat in Peterculter parish, Aberdeenshire.

BINGRY. See BALLINGRY.

BINN, abrupt, bare, lofty hill, overlooking Firth of Forth, in Burntisland parish, Fife.

BINN, conical, conspicuous hill, 1048 feet high, 2 miles south-west of Cullen, Banffshire.

BINNANS, hill, with precipitous face and grand view, on the coast between Greenock and Gourock, Renfrewshire.

BINNIE, place, with famous sandstone quarry, in Uphall parish, Linlithgowshire.

BINNIEHILL, village in Slamannan parish, Stirlingshire. Pop. 434.

BINNING, old parish, now part of Linlithgow parish, Linlithgowshire. It gives the title of baron to the Earl of Haddington.

BINNS, seat of Sir Robert A. O. Dalyell, Bart., in Abercorn parish, Linlithgowshire.

BINRAM'S CROSS, small stone-capped mound, alleged to be the tomb of a notorious clerical necromancer, on westside of St. Mary's Loch, Selkirkshire.

BINSNESS, estate in Dyke parish, Elginshire.

BIRD, headland at south side of mouth of Loch Gail, Argyleshire.

BIRDSTONE, village in Campsie parish, Stirlingshire.

BIRGHAM, village on the Tweed, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles west-by-south of Coldstream, Berwickshire. It has a post office under Coldstream, and a public school with about 67 scholars.

BIRKHALL, royal seat within Balmoral demesne, Aberdeenshire.

BIRKHILL, village in Liff parish, Forfarshire. Pop. 177.

BIRKHILL, seat in Balmerino parish, Fife.

BIRKHILL, small inn, amid high moors, notable in the history of the Covenanters, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-south-west of the head of St. Mary's Loch, Selkirkshire.

BIRKHILLSIDE, seat in Legerwood parish, Berwickshire.

BIRKWOOD, seat near Lesmahagow, Lanarkshire.

BIRLEYHILL, place in Durrisdeer parish, Dumfriesshire. It has a public school with about 90 scholars.

BIRNAM, hill, pass, and village, near Dunkeld, Perthshire. The hill adjoins right bank of the Tay, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles south of Dunkeld; is traversed, on a terrace-line round its east skirts, by the Highland Railway; has a height of 1324 feet above sea-level; commands a very striking view; figures notably in Shakespeare's story of Macbeth; and retains vestiges of King Duncan's residence, and of a vitrified fort.—The pass is a gorge traversed by the Tay at east end of the hill, and is frequently called the Mouth of the Highlands.—The village stands at Dunkeld railway station, 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-north-west of Perth; is recent, well-edified, and picturesque; and has a post office, with money order and telegraph departments, under Dunkeld, a very large and ornate hotel, and a Gothic Episcopalian church. Pop. 268.

BIRNESS, place, 6 miles from Ellon, Aberdeenshire. It has a post office under Ellon.

BIRNIE, parish on the Lossie, averagely 4 miles south-south-west of Elgin. Post town, Elgin. Length, 7 miles. Acres, 6777. Real property in 1880–81, £2770. Pop. 367. The surface is uneven, and rises from about 50 to 1000 feet above sea-level. A spot, formerly called Castlehill, was probably the site of the residence of the earliest Bishops of Moray. The public school has about 85 scholars.

BIRNS, affluent of the Tyne, between Peneatland and Salton parishes, Haddingtonshire.

BIRRENS, large well-preserved Roman camp, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ mile east-north-east of Ecclefechan, Dumfriesshire.

BIRSAY and **HARRAY**, united parish in north-west of Pomona, Orkney. Birsay includes about 8 miles of coast, mostly

bold and rocky : measures about 8 miles by 5 ; is partly hilly, partly rich arable land ; and has a post office under Kirkwall. Harray extends inland and southwards from the south-east of Birsay ; measures about 6 miles by 4 ; is mostly flat, and somewhat swampy ; and has a post office under Stromness. Real property of the united parish in 1880-81, £3651. Pop. 2326. Birsay contains a ruined magnificent palace of the Earls and Bishops of Orkney ; contains also many ancient standing stones and Picts' houses ; includes a peninsulated tract, with traces of ancient fortification ; and in 1876 was constituted a separate parish quoad sacra. Its church was renovated in 1867, and contains 500 sittings. Other churches are Harray parochial, Birsay Free, and Harray and Sandwick Free. There are 4 schools for 384 scholars, and 3 of them and class-room for 324 are new.

BIRSE, parish immediately south-east of Aboyne, Aberdeenshire. It has a post office under Aberdeen. Its length is fully 9 miles ; its breadth fully 7 miles ; its area, 31,219 acres. Real property in 1880-81, £7005. Pop. 1093. The surface extends from the Dee to a watershed of the Grampians ; is hilly and mountainous, and comprises only about 3360 acres of arable land. The chief residences are Finzean and Ballogie. The parochial church contains about 500 sittings, and a Roman Catholic chapel at Ballogie is small. There are 3 schools, with accommodation for 196 scholars.

BIRSLEY, historical place, with coal mines, in Tranent parish, Haddingtonshire.

BIRTHWOOD, seat in Culter parish, Lanarkshire.

BISHOPBRIGGS, village, 3½ miles north-east of Glasgow. It has a post office under Glasgow, a railway station, a Free church, and a public school with about 94 scholars. Pop. 832.

BISHOPMILL, suburb of Elgin. Pop. 1196.

BISHOP'S LOCH, small lake in Cadder and Old Monkland parishes, Lanarkshire.

BISHOP'S LOCH, small lake in the south of New Machar parish, Aberdeenshire.

BISHOPTON, village, mansion, and hill-ridge in Renfrewshire. The village stands 5¾ miles north-west of Paisley, and has a post office under Glasgow, a railway station, and a public school with about 50 scholars. Pop. 280. — The mansion stands on the adjacent hill-side, commands a charming view, and was once the rural seat of the Archbishop of Glasgow. — The hill-ridge separates the Clyde from the low land of Gryfesdaie, and is pierced by a long tunnel of the Glasgow and Greenock Railway.

BIXTER, voe or bay in Sandsting parish, Shetland.

BIZZYBERRY, lofty hill in Biggar parish, Lanarkshire.

BLABHEIN, wild, fissured, pinnacled mountain-ridge, with extreme height of

3019 feet, and with sublime view, between Loch Slappin and Loch Scavaig, in south-east of Isle of Skye.

BLACKADDER, river, running about 20 miles eastward to the Whitadder, near Allanton, Berwickshire.

BLACKADDER HOUSE, seat of Sir George A. F. H. Boswell, Bart., in Edrom parish, Berwickshire.

BLACKBRAES, village in Muiravonside parish, Stirlingshire. It has a public school with about 226 scholars. Pop. 387.

BLACKBURN, village, 2½ miles south of Bathgate, Linlithgowshire. It has a post office under Bathgate, and a public school with about 159 scholars. Pop. 790.

BLACKBURN, village about 2 miles south-east of Kintore, Aberdeenshire. It has a post office under Aberdeen, and a Free church.

BLACK BURN, rivulet, making 3 great cascades, and entering the Liddel near Newcastleton, Roxburghshire.

BLACK BURN, rivulet, running to the North Esk, in Marykirk parish, Kincardineshire.

BLACK BURN, rivulet, running to Loch of Drum, Aberdeenshire.

BLACK CART, rivulet, running 9 miles north-eastward into confluence with White Cart, 2½ miles north of Paisley, Renfrewshire.

BLACK CAVE, great cavern in Struey rocks, on south coast of Arran Island, Buteshire.

BLACKCRAIG, village in Minnigaff parish, Kirkcudbrightshire.

BLACK CRAIG, mountain, 2298 feet high, in New Cumnock parish, Ayrshire.

BLACK CRAIG, mountain in Port of Menteith parish, Perthshire.

BLACK CRAIG, hill, with grand view, in Creich parish, Fife.

BLACKDEAN, hill, 1642 feet high, 4½ miles south-east of Morebattle, Roxburghshire.

BLACK DEE, river, running about 18 miles south-eastward into confluence with the Ken, to form the Dee, in Kirkcudbrightshire.

BLACK ESK, head-stream of the Esk, in Eskdalemuir parish, Dumfriesshire.

BLACKFAULDS, seat near Rutherglen, Lanarkshire.

BLACKFORD, village and parish in south-east of Perthshire. The village stands 10 miles north-east of Dunblane, and has a post office, with money order department, under Braco, a railway station, a banking office, a hotel, Established and Free churches, and a public school with about 116 scholars. Pop. 679. — The parish is about 10 miles long and 5 broad, and comprises 21,453 acres. Real property in 1880-81, £17,588. Pop. 1595. The river Earn bounds the north, Devon water the south, and the Madrany, the Ruthven, and the Allan traverse parts of the interior. The northern district is rich, well-cultivated strath ; the middle district

comprises Tullibardine glen and moor; and the southern district is part of the Ochil Hills. There are 3 public schools for 231 scholars.

BLACKFORD, hill in southern environs of Edinburgh, with fine view of that city.

BLACKFRIARS. See **ANDREWS** (ST.), **AYR**, **EDINBURGH**, **GLASGOW**, **PERTH**, **STIRLING**, and **WIGTON**.

BLACKHALL, village, $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles west-by-north of Edinburgh. It has a post office under Edinburgh.

BLACKHALL, railway station, $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles north-east of Morningside, Lanarkshire.

BLACKHALL, roofless, strong, ancient baronial mansion, in the south-east environs of Paisley, Renfrewshire.

BLACKHALL, seat near Banchory, Kincardineshire.

BLACKHILL, quoad sacra parish near Peterhead, Aberdeenshire. It has a post office under Peterhead, a recently erected church, and extensive granite quarries. Pop. 867.

BLACKHILL, place on Monkland Canal, 2 miles east-north-east of Glasgow. The canal here descends 96 feet by means of double locks and an inclined plane.

BLACKHILLOCK, place in Keith parish, Banffshire. It has a post office under Keith.

BLACKHILLS, place in Skene parish, Aberdeenshire.

BLACKHOPE, summit, 2136 feet high, of Moorfoot Hills, on mutual border of Edinburghshire and Peeblesshire.

BLACKHOUSE, ruined ancient fortalice, the scene of the Douglas tragedy, in the glen of Douglas Burn, and group of stern, high mountains at head of that glen, in Yarrow parish, Selkirkshire.

BLACK ISLE, peninsula between Cromarty Firth, Moray Firth, and Beaully Loch, Ross-shire.

BLACK KNOWE, each of 3 mountains in south-west of Selkirkshire.

BLACKLARG, mountain, 2231 feet high, at meeting point of Ayrshire, Dumfriesshire, and Kirkcudbrightshire.

BLACKLAW, place in Marnoch parish, Banffshire. It has a public school with about 159 scholars.

BLACKLAW, small hill, with rich, extensive view, in Fowlis section of Lundie parish, Forfarshire.

BLACK LOCH, small lake in Dumfries parish, Dumfriesshire.

BLACK LOCH, small lake in Mearns parish, Renfrewshire.

BLACK LOCH, small lake in Dunfermline parish, Fife.

BLACK LOCH, marshy lake in Blairgowrie parish, Perthshire.

BLACK LOCHS, 2 lakes, Great and Little, in Slamanuan parish, Stirlingshire.

BLACKMILL, bay in Luing Island, Argyshire.

BLACKMORE, hill, 1639 feet high, near Dolphinton village, Lanarkshire.

BLACKNESS, village and castle on Firth

of Forth, $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles north-east of Linlithgow. The village was long the port of Linlithgow, and had considerable commerce, but eventually became a merely nominal port and little else than a hamlet.—The castle dates from ancient times, and succeeded a previous pile; was long regarded as one of the government forts of Scotland; passed latterly into a state of desuetude; underwent transmutation, along with erection of adjacent buildings, in 1871-73, at a cost of about £10,000, in order to become the central ammunition depot of Scotland; and was afterwards to be adapted and enlarged by other alterations and additional buildings.

BLACKPOTS, place in Boyndie parish, Banffshire.

BLACK QUARTER, part of Inch parish, formed in 1628 into Portpatrick parish, Wigtownshire.

BLACKRIDGE, village, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles west-by-south of Bathgate, Linlithgowshire. It has a post office under Bathgate, a Free church preaching-station, and a public school with about 46 scholars.

BLACK ROCK, lion-shaped hill, with vitrified fort, overhanging head of Glenfariag, Invernesshire.

BLACKROOT, hill, 4 miles south-east of Galston, Ayrshire.

BLACKSBOAT, place, $8\frac{1}{4}$ miles south-west of Aberlour, Banffshire. It has a post office under Craigellachie, and a railway station.

BLACKSHAW, village in Caerlaverock parish, Dumfriesshire.

BLACKSHIELS, village near north base of Soutra Hill, 15 miles south-east of Edinburgh. It has a post office, with money order and telegraph departments, under Edinburgh.

BLACKSIDE-END, hill, 1342 feet high, with grand view, on north-east boundary of Sorn parish, Ayrshire.

BLACK SPOUT, cascade of about 120 feet, on Edradour burn, near Pitlochrie, Perthshire.

BLACKSTON, railway junction station, 11 miles north-east of Airdrie, Lanarkshire.

BLACKSTOUN, seat in Kilbarchan parish, Renfrewshire.

BLACKSTOWN, village in Erskine parish, Renfrewshire. Pop. 311.

BLACKWATER, affluent of the Ken, Kirkcudbrightshire.

BLACKWATER, stream running to Drimadown Bay, Arran Island, Buthshire.

BLACKWATER, head-stream of the Ericht, Perthshire.

BLACKWATEE, head-stream of the Deveron, Banffshire.

BLACKWATER, head-stream of the Conan, Ross-shire.

BLACKWATER, rivulet, confluent with the Brora, Sutherland.

BLACKWOOD, seat and railway station in Lesmahagow parish, Lanarkshire. See also **SOUTHFIELD**.

BLACKWOOD, seat and hill, with delightful views, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-south-east of Thornhill, Dumfriesshire.

BLADENOCH, river and village in north-east of Wigtonshire. The river runs about 24 miles south-south-eastward to Wigton Bay, in vicinity of Wigton town; and the village stands on the river about a mile south-west of the town, and has a post office designated Bladenoch, Wigtonshire.

BLAINSLEE, village on north-east verge of Melrose parish, Roxburghshire. It has a public school with about 58 scholars.

BLAIR, any flat tract now or formerly moss or heath. The name occurs principally as a prefix.

BLAIR, suburb of Dalry, Ayrshire. It has public works, and is sometimes called Blair Works.

BLAIR, seat in Carnock parish, Fife.

BLAIRADAM, hamlet, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-south-east of Kinross. It has a post office, with money order and telegraph departments, under Kinross, and a railway station. Blairadam House stands about a mile to the west.

BLAIR-ATHOLE, village and parish in Athole district, Perthshire. The village stands $35\frac{1}{4}$ miles north-north-west of Perth, and has a head post office with money order and telegraph departments, a railway station, a banking office, a large ornate hotel, Established, Free, and Baptist churches, and a public school with about 163 scholars.—The parish is about 27 miles long and 15 miles broad, and comprises 181,114 acres. Real property in 1880–81, £21,051. Pop., quoad civilia, 1742; quoad sacra, 1687. Strathgarry, from Struan Point to Killiecrankie Pass, is the mainly inhabited portion; Glentilt, Glenfendar, Glenerrickie, and part of Straththumel include other portions of low ground; nearly all the rest of the area is filled with the Grampians; and the whole has been summarily noticed in our article on Athole. Blair Castle, the seat of the Duke of Athole, is a conspicuous feature; and Lude and Auchleeks are the chief other residences. An Episcopal church is at Bridge of Tilt. There are 6 schools, with accommodation for 358 scholars.

BLAIRBEG, place in Urquhart parish, Inverness-shire. It has a public school with about 105 scholars.

BLAIRBETH, seat near Rutherglen, Lanarkshire.

BLAIRBURN, village in Culross parish, Perthshire.

BLAIR CASTLE, seat of the Duke of Athole, near Blair-Athole village, Perthshire. It dates from old unrecorded time, served long as a strong military post, was garrisoned by the Marquis of Montrose, stormed by Cromwell, occupied by Claverhouse, and besieged by the rebels in 1745; underwent transmutation into the form of a mansion, in a manner to

retain a very plain appearance, was inhabited for 3 weeks in 1845 by the royal family, and began in 1872 to undergo extensive architectural embellishment.

BLAIR CASTLE, seat in Culross parish, Perthshire.

BLAIRDAFF, place in Chapel of Garioch parish, Aberdeenshire. It has a chapel-of-ease and a Free church.

BLAIDERON, one of the Ochils, 2072 feet high, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles east-by-north of Dunblane, Perthshire.

BLAIRDRUMMOND, estate, famous for remarkable georgical improvement, in Kincardine parish, Perthshire. It has a large mansion, a fine park, a post office under Stirling, and a public school.

BLAIRESSAN, place, believed to have been a battle scene between the Romans and the Caledonians, a little north of Kilmearn village, Stirlingshire.

BLAIRFINDY, estate, with ruined noble hunting-seat, in Inveraven parish, Banffshire.

BLAIRCOWRIE, town and parish in north-east of Perthshire. The town stands on river Erich, at terminus of branch railway, amid charming environs, $24\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-east of Perth; was only a mean village at commencement of present century, is now a flourishing seat of textile manufactures; publishes 2 weekly newspapers, has a head post office with all departments, 4 banking offices, 7 hotels, a town hall, 2 Established churches, 2 Free churches, Congregational, Episcopalian, and Roman Catholic churches, and a public school with about 687 scholars, and includes practically the suburbs of New Rattray and Old Rattray. Pop. of the town proper, 4537; of the town and suburbs, 7070.—The parish contains also Lorny village; is intersected for about 2 miles by other parishes, and measures, exclusive of the intersection, about 9 miles in length. Acres, 15,303. Real property in 1880–81, £26,378. Pop., quoad civilia, 5162; quoad sacra, 1624. The surface partly lies within Strathmore, partly extends northward thence to summits of the Grampians, and is diversified by 5 water-courses and 6 lakes. The chief seats are Blairgowrie House, Newton, and Ardblair. There are 2 schools for 864 scholars, and 1 of them, for 726, is new.

BLAIRINGONE, quoad sacra parish, with village on the Devon, $1\frac{3}{4}$ mile east of Dollar, Clackmannanshire. It has a post office under Dollar, a small church, and a public school with about 105 scholars. Pop. 418.

BLAIRLOGIE, village, 3 miles east-north-east of Stirling. It has a post office under Stirling, and a United Presbyterian church. Blairlogie Castle, in its vicinity, is an old structure transmuted into a farmhouse.

BLAIRMAND, place in Boyndie parish,

Banffshire. It has a public school with about 77 scholars.

BLAIRMORE, village on west side of Loch Long, near the loch's mouth, Argyleshire. It is recent and well built, and it has a post office, with money order and telegraph departments, under Greenock, and a good steamboat pier. Pop. 244.

BLAIRMORE, hamlet in Kenmore parish, Perthshire.

BLAIRQUHAN, seat of Sir Edward H. Blair, Bart., in Kirkmichael parish, Ayrshire.

BLAIRS, estate, with Roman Catholic college, on the Dee, 6 miles south-west of Aberdeen.

BLAIRS, lake in Rafford parish, Elginshire.

BLAIRVOCKIE, seat on east side of Loch Lomond, Stirlingshire.

BLALOWNE, seat near Cupar, Fife.

BLANE, small river, making a series of cascades among the Lennox Hills, running thence north-westward to the Endrick, and giving the name of Strathblane to its basin in Stirlingshire.

BLANEFIELD, village 3 miles south-east of Killearn, Stirlingshire. It has a post office, with money order department, under Glasgow, and a railway station. Pop. 169.

BLANE'S CHAPEL (ST.), ruined ancient church in Kingarth parish, Bute Island, Buteshire.

BLANEVALLEY RAILWAY, 8½ miles long, from North British system at Lennoxtown down the course of Blane river. It was opened for goods in 1866, for passengers in 1867, and an extension of it, nearly 3 miles long, into junction with the Forth and Clyde Railway, was promoted in 1880.

BLANTYRE, 2 villages, town, and parish, in north-west of Lanarkshire. Low Blantyre village stands about 1½ mile from the Clyde, 8 miles south-east of Glasgow, and has a parochial church with 800 sittings, and a public school with about 259 scholars. Pop. 698.—High Blantyre village stands near the north-western environs of Hamilton, and has a post office, with money order department, under Glasgow, a station on the Hamilton and Strathaven Railway, and a public school with about 277 scholars.—Blantyre station is on Glasgow and Hamilton branch of Caledonian Railway, 8 miles from Glasgow, and has a post office under Glasgow.—Blantyre Works town stands near that station, adjacent to the Clyde; is a remarkably neat and clean seat of cotton manufacture; has a banking office, a masonic hall of 1878, a United Presbyterian memorial church to the African explorer Dr. Livingstone, projected in 1881, and a suspension bridge; and was the place where Dr. Livingstone spent some years as a juvenile factory-worker. Pop. 1849.—The parish contains also the villages of Barnhill, Stonefield, Hunthill, Auchinraith, and Auchintibber; gives the peerage title of baron to the family of

Stuart; and is about 6 miles long, but comparatively narrow. Acres, 3954. Real property in 1880-81, £38,081. Pop. 9760. The surface is low, and mostly level. Blantyre Priory, founded by Alexander II., and now a tottering ruin, crowns a lofty rock contiguous to the Clyde. The churches, besides the parochial, are Free and United Presbyterian. There are 2 public schools for 800 scholars, and both of them are new.

BLAROUR, place in Kilmonivaig parish, Inverness-shire. It has a public school with about 95 scholars.

BLAVALIG, hills, 5 miles north-east of Pitlochrie, Perthshire.

BLAVEN. See BLABHEIN.

BLEBO, village in Kemback parish, Fife. Pop. 217.

BLELACK, seat in Logie-Coldstone parish, Aberdeenshire.

BLERVIE, seat, with remains of old castle, in Rafford parish, Elginshire.

BLINKBONNY, section of Slamannan village, in Slamannan parish, Stirlingshire. Pop. 255.

BLINKBONNY, hill in Nenthorn parish, Berwickshire.

BLOODY, bay, where was a sea fight in 1480, near Tobermory, Mull Island, Argyleshire.

BLOODY, creek at south end of Iona Island, Argyleshire.

BLOOMHILL, seat in Cardross parish, Dumbartonshire.

BLUE-MULL, or **BLUMEL**, sound between Yell and Unst Islands, Shetland.

BLUE-ROW, hamlet in New Kilpatrick parish, Dumbartonshire.

BLUEVALE, quoad sacra parish in north-east of Glasgow. Pop. 3635.

BLYTHE BRIDGE, place, 3 miles from Dolphinton, with post office under that village, Lanarkshire.

BLYTHSWOOD, seat on peninsula between the Clyde and the Cart, Renfrewshire.

BLYTHSWOOD, quoad sacra parish and registration district, with square, about ½ mile west of Royal Exchange, Glasgow. Pop. of the parish, 5950; of the district, 30,463.

BOARHILLS, village on the coast, 4 miles east-south-east of St. Andrews, Fife. It has a post office under St. Andrews.

BOATGREEN, harbour of Gatehouse, Kirkcudbrightshire.

BOATH, place in Alness parish, Ross-shire. It has a public school with about 43 scholars.

BOATH, seat of Sir James A. Dunbar, Bart., near Auldearn, Nairnshire.

BOATH, hill in Carmyle parish, Forfarshire.

BOAT OF BRIDGE, place on the Spey, in Boharm parish, Banffshire.

BOAT OF GARTEN, place, 16½ miles north-north-east of Kingussie, Inverness-shire. It has a post office under Carr Bridge, and a railway station.

BOAT OF INCH, place, with railway station, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-east of Kingussie, Inverness-shire.

BOCHASTLE, ridge, about 300 feet high, in western vicinity of Callander, Perthshire. It has remains of an ancient Caledonian fort, and it was assumed by Sir Walter Scott to be the site of a Roman camp.

BOCHLE, high hill, bisecting Glenlivet Valley, Banffshire.

BODDAM, fishing town, 3 miles south of Peterhead, Aberdeenshire. It has a post office under Peterhead, a chapel-of-ease, and a public school with about 280 scholars. Pop. 1117. Boddam Castle, on a neighbouring headland, adjacent to Buchanness, is a ruined strong seat of the Earls Marischal.

BODOTRIA, Firth of Forth, as known to the Romans.

BODSBECK, farm, the scene of Hogg's 'Brownie of Bodsbeck,' about 4 miles east-north-east of Moffat, Dumfriesshire.

BOGANY, headland flanking east side of Rothesay Bay, Buteshire.

BOGBRAE, place in Cruden parish, Aberdeenshire. It has a public school with about 149 scholars.

BOGHALL, quondam strong castle of the Earls of Wigton, near Biggar, Lanarkshire.

BOGHEAD, village in Lesmahagow parish, Lanarkshire.

BOGHEAD, seat near Bathgate, Linlithgowshire.

BOGHOUSE, quondam castle in Crawfordjohn parish, Lanarkshire.

BOGIE, small river, running about 14 miles northward to the Deveron, in north-west of Aberdeenshire.

BOGIE, seat near Kirkcaldy, Fife.

BOGMUCHALS, place in Fordyce parish, Banffshire. It has a public school with about 49 scholars.

BOG OF GIGHT, original form of Gordon Castle, Bellie parish, Banffshire.

BOGRIE, old tower, often a refuge of the Covenanters, in Dunscore parish, Dumfriesshire.

BOGROY, place, 7 miles from Inverness. It has a post office under Inverness.

BOGSIDE, station on Stirling and Dunfermline Railway, 6 miles east of Alloa.

BOGTON, lake, on the Doon, in Dalmeilton parish, Ayrshire.

BOHALLY, place, 3 miles from Pitlochrie, with post office under that village, Perthshire.

BOHARM, parish in Banffshire and Elginshire, averagely 6 miles north-east of Aberlour. Its post town is Keith. Its length is about 13 miles; its breadth about 9 miles; its area, 8906 acres in Banffshire, and 7835 in Elginshire. Real property in 1880-81, £4493 and £3102. Pop. 543 and 623. The Spey bounds the west, and the Fiddich bounds the south and south-west. Benagen Mountain occupies much of the area; and a curved

valley, overhung by that mountain, and ascending to about 400 feet above sea-level, comprises most of the arable land. The seats are Arndilly and Auchlunkart; and the chief antiquity is Bucharin Castle. The churches are Established and Free. There are 4 schools for 272 scholars, and 1 of them, for 80, is new.

BOHESPICK, tract on the Tummel, in Blair-Athole parish, Perthshire.

BOINDIE. See BOYNDIE.

BOISDALE, sea-loch on east side of South Uist, Outer Hebrides.

BOLD, burn, running to the Tweed, in Traquair parish, Peeblesshire.

BOLESKINE, parish, containing Fort-Augustus and Balfrischel villages, in Inverness-shire. Its length is about 21 miles; its mean breadth about 10 miles. Real property in 1880-81, £10,874. Pop., quoad civilia, 1388; quoad sacra, 1314. The limits include parts of the Great Glen, Stratherrick, Corryarrick, and the Monadhleath Mountains, numerous lakes, the Fall of Foyers, and part of both shores of Loch Ness. A chief residence is Boleskine House, and chief antiquities are vitrified forts. The parochial church contains 428 sittings, and other churches are in Fort-Augustus. The public school has about 84 scholars.

BOLFRACKS, detached tract of Fortingal parish, with Bolfracks House, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles east of Taymouth Castle, Perthshire.

BOLSA, headland in north-west of Islay Island, Argyshire.

BOLSHAN, estate, with site of ancient castle, in Kinnell parish, Forfarshire.

BOLTON, parish, with church, $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles south-by-west of Haddington. Post town, Haddington. Acres, 3106. Real property in 1880-81, £4339. Pop. 337. The surface is pleasantly undulated, and all arable. The churches are Bolton parochial, and Bolton and Salton Free. The public school has accommodation for 67 scholars.

BOMBIE, ruined ancient castle in Kirkcudbright parish, Kirkcudbrightshire.

BONA, ancient parish, now united to that of Inverness.

BON-ACCORD, Aberdeen, fancifully called so in allusion to its ancient war cry.

BONALLY, seat in Colinton parish, Edinburghshire.

BONAR, or **BONAR BRIDGE**, village on strait of Dornoch Firth, south verge of Sutherland, $13\frac{1}{2}$ miles west-north-west of Tain. It has a post office under Ardgay, a railway station, a banking office, an inn, and a strong costly bridge of 1812. Pop. 313.

BONAW. See BUNAW.

BONCASTLE, moundish site of ancient outpost of Douglas Castle, Douglas parish, Lanarkshire.

BONCHESTER, verdant lofty hill, with remains of apparently Roman works, in Hobkirk parish, Roxburghshire.

BONCHESTER BRIDGE, hamlet adjacent

to Bonchester, Roxburghshire. It has a post office under Hawick.

BONERBO, place in Carnbee parish, Fife. It has a public school with about 60 scholars.

BONNESS. See **BORROWSTOWNNESS**.

BONESSAN, village at head of Loch Laich, near south-western extremity of Mull Island, Argyleshire. It has a post office, with money order and telegraph departments, under Oban, an Established church with 350 sittings, and a public school with about 110 scholars. Pop. 214.

BONGATE, village in Jedburgh parish, Roxburghshire.

BONHARD, seat in Carriden parish, Linlithgowshire.

BONHARD, seat in Scone parish, Perthshire.

BONHILL, town and parish in Dumbartonshire. The town is practically conjoint with Alexandria, divided from it only by the river Leven; dates from ancient times, but is a seat and centre of modern industries; and has a post office, with money order department, under Dumbarton, a banking office, Established, Free, and United Presbyterian churches, a public school with about 379 scholars, and waterworks projected in 1880. Pop. 2940.

—The parish contains also the towns of Alexandria and Jamestown, and the villages of Balloch, Dalvault, and Mill of Halden, and it comprises the upper half of the Vale of Leven, and extends about 3 miles across the foot of Loch Lomond. Acres, 8373. Real property in 1880–81, £42,363. Pop., quoad civilia, 12,524; quoad sacra, 2983. The surface abounds in both natural beauty and artificial embellishment. 9 large print works are within its vale; and Tillichewan Castle, Bonhill Place, Levenfield, Bromley, Balloch Castle, Cameron House, Belretiro, Arden, and other mansions are chief residences. Churches are in Alexandria and Jamestown. There are 2 public schools for 1481 scholars, and 1 of them and an enlargement for 967 are new.

BONJEDWARD, village on site of Roman station, 2 miles north of Jedburgh, Roxburghshire. Bonjedward House, in its vicinity, belongs to the Marquis of Lothian.

BONKLE, village in central part of Cambusnethan parish, Lanarkshire. It has a United Presbyterian church.

BONNETHILL, eastern suburb of Dundee. It has a Free church.

BONNINGTON, suburb on Water of Leith, about a mile north of Edinburgh. It is chiefly modern, and well edified; and it has a railway station, a handsome United Presbyterian church of 1880, and a large public school.

BONNINGTON, village and seat in Ratho parish, Edinburghshire.

BONNINGTON, hamlet in Arbirlot parish, Forfarshire. It has a public school with about 58 scholars.

BONNINGTON, seat and water-fall on the Clyde, in Lanarkshire. The seat is in south-eastern vicinity of Lanark, belongs to Sir Charles W. F. A. Ross, Bart., and has fine grounds, through which the fall is approached from Lanark. The fall is the uppermost of the Falls of Clyde, and forms a sheer leap of 30 feet, split by a projecting rock.

BONNY, rivulet entering the Carron 3 miles west of Falkirk, Stirlingshire.

BONNYBRIDGE, town on Bonny rivulet, 4 miles west of Falkirk. It has a post office under Denny, a quoad sacra parish church, and a public school with about 255 scholars. Pop. of town, 1782; of quoad sacra parish, 1940.

BONNYMOOR, tract noted for a skirmish in 1820 between Radicals and Royal troops, about a mile south of Bonnybridge.

BONNYRIGG, town, 2 miles south-west of Dalkeith, Edinburghshire. It was formerly a collier village, but is now a genteel summer resort; and it has a post office, with money order department, under Lasswade, a railway station, a banking office, a volunteer hall, a bowling-green, recently formed waterworks, a Free church, and a public school with about 152 scholars. Pop. 2425.

BONNYTON, suburb of Kilmarnock, Ayrshire.

BONNYTOWN, part of Old Montrose estate, with vestige of ancient castle in Maryton parish, Forfarshire.

BONSHAW, old tower near Kirtlebridge, Dumfriesshire.

BONSKEID, seat amid rich wild scenery, largely covered with natural beechwood, about $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-west of Pitlochrie, Perthshire.

BOON, round, massive hill, 1070 feet high, in Legerwood parish, Berwickshire.

BOON-DREICH, small affluent of the Leader, near Lauder, Berwickshire.

BOQUHAN, seat and glen near Gargun- nock, Stirlingshire. The glen somewhat resembles the Trossachs.

BORA, pastoral islet in Rendall parish, Orkney.

BORELAND, collier village, about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile south-east of Gallatown, Fife. It has a public school with about 68 scholars.

BORELAND, seat in Hutton parish, Dumfriesshire.

BORELAND PARK, village in Auchterarder parish, Perthshire.

BORENNICH, section of Blair-Athole parish, on the Tummel, Perthshire.

BORERAY, islet near St. Kilda, Outer Hebrides.

BORESTON, village in Dalry parish, Ayrshire. Pop. 401.

BORGIE, rivulet running from Loch Loyal to Torrisdale Bay, Sutherland.

BORGUE, village and parish on sea-board of Kirkcudbrightshire. The village stands $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-west of Kirkcud- bright, and has a post office under Kirk- cudbright, a conspicuous Established

church, a Free church, and a public school with about 178 scholars.—The parish contains also Kirkandrews and Chapelton villages, includes Ardwell and Little Ross Islands, and is 10 miles long and 7 miles broad. Acres, 13,531. Real property in 1880-81, £13,997. Pop. 1129. The coast extends $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles along Kirkcudbright Bay and $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles along Solway Firth, and is considerably indented, and partly rocky and precipitous. The interior is mainly an intermixture of very numerous ancient lake bottoms, with great variety of rising grounds and little hills. Earlston, the seat of Sir William Gordon, Bart., is the chief residence, and Plumton Castle and Balmangan Tower are chief antiquities.

BORLEY, small lake in Durness parish, Sutherland.

BOROUGHHEAD, promontory at east side of mouth of Luce Bay, Wigtownshire.

BOROUGHMOOR, quondam extensive common, now partly edified with handsome suburbs, adjacent to south side of Edinburgh.

BORROBOL, railway station between Kildonan and Kinbrace, Sutherland.

BORROLAN, lake, 7 miles south of Assynt church, in Sutherland.

BORROWDALE, seat on Loch-na-Nuah, south-west coast of Inverness-shire.

BORROWSTOWN, coast hamlet, near caves and natural arch, 6 miles west of Thurso, Caithness.

BORROWSTOWN, village in Borrowstownness parish, Linlithgowshire.

BORROWSTOWNNESS, or **BO'NESS**, town and parish on north-west border of Linlithgowshire. The town stands on the Forth, 3 miles north of Linlithgow; connects, by branch line, with the Scottish railway systems; is a head port, and a seat of manufacture; stands on peninsular ground, very slightly elevated above high-water level; consists chiefly of narrow streets, and presents a murky appearance; has a head post office with all departments, 2 banking offices, a public hall of 1878, Established, Free, and United Presbyterian churches, and 2 public schools with about 365 scholars; publishes a weekly newspaper, and conducts much business in connection with coal-mining, iron-working, shipbuilding, and other industries. The harbour formerly comprised only a basin 240 feet broad and 2 piers 566 feet long, with maximum water-depth of 20 feet at spring tides. New harbour works, preliminary to the formation of a great wet dock, and comprising seaward extension of the old piers, were constructed in 1878-79 at a cost of about £30,000. The new dock was begun to be formed in October 1879; is situated entirely on land reclaimed from the sea below high-water line; has an outside barrier 3000 feet long, serving as a wharf for small vessels; comprises $7\frac{1}{2}$ acres of dock water, about 5 acres of timber pond,

and about $17\frac{1}{2}$ acres of other area; has a depth of 23 feet on the sill at high-water; was estimated to cost £181,750, and was opened in September 1881. The arrivals in 1879 were 746 British vessels, of 67,007 tons, and 1445 foreign vessels, of 183,223 tons; the departures, 749 British vessels, of 67,856 tons, and 1432 foreign vessels, of 176,570 tons. Pop. of the town, 5241.—The parish includes also Newtown and Kinnell villages, but excludes Grange-pans suburb. Area, 3141 acres. Real property in 1880-81, £24,073. Pop. 6088. A hill 520 feet high is in the extreme south-east, and commands a very fine view. The surface slopes thence to the west and the north, but forms a steep bank at various distances from the shore, and includes a low, flat, alluvial tract in the north-west. The soil is mostly a deep rich loam. The rocks are carboniferous, and abound in coal and ironstone. Kinneil House, a seat of the Duke of Hamilton, is the chief residence. Antoninus' Wall traversed the parish, and had a station on its west border. There are 6 schools for 742 scholars, and 3 of them and an enlargement for 494 are new.

BORTHWICK, hamlet, castle, and parish in east of Edinburghshire. The hamlet lies near Fushiebridge railway station, $13\frac{3}{4}$ miles south-east of Edinburgh, and has a steeped parochial church of 1865, and 2 public schools with about 168 scholars.—The castle stands adjacent to the hamlet; is a quadrangular baronial tower of the 15th century, the largest in Scotland, and in good preservation; was the retreat of Queen Mary and the Earl of Bothwell during four days of peril after marriage, and sustained a siege with some injury by Cromwell.—The parish contains also 9 other hamlets, and part of the villages of Gorebridge, Ford, and Stobb's Mills. Its length is nearly 6 miles, its breadth about 4 miles, its area 9806 acres. Real property in 1880-81, £16,529. Pop., quoad civilia, 1741; quoad sacra, 1374. The surface commences at a watershed of the Moorfoot Hills; extends northward to the border of the great Lothian plain, and exhibits diversity of hill and vale. Coal and limestone abound, and are largely worked. The seats are Arniston, Middleton, Vogrie, Currie, and Harvieston, and the antiquities are Borthwick Castle, Catcune Castle, and the old parochial church.

BORTHWICK, rivulet, running about 13 miles north-eastward and eastward to the Teviot, at 2 miles south-west of Hawick, Roxburghshire.

BORTHWICKBRAE, seat in Robertson parish, Roxburghshire.

BORTHWICKSHIELDS, seat in Robertson parish, Roxburghshire.

BORVE, rivulet, running to the sea, in Barvas parish, Lewis, Outer Hebrides.

BORVE, ruined ancient castle on west side of Benbecula Island, Outer Hebrides.

BOSTON, church in Dunse, Berwickshire.

BOSWELLS (ST.), village and parish on north border of Roxburghshire. The village is commonly called Lessudden; succeeded an ancient village of St. Boswells about $\frac{3}{4}$ mile to the south, dating from the Culdee times, possessing 16 strong bastille houses in the feudal times, and destroyed by the English in 1544; stands near the Tweed, 4 miles south-east of Melrose; adjoins a large common, flanked by a hunting establishment of the Duke of Buccleuch, and used for a famous annual sheep and cattle fair, and has a head post office with money order and telegraph departments, 2 good inns, Established and Free churches, and a public school with about 140 scholars. Pop. 438. The parish comprises 3155 acres. Real property in 1880-81, £10,395. Pop. 959. The surface, though overhung by the Eildon Hills, is nearly all low, and either flat or undulating. The seats are Lessudden House, Elliston, Benrig, Maxpoffle, and St. Boswell's Bank.

BOTHKENNAR, parish, containing Skinflats village, part of Grangemouth town, and parts of Carronshore and Kinnauld villages, in Carse district, Stirlingshire. Post town, Falkirk. Acres, 1774. Real property in 1880-81, £18,157. Pop. 3210. The surface is a dead flat, all rich alluvium. The public school has about 269 scholars.

BOTHWELL, town, park, and parish in middle ward of Lanarkshire. The town stands amid delightful environs, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-west of Hamilton; is a favourite summer resort of wealthy Glasgow citizens; and has a post office, with all departments, under Hamilton, a railway station, a banking office, a hotel, a water scheme which cost £35,335 up to April 1880, a towered parochial church of 1833, the choir of an ancient collegiate church adjoining the parochial one, Free and United Presbyterian churches, and a public school with about 165 scholars. Pop. 1520.—The park lies adjacent to the town, extends far to the north-west, belongs to the Earl of Home, and contains his mansion of Bothwell Hall, and the large imposing ruin of Bothwell Castle, once held by Sir William Wallace, and figuring greatly for ages as both a palatial residence and a military strength.—The parish contains also Bellshill, Holytown, Carnbroe, Carfin, Chapelhall, Mossend, Nackeraton, Newarthill, and Uddingston, and parts of Calderbank and Cleland. Its length is about $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles; its breadth about 4 miles; its area, 13,644 acres. Real property in 1880-81, £127,942. Pop., quoad civilia, 25,466; quoad sacra, 7597. Bothwell Bridge, the scene of the crushing defeat of the Covenanters in 1679, spans the Clyde about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile south-south-east of Bothwell town, but was widened and greatly altered in 1826 and 1871. The Clyde meanders about $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles along the south-western boundary, beneath diversi-

fied beautiful banks, celebrated in ancient song. The land, for the most part, undulates, and rises thence toward the north-east, and includes there a plateau averagely about 300 feet high, with culminating height of about 680 feet. Coal, ironstone, and sandstone abound, and are extensively worked. Woodhall, Cleland, Carfin, Carnbroe, St. Enoch's Hall, and Douglas Park are chief residences. There are 20 schools for 3795 scholars, and 6 of them and enlargements for 1610 are new.

BOTHWELL, small affluent of the Whitadder, at boundary between Haddingtonshire and Berwickshire.

BOTHWELL AND HAMILTON RAILWAY. This was authorized in 1874, on a capital of £500,000; and it comprises a main line, a sub-main line, and a multiplicity of branches. The main line strikes from the North British at Shettleston, goes south-eastward, past Uddingston, Bothwell, and Greenfield, to Hamilton, and was in operation in 1877. The sub-main line strikes from the main line about 400 yards north of Bothwell station; goes north-eastward, past Bellshill and across Rosehall estate, to the North British at Whifflet; and was opened in May 1879. The numerous branches traverse the principal intervening mineral tracts, and serve largely for transport of coal.

BOTHWELL BRANCH RAILWAY. This belongs to the Caledonian system, goes from Falside Junction to Bothwell, is about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile long, and was opened in March 1877.

BOTHWELLHAUGH, quondam seat about a mile east of Bothwell Bridge, Bothwell parish, Lanarkshire. It belonged to James Hamilton, who shot the Regent Moray.

BOTRIPHNE, parish, averagely 6 miles south-west of Keith, Banffshire. It has a post office under Keith. It measures about $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles by 3, and comprises 9459 acres. Real property in 1880-81, £4571. Pop. 696. The greater part is a beautiful strath, traversed by the Isla, and flanked by two hills. The only seat is Botriphnie House. The churches are Established and Free. The public school has accommodation for 127 scholars.

BOURJO, very large ancient tumulus, on Eildon Hills, Roxburghshire.

BOURTIE, parish, a little south of Old Meldrum, Aberdeenshire. Post town, Old Meldrum. It is 5 miles long, and comprises 5693 acres. Real property in 1880-81, £5796. Pop. 463. The surface is mainly a low tract about a mile broad, flanked by considerably high hills. The antiquities include two ancient Caledonian stone circles, and remains of a remarkable old fortification, misnamed Comyn's Camp. The public school has about 49 scholars.

BOUSTA, hamlet in Dunrossness parish, Shetland.

BOVERAY, island in North Uist parish, Outer Hebrides. Pop. 137.

BOW, coast cave in Fordyce parish, Banffshire.

BOWBEAT, summit of Moorfoot Hills, 2049 feet high, in Temple parish, Edinburghshire.

BOWDEN, village and parish in north-west of Roxburghshire. The village stands 3 miles south of Melrose, and has a post office under Newton St. Boswells, an ancient cross, a beautiful fountain, a partly ancient parochial church, and a public school with about 92 scholars. The parish contains Midlem village, and is about 6 miles long, and $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles broad. Acres, 7667. Real property in 1880-81, £9147. Pop. 769. The surface includes about one-half of the Eildon Hills, and descends thence in a series of alternate parallel ridges and vales to Ale river. The seats are Cavers Carre, Linthill, and Kippilaw; and the antiquities are vestiges of ancient camps, remains of an ancient military road, and the site of the strong noble fortalice of Holydean. There are 3 schools, with accommodation for 247 scholars.

BOWDEN, hill, with traces of ancient camp, in Torphichen parish, Linlithgowshire.

BOWER, parish, with railway station, $11\frac{1}{2}$ miles west-north-west of Wick, Caithness. It has a post office under Halkirk. Its length is 7 miles, its breadth 4 miles. Real property in 1880-81, £9113. Pop. 1608. Two eminences and two lakes diversify the surface; and one of the former is crowned by a Scandinavian rude round tower, and commands an extensive view. The churches are Established and Free. There are 4 schools for 399 scholars, and 3 of them and an enlargement for 335 are new.

BOWER, vestige of ancient royal hunting-seat on the Clyde, in Lamington parish, Lanarkshire.

BOWERHOPE, mountain in Yarrow parish, Selkirkshire.

BOWERHOUSES, seat in Spott parish, Haddingtonshire.

BOWERMADDEN, estate in Bower parish, Caithness.

BOWHILL, a seat of the Duke of Buccleuch, on the Yarrow, 3 miles west of Selkirk.

BOWHOUSE, railway station, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-west of Borrowstownness.

BOWLAND, seat in Stow parish, Edinburghshire.

BOWLAND BRIDGE, railway station, 3 miles south-south-east of Stow village, Edinburghshire.

BOWLING, or **BOWLING BAY**, village on the Clyde, at exit of Forth and Clyde Canal, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles east-south-east of Dumbarton. It has a post office, with money order and telegraph departments, under Glasgow, a railway station, a hotel, wharves, a shipbuilding yard, and a public school with about 121 scholars. Pop. 687.

BOWMONT. See **BEAUMONT**.

BOWMORE, seaport village, near head of Lochindaal, Islay Island, Argyshire. It has a post office, with money order and telegraph departments, under Greenock, a large distillery, a Free church, a Baptist chapel, and a public school with about 182 scholars. Pop. 823.

BOW OF FIFE, place, about a mile from Cupar, Fife. It has a post office under Cupar.

BOWRIEFAULD, village in Dunnichen parish, Forfarshire.

BOYNDIE, seaside parish, contiguous to Banff parish, Banffshire. It contains Whitehills village, with post office under Banff, and is about 7 miles long, and nearly 3 miles broad. Acres, 6945. Real property in 1880-81, £8117. Pop., quoad civilia, 2004; quoad sacra, 1801. The coast is chiefly rocky; and the interior is partly a fine valley traversed by Boyndie rivulet to the sea, and partly flat low plateau. Chief objects are Boyne Castle, and 3 ancient Caledonian stone circles. The churches are Established and Free; and there are 2 new public schools for 280 scholars.

BOYNDLIE, seat in Tyrie parish, Aberdeenshire.

BOYNE, rivulet and old castle in north of Banffshire. The rivulet runs about 8 miles to the sea, at $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles west of Banff; and the castle crowns a crag near the rivulet's mouth, was once a noble seat, and is now a tolerably well-preserved ruin.

BOYSACK, hamlet in Inverkeilor parish, Forfarshire.

BRAAL, large, strong, ancient castle in Halkirk parish, Caithness.

BRAAMBURY, headland, near Brora, Sutherland.

BRAAN. See **BRAN**.

BRABLOCH, seat near Paisley, Renfrewshire.

BRABSTER, seat in Canisbay parish, Caithness.

BRABSTERDORRAN, estate in Bower parish, Caithness.

BRACADALE, parish in south-west of Skye, Invernessshire. It contains Struan hamlet, with post office under Portree; includes Minginish district, and Soay and Wiay Islands, and is about 20 miles long and 8 miles broad. Real property in 1880-81, £6734. Pop. 929. The coast is partly flat, but mostly high and rocky, and is cut by Lochs Bracadale, Eynort, Brittle, and Scavaig. Loch Bracadale extends $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-eastward, with mean breadth of about 4 miles, has numerous islets, bays, and offsets, and is flanked on much of its south-east side by mural cavernous cliffs, terminating in the bold lofty headland of Taliskar. The interior includes part of Cuchullin Mountains, and is elsewhere a diversity of hill and vale. The churches are Established and Free, and there are 4 new public schools for 182 scholars.

BRACHMAIT, place in Durris parish, Kincardineshire. It has a public school with about 80 scholars.

BRACHOLY, old parish, now part of Petty, Inverness-shire.

BRACK, small lake in Balmaclellan parish, Kirkcudbrightshire.

BRACKLEY, old castle, the scene of a tragedy in 1592, near Ballater, Aberdeen-shire.

BRACKLIN, cascade of 50 feet, in chasm on Keltie rivulet, near Callander, Perthshire.

BRACKMUIR HILL, place in Dunnottar parish, Kincardineshire. It has a public school with about 56 scholars.

BRACKNESS. See **BRECKNESS**.

BRACO, village, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile north of Greenloaning railway station, Perthshire. It stands adjacent to the celebrated Roman camp of Ardoch, and has a head post office with all departments, a hotel, an Established church, a Free church, and a public school. Pop. 270.

BRACO, estate and burn in Grange parish, Banffshire.

BRACUTULLO, artificial conical mound, formerly place of capital punishment, in Kirkdren parish, Forfarshire.

BRADAN, lake, 7 miles south-south-east of Straiton, Ayrshire.

BRAE, section of Kilmonivaig parish, Inverness-shire. It has an Established church, served by a minister on the royal bounty.

BRAE, place, with post office, under Lerwick, Shetland.

BRAE-AMAT, section of Kincardine parish in Cromartyshire, surrounded by Ross-shire.

BRAE-DUNSTAN, low hill-ridge in Eccles parish, Berwickshire.

BRAE-GRUDIE, place in Strathbrora, Sutherland.

BRAEHEAD, village in Carnwath parish, Lanarkshire. It has a United Presbyterian church with 500 sittings, and a public school with about 174 scholars. Pop. 432.

BRAEHEAD, seat in Cramond parish, Edinburghshire.

BRAEHEAD, or **KIRKWOOD COLLIERY**, village in Old Monkland parish, Lanarkshire. Pop. 667.

BRAEHEADS, seat near Larkhall, Lanarkshire.

BRAEHEADS, rising ground on the Tweed, at St. Boswells village, Roxburghshire.

BRAE-LYON, mountains on north side of head of Glenlyon, Perthshire.

BRAEMAR, village and old parish in extreme south-west of Aberdeen-shire. The village is properly Castletown, and will be noticed under that name, but it has a post office of Braemar, with money order and telegraph departments, under Aberdeen, 2 castles of Braemar, new and old, and a public school of Braemar with about 61 scholars. The parish is now part of Crathie.

BRAE-MORAY, chief part of Edinkillie parish, Elginshire.

BRAE-RIACH, alpine mountain, 4248 feet high, one of the Cairngorms, Aberdeen-shire and Inverness-shire.

BRAE-ROY, tract in Kilmonivaig parish, Inverness-shire.

BRAES, section of Gartly parish, Aberdeen-shire and Banffshire.

BRAESIDE, place, with public school, in Fetlar parish, Shetland.

BRAES OF ABERNETHY, section of Grampians in Abernethy parish, Inverness-shire.

BRAES OF ANGUS, section of Grampians in Forfarshire.

BRAES OF AVON, section of Grampians in Kirkmichael parish, Banffshire.

BRAES OF BALQUHIDDER, section of Grampians in Balquhadder parish, Perthshire.

BRAES OF DOUNE, broad-based mountain-range, westward from upper part of Strathallan, Perthshire.

BRAES OF FORDOUN, skirts of Grampians in Fordoun parish, Kincardineshire.

BRAES OF GLENIFFER, hill-range about 2 miles south-west of Paisley, Renfrewshire.

BRAES OF GLENLIVET, mountain group in upper part of Inveraven parish, Banffshire.

BRAES OF GLENORCHY, alpine mountains in upper part of Glenorchy parish, Argyleshire.

BRAES OF KILPATRICK, section of Lennox Hills, in Old Kilpatrick parish, Dumbartonshire.

BRAES OF LORN, section of Kilninver parish, Argyleshire.

BRAES OF ORWELL, section of Ochil Hills in Orwell parish, Kinross-shire.

BRAES OF PETTY, upland of Petty parish, Inverness-shire.

BRAES OF PORTREE, section of Portree parish, Isle of Skye.

BRAGANESS, headland in Sandsting parish, Shetland.

BRAGAR, village in Barvas parish, Lewis, Outer Hebrides. Pop. 635.

BRAGRUM, hamlet in Methven parish, Perthshire.

BRAHAN, castellated seat, formerly of the Earls of Seaforth, in Urray parish, Ross-shire.

BRAID, hill-range, with fine view, in southern vicinity of Edinburgh.

BRAID, small sea-inlet in Wick parish, Caithness.

BRAIDWOOD, village, mansion, and railway station in Carlisle parish, Lanarkshire. The village has a public school with about 128 scholars. Pop., with Harestanes and Thornhill, 616.

BRAIGHAMOR, bay on west side of Harris, Outer Hebrides.

BRAINSFORD. See **BAINSFORD**.

BRALLAIG, lake in Kilninver parish, Argyleshire.

BRAN, small river, running about 14

miles north-eastward to the Tay, opposite Dunkeld, Perthshire. It makes, in its lowermost reach, a leap of about 85 feet, and a long tumultuous cataract.

BRANAULT, hamlet in Ardnamurchan parish, Argyshire.

BRANBURY, hill, with fine sandstone quarry, in Clyne parish, Sutherland.

BRANDERBURGH, section of Lossiemouth town, Elginshire. Pop. 1888.

BRANDIR, pass of Awe, Argyshire. See AWE.

BRANDY, lake in Clova parish, Forfarshire.

BRANXHOLM, seat on the Teviot, 3 miles south-west of Hawick, Roxburghshire. It belongs to the Duke of Buccleuch; is now a modern-looking mansion, with very strong old tower; was formerly a great fortress, and figures graphically as such in Sir Walter Scott's *Lay of the Last Minstrel*.

BRANY, head-stream of the North Esk, in Lochlee parish, Forfarshire.

BRAXFIELD, seat near Lanark, Lanarkshire.

BRAXY, hill, 684 feet high, 5 miles south-west of Stonehaven, Kincardineshire.

BREACACHA, deserted, tolerably entire, very ancient castle, in Coll Island, Argyshire.

BREADALBANE, district in north-west of Perthshire. It adjoins Invernessshire and Argyshire, measures about 33 miles by 31, is prevailingly rugged and mountainous, and consists largely of masses of the Grampians, and it gives the title of earl to a branch of the family of Campbell.

BREAKISH, place in Strath parish, Isle of Skye. It has a public school with about 52 scholars.

BREASCLETE, village, 16 miles west of Stornoway, Outer Hebrides. Pop. 352.

BRECHIN, town, mansion, and parish in north-east of Forfarshire. The town stands on the South Esk, at terminus of branch railway, $19\frac{1}{4}$ miles north-east of Forfar; dates from the Culdee times, and became the seat of a diocese; is a royal and parliamentary burgh, uniting with Forfar, Arbroath, Montrose, and Bervie in sending a member to Parliament; comprises a main street about a mile long, and some lesser streets; has a head post office with all departments, 5 banking offices, 3 hotels, a town hall of the latter part of last century, a public hall of 1838, a public library, 2 Established churches, 2 Free churches, 3 United Presbyterian churches, an Evangelical Union chapel, an Episcopalian church, a large public school of 1876, 5 other public schools, and a new water supply, obtained in 1874 at a cost of £15,000; publishes a weekly newspaper, and carries on extensive manufacture of sail-cloth and brown linen. Its cathedral was founded by David I., but never completed; measured 166 feet by 61, was partly destroyed at the Reforma-

tion, and the nave of it is now the parish church. A steeple, 128 feet high, is at its north-west corner, and a round tower, similar to the round tower of Abernethy and the round towers of Ireland, is adjacent to its south-west corner. Real property of the burgh in 1880-81, £26,517. Pop. 9031.—The mansion, Brechin Castle, is a seat of the Earl of Dalhousie; stands on a rock overhanging the South Esk, in western vicinity of the town; and occupies the site of an ancient baronial fortalice which stoutly resisted Edward I. of England.—The parish contains also the villages of Little Brechin and Trinity Moor, and is about 7 miles long and 6 miles broad. Acres, 14,313. Real property of landward part in 1880-81, £20,854. Pop., quoad civilia, 10,499; quoad sacra, 8827. The surface is mostly level, but includes the eminence of Burghill, and is overlooked at short distance by the frontier Grampians. The seats, besides Brechin Castle, are Eskmount, Keithock, and Ardovie. There are 11 schools for 1944 scholars, and 3 of them and an enlargement for 980 are new.

BRECHIN (EAST), quoad sacra parish in Brechin parish, Forfarshire. Pop. 1672.

BRECHIN (LITTLE), village in Brechin parish, Forfarshire.

BRECKEN, hill in St. Mungo parish, Dumfriesshire.

BRECKNESS, headland and mansion at north side of entrance of Hoy Sound, Orkney. The mansion was erected in 1633 by the last Bishop of Orkney.

BRECKRY, glen and rivulet in Southend parish, Argyshire.

BRECON, voe or bay in north of Yell Island, Shetland.

BRECONBEDS, place in Annan parish, Dumfriesshire. It has a public school with about 110 scholars.

BREDA, seat, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles west of Alford, Aberdeenshire.

BREDIELAND, estate in Abbey parish, Renfrewshire.

BREICH. See BRIECH.

BRESSAY, island, sound, and parish in south of Shetland. The island lies between Noss and Mainland, opposite Lerwick, and has a post office under Lerwick. Its length is $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles, its breadth mostly between 2 and 3 miles. Its coast is rocky, partly high and partly cavernous; and its interior is tumulated, includes a conical hill 724 feet high, and contains a conspicuous ancient standing stone, and some vestiges of Scandinavian buildings. Pop. 847.—The sound divides the island from Mainland; is a capacious, well-sheltered, natural harbour, and serves as the harbour of Lerwick, a rendezvous of whaling-ships, and a great centre of herring-fishery.—The parish contains also Noss, Papa, Hevera, Holm, East Burra, and West Burra islands, and the Quarff portion of Mainland. Real property in 1880-81, £1880. Pop., quoad civilia, 1768; quoad sacra, 850. The churches are 3 Estab-

lished, and 4 Dissenting. There are 6 schools for 337 scholars, and 5 of them for 270 are new.

BREWERY, hamlet in Borthwick parish, Edinburghshire.

BRIARACHAN, head-stream of the Arde, Perthshire.

BRIDEKIRK, village and quoad sacra parish in south of Annandale, Dumfriesshire. The village stands on Annan river, 3 miles north-north-west of Annan town, and has a post office under Annan, and a three-arched bridge. Pop. of the village, 309; of the quoad sacra parish, 702.

BRIDESNESS, headland at south-east of North Ronaldshay Island, Orkney.

BRIDEGATE, quoad sacra parish, with Established and Free churches, adjacent to north side of Clyde, Glasgow. Pop. 3119.

BRIDGEND, suburb on right bank of the Leven, adjacent to Dumbarton.

BRIDGEND, suburb on left bank of the Tay, adjacent to Perth.

BRIDGEND, suburb on right bank of the Nith, adjacent to Dumfries. It figures in history as Bridgend, but is now called Maxwelltown, which see.

BRIDGEND, suburb of Dalkeith, Edinburghshire.

BRIDGEND, suburb of Crieff, Perthshire.

BRIDGEND, suburb of Ceres, Fife.

BRIDGEND, hamlet on the Tweed, about a mile west of Melrose, Roxburghshire. A curious ancient bridge here was surmounted by a castellated gateway, and figures in Sir Walter Scott's *Monastery*, but has disappeared.

BRIDGEND, hamlet in Lintrathen parish, Forfarshire.

BRIDGEND, place in Ruthven parish, Forfarshire.

BRIDGEND, village in Kenmore parish, Perthshire.

BRIDGEND, place in Kilbirnie parish, Ayrshire. It has a public school with about 199 scholars.

BRIDGEND, part of Alness town, Ross-shire. Pop. 942.

BRIDGEND, village at head of Lochindaal, Islay Island, Argyleshire. It has a post office, with money order and telegraph departments, under Greenock.

BRIDGEND, village near Bathgate, Linlithgowshire. Pop. 253.

BRIDGEND, hamlet on the Clyde, 2 miles south-east of Lanark.

BRIDGEND, estate in Lochwinnoch parish, Renfrewshire.

BRIDGEND (OLD), village in Galston parish, Ayrshire.

BRIDGENESS, village in Carriden parish, Linlithgowshire. Pop. 260.

BRIDGE OF ALLAN, town on Allan river, 3 miles north of Stirling. It ranks high as a resort of invalids and convalescents, owes its celebrity to at once its climate, its structure, its environs, its views, and its vicinity to Airthrey mineral wells;

looks, as seen from Stirling, to be a town of villas; communicates with Stirling by tramway cars, and commands wide extent and variety of charming walks and drives; publishes a weekly newspaper, and has a head post office with all departments, a railway station, 2 banking offices, 4 hotels, a hydropathic establishment, a museum, 4 handsome modern churches, Established, Free, United Presbyterian, and Episcopalian, and a public school with about 189 scholars. Pop. at the census of 1881, 3005; but the summer visitors are usually from 30,000 to 40,000.

BRIDGE OF ALVAH, remarkable bridge on the Deveron, in a bold chasm, 3 miles south of Banff.

BRIDGE OF BRUAN, place in Braes of Abernethy, Inverness-shire.

BRIDGE OF BUCKET, hamlet in Glenbucket parish, Aberdeenshire. It has a post office under Aberdeen.

BRIDGE OF CALLY, place, 5 miles north-west of Blairgowrie, Perthshire. It has a post office under Blairgowrie.

BRIDGE OF CANNY, place in Banchory-Ternan parish, Kincardineshire. It has a post office under Aberdeen.

BRIDGE OF CAY, place, 10 miles south-west of Grantown, Elginshire.

BRIDGE OF CREE. See CREEBRIDGE.

BRIDGE OF DEE, village on the Dee, 2½ miles south-west of Castle-Douglas, Kirkeudbrightshire. It has a railway station.

BRIDGE OF DEE, place on the Dee, suburban to Aberdeen. It has a post office under Aberdeen.

BRIDGE OF DON, place on the Don, suburban to Aberdeen. It has a post office under Aberdeen, and a public school.

BRIDGE OF DOUGLAS, place, with public school, in Glenaray parish, Argyleshire.

BRIDGE OF DRIP, bridge on the Forth, 2½ miles west-north-west of Stirling.

BRIDGE OF DULSIE, place on Findhorn river, 10 miles south-south-east of Nairn.

BRIDGE OF DUN, place, 4 miles east of Brechin, Forfarshire. It has a post office under Montrose, and a railway junction station.

BRIDGE OF EARN, village on river Earn, 4 miles south-by-east of Perth. It is a resort of invalids and convalescents; owes its attractions to climate, environs, command of walks and drives, and vicinity to Pitcaithly wells; and has a head post office with all departments, a railway station, and a hotel. Pop. 304.

BRIDGE OF ETRISH, place on Truim rivulet, south of Dalwhinnie, Inverness-shire.

BRIDGE OF FEUGH, bridge on cataractine reach of Feugh river, south-west of Banchory, Kincardineshire.

BRIDGE OF GAINR, place in Glenmuick parish, Aberdeenshire. It has a post office under Aberdeen.

BRIDGE OF GRUDIE, place near south side of Loch Maree, Ross-shire.

BRIDGE OF MARNOCH, place, with post office under Huntly, Aberdeenshire.

BRIDGE OF MUCHALLS, place in Fetteresso parish, Kincardineshire. It has a public school with about 68 scholars.

BRIDGE OF POTARCH, place on the Dee, 1½ mile east-south-east of Kincardine O'Neil, Aberdeenshire.

BRIDGE OF ROY, hamlet, 10 miles north-east of Fort-William, Inverness-shire. It has a post office under Fort-William, an inn, and a public school with about 75 scholars.

BRIDGE OF TEITH, suburb of Doune, Perthshire. It has a United Presbyterian church.

BRIDGE OF TILT, village at mouth of river Tilt, adjacent to a railway viaduct, near Blair-Athole railway station, Perthshire. It has a hotel, and an Episcopalian church.

BRIDGE OF TURK, place, 7 miles west of Callander, Perthshire. It figures in Sir Walter Scott's *Lady of the Lake*, and has a post office under Callander.

BRIDGE OF URE, village in Kirkpatrick-Durham parish, Kirkcudbrightshire.

BRIDGE OF WEIR, town, 4½ miles west-north-west of Paisley, Renfrewshire. It is a seat of manufacture, and has a post office under Paisley, and a Free church. Pop. 1267.

BRIDGE OF WESTFIELD, place, with post office under Thurso, Caithness.

BRIDGETON, eastern suburb of Glasgow. It is large and mostly squalid, includes a public pavilion with clock-tower erected in 1875, contains a number of factories, communicates by tramway with all parts of the city, and has a quoad sacra parish church, a Free church, a United Original Secession church, and a large public school. Pop. of quoad sacra parish, 6383; of registration district, 39,628.

BRIDGETON, village in Redgorton parish, Perthshire.

BRIDGETON, seat and hill in St. Cyrus parish, Kincardineshire.

BRIDIANOCH, headland in west of Rum Island, Inner Hebrides.

BRIECH, rivulet rising in Cambusnethan parish, Lanarkshire, running 3 miles eastward to meeting point with Linlithgowshire and Edinburghshire, and proceeding 8 miles north-eastward along the boundary between these two counties to the river Almond.

BRIECH, railway station, near Brieich rivulet, between Fauldhouse and West Calder.

BRIERBUSH, village in Penpont parish, Dumfriesshire.

BRIGHAM. See BIRGHAM.

BRIGHTON, place, with public school, in Cupar parish, Fife.

BRIGIE, hill, 575 feet high, near Mull of Galloway, Wigtownshire.

BRIG O' BALGOWNIE, old bridge on the Don, near Old Aberdeen.

BRIG O' TRAM, feature on coast of Wick parish, Caithness.

BRIGTON, seat and hill in Kinnettles parish, Forfarshire.

BRIMMOND, hill, 859 feet high, 7 miles west-by-north of Aberdeen.

BRIMSNES, small headland in Thurso parish, Caithness.

BRINDISTER, voe or bay, with excellent anchorage, in Sandsting parish, Shetland.

BRINDY, part of lofty hill-ridge, dividing Garioch district from Alford Vale, Aberdeenshire.

BRISBANE, seat and glen in Largs parish, Ayrshire.

BRISHMEAL, basaltic hill, with grand view, on Bracadale coast, Isle of Skye.

BRISTO, old suburb, now absorbed in southern part of Edinburgh.

BRITTLE, sea-loch in Minginish district, Isle of Skye.

BROAD BAY, sea-loch, 8 miles long and 4 miles broad, in Stornoway parish, Lewis, Outer Hebrides.

BROADCHAPEL, seat near Lochmaben, Dumfriesshire.

BROADFIELD, seat in Kilmalcolm parish, Renfrewshire.

BROADFORD, village, bay, and rivulet, in Strath parish, Isle of Skye. The village stands at the bay's head and rivulet's mouth, 8 miles south-west of Kyleakin, and has a head post office with money order and telegraph departments, an inn, an Established church, and a public school with about 64 scholars.

BROADHAVEN, fishing village in Wick parish, Caithness.

BROADLAW, mountain, 2723 feet high, with grand view on north-east border of Tweedsmuir parish, Peeblesshire.

BROADMEADOWS, seat on Yarrow river, 4½ miles west-by-north of Selkirk.

BROADMEADOWS, seat in Hutton parish, Berwickshire.

BROADSEA, fishing village, near Fraserburgh, Aberdeenshire. Pop. 423.

BROATS, seat in Kirkpatrick-Fleming parish, Dumfriesshire.

BROCHEL, dilapidated strong old castle on Raasay Island, Inverness-shire.

BROCK, small affluent of the Lavern, Renfrewshire.

BROCKLEHURST, hamlet in Mouswald parish, Dumfriesshire.

BROCKS BRAE, rising ground, adjacent to south-west end of St. Ninians, Stirlingshire. The 'Bore Stone,' in which Bruce planted his standard at the battle of Bannockburn, is on it.

BRODICHAN, lake in Crathie parish, Aberdeenshire.

BRODICK, bay, village, ducal seat, and quoad sacra parish in Arran Island, Bute-shire. The bay is near the middle of the east coast, 14 miles west-south-west of Ardrossan, has a crescent form on a chord of about 3 miles, and is overlooked by the mouths of 3 glens amid grand lofty mountains.—The village lies dispersedly on the

bay, and has a post office, with all departments, under Ardrrossan, a hotel, an iron pier of 1872, and a church.—The seat, Brodick Castle, belongs to the Duke of Hamilton, stands amid ornate grounds on north side of the village, is a spacious modern edifice with lofty tower, and occupies the site of an ancient fortalice of the Lords of the Isles.—The quoad sacra parish is part of Kilbride. Pop. 933.

BRODIE, railway station and mansion, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles west-by-south of Forres, Elginshire.

BRODIESORD, place in Fordyce parish, Banffshire. It has a public school with about 55 scholars.

BROGAR BRIDGE, place at southern extremity of Loch Stenness, Orkney.

BROICH, seat and burn in Kippen parish, Stirlingshire.

BROLUM, sea-loch on south-east coast of Lewis, Outer Hebrides.

BROMLAND, seat in Troqueer parish, Kirkcudbrightshire.

BRONACH, burn in Laggan parish, Invernesshire.

BRONY, vale in Ellon parish, Aberdeen-shire.

BROOM, village in Dyke parish, Elginshire.

BROOM, island in the Spey, in Knock-ando parish, Elginshire.

BROOM, sea-loch, 16 miles long, on west coast of Ross-shire.

BROOM, mountain, 2302 feet high, near head of Glenisla, Forfarshire.

BROOM, farm, said to have been the scene of a severe repulse of Robert Bruce by the English, in Cummertrees parish, Dumfriesshire.

BROOMHALL, seat of the Earl of Elgin, near the Forth, in Dunfermline parish, Fife.

BROOMHILL, seat near Larkhall, Lanarkshire.

BROOMHILL, lake near Lochmaben, Dumfriesshire.

BROOMHILL, railway station, $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles south-south-west of Grantown, Elginshire.

BROOMHILL, estate, with home for incurables, near Kirkintilloch, Dumbartonshire. It was purchased for £14,000, and the home on it was opened in 1875.

BROOMHOLM, seat, thought to be on site of ancient Caledonian town, 2 miles south of Langholm, Dumfriesshire.

BROOMHOUSE, village in Old Monkland parish, 6 miles by road south-east of Glasgow. It has a railway station. Pop. 371.

BROOMHOUSE, seat in Edrom parish, Berwickshire.

BROOMIEKNOWE, village, with railway station, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile west-south-west of Eskbank, Edinburghshire.

BROOMIEKNOWE, hamlet in Heriot parish, Edinburghshire.

BROOMIELAW, north side of harbour, Glasgow.

BROOMKNOLL, part of Airdrie, Lanarkshire.

BROOMLANDS, hamlet in Inchinnan parish, Renfrewshire.

BROOMLEE, railway station, serving for West Linton, Peeblesshire.

BROOMLEY, seat near Alexandria, Dumbartonshire.

BROOM (LITTLE), sea-loch, $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles long, separated by only a narrow ridge from Loch Broom, Ross-shire.

BROOMRIG, seat on the Nith, in Holywood parish, Dumfriesshire.

BRORA, river, lake, and village in south-east of Sutherland. The river runs about 24 miles south-eastward, along a picturesque glen to the sea, at $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-east of Golspie.—The lake is an expansion of the lower reach of the river, 4 miles long, and looking to be a chain of 3 lakes.—The village stands at the river's mouth, adjoins a remarkable coal-field, and has a post office with all departments designated of Sutherlandshire, a railway station, a banking office, and a small harbour. Pop. 579.

BROTHER, lake in Mearns parish, Renfrewshire.

BROTHER, small island, near south coast of Yell, Shetland.

BROTHERSTONE, hill, 1362 feet high, 4 miles south-east of Borthwick, Edinburghshire.

BROTHERTON, seat in Benholm parish, Kincardineshire.

BROTLOCK, rivulet entering the sea at Arbroath, Forfarshire.

BROUGH, fishing hamlet in Dunnet parish, Caithness.

BROUGH, seat in Fetlar Island, Shetland.

BROUGH, semi-insular headland, apparently once a rock fortification, on north-west coast of Birsay parish, Orkney.

BROUGH, dilapidated Scandinavian castle, on north coast of Delting parish, Shetland.

BROUGHTON, village and parish in west of Peeblesshire. The village stands on a burn of its own name, 5 miles east of Biggar, and has a Free church and a public school.—The parish is properly threefold, Broughton, Glenholm, and Kilbucko, contains Rachan Mill, with post office under Biggar, and measures $9\frac{1}{2}$ by $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles. Acres, 18,065. Real property in 1880–81, £9574. Pop. 665. The surface comprises 3 vales, traversed by burns to Biggar water, mostly flanked by hill ranges, and 2 of them closed at the head by lofty mountains. The seats are Broughton Place, Mossfennan, Quarter, and Rachan. The parochial church is in Kilbucko, and public schools are in Kilbucko and Glenholm.

BROUGHTON, old suburb, now absorbed in New Town of Edinburgh.

BROUGHTY FERRY, town and 2 quoad sacra parishes, on south border of Forfarshire. The town stands on Firth of Tay, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles east of Dundee; connects railways from the west, the north, and the north-east with the ferry to Tayport; is a

favourite watering-place, with numerous villas and several mansions, and has a post office, with all departments, under Dundee, 2 banking offices, 3 hotels, a renovated old castle, a monument of 1860 to Dr. Thomas Dick, 2 Established churches, 2 Free churches, 3 United Presbyterian churches, Congregational and Baptist chapels, an Episcopalian church, a Good Templars' hall of 1874, and 12 schools with accommodation for 1305 scholars. 4 of the churches—Established, Free, United Presbyterian, and Episcopalian—are recent and handsome, and 2 of the schools and an enlargement for 300 scholars are new. Pop. of the town, 7407; of the 2 parishes, Broughty Ferry and St. Stephens, 5549 and 1836.

BROW, decayed small watering-place on Solway Firth, in Ruthwell parish, Dumfriesshire. The poet Burns made his last and vain effort here for regaining health.

BROWHOUSES, village on coast of Greta parish, Dumfriesshire.

BROWN-CARRICK, broad-based hill, 940 feet high, with magnificent view, between Doon river and Firth of Clyde, Ayrshire.

BROWNFIELD, part of Glasgow, adjacent to east side of Anderston.

BROWNHILLS, seat near St. Andrews, Fife.

BROWNLEE, and **WEST BROWNLEE**, seats near Dalserf, Lanarkshire.

BROXBURN, rivulet, entering the sea about a mile south-east of Dunbar, Haddingtonshire.

BROXBURN, rivulet and town in east of Linlithgowshire. The rivulet runs about 8 miles east-north-eastward to the Almond, at $\frac{3}{4}$ mile above Kirkliston.—The town stands on the rivulet, 12 miles west-by-south of Edinburgh, and has a post office, with money order and telegraph departments, under Edinburgh, a public hall of 1872, a United Presbyterian church of 1881, a Roman Catholic school-chapel, and a public school with about 212 scholars. Pop. 3066.

BROXMOUTH, a seat of the Duke of Roxburgh, $\frac{1}{4}$ mile east of Dunbar, Haddingtonshire. Its park was Cromwell's headquarters on eve of the battle of Dunbar.

BRUAN, hamlet, 8 miles south-west of Wick, Caithness. It has a Free church.

BRUAR, rivulet, running 10 miles southward to the Garry at 3 miles west of Blair-Athole, Perthshire. It makes in the lower part of its course an enormous descent, with series of cataracts and 3 famous falls.

BRUCEFIELD, seat in Clackmannan parish, Clackmannanshire.

BRUCEFIELD, tract, alleged to have been the battle-scene of 1308 between Bruce and Comyn, in Bourtie parish, Aberdeenshire.

BRUCEFIELD FEUS, village in Dunfermline parish, Fife.

BRUCEHAVEN, harbour, adjacent to Limekilns village, Fife.

BRUCE'S CASTLE, place, alleged to have been a retreat of King Robert Bruce, at south-east skirt of Schichallion Mountain, Perthshire.

BRUCH-NA-FREA, north-west summit of Cuchullin Mountains, Isle of Skye.

BRUCKLAY, village in New Deer parish, Aberdeenshire. It has a railway station, and a public school with about 78 scholars.

BRUIACH, lake in Kiltarlity parish, Inverness-shire.

BRUNSTAIN, seat, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile south of Portobello, Edinburghshire.

BRUNSTANE, ruined ancient castle, $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles south-west of Penicuik, Edinburghshire.

BRUNSWARK, tabular-topped hill, 740 feet high, with magnificent view, 8 miles north of Annan, Dumfriesshire. It was a Roman central station, and it has well-preserved remains of 2 Roman camps.

BRUNTISLAND. See **BURNTISLAND**.

BRUNTON, village in Criech parish, Fife. It has a post office under Cupar.

BRURIE, island in Nesting parish, Shetland. Pop. 50.

BRUX, seat in Tullynessle parish, Aberdeenshire.

BRUXIE, hill in Arbuthnot parish, Kincardineshire.

BYDEKIRK. See **BRIDEKIRK**.

BUACHAILLE, basaltic islet adjacent to Staffa, Argyleshire.

BUACHAILLE-ETIVE, massive mountain, 3120 feet high, at south side of head of Glencoe, Argyleshire.

BUALNALUIB, place in Gairloch parish, Ross-shire. It has a public school with about 118 scholars.

BUCCLEUCH, ancient parish, now part of Ettrick parish, Selkirkshire. It gives the title of duke to the chief of the family of Scott.

BUCCLEUCH, quoad sacra parish in south side of Edinburgh. Pop. 9672.

BUCHAN, district in north of Aberdeenshire. It extends from the east coast almost to the Deveron, and measures about 40 miles by 27, and it gives the title of earl to a branch of the family of Erskine.

BUCHANAN, parish in west border of Stirlingshire. It lies along the greater part of Loch Lomond; extends from head of Loch Katrine to lowmost reach of Endrick river; includes Inchcallioch, Inchmurrin, Inchfad, Inchcrutin, and Inchtorr islands; contains Inversnaird, Rowardennan, and Balmaha; and measures, exclusive of the islands, about 20 miles by 6. Its post town is Drymen, under Glasgow, and stands adjacent to the southern boundary. Acres, 41,598. Real property in 1880-81, £8436. Pop. 550. The surface consists mostly of the mountain-ridge culminating in Benlomond, but comprises a rich lowland tract between the end of that ridge and the Endrick. Buchanan House there is the seat of the Duke of Montrose, and succeeded a

previous mansion accidentally burnt in 1850. The public school has about 26 scholars.

BUCHANHAVEN, fishing village, suburban to Peterhead, Aberdeenshire.

BUCHANNESS, promontory, 3 miles south of Peterhead, Aberdeenshire. An islet near it shares its name, and has a lighthouse with flashing light visible at the distance of 16 nautical miles.

BUCHANTY, village in Fowlis-Wester parish, Perthshire.

BUCHANY, village near Doune, Perthshire.

BUCHARIN, remnant of ancient castle in Boharm parish, Banffshire.

BUCHLYVIE, village and quoad sacra parish, with railway station, $15\frac{1}{2}$ miles west of Stirling. The village has a post office under Stirling, a banking office, a parochial church of 1876, a Free church, a United Presbyterian church, and a public school with about 106 scholars. Pop. 319.—The parish was constituted in 1875. Pop. 789.

BUCHOLIE, ruined strong old castle, on coast of Canisbay parish, Caithness.

BUCKET, affluent of the Don, draining Glenbucket, Aberdeenshire.

BUCKHAVEN, fishing town, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-east of Dysart, Fife. It has a post office, with money order and telegraph departments, under Leven, 2 banking offices, a pier and harbour formed under the Board of Fisheries, a Free church, a United Presbyterian church, and 2 public schools with about 420 scholars, and it presents a curious irregular appearance, and figures grotesquely in the old publication, *History of the College of Buchhaven*. Pop. 2952. A branch railway from Buckhaven to Wemyss was opened in 1881.

BUCKHOLMSIDE, part of Galashiels town.

BUCKIE, town and quoad sacra parish on coast of Banffshire. The town stands 5 miles west-by-south of Cullen; is bisected by a burn of its own name, dividing it into East Buckie and Nether Buckie; has a post office with all departments under Fochabers, 2 banking offices, a new harbour constructed in 1874-80 at cost of £60,000, Established, Free, United Presbyterian, Episcopalian, and Roman Catholic churches, and male and female public schools with about 152 and 96 scholars, and is the headquarters of one of the 25 fishery districts of Scotland. A branch railway to it from Keith was decided on in March 1882. Pop. of the town, 4175; of the quoad sacra parish, 4349.

BUCKIE, glen in Balquhiddy parish, Perthshire.

BUCKLAND, affluent of the Dee, near Kirkcudbright.

BUCKLAW, seat in New Deer parish, Aberdeenshire.

BUCKLERHEAD, hamlet in Murroes parish, Forfarshire.

BUCKLERHOLE, vestige of old Border

fortalice, in Mouswald parish, Dumfriesshire.

BUCKLYVIE. See BUCHLYVIE.

BUCK OF CABRACH. See CABRACH.

BUDDO, dangerous rock in St. Andrews Bay, Fife.

BUDDONNESS, low, sandy headland at north side of mouth of Firth of Tay, Forfarshire.

BUIE, stream entering Loch Creran, Argyleshire.

BUIE, lake in Criech parish, Sutherland.

BUILG, lake in Kirkmichael parish, Banffshire.

BUITTLE, parish between Castle-Douglas and Dalbeattie, and extending to the coast at west side of Urr river, Kirkcudbrightshire. It contains Palnackie village, and its post town is Castle-Douglas. Its length is 10 miles, its greatest breadth $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles, its area 11,391 acres. Real property in 1880-81, £12,994. Pop. 991. The surface is finely diversified with hill and dale. Granite abounds, and was for some time extensively quarried. Buittle Castle, now represented by only vaults and ditches, was a favourite residence of John Baliol. There are 2 public schools for 144 scholars, and 1 of them is new.

BULAY, two islets, Greater and Lesser, off south coast of Skye.

BULLERHOLES, place, with public school, in Kilwinning parish, Ayrshire.

BULLERS OF BUCHAN, village and shattered range of sea cliff, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles south of Peterhead, Aberdeenshire. The cliff is intricately torn and perforated, and includes a natural tunnel with shaft swept by sea-billows in storms.

BULLIONFIELD, place, with paperworks, adjacent to Invergowie, 4 miles west of Dundee.

BULLION WELL, mineral spring in Ecclesmachan parish, Linlithgowshire.

BULVICAR, bay in Seil Island, Argyleshire.

BULWARK, place in Old Deer parish, Aberdeenshire. It has a public school with about 69 scholars.

BUNACHTON, lake on north border of Daviot parish, Invernessshire.

BUNAVOULIN, place in Morvern parish, Argyleshire. It has a post office under Fort-William, and a public school with about 48 scholars.

BUNAWE, village at influx of river Awe to Loch Etive, Argyleshire. It adjoins extensive ironworks, and maintains a ferry across Loch Etive.

BUNCHREW, railway station and seat, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles west of Inverness.

BUNDALLOCH, fishing village on Loch Long, in Kintail parish, Ross-shire.

BUNESS, seat and chrome quarry in Unst Island, Shetland.

BUNESSAN. See BONESSAN.

BUNKER'S HILL, site of James Square, Edinburgh.

BUNKLE, parish, averagely $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles

north-north-east of Dunse, Berwickshire. Post town, Edrom. Acres, 9189. Real property in 1880-81, £12,136. Pop. 726. The south-eastern section is nearly level, and the north-western is part of the Lammermoors, called Bunkle Edge. The seats are Blanerne, Cruikshields, and Easter Cruikshields. The public school has about 75 scholars.

BUNMAN, hill with fine view in Kirkmaiden parish, Wigtonshire.

BUNROY, hamlet in Kilmonivaig parish, Inverness-shire.

BUNZEON, estate in Cults parish, Fife.

BURDIEHOUSE, hamlet, with limekilns, on burn of its own name, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles south of Edinburgh. The burn runs $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the Pentlands north-eastward to Fifth of Forth.

BURDYARDS, estate in Forres parish, Elginshire.

BURG, bold headland in Kilfinichen parish, Argyleshire.

BURGAR, seat in Evie parish, Orkney.

BURGHEAD, bay, promontory, town, and quoad sacra parish in Elginshire. The bay lies immediately east of mouth of Findhorn river, has a proximately half-moon form on a chord of about 4 miles, and is entirely exposed to the north-north-west.—The promontory flanks the east side of the bay, projects about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile from the adjacent coast line, presents to the sea a precipitous front about 80 feet high, and was the site of successively a Roman station and Scandinavian works.—The town stands on the south-west slope of the promontory, at terminus of branch railway, 11 miles north-west of Elgin; is a watering-place, a small seaport, and an important fishing-station, and has a post office, with money order and telegraph departments, under Elgin, a banking office, a hotel, a suite of baths, a public reading-room, an artificial harbour, Established, Free, and United Presbyterian churches, and 2 public schools with about 305 scholars. Pop. of the town, 1411; of the quoad sacra parish, 2059.

BURGIE, estate, with ancient castle, modern mansion, and public school, in Rafford parish, Elginshire.

BURLEIGH, ruined baronial castle, near Milnathort, Kinross-shire. It belonged to the Lords Balfour, who were attainted in 1716, and whose descendant was restored to the peerage in 1869.

BURN, seat in Fettercairn parish, Kincardineshire.

BURNBANK, fishing village in Nigg parish, Kincardineshire.

BURNBANK, streamlet running to the Forth in Kincardine parish, Perthshire.

BURNBRAE, place near Methven, Perthshire. It has a post office under Perth.

BURNBRIDGE, village in Muiravonside parish, Stirlingshire.

BURNESSE, parish in Sanday Island, Orkney. It comprises the island's

north-west peninsula, and is united to Cross.

BURNESSE, lake in Westray Island, Orkney.

BURNFOOT, small harbour at head of Luce Bay, Wigtonshire.

BURNFOOT, small harbour in Rerrick parish, Kirkcudbrightshire.

BURNFOOT, seat in Westerkirk parish, Dumfriesshire.

BURNFOOT, places in Carriden parish, Linlithgowshire; Glendovan parish, Perthshire; Gargunnoch parish, Stirlingshire; and Lochwinnoch parish, Renfrewshire.

BURNFOOTHILL, town in Dalmellington parish, Ayrshire. Pop. 1690.

BURNHAVEN, fishing village in Peterhead parish, Aberdeenshire. It has a public school which about 94 scholars. Pop. 320.

BURNHEAD, hamlet in Penpont parish, Dumfriesshire. It has a United Presbyterian church.

BURNHEAD, place in Dunscore parish, Dumfriesshire. It has a public school with about 113 scholars.

BURNHOUSE, village in Beith parish, Ayrshire.

BURNHOUSE, seat in Stow parish, Edinburghshire.

BURNMOUTH, fishing village in Ayton parish, Berwickshire. It has a railway station, and a public school with about 100 scholars. Pop. with Ross, 371.

BURN OF CAMBUS, place near Doune, Perthshire. It has a post office under Stirling.

BURN OF VAT, streamlet crossing a vertical vat-like cave, in east end of Tullich section of Glenmuick parish, Aberdeenshire.

BURN ROW, village in Slamannan parish, Stirlingshire. Pop. 353.

BURNS, hamlet in Milton section of Markinch parish, Fife.

BURNSIDE, village, suburban to Dumbarton. Pop. 386.

BURNSIDE, village in Muiravonside parish, Stirlingshire.

BURNSIDE, village, suburban to Kettle, Fife.

BURNSIDE, place in Tannadice parish, Forfarshire. It has a public school, with about 67 scholars.

BURNSIDE, part of Kilsyth burgh, Stirlingshire. It has a public school with about 247 scholars.

BURNSIDE, place in Dalry parish, Ayrshire. It has a public school with about 104 scholars.

BURNSIDE, village in St. Cyrus parish, Kincardineshire.

BURNSIDE, village in Nairn parish, Nairnshire.

BURNSIDE, seat in Rathven parish, Banffshire.

BURNSIDE, hamlet near Birnam, Perthshire.

BURNSIDE, seat in Rescobie parish, Forfarshire.

BURNSWARK. See BRUNSWARK.

BURNTISLAND, town and parish on south coast of Fife. The town stands on Firth of Forth, 6 miles south-west-by-south of Kirkcaldy; occupies a low peninsula in front of near screen of high sheltering hills; connects the railways through Fife with the ferry to Granton; belonged anciently to Dunfermline Abbey, and had once defensive walls, but figures little in history; ranks now as a sea-bathing resort, a seaport, a royal burgh, and a parliamentary burgh, uniting with Kinghorn, Kirkcaldy, and Dysart in sending a member to Parliament; comprises 2 principal streets, parallel to each other, and some lanes; and has a head post office with all departments, 2 banking offices, a hotel, extensive waterworks, an excellent artificial harbour, Established, Free, United Presbyterian, and Episcopalian churches, a public school with capacity for 600 scholars, and several local institutions. New waterworks, constructed at a cost of about £25,000, were opened in 1879; and together with previous works they yield to the inhabitants 70 gallons per head per day. The harbour, even prior to the railway period, was the best on the Firth of Forth, and had much capacity and good appliances; and it underwent much extension and improvement to fit it for the purposes of the railway ferry. A new dock also was completed in December 1876, at a cost of more than £90,000; measures 530 feet in length, 450 feet in breadth, and $5\frac{1}{2}$ acres in water area; and has a depth of $22\frac{1}{2}$ feet on the sill at high water of spring tides. The shipment of coal forms a prominent business, and is aided by two hydraulic hoists, which cost £4000. The export trade underwent great increase after 1876, continued to rise steadily and rapidly, while that of nearly all the other ports of Scotland underwent depression, and was so high in the latter part of 1879 as to yield harbour revenue at the rate of about £11,000 a year. Real property of the burgh in 1880-81, £23,904. Pop. 4099. — The parish contains also Kirkton village, and comprises 2565 acres. Real property of landward part in 1880-81, £9491. Pop. 4821. The coast is about 3 miles long, — $\frac{1}{3}$ sandy, and $\frac{2}{3}$ rocky. The interior, for about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile from the shore, is low, and afterwards rises abruptly into bold hills. The seats are Colinswell, Newbigging, and Grange; and other interesting objects are Rossend Castle, Knockdovie ruined fortalice, and remains at Kirkton of the ancient parochial church. There are 3 schools, with accommodation for 951 scholars.

BURNWELL, seat near Kilmarnock, Ayrshire.

BURRA, 2 islands, parish, and quoad sacra parish in south of Shetland. The islands are East and West Burra, they lie off the west coast, divided by Cliff Sound from the mainland, averagely about 10

miles south-west of Lerwick; they extend parallel to each other, respectively 6 and 5 miles, and are in one place so near each other as to be connected by a rude bridge; and they consist mostly of narrow hill-ridges with rocky shores. Pop. 215 and 427. — The parish includes also Hevera and Papa Islands, is united to Bressay, and has a post office under Lerwick. — The quoad sacra parish includes also Quarff. Pop. 918. See BRESSAY.

BURRA FIRTH, deep sandy bay in north of Unst Island, Shetland.

BURRANESS, headland, with Scandinavian fort, in north-east of Yell Island, Shetland.

BURRAVOE, bay and hamlet at south-east extremity of Yell Island, Shetland. The hamlet has a post office under Lerwick, a chapel-of-ease, and a public school.

BURRAY, island and parish in south-east of Orkney. The island lies between South Ronaldshay and Pomona, measures about $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles in length, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles in extreme breadth, and has a post office under Kirkwall, a chapel-of-ease, and a public school with about 131 scholars. Pop. 685. — The parish includes also Hunda and Glenisholm Islands, and is united to South Ronaldshay.

BURRELTON, village near Woodside railway station, $13\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-east of Perth. It has a post office under Coupar-Angus, and a Free church. Pop. with Woodside, 486.

BURWICK, place on south-east of South Ronaldshay, Orkney. It has a post office under Kirkwall, and an inn.

BUSBY, town on the White Cart, 6 miles south-by-west of Glasgow. It is a seat of manufacture, and has a post office, with money order and telegraph departments, under Glasgow, a railway station, a Free church, a United Presbyterian church, a Roman Catholic chapel of 1880, and a public school with about 257 scholars. Pop. 2155.

BUSH, seat in Glencorse parish, Edinburghshire.

BUSH, burn on eastern boundary of Kilsyth parish, Stirlingshire.

BUSTA, eastward branch of St. Magnus Bay, Shetland.

BUTE, island in Firth of Clyde. It is separated from Argyleshire by the narrow channel called Kyles of Bute; it extends 16 miles south-south-eastward, with a breadth of from 2 to 5 miles; it has mostly a rocky coast, with intervention of fine beachy bays; it comprises 4 districts, separated by nearly parallel dingles; it exhibits a pleasing variety of hill, rising ground, slope, and vale; it rises to a height of nearly 1000 feet in the north, and to heights of more than 500 feet in the middle and the south; it contains a lake of fully 388 acres, and 6 smaller lakes; it gives the titles of earl and marquis to a branch of the family of Stuart, and it contains the Marquis's

magnificent re-constructed seat of Mount Stuart. Pop. 10,998.

BUTE (KYLES OF). See KYLES OF BUTE.

BUTELAND, estate in Currie parish, Edinburghshire.

BUTE (NORTH), parish containing Port-Bannatyne or Kamesburgh village, and comprising the northern part of Bute Island and all Inchmarnock, Buteshire. Acres, 14,764. Real property in 1880-81, £12,196. Pop. 1192. The post office is Kamesburgh, under Rothesay; the churches are Established and Free; and 2 public schools, with accommodation for 263 scholars, belong jointly to it and the landward parts of Rothesay parish.

BUTESHIRE, insular county in Firth of Clyde. It comprises the islands of Bute, Arran, Big Cumbray, Little Cumbray, Holy Isle, Inchmarnock, and Pladda, and has an area of 225 square miles. Real property in 1880-81, £115,991. Pop. in 1871, 16,977; in 1881, 17,666. The only towns are Rothesay and Millport, and the only village with more than 500 inhabitants is Port-Bannatyne. The county, inclusive of Rothesay burgh, sends one member to Parliament.

BUTTERGASK, village in Ardoch parish, Perthshire.

BUTTERSTONE, village, seat, and lake in Caputh parish, Perthshire. The village has a post office under Dunkeld.

BUTT OF LEWIS, bold rugged promontory at northern extremity of Lewis, Outer Hebrides. A lighthouse is on it, with fixed light visible at the distance of 18 nautical miles.

BUTTURICH, modern seat, on site of large ancient fortalice, near Loch Lomond, 2 miles north of Balloch, Dumbartonshire.

BUXBURN, place on burn of its own name, 5 miles north-west of Aberdeen. It has a railway station, an Episcopalian chapel of 1880, and a public school with about 112 scholars.

BYRES, estate, 3 miles north-north-west of Hamilton. It gives the title of baron to the Earl of Haddington.

BYTH, seat in King Edward parish, Aberdeenshire. See also NEWBYTH.

CAAF, affluent of the Garnock, Ayrshire.

CABRACH, parish in Aberdeenshire and Banffshire, averagely about 11 miles west-south-west of Huntly. It has a post office under Aberdeen. Its length is 12 miles; its greatest breadth 8 miles; its area 14,622 acres in Aberdeenshire, and 19,481 acres in Banffshire. Real property in 1880-81, £1347 and £2107. Pop. 312 and 370. The entire surface is mountainous, and the Buck of Cabrach, on its eastern boundary, has a height of 2368 feet above sea-level. The churches are Established and United Presbyterian. There are 2 public schools for 170 scholars, and 1 of them and a classroom are new.

CACHILRIGH, hill in Torphichen parish, Linlithgowshire.

CADBOLL, ancient castle, now represented by only two or three vaults, on coast of Fearn parish, Ross-shire.

CADDAM, extinct village in Coupar-Angus parish, Perthshire.

CADDEN, extinct old castle on peninsular rock in Kinneff parish, Kincardineshire.

CADDER, affluent of the Avon in Avondale parish, Lanarkshire.

CADDER, village and parish on north border of Lanarkshire. The village stands adjacent to the site of a fort of Antoninus' Wall, near the river Kelvin, 5 miles north-north-east of Glasgow, and is a small scattered place, but contains the parochial church, erected in 1830, and a public school with about 124 scholars.—The parish contains also the villages of Bishopbriggs, Chryston, Auchinairn, Garnkirk, Mollinburn, Auchinloch, Muirhead, and Moodiesburn, and parts of Lenzie and Garnqueen. Its length is about 10 miles; its greatest breadth about $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles; its area 13,969 acres. Real property in 1880-81, £49,508. Pop., quoad civilia, 6965; quoad sacra, 2934. The surface is all low, and either level or but slightly undulated. The soils are exceedingly various. Coal, limestone, and fine sandstone are more or less plentiful; and rich extensive beds of fire-clay lie around Garnkirk. The chief seats are Cadder House, Garnkirk, Gartloch, Springfield, Bedlay, Robroyston, Gartferry, and Gleadhall; and principal objects of antiquarian interest are vestiges of Antoninus' Wall and site of the house in which Sir William Wallace was betrayed. The churches are 2 Established, 2 Free, and a United Presbyterian. There are 7 schools for 1213 scholars, and 3 of them for 870 are new.

CADDON, affluent of the Tweed, draining the part of Stow parish within Selkirkshire.

CADDONFOOT, quoad sacra parish around influx of the Caddon to the Tweed, averagely $4\frac{1}{4}$ miles west-south-west of Galashiels. It contains Clovenfords village, with post office under Galashiels, and has a church, enlarged in 1875, and a new public school with accommodation for 135 scholars. Pop. 693.

CADZOW, burn running from Glassford through Hamilton to the Clyde; village and quoad sacra parish on Hamilton part of that burn; and ruined castellated seat of ancestors of the Duke of Hamilton on Avon river, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile south-south-east of Hamilton. Pop., of the village, 675; of the quoad sacra parish, 7163.

CAERBANTORIGUM, ancient Caledonian fort on hill with very extensive view in Kirkeudbright parish, Kirkeudbrightshire.

CAERKETAN, or **KIRKYETTAN**, one of the Pentland Hills, in Colinton parish, Edinburghshire.

CAERLANRIG, tract in Teviothead parish, Roxburghshire.

CAERLAVEROCK, peninsular parish, be-

tween the Nith and the Lochar, on the coast of Dumfriesshire. It contains Glencaple and Bankend villages, each with post office under Dumfries; contains also 4 smaller villages, and part of Kelton. Its length is about 6 miles; its greatest breadth about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles; its area 5664 acres. Real property in 1880-81, £9086. Pop. 1046. The south-eastern part is low and level; and the middle and north-western parts are an elongated hill, descending gradually to the Nith and to the Lochar. Conneath House is a chief residence. Vestiges of Caledonian and Roman works are on the hill. Caerlaverock Castle, one of the grandest baronial ruins in Scotland, stands near the mouth of the Nith; was erected about 1420 on site of a previous strong castle; served both as an important fortress and a noble residence; forms three sides of a triangle with interior open court; exhibits much beauty of architecture and sculpture; is so well preserved as to retain a comparatively fresh aspect; and appears to have been in some respects, though not in all, the prototype of Sir Walter Scott's 'Ellangowan' in his *Guy Mannering*. The grave and monument of the person whose popular soubriquet gave title to Sir Walter's *Old Mortality* are in the parochial burying-ground. The churches are Established and Free, and the latter is in Glencaple. The public school is called Hutton Hall, and has about 113 scholars.

CAERWINNING, hill, with vestiges of ancient fortification, near Dalry, Ayrshire.

CAILM, lake in Reay parish, Caithness.

CAINAIL, glen in Torosay parish, Mull Island, Argyleshire.

CAIRN, small river, uniting with the Glensland to form the Cluden, on west border of Dumfriesshire.

CAIRN, hill in Tundergarth parish, Dumfriesshire.

CAIRN, hill in Kirkmaiden parish, Wigtownshire.

CAIRN, two summits of the Pentlands, East and West, 1839 and 1844 feet high, in Edinburghshire.

CAIRN, hill in Culsamond parish, Aberdeenshire.

CAIRNAIG, rivulet, entering the Fleet, in Sutherland.

CAIRNAKAY, mountain ridge, south-westward from Benrinnes to the Aven's glen, in Banffshire.

CAIRNAPPLE, lofty hill on east border of Torphichen parish, Linlithgowshire.

CAIRN-A-QUHEEN, stone tumulus about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile west of Crathie church, Aberdeen-shire. Its name was the war-cry of the ancient clans of Deeside.

CAIRN-ARC, very ancient large cairn near mouth of river Ness, Invernessshire.

CAIRN-A-VAIN, ancient large cairn, crowning one of the Ochil Hills, on north border of Orwell parish, Kinrossshire.

CAIRNAVERAN, hill, crowned with cairn, in Alford parish, Aberdeenshire.

CAIRNBALLOCH, one of the Monadh-leadh mountains, Invernessshire.

CAIRNBAN, place, with nine locks on Crinal Canal, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles west-north-west of Lochgilphead, Argyleshire.

CAIRNBAN, mountain, 3443 feet high, 10 miles east-north-east of Kingussie, Invernessshire.

CAIRNBANNO, seat, 11 miles west-south-west of Mintlaw, Aberdeenshire. The tract around it has one public school of its name, with about 124 scholars, in New Deer parish; and another, with about 31 scholars, in Monquhitter.

CAIRNBANNOCH, mountain, 3314 feet high, near Lochnagar, Aberdeenshire.

CAIRNBARROW, farm, with large cairns, in Glass parish, Banffshire.

CAIRNBEDDIE, village in St. Martin's parish, Perthshire. A moated mound here is said to have been the site of a castle of Macbeth.

CAIRNBRAN, large cairn in Loth parish, Sutherland.

CAIRNBRENNOC, mountain on north verge of Blair-Athole parish, Perthshire.

CAIRNBROE, or **CARNBROE**, seat in Bothwell parish, Lanarkshire.

CAIRNEULG, headland, conspicuous ruined baronial castle, and fishing village $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-east of Fraserburgh, Aberdeenshire. The village possesses, conjointly with Inverallochy, a quoad sacra parochial church, and a large public school. Pop. 459.

CAIRNEURBEG, and **CAIRNBURG-MORE**, two of the Treshinish Isles near north-west coast of Mull, Argyleshire.

CAIRNCHUNAIG, lofty mountain on mutual border of Rosskeen and Kincardine parishes, Ross-shire.

CAIRNCONAN, hill, with very fine view, on west border of St. Vigeans parish, Forfarshire.

CAIRN-CULDICH, true site of original Culdee establishment on west coast of Iona Island, Argyleshire.

CAIRNDOW, hamlet on east side near head of Loch Fyne, Argyleshire. It communicates by steamboat with Inverary, and has a post office, designated of Argyleshire, and a good inn.

CAIRNECLAR, mountain, 3250 feet high, 13 miles north of Bridge of Tilt, Perthshire.

CAIRNESS, estate, with modern mansion, and with post office under Aberdeen, in Lonmay parish, Aberdeenshire.

CAIRNEY. See **CAIRNIE**.

CAIRNEYHILL, village, 3 miles west-south-west of Dunfermline, Fife. It has a United Presbyterian church with 400 sittings, and a public school with about 89 scholars. Pop. 293.

CAIRNEYHILL, village adjacent to Bankfoot, in Auchtergaven parish, Perthshire.

CAIRNFARRY, headland at north end of Gigha Island, Argyleshire.

CAIRNFERG, conspicuous conical mountain in Birse parish, Aberdeenshire.

CAIRNFIELD, seat in Rathven parish, Banffshire.

CAIRNGARROCH, bay in Kirkmaiden parish, Wigtonshire.

CAIRNGORMS, alpine mountain group of Central Grampians around meeting-point of Aberdeenshire, Banffshire, and Inverness-shire. They occupy an area of about 140 square miles; they comprise a number of masses and summits, separated by depressions and glens; they culminate in Benmaedhu at an altitude of 4296 feet above sea-level; and they give their name to certain fine rock crystals.

CAIRNGRASSIE, place near Stonehaven, Kincardineshire. It has a post office under Stonehaven.

CAIRNGREGOR, mountain at source of Nairn river, 16 miles south of Inverness.

CAIRNHARROW, hill, 1497 feet high, with extensive fine view, 4 miles south-east of Creetown, Kirkcudbrightshire.

CAIRNHILL, seat near Airdrie, Lanarkshire.

CAIRNHILL, seat near Kilmarnock, Ayrshire.

CAIRNHOLY, tumulus of antiquarian note in Kirkmabreck parish, Kirkcudbrightshire.

CAIRNIE, parish, chiefly in Aberdeenshire, and partly in Banffshire. It lies midway between Huntly and Keith, and has a post office under Huntly. Its length is 8 miles; its greatest breadth nearly $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles. Real property in 1880-81 of the Aberdeenshire part, £7701; of the Banffshire part, £912. Pop. 1565 and 60. Some of the surface is low ground, with deep fertile soil; and some consists of hills, largely covered with plantation. About nine-tenths of the whole belong to the Duke of Richmond. The churches are Established and Free. There are five schools for 310 scholars, and one of them for 70 is new.

CAIRNIE, seat in Kilconquhar parish, Fife.

CAIRNIE, seat in Cupar parish, Fife.

CAIRNIEMOUNT, or **CAIRN-O'-MOUNT**, hill, 1488 feet high, at meeting-point of Fordoun, Fettercairn, and Strachan parishes, Kincardineshire.

CAIRNIES, estate, with Scottish Episcopal college, on the Almond, 10 miles west-north-west of Perth. It has a post office under Perth.

CAIRN-IRENAN, spot of antiquarian interest, giving name by transmutation to Killearnan parish, Ross-shire.

CAIRNISH. See **CARNISH**.

CAIRNKINNA, mountain, 1813 feet high, in Penpont parish, Dumfriesshire.

CAIRNLAW, mountain, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles east-south-east of Tweedsmuir church, Peeblesshire.

CAIRNMONEARN, lofty hill, one of the Grampians, in Durris parish, Kincardineshire.

CAIRNMORE, mountain in Strathdon parish, Aberdeenshire.

CAIRNMORE, large cairn of antiquarian interest in Aboyne parish, Aberdeenshire.

CAIRNMORE, each of two farms named from large cairns in Logie-Coldstone parish, Aberdeenshire.

CAIRNMORE, farm, named from large cairn, in Glass parish, Banffshire.

CAIRNMUIR, cairn, 456 feet in circuit, and 14 feet high, in Caputh parish, Perthshire.

CAIRNMUIR, seat in Kirkurd parish, Peeblesshire.

CAIRN-NA-CUIMHNE, historical cairn, contiguous to narrow pass on the Dee, in Crathie parish, Aberdeenshire.

CAIRNNOVVIE, place in Methlick parish, Aberdeenshire. It has a post office under Aberdeen, and a public school with about 95 scholars.

CAIRN-O'-MOUNT. See **CAIRNIEMOUNT**.

CAIRNPIOT, hill, 593 feet high, with fine view, and with vestiges of military works, in Portpatrick parish, Wigtonshire.

CAIRNRYAN, seaport village on Loch Ryan, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles north of Stranraer, Wigtonshire. It has a post office under Stranraer, an Established church, and a Free church.

CAIRNS, ruined baronial fortalice in Mid-Calder parish, Edinburghshire.

CAIRNSERY, lake near Poolewe, Ross-shire.

CAIRNSMORE, seat in Minnigaff parish, Kirkcudbrightshire.

CAIRNSMUIR, mountain, 2331 feet high, with magnificent view, on mutual border of Minnigaff and Kirkmabreck parishes, Kirkcudbrightshire.

CAIRNSMUIR, mountain, 2612 feet high, in Carsphairn parish, Kirkcudbrightshire.

CAIRNTABLE, mountain, 1944 feet high, on mutual border of Muirkirk parish, Ayrshire, and Douglas parish, Lanarkshire.

CAIRNTAGGART, mountain, about 3000 feet high, on mutual border of Crathie and Glenmuick parishes, Aberdeenshire.

CAIRNTOUL, alpine mountain, 4241 feet high, one of the Cairngorms, Aberdeenshire and Inverness-shire.

CAIRNVAICKAN, mountain, 2442 feet high, 3 miles south of Strathdon church, Aberdeenshire.

CAIRNWILLIAM, mountain on mutual border of Tough and Monymusk parishes, Aberdeenshire.

CAIRSTON, place in Stromness parish, Orkney. It gives name to a presbytery of the Established Church.

CAISTEAL-ABHAIL, summit, 2735 feet high, north-west of Goatfell, Arran Island, Buteshire.

CAITSEAL, hill, 1250 feet high, adjacent to Loch Seaforth, Lewis, Outer Hebrides.

CAITHA, hamlet in Stow parish, Edinburghshire. It has a public school with about 46 scholars.

CAITHNESS, county in extreme north-east of mainland of Scotland. Its length is 53 miles; its greatest breadth 33 miles;

its coast-line 105 miles; its circuit about 145 miles; its area 712 square miles. The coast, with exception of that of some bays, is bold and rocky, and in some parts cavernous. The landward border, commencing with the Ord on south-east coast, and terminating 12 miles west-south-west of Thurso on north coast, is nearly all upland, partly mountainous, partly hilly, and attains on one summit an altitude of 2331 feet. The interior, with small exception, is tame low country, either flat or but slightly undulated, and includes a large proportion of deep bog and moorish morass. The chief rivers are the Thurso, the Wick, and the Berriedale; but they have little economical value except for their fish. The lakes are very numerous, but only 3 of them are each more than 1 mile long. Sandstone flag is a principal rock, and is very extensively quarried and exported. Agriculture, especially as viewed under disadvantageous conditions of soil and climate, is highly improved and skilful. The fishing, curing, and exporting of herring is a prominent industry. The chief towns are Wick and Thurso; and the chief villages are Castletown, Lybster, Halkirk, Keiss, and Sarclet. Real property in 1880-81, £133,922. Pop. in 1871, 39,992; in 1881, 38,845.

CAITNISH, place, with series of cascades, on river Orchy, in Glenorchy parish, Argyshire.

CAKEMUIR, old castle in Cranston parish, Edinburghshire. An apartment in it is called Queen Mary's room, and got that name from having received her on her flight from Borthwick Castle.

CALAIR, impetuous burn in Balquhider parish, Perthshire.

CALART, hill at eastern boundary of Rothiemurchus parish, Inverness-shire.

CALASAND, bay on east side of Sanday Island, Orkney.

CALDARVAN, seat in Kilmaronock parish, Dumbartonshire.

CALDER, district in extreme west of Edinburghshire. It was early divided into Calder-Comitis on the west, and Calder-Clere on the east; and the former section was afterwards divided into Mid-Calder and West-Calder.

CALDER, seat of Lord Torphichen in Mid-Calder parish, Edinburghshire.

CALDER, rivulet, running about 10 miles north-eastward to the Clyde, at $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-east of Glasgow. It is called Park burn in its upper part, Calder in its middle part, and Rotten Calder in its lower part.

CALDER, rivulet, running 7 miles east-south-eastward to Castle Semple Loch, in west of Renfrewshire.

CALDER, rivulet, entering left side of the Spey, in Kingussie parish, Inverness-shire.

CALDER, hamlet and lake in north-west of Halkirk parish, Caithness. The hamlet has a post office under Thurso, and a public school with about 52 scholars. The lake is

about 2 miles long, and sends off a burn of its own name to Thurso river.

CALDER, Lanarkshire. See **CADDER**.

CALDER, Nairnshire. See **CAWDOR**.

CALDERBANK, town on North Calder river, partly in Bothwell parish, but chiefly in Old Monkland, Lanarkshire. It has a post office under Airdrie, and an Established church; is adjacent to a rich mineral field; and was proposed near end of 1872 to be reached by a branch railway. Pop. 1749.

CALDERBANK, seat in Blantyre parish, Lanarkshire.

CALDERBRAES, suburb of Calderbank town, Lanarkshire.

CALDERCRUIX, village with railway station, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles east of Airdrie, Lanarkshire. Pop. 306.

CALDER (EAST), village and parish on west border of Edinburghshire. The village stands near Mid-Calder railway station, 11 miles west-south-west of Edinburgh, and has a ruined ancient parochial church, a United Presbyterian church, and a public school with about 174 scholars. Pop. 734.—The parish was originally Calder-Clere barony, and is now united to Kirknewton.

CALDERGROVE, seat in Cambuslang parish, Lanarkshire.

CALDERHALL, seat in Kirknewton parish, Edinburghshire.

CALDERHAUGH, place in Lochwinnoch parish, Renfrewshire.

CALDERHEAD, registration district, disjoined in 1863 from Cambusnethan and Shotts, Lanarkshire. It has an Established church. Pop. 4158.

CALDER IRONWORKS, town on North Calder river, comprising Calder Proper in Old Monkland parish, and New Carnbroe in Bothwell parish, Lanarkshire. Pop. 2180.

CALDER (MID), village and parish in west of Edinburghshire. The village stands on Almond river, $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles west of railway station of its own name, 10 miles south-west of Edinburgh, and has a post office, with money order and telegraph departments, under Edinburgh, a public hall of 1880, Established, Free, and United Presbyterian churches, and 2 public schools with about 197 scholars. Pop. 657.—The parish contains also the village of Bells-quarry, extends south-eastward to watershed of Pentland Hills, and is 9 miles long, but comparatively narrow. Acres, 12,294. Real property in 1880-81, £17,431. Pop. 1695. The north-western section is mostly level and fertile; the south-eastern section ascends to the summits of Cairn Hills; and the total surface is about one-third arable and two-thirds pastoral. The chief residence is Calder House; and chief antiquities are a Roman camp, ruins of Cairns and Murieston Castles, and the ancient towers and battlements of Linhouse. Public schools are at Bellsquarry and Causewayend.

CALDER (NORTH), small river, running 13 miles south-westward to the Clyde, at 5 miles south-east of Glasgow.

CALDERS, cliff-screened small sea-inlet in Wick parish, Caithness.

CALDERSIDE, place on the Calder, in Blantyre parish, Lanarkshire.

CALDER (SOUTH), small river, running about 11 miles south-westward to the Clyde, at $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile north of Hamilton. It is crossed, near Motherwell, by a lofty viaduct of Caledonian Railway.

CALDER (WEST), town and parish in extreme west of Edinburghshire. The town stands $15\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-west of Edinburgh; was only a village with 434 inhabitants in 1851; rose rapidly to the condition of a great centre of industry; flourishes in connection with paraffin works, collieries, and ironworks in an extensive tract around it; and has a head post office, with money order and telegraph departments, a railway station, a banking office, Established, Free, United Presbyterian, and Roman Catholic churches, and a public school with about 254 scholars. Pop. 2291. — The parish contains also Addiewell town and Gaviesside, Mossend, and Cobinshaw villages. Its length is nearly 9 miles; its breadth from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 9 miles; its area 21,089 acres. Real property in 1880–81, £43,846. Pop. 7681. The surface has a general elevation of nearly 500 feet above sea-level, and rises in the south-east to the watershed of Pentlands. Bituminous minerals, limestone, and ironstone are plentiful. The chief residences are Hermand, Harburn, and Limefield; and the chief antiquities are an old castle and remains of a Roman camp. There are 8 schools for 1499 scholars, and one of them for 200 is new.

CALDERWOOD, seat of Sir William Maxwell, Bart., in East Kilbride parish, Lanarkshire.

CALDHAM, hamlet in Marykirk parish, Kincardineshire.

CALDRON, cascade into dark cavern on Lednock river, near Comrie, Perthshire.

CALDRON, series of cascades on the Devon, near Crook of Devon, or meeting-point of Perthshire and Kinross-shire.

CALDRONLEE, place, with limeworks, in Kirkpatrick-Fleming parish, Dumfriesshire.

CALDWELL, seat and railway station, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles east of Beith, Ayrshire.

CALEDONIA, originally the mainland of Ross-shire, and greater part of the mainland of Inverness-shire; afterwards all parts of the mainland of Scotland north of the Forth and the Clyde; subsequently all the mainland of Britain north of the Tweed, or the southern Tyne and the southern Eden. Caledonia, in its ultimate or largest form, was distributed among 21 tribes of Britons or ancient Caledonians.

CALEDONIAN CANAL, line of inland navigation from head of Moray Firth, near Inverness, to middle of Loch Eil, near Fort-William, Inverness-shire. It traverses the Great Glen; includes 22 miles of artificial cut, and $38\frac{1}{2}$ miles through Lochs Dochfour, Ness, Oich, and Lochy; has a

minimum depth of 17 feet, so as to serve for sea-borne vessels; was begun to be formed in 1803, but not completed till 1847; and cost, up to that date, more than £1,256,000.

CALEDONIAN RAILWAY, extensive ramified railway system throughout much of Scotland into west side of English border. It originally did no more than connect a large portion of the southern Lowlands of Scotland with the English railways at Carlisle; comprised only great forks from Edinburgh and Glasgow to Carstairs, branches from the Glasgow fork to south side of Glasgow, Strathaven, and the south border of Stirlingshire, and a main trunk from Carstairs to Carlisle; and was completed to that extent in 1848; but it now, by amalgamations, new lines, new branches, and working connections, extends from Aberdeen to Carlisle, from Oban to Edinburgh, from Wemyss Bay to Leith, from Lockerby to Portpatrick,—has connections with all the other Scottish railway systems, the North British, the Glasgow and South-Western, the Highland, and the Great North of Scotland,—and thus gives conveyance from every existing railway point in Scotland into communication with the English railways at Carlisle. Its paid-up capital in 1879–80 was £27,370,193 in stock and share capital, £13,039,680 in ordinary capital, and £6,954,976 in loans and debenture stock.

CALF, islet near north-eastern extremity of Eday Island, Orkney.

CALF, ARGYLESIRE. See CALVE.

CALFA, islet near Tyree Island, Argyleshire.

CALF SOUND, sea-belt, with harbour, between Calf islet and Eday, Orkney. A hamlet of its own name, with an inn, is on its Eday side.

CALGARRY, seat and small bay on north-west coast of Mull Island, Argyleshire.

CALLADER, lake, 5 miles south-south-east of Castletown-Braemar, Aberdeenshire.

CALLANDER, town and parish in south-west of Perthshire. The town stands on river Teith, $16\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-west of Stirling; has environs overhung or horizoned by very striking Highland scenery; is a tourists' centre, and a summer retreat of very high attraction; comprises well-built, regular, cleanly streets; includes a noble villa on ground believed to have been occupied by a Roman camp; includes also vestiges of an ancient seat of the Earls of Linlithgow and Callander; and has a post office with money order and telegraph departments, designated of Perthshire, a railway station, 2 banking offices, 3 hotels, public halls of 1878, waterworks of 1872, Established, Free, and Episcopalian churches, and a public school. Pop. 1522. — The parish measures about 19 miles in length, and 5 miles in greatest breadth. Acres, 51,186. Real property in 1880–81, £19,039. Pop., quoad civilia, 2167; quoad

sacra, 1940. The vale of Teith, upward from the town, overhung on the west by Benledi, bounded on the north by Crag of Callander and hills of Leny, and all within the eastern section of the parish, is the chief seat of population. The Crag of Callander is a bold stupendous rock, with aspects strikingly contrasted to that of the vale. A line along the southern border, past Lochs Vennachoir and Achray, through the Trossachs, to upper part of Loch Katrine, teems with the scenery of Sir Walter Scott's *Lady of the Lake*; so also does a line from the Teith's vale up the side of Loch Lubnaig to the northern boundary. Most other parts, and likewise some screens of these lines, are mountainous and heathy. There are 3 schools for 304 scholars, and one of them for 150 is new.

CALLANDER, seat near Falkirk, Stirling-shire. It is partly ancient, it belonged to the Earls of Linlithgow, it was frequently visited by Queen Mary, and it suffered storm and capture by Cromwell.

CALLANDER AND OBAN RAILWAY, railway 70 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles long, first northward then curvingly westward from Callander in Perthshire to Oban in Argyshire. It was authorized in 1865, terminated for some time at Tyndrum, and was opened from Tyndrum to Dalmally in 1877, and from Dalmally to Oban in 1880. It curves from Callander into Pass of Leny, goes northward past Lochearnhead and through Glenogle to vicinity of Killin, curves there rapidly to the west, goes up Glendochart and Strathfillan to Tyndrum, descends past the north-west skirt of Benlochy to Dalmally, crosses Loch Awe a little to the east of Kilchurn Castle, sweeps thence round to the Pass of Brandir, has a station adjacent to new hotel about 4 miles from Dalmally, proceeds down the gorge of the Awe and along the south side of Loch Etive, and terminates contiguously to sea-walls and other works at Oban, completed in 1881. It belongs, by arrangement, to the Caledonian system.

CALLENDIS, seat, hill, and burn, in Newlands parish, Peeblesshire.

CALLERNISH, tract, with village and great group of Caledonian standing stones, in Uig parish, Lewis, Outer Hebrides.

CALLIEVAR, hill, 1747 feet high, 4 miles west of Alford, Aberdeenshire.

CALLIGRAY. See KILLIGRAY.

CALLIOCH, headland, with very grand view, at north-western extremity of Mull Island, Argyshire.

CALLOW, seat, a little north of Tighnabruaich, Argyshire.

CALLUMS, wooded hill in Crieff parish, Perthshire.

CALLY, seat near Gatehouse, Kirkcudbrightshire.

CALLY (BRIDGE OF). See BRIDGE OF CALLY.

CALLY (STRONE OF), place in Bendochy parish, Perthshire.

CALNADULACH, village in Muckairn parish, Argyshire.

CALROSSIE, seat in Logie-Easter parish, Ross-shire.

CALTON, eastern suburb of Edinburgh. It once formed part of Restalrig barony, was annexed to Edinburgh in 1725, ranked for a time as a separate bailliary, and was eventually incorporated with the burgh of Edinburgh. Its streets and lanes were always few; they have suffered decrease of importance in result of modern city improvement; they lie on the skirts or at the base of the southern and western sides of Calton Hill; and they are designated in two divisions as High Calton and Low Calton. Their south side is a narrow vale, dividing them from Canongate; their south-west corner is a gorge, spanned by Regent bridge, and dividing them from the New Town; and their side thence north-eastward is a ravine curving from the gorge and merging in the plain toward Leith. Calton Hill, the main feature of the suburb, and now an ornate as well as very prominent feature of the city, measures about 5 furlongs by 3, rises to an altitude of 344 feet above sea-level, is largely occupied by elegant terraced streets and ornamental public structures, and commands one of the richest panoramic views in Europe.

CALTON, suburb, parish, and registration district, in east of Glasgow. The suburb adjoins the eastern part of Glasgow Green; lies between Gallowgate and Bridgeton, and extends eastward to the city's outskirts; includes numerous streets in various alignment; is largely occupied by factories, and by working-men's dwelling-houses; presents, on the whole, a bustling and dingy appearance; and contains 6 Established churches, 4 Free churches, 4 United Presbyterian, and 6 of other denominations. The parish lies wholly within Glasgow parliamentary burgh. Pop. 39,590. Pop. of registration district, 37,448.

CALVA, sea-loch in Edderachyllis parish, Sutherland.

CALVE, islet at mouth of Tobermory harbour, Mull Island, Argyshire.

CALVINE, place in Blair-Athole parish, with post office under Blair-Athole, Perthshire.

CAMA, lake in Assynt parish, Sutherland.

CAMBIE, streamlet, entering the Leven, in Leslie parish, Fife.

CAMBO, seat of Sir Thomas Erskine, Bart., in Kingsbarns parish, Fife.

CAMBUS, village on the Forth, 2 miles west of Alloa, Clackmannanshire. It has a post office, with money order and telegraph departments, under Stirling; a railway station, a small harbour, and a large distillery.

CAMBUSBARRON, town, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ mile south-west of Stirling. It has a post office under Stirling, a mission church projected in 1876, a Free church, a public school with

about 161 scholars, and a large woollen factory. Pop. 1135.

CAMBUSCROSS, place near Isle Oronsay, Isle of Skye.

CAMBUSCURRY, hill in Eddertoun parish, Ross-shire.

CAMBUSDOON, seat near Ayr, Ayrshire.

CAMBUSKENNETH, abbey and village on the Forth, about a mile east of Stirling. The abbey was founded in 1147 by David I.; figured conjointly with Stirling Castle in some great public affairs; was the burial place of James III. and his queen; is now represented chiefly by a massive early-pointed tower, 70 feet high; and contains a memorial tomb of 1865 of James III. and his queen. Pop. of the village, 217.

CAMBUSLANG, town and parish in north of Lanarkshire. The town stands about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile from the Clyde, 4 miles south-east of Glasgow; consists of eight sections, or villages, on the banks of a picturesque burn; is near a natural amphitheatre, used in 1742 as a place of worship, and then the scene of a religious revival known as 'the Cambuslang wark;' and has a post office, with money order and telegraph departments, under Glasgow; a railway station, Established, Free, United Presbyterian, and Congregational churches; and 2 public schools with about 304 scholars. Pop. 5538.—The parish excludes a small part of the town, but includes Silverbank, Newton-Colliery, and Ridleywood villages. Its length is $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles; its greatest breadth $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles; its area 5160 acres. Real property in 1880–81, £56,565. Pop. 9447. The surface includes a hill-ridge, with the summits of Dechmont and Turnlaw; declines thence in a fine series of swells and undulations; and terminates in low, flat lands on the Clyde. Coal abounds, and is largely worked; ironstone also is plentiful. Chief seats are Gilbertfield, Newton, and Caldergrove; and chief antiquities are traces of ancient buildings on Dechmont, and a circular mound on which stood Drumsarguard Castle. There are 5 schools for 1017 scholars, and 2 of them and an enlargement for 680 are new.

CAMBUSMICHAEL, old parish, now united to St. Martin's, Perthshire.

CAMBUSMORE, seat on the Teith, about 2 miles south-east of Callander, Perthshire.

CAMBUSNAGLASS, small bay on west side of upper part of Loch Lomond, Dumbartonshire.

CAMBUSNETHAN, town and parish in middle ward of Lanarkshire. The town stands $\frac{1}{2}$ mile east of Wishaw, and has an Established church, a Free church, and a public school with about 309 scholars. Pop. 1829.—The parish contains also the towns of Wishaw, Newmains, and Overton, the villages of Stane, Morningside, Chapel, Clydesdale Rows, Waterloo, Bonkle, and Stewarton, and part of Shots Ironworks. Its length is $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles; its greatest breadth $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles; its area

16,608 acres. Real property in 1880–81, £91,037. Pop., quoad civilia, 20,823; quoad sacra, 4548. The Clyde bounds the western end; the South Calder bounds most of the north-eastern side; the Garrison burn, along a deep ravine, bounds the lower part of the south-eastern side; and head-streams of Brich water, running into Linlithgowshire, drain the eastern end. The lands adjacent to the Clyde are low, level, fertile haugh; those in the middle parts are variegated plateau, mostly with good argillaceous soil; and those in the east are principally moorish, and rise to a maximum height of about 900 feet. Excellent coal, ironstone, and sandstone abound, and are extensively worked. Ironworks, tileworks, a large distillery, and textile manufacture employ very many hands. The chief seats are Cambusnethan House, Wishaw House, Coltness, Allanton, and Muirhouse. Established churches are at Overton and Newmains, a United Presbyterian church is at Bonkle, and churches of six denominations are at Wishaw. There are 10 schools for 3751 scholars, and 3 of them and an enlargement for 1320 are new.

CAMBUS (OLD). See ALDCAMBUS.

CAMBUS O'MAY, railway station between Dinnet and Ballater, Aberdeen-shire.

CAMBUSTANE, hill, surmounted by monument 105 feet high, in Monikie parish, Forfarshire.

CAMBUS-VIC-HUSTAN, small safe harbour in Assynt parish, Sutherland.

CAMBUS-VIC-KER-CHIR, partially well-sheltered harbour in Assynt parish, Sutherland.

CAMBUSVRACKAN, place, with public school, in Glenlyon, Perthshire.

CAMBUS-WALLACE, place, 1 mile north-west of Doune, Perthshire.

CAMBUS-WALLACE, seat in Biggar parish, Lanarkshire.

CAMELON, town on Forth and Clyde Canal, about a mile west of Falkirk, Stirlingshire. It has a post office, with money order and telegraph departments, under Falkirk, and a quoad sacra parish church. Pop. of the town, 2014; of the quoad sacra parish, 2795.

CAMELON (OLD), spot on Carron river, near Camelon, Stirlingshire. A Roman town, with harbour, stood here, and communicated by iter from Antoninus' Wall with the country north of the Forth.

CAMERON, parish, with church, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-south-west of St. Andrews, Fife. Post town, St. Andrews. Length and extreme breadth, each $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles; area, 9325 acres. Real property in 1880–81, £11,857. Pop., quoad civilia, 1003; quoad sacra, 768. The surface presents an undulating appearance, but includes Drumcarro Hill. Coal, limestone, and sandstone are plentiful. The chief seat is Mount Melville. A United Presbyterian church is at Lathones, and public schools

are near the parochial church, and at Radernie and Denhead.

CAMERON, seat on west side, near foot of Loch Lomond, Dumbartonshire.

CAMERON BRIDGE, hamlet, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile south of Edinburgh.

CAMERON BRIDGE, village on Leven river, 2 miles west of Leven, Fife. It has a railway station and a large distillery.

CAMILLA, lake in Auchtertool parish, Fife.

CAMISENDUN, bay, with prime anchorage, in Loch Eriboll, Durness parish, Sutherland.

CAMLACHIE, suburb, $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile east of cross of Glasgow. It connects the City proper with Parkhead suburb, is inhabited chiefly by operatives, presents a dingy unpleasant appearance, has an Established church and a Free church, and gives name to a registration district. Pop. of the district, 37,933.

CAMMACHMORE, estate in Fetteresso parish, Kincardineshire.

CAMMUSMORE, bay in Kilmuir parish, Isle of Skye.

CAMP, castles in Craigie parish, Ayrshire; in Robertson parish, Roxburghshire; in Aberlemno parish, Forfarshire; and on Turin Hill, in Rescobie parish, Forfarshire.

CAMP, hills in Dalry parish, Ayrshire; in Yetholm parish, Roxburghshire; in Cathcart parish, Renfrewshire; and in Lumphanan parish, Aberdeenshire.

CAMPBELL (CASTLE). See **CASTLE CAMPBELL**.

CAMPBELTON, town and parish in Kintyre district, Argyleshire. The town stands at head of sea-loch of its own name, 12 miles in direct line north-east of Mull of Kintyre, and 35 by water west-south-west of Ayr; was the original capital of Dalriada, and was then called Dalruadhain; lost some importance by removal of the royal court to Dunstaffnage; became the centre of the extensive missionary operations of St. Kieran; shared afterwards the prosperity attending the rise of the Macdonalds, Lords of the Isles; was either renovated or rebuilt by them, and acquired then a strong castle called Kinloch-Kerran; gave such trouble to James V. in his contests with the Macdonalds as induced him to make a grant of it, and of the surrounding country, to the family of Argyll; and in course of time was greatly improved under their administration, and changed its old name for that of Campbelton. Its sea-loch is about 2 miles long and about 1 mile broad, is a singularly excellent natural harbour, and has good piers and prime anchorage. The town curves round the head of the loch in the manner of a crescent; presents, with its outskirts, a very pleasant appearance; possesses, in centre of its main street, a highly interesting sculptured ancient granite cross; ranks as a royal and parliamentary burgh, uniting with Ayr, Irvine, Inverary, and Oban in sending a

member to Parliament; is a head port and the head station of one of the twenty-five fishery districts of Scotland; has a head post office with all departments, 3 banking offices, 2 hotels, 2 Established churches, Free, United Presbyterian, Episcopalian, and Roman Catholic churches, 4 public schools, acquired subsequent to 1876, new waterworks, and extended harbour works; publishes 2 weekly newspapers; and carries on a vast trade in the distilling and exporting of whisky. The shipping of the port in 1879 amounted to 918 British vessels of 87,165 tons, and 15 foreign vessels of 2014 tons, inward; and 909 British vessels of 86,206 tons, and 15 foreign vessels of 2013 tons, outward. Real property of the burgh in 1880-81, £27,339. Pop. 7558.—The parish contains also the villages of Dalintober and Drumlemble, and comprehends the four old parishes of Kilkerran, Kilkivan, Kilchusland, and Kilmichael. Its length is $12\frac{1}{2}$ miles; its greatest breadth 6 miles; its area 44,220 acres. Real property of landward part in 1880-81, £29,866. Pop. 9620. The limits include Devaar islet across the mouth of Campbelton loch; include also Ardnacross, small bay 6 miles to the north; and extend westward to the Atlantic. A plain, about 4 miles long and 3 miles broad, and not higher than 40 feet above sea-level, extends westward from the town to head of Machirhanish bay; and hill tracts rise from the sides of that plain to the northern and the southern boundaries, and attain elevations of from 800 to about 1154 feet. Coal and porphyry have been worked. Plantations are on the estates of Kildalloig, Knockrioch, Drummore, Oatfield, Ascomil, and Limecraigs. There are 10 schools for 1600 scholars, and 2 of them and 2 enlargements for 810 are new.

CAMPBELTON, coast village, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile south-east of Fort-George, Inverness-shire. It has a chalybeate spring, a hotel, and a United Presbyterian church. Pop. 668.

CAMPERDOWN, railway station, and seat of the Earl of Camperdown, $5\frac{1}{4}$ miles north-west of Dundee.

CAMPFIELD, hamlet in Kincardine O'Neil parish, Aberdeenshire. It has a post office under Aberdeen, and a public school with about 80 scholars.

CAMPBILL, village, seat, and wooded height, in Cathcart parish, Renfrewshire. The village is a recently erected suburb of Glasgow, and has an elegant United Presbyterian church. The height has vestiges of a Roman camp, and commands a very fine view.

CAMP-KNOW, conical hillock, anciently surrounded by a ditch, in Blantyre parish, Lanarkshire.

CAMPLE, rivulet, running about 8 miles to the Nith, near Thornhill, Dumfriesshire.

CAMPMUIR, hamlet near vestiges of

ancient camp, in Kettins parish, Forfarshire.

CAMPUIR, place, with traces of ancient camp, in Langton parish, Berwickshire.

CAMPS, affluent of the Clyde, at Crawford village, Lanarkshire.

CAMPSALE, bay, with prime anchorage, on south-west side of Gareloch, 2½ miles west of Helensburgh, Dumbartonshire.

CAMPSIE, village and parish on south border of Stirlingshire. The village stands at mouth of Kirkton Glen, 1½ mile north-west of Lennoxton; bears the name of Clachan of Campsie; and has a public school with about 62 scholars, and remains of the old parochial church. —The parish contains also the town of Lennoxton, and the villages of Haughead, Milton, Torrance, Balgrochan, Craighead, Antermoney, and Birdston. Its length is about 7 miles; its greatest breadth about 5 miles; its area 17,872 acres. Real property in 1880-81, £30,820. Pop. 5873. The southern district is bounded by the river Kelvin, includes part of the great strath traversed by Forth and Clyde Canal, has much breadth in the east but contracts toward the west, and is all an undulating plain. The western district, immediately north of narrow part of that plain, is a hill-range called the South Brae, with extreme altitude of about 700 feet above sea-level. The northern district is all a part of the Lennox Hills, bears the name of Campsie Fells, culminates at an altitude of 1894 feet above sea-level, and comprises glens, ravines, and crags of strikingly picturesque character, including miniature resemblances to the Trossachs, and forming a popular holiday resort. Coal, limestone, and aluminous minerals abound, and are extensively worked; and many kinds of industry are skillfully carried on. The chief seats are Lennox Castle, Craigbarnet, Bancheroche, Kincaid, Antermoney, Glorat, and Auchinroch; and chief antiquities are traces of two ancient Caledonian forts. Established, Free, United Presbyterian, and Roman Catholic churches are in Lennoxton. There are 7 schools for 1166 scholars, and 2 of the schools and 2 enlargements for 555 are new.

CAMPSIE FELS, section of Lennox Hills, within Campsie parish, Stirlingshire. But the name is sometimes given to a wider section of these hills, and sometimes to the entire range.

CAMPSIE GLEN, railway station near Campsie village, Stirlingshire.

CAMPSIE LINN, cataract on the Tay, a short distance north of Stanley, Perthshire. It figures in Sir Walter Scott's *Fair Maid of Perth*.

CAMPSTER, place in south-west of Wick parish, Caithness.

CAMPDOWN, place near vestiges of ancient camp in Jedburgh parish, Roxburghshire. It has a post office under Jedburgh.

CAMSERNY, stream, with cascade, in Dull parish, Perthshire.

CAMSTRADDEN, bay and residence on Loch Lomond, in Luss parish, Dumbartonshire.

CAMUS-ESKAN, seat near Helensburgh, Dumbartonshire.

CANAAN, handsome modern suburb, between Bruntisfield Links and Morning-side, on south side of Edinburgh.

CANDACRAIG, seat in Strathdon parish, Aberdeenshire.

CANDAR, rivulet entering the Avon at 1½ mile south-east of Stonehouse, Lanarkshire.

CANDICK, headland at south-east extremity of Walls, Orkney. A lighthouse is on it, with revolving light visible at the distance of 15 nautical miles.

CANDIDA CASA. See WHITHORN.

CANDLESTICK, cavern in Duirinish parish, Isle of Skye.

CANDREN, medicinal spring, 2½ miles east of Paisley, Renfrewshire.

CANDY, burn entering Biggar river at boundary between Lanarkshire and Peeblesshire.

CANISBAY, parish in north-east corner of Caithness. It has a post office of its own name under Wick; contains Houna and Mey hamlets, John o' Groat's House, and Duncansby, Freswick, and Gills townships; forms the north-eastern extremity of mainland of Scotland; and includes Stroma Island in Pentland Firth. It measures, on the mainland, 8 miles of eastern coast, 11 miles of northern coast, and 12¾ miles of inland boundary. Real property in 1880-81, £5902. Pop., quoad civilia, 2626; quoad sacra, 2373. The eastern coast has a sandy beach at Freswick Bay, but is elsewhere bold and precipitous, and terminates in the grand circular promontory of Duncansby Head; the north coast is more level, yet has pieces of considerably high rock, and includes Mey Head; and the interior is remarkably level, and rises nowhere higher than about 300 feet on Ward or Watch Hill. The residences are Barrogill Castle, the seat of the Earl of Caithness, West Canisbay House, and the relinquished mansions of Brabster and Freswick; and the chief antiquities are ruins of Bucholie Castle, and remains or traces of ancient churches. The present churches are Established and Free; and there are 7 schools for 502 scholars.

CANISP, lofty mountain in Assynt parish, Sutherland.

CANNA, island, 3½ miles north-west of Rum, and 12 miles south-west of nearest point of Skye, Inner Hebrides. Sanda Island is nearly contiguous to it on the east, and some stacks and skerries are adjacent. It and they form a group 4½ miles long and 2 miles broad; consist of eruptive rocks from 100 to 800 feet high; and exhibit striking features of cliff, natural tower, and basaltic terrace.

Canna has a post office under Greenock. Pop. 48.

CANNACHY BRIDGE, place on the North Esk, in Edzell parish, Forfarshire.

CANNICH, small river, running about 14 miles north-eastward and eastward into confluence with the Affrick to form the Glass in north-west of Inverness-shire. A hamlet of its own name is on it in Kil-morack parish, and has a public school with about 34 scholars.

CANNISBURN, hamlet in New Kilpatrick parish, Dumbartonshire.

CANNOR, lake in Glenmuick parish, Aberdeenshire. An islet in it was formerly covered by a fortified hunting-seat of Malcolm Canmore.

CANNY, burn entering left side of the Dee, in Banchory-Ternan parish, Kincardineshire.

CANONBIE, village and parish on east border of Dumfriesshire. The village stands on the river Esk, 6 miles south-by-east of Langholm, and has a post office with money order and telegraph departments, designated of Dumfriesshire, a railway station, an Established church, a Free church, and a public school with about 218 scholars.—The parish contains also the villages of Rowanburn and Forgebraehead, and is 9 miles long and $5\frac{1}{4}$ miles broad. Acres, 24,142. Real property in 1880–81, £14,123. Pop. 2723. The central tract, along the Esk, is flat; the tracts thence, east and west, are diversified by ridges; and the tract in the north-east is hilly. Coal, limestone, and sandstone abound, and are largely worked. The chief residences are Woodhouselees, Forge, Marsh House, Crookholm, and Woodslee; and the chief antiquities are remains of a Roman station, vestiges of an ancient priory, the walls of Hollows and Harelaw towers, famous in the history of Border raids, and sites of 5 other mediæval Border towers. There are 5 schools for 606 scholars, and 2 of them and an enlargement for 170 are new.

CANONGATE, suburb and parish at east end of Edinburgh. The suburb originated in the erection of Holyrood Abbey; it was largely occupied first by retainers of the Abbey, next by retainers of the royal court; it then possessed much splendour, and contained many noble mansions; it suffered great devastation by the English in 1544, underwent grand reconstruction, and continued to be much inhabited by the nobility till the National Union; and it then began to be occupied mainly by the operative classes, and thenceforth declined rapidly into a condition of poverty and squalor. It was long so divided from Edinburgh by an open tract as to be a separate town, but it eventually grew into strict contiguity with all the eastern end of the Old City; it now, in its main street, or Canongate proper, extends from the palace yard of Holyrood to the foot of Netherbow, and measures in that line about 650 yards; it is winged, on both

sides of its main street, with numerous narrow alleys or closes; it has there also, in the same length and direction as the closes, 5 modern or renovated streets; and it likewise includes the two flanking thoroughfares of North Back and South Back, and the salient thoroughfares of Watergate, Abbeyhill, St. John's Hill, and Pleasance. Its most noticeable buildings are several quondam noble mansions now in a state of utter decadence,—Queensberry House, quondam mansion of the Dukes of Queensberry, now the House of Refuge for the Destitute; Moray House, quondam mansion of the Earls of Moray, now the Normal School of the Free Church; the Tolbooth, a curious edifice of 1591; 3 Established churches, 4 Free churches, a United Presbyterian church, an Episcopalian church; a public school of 1878, erected at a cost of about £7400; and Queensberry Lodge, a genteel female reformatory erected in 1866. The parish includes also Holyrood and Arthur's Seat. Real property in 1880–81 of landward part, £364. Pop. of the whole, 9908.

CANONGATE (NEW), quoad sacra parish in Canongate, Edinburgh.

CANONMILLS, small old suburb on Water of Leith, contiguous to northern outskirts of New Town of Edinburgh. It originated in the erection of corn mills for the vassals of the canons of Holyrood; it was then, and continued till modern times, about a mile from the city; and it now presents a mixture of old features, particularly large flour mills, with modern buildings. A public school for it and adjacent places was completed in 1880 at a cost of less than £7000, and has accommodation for about 800 scholars.

CANT, hill in Shotts parish, Lanarkshire.

CANTICK. See **CANDICK**.

CANTLAY, hill with large cairn in Fetteresso parish, Kincardineshire.

CANTRAY, seat on river Nairn, in Croy parish, Inverness-shire.

CANTS DAM, public school, with about 274 scholars, in Beath parish, Fife.

CANTY, bay, 3 miles east of North Berwick, Haddingtonshire.

CANTYRE. See **KINTYRE**.

CAOL, sea-loch in Kilfinichen parish, Mull Island, Argyleshire.

CAOLISPORT. See **KILLISPORT**.

CAOLVALLOCH, hamlet in Weem parish, Perthshire.

CAPEHOPE, streamlet and vale in Hounam parish, Roxburghshire.

CAPEL, mountain at head of Glenesk, Forfarshire.

CAPELAW, one of the Pentland Hills, in Colinton parish, Edinburghshire.

CAPEL FELL, mountain adjacent to source of Ettrick river, on south-west verge of Selkirkshire.

CAPELRIG, seat in north of Mearns parish, Renfrewshire.

CAPENOCH, seat and hill in Keir parish, Dumfriesshire.

CAPE WRATH, massive, bold, pyramidal headland, about 300 feet high, at north-western extremity of mainland of Scotland. A lighthouse is on it, erected in 1828 at a cost of £14,000, and shows a revolving light visible at the distance of 25 nautical miles.

CAPPLA, headstream of the Ae, Dumfriesshire.

CAPRINGTON, castellated seat about a mile west of Riccarton, Ayrshire.

CAPUTH, village in Perthshire, and parish partly also in Forfarshire. The village stands on the Tay, 5 miles south-east of Dunkeld, and contains the parochial church.—The parish contains also the post office villages of Meikleour and Spittalfield, the villages of Craigie, Fungar, and Kincairnie, and part of the post town of Dunkeld; and consists of a main body and 9 detached districts in Perthshire, and 3 detached districts in Forfarshire. The main body lies wholly in Stormont, and measures about 13 miles in length, and from 2 to 7 miles in breadth. The Perthshire detached districts are Balholmie, within Cargill; Gormack, within Kinloch; Craigtown, within Kirkmichael; South Bandirran, within Collace; and Logie, Cairns, Chapelton, Meadows, and Crofty, within Clunie; and the Forfarshire detached districts are Balbeuchly, within Auchterhouse; Broughty Castle, near Dundee; and Fofarty, within Kinnettles. Acres in Perthshire, 18,922; in Forfarshire, 567. Real property in 1880-81 of the Perthshire parts, £19,722. Pop., quoad civilia, 2096; quoad sacra, all in Perthshire, 2031. The main body comprises the greater part of the rich champaign of Stormont, and includes picturesque uplands to the north and the north-west. Roofing slate is worked, and limestone abounds. The chief seats are Delvine, Meikleour, Glendelvine, Snaigow, Stenton, Kincairney, and Hillhead; and the chief antiquities are cairns, Caledonian stone circles, Pictish forts, and Roman camps. There are 6 schools with accommodation for 318 scholars.

CARA, island about a mile south of Gigha, Argyshire. Its circuit is about 3 miles; and its south end, called the Mull of Cara, is a mural rock 117 feet high, pierced with a large cave. Pop. 4.

CARALDSTON, or **CARESTON**, parish, averagely $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles west of Brechin, Forfarshire. It has a post office under Brechin. Acres, 2085. Real property in 1880-81, £2697. Pop. 194. The land lies around the confluence of the South Esk and the Noran, and has a deep, fertile soil. Caraldston or Careston Castle, an edifice chiefly of early part of 15th century, is a seat of the Earl of Fife. The public school has about 55 scholars.

CARBERRY, hill and old baronial mansion, 2 miles south-east of Musselburgh, Edinburghshire. The hill was the place

of Queen Mary's surrender in 1567; and the mansion is the seat of Lord Elphinstone.

CARBERRY, farm, with supposed site of Roman station, in Dysart parish, Fife.

CARBETH, seat in Killearn parish, Stirlingshire.

CARBETH-GUTHRIE, seat in Strathblane parish, Stirlingshire.

CARBOST, place on Loch Harport, Isle of Skye. It has a post office, with money order department, under Broadford, and a distillery.

CARBROOK, seat in Dunipace parish, Stirlingshire.

CARBUDDO, or **KIRKBUDDO**, southern section of Guthrie parish, Forfarshire.

CARBY, isolated hill, 2 miles south of Newcastleton, Roxburghshire. It has a circular camp with 8 concentric walls, and it commands an extensive panoramic view.

CARDEN, mountain, 2218 feet high, in Kilbucho section of Broughton parish, Peeblesshire.

CARDENDEN, village and glen in south of Auchterderran parish, Fife. The village stands $9\frac{1}{4}$ miles east-north-east of Dunfermline, and has a railway station. Pop. 147. The glen is in the basin of Ore river, and is wide, unwooded, and fertile, and has rich substrata of coal.

CARDERROCH, part of Cadder estate, in Cadder parish, Lanarkshire.

CARDONALD, estate, with railway station and with site of picturesque old castle, 3 miles east of Paisley, Renfrewshire.

CARDONALD MILLS, village in vicinity of Cardonald station, Renfrewshire.

CARDONESS, seat of Sir William Maxwell, Bart., in Anwoth parish, Kirkcudbrightshire. Cardoness Castle, a tall ancient tower, is in its vicinity.

CARDOWAN, place, with Roman Catholic chapel, near Stepps railway station, Lanarkshire.

CARDRONA, seat and railway station on the Tweed, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles east-south-east of Peebles.

CARDROSS, village and parish on north side of the Clyde in Dumbartonshire. The village stands 3 miles west-north-west of Dumbarton, and has a post office, with money order and telegraph departments, designated of Dumbartonshire, a railway station, a drill hall, an Established church, a Free church, and a public school with about 150 scholars. Pop. 521. The parish contains also Renton town and part of Dumbarton, and is $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles long and $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles broad. Acres, 8264. Real property in 1880-81, £27,189. Pop., quoad civilia, 9365; quoad sacra, 1342. The surface includes the fine wooded promontory of Ardmore, rises gradually from the Clyde and the Leven, and is bordered by a hill-ridge with extreme altitude of 943 feet. The seats are Ardmore, Keppoch, Bloomhill, and Camus-Eskan; and a spot of great antiquarian

interest is the site of the castle in which King Robert Bruce died. There are public schools for 694 scholars, and enlargements of them for 460 are new.

CARDROSS, seat in Port-of-Menteith parish, Perthshire.

CARDRYNE, place in Kirkmaiden parish, Wigtonshire. It has a public school with about 88 scholars.

CARESTON. See CARALDSTON.

CARFIN, town and mansion on South Calder river, near Cleland, Lanarkshire. The town carries on much trade in connection with rich surrounding mineral field, and has a post office under Motherwell, and a railway station. Pop., with Cleckhemin, 1428.

CARFRAE, farm, with site of ancient, large, circular fortification, in Garvald parish, Haddingtonshire.

CARFRAE MILL, place, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-west of Lauder, Berwickshire.

CARGEN, rivulet, running about 8 miles eastward to the Nith, in north-east of Kirkcudbrightshire. It enters the Nith at $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles south of Dumfries; and the seats of Cargen and Cargenholm are on it near its mouth.

CARGILL, village and parish on eastern border of Perthshire. The village stands near the Tay, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile south-west of influx of the Isla, and $11\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-north-east of Perth; and has a railway station, a parochial church, and a Free church.—The parish contains also the post office village of Burrelton, and the villages of Woodside and Wolfhill, and measures about $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles by 3. Acres, 9495. Real property in 1880–81, £12,997. Pop. 1348. The surface rises gradually for about a mile from the Tay, extends from rolling plain to Sidlaw Hills, and exhibits a charming appearance. Chief objects of interest are the quondam noble mansion of Stobhall, the ruins of an ancient dependency of Coupar Abbey, and vestiges of a Roman station. There are 2 public schools for 276 scholars, and an enlargement of one of them for 143 is new.

CARRINGTON. See CARRINGTON.

CARINISH, village on east side of North Uist Island, Outer Hebrides. It has a post office under Lochmaddy, an Established church, served by a minister on the Royal Bounty, and a Free church. Pop. 228.

CARITY, rivulet, running about 9 miles eastward to the South Esk, at 3 miles north-north-east of Kirriemuir, Forfarshire.

CARLAVEROCK. See CAERLAVEROCK.

CARLEBAR, seat near Barrhead, Renfrewshire.

CARLETON, bay, hill, and ruined old fortalice, in Colmonell parish, Ayrshire.

CARLINTOOTH, mountain, 1801 feet high, on mutual border of Southdean and Castleton parishes, Roxburghshire.

CARLINWARK, lake and seat adjacent to Castle-Douglas, Kirkcudbrightshire.

CARLOGIE, seat in Aboyne parish, Aberdeenshire.

CARLONAN, cascade on Aray rivulet, near Inverary, Argyleshire.

CARLOPS, village, 14 miles south of Edinburgh. It has a Free church.

CARLOWAY, village in Lochs parish, Lewis, Outer Hebrides. It has a post office under Stornoway, and a Free church. Pop. 316.

CARLOWS, cascade on the Tweed, in Tweedsmuir parish, Peeblesshire.

CARLTON, hill in Glasserton parish, Wigtonshire.

CARLUKE, town and parish in upper ward of Lanarkshire. The town stands near Caledonian Railway, adjacent to picturesque ravine, amid a fine tabular tract, $19\frac{1}{2}$ miles east-south-east of Glasgow. It dates from old times, went long into decay, and rose in modern times into well-built, pleasant, prosperous condition. It has a head post office with all departments, a railway station, 2 banking offices, 3 hotels, good waterworks, opened in January 1880; Established, Free, United Presbyterian, Original Secession, Evangelical Union, and Roman Catholic churches, all modern or quite recent; an evangelistic hall of 1879; a public school of 1877, for 600 scholars; and a quondam parochial school, then converted into an infant school; and it conducts much business in connection with a rich surrounding mineral field. Pop. 3867.—The parish contains also the villages of Braidwood, Law, Kilcadzow, and Yieldshields. Its length is 8 miles; its greatest breadth $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles; its area 15,345 acres. Real property in 1880–81, £48,911. Pop. 8552. The south-western boundary is all traced by the Clyde, and the interior is traversed by little affluents along deep ravines. The tracts adjacent to the Clyde are low, rich lands, either alluvial or argillaceous, largely covered with orchards and woods; the central tracts are plateau, averagely about 450 feet high, varied by roundish hills, and mostly under the plough; and the north-eastern tracts are chiefly ascending, bleak, barren moor. Mauldslee Castle and Milton Lockhart are chief residences; and Hallbar, a square tower in a romantic dell, is the principal antiquity. An Established church of 1880, and a Free church of 1879, are in Law. 11 schools are in the parish, and have accommodation for 1315 scholars.

CARMACOU, estate in Douglas parish, Lanarkshire.

CARMAN, hill-summit in Cardross parish, Lanarkshire.

CARMEL, rivulet, running about 10 miles south-westward to Irvine river, about 3 miles above Irvine town, Ayrshire.

CARMICHAEL, parish in upper ward of Lanarkshire. Its post town is Thankerton. Its length is nearly 6 miles; its greatest breadth $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles; its area 11,314 acres. Real property in 1880–81, £9091. Pop. 770.

The surface includes part of Tinto Mountain, and descends thence, with much diversity of hill and vale, to the rivers Clyde and Douglas. The rocks include excellent coal and limestone. Carmichael House belonged to the Earl of Hyndford, and is now a seat of Sir W. C. J. Carmichael Anstruther, Bart. The public school has about 56 scholars.

CARMOUNT, moor and hill on mutual border of Dunnottar and Glenbervie parishes, Kincardineshire.

CARMUNNOCK, village and parish on north-west border of Lanarkshire. The village stands $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-south-west of Rutherglen, and has a post office under Glasgow, a parochial church with 470 sittings, and a public school with about 103 scholars. Pop. 315.—The parish measures about 5 miles by 2, and comprises 3479 acres. Real property in 1880–81, £7599. Pop. 722. The surface includes part of Cathkin Hill, commanding a most magnificent view, and is all beautifully diversified with hill and dale. The seats are Cathkin House and Castlemilk, and the antiquities are remains of a Roman road and a Roman camp.

CARMYLE, village on the Clyde, $4\frac{1}{4}$ miles south-east of Glasgow. It is beautifully situated, and has a railway station. Pop. 484.

CARMYLIE, parish, averagely $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles west-by-north of Arbroath, Forfarshire. It has a post office under Arbroath. Its length is about 5 miles; its greatest breadth about $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles; its area 7553 acres. Real property in 1880–81, £8838. Pop. 1137. The land consists of skirts and vales of south-eastern Sidlaws, presents no bold feature or lofty height, and, with exception of one summit, is all under the plough. Flagstone quarries in it have been worked for several centuries, produce now about 150 tons of flags per day, and have a railway for carrying them to Arbroath. The seats are Guynd and Conansyth; and the antiquities are vestiges and sites of cairns and Caledonian standing stones and forts. The churches are Established and Free. There are 3 schools for 377 scholars, and 1 of them for 120 is new.

CARNA, small island in Loch Sunart, Argyleshire. Pop. 7.

CARNABATTAN, lake in Kiltarlity parish, Inverness-shire.

CARNAC, fosse of quondam Pictish fort, in Dunbarny parish, Perthshire.

CARNACH, quoad sacra parish, comprising a narrow valley about 14 miles long, on south border of Ross-shire. Post town, Beauly. Pop. 296.

CARNACLAISER, place, with public school, in Urray parish, Ross-shire.

CARN-A-MAÏREE, lofty mountain in Glenlyon, Perthshire.

CARNAN, small affluent of the Etive, in Ardchattan parish, Argyleshire.

CARNAN, sea-loch in north-east of South Uist Island, Outer Hebrides.

CARNASOUG, mountain, 8 miles south-west of Kinlochewe, Ross-shire.

CARNASSARY, ruined, notable historical castle, in Kilmartin parish, Argyleshire.

CARNAVADDY, cavern, once the retreat of a notable bandit, in Benclybric, Sutherland.

CARNBANE, mountain on north flank of Glenstrathfarrar, Inverness-shire.

CARNBEE, parish, with church, $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles north-by-west of Pittenweem, Fife. It has a post office under Pittenweem. Its length is $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles; its greatest breadth $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles; its area 8396 acres. Real property in 1880–81, £14,816. Pop., quoad civilia, 1057; quoad sacra, 982. A high hill-ridge extends through the middle from east to west, and commands very fine views. The section southward of the ridge is rich, highly cultivated land; but the section northward lies high, and has an inferior soil. Coal, limestone, and sandstone are worked. Balcaskie, the seat of Sir Robert Anstruther, Bart., is a chief residence; and Kellie Castle, once the seat of the Earl of Kellie, is now a farmhouse. The churches are Established and Free, and there are 3 schools for 297 scholars.

CARNBO, place about 4 miles from Kinross. It has a post office under Kinross.

CARNEROE (LOW), section of Mossend town, Lanarkshire.

CARNBROE (NEW), section of Calder Ironworks town, Lanarkshire.

CARNDEARG, lofty mountain in Fortingal parish, Perthshire.

CARNEIL, hill in Carnock parish, Fife.

CARNLIATH, one of the summits of Benyglloe, in Blair-Athole, Perthshire.

CARN-NAN-EUN, hill in north of Colonsay Island, Argyleshire.

CARNOCK, village and parish on south-west border of Fife. The village stands $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles west-north-west of Dunfermline, and has a post office under Dunfermline, a fine parochial church of 1840, a Free church, and a public school with about 86 scholars. Pop. 303.—The parish contains also the villages of Cairneyhill and Gowk-hall, and the greater part of Oakley Ironworks. Its length is 3 miles; its greatest breadth $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles; its area 3492 acres. Real property in 1880–81, £5902. Pop. 1055. The surface is partly level, partly undulated and diversified, and partly occupied with considerable hills. Coal abounds, and ironstone and sandstone are found. The chief seats are Carnock House and Luskar, and the chief antiquity is the site of a Roman camp. John Erskine, author of the *Institutes of the Law of Scotland*, was a native; and Thomas Gillespie, founder of the Relief Church, now part of the United Presbyterian Church, was parish minister. There are 3 schools, with accommodation for 512 scholars.

CARNOCK, estate in St. Ninians parish, Stirlingshire.

CARNOCK, burn, running about 6 miles north-eastward, partly through a deep chasm, to the Blane, at 2 miles south-west of Killearn, Stirlingshire.

CARNOUSIE, seat in Forglen parish, Banffshire.

CARNOUSTIE, town and quoad sacra parish on south-east coast of Forfarshire. The town stands 6 miles south-west of Arbroath; is a sea-bathing resort, and a place of linen manufacture; consists of Carnoustie proper and Lower Victoria, Ravensby, Newton, and Westhaven suburbs; and has a head post office with all departments, a railway station, 2 banking offices, 4 hotels, Established, Free, United Presbyterian, and Original Secession churches, an Episcopalian church, founded in August 1880, and a public school with about 171 scholars. Pop., of the town proper, 2650; of the town and suburbs, 3243; of the quoad sacra parish, 1999.

CARNALLOCH, estate in Kirkmahoe parish, Dumfriesshire.

CARNTORKIE, one of the summits of Benyglow, in Blair-Athole parish, Perthshire.

CARNWATH, village and parish in upper ward of Lanarkshire. The village stands $\frac{3}{4}$ mile east of a railway station of its own name, 26 miles south-south-west of Edinburgh; is partly old and partly recent; adjoins an artificial mound, formerly fortified, and supposed to have been a defensive work in the cause of Robert Bruce; has a post office, with money order and telegraph departments, designated of Lanarkshire, a banking office, a modern parochial church contiguous to fine remains of an ancient collegiate one, a Free church, a United Presbyterian church, and 2 public schools with about 217 scholars; and gives to the family of Dalzell the title of earl, created in 1639, attainted in 1715, and restored in 1823. Pop. 845.—The parish contains also the villages of Wilsontown, Braehead, Forth, Haywood, and Newbigging, and part of Carstairs Junction. Its length is $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles; its greatest breadth $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles; its area 30,446 acres. Real property in 1880–81, £42,726. Pop. 5831. Low, flat lands lie adjacent to the Clyde and the Medwin, yet have an elevation of about 600 feet above sea-level; and other lands are mostly plateau and low hill, nowhere higher than about 600 feet above the level of the low lands. Much is bare moor, and about one-half is bleak, wild, and uncultivated. Coal, ironstone, and limestone are plentiful around Wilsontown. Carnwath House is a seat of Sir Simon M. Lockhart, Bart.; and Cowthally Castle, now a ruin, was a seat of the noble family of Somerville. Established churches are at Forth and Haywood, a Free church is between Forth and Wilsontown, and a United Presbyterian church is at Braehead. 8 schools for 1481 scholars are in the parish, and

4 of them and enlargements for 967 are new.

CAROLINE PARK, a seat of the Duke of Buccleuch, near Granton, Edinburghshire.

CAROLINE PLACE, village in St. Martins parish, Perthshire.

CAROLSIDE, seat on the Leader, about a mile north of Earlston, Berwickshire.

CARPOW, seat in Abernethy parish, Perthshire.

CARR, burn, entering left side of the Dee, 2 miles above Castleton-Braemar, Aberdeenshire. It makes a pretty cascade.

CARR, reef, with beacon, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile from Fifeness, eastern extremity of Fife.

CARR, seat of Sir Robert P. Douglas, Bart., Perthshire.

CARRADALE, hamlet, small bay, small peninsula, rocky sea cliff, and rivulet of 7 miles entering the bay, 14 miles north-by-east of Campbelton, Argyleshire. The hamlet has a post office, with money order and telegraph departments, designated of Argyleshire, an iron pier of 1872, an Established church, and a public school. The peninsula contains ruins of a vitrified fort about 450 feet in circuit. The sea cliff is crowned with remains of a considerable old fortalice.

CARRAIG, dangerous rock, unseen at high water, between Lismore and Mull Islands, Argyleshire.

CARR BRIDGE, hamlet on Dulnain river, $24\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-east of Inverness. It has a post office, with money order department, under Aviemore, an inn, and a Free church.

CARRICK, southern district of Ayrshire. It measures about 32 miles by 20; has mostly a broken, hilly surface, corresponding to its name, signifying 'a rock'; figures as an earldom in the history of the royal Bruces; and continues to give the title of earl to the Prince of Wales.

CARRICK, ancient and tolerably entire castle on west side of Loch Goil, Argyleshire. It dates at least from the end of fifth century, and belonged to the Crown, but was held by the Earl of Argyle as hereditary keeper. A place adjacent to it has a post office of Carrick, under Greenock.

CARRICK, seat in Eday Island, Orkney.

CARRIDEN, parish on coast of Linlithgowshire. It contains Blackness, the Grangepans suburb of Borrowstownness, and 3 hamlets, and its post town is Borrowstownness. Its length along the coast is $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles; its greatest breadth is 2 miles; and its area is 2705 acres. Real property in 1880–81, £8581. Pop. 1989. The surface rises rapidly from the shore, declines again to the south, includes part of Irongath Hills, and is aggregately very unequal. The rocks are mostly carboniferous, and include many seams of coal. Carriden House is the seat of Admiral Sir James Hope. Antoninus' Wall had its eastern termination on this coast. The parochial church stands about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile east-

south-east of Borrowstownness, and public schools are there and in Grangepans.

CARRINGTON, village and parish in south of Edinburghshire. The village stands 5 miles south-by-west of Dalkeith, and has a post office under Gorebridge. The parish measures $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles by $2\frac{3}{4}$, and comprises 4403 acres. Real property in 1880-81, £6347. Pop. 606. The surface is hilly, but is mostly arable. Whitehall House is a chief feature. The churches are Established and Free, the latter serving also for Temple parish; and the public school has accommodation for 130 scholars.

CARROL, abrupt precipice overhanging Loch Brora, in Clyne parish, Sutherlandshire.

CARRON, daugh in Aberlour parish, and hill partly also in Inveraven parish, Banffshire.

CARRON, meadow-bog of about 500 acres, on plateau near the centre of Lennox Hills, Stirlingshire.

CARRON, river issuing from Carron bog and running about 20 miles eastward to the Forth, at Grangemouth. Its banks have been the scene of many memorable events, and are famous in song for their beauty.

CARRON, rivulet, running about 9 miles southward to the Nith, in vicinity of Carronbridge, Dumfriesshire. It is crossed, near the foot, by a very fine railway viaduct.

CARRON, rivulet, running about 7 miles eastward to the sea, at Stonehaven, Kincardineshire.

CARRON, sea-loch in south-west of Ross-shire. It commences at influx of Carron river; goes 8 miles south-westward, with average width of less than a mile; expands suddenly to width of about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles; sends off north-north-eastward a branch called Loch Kishorn; and proceeds 7 miles south-westward to the sea, with average width of 3 miles.

CARRON, small river, running about 16 miles south-westward, forming a chain of small lakes, and falling into head of Loch Carron, Ross-shire.

CARRON, station on Strathspey railway, $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles south-west of Aberlour, Banffshire. It has a post office, called Carron Station, under Craigellachie.

CARRONBRIDGE, village on Carron rivulet, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile north-west of Thornhill, Dumfriesshire. It has a post office under Thornhill, and a railway station.

CARRONBRIDGE, place on Carron river, near Denny, Stirlingshire. It has a post office under Denny.

CARRONHALL, village on Carron river, in Larbert parish, Stirlingshire. Pop. 313.

CARRON IRONWORKS, vast iron-foundry on river Carron, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile north-north-east of Falkirk, Stirlingshire. It was projected in 1760; is now, and has long been, the largest foundry in Europe; employs about 2000 men; and has a post office, simply designated Carron, under

Larbert, and a United Presbyterian church of 1881.

CARRONSHORE, village on Carron river, 2 miles west of Grangemouth. It is connected with Carron ironworks by a double-line railway, and it has a post office under Falkirk, an Established church, projected in 1876, and a public school with about 236 scholars. Pop. 962.

CARRON (WEST), village, with ironworks, on river Carron, in Larbert and Falkirk parishes, Stirlingshire. Pop. 902.

CARROY, small sea-loch, projecting north-eastward from Loch Bracadale, in Skye.

CARRUCHAN, seat in Troqueer parish, Kirkcudbrightshire.

CARRUTH, seat in Kilmalcolm parish, Renfrewshire.

CARRUTHERS, old parish, now part of Middlebie, Dumfriesshire.

CARRUTHERSTOWN, place, 3 miles from Kirtlebridge, Dumfriesshire. It has a post office under Lockerby.

CARRY BLAIR, place, with ancient sculptured obelisk, in Eddertoun parish, Ross-shire.

CARSAIG, place, with two grand natural arches, between Lochbuy mouth and Innimore head, on south coast of Mull Island, Argyshire.

CARSE, bay in Kirkbean parish, Kirkcudbrightshire.

CARSE, seat and hill in Rescobie parish, Forfarshire.

CARSEBRIDGE, coal-field in Alloa parish, Clackmannanshire.

CARSEBURN, village in Forfar parish, Forfarshire.

CARSECREUCH, ancient castle, once the seat of the Earls of Stair, in Old Luce parish, Wigtonshire.

CARSEGILL, seat in Wester Kirk parish, Dumfriesshire.

CARSEGOWNIE, transmuted old fortified seat in Aberlemno parish, Forfarshire.

CARSE GRANGE, small village in Errol parish, Perthshire.

CARSE OF CLACKMANNAN, section of Carse of Forth within Clackmannanshire.

CARSE OF FALKIRK, section of Carse of Forth, from Airth in Stirlingshire to Borrowstownness in Linlithgowshire.

CARSE OF FORTH, low, flat, alluvial land along both sides of the Forth, from foot of the Grampians to the heights of Carriden, in the counties of Perth, Clackmannan, Stirling, and Linlithgow.

CARSE OF GOWRIE, low, flat, alluvial tract along north side of the Tay, from base of Kinnoul Hill, in Perthshire, to vicinity of Dundee, Forfarshire. It seems to have lain under water till far into the human period; and it includes some low eminences, now called Inches, which seem to have been islands.

CARSE OF KINNEIL, terminal part of Carse of Forth, around Borrowstownness, Linlithgowshire.

CARSE OF STIRLING section of Carse

of Forth from Craigforth to Airth in Stirlingshire.

CARSETHORN, village in Kirkcudbright parish, Kirkcudbrightshire.

CARSK, place, 13 miles north-north-west of Lairg, in Sutherland.

CARSKEY, seat and bay in Southend parish, Argyleshire.

CARSLOGIE, old seat in Cupar parish, Fife.

CARSPHAIRN, village and parish on northern border of Kirkcudbrightshire. The village stands on Deugh rivulet, about 12 miles north-north-west of New Galloway, and has a post office under Dalry, a hotel, a parochial church with about 400 sittings, and a public school with about 76 scholars.—The parish measures about 15½ miles by 10, and comprises 54,624 acres. Real property in 1880-81, £11,339. Pop. 484. The western border includes part of Loch Doon, and the interior is much streaked with upland streams, exhibits great diversity of glen and mountain scenery, culminates on Cairnsmuir at 2612 feet above sea-level, contains a well-preserved Roman camp and a well-preserved reach of Roman road, and abounds in memories of the Covenanters. There is a Free church for Carsphairn and Dalmelington.

CARSTAIRS, village and parish in upper ward of Lanarkshire. The village stands about a mile north of Carstairs Junction, occupies the site of the Caledonian and Roman town Coria, and has a post office under Lanark, a parochial church, and a public school with about 170 scholars. Pop. 528.—The parish contains also Ravenstruther village and most of Carstairs Junction. Its length is 7½ miles; its greatest breadth 3 miles; its area 9820 acres. Real property in 1880-81, £15,737. Pop. 1955. The Clyde bounds the south-east end, and Mouse rivulet crosses the interior. The land is diversified by multitudes of sand knolls, of exceedingly various shape and size. Carstairs House, adjacent to the Clyde, is a chief feature.

CARSTAIRS JUNCTION, village, with railway station at meeting-point of railways from Edinburgh, Glasgow, Dolphinton, and Carlisle, 27½ miles south-west-by-south of Edinburgh. It has a post office designated of Lanarkshire. It sprang entirely from the formation of the Caledonian Railway; and it has ample buildings and appliances for accommodating and re-arranging railway trains. Pop. 888.

CART, river, formed by conflux of Black and White Carts, and running about 7 furlongs northward to the Clyde, at 6½ miles west-north-west of Glasgow.

CART, burn, running to the Lossie, in Dallas parish, Elginshire.

CART (BLACK), small river, running about 9 miles north-eastward from Castle-Semple Loch to confluence with White Cart, Renfrewshire.

CARTERBAR, east shoulder of Carter

Fell, on mutual border of Roxburghshire and England. It is traversed by the public road from Jedburgh to Newcastle-on-Tyne.

CARTER FELL, mountain, 1815 feet high, one of the Cheviots, on mutual border of Roxburghshire and England, 9½ miles south-south-east of Jedburgh. The famous skirmish of 1575, sung as the 'Raid of the Red Swire,' was fought on it.

CARTERHAUGH, meadow at confluence of the Ettrick and the Yarrow, Selkirkshire. It is the scene of the fairy ballad of 'Tamlane.'

CARTLAND, village in north-west of Lanark parish, Lanarkshire. It has a public school.

CARTLAND CRAGS, great chasm, traversed by lowmost reach of Mouse rivulet, in north-west vicinity of Lanark. It extends fully ¾ mile, in curved line, from east-north-east to west-south-west; appears to be a rent through a tabular hill, caused by vertical earthquake stroke; is flanked by perpendicular, fissured, rugged cliffs, with maximum height of about 400 feet on one side, and more than 200 feet on the other; and shows correspondence of the two sides, face to face and part to part, in almost every crack and salience.

CARTSBURN, quoad sacra parish in east end of Greenock, Renfrewshire. Pop. 10,639.

CARTSDYKE, or **CRAWFURDS DIKE**, eastern suburb of Greenock, Renfrewshire. It was originally a separate village; and it became a burgh of barony, and a rival to Greenock; but it now stands compact with that town, and is part of the parliamentary burgh. It has a railway station, a Free church, and a large public school.

CART (WHITE), river, rising in south-east extremity of Renfrewshire, and running about 19 miles deviously, past Busby, Pollockshaws, and Paisley, to a confluence with the Black Cart.

CARTY, harbour on Cree river, 1½ mile south-south-east of Newton-Stewart, Wigtonshire.

CARVY, small affluent of the Don, in Strathdon parish, Aberdeenshire.

CARWOOD, seat and burn in Biggar parish, Lanarkshire.

CASH FEUS, section of Strathmiglo town, Fife. Pop. 698.

CASHOGLE, estate in Durisdeer parish, Dumfriesshire.

CASKIEBEN, seat, 9 miles north-west-by-west of Aberdeen.

CASSEN CARRIE, old building, with tower, in Kirkmabreck parish, Kirkcudbrightshire.

CASSILIS, railway station and mansion, 6½ miles south of Ayr, Ayrshire. The mansion is partly modern, but chiefly an edifice of 15th century, belongs to the Marquis of Ailsa, and is the scene of the famous traditional story of Sir John Faa. The Kennedys of Dunure have been Earls of Cassilis in the peerage of Scotland since 1511, and acquired the Marquisate of Ailsa

in the peerage of the United Kingdom in 1831.

CASSLEY, small river, running 15 miles south-south-eastward to the Oikell, near Rosehall, at the boundary between Sutherland and Ross-shire.

CASTLE, village in New Cumnock parish, Ayrshire.

CASTLE, small bay in Portpatrick parish, Wigtonshire.

CASTLE, bay in Barra Island, Outer Hebrides.

CASTLEBANK, seat near Lanark, Lanarkshire.

CASTLEBAY, place in Barra Island, Outer Hebrides. It has a post office under Lochmaddy.

CASTLE - CAMPBELL, or **CASTLE-GLOOM**, ruined, strong, noble fortalice, about a mile north-north-west of Dollar, Clackmannanshire. It crowns a round isolated mound at top of a wooded ravine; it dates from some period unknown to record; and it became the property of the Earls of Argyle in 1493, and was burnt by the Marquis of Montrose in 1645.

CASTLECARY, railway station, and remains of a principal station on Antoninus' Wall, 7 miles west-south-west of Falkirk, Stirlingshire.

CASTLE-CLANYARD, ruined old seat in Kirkmaiden parish, Wigtonshire.

CASTLE - CLUGGY, remains of strong ancient fortalice in Monivaird parish, Perthshire.

CASTLE - COEFFIN, ruined ivy-clad ancient fortalice, supposed to be Danish, on Lismore Island, Argyleshire.

CASTLE - COLE, curious Scandinavian tower, with uncemented walls 11 feet thick, in Clyne parish, Sutherland.

CASTLE-CRAIG, seat of Sir William H. G. Carmichael, Bart., in Kirkurd parish, Peebleshire.

CASTLE-CRAIG, fragment of seat of the Bishops of Ross in Resolis parish, Ross-shire.

CASTLE-CRAIG, place, with remains of fort, adjacent to Tillicoultry, Clackmannanshire.

CASTLE-CRAIG, rising ground, with remains of small Roman camp, in West Calder parish, Edinburghshire.

CASTLE-CRAIGNISH. See **CRAIGNISH**.

CASTLE-DANGEROUS. See **DOUGLAS**.

CASTLE-DONNAN, ruined ancient fortalice in Kintail parish, Ross-shire.

CASTLE-DOUGLAS, town in Kirkcudbrightshire, 19½ miles south-west of Dumfries. It sprang from a hamlet called Causewayend or Carlinwark, and took its present name in 1792, with allusion to the famous Douglas Castle of Thrieve, 1½ mile to the west. It rose suddenly to importance, sustained a check by failure of cotton manufacture, flourished speedily again, and is now the main centre of business for eastern Galloway. It stands on a gentle declivity adjacent to Carlinwark Loch; consists of spacious streets, crossing one

and at right angles, with gardens in the rear; and presents an airy, pleasant, well-kept appearance. It has a head post office with all departments, a railway station, 2 banking offices, 3 hotels, a town hall, an Established church, 2 Free churches, United Presbyterian, Episcopalian, and Roman Catholic churches, a Mechanics' Institute, 2 public schools with about 417 scholars, and public waterworks of 1880. Pop. 2565.

CASTLE - DOWNREAY, ruined ancient seat of the Mackays, in Reay parish, Caithness.

CASTLEDYKES, site of ancient castle of the Comyns, on the Nith, a little south of Dumfries.

CASTLEDYKES, site of Roman station, on the Clyde, in Carstairs parish, Lanarkshire.

CASTLEFAIRN, headstream of the Cairn, in Glencairn parish, Dumfriesshire.

CASTLE-FORBES, seat of Lord Forbes, on the Don, in Keig parish, Aberdeen-shire.

CASTLE-FRASER, seat, 2 miles south-west of Kemnay, Aberdeenshire.

CASTLE-GILMOUR, farm, with important minerals, in Sanquhar parish, Dumfriesshire.

CASTLE - GIRNIGOE, ruined ancient stronghold of the Earls of Caithness, on the coast 3 miles north-east of Wick, Caithness.

CASTLE-GLOOM. See **CASTLE-CAMPBELL**.

CASTLEGOWER, farm, with vitrified fort, in Buittle parish, Kirkcudbrightshire.

CASTLE-GRANT, a seat of the Earl of Seafield, near Grantown, Elginshire.

CASTLE - HAYNE, vestige of strong ancient fortalice, on coast of Borgue parish, Kirkcudbrightshire.

CASTLEHILL, village in Carluke parish, Lanarkshire. Pop. 485.

CASTLEHILL, place, with public school, in Kippen parish, Stirlingshire.

CASTLEHILL, south-western section of Inverness. It has a post office under Inverness.

CASTLEHILL, bay, harbour, and shipment place of paving-flag, in Olrig parish, Caithness.

CASTLE - HILL, each of at least 46 eminences in Scotland, now or formerly crowned by a castle.

CASTLE-HUNTLY, grand mansion, once the seat of the Earls of Strathmore, in Longforgan parish, Perthshire.

CASTLE-ISLAND, islet, famous in the history of Queen Mary, in Loch Leven, Kinross-shire.

CASTLE-ISLAND, islet near Eigg, Inner Hebrides.

CASTLE - KENNEDY, railway station, post office, lake, and ruined noble mansion, in Inch parish, Wigtonshire. The station is 3 miles east-by-south of Stranraer. The post office is designated Castle-Kennedy Station, Wigtonshire. The lake measures 2 miles by 1½, has picturesque

features, contains two islets, and is nearly bisected by two peninsulas. The mansion was built in the time of James VI., belonged to the Earls of Cassilis, passed to the Earls of Stair, and was accidentally burnt in 1715. The parochial church of Inch, and a public school with about 90 scholars, are adjacent to the lake.

CASTLE-KILCHURN. See **KILCHURN**.

CASTLE-KNAP, vestige of ancient State prison, in Lunan parish, Forfarshire.

CASTLE-LACHLAN, seat in Strachur parish, Argyleshire.

CASTLELAW, lofty conical hill, with vestige of large Scandinavian fort, and with extensive view, 2 miles south of Forgardenny, Perthshire.

CASTLELAW, lofty hill, one of the Lamermoor, with large circular camp, in Yester parish, Haddingtonshire.

CASTLELAW, eminence, with vestige of ancient camp, in Glencorse parish, Edinburghshire.

CASTLELAW, seat in Coldstream parish, Berwickshire.

CASTLELAW, hill, with ancient Caledonian fort, in Yetholm parish, Roxburghshire.

CASTLE-LEATHERS, estate in Inverness parish, Inverness-shire.

CASTLE-LEOD, noble mansion, long a seat of the Earls of Cromarty, and now belonging to the Duchess of Sutherland, at head of Strathpeffer, Ross-shire.

CASTLE LOCH, lake of more than 200 acres, adjacent to Lochmaben, Dumfriesshire. It is rich in both kinds and quantities of fish, and contains a peculiar species called the vendace; and it has, on a peninsula, the remains of the royal castle of the Bruces.

CASTLE-LYON, quondam seat in Borrowstownness parish, Linlithgowshire; also quondam name of Castle-Huntly, Perthshire.

CASTLE-MAINS, seat near Lesmahagow, Lanarkshire.

CASTLE-MAOIL, ruined ancient strong fortalice, adjacent to Kyleakin, Invernessshire.

CASTLE-MEARNAIG, ancient fortalice, surmounting conical rock, on Kingairloch coast, opposite Lismore, Argyleshire.

CASTLE-MENZIES, seat of Sir Robert Menzies, Bart., near the Tay, in Weem parish, Perthshire.

CASTLEMILK, seat in St. Mungo parish, Dumfriesshire.

CASTLEMILK, seat in Carmunnock parish, Lanarkshire. Queen Mary slept in it on the night before the battle of Langside.

CASTLE-NA-COIR, ruined old baronial fortalice, near mouth of Cassley river, on south border of Sutherland.

CASTLE-NEWE, seat of Sir Charles Forbes, on upper part of Don river, Aberdeenshire.

CASTLE-O'ER, Saxon camp, formerly thought to be Roman, in Eskdalemuir parish, Dumfriesshire.

CASTLE-POINT, low wooded headland at eastern extremity of Roseneath parish, Dumbartonshire.

CASTLE-QUA, quondam fort on a brink of Cartland Crag, Lanarkshire. It dated from the Caledonian times, and may have been held by Sir William Wallace at his assault on Lanark.

CASTLE-RACHAL, ruined Scandinavian fortalice on north-west side of Lismore Island, Argyleshire.

CASTLE-RANKINE, affluent of the Carron, with industrial works, in Denny parish, Stirlingshire.

CASTLE-ROY, remnant of large, strong, ancient fortalice in Abernethy parish, Inverness-shire.

CASTLES, lofty hill, with ancient camp, in Yester parish, Haddingtonshire.

CASTLES, pinnacled cliff, pierced with spacious cave, on south side of Ulva Island, Argyleshire.

CASTLE-SEMPLE, lake and mansion in Lochwinnoch parish, Renfrewshire. The lake was reduced by drainage from upwards of 600 acres to about 200 acres; has 3 wooded islets, and richly embellished cincture; contains several kinds of fish, and is frequented by waterfowl. The mansion is on its west side, near the foot, and is a modern edifice on site of an ancient one.

CASTLE-SHUNA, ruined ancient fortalice, on Shuna Island, in Loch Linnhe, Argyleshire.

CASTLE-SINCLAIR, ruined ancient fortalice of the Earls of Caithness, adjacent to Castle-Girnigoe, on Wick coast, Caithness.

CASTLE-SPIRITIN, remnant of small baronial keep on upper part of river Ness, Inverness-shire.

CASTLE-SPYNIE, ancient, partly vitrified fort on rocky peak of southern screen of Loch Beaully, Inverness-shire.

CASTLE-STALKER, unroofed hunting-seat of King James IV., afterwards residence of the Stewarts of Appin, on insulated rock, off mouth of Appin Bay, Argyleshire.

CASTLE-STALKER, ruined old fortalice, picturesque and conspicuous, on Eriskay Island, Outer Hebrides.

CASTLE-STEWART, lake and neglected seat in Glasserton parish, Wigtonshire.

CASTLE-STEWART, ruined old seat in Penningham parish, Wigtonshire.

CASTLE-STRIPE, streamlet and traces of old castle in Inveraven parish, Banffshire.

CASTLE-STUART, a seat of the Earl of Moray in Petty parish, Inverness-shire.

CASTLE-SWIN, ruined ancient strong fortalice on Loch Swin, North Knapdale parish, Argyleshire.

CASTLE-TIRIM, ruined strong ancient fortalice on Loch Moydart, Inverness-shire.

CASTLETON, parish, containing the post office villages of Newcastleton and Riccarton, in south of Roxburghshire. It adjoins England, figures in history and in

popular nomenclature as Liddesdale, is the country of the 'Dandy Dinmont' of Sir Walter Scott's *Guy Mannering*, and contains many scenes like that of Dandy Dinmont's farm, much modified by modern improvement. Its length is about 20 miles; its greatest breadth 14 miles; its area 67,858 acres. Real property in 1880-81, £29,262. Pop. 2256. The border districts, excepting the south, are mountainous; the interior districts are mostly hilly; a large proportion of the whole is moorish, bleak, and wild; and the inhabited parts are chiefly low tracts along Hermitage and Liddle rivers. Hermitage Castle, notable both in structure and in history, is a prominent feature; and monuments of the Caledonian, the Roman, and the feudal times are numerous. The churches are Established, Free, and United Presbyterian. There are 4 schools for 418 scholars, and 2 of them and enlargements for 170 are new.

CASTLETON, small village in Borthwick parish, Edinburghshire.

CASTLETON, farm, with ruins of ancient royal palace, in Fordoun parish, Kincardineshire.

CASTLETON, estate, with vestiges of archi-episcopal mansion of 14th century, in Muckart parish, Perthshire.

CASTLETON, hill, with site of ancient castle, in Avoch parish, Ross-shire.

CASTLETON-BRAEMAR, village at influx of the Cluny to the Dee, 60 miles west-by-south of Aberdeen. It is a tourists' centre for exploring the Dee's upper basin and the Cairngorm Mountains; it adjoins the ruin of an ancient fortalice of the Earls of Mar, said to have been originally a hunting-seat of Malcolm Canmore; it is near a castellated edifice of 1720, long used by a Government garrison; and it has a post office of Braemar, with money order and telegraph departments, under Aberdeen, 2 hotels, Established, Free, and Roman Catholic Churches, and a public school. Pop., with adjacent part of quoad sacra parish, 859.

CASTLETON (NEW). See **NEWCASTLE-TON**.

CASTLETOWN, town at head of Dunnet Bay, 5 miles east of Thurso, Caithness. It is modern, contains some handsome houses, conducts a large trade in working and exporting pavement flags, and has a post office, with money order and telegraph department, under Thurso, a banking office, Established, Free, and Original Secession churches, and a public school with about 113 scholars. Pop. 932.

CASTLE-URQUHART. See **URQUHART**, Inverness-shire.

CASTLE-VARRICH, ruined fortalice on small promontory near head of Kyle of Tongue, Sutherland.

CASTLE-WALLANS, vestige of old fortalice, said to have been a refuge of Sir William Wallace, on the Clyde, in Carluke parish, Lanarkshire.

CASTLEWIGG, seat in Whithorn parish, Wigtonshire.

CASTRAGOE, harbour in Birsay parish, Orkney.

CASTRAMOUNT, ancient small moat in Girthon parish, Kirkcudbrightshire.

CATACOL, hamlet at mouth of Glencatacol, Arran Island, Buteshire. Tradition says that a battle was fought on its site between Fingal and his enemies.

CATCUNE, hamlet and ruined fortalice, in Borthwick parish, Edinburghshire.

CATERLINE, village and ancient parish in Kincardineshire. The village stands on the coast, 5 miles north-north-east of Bervie, and has a pier and an Episcopalian church. The parish is now united to Kinnelf.

CATHERTHUN, hills, with remains of very strong and extensive ancient Caledonian fortifications, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-west of Brechin, Forfarshire.

CATFIRTH, voe or bay on southern boundary of Nesting parish, Shetland.

CATHCART, parish, chiefly in Renfrewshire, but partly in Lanarkshire, and including parts of the southern suburbs of Glasgow. It has a post office of its own name under Glasgow, and contains the Queen's Park, the town of Crosshill, the villages of New Cathcart, Old Cathcart, Crossmyloof, Langside, Camphill, Prospect Hill, Florida, Clarkston-Toll, Hangingshaw, Mill-bridge, Netherlee, and part of the town of Busby. Its length is 4 miles; its greatest breadth about 2 miles; its area, in Renfrewshire, 2667 acres; in Lanarkshire, 1397 acres. Real property in 1880-81, £86,113 and £4381. Pop., quoad civilia, 12,023 and 188; quoad sacra, 7242 and 73. The northern section is a charming expanse of rolling landscape, very rich in both natural beauty and artificial embellishment; but the southern section is somewhat hilly and comparatively bleak and barren. A tract of much interest is the battlefield of Langside; and an object of much note is Cathcart Castle, a place of conflict in the times of Wallace and Bruce, and long the seat of the distinguished family of its own name, but now a diminished ivy-clad ruin. The Cathcart family acquired the title of baron in the peerage of Scotland about 1447, and the titles of viscount and earl in the peerage of the United Kingdom in respectively 1807 and 1814. Their hereditary estates were alienated in 1546, but partly repurchased within the present century. Their present seat in the parish is Cathcart House. Other seats are Aikenhead, Langside, Netherlee, Camphill, and numerous villas. The churches are 3 Established, 4 Free, and 4 United Presbyterian. There are 10 schools for 1686 scholars, and 2 of them for 700 are new.

CATHCART (NEW), village on the White Cart, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles south of Glasgow. It was founded about the beginning of present century. Pop. 639.

CATECART (OLD), village on the White

Cart, near New Cathcart. It contains Cathcart parochial church, a fine edifice. Pop., with Holmhead and Braehead, 1003.

CATHERINEFIELD, place in Dumfries parish, Dumfriesshire. It has a public school with about 93 scholars.

CATHERINE'S (ST.), ferry on Loch Fyne, opposite Inverary, Argyshire.

CATHKIN, seat in Carmunnock parish, and hill on mutual border of Carmunnock and Rutherglen parishes, Lanarkshire. The hill commands a magnificent view.

CATHLAW, seat and hill in Torphichen parish, Linlithgowshire.

CATLAW, mountain, 2196 feet high, in Kingoldrum parish, Forfarshire.

CATRAIL, military work, generally supposed to have been constructed by the Romanized Saxonians as a defence against the Celts, and extending from vicinity of Galashiels southward to vicinity of western end of Cheviot Hills. It consisted of a fosse and a double rampart from 20 to 24 feet broad, aided at intervals by hill-forts; and it is still distinct or traceable in several parts.

CATRINE, town and quoad sacra parish in Ayrshire. The town stands on Ayr river, 2 miles east-south-east of Mauchline; was founded in 1787, as a seat of cotton manufacture; is built on a regular plan, with central square and streets crossing one another at right angles; and has a post office, with money order department, under Mauchline, a banking office, a hotel, Established, Free, United Presbyterian, and Evangelical Union churches, and a public school with about 316 scholars. Pop. of both town and parish, 2638. Catrine House, in the vicinity, figures in the biography of Prof. Dugald Stewart and the poet Burns.

CATSTANE, monumental stone, commemorative of a battle between Kenneth and Constantine in 955, on Almond river, in Kirkliston parish, Edinburghshire.

CATTER, seat in Kilmaronock parish, Dumbartonshire.

CAULDCHAPEL, farm, with ancient camp and tumulus, in Wandell parish, Lanarkshire.

CAULDCLEUCH, mountain, 1996 feet high, on mutual border of Teviothead and Castleton parishes, Roxburghshire.

CAULDHAME, hamlet in section of Kippen parish, within Perthshire.

CAULDRON, lake in Dryfesdale parish, Dumfriesshire.

CAULDSHIELDS, lake in section of Galashiels parish, within Roxburghshire.

CAULDSTANE, pass through Pentland Hills, south-west of East Cairn, Edinburghshire.

CAUSEWAYEND, railway station, 5 $\frac{1}{4}$ miles south-west of Borrowstownness, Linlithgowshire.

CAUSEWAYEND, place, with public school, in Mid-Calder parish, Edinburghshire.

CAUSEWAYHEAD, village, 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ mile north of Stirling. It has a post office under

Stirling, a railway station, and a public school with about 110 scholars. Pop. 370.

CAUSEWAYSIDE, suburb of Tolleross, Lanarkshire.

CAUSEWAY-STONES, village in Blantyre parish, Lanarkshire. Pop. 464.

CAVA, island in Orphir parish, Orkney.

CAVENS, seat in Kirkbean parish, Kirkcudbrightshire. A castellated residence of the Regent Morton stood on a spot near.

CAVE OF GOLD, basaltic cavern near Loch Staffin, Isle of Skye.

CAVE OF THE KETTLE, coast cavern, with vertical shaft discharging lofty *jet d'eau*, at Tighray Point, in North Uist, Outer Hebrides.

CAVERS, parish, containing the post office village of Denholm, in Roxburghshire. Its length is nearly 12 miles; its breadth, in some parts, not much more than 2 miles; its area 18,254 acres. Real property in 1880-81, £15,896. Pop. 1318. The Teviot bounds its north-west side, and the Rule its north-east end. The surface near these streams is partly rich alluvial land; farther back is a beautiful assemblage of undulation, dale, ravine, and hill, terminating in part of Ruberslaw Mountain; in the extreme south, is mostly bleak, moorish, and mountainous. Cavers House is the only mansion. The churches are Established, Free, and Congregational. There are 3 schools for Cavers and Kirkton, with accommodation for 467 scholars, and 2 of them and enlargements with accommodation for 291 are new.

CAVERS-CARRE, seat in Bowden parish, Roxburghshire.

CAVERTON, village, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-east of Kelso, Roxburghshire. It has a public school with about 56 scholars.

CAVERTON EDGE, extensive moor near Caverton village, Roxburghshire. It was formerly used for the Kelso races.

CAWDOR, village in Nairnshire, and parish partly also in Invernesshire. The village stands 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-west-by-south of Nairn; has a post office under Nairn, an Established church, a Free church, and a public school with about 99 scholars, and gives the titles of baron and earl to a branch of the family of Campbell.—The parish extends about 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles along Nairn river, varies in breadth there from about 1 mile to 5 miles, and has an offset across Findhorn river to the extent of more than 16 miles. Acres, in Nairnshire, 27,414; in Invernesshire, 1952. Real property in 1880-81, £4500 and £599. Pop. 959 and 111. The tract along the Nairn, to the breadth of about a mile, is cultivated plain, and the surface thence rises into ranges of considerable hills. Cawdor Castle, partly a grand structure of 14th century, is the seat of Earl Cawdor, was a hiding-place of Lord Lovat after the battle of Culloden, and is traditionally but foolishly alleged to have been the scene of the murder of King Duncan by Macbeth. The churches are Established

and Free, and there are 2 new public schools with accommodation for 176 scholars.

CAWFLA, burn and lake in Neilston parish, Renfrewshire.

CEANNABIN, mountain in Durness parish, Sutherland.

CEANNAMHARA, bold headland, cloven, shattered, and swarming with seawolf, at western extremity of Tyree Island, Argyle-shire.

CEANNARD, lake on Grandtully Hill, Dull parish, Perthshire.

CEANNARD, rivulet traversing Strathceannard, in Coigach district, Cromarty-shire.

CEANNLOCH, rivulet entering head of Loch Roag, in Lewis, Outer Hebrides.

CEAN-RESORT, mountain at head of Loch Resort, in Lewis, Outer Hebrides.

CEATHRAMHGARBH, district between Loch Inchard and Loch Laxford, Edderachyllis parish, Sutherland.

CELLAR, headland in north-east of Lewis, Outer Hebrides.

CELLARDYKE, fishing town contiguous to Anstruther, on south-east coast of Fife. It got its name from storage cellars for fish; it forms part of the royal burgh of Kilrenny; and it has a post office, with money order and telegraph departments, under Anstruther, a banking office, and infant and female public schools with about 184 and 55 scholars. Pop. 2568.

CERES, town and parish in east centre of Fife. The town stands on burn of its own name, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-east of Cupar; includes the suburbs of Bridgend and Glaidney; carries on considerable manufacture of brown linen; and has a post office, with most departments, under Cupar, a public green, an Established church, a Free church, 2 United Presbyterian churches, a public school with about 184 scholars, and the burial vault of the Earls of Crawford. Pop. 839. — The parish contains also the villages of Craigrothie and Chance Inn, but excludes the suburb of Glaidney. Its length is $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles; its greatest breadth $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles; its area 10,075 acres. Real property in 1880–81, £17,541. Pop., quoad civilia, 2063; quoad sacra, 1963. The surface is pleasantly diversified, but mainly consists of fine valley screened by Tarvet Hill and Magus Moor. Limestone is largely worked, building stone is extensively quarried, and coal abounds, but is not now worked. A basaltic colonnade is on Newbigging farm. Teases and Edenwood are principal seats; Craighall House and Struthers House are ruins; and a tower about 50 feet high is on Scotstarvet estate. There are 4 schools for 497 scholars, and an enlargement of 1 of them for 100 is new.

CESSFORD, village and old castle in east of Roxburghshire. The village stands on burn of its own name, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-east of Jedburgh, and gives the titles of baron and marquiss to the Duke of Rox-

burgh.—The castle was the residence of the Duke of Roxburgh's ancestors; figured in many events of the Border raids and warfare; had a strength not much less than that of Dunbar and Fast Castles; and is now represented by a ruined massive keep, with frightful dungeon.

CESSNOCK, rivulet, running about 9 miles north-north-westward to the Irvine, at 2 miles below Galston, Ayrshire.

CHALMERS, quoad sacra parish in eastern part of Glasgow. Pop. 4415.

CHAMPFLEURIE, seat, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles east of Lintlithgow.

CHANCE INN, village midway between Ceres and Cupar, Fife.

CHANCE INN, place in Inverkeilor parish, Forfarshire. It has a post office, with money order and telegraph departments, designated of Forfarshire.

CHANLOCK, verdant round hill in Pentpott parish, Dumfriesshire.

CHANNELKIRK, parish in extreme north-west of Berwickshire. Post town, Lauder. Length, nearly 8 miles; greatest breadth, 5 miles; area, 14,191 acres. Real property in 1880–81, £8524. Pop. 607. The surface is an assemblage of hills and vales, among the Lammermoors, in upper part of basin of the Leader. The hills are mostly bleak and heathy, and the vales comprise about 3000 acres of arable land. Oxtoun village is in the south-east. The parochial church contains about 300 sittings, and the public school has accommodation for 169 scholars.

CHANONRY, town and headland in Rosemarkie parish, Ross-shire. The town stands on the coast about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile south-west of Rosemarkie burgh; took the name of Chanonry from being the canonry and bishop's seat of Ross; and was united to Rosemarkie burgh in the time of James II., under the common name of Fortrose. The headland projects east-south-eastward to vicinity of Fort-George, contracts Moray Firth there to a width of $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile, and has a ferry station and a lighthouse, the latter with a fixed light visible at the distance of 11 nautical miles.

CHAPEL, any spot which is or was the site of an ancient chapel, as in the parishes of Bothwell, Crawford, Dirleton, Kelso, Larbert, Dalsert, Lauder, Lilliesleaf, Tynron, and New Kilpatrick.

CHAPEL, small village in Newtyle parish, Forfarshire.

CHAPEL, village contiguous to Gateside, in Neilston parish, Renfrewshire.

CHAPEL, village in Cambusnethan parish, Lanarkshire. Pop. 414.

CHAPEL, village in Abbotshall parish, Fife.

CHAPELDEN, place, with remains of ancient chapel, in Aberdour parish, Aberdeenshire.

CHAPEL-DERMID, place, with remains of ancient burying-ground, in Row parish, Dumbartonshire.

CHAPEL-DOCKIE, site of ancient chapel in Monifieth parish, Forfarshire.

CHAPEL-DONAN, site of ancient chapel in Girvan parish, Ayrshire.

CHAPELFIELD, site of ancient chapel in Abbey St. Bathans parish, Berwickshire.

CHAPELFIELD, site of ancient chapel and burying-ground in Edrom parish, Berwickshire.

CHAPELFIELD, site of ancient church, with remains of ancient burying-ground, in Dunlichity parish, Invernessshire.

CHAPEL-GARDEN, place, with remains of ancient chapel, in Wemyss parish, Fife.

CHAPELGILL, mountain, 2282 feet high, 5 miles south-south-west of Broughton, Peeblesshire.

CHAPEL-GREEN, place, with public school, in Kilsyth parish, Stirlingshire.

CHAPELHALL, town, 2 miles north-by-east of Holytown, Lanarkshire. It stands adjacent to extensive collieries, has extensive ironworks, is quite modern and well built, and has a post office under Airdrie, a Free church, and a Roman Catholic church. Pop. 1829.

CHAPELHILL, any eminence now or formerly crowned with ancient chapel, as in the parishes of Culter, Dundonald, Kirkmahoe, Logie, Monedie, Muthil, Robertson, Rothes, Rothesay, Tarbat, and Trinity-Gask.

CHAPELHILL, eminence on the Clyde, near Old Kilpatrick village, Dumbartonshire. It was occupied by the western terminal forts of Antoninus' Wall, and it has yielded many Roman relics.

CHAPELHILL, place, with United Presbyterian church, in Nigg parish, Rossshire.

CHAPELHILL, village in Monzie parish, Perthshire.

CHAPELHOPE, hill on west side of Loch-of-the-Lowes, on south-west border of Selkirkshire. It has the site of an ancient chapel, and is crowned with a massive monument, erected about 1862, to Hogg, the 'Ettrick Shepherd.'

CHAPELKNOWE, site of celebrated chapel on Old Melrose peninsula, Roxburghshire. The chapel succeeded a Culdee establishment, was erected in the time of Malcolm III., figured as a great resort of pilgrims, and was burnt by the English in the time of Robert Bruce.

CHAPELKNOWE, village, $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-south-west of Langholm, Dumfriesshire. It has a post office designated of Dumfriesshire, and a United Presbyterian church.

CHAPELKNOWE, site of ancient chapel at west end of Leitholm village, Berwickshire.

CHAPEL-LAROCK, site of ancient chapel, in Drymen parish, Stirlingshire.

CHAPEL-OF-GARIOCH, parish, containing the post office and railway station of Pitcaple, in Garioch district, Aberdeenshire. Its length is 10 miles; its greatest

breadth 5 miles; its area 13,059 acres. Real property in 1880-81, £13,181. Pop., quoad civilia, 1923; quoad sacra, 1780. The river Ury intersects the broadest part, and the river Don traces the southern boundary. The land is uneven, but neither mountainous nor hilly. A notable place is the battlefield of Harlaw. The seats are Pitcaple, Pitrodie, Fetternear, and Logie-Elphinstone; and the antiquities are a Caledonian stone circle, the hieroglyphic Maiden stone, the ruined Balquhain Castle, and part of Pitcaple Castle. The churches are 2 Established and 2 Free. There are 3 schools for 388 scholars, and 1 of them and class-rooms for 200 are new.

CHAPEL-PARK, place, with vestige of ancient monastery, in Ladykirk parish, Berwickshire.

CHAPEL-PATRICK, site of ancient chapel in Portpatrick parish, Wigtonshire.

CHAPEL-RONE, site of ancient chapel in Dalserf parish, Lanarkshire.

CHAPELROSSAN, bay and hamlet in Kirkmaiden parish, Wigtonshire.

CHAPELSHADE, quoad sacra parish in Dundee. It has an Established church and a Free church. Pop. 5989.

CHAPELTON, village and quoad sacra parish in middle ward of Lanarkshire. The village stands about 5 miles south-south-west of Hamilton, and has a post office under Hamilton, an Established church, a Free church, and a public school with about 76 scholars. Pop. 721.—The quoad sacra parish was constituted in 1875. Pop. 937.

CHAPELTON, one of the villages or sections of Cambuslang town, Lanarkshire.

CHAPELTON, hamlet in Glenlivet, Banffshire. It has a post office under Ballindalloch and a Roman Catholic chapel.

CHAPELTON, hamlet in Borgue parish, Kirkcudbrightshire.

CHAPELTON, place, with burying-ground and remains of ancient chapel, in Inverkeilor parish, Forfarshire.

CHAPELTON, property in Fetteresso parish, Kincardineshire.

CHAPELTON, site of ancient chapel and burying-ground in Cumbernauld parish, Dumbartonshire.

CHAPELTON, place, with ancient burying-ground, in Rescobie parish, Forfarshire.

CHAPELTON, site of ancient chapel in Methlick parish, Aberdeenshire.

CHAPELTON, place, with vestige of ancient chapel, in Leslie parish, Aberdeenshire.

CHARLESTON, southern suburb of Paisley, Renfrewshire.

CHARLESTON, village in Glamis parish, Forfarshire.

CHARLESTON, village in Rathven parish, Aberdeenshire.

CHARLESTON, village in Knockbain parish, Rossshire.

CHARLESTON, village in Nigg parish, Kincardineshire.

CHARLESTON, Deeside, Aberdeenshire. See ABOYNE.

CHARLESTOWN, seaport village on Firth of Forth, adjacent to Limekilns, 4 miles west of Inverkeithing, Fife. It was founded in 1778, serves chiefly for exportation of lime and coal, acquired a breakwater and great improvement of its harbour in 1876, and has a post office, with all departments, under Dunfermline, and a public school with about 87 scholars. Pop. 557.

CHARLESTOWN, Banffshire. See ABERLOUR.

CHARLETON, seat near Elie, Fife.

CHARLETON, seat near St. Andrews, Fife.

CHARLETON, seat near Dubton railway station, Forfarshire.

CHARLOTTE (FORT). See LERWICK.

CHARLOTTE (PORT). See PORT-CHARLOTTE.

CHARNAC, lake in Rosskeen parish, Ross-shire.

CHARNAN, sea-loch, with small harbour, in South Uist, Outer Hebrides.

CHARTERHALL, seat in Fogo parish, Berwickshire.

CHARTERS, all Southdean parish, Roxburghshire, the upper section of that parish being Southdean-Proper.

CHARTERS CHESTS, cave in steep shelving rock on the Dee, in Braemar, Aberdeenshire.

CHARTERSHALL, hamlet, with distillery, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles south of Stirling.

CHATELHERAULT, ducal summer-house in ravine of the Avon, within Hamilton wood, near Hamilton, Lanarkshire. It was built in 1730, has decorations in the style of Louis Quatorze, and shows a fantastic façade. The Duke of Hamilton bears the French title of Duke of Chatelherault, dating from 1548.

CHEESE BAY, natural harbour on north-east of North Uist Island, Outer Hebrides.

CHEESE WELL, spring, long held in superstitious awe, on Minchmoor Mountain, $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles west-north-west of Selkirk.

CHERRYBANK, village in East Church parish, Perth. It has a post office under Perth, and a public school with about 135 scholars.

CHERRYTREES, seat in Yetholm parish, Roxburghshire.

CHESTERBANK, estate, with site of ancient camp, in Ayton parish, Berwickshire.

CHESTERHALL, seat in Cranston parish, Edinburghshire.

CHESTERHILL, village in Cranston parish, Edinburghshire.

CHESTERHILL, mound, with fine well and site of ancient edifice, at west end of Anstruther, Fife.

CHESTERLEES, place, with remains of ancient camp, in Dolphinton parish, Lanarkshire.

CHESTERPARK, place, with site of

Roman camp, in Newtyle parish, Forfarshire.

CHESTERS, seat on the Teviot, in Ancrum parish, Roxburghshire.

CHESTERS, place, with remains of Roman camp, in Fogo parish, Berwickshire.

CHESTERS, steep conical eminence, with ancient camp, in Manor parish, Peeblesshire.

CHESTERS, ancient camp in Kirkurd parish, Peeblesshire.

CHESTERS, ancient camp of 5 or 6 acres, in Bolton parish, Haddingtonshire.

CHESTHILL, seat in Fortingal parish, Perthshire.

CHEVIOTS, broad mountain range, about 45 miles long, on mutual border of Scotland and England. It culminates at 2668 feet above sea-level on Cheviot-Proper, 13 miles south-south-east of Kelso; it consists chiefly of domical or sugar-loafed forms, amassed like clustering cones; it is mostly green pasture grazed by the fine-woolled sheep called from it the Cheviots; and it includes many scenes of the tumult and bloodshed of the Border raids.

CHICKEN, headland in Stornoway parish, Lewis, Outer Hebrides.

CHIRMAT, wooded hill in Borthwick parish, Edinburghshire.

CHIRNSIDE, village and parish in east of Merse district, Berwickshire. The village stands about a mile east-south-east of railway station of its own name, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles east-north-east of Dunse; occupies the slope of a rounded, broad-based hill, commanding an extensive view, and declining to the left side of Whitadder river; consists chiefly of two streets, nearly in the lines of the letter T; and has a post office with all departments, designated of Berwickshire, a banking office, 2 inns, Established, Free, and United Presbyterian churches, and a public school with about 116 scholars. Pop. 939. — The parish measures $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles by 3, and comprises 5553 acres. Real property in 1880-81, £13,222. Pop. 1516. The surface, with exception of Chirnside Hill, is all a rich plain. The seats are Ninewells and Mains. There are 2 schools with accommodation for 215 scholars.

CHISHOLM, large estate in Kilmorack parish, Inverness-shire. It exhibits much picturesque scenery, and includes a gorge called Chisholm's Pass, presenting some resemblance to Killiecrankie and the Trossachs.

CHISHOLME, seat in Robertson parish, Roxburghshire.

CHOARIC, island in Loch Eriboll, Sutherland.

CHON, picturesque lake, 2 miles long, in Aberfoyle parish, Perthshire.

CHORRH, lake in Kincardine parish, Ross-shire.

CHRIST'S KIRK, ancient parish, now part of Kinnethmont, Aberdeenshire.

CHRYSTON, village and quoad sacra

parish on north border of Lanarkshire. The village stands $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile north-north-east of Garnkirk railway station, and has an Established church and a Free church, 2 public schools with about 252 scholars, and a recent monument to Walter Watson, author of 'Chryston Fair' and other poems. Pop., of the village, with Muirhead, 721; of the quoad sacra parish, 3179.

CILLIECHRIST, or **KILCHRIST**, ancient chapelry in Urray parish, Ross-shire. Its chapel was the scene, in early part of 17th century, of a dreadful tragedy, known as the 'Raid of Cilliechrist.' The burying-ground of the chapelry still exists.

CIR-VOHR, mountain-ridge in centre of northern half of Arran Island, Buteshire. It measures about $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles in length, and has a sharp, jagged summit-line, with at least 6 peaks upwards of 2000 feet high.

CLACHAIG, place in Dunoon parish, Argyshire. It has a post office under Greenock.

CLACHAN, Dumbartonshire. See **LUSS** and **ROSENEATH**.

CLACHAN, hamlet in Portree parish, Isle of Skye. It has a public school with about 27 scholars.

CLACHAN, hamlet in Farr parish, Sutherland. It contains the parochial church.

CLACHAN, hamlet in Penningham parish, Wigtonshire. It contains the ruined old parochial church, with burying-ground.

CLACHAN, hamlet near Balfon, Stirlingshire. It has a United Presbyterian church.

CLACHAN, Kirkcudbrightshire. See **DALRY**.

CLACHAN, lake, emitting head streams of the river Nairn, in east of Invernesshire.

CLACHAN, narrow strait between Seil Island and Lorn mainland, Argyshire.

CLACHAN, Stirlingshire. See **CAMPSIE**.

CLACHAN, village in Lismore parish, Argyshire.

CLACHAN, village in Kilcalmonell parish, Argyshire. It has a post office under Greenock, and a public school with about 58 scholars.

CLACHANHEUGH, rocky promontory on west side of Loch Ryan, Wigtonshire.

CLACHBEN, hill-summit, 912 feet high, in northern part of Jura Island, Argyshire.

CLACHLAND, headland on north side of Lamlash Bay, Arran Island, Buteshire.

CLACHNABANE, mountain, 1906 feet high, with extensive view, in Strachan parish, Kincardineshire.

CLACHNAHARRY, village at mouth of Caledonian Canal, about a mile west of Inverness. It has a post office under Inverness, a railway station, and a public school with about 146 scholars. Pop. 277. Adjacent rocks gave origin to its name, signifying 'Watchman's Stone;' were the station of a sentinel in the old

times to announce the approach of marauders; and are crowned with a pillar commemorative of a battle, in 14th century, between the Munroes and the Clan Chattan.

CLACHOG, headland in south-west of Arran Island, Buteshire.

CLACKMANNAN, town and parish in Clackmannanshire. The town stands 2 miles east-by-south of Alloa; was for ages the seat of the chief of the Bruces; contains an ancient, thick-walled tower, believed to have been built by King Robert Bruce; is nominally the capital of Clackmannanshire, but mostly superseded in that character by Alloa; includes a spacious main street, considerably edified with mean houses; and has a post office under Alloa, a railway station, a county hall, Established, Free, and United Presbyterian churches, and a public school with about 135 scholars. Pop. 1503.—The parish contains also the villages of Sauchie, Fishcross, New Sauchie, Kennet, Westfield, and Forest Mill. Its length is 6 miles; its greatest breadth about 4 miles; its area 9427 acres. Real property in 1880-81, £19,003. Pop., quoad civilia, 4518; quoad sacra, 2758. The Forth forms the south-western boundary, and the South Devon traverses the interior. The land for about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile from the Forth is rich, flat carse, and elsewhere is partly valley, partly undulated slope, and partly low hill. Coal and ironstone abound and are largely worked. The chief seats are Schaw Park, Kennet House, Kennet Pans, Brucefield, Aberdona, and Kilbagie. There are 6 schools for 811 scholars, and 1 of them and an enlargement for 350 are new.

CLACKMANNAN POW, harbour on the Forth, at mouth of South Devon river, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile south-east of Alloa, Clackmannanshire.

CLACKMANNANSHIRE, county adjacent to south-eastern parts of Perthshire. It is bounded on the north by water-sheds of the Ochil Hills, on the south and the south-west by the Forth. Its length is 10 miles; its breadth 8 miles; its area 50 square miles. Real property in 1880-81, £123,849. Pop., in 1871, 23,747; in 1881, 25,677. The surface adjacent to the Forth is carse; farther north is variously valley, undulation, and low hill; among the Ochils is glen and brae, with fine sheep pasturage. The only parishes are Alloa, Clackmannan, Dollar, Tillicoultry, part of Logie, and small part of Stirling; the only towns are Alloa, Clackmannan, Tillicoultry, and most of Dollar; and the only villages, with each more than 300 inhabitants, are Coalsnaughton, Menstrie, Tullibody, Devonside, Fishcross with Sauchie, and part of Causewayhead.

CLADACH, headland in south-west of Islay Island, Argyshire.

CLADICH, hamlet on east side of Loch Awe, 10 miles north of Inverary, Argy-

shire. It has a post office designated of Argyleshire, an inn, and a public school.

CLAGGAN, place, with public school, in Morvern parish, Argyleshire.

CLAIG, ruined ancient fortalice on Freuch Isle, in Sound of Islay, Argyleshire.

CLAIKEAN, bay on east side of Islay Island, Argyleshire.

CLAIRINCH, islet near south side of Inchcallioch, in Loch Lomond.

CLAISTRAN, seat in Orphir parish, Orkney.

CLAMSHILL, basaltic cave, 130 feet long, in Staffa islet, Argyleshire.

CLANYARD, bay and ruined baronial fortalice in Kirkmaiden parish, Wigtonshire.

CLAONAIG, rivulet in Saddell parish, Kintyre, Argyleshire.

CLAONARY, village in Inverary parish, Argyleshire.

CLARE, lake, 4 miles south-by-west of Kinlochewe, Ross-shire.

CLAREBAND, village in Crossmichael parish, Kirkcudbrightshire.

CLARENCEFIELD, village, 2 miles east of Ruthwell, Dumfriesshire. It has a post office under Annan.

CLARILAW, place in Wilton parish, Roxburghshire. It has a public school with about 58 scholars.

CLARKSTON, suburb of Airdrie and quoad sacra parish, Lanarkshire. The suburb stands considerably east of Airdrie, is conjoint with Drungelloch, and has a post office under Airdrie, a railway station, a church originally built as a chapel-of-ease, and a public school with about 285 scholars. The quoad sacra parish contains also a chapel-of-ease at Meadowfield. Pop. 7073.

CLARKSTON, railway station, 4 miles north of Eaglesham, Renfrewshire.

CLARKSTONE, seat in Polmont parish, Stirlingshire.

CLARKSTON-TOLL, village near Clarkston railway station, Renfrewshire. Pop. with Sheddens, 727.

CLARY, estate, with remains of mansion, in Penningham parish, Wigtonshire.

CLASHBENNIE, large ancient standing-stone and sandstone quarry, in Errol parish, Perthshire.

CLASHCARNACH, small harbour, 3 miles east of Cape Wrath, Sutherland.

CLASHMACH, hill in Huntly parish, Aberdeenshire.

CLASHMORE, hamlet in Dornoch parish, Sutherland. It has a post office under Dornoch, and an inn.

CLASHNESSIE, bay and village in Assynt parish, Sutherland.

CLASKEN, lake between Glassary and Loch Fyne, Argyleshire.

CLATCHARD, precipitous basaltic crag a little south-east of Newburgh, Fife.

CLATHEY, village in Gask parish, Perthshire.

CLATHICK, seat in Monivaird parish, Perthshire.

CLATT, village and parish in Garioch district, Aberdeenshire. The village stands 10 miles south of Huntly, and has a post office under Kinnethmont. The parish measures about 4 miles by 3, and comprises 5711 acres. Real property in 1880-81, £4101. Pop. 452. Some rising grounds are in the north-west, high hills are in the south, and a plain, with elevation of about 600 feet above sea-level, forms all the rest of the surface. The church contains 290 sittings, and the public school has about 70 scholars.

CLATTERING BRIGGS, hamlet in Fordoun parish, Kincardineshire.

CLATTO, seat and hill in St. Andrews parish, Fife.

CLAVA, place, with public school and assemblage of ancient Caledonian stone circles, in Croy parish, Inverness-shire.

CLAVEN, low hill-range in Dundonald parish, Ayrshire.

CLAUVERHOUSE, village and estate in Mains parish, Forfarshire. The village has a post office under Dundee. Pop. 120. The estate belonged to Viscount Dundee, the persecutor of the Covenanters; and it now has, on the site of his extinct mansion, a monumental structure in form of a ruin.

CLAY, sea-loch in south of Lochs parish, Lewis, Outer Hebrides.

CLAYBARN, village in Newton parish, Edinburghshire.

CLAYHOLE, suburb of Stranraer, Wigtonshire.

CLAYHOUSE, village in Borthwick parish, Edinburghshire.

CLAYPOTS, castellated structure of 16th century, about a mile north-west of Broughty-Ferry, Forfarshire.

CLAYQUHAT, district of Blairgowrie parish, Perthshire.

CLAYSHANK, old parish, now part of Stonykirk, Wigtonshire.

CLEARBURN, quondam village in Dudlingstone parish, Edinburghshire.

CLEARBURN, small lake in Yarrow parish, Selkirkshire.

CLEAT, seat adjacent to Pierowall village, in Westray Island, Orkney.

CLEEKHIMIN, suburb of Carfin, Lanarkshire.

CLEGHORN, railway station and seat $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles west of Carstairs Junction, Lanarkshire. The station is on the Caledonian Railway, adjacent to deflection of the line to Lanark and Douglas. The seat has a picturesque, well-wooded park, containing vestiges of a very large Roman camp.

CLEISH, village and parish in Kinrossshire. The village stands about 3 miles south-south-west of Kinross, and has a post office under Kinross. The parish measures $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles in length, and $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles in greatest breadth, and comprises 6201 acres. Real property in 1880-81, £7028. Pop. 498. The arable land lies from

380 to 500 feet above sea-level; and the Cleish Hills, on the boundary with Fife, rise to altitudes of from 1030 to 1215 feet. The chief seat is Blair-Adam, and the chief antiquity is traces of an ancient fort or camp on highest of the Cleish Hills. The church contains upwards of 400 sittings, and the public school has about 37 scholars.

CLELAND, town on the South Calder, $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles south-east of Holytown, Lanarkshire. It has a post office under Motherwell, a railway station, extensive iron-works, a Free church, a Roman Catholic church of 1877, and a public school with about 195 scholars, and is near an Established church projected in 1877. Pop., with Omoa, 1503. Cleland House, in its vicinity, crowns a cliff on the South Calder's right bank; and a large cave, said to have been a hiding-place in the times of Robert Bruce and of the Covenanters, is in the cliff.

CLEMENT (ST.), quoad sacra parish in Aberdeen. Pop. 7528.

CLEMENT (ST.), quoad sacra parish in Dundee. Pop. 5682.

CLERKINGTON, seat on the Tyne, $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile south-west of Haddington.

CLERKSTON. See CLARKSTON.

CLERMISTON, seat near Corstorphine, Edinburghshire.

CLESHAM, mountain, 2662 feet high, in north of Harris, Outer Hebrides.

CLETT, insulated rock, about 400 feet high, adjacent to Holborn Head, Caithness.

CLEUGH, burn, traversing romantic glen, and making fine cascades, in Sorn parish, Ayrshire.

CLEUGHBRAE, hamlet in Mouswald parish, Dumfriesshire.

CLEUGHEARN, a seat of the Earl of Eglinton, on Calder river, in East Kilbride parish, Lanarkshire.

CLEUGHHEADS, hill, with vestiges of two Roman camps, in Applegarth parish, Dumfriesshire.

CLEUGHHOUSE, burn in Keir parish, Dumfriesshire.

CLICKAMIER, lake, with island crowned by Scandinavian tower, near Lerwick, Shetland.

CLIFF, hill in Quarff parish, Shetland.

CLIFF, loch, 3 miles long, in Unst Island, Shetland.

CLIFF, sound, $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles long, between Burra Islands and Mainland, Shetland.

CLIFFDALE, seat in Shapinshay Island, Orkney.

CLIFTON, mining village near Tyndrum, Perthshire.

CLIFTON, hamlet in Kirkliston parish, Linlithgowshire.

CLIFTON, hill, quondam village, and ancient chapelry, in Morebattle parish, Roxburghshire.

CLIFTON-HALL, estate in Kirkliston parish, Linlithgowshire.

CLIFTON-PARK, seat in Linton parish, Roxburghshire.

CLIMPY, coal-field in Carnwath parish, Lanarkshire.

CLINTMANS, hamlet in Merton parish, Berwickshire. It has a post office under Newton St. Boswells.

CLINTS, hill in Channelkirk parish, Berwickshire.

CLINTS, lofty hill in Kirkmabreck parish, Kirkcudbrightshire.

CLINTWOOD, quondam strong castle, on Flight farm, in Castleton parish, Roxburghshire.

CLIPPENS, seat in Kilbarchan parish, Renfrewshire.

CLIPPENS-SQUARE, village in Kilbarchan parish, Renfrewshire. Pop. 674.

CLISHEIM. See CLESHAM.

CLOAK, quondam castle in Lochwinnoch parish, Renfrewshire.

CLOBER, seat in New Kilpatrick parish, Dumbartonshire.

CLOCH, small headland, with fine view, at sudden bend of Firth of Clyde, $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles west-south-west of Kemnock Point, at Gourcock, Renfrewshire. A circular lighthouse, 76 feet high, is on it, and shows a fixed white light.

CLOCHAN, place near Fochabers railway station, Elginshire. It has a post office under Fochabers.

CLOCHCAN, hamlet in Old Deer parish, Aberdeenshire. It has a public school with about 135 scholars.

CLOCHFOLDICH, seat on the Tay, between Logierait and Weem, Perthshire.

CLOCHODERICK, farm, with ancient stone 22 feet long, 17 feet broad, and 12 feet high, in Kilbarchan parish, Renfrewshire.

CLOCKSBRIGGS, railway station, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-east of Forfar.

CLOGHILL, seat in Newhills parish, Aberdeenshire.

CLOLA, hamlet in Old Deer parish, Aberdeenshire. It has a post office under Aberdeen, and a Free church.

CLONAIG, hamlet in Saddell parish, Kintyre, Argyleshire. It has an Established church and a public school.

CLONCAIRD, old seat, with modern front, in Kirkmichael parish, Ayrshire.

CLOON, hill, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles west-by-north of Kinross.

CLOSEBURN, village and parish in Nithsdale, Dumfriesshire. The village stands $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-south-east of Thornhill, and has a post office under Thornhill, a railway station, an inn, a mineral spring, an Established church, a Free church, and a public school with about 65 scholars. —The parish measures 10 miles in length, and nearly $7\frac{1}{2}$ in greatest breadth, and comprises 29,102 acres. Real property in 1880–81, £18,334. Pop. 1505. The Nith traces most of the south-western boundary; the Cample most of the western; and the Ae most of the eastern. The surface near the Nith is rich, low valley; farther up is slightly diversified arable plain; in the centre is an expanse of moor, partly

reclaimed; in the north is part of the Southern Highlands, culminating on Queensberry. A striking natural feature is Crichup linn. Limestone abounds, and is largely worked. Closeburn Hall is a fine Grecian mansion, and Closeburn Castle is a well-preserved ancient baronial tower. Wallace Hall is a large notable endowed school.

CLOSTERS, burn, passing site of quondam ancient nunnery, in Olig parish, Caithness.

CLOUSTA, voe or bay in Sandsting parish, Shetland.

CLOVA, quoad sacra parish on north-west border of Forfarshire. It is united politically to Cortachy; it consists chiefly of lofty portions of the Benchninn Mountains; it includes an inhabited portion about 4 miles long, and little more than a mile broad; it communicates by post with Kirriemuir, 14 miles south-by-east of its church; and it has a small public school. Pop. 105.

CLOVA, seat in Auchindoir parish, Aberdeenshire.

CLOVEN, cluster of abrupt wooded eminences adjacent to Forres, Elginshire. The loftiest one is surmounted by a three-storey octagonal tower to the memory of Lord Nelson.

CLOVENFORD, village on Caddon rivulet, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles west of Galashiels, Selkirkshire. It has a post office under Galashiels, a railway station, and an inn.

CLUANY, lake about 6 miles long, and an inn, about 25 miles south-west of Invermoriston, Inverness-shire.

CLUDEN, small river, formed by confluence of the Cairn and the Glenisland, and running about 7 miles east-south-eastward to the Nith at Lincluden, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile north of Dumfries.

CLUDEN, small village in Holywood parish, Dumfriesshire.

CLUGGY, remnant of strong ancient castle in Monivaird parish, Perthshire.

CLUMLY, lake in Sandwick parish, Orkney.

CLUN, birth-place of Sir James Mackintosh, in Dore parish, Inverness-shire.

CLUNAS, place about 9 miles from Nairn. It has a post office under Nairn.

CLUNE, eminences, with charming views, in Carnock parish, Fife.

CLUNES, railway station, $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles west of Inverness.

CLUNIE, parish in Stormont district, Perthshire; averagely about $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles west-by-south of Blairgowrie. It contains Forneth post office under Blairgowrie. Its length is $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles; its greatest breadth 4 miles; its area 11,384 acres. Real property in 1880-81, £8018. Pop. 582. The surface comprises small part of Strathmore, and part of the Lower Grampians; ranges from about 150 to about 1800 feet of altitude above sea-level; and includes about 2500 acres of arable land. Loch Clunie, a little south-east of its centre, measures about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles in cir-

cuit, and contains a beautiful islet with an old castle belonging to the Earl of Airlie. Clunie Craig is a mass of trap rock, about 600 feet high. The chief seats are Forneth and Goudie; and the antiquities are cairns, tumuli, and vestiges of several fortifications and of 5 religious houses. The churches are Established and Free; and the public school has about 142 scholars.

CLUNIE, rivulet, running about 10 miles northward to the Dee, near Castleton-Braemar, Aberdeenshire.

CLUNY, parish, averagely 14 miles west-north-west of Aberdeen. It has a post office of its own name under Aberdeen. Its length is about 10 miles; its breadth about 2 miles; its area 9741 acres. Real property in 1880-81, £7527. Pop. 1298. The surface is intersected by Torr burn, running northward to the Don; has mostly a warm dry soil; and to about four-fifths of its extent is under cultivation. The seats are Cluny Castle and Castle-Fraser. The churches are Established and Free; and the public school has about 100 scholars.

CLUNY, seat in Marnoch parish, Banffshire.

CLUNY, estate in Rafford parish, Elginshire.

CLUNY, place in Kinglassie parish, Fife. It has a public school with about 143 scholars.

CLUNY CASTLE, seat of the representative of the chiefs of the clan Macpherson, $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles west-south-west of Kingussie, Inverness-shire.

CLYDE, river and firth in south-west of Scotland. The river rises on southern verge of Lanarkshire, runs northward to east base of Tinto, curves round north base of that mountain, and goes thence north-westward, past Lanark, Hamilton, and Glasgow, to commencement of the firth near Dumbarton Castle. The distance from its remotest source to head of the firth, measured in straight line, is 62 miles, and measured along its channel must be considerably more than 100 miles. Its sources lie in central part of Southern Highlands, at least 1400 feet above sea-level; its head-streams are numerous, rapid, and well stocked with fish; and its course, down to Tinto, is mostly flanked and overhung by bleak tame uplands, consisting principally of silurian rocks. Its run past Tinto describes a curve of about 20 miles between points only $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles asunder, and is slow and calm, on an average elevation of about 572 feet above sea-level. It then enters a region of sandstones and shales, becomes about doubled in volume by influx of Douglas river, changes suddenly into tumultuous torrent, performs within 4 miles its series of famous falls, makes there an aggregate descent of about 300 feet, and traverses there a succession of gorges and defiles intensely interesting, alike to students of geology and to admirers of the picturesque. Its flanks, for about 12

miles onward from vicinity of Lanark, with average breadth of nearly 6 miles, form a continuous graduated hollow, aptly termed the Trough of Clyde; have, on both sides, successively haugh, rising ground, and elevated plateau; and are so richly embellished with gardens, woods, and parks as to be well designated the Orchard of Scotland. The valley thence, to a line about 7 miles below Glasgow, is all a very slightly diversified plain on rich underlying coal-field, relieved only by 2 hill-ridges in the near distance, and various heights in the far horizon. But the channel presents a marvellous change; assumes at Glasgow, for about 2 miles, the appearance of a broad continuous dock, crowded with shipping; and has been so deepened, widened, straightened, and stone-embanked, all the way thence to the firth, as to be practically a deep, long, open bay, navigated by sea-borne vessels, and as uniform as a canal. The banks, at from 7 to 11 miles below Glasgow, are closely overhung on the right by the picturesque range of the Kilpatrick Hills, and overlooked on the left by the ornate reach of the Bishopton Hills, which terminate the Clydesdale coal-field; and then they suddenly open on the right, around Dumbarton Castle, into the long exquisite vista of the vale of Leven.

The firth, in its first section, extends about 8 miles in almost direct line with the river's prevalent course from Lanark; expands there gradually from a width of about 5 furlongs to a width of about $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles; is flanked on both sides at near distance by hill-ranges, with culminating height of nearly 1000 feet; and splits at the lower end into the main channel, striking to the west, and Gareloch extending to the north-west. The main channel, in the first instance, goes only about 3 miles to the west; sends off Loch Long to the north, and Holy Loch to the west-north-west; has a mean breadth of about 2 miles; and at a line from Cloch Point to Dunoon turns suddenly to the south. The firth thence, for about 20 miles, expands to a width of about 5 miles, sends off the Kyles round the northern part of Bute Island; contains on its east side the islands of Big and Little Cumbray; and flings, from its west side, the Sound of Bute, with continuation of the long, diversified Loch Fyne. It then becomes a gulf, averagely about 32 miles wide, and from 45 to 48 miles long; contains, on its west side, the large island of Arran; curves on its east side, opposite Arran, into the large semi-circular bay of Ayr; has in its middle the insulated lofty cone of Ailsa Craig; and merges at its south end into the northward wing of the Irish Sea. The several lochs, bays, and shores of the firth are noticed in separate articles.

CLYDEBANK, town on right side of the Clyde, near Dalmuir railway station, Dum-

bartonshire. It is of quite recent origin, was formed in connection with shipbuilding works, and has a post office, with money order and telegraph departments, under Glasgow, a quoad sacra parochial church of 1875-76, a United Presbyterian church of later date, and a public school with about 175 scholars. Pop. of the town, 1632; of the quoad sacra parish, 2892.

CLYDE IRONWORKS, village near the Clyde, in Old Monkland parish, Lanarkshire. Pop. 670.

CLYDESDALE, popularly the part of the valley of the Clyde within Lanarkshire, but anciently either all that valley or the entire basin of the Clyde.

CLYDESDALE ROWS, village in Cambusnethan parish, Lanarkshire. Pop. 785.

CLYNDER, hamlet on Gareloch, Dumbartonshire. It has a post office under Helensburgh, and an iron United Presbyterian church of 1881.

CLYNE, parish, containing Brora post town and railway station, on east side of Sutherland. Its length is 19 miles; its greatest breadth 7 miles. Real property in 1880-81, £5976. Pop. 1812. The coast is low and sandy; the tract inward thence is diversified and arable; the central parts are a picturesque assemblage of glen and upland; and the most inland section is a mass of bleak lofty mountain. Much of the surface is richly beautified by Strathbeg and Brora rivulets, and by Loch Brora. Chief objects are Castle Cole and Craigbar. The churches are Established and Free; and there are 2 schools with accommodation for 290 scholars.

CLYTH, harbour, headland, and ruined ancient strong castle, $10\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-west of Wick, Caithness.

CNOC. See KNOCK.

COAL BURN, streamlet, running to the South Calder, in Cambusnethan parish, Lanarkshire.

COALCRAIGIE, one of the Ochil Hills on mutual border of Perthshire and Kinrossshire.

COALSNAUGHTON, village, inhabited chiefly by colliers, in Tillicoultry parish, Clackmannanshire. Pop. 899.

COALSTON, seat on the Tyne, 2 miles south of Haddington.

COALTON, village in Markinch parish, Fife. Pop. 419.

COALTON, village in Kettle parish, Fife.

COALTON, decayed village in Ceres parish, Fife.

COALTOWN, village in Wemyss parish, Fife. It has a post office under Dysart. Pop. 422.

COALYBURN, side station on Dolphinton railway, and colliery, in Linton parish, Peeblesshire.

COALYLAND, collier village and coal-field, in Alloa parish, Clackmannanshire.

COAT, ruined old castle on the Avon, in Stonehouse parish, Lanarkshire.

COATBRIDGE, town at convergence of railways, and on Monkland Canal, 10 miles east-by-south of Glasgow. It is entirely modern; it stands in the centre of many ironworks, many collieries, and many establishments connected with mineral traffic; it originated, and is maintained, by the working of these; it lies under such clouds of smoke, and such glare of numerous smelting furnaces, as give it, especially at night, a startlingly grim appearance; it forms, not a compact town, but a nucleus of good streets surrounded by straggling diverse suburbs; it comprises, within the census limits, Coatbridge-Proper, Langloan, Gartsherrie, and High Sunnyside, but might be regarded as including also some other edified outskirts; and it has a head post office with all departments, 4 banking offices, 2 hotels, a conspicuous Established church, 2 Free churches, United Presbyterian, Congregational, Evangelical Union, Baptist, Methodist, Episcopalian, and Roman Catholic churches, and 2 public schools with about 666 scholars. Pop. 17,500.

COATDYKE, town on mutual border of Old Monkland and New Monkland parishes, between Coatbridge and Airdrie, Lanarkshire. It has a post office, with money order department, under Coatbridge. Pop. 1701.

COATES, lands, now partly occupied by St. Mary's Cathedral, Melville Street, and neighbouring places at west end of New Town of Edinburgh.

COATES (WEST), quoad sacra parish in west of Coates lands, Edinburgh. The church was built in 1869, and cost £7500. Pop. 5848.

COATS, one of the villages or sections of Cambuslang town, Lanarkshire.

COATS, quoad sacra parish adjacent to Coatbridge, Lanarkshire. Its church was erected in 1875, and is large and handsome. Pop. 4150.

COATSHILL, eminence, with moat, in Moffat parish, Dumfriesshire.

COATSHILL, seat near Blantyre Works, Lanarkshire.

COATT, farm, with ancient Caledonian stone circle, in Eskdalemuir parish, Dumfriesshire.

COBAIRDY, seat in Fergie parish, Aberdeenshire.

COBBLER. See BENARTHUR.

COBINSHAW, railway station, lake, and village, near watershed between the Lothians and Clydesdale, 18½ miles south-west of Edinburgh. The lake was formed as reservoir for feeding the Union Canal, covers more than 500 acres, and has been stocked with trout and salmon ova. The village has a public school with about 70 scholars.

COCKAIRNEY, seat in Dalgetty parish, Fife.

COCK-BRIDGE, place on the river Don, in Strathdon parish, Aberdeenshire.

COCKBURNLAW, broad-based, lofty,

conical hill, three-fourths engirt by Whitadder water, in Dunse parish, Berwickshire.

COCKBURNSPATH, village and parish in north-east corner of Berwickshire. The village stands near the coast, 7½ miles south-east of Dunbar, and has a head post office with all departments, a railway station, a good inn, an ancient cross, a parochial church with 400 sittings, and a public school with about 130 scholars. Pop. 233. — The parish measures 7½ by 4½ miles, and comprises 12,652 acres. Real property in 1880-81, £12,051. Pop. 1130. The coast begins at Dunglass Dean, on boundary with Haddingtonshire; extends 4½ miles east-south-eastward to within 2 miles of Fast Castle; includes the remarkable features of Cove Harbour, Redheugh, Siccar Point, and mouth of Pease Dean; and is all rocky, steep, and bold. The interior includes part of the eastern or lower Lammermoors; is diversified by hill and dale, and partly intersected by deep ravines; and consists mainly of arable lands near the sea, and pastoral heights in the centre and the west. Cockburnspath Castle, about a mile south-east of the village, belonged to the Earls of Dunbar, passed to the Earls of Home, answers somewhat to the 'Ravenswood Castle' of Sir Walter Scott's *Bride of Lammermoor*, and is now a comparatively small ruin. A Free church, designated of Cockburnspath, is at Oldhamstocks village, in Haddingtonshire; and a United Presbyterian church stands at Stockbridge, about a mile south-west of Cockburnspath village.

COCKENZIE, seaport town on the Forth, about a mile north-east of Prestonpans, Haddingtonshire. It includes the suburb of Port-Seaton, exports large quantities of coal, and has a good harbour, a post office under Prestonpans, an Established church, a Free church, and a public school with about 170 scholars. Its harbour was a private one, constructed in 1834 at a cost of about £6000, and was about to be improved and to acquire a breakwater in 1880 at a cost of about £11,000. Pop. 1612.

COCKLAW, burn in Walston parish, Lanarkshire.

COCKLAW, farm, with site of ancient round tower, supposed to have been connected with a Roman station, in Currie parish, Edinburghshire.

COCKLAW, hill in Mordington parish, Berwickshire.

COCKLAW, one of the Cheviots, 1716 feet high, on the border of Scotland, 8 miles south-south-east of Yetholm, Roxburghshire.

COCKLE, long sandy ridge in Renfrew parish, Renfrewshire.

COCKLE, rivulet, running to the Forth, at east boundary of Dalmeny parish, Linlithgowshire.

COCKLEROI, hill, with extensive view, 1½ mile south-south-west of Linlithgow.

COCKPEN, parish, containing Bonnyrigg town, part of Lasswade town, and all

Hunterfield, Dalhousie, Poltonhall, Hillhead, Prestonholm, Skiltiemuir, Gowks-hill, Westmill, and Stobhill-Engine villages, in Edinburghshire. Its length is $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles; its greatest breadth $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles; its area 2950 acres. Real property in 1880-81, £21,071. Pop., quoad civilia, 4544; quoad sacra, 3431. The surface is undulated, but looks to be flat, and consists wholly of fertile land. Coal and good sandstone abound. Dalhousie Castle, a seat of the Earl of Dalhousie, is a chief feature. Cockpen House, the residence of the 'Laird of Cockpen' of Scottish song, stood on a romantic spot near the castle. The parochial church is a handsome edifice of 1820, and contains 625 sittings. Free churches are in Bonnyrigg and Stobhill. There are 4 schools with accommodation for 575 scholars.

COCKPOOL, remnant of old baronial castle, in Ruthwell parish, Dumfriesshire.

COCKS, burn, running eastward to the Calder, in Lanarkshire.

COCKUM, rivulet, running southward to the Gala, near Stow village, Edinburghshire.

COE, rivulet, traversing Glencoe, and entering Loch Leven, in Argyleshire.

COGRIEBURN, place in Johnstone parish, Dumfriesshire.

COICH, or **QUOICH**, affluent of the Dee, in Crathie parish, Aberdeenshire.

COIGACH, district of Cromartyshire, bounded by the Minch, Loch Broom, Ross-shire, and Sutherland. It is included in Lochbroom parish, contains Ullapool village, has a post office of its own name under that village, measures 22 miles by 8, is mostly mountainous, and contains the fine vales of Strathcannard and Rhidorch.

COIGNAFERN, mountain near source of Findhorn river, Inverness-shire.

COILA. See **COYL**.

COILANTOGLE, ford on Vennachoir rivulet, at effluence from Loch Vennachoir, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-west of Callander, Perthshire. It was 'Clan Alpine's outmost guard,' the place to which Roderick Dhu led Fitz-James; but, for its use as a ford, it has been superseded by a bridge.

COILSFIELD, seat, $\frac{3}{4}$ mile south-east of Tarbolton, Ayrshire. It was Burns' 'Castle o' Montgomery,' where his 'Highland Mary' served as dairymaid; it belonged, in his time, to Colonel Hugh Montgomery, who became Earl of Eglinton; and it is now called Montgomery.

COILTIE, rivulet, rising on lofty shoulder of Mealfourvounie Mountain, and running impetuously about 7 miles to Loch Ness, in Inverness-shire.

COINICH, seat and streamlet in Kingairloch, Argyleshire.

COINNEAG, lake in Rosskeen parish, Ross-shire.

COIRE, lake in Daviot parish, Inverness-shire.

COIR-NA-FERN, lake in Farr parish, Sutherland.

COIR-NAN-URISKIN, large, deep, circular hollow, engirt by acclivitous lofty rocks, on face of Benvenue, overlooking Loch Katrine, in Perthshire.

COIRUISEK. See **COIRISKIN**.

COLDBACKY, terminal part of mountain-range, in Tongue parish, Sutherland.

COLDINGHAM, village and parish on coast of Berwickshire. The village stands 3 miles north-north-east of Reston Junction, and has a post office under Ayton, an inn, a Volunteer hall of 1872, interesting remains of an ancient priory, a parochial church, a United Presbyterian church, and a public school with about 121 scholars. Pop. 572.—The parish contains also Reston, Auchincraw, and Coldingham-Shore villages, and Houndwood and Grants House hamlets. Its length is $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles; its greatest breadth $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles; its area 24,021 acres. Real property in 1880-81, £32,579. Pop., quoad civilia, 3173; quoad sacra, 1644. The coast measures $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles in direct line, but fully 9 miles in line of sinuosities; is all bold and rocky, has numerous caves and fissures, and includes St. Abb's Head and Fast Castle. The interior is mostly uneven, contains lower terminal ranges of the Lammernmoors, and consists partly of fertile vales and hollows, but largely of pastoral or barren moorland. Coldingham Loch, with an area of about 30 acres, lies about 300 yards from the sea, and has an elevation of about 300 feet above sea-level. The seats are Coldingham Law, Homefield, Templehall, Press, Highlaws, Houndwood, Fairlaw, Coveyheugh, Newmains, Berrybank, Stoneshiel, Sunnyside, and Renton; and the chief antiquities are vestiges of 2 ancient Caledonian camps, vestiges of 2 Roman camps, ruins of Fast Castle, and traces or sites of numerous Border peels. Established and Free churches are at Houndwood; and there are within the parish 6 schools with accommodation for 572 scholars.

COLDINGHAMSHIRE, ancient district, comprehending Coldingham, Eyemouth, Ayton, and Aldcambus parishes, and parts of Mordington, Foulden, Chirnside, Bunkle, and Cockburnspath, in Berwickshire.

COLDINGHAM-SHORE, fishing village in Coldingham parish, Berwickshire. It has a public school with about 54 scholars. Pop. 298.

COLDROCHIE, streamlet on boundary between Redgorton and Monedie parishes, Perthshire.

COLDSTONE. See **LOGIE-COLDSTONE**.

COLDSTREAM, town and parish on southern border of Berwickshire. The town stands on high bank overlooking the Tweed, $9\frac{1}{4}$ miles north-east-by-east of Kelso; was the place of an international truce in 1491; gave origin to the regiment called the Coldstream Guards, raised by General Monk; is near a ford of the Tweed, crossed by many armies, both

Scotch and English, in the international wars; gave interment, in the cemetery of an ancient wealthy nunnery, to most of the distinguished Scottish officers who fell at the battle of Flodden; presents a well-built but irregularly-aligned appearance; and has a head post office with most departments, a railway station $1\frac{3}{4}$ mile distant, 2 banking offices, 3 hotels, an elegant five-arched bridge on the Tweed, a recent lofty monument to Mr. Charles Marjoribanks, a Volunteer hall of 1872, an Established church, a Free church, 2 United Presbyterian churches, and 2 public schools with about 279 scholars. Pop. 1616.—The parish contains also the village of Lennel, and measures about $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles by $3\frac{1}{2}$. Acres, 8320. Real property in 1880–81, £20,499. Pop. 2561. The surface is flat and well cultivated. The seats are the Hirsell, the Lees, Lennel House, Milne-Graden, Hope Park, and Castle-Law. There are 4 schools for 550 scholars, and 2 of them for 250 are new.

COLE CASTLE. See **CASTLE-COLE.**

COLFIN, railway station and glen, 3 miles north-east of Portpatrick, Wigtonshire.

COLGRAVE, sound, 3 miles broad, between Yell and Fetlar, in Shetland.

COLIGARTH, section of Lady parish, Sanday Island, Orkney.

COLIN. See **COLLIN.**

COLINNESS, headland, projecting into Otterswick Bay, in Sanday Island, Orkney. A very large ancient artificial mound is on it.

COLINSBURGH, village, 4 miles east of Largo, Fife. It has a post office with money order and telegraph departments, designated of Fife; a banking office, a good inn, a United Presbyterian church, and a public school with about 100 scholars. Pop. 366.

COLIN'S ISLE, islet in mouth of river Cart, Renfrewshire.

COLINTON, village and parish in Edinburghshire. The village stands on Water of Leith, 4 miles south-west of Edinburgh, is small but charming, was the headquarters of the Covenanters' army on the eve of the battle of Rullion Green, and has a post office, with money order and telegraph departments, designated of Midlothian, a railway station, a parochial church, and 2 public schools, male and female, with about 130 scholars. The parish contains also the village of Juniper Green, the hamlets of Hailes Quarry, Swanston, and Longstone, and most of the village of Slateford. Its length is about 4 miles; its greatest breadth about $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles; its area 5640 acres. Real property in 1880–81, £33,595. Pop. 4347. The surface includes Craiglockhart Hill, part of the Pentlands, a winding reach of the ravine of Water of Leith, arable lands at from 250 to 600 feet above sea-level, and a profusion of groves and hedge-rows, and exhibits in the aggregate a richly diversified appearance. Chief seats are Colinton House, Bonally

Castle, Craiglockhart House, Comiston House, and Dregghorn Castle; an interesting new feature is Craiglockhart hydropathic establishment; and chief things of antiquarian interest are the site of Redhall Castle, and a road very nearly on the line of part of the Roman road from York to Carriden. A Free church and 2 public schools are at Juniper Green; and a United Presbyterian church and a public school are at Slateford.

COLNTRAIVE, place on north side of Kyles of Bute, south verge of Cowal, Argyshire. It has a post office under Greenock, and is a place of call by steamers.

COLIPOLE, village on Luing Island, Argyshire.

COLL, village in Stornoway parish, Lewis, Outer Hebrides. Pop. 491.

COLL, island, 2 miles north-east of Tyree, and 7 north-west of Mull, Argyshire Hebrides. It lies parallel to Mull, and measures 13 miles in length, and $3\frac{1}{2}$ in extreme breadth. It was formerly in the parish of Tyree, but was constituted a separate parish in 1866. Real property in 1880–81, £4181. Pop. 643. It contains the village of Arinangour, and has a post office of its own name under Oban. Its coast is mostly bold and rocky; its interior rises nowhere higher than about 300 feet; and its surface, to the extent of about two-thirds, is barren. Its chief residence is the seat of its principal landowner; and its antiquities are a castle, probably built by one of the Lords of the Isles, vestiges of 8 Scandinavian forts, and remains of 3 ancient religious houses. The churches are Established and Free; and there are 3 public schools with accommodation for 134 scholars.

COLLABOL, place, with post office under Laing, Sutherlandshire.

COLLACE, village and parish in Gowrie district, Perthshire. The village stands 8 miles north-east of Perth, and is near Woodside railway station and Balbeggie village, with post office under Perth. The parish contains Kinrossie and Saugher hamlets, and comprises 2927 acres. Real property in 1880–81, £3740. Pop. 409. The southern section is flat, and the northern one includes part of the Sidlaw Hills. The chief seat and antiquities are on Dunsinnan estate. The churches are Established and Free. The public school has accommodation for 103 scholars.

COLLAIRFIRTH, voe or bay in North-maven parish, Shetland.

COLLAIRNEY, ruined ancient strong fortalice in Dunbog parish, Fife.

COLLEGE, parish in north-east of Glasgow. Pop., quoad sacra, 2409.

COLLEGE, hamlet in Duffus parish, Elginshire.

COLLEGE, rising ground, crowned with Roslin chapel, near Roslin village, Edinburghshire.

COLLESSIE, village and parish in north-west of Fife. The village stands $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-east-by-south of Newburgh, and has a post office under Ladybank, a railway station, an old Established church, a Free church of 1876, and a public school with about 146 scholars. The parish contains also the villages of Ladybank, Monkston, Edenton, Giffordton, and Kinloch. Its length is 6 miles; its greatest breadth $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles; its area 8699 acres. Real property in 1880-81, £13,182. Pop. 1989. The river Eden traces the southern boundary. The land thence, and through the centre, is flat, but in the north and north-west slopes upward to a bordering range of heights. The chief seats are Rankeilor, Pitlair, Kinloch, Lochiehead, and Rossie; and the chief antiquities are remains of 2 castles, thought to have been erected for defending the pass from Perth to Central Fife. There are 3 schools with accommodation for 516 scholars, and a class-room in 1 of them with accommodation for 100 is new.

COLLIEMORE, lofty hill on boundary of Blairgowrie parish, Perthshire.

COLLIESTON, estate in Dunscore parish, Dumfriesshire.

COLLIN, field of battle between the Scotch and the Danes, near Seone, Perthshire.

COLLIN, seat in Rerrick parish, Kirkcudbrightshire.

COLLIN, village, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles east of Dumfries. It has a post office under Dumfries, and a public school with about 123 scholars. Pop. 309.

COLLISTON, village, on romantic bay, in Slains parish, Aberdeenshire. It has a post office under Ellon, and is chiefly a fishing place, but also a resort of summer visitors. Pop. 421.

COLLISTON, village and quoad sacra parish, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-west of Arbroath, Forfarshire. The village has a railway station, an Established church, a Free church, and a public school with about 72 scholars. Colliston House, near the village, is said to have been built by Cardinal Beaton. The quoad sacra parish was constituted in 1876. Pop. 659.

COLLOCKBURN, one of the villages or sections of Cambuslang town, Lanarkshire.

COLLUTHIE, old seat in Moonzie parish, Fife.

COLMELLIE, place, with 2 ancient Caledonian stone circles, on skirt of Mount Battock, in Edzell parish, Forfarshire.

COLMONELL, village and parish in Carrick district, Ayrshire. The village stands on Stinchar river, $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles south of Girvan, and has a post office under Girvan, an Established church, a Free church, a United Original Secession church, and a public school with about 132 scholars. —The parish contains also the village of Barrhill, and the hamlets of Pinwherry and Lendalfoot. Its length is about 19

miles; its greatest breadth about 7 miles; its area 47,490 acres. Real property in 1880-81, £25,502. Pop., quoad civilia, 2191; quoad sacra, 1132. The surface is an assemblage of vales and hills, and rises nowhere higher than about 700 feet above sea-level. The chief seats are Knockdolian, Dalgerrock, Ballochmorie, Drumlamford, and Penmore; and the chief antiquities are cairns, forts, and ruined Craigniel Castle. An Established church is at Arnseen, and a Free church is at Barrhill. 6 schools for 496 scholars are within the parish, and 1 of them for 60 is new.

COLMSLIE, hill in Melrose parish, Roxburghshire.

COLONSAY, island and parish in Argyllshire Hebrides. The island lies 4 miles north-west of northern extremity of Islay; extends 8 miles north-north-eastward, with extreme breadth of about $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles; rises nowhere higher than 493 feet above sea-level; is partly fertile, but more largely moorish and rugged; contains the modern mansion of the Macneills, and remains of several ancient chapels; and has a post office under Greenock, and a public school with about 34 scholars. A monument to the late Lord Colonsay, a granite obelisk fully 30 feet high, was erected on a headland on its east side in 1876. The parish includes also Oronsay Island, almost contiguous on the south. Real property in 1880-81, £3132. Pop. 395.

COLONSAY (LITTLE), small island in mouth of Loch-na-Keal, west side of Mull, Argyllshire.

COLPORT. See COULPORT.

COLPY, hamlet and burn in Culsamond parish, Aberdeenshire. The hamlet has a post office under Insch.

COLQUHALZIE, seat on the Earn, near Innerpeffray, Perthshire.

COLQUHINNY, place on the Don, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles east-north-east of Strathdon church, Aberdeenshire.

COLSAY, small island, 8 miles north-north-west of Sumburgh Head, Shetland.

COLTBRIDGE, suburban village on Water of Leith, St. Cuthbert's parish, Edinburgh. It communicates by tramway with the city, and has a public school with about 97 scholars.

COLTFIELD, railway station and hamlet in Alves parish, Elginshire.

COLTNESS, village and quoad sacra parish in Cambusnethan parish, Lanarkshire. The village is suburban to Newmains, and has extensive ironworks. Coltness House, in its vicinity, is a large handsome mansion. Pop. of Newmains and Coltness town, 2682; of Coltness quoad sacra parish, 2896.

COLTSTON, village in New Monkland parish, Lanarkshire.

COLUMBA (ST.), quoad sacra parish in Paisley. Pop. 1981.

COLUMBA (ST.), quoad sacra parish in Glasgow. Pop. the Gaelic speaking inhabitants.

COLVEND, seaboard parish, with church 6 miles south-by-east of Dalbeattie, Kirkcudbrightshire. It has a post office of its own name under Dalbeattie, and contains Southwick, with a post office under Dumfries and a railway station. Its length is nearly 9 miles; its greatest breadth $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles; its area 18,666 acres. Real property in 1880-81, £12,488. Pop. 1281. The coast is rocky, bold, precipitous, and romantic, and has caverns and crevices formerly used by smugglers, and supposed to have suggested to Sir Walter Scott some scenes and incidents in his *Guy Mannering*. The interior includes part of Criffel Mountain; is mostly hilly, wild, and pastoral; and contains a number of small lakes well stocked with fish. The antiquities are a ruined castle, a vitrified fort, and remains of two camps. The churches are Established and United Presbyterian. There are 5 schools for 394 scholars, and 2 of them for 190 are new.

COLZEAN, castellated seat of the Marquis of Ailsa, on sea-cliff $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile north-west of Kirkoswald, Ayrshire. 6 caves, one of them about 200 feet long, pierce the face of the cliff.

COLZIUM, seat of Sir William Edmondstone, Bart., glen, and ruined castle, in Kilsyth parish, Stirling.

COMARAICH, estate in Applecross parish, Ross-shire.

COMBS (ST.), fishing village, 6 miles south-east of Fraserburgh, Aberdeenshire. It has a public school with about 131 scholars. Pop. 614.

COMELY BANK, suburban village, comprising chain of villas, in St. Cuthbert's parish, Edinburgh.

COMELY BANK, village in Melrose parish, Roxburghshire.

COMELY GREEN, small north-eastern suburb of Edinburgh.

COMESTON, farm, with ancient battlefield, in St. Cyrus parish, Kincardineshire.

COMISTON, seat of Sir John Forrest, Bart., in Colinton parish, Edinburghshire.

COMLONGAN, ancient, strong, well-preserved baronial castle, in Ruthwell parish, Dumfriesshire.

COMMONDYKE, village in Auchinleck parish, Ayrshire. Pop. 1048.

COMMONHEAD, railway station, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile north-east of Airdrie, Lanarkshire.

COMORE, reservoir, 16 acres in area, 24 feet deep, in Neilston parish, Renfrewshire.

COMPASS, hill, powerfully disturbing the magnetic needle, in Canna Island, Inner Hebrides.

COMPSTON, modern seat and ruined ancient baronial fortalice, in Twynholm parish, Kirkcudbrightshire.

COMRIE, town and parish in Strathearn district, Perthshire. The town stands on the Earn, at influx of the Lednock and the Ruchill, 6 miles west of Crieff; consists of Comrie Proper on the left bank, and Dalginross and Ross on the right; is surrounded, to a wide extent, with

remarkably picturesque scenery; possesses strong attractions for tourists and summer visitors; includes a principal street about two-thirds of a mile long, and a six-arched bridge; and has a post office, with all departments, under Crieff, a banking office, a hotel, a public reading-room, a spacious steeped Established church of 1805, a large Gothic Free church of 1881, a handsome United Presbyterian church of 1867, a public school with about 164 scholars, and an industrial school with about 89. A branch railway from Crieff, possibly with continuation to Lochearnhead, was projected in 1880. The town is notable for frequent earthquakes, but never with any seriously damaging effect. Pop. 1038. — The parish contains also the village of St. Fillans, and is 13 miles long and 10 miles broad. Acres, 60,593. Real property in 1880-81, £16,247. Pop., quoad civilia, 1726; quoad sacra, 1844. The northern and southern boundaries are formed by lofty mountain water-sheds, with culminating summits 2922 and 3180 feet high; and the interior is a many-featured assemblage of mountain, glen, and valley. The chief waters are Loch Earn and the river Earn along the centre, and the rivulets Lednock and Ruchill down the flanks. The scenery, especially along the centre, is surpassingly rich and diversified. The views from Lord Melville's Monument, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile north of the town, and from other elevated spots, are among the most splendid in Britain. The arable land comprises not more than about one-eighth of the entire area, and has mostly a light, gravelly soil. The chief residences are Comrie House, Dunira, Dalhousie, Aberuchill, and Ardvoirlich; and the first and second are seats of Sir Sidney Dundas, Bart. The chief antiquity is the vestige of a large Roman camp, adjacent to Dalginross. 4 schools for 364 scholars are in the parish, and 2 of them for 75 are new.

COMYN'S CASTLE, extinct residence of the Red Comyn, in Kirkmahoe parish, Dumfriesshire.

CON. See CHON.

CONA, rivulet, glen, and mansion in Ardgour, Argyleshire.

CONACHAN, loftiest summit of St. Kilda Island, Outer Hebrides.

CONACHAN, pastoral hills in Fowlis-Wester parish, Perthshire.

CONAIT, rivulet in Fortingal parish, Perthshire.

CONAN, river and mansion in south of Ross-shire. The river runs about 35 miles eastward to head of Cromarty Firth; receives in its progress the affluents of Fan-nich, Garve, Meig, and Orrin; and affords excellent salmon fishing, but is preserved. The mansion stands near Conan-Bridge, and is a seat of Sir Kenneth S. Mackenzie, Bart.

CONAN-BRIDGE, village on Conan river, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-south-west of Dingwall, Ross-shire. It has a post office with money order and telegraph departments, desig-

nated of Ross-shire, a railway station, a good inn, a five-arched bridge, and a public school with about 112 scholars. Pop. 385.

CONANSYTHE, seat in Carmylie parish, Forfarshire.

CONDIE, hill, adjacent to May rivulet, and seat near Forgandenny, Perthshire.

CONDORRAT, village, $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles south-west of Cumbernauld, Dumbartonshire. It has a post office under Airdrie, and an Established church of 1875. Pop. 620.

CONGALTON, barony in Dirleton parish, Haddingtonshire.

CONGHOILLIS, ancient parish, now called Inverkeilor, Forfarshire.

CONGLASS, affluent of the Aven, in Kirkmichael parish, Banffshire.

CONHEATH, seat in Caerlaverock parish, Dumfriesshire.

CONICAVAL, hamlet in Edenkillie parish, Elginshire.

CONIGLEN, streamlet and vale in South-end parish, Kintyre, Argyleshire.

CONINGSBURGH, hamlet and ancient parish in south of Shetland. The hamlet lies on the coast, 9 miles south-south-west of Lerwick, and has a Free church. The parish is now annexed to Dunrossness.

CONNAGE, village in Petty parish, Inverness-shire.

CONNEL, lake in Kirkcolm parish, Wigtonshire.

CONNEL, place adjacent to Connel Ferry, Argyleshire. It has a post office under Oban.

CONNEL FERRY, strait in Loch Etive, 3 miles east of Dunstaffnage, Argyleshire. It takes across the communication from Oban to Appin, has an inn on each side, gives name to an adjacent railway station 6 miles from Oban, and is swept by a tidal cataract believed to be the Lora of Ossian, and noticed in Sir Walter Scott's *Lord of the Isles*.

CONNEL PARK, village in New Cumnock parish, Ayrshire. Pop. 495.

CONRY, affluent of the Don in Strathdon parish, Aberdeenshire.

CONTENT, north-eastern suburb or section of Ayr, Ayrshire.

CONTIN, hamlet and parish in south-east of Ross-shire. The hamlet lies on Garve river, near influx to the Conan, about 8 miles south-west of Dingwall, and has a post office under Dingwall, an inn, a parochial church, and a public school with about 80 scholars. The parish measured along roads is 33 miles in length, and not much less in breadth. Real property in 1880-81, £17,949. Pop., quoad civilia, 1422; quoad sacra, 708. The surface is mostly mountainous and sterile, yet includes numerous glens and vales, and is much diversified by lakes and streams. A chief object is Coul, the seat of Sir Arthur G. R. Mackenzie, Bart. Two quoad sacra parish churches, 2 Free churches, and 2 schools for 138 scholars, are in the parish, and 1 of the schools for 100 scholars is new.

CONTULLICH, burn in Aboyne parish, Aberdeenshire.

CONVAL, hill, with vestiges of Danish camp, in Mortlach parish, Banffshire.

CONVETH, estate in Laurencekirk parish, Kincardineshire.

CONVINTH, old parish, now part of Kiltarlity, Inverness-shire.

COODHAM, estate in Symington parish, Ayrshire.

COOKNEY, quoad sacra parish, with church and public school, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles north of Stonehaven, Kincardineshire. The church contains about 700 sittings, and the school has about 80 scholars. Pop. 1976.

COPAY, island in Sound of Harris, Outer Hebrides.

COPINSHAY, island in St. Andrew parish, Orkney. Pop. 5.

COPPERCLEUCH, place, with post office under Selkirk.

COQUET, river, running about a mile on south-east boundary of Oxnam parish, Roxburghshire, but belonging everywhere else to England.

CORAFUAR, mountain in Luss parish, Dumbartonshire.

CORAH, vestige of ancient castle, a seat of Lord Herries, in Kirkgunzeon parish, Kirkcudbrightshire.

CORBELLY, roundish hill contiguous to Maxwelltown suburb of Dumfries. It commands a delightful panoramic view; has, on its east shoulder, an observatory and museum; and is edified, on its townward slopes, by new streets.

CORBET, renovated old Border tower in Morebattle parish, Roxburghshire.

CORBIE, burn in Inverarity parish, Forfarshire.

CORBIEHALL, farm, with vestiges of Roman camp, in Carstairs parish, Lanarkshire.

CORBIEHALL, suburb of Borrowstownness, Linlithgowshire.

CORBIEHILL, hamlet in Balmerino parish, Fife.

CORBIE POT, glen in Maryculter parish, Kincardineshire.

CORBIE'S KNOWE, artificial mound, with traces of ancient fort, on Lunan Bay, Forfarshire.

CORCHINNAN, head-stream of Bogie river, Aberdeenshire.

CORE, head-stream of the Tweed, in Tweedsmuir parish, Peeblesshire.

CORE, one of the Ochil Hills, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles south of Blackford, Perthshire.

COREEN, hill-range on northern boundary of Alford district, Aberdeenshire.

COREHOUSE, modern mansion and ruined ancient castle on the Clyde, adjacent to Corra Linn, Lanarkshire.

COR-ELLAN, islet in South Knapdale parish, Argyleshire.

CORF, seat near Newburgh, Aberdeenshire.

CORFHOUSE, bay in Kintail parish, Ross-shire.

CORGARF, quoad sacra parish around sources and head-streams of the Don, Aberdeenshire. It has a post office under

Aberdeen, a military station, a church with 350 sittings, and a small Roman Catholic chapel. An ancient castle occupied the site of the military station; was for ages a hunting-seat of the Earls of Mar, and was burnt in 1551 by Sir Adam Gordon, when 27 persons perished in the flames.

CORHABBIE, hill in Mortlach parish, Banffshire.

CORICHEAD, deer preserve of the Earl of Breadalbane, in upper part of Glenorchy, Argyshire.

CORINAHENCHAR, bay in Torosay parish, Mull Island, Argyshire.

CORINESSIE, vale in Durness parish, Sutherland.

CORKINDALE LAW, hill, with magnificent panoramic view, in Neilston parish, Renfrewshire.

CORKRIE, bay in Kirkmaiden parish, Wigtonshire.

CORLIE, loftiest hill-summit in Greenock parish, Renfrewshire. It commands a rich, diversified, extensive view.

CORMIE, eminence crowned with Raith Tower in Abbotshall parish, Fife.

CORMILLIGAN, lofty hill in Tynron parish, Dumfriesshire.

CORMORANTS' CAVE, basaltic cavern, 224 feet long and 50 feet high, in Staffa Island, Argyshire.

CORNACHANTIAN, mountain in Luss parish, Dumbartonshire.

CORNAIG, place, with public school, in Coll Island, Argyshire.

CORNAL, ruined baronial fortalice on Moffat river, in Moffat parish, Dumfriesshire.

CORNAMEAUGH, lake in Kildonan parish, Sutherland.

CORNCAIRN, village, 8 miles south-west of Banff.

CORNCOCKLE, moor, 2 miles north of Lochmaben, Dumfriesshire. A building-stone is quarried on it notable for peculiar fossil footprints.

CORNHILL, place, 12 miles north-east of Keith, Banffshire. It has a post office under Banff, and a railway station.

CORNHILL, seat in Culter parish, Lanarkshire.

CORNHILL, seat in Old Machar parish, Aberdeenshire.

CORNIE, burn in Abercorn parish, Linlithgowshire.

CORNISH, lake, 7 miles south of Straiton, Ayrshire.

CORNTOWN, battle-field near Stirling. It was the scene of the battle in 1297 commonly called the Battle of Stirling.

CORODALE, cave on east side of South Uist Island, Outer Hebrides. It was, for some days in 1746, the abode of Prince Charles Edward.

CORPACH, village at south-west end of Caledonian Canal, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles north of Fort-William, Inverness-shire. It is the landing-place for steamboat passengers, and it has a pier, an Established church, and an obeliskal monument to Colonel Cameron.

CORR, islet off mouth of Loch Swin, Argyshire.

CORR, lake, 5 miles long, adjacent to south-east side of Bencllybric, in centre of Sutherland.

CORRACHREE, seat in Logie-Coldstone parish, Aberdeenshire.

CORRA-DHUN, vestige of ancient castle in Canna Island, Inner Hebrides.

CORRAL, burn in Auchtergaven parish, Perthshire.

CORRA LINN, second fall of Clyde, in vicinity of Lanark. It occurs within a picturesque amphitheatre, with maximum height of 120 feet; it includes first a fall of a few feet, next a fall of about 30 feet, next a cataract of about 90 feet, next a grand final leap; and it makes, in these, a total descent of 84 feet.

CORRAN, rivulet, running to the sea, in Jura Island, Argyshire.

CORRAN, ferry across lower part of West Loch Tarbert, Argyshire.

CORRAN, ferry across foot of Loch Eil, between Ardgour district, Argyshire, and Lochaber district, Inverness-shire.

CORRENNIE, hill-range, 1578 feet high, in Cluny and Tough parishes, Aberdeenshire.

CORRICHE, vale on mutual border of Aberdeenshire and Kincardineshire, 14 miles west-by-south of Aberdeen. It was the scene of the battle in 1562 between the forces of Queen Mary and those of her antagonists.

CORRIE, coast village, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles north of Brodick, Arran Island, Buteshire. It has a post office under Brodick, and a small harbour with a quay.

CORRIE, ancient parish, now united to Hutton, Dumfriesshire. Corrie Burn in it is an affluent of the Milk; Corrie Law is a beautiful hill, with fine view; and Corrie public school has about 63 scholars.

CORRIE, hill in Kilsyth parish, Stirlingshire.

CORRIE, place, with remains of ancient Caledonian stone circle, in Rogart parish, Sutherlandshire.

CORRIEDOW, glen in Kiltarlity parish, Inverness-shire. A cave in it is said to have been inhabited for some days by Prince Charles Edward.

CORRIEDOWN, heights, with notable cairn, in Rathven parish, Banffshire.

CORRIEMONY, plain, seat, and public school in Urquhart parish, Inverness-shire.

CORRIEMUCKLOCK, place, with inn, about a mile south of Amulree, Perthshire.

CORRIEMULZIE, burn, entering the Dee 3 miles above Castleton-Braemar, Aberdeenshire. It makes a beautiful snow-white cascade within a wooded precipitous ravine.

CORRIEVRECKAN, tortured tidal current, popularly regarded as a dreadful whirlpool, in strait between Jura and Scarba Islands, Argyshire.

CORRISEL, seat in Penningham parish, Wigtonshire.

CORRISKIN, or **CORUIISK**, lake, about 3 miles in circuit, among Cuchullin Moun-

tains, Isle of Skye. Its scenery is dismally wild, dark, and stern, and is graphically described by Sir Walter Scott in his *Lord of the Isles*.

CORRYARRICK, steep lofty mountain-ridge, from vicinity of Loch Oich to south-west end of Monadhleath Mountains, Inverness-shire. It is traversed, in zigzag course, by the road from Fort-Augustus into Badenoch; and that road over it was Prince Charles's route at commencement of the rebellion in 1745. The height, at highest summit, is 2922 feet; at summit of the pass, 1864 feet.

CORRYAUR, bleak barren hill-range in Muthill parish, Perthshire.

CORRYBROUGH, seat in Moy parish, Inverness-shire.

CORRYFEARN, hills in Eddertoun parish, Ross-shire.

CORRYGILL, headland at south side of Brodick Bay, Arran Island, Buteshire.

CORRYHABBIE, mountain, 2563 feet high, 8 miles south-by-west of Dufftown, Banffshire.

CORRYVARLEGAN, wild lofty mountain-pass, on the way from Loch Hourne in Inverness-shire to Glenshiel in Ross-shire.

CORSANCONE, hill, 1547 feet high, in New Cumnock parish, Argyleshire.

CORSBIE, seat near Newton-Stewart, Wigtonshire.

CORSBIE, barony in Legerwood parish, Berwickshire.

CORSE, seat in Fergie parish, Aberdeenshire.

CORSE, hill, 21 miles west-by-north of Aberdeen. Numerous small tumuli and remains of military works are on it, and are associated by tradition with the closing scenes of the career of Macbeth. Corse Castle, in its vicinity, was built in 1581, and is now a ruin.

CORSEADARER, hill in Birse parish, Aberdeenshire.

CORSEGLASS, place, with public school, in Dalry parish, Kirkcudbrightshire.

CORSEMILL, village, 3 miles south-east of Paisley, Renfrewshire.

CORSEWALL, small headland, modern mansion, and ruined strong ancient fortalice, in Kirkcolum parish, Wigtonshire. The headland lies $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles west-south-west of mouth of Loch Ryan, confronts the North Channel, and has a lighthouse with revolving light visible at the distance of 15 nautical miles.

CORSOCK, village and quoad sacra parish in Kirkcudbrightshire. The village stands on Urr river, 10 miles north of Castle-Douglas, and has a post office under Dalbeattie, an Established church and a Free church. Corsock Castle is the ruined seat of Robert Nelson, who figured prominently among the persecuted Covenanters. Corsock lake contains large trout, and has two boats, but is preserved. Pop. of the quoad sacra parish, 611.

CORSTON, hill-ridge in Kirknewton parish, Edinburghshire.

CORSTORPHINE, village and parish in the north-west of Edinburghshire. The village stands $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles west of Edinburgh, is a summer resort of Edinburgh families, commands a charming view to the Pentland Hills, and has a post office, with money order and telegraph departments, designated of Mid-Lothian, a railway station, a second-pointed parochial church of 1492, a Free church, and a public school with about 193 scholars. Pop. 952.—The parish contains also the hamlets of Gogar, Stanhope-Mills, and Four-Mile-Hill. Its length is about 4 miles; its greatest breadth about $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles; its area 3654 acres. Real property in 1880-81, £21,515. Pop. 2156. Most of the surface is level; but a ridge, called Corstorphine Hill, extends from the skirt of the village about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile to a wooded eastern crest about 474 feet high, and commands there a superb view of Edinburgh, and of the country eastward to the German Ocean. The chief residences are Corstorphine House, Clermiston, Beechwood, Belmont, Ravelston, Gogar House, Gogar Burn, and Gogar Mount.

CORTACHY, parish in north of Forfarshire, extending southward to within 3 miles of Kirriemuir. It has a post office under Kirriemuir; and it forms of itself a quoad sacra parish, but is united politically to Clova. Acres of the united parish, 42,322. Real property in 1880-81, £7516. Pop. 442. Length and greatest breadth of Cortachy-Prop, 13 and $5\frac{1}{4}$ miles. Pop. 337. The surface consists mostly of a portion of the Benchinnan Mountains, but includes some meadow land along the course of the South Esk. Cortachy Castle, on that river, is the favourite seat of the Earl of Airlie, and is partly ancient, but chiefly modern. The parochial church was built in 1829, and contains 650 sittings. 3 schools, with accommodation for 198 scholars, serve for Cortachy and Clova. See CLOVA.

CORTES, estate with modern mansion and ancient Caledonian stone circle, in Ruthven parish, Aberdeenshire.

CORUIK. See CORRISKIN.

CORWAR, seat in Colmonell parish, Ayrshire.

COSHEVILLE, place, with inn, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles north of Kenmore, Perthshire.

COSSINS, quondam old castle in Glamis parish, Forfarshire.

COSTA, headland and hamlet at northern extremity of Pomona, Orkney. The headland is the bold, precipitous, rocky face of a considerable hill; and the hamlet has a public school with about 44 scholars.

COTBURN, hill in Turriff parish, Aberdeenshire.

COTCHET, hill-ridge in Eccles parish, Berwickshire.

COTHAL, place, with woollen mills, in Fintray parish, Aberdeenshire.

COTHIEMUIR, hill, with ancient Caledonian stone circle, in Keig parish, Aberdeenshire.

COTHILL, lake in Slains parish, Aberdeenshire.

COTTACK, village in Dunscore parish, Dumfriesshire. It contains the parochial church.

COTTON, village in St. Madoes parish, Perthshire.

COTTON, village in Dunnichen parish, Forfarshire.

COTTON, two quondam villages, Cotton-Ingliston and Cotton-Invereighy, in Kinnettles parish, Forfarshire.

COTTS, lake in Urquhart parish, Elginshire.

COUFFURACH, village in Enzie section of Rathven parish, Banffshire.

COUL, seat of Sir Arthur G. R. Mackenzie, Bart., near Conan-Bridge, Ross-shire.

COULALT, burn in Inveraven parish, Banffshire.

COULALT, lake in Knockando parish, Elginshire.

COULARD, hill in Drainie parish, Elginshire.

COULAX, hill, 1407 feet high, in north-west of Hoy, Orkney.

COULBEG, hill in Coigach district, Cromartyshire.

COULBEG, mountain in Assynt parish, Sutherland.

COULL, parish adjacent to north side of Aboyne, Aberdeenshire. Its post town is Aboyne, under Aberdeen. Its length is about 5 miles; its greatest breadth about $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles; its area 9044 acres. Real property in 1880-81, £4007. Pop., quoad civilia, 783; quoad sacra, 526. The land is partly flat and partly a bordering hill-range. Chief objects are an ancient Caledonian stone circle, traces of an ancient chapel, vestiges of Coull Castle, and ruins of Corse Castle. The public school has about 83 scholars.

COULMONY, seat in Ardlach parish, Nairnshire.

COULMORE, hill in Coigach district, Cromartyshire.

COULPORT, village on east side of Loch Long, 5 miles north-north-west of Cove, Dumbartonshire. It was the place where the Kibble Crystal Palace, now in Glasgow Botanic Garden, was originally erected; it now contains many residences of wealthy Glasgow merchants; and it underwent extension and acquired a pier in 1880.

COULTER, railway station, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile south-west of Biggar, Lanarkshire.

COULTER, small lake in St. Ninian's parish, Stirlingshire.

COULTRY, village in Balmerino parish, Fife.

COUMFELL, hill, 1009 feet high, 6 miles north-east of Langholm, Dumfriesshire.

COUNTESSWELLS, seat in Peterculter parish, Aberdeenshire.

COUPAR-ANGUS, town and parish partly in Forfarshire, but chiefly in Perthshire. The town stands near the Isla, on a small affluent of that river, $12\frac{3}{4}$ miles by road,

but $15\frac{3}{4}$ miles by railway, north-east-by-north of Perth; adjoins the site of a Roman camp and vestiges of an ancient abbey; dates from old times, and has undergone much recent improvement; carries on linen manufacture and other industries; and has a head post office with all departments, a railway station, 3 banking offices, a hotel and inns, a town hall, a new water supply of 1874, Established, Free, United Presbyterian, Original Secession, Evangelical Union, and Episcopalian churches, and a public school of 1877 for about 500 scholars. Pop. 2154 —The parish contains also the villages of Balbrogie, Longluis, and Washington, and measures about 5 miles in length and from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles in breadth. Acres in Forfarshire, 184; in Perthshire, 4515. Real property in 1880-81, £1790 and £14,312. Pop. 265 and 2281. The surface is part of Strathmore, bisected by a ridge commanding a splendid view.

COURANCE, hamlet in Kirkmichael parish, Dumfriesshire. It has a post office under Lockerby.

COURTHILLS, mounds or rising-grounds, formerly used as seats of justice, in Auchtergaven, Bellie, Cathcart, Dalry (Ayrshire), Lunan, Pettie, Rosemarkie, Tarbolton, and other parishes. That in Rosemarkie gives name to a public school with about 77 scholars.

COUSLAND, village, 3 miles east of Dalkeith, Edinburghshire. It has a post office under Dalkeith.

COUTHALLY. See COWTHALLY.

COVANT, burn in Hamilton parish, Lanarkshire.

COVE, fishing village, 4 miles south-by-east of Aberdeen. It stands near a large cavern opening from the sea, and has a post office under Aberdeen, a railway station, a slightly improved natural harbour, and a public school with about 69 scholars. Pop. 464.

COVE, seat in Kirkpatrick-Fleming parish, Dumfriesshire.

COVE, small bay, engirt by lofty cliffs, and possessing a small harbour for fishing-boats, in Cockburnspath parish, Berwickshire.

COVE, watering-place on east side near mouth of Loch Long, Dumbartonshire. It forms part of the police burgh of Kilcraggan and Cove; consists chiefly of villas and ornate cottages; and has a post office, with money order and telegraph departments, designated of Dumbartonshire, and a steamboat pier. Pop. 432.

COVE-A-CHIARAN, cave, anciently a residence of St. Kieran, in Campbellton parish, Argyleshire.

COVESEA, popularly **CAUSEA**, coast village, hill, and skerries, in Drainie parish, Elginshire. The hill has a deep, mural, fissured, and cavernous sea front; and the skerries have a lighthouse, with revolving light visible at the distance of 18 nautical miles.

COVINGTON, village and parish in upper ward of Lanarkshire. The village stands about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile north of Thankerton railway station, and adjoins a ruined castellated tower of 1442. The parish contains also Thankerton village, with post office designated Thankerton, Lanarkshire; and it measures about 4 miles by $2\frac{1}{2}$, and comprises 5114 acres. Real property in 1880-81, £6295. Pop. 444. The Clyde traces the eastern and north-eastern boundary. Part of Tinto Mountain is on the southern border; pastoral uplands go northward from it; and arable and meadow lands form the rest of the surface. The only seat is St. John's Kirk; and the antiquities, besides the ruined tower at the village, are 4 circular camps. Covington Mill was the place where the famous Covenanter Donald Cargill was taken prisoner. The public school has about 55 scholars.

COWAL, eastern district of Argyleshire. It is bounded, except on the north, by Loch Fyne, the Kyles of Bute, the Firth of Clyde, and Loch Long; contains the sea-lochs Riddan, Striven, and Gail, and the fresh water Loch Eck; and includes some low tracts of land, but is mainly mountainous.

COWBRAE, lofty bill, with extensive view, on southern boundary of Borthwick parish, Edinburghshire.

COWCADDENS, city section in middle of northern border of Glasgow. It sprang from an isolated hamlet on the pasture-common of the city; was surrounded and absorbed by the city's street extensions; is now a mixture of irregular and regular, ill-built and well-built thoroughfares; presents a better appearance than that of many second-rate manufacturing towns; and contains an arcade of 1852, a theatre, the Free Church Normal school, a Free church, and a United Presbyterian church.

COWCASH, natural harbour, about a mile south of the harbour of Aberdeen.

COWDEN, coal-field in Dalkeith parish, Edinburghshire.

COWDEN, seat, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles east-north-east of Dollar, Clackmannanshire. It occupies the site of an ancient fortalice of the Bishop of St. Andrews.

COWDENBEATH, town, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-east of Dunfermline, Fife. It has a post office, with money order and telegraph departments, designated of Fifeshire, a railway station, and a Free church. Pop. 2769.

COWDENHILLS, village in Carriden parish, Linlithgowshire. Pop. 272.

COWDENKNOWES, seat and hill on east side of Leader Water, between Earlstoun and the Tweed, in Berwickshire. The hill is now bare and verdant, but was formerly covered with brushwood, and is celebrated in the song of 'The Broom o' the Cowdenknowes.'

COWDONHILL, estate in New Kilpatrick parish, Dumbartonshire.

COWGASK, farm, with site of ancient

chapel, in Trinity-Gask parish, Perthshire.

COWGATE, thoroughfare, about 800 yards long, from Grassmarket to South Back of Canongate, in Edinburgh. It was originally a rural ravine, traversed by an open road; it became, and long continued, a densely and elegantly edified aristocratic quarter; it is now a crowded, squalid retreat of the poor, but retains many defaced features of its former grandeur; and it contains two Free churches, a large Roman Catholic church, and a Heriot school.

COWGATE, modernized ancient street, running eastward to the line of the quondam town walls of Dundee. Its port or archway in these walls is notable for the famous Wishart having preached on it during the prevalence of plague in 1544.

COWGLEN, coal-field in Eastwood parish, Renfrewshire.

COWHILL, seat in Holywood parish, Dumfriesshire.

COWIE, small river, running about 9 miles east-south-eastward to the sea at Stonehaven, Kincardineshire. It descends from the frontier Grampians, often in strong freshet; and it is crossed by the Caledonian Railway on a lofty fourteen-arched viaduct.

COWIE, fishing village, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile north-east of Stonehaven, Kincardineshire. It dates from at least the time of Malcolm Canmore; is near the vestiges of a fortalice said to have been built by that sovereign; and has ruins of an ancient chapel, which passed to Marischal College, Aberdeen.

COWIE'S LINN, cascade of about 30 feet, on a burn running to upper part of Eddlestone river, Peeblesshire.

COWLAIRS, railway station and depot on Edinburgh and Glasgow line of North British system, at deflection of the branch to Helensburgh, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile north-north-east of Glasgow.

COWPITS, village in Inveresk parish, Edinburghshire.

COWSHAVEN, coast cave in Aberdour parish, Aberdeenshire. It was Lord Pitligo's hiding-place after the battle of Culloden.

COWSRIEVE, hill in Peterhead parish, Aberdeenshire.

COWTHALLY, ruined strong castle, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile north-west of Carnwath, Lanarkshire.

COXTON, small, square, turreted fortalice, south-east of Elgin.

COYL, small river, running about 10 miles north-westward to Ayr river, at 4 miles east of Ayr town. It has a cascade of about 15 feet.

COYLTON, village and parish in Kyle district, Ayrshire. The village stands 6 miles east-south-east of Ayr, and has a post office under Ayr, a parochial church containing 744 sittings, and a public school with about 194 scholars. The parish con-

tains also the villages of Craighall, Bankfoot, Gadjirthholm, Knockshoggleholm, and Joppa. Its length is about 12 miles; its breadth nearly 2 miles; its area 11,584 acres. Real property in 1880-81, £20,947. Pop. 3100. The river Ayr traces much of the north-western boundary; the Coyl traverses the interior; and the Doon drains part of the south-eastern end. The lower section is partly flat and partly undulating; the middle section contains the Craigs of Coyl, rising to a height of 798 feet above sea-level; and the upper section is hilly, rises to a height of more than 1100 feet above sea-level, and commands there extensive views. About 8110 acres are arable. Coal, limestone, sandstone, and trap rock abound, and are extensively worked. The chief seats are Sundrum, Gadjirth, and Rankinston; and a chief antiquity is a large stone popularly regarded as a monument of 'Auld King Coil,'—a fabulous monarch from whom a false tradition derived the names of Coyl, Coylton, and Kyle.

CRACHIE, mountain affluent of the Shochie, Perthshire.

CRAGGACH, glen, with millstone quarry, in Reay parish, Caithness.

CRAGGANESTER, hamlet in Weem parish, Perthshire.

CRAGGANTOUL, hamlet in Weem parish, Perthshire.

CRAGGIE, lake in Tongue parish, Sutherland.

CRAIBSTONE, seat on Buxburn rivulet, Aberdeenshire.

CRAICHIE, village in Dunnichen parish, Forfarshire. It has a post office under Forfar, and a public school with about 137 scholars.

CRAICK, hill, 1482 feet high, in Robertson parish, Roxburghshire.

CRAIG, parish on east coast of Forfarshire. It contains Ferryden town, with post office under Montrose, and Usan village, and includes Inchbrayock Island. Its length is nearly 6 miles; its breadth 3 miles; its area 4371 acres. Real property in 1880-81, £10,824. Pop. 2589. The mainland is partly a peninsula, bounded on the north by Montrose basin and South Esk river, on the east and south-east by the German Ocean; and rises gradually from the north and the east toward the south-west, till it reaches an elevation of about 400 feet above sea-level. The northward slope is ornate, and commands a magnificent view; and the sea-coast is very rocky and partly precipitous. The chief seats are Rossie, Dunnald, and Usan; and the chief antiquities are vestiges of Craig Castle, a strong structure, often mentioned in Scottish history; and the sites of another old castle and an old fort. The churches are Established and Free; and the former is a handsome conspicuous edifice with 800 sittings. There are 5 schools with accommodation for 467 scholars.

CRAIG, estate in Madderty parish, Perthshire. It once contained a village of Craig, ranking as a burgh of barony; and it now contains the modern village of St. David's.

CRAIG, seat and burn in Auchindoir parish, Aberdeenshire.

CRAIG, seat in Kilmaurs parish, Ayrshire.

CRAIG, seat in Colmonell parish, Ayrshire.

CRAIG, quondam baronial fortalice in Glenisla parish, Forfarshire.

CRAIG, hill in Troqueer parish, Kirkcudbrightshire.

CRAIGABODDICK, hill-range on mutual border of Loth and Kildonan parishes, Sutherland.

CRAIGACHROCHCAN, lofty bank and bridge on the Aven, in Inveraven parish, Banffshire.

CRAIGAIRIE, high moorish hill, 10 miles north of Glenluce, Wigtonshire.

CRAIGALLEON, lake in Strathblane parish, Stirlingshire.

CRAIGAMMEL, curious object on coast of Wick parish, Caithness.

CRAIGANDARROCH, lofty hill in Glenmuick parish, Aberdeenshire.

CRAIGANFHIACH, precipitous crag, giving off a loud echo, in Fodderty parish, Ross-shire.

CRAIGANOIN, hill and pass on mutual border of Moy and Daviot parishes, Inverness-shire. The pass was the scene of what is called the 'Rout of Moy' in the rebellion of 1745-46.

CRAIGANROY, commodious safe harbour in Loch Duich, Glenishiel parish, Ross-shire.

CRAIGBANK, village in New Cumnock parish, Ayrshire. Pop. 302.

CRAIGBAR, steep rocky precipice, with remains of ancient fortification, at side of Loch Brora, in Clyne parish, Sutherland.

CRAIGBARNET, seat in Campsie parish, Stirlingshire.

CRAIGBEG, mountain in Durris parish, Kincardineshire.

CRAIGBENYON, mountain, 3 miles north-east of Callander, Perthshire.

CRAIGBHOKIE, lofty precipitous cliff at narrow part of Loth glen, in Loth parish, Sutherland.

CRAIGBINNY, hill, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-east of Linlithgow.

CRAIGBODDICH, lofty precipitous cliff in Loth glen and parish, Sutherland.

CRAIGCAFFIE, old castle, transmuted into farmhouse, in Iuch parish, Wigtonshire.

CRAIGCHAILLEACH, picturesque peaked mountain-range, in vicinity of Killin, Perthshire.

CRAIGCLEUGH, burn on mutual boundary of Wester Kirk and Langholm parishes, Dumfriesshire.

CRAIGCROOK, seat on east skirt of Corstorphine Hill, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles west of Edinburgh. It was long the residence of Lord Jeffrey.

CRAIGDAIMVIE, islet off Keils Point, in Knapdale, Argyleshire.

CRAIGDALLIE, village in Kinnaird parish, Perthshire.

CRAIGDAM, village in Tarves parish, Aberdeenshire. It has a United Presbyterian church, and a public school with about 94 scholars.

CRAIGDARROCH, seat and head-stream of the Cairn, in Glencairn parish, Dumfriesshire.

CRAIGDARROCH, seat in Contin parish, Ross-shire.

CRAIGDHU, mountain in Port-of-Men-teth parish, Perthshire.

CRAIGDHU, lofty serrated height, flanking part of Truim river, Inverness-shire. It was the gathering place of the Clan Macpherson.

CRAIGDHULOCK, cliff, upwards of 1000 feet high, overhanging Loch Dhuloch, at head of Glenmuick, on mutual border of Aberdeenshire and Forfarshire.

CRAIGELLACHIE, hamlet, one-arched bridge of 150 feet span, and bold rocky romantic height on the Spey, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile north-east of Aberlour, Banffshire. The hamlet has a head post office with money order and telegraph departments, a station at junction of Strathspey and Morayshire railways, and a hotel.

CRAIGELLACHIE, bold rocky romantic height on the Spey, adjacent to Aviemore, Inverness-shire. The Clan Grant took from it their war-cry, 'Stand fast, Craigellachie.'

CRAIGENCALLIE, scene of successful stratagem by King Robert Bruce, at head of Loch Dee, in Minnigaff parish, Kirkcudbrightshire.

CRAIGENCRUNE, hill in Creich parish, Fife.

CRAIGEND, village in East Church parish, Perth. It has a United Presbyterian church and a public school.

CRAIGEND, village in Crosshill district of Old Monkland parish, Lanarkshire.

CRAIGEND, hill in north-west corner of Lanark parish, Lanarkshire.

CRAIGEND, lake and farm in Newabbey parish, Kirkcudbrightshire. The lake is small but beautiful, and the farm has a large easily-moved rocking-stone.

CRAIGEND, seat in Strathblane parish, Stirlingshire.

CRAIGENDORAN, railway station and steamboat harbour about a mile east of Helensburgh, Dumbartonshire. They were formed in 1880-82 at a cost of £50,000.

CRAIGENDS, seat in Kilbarchan parish, Renfrewshire.

CRAIGENFEICH, place, with crags of Osmond stone, in Eaglesham parish, Renfrewshire.

CRAIGENGAR, hill, 1700 feet high, with very large cave, at meeting point of Lanarkshire, Edinburghshire, and Peeblesshire.

CRAIGENGELT, estate, with seat and numerous artificial hillocks, in St. Ninian's parish, Stirlingshire.

CRAIGENGOWER, hill, 1086 feet high, crowned with monument to Colonel Blair, and commanding a grand view, in Straiton parish, Ayrshire.

CRAIGENSCORE, mountain in Glenbucket parish, Aberdeenshire.

CRAIGFOODIE, seat and hill in Dairsie parish, Fife.

CRAIGFORTH, seat and bold picturesque wooded crag, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile west of Stirling.

CRAIG GHARTIN, crag at west end of hill-range commencing in Craigellachie, near Aviemore, Inverness-shire.

CRAIG GIBBON, hill, crowned by obelisk, in Auchtergaven parish, Perthshire.

CRAIGGIES, section of Rogart parish, Sutherland.

CRAIG GOWAN, hill, overlooking Balmoral Castle, Aberdeenshire.

CRAIGHALL, two villages, New and Old, about 2 miles south-south-west of Musselburgh, Edinburghshire. Coal mines are adjacent, and an Established church for the miners was opened in 1877, and contains 500 sittings. Pop. 1365.

CRAIGHALL, village in Coylton parish, Ayrshire. A coal mine is in its vicinity.

CRAIGHALL, seat in Ceres parish, Fife.

CRAIGHALL, seat, surmounting lofty cliff, on Erich river, in Ratray parish, Perthshire.

CRAIGHEAD, place in Campsie parish, Stirlingshire. It has a public school with about 108 scholars.

CRAIGHEAD, seat in Blantyre parish, Lanarkshire.

CRAIGHEAD, headland in Firth of Tay, near Newport, Fife.

CRAIGHOLM, residence in vicinity of Burntisland, Fife. It was occupied for several summers by Rev. Dr. Chalmers.

CRAIGHOUSE, place on Jura Island, Argyleshire. It has a post office, with money order department, under Greenock.

CRAIGIE, parish, averagely about $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles south of Kilmarnock, Ayrshire. It has a post office of its own name under Kilmarnock. Its length is 7 miles; its average breadth about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile; its area 6576 acres. Real property in 1880-81, £10,752. Pop. 590. The surface is mostly level and fertile, but includes some pastoral eminences, one of them about 500 feet high, commanding an extensive view. The seats are Cairnhill, Barnwell, and Underwood; and the chief antiquity is the ruined Craigie Castle, once the residence of the Wallaces of Craigie. The public school is new, and has accommodation for 100 scholars.

CRAIGIE, village and site of old castle, in East Church parish, Perth.

CRAIGIE, village in Caputh parish, Perthshire.

CRAIGIE, village and hill in Dalmeny parish, Linlithgowshire.

CRAIGIE, hamlet in Belhelvie parish, Aberdeenshire. It has a public school with about 53 scholars.

CRAIGIE, hill in Leuchars parish, Fife.

CRAIGIE, estate on the Tay, between Dundee and Broughty-Ferry, Forfarshire.

CRAIGIE, lake, continuous with Loch Loyal, in Sutherland.

CRAIGIEBARNES, hill, about 1000 feet high, in northern vicinity of Dunkeld, Perthshire. It has very striking and diversified features, both natural and artificial, and commands a rich, extensive view.

CRAIGIEBURN, seat, with wooded grounds, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles east of Moffat. It is sung by both Burns and Hogg.

CRAIGIEHALL, estate on Almond river, in Dalmeny parish, Linlithgowshire.

CRAIGIEHOW, hill in Avoch parish, Ross-shire.

CRAIGIELANDS, modern village, adjacent to Beattock railway station, Dumfriesshire. It has a post office under Moffat.

CRAIGIEVAR, mansion and hamlet in Leochel parish, Aberdeenshire. The mansion is Craigievar Castle, a renovated old structure, a seat of Sir William Forbes, Bart.; and the hamlet has a post office under Aberdeen.

CRAIGIEVINEAN. See **CRAIGVINEAN**.

CRAIGINLENUE, mountain in Luss parish, Dumbartonshire.

CRAIGLAND, burn on boundary of Avoch parish, Ross-shire.

CRAIGLAW, seat in Kirkcowan parish, Wigtonshire.

CRAIGLEA, slate quarry in Fowlis-Wester parish, Perthshire.

CRAIGLEITH, great sandstone quarry and new villa village, about 2 miles north-west of Edinburgh.

CRAIGLEITH, islet, about a mile north of North Berwick, Haddingtonshire.

CRAIGLIOCH, cliff, at romantic gorge of Erich river, 2 miles north of Blairgowrie, Perthshire.

CRAIGLOCKHART, hill, seat, hydropathic establishment, and Established church, about 2 miles south-west of Edinburgh. The hill is wooded, partly basaltic, and about 540 feet high. The hydropathic establishment was opened in 1880, cost about £45,000, presents a frontage of 280 feet to the west, and has fully 13 acres of recreation grounds. The church was in course of erection in the same year, and serves for Slateford and Gorgie districts.

CRAIGLOCKHART, ruined strong lofty tower, on Mouse rivulet, near Lanark.

CRAIGLUG, hill in Creich parish, Fife.

CRAIGLUSCAR, hill, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-west of Dunfermline, Fife.

CRAIGLUSH, lake in course of Lunan river, in Caputh parish, Perthshire.

CRAIGMADDIE, estate, with modern mansion, fragment of ancient castle, and group of memorial cairns, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-east of Milngavie, south border of Stirlingshire.

CRAIGMARK, village in Dalmellington parish, Ayrshire. Pop. 383.

CRAIGMARLOCH, village on the Kelvin, at boundary between Kilsyth and Cumbernauld.

CRAIGMILE, seat near Kincardine O'Neil, Aberdeenshire.

CRAIGMILL, village at south base of Abbey-Craig, near Stirling.

CRAIGMILL, place in Rattray parish, Perthshire. It has a public school with about 79 scholars.

CRAIGMILLAR, ruined grand castle, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-east of Edinburgh. It dates from unknown times; belonged for many ages to private parties; was the prison of a brother of James III., and the residence of James V. in his minority; became the chief country retreat of Queen Mary; and now, as a ruin, is large, strong, well preserved, and strikingly picturesque.

CRAIGMON, mountain on north side of Loch Muile, in Glenfarrar, Invernessshire.

CRAIGMONY, prominent rocky hill in Urquhart parish, Invernessshire.

CRAIGMORE, seat near Ascog, Isle of Bute.

CRAIGMORE, mountain, 2306 feet high, 14 miles north-north-east of Laing, Sutherland.

CRAIGMORE, precipitous hill, flanking part of Aberfoyle vale, in Aberfoyle parish, Perthshire.

CRAIG-NA-COHELIG, great mural crag at side of Loch Lubnaig, Perthshire.

CRAIG-NA-FEILE, insulated natural pillar, looking like a statue, near Loch Staffin, Isle of Skye.

CRAIGNAIR, hill, with granite quarry, in Buittle parish, Kirkcudbrightshire.

CRAIGNEIL, ruined ancient fortalice, believed to have been a retreat of King Robert Bruce, in Colmonell parish, Ayrshire.

CRAIGNETHAN, ruined ancient castle, on Nethan river, about a mile from the Clyde, in Lesmahagow parish, Lanarkshire. It was built by an ancestor of the Duke of Hamilton; figured long as both a noble residence and a strong fort; is said to have been inhabited by Queen Mary for several days, on the eve of the battle of Langside; suffered removal of most of its walls for erection of neighbouring buildings; and, as depicted by his imagination, was Sir Walter Scott's 'Tillietudlem Castle' in his *Old Mortality*.

CRAIGNEUK, town, about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile east of Motherwell, Lanarkshire. It has a public school with about 450 scholars, and is near an excellent flagstone quarry.

CRAIGNISDALE, hill in Kilmuir parish, Isle of Skye. It is partly precipitous and basaltic, has a height of about 1000 feet, and is crowned by the Quiraing.

CRAIGNISH, sea-loch and parish in Lorn district, Argyshire. The loch opens from lower part of Loch Crinan; extends 6 miles

to the north-east; has a width of from 3 miles at the mouth to 7 furlongs near the head; and is sprinkled with numerous islands, islets, and rocks. The parish comprises a peninsula, widening from a point to $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles between the loch and Jura Sound; extends thence to a total length of about 11 miles; and has an average breadth of about 2 miles. Its post town is Crinan, under Lochgilphead. Real property in 1880-81, £3950. Pop. 451. The surface is partly flat, partly rugged, and partly an assemblage of moors and hills, with extreme altitude of about 700 feet. The seats are, Barbreck, Dail, and Craignish Castle, the last variously ancient and modern, notable for resisting a long siege by Colkito; and the antiquities include vestiges of eleven Scandinavian forts and remains of two religious houses. The church contains 500 sittings, and the public school has about 71 scholars.

CRAIGNISTON, hill and burn in Fordoun parish, Kincardineshire.

CRAIGNURE, small bay and hamlet on east side of Mull Island, Argyleshire. The bay goes inward from Duart Castle; and the hamlet lies near its head, and has a post office under Oban, an inn, and a church.

CRAIGO, village and seat on the North Esk, $21\frac{1}{4}$ miles north-east of Forfar. The village is a seat of manufacture, and has a railway station, and a public school with about 110 scholars. Pop. 124.

CRAIGOBNEY, hill in Auchtergaven parish, Perthshire.

CRAIGOCH, burn in Portpatrick parish, Wigtonshire.

CRAIGOWL, hill, 1100 feet high, in Tealing parish, Forfarshire. It is one of the loftiest of the Sidlaws.

CRAIG-PHADRICK, hill, 1150 feet high, 2 miles west of Inverness. It commences the north-west hill-flank of the Great Glen; has wooded acclivities, rocky escarpments, and a tabular summit; is crowned by a large, oblong, double-walled vitrified fort; and commands an extensive view.

CRAIGROSSIE, mountain, culminating 4 miles east-south-east of Auchterarder, Perthshire. It has a height of 2359 feet above sea-level, and is one of the most prominent of the Ochils.

CRAIGROTHIE, village, 2 miles west of Ceres, Fife.

CRAIGROWNIE, quoad sacra parish, with church between Kilcreggan and Cove, on Rosenearth peninsula, Dumbartonshire. Pop. 1136.

CRAIGROYSTON, cave on east side of Loch Lomond, $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile north of Inversnaid. It is said to have given shelter to King Robert Bruce, and to have been used by Rob Roy for holding council with his subalterns; and it is often called Rob Roy's Cave.

CRAIGS, village at boundary between Polmont and Muiravonside parishes,

Stirlingshire. Pop. with Compthall and Rumford, 314.

CRAIGS, place near Old Kilpatrick, Dumbartonshire. It has a United Presbyterian church.

CRAIGS, estate in Westerkirk parish, Dumfriesshire.

CRAIGSIMMY, hill in Creich parish, Fife.

CRAIGS OF KYLE. See COYLTON.

CRAIGSPARROW, hill in Newburgh parish, Fife.

CRAIGSTON, castellated seat in King-Edward parish, Aberdeenshire.

CRAIGSTON, place in Barra parish, Outer Hebrides. It has a public school with about 56 scholars.

CRAIGHTHORNHILL, seat in Glassford parish, Lanarkshire.

CRAIGTON, village in Monikie parish, Forfarshire. It has a post office under Carnoustie.

CRAIGTON, place within Peterhead burgh, Aberdeenshire. It has a public school with about 142 scholars.

CRAIGTON, place in New Kilpatrick parish, Dumbartonshire. It has a public school with about 56 scholars.

CRAIGTON, seat near the railway, west of Pollockshields, Renfrewshire.

CRAIGTON, estate in Abercorn parish, Linlithgowshire.

CRAIGTURRAH, acclivitous hill in Tynron parish, Dumfriesshire.

CRAIGVINEAN, long rugged wooded hill-ridge in Little Dunkeld parish, Perthshire. It figures prominently in the grand scenery around Dunkeld, and commands extensive views.

CRAIKMOOR, hill in Robertson parish, Roxburghshire.

CRAIL, town and parish in south-east corner of Fife. The town stands on the coast, 4 miles east-north-east of Anstruther; is a seaport and a royal burgh, uniting with St. Andrews and 5 other Fife burghs in sending a member to Parliament; had anciently a royal castle, inhabited by David I.; retains in many of its houses an antique aspect; contains an ancient fine Gothic church, famous as the place where John Knox preached the sermon which created the popular rush against the monasteries; figures more in fisheries than in commerce or manufactures; and has a post office with money order and telegraph departments, designated of Fifeshire, a banking office, a public library, some ruins of an ancient priory, a Free church, a United Presbyterian church, and 2 public schools with about 263 scholars. Real property in 1880-81, £3441. Pop. 1145.—The parish includes Fife Ness, has about 4 miles of coast, and measures 6 miles in length, and about $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles in extreme breadth. Acres, 6383. Real property of landward part in 1880-81, £11,766. Pop. of the whole, 1752. The coast is mostly bold and rocky; and the interior rises abruptly thence to elevations of from 20 to 80 feet, swells gradually thence to the west, and has a prevailingly

flat and naked appearance. The seats are Airdrie, Kingsmuir, Kirkmay, Wormistone, and Balcomie; and a curious object is a dry-stone dyke about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile in length, enclosing a triangular space at Fifeness, and traditionally alleged to have been constructed by the Danes.

CRAILING, village and parish in north centre of Roxburghshire. The village stands on Oxnam rivulet, 4 miles north-east of Jedburgh, and has a post office under Kelso, a parochial church, a Free church, and a public school with about 71 scholars. — The parish contains also the village and railway station of Nisbet, is bisected by the Teviot, and measures about 4 by $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles. Acres, 9997. Real property in 1880-81, £10,156. Pop. 638. The land is mostly fine valley, rising gently from both sides of the Teviot, but includes Penielheugh Hill, with its surmounting conspicuous monument. The chief residences are Crailing House and the Marquis of Lothian's seat of Mounteviot.

CRAILSTON, seat in Newhills parish, Aberdeenshire.

CRAMMAG, headland in Kirkmaiden parish, Wigtonshire.

CRAMOND, village and island in Edinburghshire, and parish partly also in Linlithgowshire. The village stands on the coast at mouth of Almond river, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles west-north-west of Edinburgh; occupies the site of a Roman station; and has a post office under Cramond-Bridge, a small harbour, a cruciform parochial church of 1656, a burying-ground in which an ancient Runic ring was recently found, and a public school with about 95 scholars. Pop. 952. — The island lies $\frac{1}{4}$ mile north-north-east of the village, is accessible on foot at low water, comprises about 19 acres, and is pastured by sheep. — The parish contains also Granton, Davidson's Mains, and Wardie villages, Cramond-Bridge hamlet, and small part of Leith burgh. Its length is 6 miles; its greatest breadth 2 miles; its area 4747 acres in Edinburghshire, and 530 in Linlithgowshire. Real property in 1880-81, £38,870 and £969. Pop. 2877 and 84. The Almond runs between the Edinburghshire and the Linlithgowshire sections, and has here finely embellished banks. The land includes part of Corstorphine Hill, is elsewhere either flat or undulating, possesses a large aggregate of wood, and presents on the whole a very rich appearance. Ironstone and coal are found, and iron is forged at works on the Almond. Chief residences are Barnton House, Cramond House, Caroline Park, Lauriston Castle, Craigcrook, New Saughton, Braehead, and numerous other mansions and villas. An Established church is at Granton, and Free churches are at Davidson's Mains and Wardie. 6 schools for 483 scholars are in the parish, and 1 of them for 114 is new.

CRAMOND-BRIDGE, hamlet on Almond river, 6 miles west-by-north of Edinburgh.

It has a post office designated of Midlothian, and a hotel.

CRAMOND - REGIS, ancient hunting-seat of the kings of Scotland, on ground now occupied by Barnton House, in Cramond parish, Edinburghshire.

CRANE, lake in Dunsyre parish, Lanarkshire. It lies amid moors and marshes at about 800 feet above sea-level.

CRANNICH, section of Weem parish, on north-west side of Loch Tay, Perthshire.

CRANSHAW, hill in Hounam parish, Roxburghshire.

CRANSHAW, parish on north border of Berwickshire, with church 8 miles north-west of Dunse. It has a post office under Dunse. It consists of two sections lying from $\frac{3}{4}$ mile to $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles apart; it measures nearly 6 miles from end to end; and it comprises 8708 acres. Real property in 1880-81, £2484. Pop. 106. The surface lies all among the Lammermoors, has summits from 1049 to 1522 feet high, and includes only about 900 acres of cultivated land. Cranshaws Castle is a modernized ancient fortalice, and may have been the 'Ravenswood Castle' of Sir Walter Scott's *Bride of Lammermoor*. The public school has about 56 scholars.

CRANSTON, parish, containing the post office village of Cousland, the villages of Preston, Chesterhill, and Sauchanside, and part of the post office village of Ford, on east border of Edinburghshire. Its length is 5 miles; its greatest breadth 3 miles; its area 5100 acres. Real property in 1880-81, £9178. Pop. 998. The surface is uneven but not hilly, and presents a cultivated, embellished, and beautiful appearance. Coal, limestone, and sandstone abound. Chief objects are Oxenford Castle and Prestonhall, the former a seat of the Earl of Stair. The parochial church is a handsome Gothic edifice of 1826; a United Presbyterian church is at Ford; and the public school has about 156 scholars. Cranston gave the peerage title of baron to a family of its own name from 1609 till 1869.

CRANSTONHILL, eminence on right bank of the Clyde, immediately above Glasgow. It gave name to waterworks constructed in 1806.

CRANYARD, hill in Kingoldrum parish, Forfarshire.

CRASK, hill in Loth parish, Sutherland.

CRASPUL, lake in Durness parish, Sutherland.

CRATHES, hamlet and mansion, 3 miles east of Banchory, Kincardineshire. The hamlet has a post office under Aberdeen, a railway station, and a public school with about 70 scholars. The mansion is the seat of Sir Robert Burnett, Bart., and is a castellated, stately ancient edifice, figuring in the old ballad of the 'Baron o' Leys.'

CRATHIE, parish in extreme south-west of Aberdeenshire. It has a post office of its own name under Aberdeen, and contains the villages of Auchendryne

and Castleton - Braemar, and the royal seat of Balmoral Castle. Its length is 28 miles; its greatest breadth 15 miles; its area 182,257 acres. Real property in 1880-81, £14,430. Pop., quoad civilia, 1611; quoad sacra, 735. The entire area is the upper part of the basin of the Dee; the boundary all round, except on the east, is an alpine watershed; the section around the Dee's sources includes a main portion of Cairngorm Mountains; and the rest of the surface is an imposing assemblage of lofty upland, picturesque crag, deep glen, and ornate valley. Not less than about 10,500 acres are under wood. The seats, besides Balmoral Castle, are Abergeldie, Invercauld, Mar Lodge, and Corrymulzie Cottage. The parochial church was built in 1806, and contains about 900 sittings. A Free church is near the parochial one; and Established, Free, and Roman Catholic churches are in Castleton. 7 schools are in the parish, and have accommodation for 430 scholars.

CRATHIE, headland in Fordyce parish, Banffshire.

CRAWFORD, village and parish in southern extremity of Lanarkshire. The village stands on the Clyde, 2 miles south-east of Abington, and was once of some importance, but has now a poor appearance. The parish contains about Leadhills town, and measures about 18 miles in length and $14\frac{1}{2}$ in greatest breadth. Acres, 65,407. Real property in 1880-81, £22,063. Pop., quoad civilia, 1763; quoad sacra, 698. The surface lies wholly among the Southern Highlands; includes main part of the Lowther Mountains; consists of uplands with many intersecting vales; and has prevalently a bleak and bare appearance. An ancient estate, comprehending all the parish, gave to the family of Lindsay in 1398 the title of earl, now borne jointly with that of Earl of Balcarres. Crawford Castle, now a ruin, called Tower Lindsay, stands on the Clyde, opposite Crawford village; and either it, or a previous structure on the same site, is said to have been the scene of a notable exploit by Sir William Wallace. Newton House is the only modern mansion. The parochial church is at Crawford village, and a quoad sacra parish church is at Leadhills. 3 schools for 168 scholars are in the parish, and 1 of them and an enlargement for 85 are new.

CRAWFORDJOHN, village and parish in upper ward of Lanarkshire. The village stands on Duncaton rivulet, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles from its influx to the Clyde, and has a post office under Abington, a parochial church with 310 sittings, and a public school with about 72 scholars. The parish contains also Abington village, and measures 11 miles in length and about 9 miles in greatest breadth. Area, 26,357 acres. Real property in 1880-81, £11,088. Pop., quoad civilia, 843; quoad sacra, 836. The surface comprises about 3200 acres of

arable land, but is chiefly pastoral upland, and includes part of Cairntable Mountain. A feudal tower stands at Snar, and vestiges of a great camp are on Netherton Hill. A Free church is at Abington; and 4 schools with accommodation for 220 scholars are within the parish.

CRAWFORD PRIORY, modern Gothic castellated seat of the Earl of Glasgow, 2 miles south-west of Cupar, Fife. It was built in 1813, and enlarged in 1871, and has a spired tower 115 feet high.

CRAWFURDLAND, castellated seat, partly ancient and partly modern, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles east of Kilmaurs, Ayrshire.

CRAWFURDSBURN. See CARTSBURN.

CRAWHILL, seat in Torphichen parish, Linlithgowshire.

CRAWICK, rivulet, running about 9 miles south-westward to the Nith, near Sanquhar, Dumfriesshire.

CRAWICK-BRIDGE, hamlet in Sanquhar parish, Dumfriesshire.

CRAWICK-MILL, suburb of Sanquhar burgh, Dumfriesshire.

CRAWLEY, copious spring and Edinburgh waterworks, among the Pentlands, about 3 miles north-west of Penicuik, Edinburghshire.

CRAWTON, fishing village 4 miles south of Stonehaven, Kincardineshire.

CRAY, place, with Free church, in Blairgowrie parish, Perthshire.

CRAYINCH, island, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile north-east of Inchmurrin, Loch Lomond.

CREACHBEN, mountain, 2344 feet high, in south-east of Mull Island, Argyleshire.

CREACHBEN, lofty mountain in Sunart district, Argyleshire.

CREAGACH, headland on south side of Laggan Bay, Islay Island, Argyleshire.

CREAGARRY, place in North Uist, Outer Hebrides. It has a post office, with money order and telegraph departments, under Lochmaddy.

CREANWALL, two islets in Barra parish, Outer Hebrides.

CREE, river, rising in Ayrshire, running chiefly between Kirkcudbrightshire and Wigtonshire, expanding there into a narrow lake nearly 3 miles long, forming a long narrow estuary below Newton-Stewart, achieving a total course of about 25 miles, and entering the head of Wigton Bay.

CREEBRIDGE, village on Cree river, in Minnigaff parish, Kirkcudbrightshire. It has a public school with about 134 scholars.

CREED, rivulet, running eastward to Loch Stornoway, in Lewis, Outer Hebrides.

CREETOWN, seaport village on Cree estuary, $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-south-east of Newton-Stewart. It dates chiefly from 1785, presents a pleasing intermixture of houses and gardens, and has a post office with money order and telegraph departments, designated of Kirkcudbrightshire, a railway station, an inn, a town hall, an Established church, a United Presbyterian church, and a public school with about 76 scholars. Pop. 973.

CREGGAN, ferry on Loch Fyne, at Strachur, Argyshire.

CREICH, parish, averagely about 4 miles north-west of Cupar, Fife. It contains the post office villages of Brunton and Luthrie, and comprises 2341 acres. Real property in 1880-81, £4069. Pop. 386. The land is chiefly an assemblage of hills, varying in bulk and form, and nowhere higher than 550 feet above sea-level. Creich Castle, the ancient residence of the Bethunes, is now a ruin; and Parbroath Castle is now represented by only part of an arch. The parochial church stands at Luthrie, and there is a Free church for Creich and Flisk. The public school has accommodation for 79 scholars.

CREICH, place in Kilfinichen parish, Mull Island, Argyshire. It has a public school with about 120 scholars.

CREICH, Sutherland. See **CRIECH**.

CREID. See **CREED**.

CREIGH, hill in Lintrathen parish, Forfarshire.

CREIGRIABHACH, mountain-range in Durness parish, Sutherland.

CRERAN, rivulet and sea-loch in north of Argyshire. The rivulet runs about 12 miles west-south-westward to the loch's head, and forms, in its lower reach, the lake of Fasnacloich. The loch strikes 10 miles west-south-westward and westward to Loch Linnhe, opposite Lismore Island; has nowhere a greater breadth than $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile; and is crossed in its lower part by a ferry, on the line of road from Oban to Fort-William.

CRIANLARICH, place at meeting-point of Glendochart, Strathfillan, and Glenfalloch, in Killin parish, Perthshire. It has a railway station, a post office under Stirling, and a hotel.

CRIBHOPE, small vale in Hounam parish, Roxburghshire.

CRIBLAW, hill in Robertson parish, Roxburghshire.

CRICHIE, village, now better known as Steuartfield, in Old Deer parish, Aberdeenshire.

CRICHIE, hill near Inverury, Aberdeenshire. It has traces of an ancient camp, and it figures in the history of King Robert Bruce.

CRICHTON, village and parish on eastern border of Edinburghshire. The village stands 2 miles north-east of Fushiebridge railway station, and has a cruciform church of 1449, and a public school with about 205 scholars.—The parish contains also the village of Pathhead, part of the post office village of Ford, and part of the village of Fala-Dam. Its length is $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles; its greatest breadth $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles; its area 4821 acres. Real property in 1880-81, £8754. Pop. 1094. The surface is a continuous series of hill and dale, of such average character that about five-sixths of it are arable. Limestone is extensively worked. Crichton Castle was founded by Sir William Crichton, Chancellor of

Scotland in the time of James II; made resistance to the Douglasses, and gave entertainments to Queen Mary; is now a massive ruin with very striking architectural features; and was graphically depicted by Sir Walter Scott in his *Marmion*. A rising ground with extensive view has distinct vestiges of a Roman camp. A Free church is at Pathhead, and a United Presbyterian church is at Ford.

CRICHUP, waterfall, with leap of 85 feet, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-east of Thornhill, Dumfriesshire. The fall occurs on a brook within a deep, dark, cavernous chasm, of character depicted by Sir Walter Scott in his *Old Mortality* as the haunt of Balfour of Burley.

CRIECH, parish, containing the post office village of Bonar-Bridge, in south of Sutherland. It extends from Benmore-Assynt to within $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles of Dornoch, and is 28 miles long, but nowhere more than 9 miles broad. Real property in 1880-81, £10,584. Pop. 2223. The surface is mostly hilly or mountainous; and only about one-thirtieth of it is under cultivation. Chief seats are Rosehall and Ospisdale; and chief antiquities are a vitrified fort on Crieich Hill, and numerous tumuli on a supposed great battlefield about the year 1100 at Drinleah. The churches are 1 Established and 2 Free. There are 4 schools for 385 scholars, and 2 of them and an enlargement for 241 are new.

CRIEFF, town and parish in Strathearn district, Perthshire. The town stands on left bank of the Earn, $17\frac{3}{4}$ miles west-south-west of Perth, and has a small suburb within Muthill parish, on the right bank. It dates from at least the early part of 13th century; made a conspicuous figure in the feudal times; and was long the seat of both the civil and the criminal courts of the Stewards of Strathearn. It has charming environs; stands chiefly on the face of a brae overhung by a wooded hill; comprises 3 main streets diverging from a central square; has undergone recent great extension and improvement; commands delightful views over a wide extent of picturesque country; and attracts great numbers of tourists, summer visitors, and invalids. It has a head post office with all departments, railway communication toward both Perth and Stirling, 4 banking offices, 2 hotels, a town hall, a large and costly hydropathic establishment erected in 1866 and enlarged in 1879, a drainage system constructed in 1877, several public libraries, 2 Established churches, Free and United Presbyterian churches, an elegant Episcopalian church of 1877, Congregational, Baptist, and Roman Catholic chapels, and 2 great public schools. A new East parish church was projected in 1881; and a railway to Comrie, probably with continuation to Lochearnhead, was projected in 1880. Pop. of the town, 4579.—The parish consists of 4 sections, all detached from one another,

and comprises 20,385 acres. Real property in 1880-81, £29,805. Pop., quoad civilia, 4852; quoad sacra, 2864. The section containing the town measures about 4 miles by 3, contains no higher ground than the wooded hill called the Knock of Crieff, and exhibits the beauty and luxuriance which so extensively prevail on the low grounds of Strathearn. Two other sections, Callander and Achallhanzie, lie in the low country, but are of small extent. The fourth section, comprising Corriemucklock and the greater part of Glenalmond, lies north of Monzie parish, and is mostly highland, or even alpine, romantic, and wild. Both the seats and the interesting natural objects are numerous. 4 schools for 848 scholars are in the parish, and an enlargement of 1 of them for 345 is new.

CRIEFF JUNCTION, railway station, 11½ miles south-east of Crieff, Perthshire.

CRIEFF (WEST), quoad sacra parish, with church, in Crieff town, Perthshire. Pop. 2114.

CRIEVE, hill in Tundergarth parish, Dumfriesshire.

CRIFFEL, mountain, about 6 miles long and 1830 feet high, culminating at 10 miles south of Dumfries, overhanging right side of the Nith's influx to Solway Firth, and commanding an extensive view.

CRIMELS, place on coast of Eyemouth parish, Berwickshire.

CRIMOND, parish on coast of Buchan, midway between Peterhead and Fraserburgh, Aberdeenshire. It has a post office of its own name under Peterhead. Its length is about 5½ miles; its greatest breadth about 3½ miles; its area 5892 acres. Real property in 1880-81, £5998. Pop., quoad civilia, 832; quoad sacra, 810. The coast includes Rattray Head, is mostly a broad belt of flat beach and sandy hills, and rises thence abruptly to a height of about 200 feet: and the interior first descends gradually from that height, and then ascends gently to the south and the south-west. Excellent building stone is quarried. The church is modern, and contains 500 sittings; and the public school has about 139 scholars.

CRIMONDMOGATE, seat of Sir George Bannerman, Bart., in Lonmay parish, Aberdeenshire.

CRINAN, seaport village, sea-loch, and canal in Argyleshire. The village stands on upper part of the loch, 9 miles west-north-west of Ardrishaig, and has a post office under Lochgilphead, a hotel, a wharf, and a lighthouse. The loch extends 4½ miles south-westward to Sound of Jura, and is tame and narrow at the head, but very picturesque lower down, and 3 miles wide at the mouth. The canal goes from the village on the loch to vicinity of Ardrishaig on Loch Gilp; was formed in 1793-1801, and much improved at successive times; and conveys vessels of less than 200 tons burden direct from Greenock to the Western seas.

CRINGLETIE, seat, 3¼ miles north of Peebles.

CRIMABHAL, hill, 1500 feet high, on north side of Loch Resort, in Lewis, Outer Hebrides.

CROACHY, place, with Episcopalian chapel, in Daviot parish, Inverness-shire.

CROCKETFORD, village, 10 miles north-east of Castle-Douglas, Kirkcudbrightshire. It has a post office under Dumfries, and a public school with about 70 scholars.

CROE, short river, running impetuously to east end of Loch Duich, Ross-shire.

CROFTDYKE, suburb of Ceres, in Fife.

CROFTHEAD, town, 3¾ miles south-west of Whitburn, Linlithgowshire. It stands amid a bleak, moorish mineral field, is of recent origin, consists of Crofthead-Proprietor and Fauldhouse, and has a post office of Fauldhouse, with money order and telegraph departments, designated of Linlithgowshire, railway stations of Crofthead and Fauldhouse, a banking office, and Established, Free, and Roman Catholic churches. Pop. of Crofthead-Proprietor and Fauldhouse, 3000.

CROFTHEAD, village, ¾ mile south-west of Neilston, Renfrewshire. It had a cotton factory so early as 1792, and was the terminus of Glasgow and Neilston Railway till formation of the continued line thence to Kilmarnock. Pop. with Levenbank, 609.

CROFTHEAD, place, with cave, in Kirkmahoe parish, Dumfriesshire.

CROFTINLOAN, seat, between Pitlochrie and Moulinearn, Perthshire.

CROFTON, seat near Lanark.

CROFTS, estate in Carmylie parish, Forfarshire.

CROFTS, place, with interesting oval camp, in Crossmichael parish, Kirkcudbrightshire.

CROGLIN, craggy precipitous hill in Tynron parish, Dumfriesshire.

CROGO, hamlet in Balmaclellan parish, Kirkcudbrightshire.

CROICK, quoad sacra parish within Kincardine quoad civilia parish, Ross-shire. Its church stands in a sequestered vale, about 12 miles from Bonar-Bridge. The public school has about 20 scholars. Pop. 194.

CROKACH, lake, 2½ miles north of Lochinver, Sutherland.

CROMALT, hills, 12 miles south of Assynt church, Sutherland.

CROMAR, section of Mar district, Aberdeenshire. It comprehends Coull, Tarland, Migvie, Logie-Coldstone, and part of Tulloch parishes, and has a Free church.

CROMARTY, town and parish in Cromartyshire, and firth partly also in Ross-shire. The town stands on fine bay, on south side of the firth, near the firth's mouth, 21½ miles north-north-east of Inverness; is a seaport and a parliamentary burgh, uniting with Dingwall, Tain, Dornoch, Wick, and Kirkwall in sending a

member to Parliament; adjoins Cromarty Hill, the scene of a victory of Sir William Wallace, with magnificent view; figures as the seat of the thaneship of Macbeth, and as the birth-place of Hugh Miller; consists of close irregular streets; and has a post office, with money order and telegraph departments, designated of Cromartyshire, 2 banking offices, 2 hotels, an obeliskal monument to Hugh Miller, 2 Established churches, a Free church, and a public school with about 200 scholars. Real property in 1880-81, £1905. Pop. 1352.—The parish is 7 miles long, and from 1 to 4 miles broad. Real property in 1880-81, £5447. Pop. 2009. The coast on Moray Firth is abrupt, precipitous, and lofty, but on Cromarty Firth is low; and the interior, as seen from the north, presents a bold high outline, rising toward the lofty eastern coast and declining in long ridge toward the west. Cromarty House is a chief residence. 3 schools for 186 scholars were formerly in the parish, but gave place to 2 new ones for 370.—The firth is the estuary of Conan river; commences near Dingwall; goes curvingly north-eastward to Moray Firth; measures about 20 miles in length, and mostly from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles in breadth; makes a northward expansion in its lower part to the extent of 6 miles by 4; and terminates in a narrow mouth between two bold promontories, called the Sutors of Cromarty.

CROMARTYSHIRE, county, comprehending Ardmearnach, Coigach, most of northern acclivity of Strathpeffer, and several small tracts, all detached from one another, some of them at wide distances, the whole so interspersed with Ross-shire as to be identified for almost every practical purpose with that county.

CROMBIE, small headland, harbour, village, and estate, in old parish now united to Torryburn, in Fife.

CROMBIE, old castle, now of three storeys, but formerly much higher, in Marnoch parish, Banffshire.

CROMBIE, burn in Kiungoldrum parish, Forfarshire.

CROMDALE, parish containing Grantown, and intersected by the Spey, in Elginshire. Part of it, prior to 1870, was in Inverness-shire. It has a post office of its own name designated of Morayshire, and a railway station. Its length is 17 miles; its extreme breadth 10 miles. Real property in 1880-81, £11,926. Pop., quoad civilia, 3642; quoad sacra, 1145. Low grounds lie adjacent to the Spey; sloping wooded hills rise on the north; and the mountain range called Cromdale Hill occupies the south. The low grounds, known and sung as the Haughs of Cromdale, were the scene of a famous skirmish in 1690. The only mausoleum is Castle-Grant, a seat of the Earl of Seafield; and the chief antiquities are the ruined castles of Muckerach and Lochindorb. The churches are 2 Established, a Free, and a Baptist. There are 7 schools for 802 scholars, and 3 of

them and an enlargement for 350 are new. A suspension passenger bridge was erected in 1881.

CROMLIX, place, with 2 mineral springs, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile north of Dunblane, Perthshire.

CROMORE, harbour in mouth of Loch Erisort, east coast of Lewis, Outer Hebrides.

CROMWELL PARK, village on Almond river, in Redgorton parish, Perthshire.

CROMWELL'S MOUNT, small mound in Broxmouth Park, near Dunbar, Haddingtonshire. Oliver Cromwell stood on it when directing the advance to the battle of Dunbar.

CRONA, flat islet, adjoining Oldney, in Assynt parish, Sutherland.

CRONBERRY, village in Auchinleck parish, Ayrshire. Pop. 799.

CROOK, hamlet in Alves parish, Elginshire.

CROOK, place on the Tweed, 15 miles south-west of Peebles. It has a post office under Biggar, and an inn.

CROOK, affluent of the North Esk, in Forfarshire.

CROOKEDHOLM, suburb of Hurlford, Ayrshire. It has a large spinning-mill, and a large public school. Pop. 657.

CROOKHOLM, seat in Canonbie parish, Dumfriesshire.

CROOK OF DEVON, small ancient village, with railway station, contiguous to sharp turn of the river Devon, 6 miles west of Kinross.

CROOKSTON, ruined castle, 3 miles south-east of Paisley, Renfrewshire. It belonged to the Lennox branch of the Stewarts, and is believed to have been the scene of Lord Darnley's betrothment to Queen Mary.

CROOKSTON, seat on the Gala, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-west of Stow, Edinburgshire.

CROSBY, ancient chapelry in Monkton parish, Ayrshire. Its burying-ground and remains of its church still exist.

CROSS, quoad sacra parish within Barvas quoad civilia parish in Lewis, Outer Hebrides. It has 2 churches, Established and Free. Pop. 2725.

CROSS, affluent of Luce river, Wigtonshire.

CROSSAIG, rivulet and seat in Saddell parish, Kintyre, Argyleshire.

CROSS AND BURNES, parish in north of Orkney. It comprehends the south-western and north-western limbs of Sanday Island and all North Ronaldshay. Pop., quoad civilia, 1677; quoad sacra, 1130. Churches are in both Sanday and North Ronaldshay, and public schools are in both Cross and Burnes.

CROSS ARTHURLEE, suburb of Barrhead, in Renfrewshire.

CROSSBANK, seat near Crossford, Lanarkshire.

CROSSBASKET, seat in East Kilbride parish, Lanarkshire.

CROSSBOST, place in Lochs parish, Lewis, Outer Hebrides. It has a post office under Stornoway, and a Free church of 1882.

CROSSBURN, seat in Douglas parish, Lanarkshire.

CROSSCHAIN, rising ground, historically connected with Soutra ancient hospital, and situated near it in the south-western extremity of Haddingtonshire.

CROSSCROIN, hill in Culter parish, Lanarkshire.

CROSSDARDAR, hill, with large cairn, in Birse parish, Aberdeenshire.

CROSSFORD, village on left side of the Clyde, $4\frac{3}{4}$ miles north-west of Lanark. It has a post office under Lanark, a Free church, a United Presbyterian church, and a public school with about 129 scholars. Pop. 816.

CROSSFORD, village, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile west of Dunfermline, Fife. It has a public school with about 52 scholars. Pop. 282.

CROSSFORD, place in Glencairn parish, Dumfriesshire. It has a public school with about 55 scholars.

CROSSGATES, town, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles east-north-east of Dunfermline, Fife. It has a post office, with money order and telegraph departments, designated of Fifeshire, a railway station, waterworks of 1874, a United Presbyterian church, and a public school with about 138 scholars. Pop. 932.

CROSSGATES, hamlet in Cults parish, Fife.

CROSSHALL, collier village, $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles south-south-east of Falkirk, Stirlingshire.

CROSSHALL, sculptured ancient monument in Eccles parish, Berwickshire.

CROSSHANDS, place, with public school, in Mauchline parish, Ayrshire.

CROSSHILL, suburb, 2 miles south of Royal Exchange, Glasgow. It adjoins the Queen's Park, and communicates by tramway with the city; it arose in recent years around the site of a small old village, and became a police burgh in 1871; it comprises both irregular thoroughfares and fine rows of villas; it contains 2 public halls, opened in respectively November 1876 and December 1879; and it has a post office, with money order and telegraph departments, under Glasgow, and 3 handsome churches, Established, Free, and United Presbyterian. Pop. 2960.

CROSSHILL, village and quoad sacra parish in Carrick district, Ayrshire. The village stands on Girvan river, 3 miles south-west of Maybole, presents a neat appearance, and has a post office, with money order department, under Maybole, Established and Free churches, and 2 public schools with about 222 scholars. Pop. 740. The quoad sacra parish has a public school also at Hillside. Pop. 1285.

CROSSHILL, north-west section of Old Monkland parish, Lanarkshire. It contains a village of its own name, the town of Baillieston, and the villages of Swinton, West Marystown, Barachnie, and Craighend.

CROSSHILL, place in Avondale parish, Lanarkshire. It has a public school with about 256 scholars.

CROSSHILL, hamlet in East Kilbride parish, Lanarkshire.

CROSSHILL, eminence, with fine view, near Bishopston, in Erskine parish, Renfrewshire.

CROSSHOUSE, village, with railway station, $1\frac{3}{4}$ mile north-west of Kilmarnock, Ayrshire. It has a quoad sacra parochial church of 1882. Pop. 631.

CROSSLIE, village, 7 miles north-west of Paisley, Renfrewshire. Pop. 406.

CROSSLIE, hamlet, 4 miles south of Stow, Edinburghshire. It has a post office under Stow.

CROSSMICHAEL, village and parish near centre of Kirkcudbrightshire. The village stands 4 miles west of Castle-Douglas, presents a pleasant appearance, and has a post office, designated of Kirkcudbrightshire, a railway station, a parochial church with about 650 sittings, and a public school with about 65 scholars.—The parish contains also Ringanweh and Clarebrand, includes an outskirt of Castle-Douglas, and measures $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles in length, and 4 miles in greatest breadth. Acres, 9919. Real property in 1880-81, £15,046. Pop., quoad civilia, 1333; quoad sacra, 1260. The river Dee traces the western boundary, and the river Urr the eastern. The land comprises extensive meadows adjacent to the rivers, and a finely-diversified fertile ridge between. Antiquities are numerous, and include moats, an oval camp, and remains of fortifications.

CROSSMOUNT, seat near Mount Alexander, in Strathtummel, Perthshire.

CROSSMYLOOF, suburb, 2 miles south-south-west of centre of Glasgow. It has a post office under Glasgow. Pop. 1475.

CROSSPOL, bay in Coll Island, Argyleshire.

CROSSRAGUEL, extensive striking ruins of abbey of 13th century, 2 miles south-west of Maybole, Ayrshire.

CROSSRIDGE, hill in Carmichael parish, Lanarkshire.

CROSSROADS, place in Riccarton parish, Ayrshire. It has a public school with about 65 scholars.

CROSSROADS, hamlet in Slamannan parish, Stirlingshire.

CROSSROADS, place in Dreghorn parish, Ayrshire. It has a public school with about 120 scholars.

CROSSROADS, place, 3 miles from Grange railway station, Banffshire. It has a post office under Fochabers.

CROSS-STREET, suburb of Stornoway, Outer Hebrides.

CROSSTON, hamlet in Aberlemno parish, Forfarshire.

CROULIN, group of islets in Applecross parish, Ross-shire.

CROVIE, fishing village in Gamrie parish, Banffshire. Pop. 258.

CROY, parish in Nairnshire and Invernessshire. It has a post office of its own name under Fort-George station. Its length is about 21 miles, but is intersected

by parts of 3 other parishes; its greatest breadth is 9 miles; and its area is 11,528 acres in Nairnshire, and 11,251 acres in Inverness-shire. Real property in 1880-81, £3728 and £6775. Pop. 634 and 1075. Part of the land is fine strath, traversed by river Nairn; and part is bleak naked moor, including Culloden. The seats are Kilravock, Leys, Holme, Cantray, and Dalcross; and the antiquities include a great group of cairns and ancient Caledonian stone circles. The churches are Established and Free; and there are 2 new public schools for 220 scholars.

CROY, hamlet, with railway station, $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile south-south-east of Kilsyth, and 10 miles west-south-west of Falkirk.

CRUACH, lofty mountain on western border of Fortingal parish, Perthshire.

CRUACH-LUSSA, broad-based mountain, 1530 feet high, with extensive view, in North Knapdale, Argyshire.

CRUCIFIELD, hill, with ancient concentric circles, in Unst Island, Shetland.

CRUCKIE, hill, with fine view, in Parton parish, Kirkcudbrightshire.

CRUDEN, fishing village and parish in Buchan district, Aberdeenshire. The village stands at mouth of rivulet of its own name, on fine bay, 9 miles north-east-by-east of Ellon, has a post office under Ellon, and is sometimes called Ward. The parish contains also the villages of Finnyfold and Bullers-Buchan, and extends about $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles along the coast, and about $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles inland. Acres, 18,236. Real property in 1880-81, £16,073. Pop., quoad civilia, 3444; quoad sacra, 2835. The northern half of the coast consists of lofty, precipitous, fissured cliffs, and includes the Bullers of Buchan; and the southern part first opens into Cruden Bay, and then is flanked by a range of sunken rocks called Scares. The interior is cut into two nearly equal parts by Cruden rivulet; and the northern border has a great extent of bog. Slains Castle, the seat of the Earl of Errol, stands on the southern part of the bold coast. The churches are Established, Free, and Episcopalian. There are 6 schools for 501 scholars, and 1 of them and an enlargement for 184 are new.

CRUDIE, place in Newbyth parish, Aberdeenshire. It has a public school with about 164 scholars.

CRUGGLETON, old parish, with headland and fragment of ancient castle, now united to Sorbie, Wigtonshire.

CRUICK, rivulet, running about 12 miles eastward to the North Esk, near Strickathrow, in Forfarshire.

CRUKSFIELD, seat in Bunkle parish, Berwickshire.

CRUMSTANE, hill, with large cairn, in Langton parish, Berwickshire.

CRUTHERLAND, seat in Glassford parish, Lanarkshire.

CRYSTON. See **CHRYSTON**.

CUAN, narrow strait and ancient parish in Argyshire. The strait separates Seil

Island from Luing; and the parish is now part of Kilbrandon. But all Kilbrandon is popularly called Cuan.

CUCHULLIN, great, stern, pinnacled mountain-group, in extreme south of Skye Island, Inverness-shire. They occupy an area of about 45 square miles; consist chiefly of bare, dark hypersthene rock; are intersected by wild ravines; and lift their three highest summits to altitudes of 3180, 3200, and 3220 feet.

CUCKOLD-LE-ROI. See **COCKLEROI**.

CUEN, lake, with islets, in Kildonan parish, Sutherland.

CUFFABOUTS, hamlet in Carriden parish, Linlithgowshire.

CUIL, bay on north-west coast of Appin, Argyshire.

CUILHILL, village in Old Monkland parish, Lanarkshire.

CUL, headland on west coast of Islay Island, Argyshire.

CULAG, rivulet, running to Loch Inver, in Assynt parish, Sutherland.

CULAIRD, hamlet in Dores parish, Inverness-shire.

CULARDACH, mountain, 2953 feet high, 6 miles north-north-east of Castleton-Braemar, Aberdeenshire.

CULBEN, tract of about 9500 acres, on coast westward from outlet of Findhorn river, Elginshire. It was formerly very fertile, but is now a sandy desert.

CULBLEAN, hill-range in Tullich section of Glenmuick parish, Aberdeenshire. It was the scene of a battle in 1335 between the forces of King David Bruce and those of the Earl of Athole.

CULBOCKIE, village in Urquhart parish, Ross-shire. It has a post office under Dingwall.

CULBURNIE, place in Kiltarlity parish, Inverness-shire. It has a public school with about 70 scholars.

CULCABOCK, village about a mile south-east of Inverness.

CULCREUCH, seat in Fintry parish, Stirlingshire.

CULDEES, seat in Muthill parish, Perthshire.

CULDUTHEL, village in Inverness parish, and moor in Inverness and Croy parishes, Inverness-shire. The village has a post office under Inverness, and a public school.

CULFARGIE, estate in Abernethy parish, Perthshire.

CULFREICH, lake in Assynt parish, Sutherland.

CULHORN, seat, 2 miles south-east of Stranraer, Wigtonshire.

CULISH, place in Knockbain parish, Ross-shire. It has a public school with about 117 scholars.

CULKEIN, place in Assynt parish, Sutherland. It has a public school with about 87 scholars.

CULLALO, hill-range, a little south-east of Cowdenbeath, in Fife. Nearly 750 feet high, and its southern face is precipitous.

CULLEN, town and parish on coast of Banffshire. The town stands at mouth of rivulet of its own name, on crescent bay, 14 miles west-north-west of Banff; was mostly rebuilt on a new site subsequent to 1822; is a seaport and a royal burgh, uniting with Banff, Elgin, Peterhead, Inverury, and Kintore in sending a member to Parliament; presents a regular, well-built appearance; and has a post office, with money order and telegraph departments, under Fochabers, 2 banking offices, a large hotel, a good harbour, Established, Free, and Congregational churches, and 2 public schools with about 451 scholars. Real property in 1880-81, £3535. Pop. 2033. — The parish comprises 881 acres. Real property of landward part in 1880-81, £1219. Pop. 2236. The land has a bold rocky coast, includes Bin of Cullen Hill, 1048 feet high, is mostly rolling and picturesque, and comprises Seafeld estate, giving the titles of viscount and earl to the family of Ogilvy. Cullen House, a seat of the Earl, stands near the town. Cullen rivulet comes in from Deskford, and has a total run of about 7 miles. There are 3 public schools for 542 scholars, and 1 of them for 430 is new.

CULLEN, seat near Strathaven, Lanarkshire.

CULLERLIE, estate in Echt parish, Aberdeenshire. A public school is on it, and has about 65 scholars.

CULLICUDDEN, ancient parish, now forming western section of Resolis, in Ross-shire. It has a post office, with money order department, under Conan-Bridge, a fragment of its ancient church, and a public school with about 115 scholars.

CULLIN. See CUCHULLIN.

CULLISAID, lake in Tongue parish, Sutherland.

CULLIVOE, hamlet and bay in North Yell, Shetland. The hamlet has a post office under Lerwick, and the bay is a tolerably good open roadstead.

CULLODEN, estate on north-east verge of Inverness-shire. It has a railway station $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles east of Inverness, and gives name to the famous battle of 1746. The mansion on it belonged then to Lord President Forbes, and was for several days the headquarters of Prince Charles Edward. Drum-mossie Moor, where the battle was fought, is 2 miles south-east of the railway station, and has an obeliskal monument of 1850, commemorative of the battle.

CULLOW, place where fairs are held, near Kirriemuir, Forfarshire.

CULLYCAN, ravine on coast of Gamrie parish, Banffshire.

CULM, hill in Robertson parish, Roxburghshire.

CULMALLIE, ancient parish, now called Golspie, in Sutherland.

CULNAGREIN, suburb or section of Stornoway town, Outer Hebrides.

CULNOAG, place, with site of ancient church, in Sorbie parish, Wigtonshire.

CULRAIN, hamlet on north verge of Ross-shire, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-west-by-west of Bonar-Bridge. It has a post office designated of Ross-shire, and a railway station.

CULROSS, town and parish in detached district of Perthshire. The town stands on face of a brae near Firth of Forth, 6 miles west of Dunfermline; has declined from ancient importance to the condition of a village; ranks as a royal burgh, uniting with Dunfermline, Inverkeithing, Queensferry, and Stirling in sending a member to Parliament; was long famous for hammermen, as noticed in Sir Walter Scott's *Heart of Midlothian*; had an ancient abbey, notable for extensive coal-mining, and now represented by the renovated choir, used as the parochial church; and has now a post office, with money order and telegraph departments, under Alloa, 2 inns, a Free church, and a public school with about 112 scholars. Real property in 1880-81, £1583. Pop. 373. — The parish contains also the villages of Blairburn and Low Valleyfield, and measures about 4 miles in both length and breadth. Acres, 7584. Real property in 1880-81, £7121. Pop. 1130. The land rises abruptly from the shore, and is mostly undulating, but attains considerable elevation toward the north and north-west. Coal mines were formerly extensive, but are now nearly or quite exhausted. Culross Abbey House was visited by James VI., who called it 'a collier's house,' and went from it to see the mines, but took fright in them, and raised a cry of treason; and it was built in 1590 by Lord Colville of Culross, and rebuilt by Sir Robert Preston. Other seats are Castlehill, Blair Castle, and Valleyfield; and the first occupies the site of Dunamarle, a stronghold of the Macduffs, thanes of Fife. An Episcopalian church of 1876 adjoins Castlehill.

CULROY, village, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles north of Maybole, Ayrshire.

CULSALMOND, parish, averagely about 9 miles east-south-east of Huntly, Aberdeenshire. It contains the post office of Colpy, under Insch. Its length is about $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles; its breadth about 3 miles; its area 6994 acres. Real property in 1880-81, £6416. Pop. 828. The surface is bisected by the Ury, and, with exception of two small hills, is level. The chief seat is Newton; and the chief antiquities are remains of a Caledonian camp, vestiges of two Caledonian stone circles, part of an ancient highway, and an inscribed ancient standing-stone. The churches are Established, Free, Congregational, and Episcopalian; and there are 2 schools with accommodation for 213 scholars.

CULSH, hill, with extensive view, in New Deer parish, Aberdeenshire.

CULSTERNESS, headland, with large cave, in Delting parish, Shetland.

CULTER, village in upper ward of Lanarkshire, and parish partly also in Peeblesshire. The village stands on

rivulet of its own name, about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-west of Biggar, and has a post office under Biggar, a railway station, Established and Free churches, and a public school with about 72 scholars. The parish is about 7 miles long, and 4 miles broad, and comprises 10,175 acres in Lanarkshire, and 1708 in Peeblesshire. Real property in 1880-81, £6763 and £2142. Pop. 428 and 146. The northern section is bounded by the Clyde, and is either level or undulating; and the southern section rises abruptly into verdant hills, and ascends rapidly into lofty mountains. The rivulet Culter rises in the extreme south, runs along the centre, makes several fine cataracts and cascades, and glides into the Clyde. The seats are Culterallers, Cultermains, Birthwood, Cornhill, and Hartree; and the chief antiquities are two moats and the site of a Knight Templars' house.

CULTER, railway station, $7\frac{3}{4}$ miles west-south-west of Aberdeen. Culter rivulet enters the Dee in its vicinity, runs thither from Skene parish, has picturesque banks, and makes a fine waterfall. Culter House, a little to the north-east, is a mansion said to have been built in the time of Queen Mary.

CULTERCULLEN, place near Ellon, Aberdeenshire. It has a post office under Aberdeen.

CULTER FELL, mountain, 2454 feet high, 4 miles south-south-east of Culter village, Lanarkshire.

CULTOQUEHEY, seat in Crieff parish, Perthshire.

CULTS, parish, averagely $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-west of Cupar, Fife. It contains the villages of Pitlessie, Crossgates, Cults Mill, Hospital Mill, and Walton, and comprises 2924 acres. Real property in 1880-81, £6438. Pop., quoad civilia, 704; quoad sacra, 640. The land is hilly toward the south and east, declines thence or is flat toward the north, and is bounded there by the river Eden. Crawford Priory, a seat of the Earl of Glasgow, is a prominent feature. The churches are Established, Free, and United Presbyterian; and the public school has accommodation for 150 scholars.

CULTS, estate in Kinnethmont parish, Aberdeenshire. It has a post office under Aberdeen.

CULZEAN. See COLZEAN.

CUMBERNAULD, town and parish in detached district of Dumbartonshire. The town stands 13 miles north-west of Glasgow, is adjoined by the pleasure-grounds of Cumbernauld House, and has a post office under Glasgow, a railway station, a large inn, Established, Free, and United Presbyterian churches, and 2 public schools with about 299 scholars. Pop. 1064.—The parish contains also the village of Condorrat and the hamlet of Croy. Its length is about 8 miles; its greatest breadth about 4 miles; its area 11,635

acres. Real property in 1880-81, £25,190. Pop., quoad civilia, 4270; quoad sacra, inclusive of 81 in Falkirk parish, 4351. The surface is mostly a fine diversity of small hills and fertile dales, but includes Fannyside Moor. Coal, lime, ironstone, and sandstone are extensively worked. Cumbernauld House is a chief feature, but was almost destroyed by fire in 1877. The antiquities are traces of Antoninus' Wall and vestiges of a Roman road. An Established church is at Condorrat. There are 3 schools for 767 scholars, and 2 of them for 520 are new. Cumbernauld station is on the Caledonian railway, and has also a post office under Glasgow.

CUMBRAY, parish, consisting of Great Cumbray Island, in Buteshire. The island is separated from Ayrshire by a sound $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile wide; commences opposite Largs; measures $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles in length southwards, with a breadth of about 2 miles; comprises 2841 acres; has a low flat beach, steep banks, and a hilly interior, with extreme altitude of about 450 feet above sea-level; and contains on its south end the town of Millport. Real property in 1880-81, £15,947. Pop. 1856. Established, Free, and United Presbyterian churches, a Baptist chapel, and a cathedrine Episcopal church are in Millport. There are 2 schools for 389 scholars, and 1 of them for 325 is new.

CUMBRAY (LITTLE), island in West Kilbride parish, but within Buteshire. It lies fully a mile south-west of Great Cumbray; is about a mile long and $\frac{1}{2}$ mile broad; rises to a height of 420 feet above sea-level; had anciently a Culdee cell, succeeded by a Romish chapel; and has now a lighthouse of 1826, a disused previous lighthouse, and a ruined ancient watch tower. Pop. 23.

CUMBRIA, ancient kingdom, comprehending Strathclyde, Ayrshire, and Galloway, and extending over the greater part of Cumberland. It was formed about 508 by the Romanized Caledonians, and became part of the Scottish kingdom in the latter part of 10th century. It gave origin to the names Cumbray and Cumberland; but is often called by historians Strathclyud or Strathclyde.

CUMHILL, mountain in Coigach district, Cromartyshire.

CUMINESTONE, village, 6 miles north-west of New Deer, Aberdeenshire. It has a post office, with money order department, under Turriff, and an Episcopalian chapel. Pop. 525.

CUMLODDEN, quoad sacra parish on north-west side of upper part of Loch Fyne, Argyleshire. It has a church with 309 sittings, and a public school. Pop. 890.

CUMLODEN, a seat of the Earl of Galloway, in Minnigaff parish, Kirkcudbrightshire.

CUMMERTREES, village and parish in

Annandale district, Dumfriesshire. The village stands $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles west of Annan, and has a post office under Annan, a railway station, a parochial church, and a public school with about 100 scholars.—The parish contains also the villages of Powfoot and Kelhead. Its length is 5 miles; its greatest breadth 4 miles; its area 9466 acres. Real property in 1880-81, £9107. Pop., quoad civilia, 1094; quoad sacra, 1068. The surface includes a ridge nearly 200 feet high, but otherwise is a gently inclined plain bounded by Solway Firth, and has a flat sandy shore. Hoddam Castle, the Tower of Repentance, and the Marquis of Queensberry's seat of Kinmount are chief objects; and the shore is part of the scene of Sir Walter Scott's *Redgauntlet*. There are 4 schools for 332 scholars, and 1 of them for 190 is new.

CUMMING, or **PORT-CUMMING**, village in Duffus parish, Elginshire. Pop. 244.

CUMMIN'S CAMP, remains of notable ancient fortification on Barra Hill, in Bourtie parish, Aberdeenshire.

CUMNOCK, town, 16 miles south-east of Kilmarnock, Ayrshire. It stands at confluence of Glasnock and Lugar waters; includes a central square and 3 principal streets; is near a magnificent railway viaduct across the Lugar; and has a head post office with money order and telegraph departments, a railway station, 3 banking offices, 3 chief inns, Established, Free, United Presbyterian, Congregational, and Roman Catholic churches, a public school of 1876 for 600 scholars, and 2 other schools. Pop. 3345.

CUMNOCK (NEW), village and parish in Kyle district, Ayrshire. The village stands adjacent to confluence of the Afton and the Nith, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-south-east of Cumnock, and has a post office with money order and telegraph departments, designated of Ayrshire, a railway station, a banking office, Established and Free churches, and a public school with about 203 scholars.—The parish contains also Afton-Bridgend, Castle Connel Park, Craighbank, and Pathhead villages. Its length is 12 miles; its breadth fully 8 miles; its area 48,096 acres. Real property in 1880-81, £36,832. Pop. 3781. Most of the surface is hilly, and the southern district is mountainous, and includes Black Craig, 2298 feet high, and part of Black Larg, 2231 feet high. Coal and limestone abound, and are extensively worked. A Free church is at Afton. There are 3 schools for 731 scholars, and 2 of them for 610 are new.

CUMNOCK (OLD), parish, containing most of Cumnock and small part of Lugar towns, in Ayrshire. Its length is about 10 miles; its mean breadth about 2 miles; its area 14,140 acres. Real property in 1880-81, £26,937. Pop. 4861. The surface is partly flat and well cultivated, partly hilly and either heathy or mostly verdant. Coal and lime are extensively worked; and bluish marble and black-

band ironstone are found. Chief residences are Dumfries House, Garrallan, Logan, and Glasnock, the first a seat of the Marquis of Bute; and chief antiquities are ruins of Terringzean Castle and traces of Boreland Castle. The churches are in Cumnock. There are 4 schools for 785 scholars, and 2 of them for 700 are new.

CUMRUE, quondam hamlet and small lake in Kirkmichael parish, Dumfriesshire.

CUNIACK. See **QUINAG**.

CUNNER, hill, with fine view, on west border of Carnbee parish, Fife.

CUNNIGAR, artificial mound, on which persons accused of witchcraft were burnt, near Mid-Calder village, Edinburghshire.

CUNNINGHAM, northern district of Ayrshire. It is bounded on the south by the river Irvine, and it measures about 25 miles by 13.

CUNNINGHAMHEAD, railway station and seat, 4 miles west-north-west of Kilmarnock, Ayrshire.

CUNNINGHAR, hill, with remains of ancient Caledonian stone circle, in Tillicoultry parish, Clackmannanshire.

CUNNINGSBURGH, old parish, now part of Dunrossness, in Shetland. It lies north of Dunrossness-Propser, and has a post office under Lerwick.

CUPAR, town and parish in east centre of Fife. The town stands on the river Eden, $33\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-north-east of Edinburgh; dates from ancient times, but presents a modern appearance; had once a strong castle, which figured in the wars of the Succession, and was visited by several of the Scottish kings; ranks now as the capital of Fife, and as a burgh uniting with 6 other Fife burghs in sending a member to Parliament; presents from the exterior a pleasant appearance, amid beautiful environs studded with mansions; comprises 3 principal streets, several minor thoroughfares, and some suburbs; has a head post office with all departments, a railway station, 6 banking offices, 3 hotels, county buildings, a town hall, a corn exchange, new waterworks, opened in December 1876, a large modern Established church, with elegant ancient spire, a Free church of 1878, erected at a cost of nearly £10,000, 2 United Presbyterian churches, a Baptist chapel, a handsome Episcopalian church on or near the site of an ancient Dominican monastery, a Madras academy, a large public library, and a museum; and publishes 4 weekly newspapers. Real property in 1880-81, £20,698. Pop. 5010.—The parish contains also the village of Springfield and the Glaidney section of Ceres. Its length is $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles; its greatest breadth $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles; its area 5736 acres. Real property of landward part in 1880-81, £15,407. Pop., quoad civilia, 7404; quoad sacra, 6088. The surface is intersected by the Eden, and beautifully diversified with rising grounds. Chief seats are Kilmarnon, Tarbit, Springfield, Dalzell, Hil-

ton, Cairnie, Pitblado, Prestonhall, Foxton, Balas, Ferrybank, Bellfield, Blalowne, and Westfield. A new school for 50 scholars stands beyond the burgh.

CUPAR-ANGUS. See COUPAR-ANGUS.

CUPAR-GRANGE, estate about 2 miles north of Coupar-Angus, Perthshire. It contains the site of a quondam considerable village, and was found, some time in last century, to contain two peculiar ancient Caledonian circles.

CUPPASETTER, place, with brough, on south-west corner of Yell Island, Shetland.

CUR, rivulet, running about 10 miles to head of Loch Eck, in Cowal district, Argyleshire.

CURGIE, small port on west side of Luce Bay, Wigtonshire.

CURLEE, hill in Innerleithen parish, Peeblesshire.

CURLINGHALL, place in Largs parish, Ayrshire. It has a sculptured stone commemorative of the battle of Largs, fought in 1263.

CURR, hill in Morebattle parish, Roxburghshire.

CURRIE, village and parish in Edinburghshire. The village stands on the Water of Leith, 6 miles south-west of Edinburgh, and has a post office with all departments under Edinburgh, a railway station, a parochial church with about 800 sittings, and a public school with about 108 scholars. Pop. about 300.—The parish contains also Balerno and Hermiston villages. Its length is 8 miles; its breadth $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles; its area 11,103 acres. Real property in 1880-81, £32,091. Pop. 2390. The surface includes a portion of the Pentlands, with maximum altitude of about 850 feet, and descends thence through great irregularities to an extensive plain. The chief seats are Riccarton, Baberton, and Malleny; and chief antiquities are Lennox and Curriehill Castles, and remains of two Roman stations. A United Presbyterian church is at Balerno, and 4 schools, with accommodation for 471 scholars, are within the parish.

CURRIEHILL, railway station and old castle, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-west of Edinburgh.

CURRYSIDE, coal-field in Shotts parish, Lanarkshire.

CUSHIEVILLE. See COSHEVILLE.

CUSHLETTOR, place, 10 miles north-west of Portree, Isle of Skye.

CUSHNIE, old parish, now united to Leochel, in Aberdeenshire. It contains a hill of its own name, 1883 feet high, and has a public school with about 118 scholars.

CUTHBERT'S (ST.), parish, partly urban and partly landward, in Edinburghshire. It includes much of Edinburgh, and extends from Braid Hills to Trinity, and from Queen's Park to within a mile of Corstorphine village. Its length is 5 miles; its breadth $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles. It contains all parts of the Old Town of Edinburgh beyond the ancient royalty and Canon-

gate; all parts of the New Town outside the city parishes of St. George, St. Stephen, St. Andrew, St. Mary, and Greenside; the suburb of Roseburn; part of the parliamentary burgh of Leith: parts of Wardie, Granton, Echobank, and Slateford villages; and all Coltbridge, Murrayfield, and Comely-Bank semi-suburbs. Pop., quoad civilia, 157,743; quoad sacra, 11,967. The urban section comprises every variety of Edinburgh thoroughfare, both ancient and modern; and the landward section abounds in the rich diversities and beauties of the city's environs. The parochial church stands in a cemetery, with many famous monuments, between West Princes Street Gardens and Lothian Road; occupies the site of successively a Culdee cell and an ancient cruciform church; was erected in 1775 at a cost of £4231, but afterwards acquired a steeple on its front, and contains about 3000 sittings. The Culdee cell was founded about the end of 7th century, and took name from the celebrated missionary Cuthbert; and the subsequent church was large, had a massive tower, and figured greatly in the Romish times for wealth and influence. Ten quoad sacra parish churches, 5 chapels-of-ease, and numerous churches of nearly all denominations, are within the parish. Ten of the city's public schools also are within it, and 2 others are at respectively Coltbridge and Gorgie. The workhouse for St. Cuthbert's and Canongate stands off Queensferry Road, about 2 miles west-south-west of west end of Princes Street; was erected about 1866-67 at a cost of about £40,000; underwent extension in 1880 at a further cost of nearly £10,000; and, for a structure of its class, is remarkable for fineness of both situation and feature.

CUTHILL, suburb of Prestonpans, Haddingtonshire. Pop. 529.

CUTTYFIELD, village in Larbert parish, Stirlingshire.

CYRUS (ST.), village and parish on southern border of Kincardineshire. The village stands on an eminence near the coast, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles north of Montrose, and has a post office under Montrose, a railway station, Established and Free churches, and a public school with about 172 scholars.—The parish contains also the hamlets of Roadside, Burnside, Lochside, Whitehill, Milton, and Tangle-ha'. Its length is 5 miles; its breadth $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles; its area 8249 acres. Real property in 1880-81, £18,258. Pop. 1487. About one-half of the boundary is formed by North Esk river and the sea. The coast is partly flat beach and partly three low rocky promontories, but mostly steep escarpment from 50 to nearly 300 feet high; and the interior consists of hills from 450 to 630 feet high, and deep intersecting vales and ravines. The chief seats are Lauriston, Mount Cyrus, Kirkside, and Bridgeton; and the chief antiquities are an ancient obelisk, vestiges of a sea-

girt fortalice, and remains of Lauriston Castle.

DAAL. See LOCH-IN-DAAL.

DAAN, rivulet in Eddertoun parish, Ross-shire. Two low tracts contiguous to it are named Meikle Daal and Little Daal.

DAER, longest head-stream of the Clyde. It rises on Queensberry Hill, and runs about 10 miles northward to the Little Clyde, near Elvanfoot; and it gives the peerage title of baron to the Earl of Selkirk.

DAIGLEN, burn in Tillicoultry parish, Clackmannanshire.

DAIL, seat in Craignish parish, Argyle-shire.

DAILLY, village and parish in Carrick district, Ayrshire. The village stands on Girvan river, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-east of Girvan, presents a neat appearance, and has a post office, with money order and telegraph departments, under Maybole, a railway station, an inn, Established and Free churches, and a public school with about 125 scholars. Pop. 696.—The parish is nearly 7 miles long, and from 4 to 6 miles broad, but includes also Ailsa-Craig, and comprises 17,962 acres. Real property in 1880-81, £19,078. Pop. 2226. The surface is traversed from end to end by Girvan river, and consists partly of fertile valley and partly of considerably high flanking hills. Coal and limestone are worked. The seats are Bargany, Kilkerran, Dalquharan, Penkill, and Killochlan; and the antiquities are an oval camp, vestiges of an ancient church, and ruins of Kilkerran and Penkill Castles. A new parochial church, in lieu of the old one, was projected in September 1881. There are 6 schools for 596 scholars, and 1 of them for 75 is new.

DAILNANCEANN, battlefield between the Danes and the natives, with 2 cairns, in Craignish parish, Argyleshire.

DAIRSIE, village and parish in north-east of Fife. The village stands $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles east-north-east of Cupar, and has a post office, with money order and telegraph departments, under Cupar, a railway station, a fine old Gothic parochial church, a Free church, and a public school with about 152 scholars.—The parish is $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles long and $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles broad, and comprises 2555 acres. Real property in 1880-81, £6522. Pop. 693. The surface is mostly an inclined plain, but includes two hills, cultivated nearly to their summits, and commanding extensive views. The seats are Craigfoodie, Pitormie, Newmill, and Dairsie Cottage; and the chief antiquity is the roofless ruin of Dairsie Castle, said to have been the place where Archbishop Spottiswood wrote his *Church History*.

DAL, salmon stream entering Balnakiel Bay, in Durness parish, Sutherland.

DALARNAN, place within Campbellton

burgh, Argyleshire. It has a public school with about 167 scholars.

DALAROSSIE, old parish, now united to Moy, in Inverness-shire.

DALARRAN, supposed battlefield, with huge standing-stone, in Balmaclellan parish, Kirkcudbrightshire.

DALAVICH, ancient parish, now united to Kilchrenan, Argyleshire. It contains Loch Avich, and has a public school.

DALAWOODIE, seat near Holywood, Dumfriesshire.

DALBEATTIE, town and quoad sacra parish in Kirkcudbrightshire. The town stands on a burn of its own name, near Urr river, $5\frac{1}{4}$ miles east-south-east of Castle-Douglas; was founded in 1780, and advanced rapidly to prosperity; is built of lively-coloured granite, and exports quantities of that stone; and has a head post office with money order and telegraph departments, a railway station, a banking office, 2 chief inns, a small harbour, various manufacturing establishments, a town hall, an Established church of 1880, a Free church founded in 1881, United Presbyterian, Evangelical Union, Episcopalian, and Roman Catholic churches, a Mechanics' Institute, and 3 public schools with about 518 scholars. Dalbeattie Loch, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile from the town, has great store of darkish-coloured trout. Pop. of the town, 3854; of the quoad sacra parish, 4140.

DALBETH, seat and Roman Catholic convent on the Clyde, in eastern environs of Glasgow.

DALBLAIR, place in glen between Wardlaw Hill and Cairntable, Ayrshire.

DALBOG, place, with remnant of ancient Caledonian stone circle, in Edzell parish, Forfarshire.

DALCHALLIE, glen in Glenisla parish, Forfarshire.

DALCHONZIE, seat on the Earn in Comrie parish, Perthshire.

DALCHOSNIE, seat, and scene of a victory of King Robert Bruce over the English, in Fortingal parish, Perthshire.

DALCHREICHARD, place in Urquhart parish, Inverness-shire. It has a public school with about 45 scholars.

DALCROSS, old parish, now united to Croy, Inverness-shire. It has a railway station, an estate, and a decayed castle of its own name; and its castle was built in 1620 by the eighth Lord Lovat, and sold in 1702 to the head branch of the Mackintosh family.

DALCRUIVE, place, with handsome modern bridge, on the Almond, in Redgorton parish, Perthshire.

DALDAWN, seat in Kelton parish, Kirkcudbrightshire.

DALGAIN, estate in Sorn parish, Ayrshire. The parish itself was formerly called Dalgain.

DALGAIRN, seat near Cupar, Fife.

DALGARNO, old parish, now united to Closeburn, Dumfriesshire.

DALGARVEN, village on Garnock river, in Kilwinning parish, Ayrshire.

DALGETTY, parish, containing the villages of St. David's and Fordel Square, and part of the post town of Crossgates, on south-west coast of Fife. Its length northward is fully 5 miles; its greatest breadth about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile; its area 3340 acres. Real property in 1880-81, £7602. Pop. 1321. The coast lies immediately east of Inverkeithing Bay, and presents a beautiful appearance. The interior ascends gradually to the north, and attains a maximum altitude of about 436 feet. Coal is extensively mined and exported. The seats are Donibristle, Fordel, and Cockairney. The parochial church is a handsome modern edifice, with about 500 sittings; and a quoad sacra parish church is at Mossgreen. There are 2 public schools for 336 scholars, and 1 of them and a class-room for 250 are new.

DALGINCH, quondam castle, said to have belonged to Macduff, on site of Barnslee House, near Markinch, Fife.

DALGINROSS, suburb of Comrie, Perthshire.

DALGUISE, village on the Tay, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-north-west of Dunkeld, Perthshire. It has a post office under Dunkeld, a railway station, and a Free church, and is near a long handsome railway viaduct across the Tay. Dalguise House, in its vicinity, is partly ancient, partly modern, and was long the residence of Fox Maule, who became Earl of Dalhousie.

DALHALAVAIG, place, with public school, in Reay parish, Caithness.

DALHARROLD, place, with ancient standing-stone, in Strathnaver, Sutherland.

DALHOUSIE, railway station and noble mansion in Cockpen parish, Edinburghshire. The station is 9 miles south-east of Edinburgh. The mansion, Dalhousie Castle, a seat of the Earl of Dalhousie, stands on the South Esk, about a mile south of the station, was originally a strong fortalice of the 12th century, and presents now an elegant modern appearance.

DALBURGH, place in south-west of South Uist Island, Outer Hebrides. It has a post office under Lochmaddy.

DALINTOBER, suburb of Campbeltown, Argyshire.

DALJARROCH, hamlet and seat on Stinchar river, Carrick, Ayrshire. The hamlet lies 4 miles north-east of Colmonell, and has a post office designated of Ayrshire.

DALKEITH, town, ducal mansion, and parish, in east of Edinburghshire. The town stands on a gently swelling peninsula between the North Esk and the South Esk, 6 miles by road, but 8 by railway, south-east of Edinburgh; has been a market town from unrecorded ancient times; comprises a main street about two-thirds of a mile long, partly very spacious, extending parallel to the rivers; includes a handsome new suburb adjacent to Eskbank railway station; and has a

head post office with all departments, a railway station at terminus of short branch railway to its centre, 4 banking offices, 5 hotels, a covered corn market of 1855, an elegant Foresters' hall of 1877, the nave and ruined choir of a church of 1384, a conspicuous steepled church of 1844, a Free church, 3 United Presbyterian churches, Congregational, Evangelical Union, and Wesleyan chapels, Episcopalian and Roman Catholic churches, and 4 public schools with aggregately about 785 scholars. Pop. 6931.—The ducal mansion, Dalkeith Palace, is the chief seat of the Duke of Buccleuch; has a grandly wooded park of more than 1000 acres, extending along the Esks from lower end of the town; occupies the site of an ancient castle, captured by the English in the time of Edward III.; stands on a steep rock adjacent to the North Esk, in upper part of the park; was built about commencement of last century, and visited by George IV. and Queen Victoria; and is a large Grecian structure, with recessed centre and projecting wings.—The parish contains also the village of Lugton and greater part of Whitehill. Its length is $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles; its greatest breadth less than 2 miles; its area 2344 acres. Real property in 1880-81, £36,889. Pop., quoad civilia, 7707; quoad sacra, 3973. The surface, except in dells along the Esks, is mostly a plain, rising gently to the south-east; and, excepting edified parts, thoroughfares, and the ducal park, is all disposed in fields and gardens. The rocks are carboniferous, and include rich seams of coal and limestone.

DALKEITH (WEST), quoad sacra parish, with church in Dalkeith town, Edinburghshire. Pop. 3734.

DALKS, hill on border of Coldingham Moor, Berwickshire.

DALL, seat on south side of Loch Rannoch, Perthshire.

DALLACHY, divided estate in Bellie parish, Elginshire.

DALLAS, village and parish in centre of Elginshire. The village stands 9 miles south-east of Forres, and has a post office under Forres. Pop. 212. The parish comprises a main body and a detached district, measures about 12 miles by 9, and comprises 22,903 acres. Real property in 1880-81, £5543. Pop. 915. The river Lossie, issuing from a small lake at southwestern extremity, cuts the parish lengthwise into nearly equal parts, and receives several burns in its progress. The land consists of a strath on that river, some vales on the burns, and a number of flanking or bordering hills. Dallas Lodge is a chief residence; and the ruin of Tor Castle is a chief antiquity. The churches are Established and Free. There are 2 schools for 190 scholars, and 1 of them for 100 is new.

DALLAVAIRD, place, with blue slate quarry, in Glenbervie parish, Kincardineshire.

DALMAHOY, noble mansion and craggy hill in Ratho parish, Edinburghshire. The mansion stands near Caledonian Railway, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-east of Kirknewton, is a seat of the Earl of Morton, and has an Episcopalian chapel and a very fine park. The hill is 680 feet high, presents a precipitous front to the west, and figures prominently in a great extent of landscape.

DALMALLY, village on Orchy river, 3 miles from Loch Awe, and 16 miles north-north-east of Inverary, Argyleshire. It has picturesque environs; is a resort of anglers, a centre for tourists, and a good starting-point for ascending Bencruachan; and has a head post office with money order and telegraph departments, a railway station, a hotel, Established and Free churches, and a public school with about 90 scholars.

DALMARNOCK, suburban locality, on the Clyde, in south-eastern outskirts of Glasgow. It has a United Presbyterian church of 1881.

DALMARNOCK, village, $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles north-west of Dunkeld, Perthshire.

DALMELLINGTON, town and parish in Kyle district, Ayrshire. The town stands near the Doon, 15 miles south-east of Ayr; dates from 11th century, but rose into modern importance as a centre of mineral traffic; and has a post office with money order and telegraph departments, designated of Ayrshire, a terminal railway station, a banking office, waterworks of 1876, a towered Saxon parochial church of 1846, Free, Evangelical Union, and Roman Catholic churches, and a public school with about 200 scholars. Pop. 1437.—The parish contains also the towns of Burnfootill and Waterside, the village of Craigmack, and part of the village of Patna. Its length is nearly 9 miles; its greatest breadth about $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles; its area 17,783 acres. Real property in 1879–80, £20,446. Pop., quoad civilia, 6383; quoad sacra, 6170. Doon lake and river form the boundary with Carrick. The ground traversed by the river, for about a mile from the lake, is a ravine so very deep and narrow as to appear like a rent torn through a lofty hill-ridge by a vertical earthquake. A tract adjacent to the river, for about 3 miles farther on, is a plain or very slight slope, beginning and ending with a mere point, measuring about a mile in breadth at its middle, and shaped altogether in nearly the form of a crescent. The rest of the surface, away to the eastern boundaries, is a series of hill-ridges and mountains with intervening glens and gorges; and the front ridge terminates, to the north-east of the town, in a basaltic colonnade about 300 feet high and 600 feet long. Coal, limestone, and ironstone are plentiful; and extensive ironworks, commenced in 1847, give employment to a large proportion of the inhabitants. The chief seat is Berbeth; and chief antiquities are traces of a

Roman road, the moated site of an ancient castle, and spots associated with affecting scenes in the persecutions of the Covenanters. Established and United Presbyterian churches are at Patna. There are 4 schools for 1297 scholars, and 1 of them for 300 is new.

DALMENY, village and parish in north-east of Linlithgowshire. The village stands about $\frac{3}{4}$ mile from the Forth, and 12 miles west-north-west of Edinburgh, is a small place, and has a post office under Edinburgh, a railway station, a richly sculptured ancient Norman parochial church, and a public school with about 137 scholars.—The parish contains also part of Queensferry town, surrounds Queensferry parish, and consists of a main body and a detached district. The main body is $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles long, and nearly 3 miles broad; the detached district lies about a mile from it to the west of Winchburgh, and measures about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile by 7 furlongs; and the whole comprises 5985 acres. Real property in 1880–81, £17,273. Pop. 1660. The surface is mostly undulating, includes 3 eminences averagely about 380 feet high, and exhibits uncommon beauty of both natural and artificial feature. Dalmeny Park, the chief seat of the Earl of Rosebery, has a splendid mansion and exquisite grounds, and was visited by Queen Victoria. Dundas Castle and Craigie Hall also are interesting seats, and Barnbogle Castle is a palatial structure of 1880–81, with small remnant of ancient, picturesque ruin.

DALMIGAVIE, estate with romantic dell, in Moy parish, Invernessshire.

DALMONACH, place, with print-fields, near Bonhill, Dumbartonshire.

DALMONY, valley in Urquhart parish, Invernessshire.

DALMORE, place in Alva parish, Stirlingshire. It has a public school with about 155 scholars.

DALMORE, harbour in Rosskeen parish, Ross-shire.

DALMUIR, village, $6\frac{1}{4}$ miles east-south-east of Dumbarton. It has a post office under Glasgow, a railway station, extensive paper-works, and a public school with about 75 scholars. Pop. 936.

DALMUIR-SHORE, quondam village on the Clyde, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile from Dalmuir, Dumbartonshire. It had an unsightly appearance, and was destroyed about 1860.

DALMULLIN, place, with site of ancient monastery, in St. Quivox parish, Ayrshire.

DALNACARDOCH, place, 11 miles west-north-west of Blair-Athole, Perthshire. It had long a well-known inn, important to travellers through the Grampians on the road from Perth to Inverness; and it still commands a road southward from it to Tummel-Bridge.

DALNASPIDAL, railway station, 2 miles south of watershed of Central Grampians, and about 5 miles north-west of Dalnacardoch, Perthshire.

DALNAVERT, estate in Alvie parish, Inverness-shire.

DALNESS, romantic cascade on Etive river, about 5 miles from Loch Etive, Argyleshire.

DALNOTTER, hill, with splendid view, near Old Kilpatrick village, Dumbarton-shire.

DALNOWHINNIE, hamlet on the Dee, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile west of Aboyne, Aberdeenshire.

DALPERSIE, estate in Tullynessle parish, Aberdeenshire.

DALQUHARRAN, seat in Dailly parish, Ayrshire.

DALQUHURN, estate in Cardross parish, Dumbartonshire.

DALREAGLE, estate in Kirkinner parish, Wigtonshire.

DALREE. See **DALRY**.

DALREOCH, quoad sacra parish, with railway station, a short distance north of Dumbarton. Pop. 3634.

DALREOCH, place, with United Presbyterian church, in Dunning parish, Perthshire.

DALRIADA, ancient principality in Western Highlands, or pristine kingdom of the Scots. It originated with immigrants from a territory of same name in north of Ireland. They came to Argyleshire about 503, acquired ascendancy over the Western Caledonians, and established a monarchy, with seat at Dunstaffnage. Their king Kenneth, who began to reign in 836, became heir to the crown of Pictavia, and, by uniting that to his crown of Dalriada, founded the kingdom of Scotland, and he removed his court in 843 to Forteviot.

DALRUADHAIN, ancient town of the Dalriads, on the ground now occupied by Campbelton, Argyleshire.

DALRULZEON, section of Caputh parish surrounded by that of Kirkmichael, in Perthshire.

DALRY, town and parish in Cunningham district, Ayrshire. The town stands on Garnock river, $11\frac{1}{4}$ miles north-west of Kilmarnock; dates from beginning of 17th century, but was long a mere hamlet; underwent great and rapid change from erection of extensive ironworks about 1845; is now a great centre of mineral traffic, under a blaze of blast furnaces; comprises a central square, and 5 principal streets; includes also the suburb of Blair or Blair-Works; and has a head post office with all departments, a railway station, 2 banking offices, 3 chief inns, 2 Established churches, Free, United Presbyterian, and Roman Catholic churches, a large mission hall of 1877, and 4 public schools with aggregately about 847 scholars. Pop. 5010. — The parish contains also the villages of Den, Drakemuir, and Riddens, and parts of Glengarnock and Langbar. Its length is about 10 miles; its greatest breadth 9 miles; its area 19,284 acres. Real property in 1879-80, £45,056. Pop. 10,215. The surface com-

prises four vales, with intervening hills, and rises in one part to heights of from 634 to 946 feet above sea-level. A cavern, 183 feet long, and from 5 to 12 feet broad and high, is at Auchenskeigh. Coal and ironstone abound, and are largely worked. An Established church is at Kersland Barony. 9 schools for 2070 scholars are in the parish, and an enlargement of 1 of them for 313 is new.

DALRY, village and parish in north-eastern extremity of Kirkcudbrightshire. The village stands on Ken river, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles north of New Galloway; is an old place pleasantly modernized; was the starting-point of the Covenanters' rising which ended in the battle of Rullion Green; and has a post office designated of Kirkcudbrightshire, an inn, an ancient moat with fine view, Established and United Presbyterian churches, and 2 public schools with about 107 scholars. Pop. 585. — The parish measures 14 miles in length, and $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles in extreme breadth, and comprises 34,535 acres. Real property in 1880-81, £13,303. Pop. 988. The surface includes the left side of a fine vale along the Ken, but is elsewhere upland, rises in the north to mountainous altitudes, and culminates on the northern boundary in Black Larg, 2231 feet high. Lochinvar lake in it has remains of an ancient strong castle which belonged to the Gordons, who became Viscounts Kenmuir; and several places are associated with the history of the persecuted Covenanters. Public schools are at Corseglass and Stroanfreegan.

DALRY, western suburb of Edinburgh. It is all, with slight exception, quite recent; it consists chiefly of numerous streets and places, edified with small or moderately-sized houses; it includes a transmuted old mansion, Dalry House, formerly quite rural; it adjoins a cemetery, originally formed as ultra-mural; and it contains a Free church, a Congregational church, and a large public school.

DALRY, or **DALREE**, place near head of Strathfillan, on western border of Perthshire. It was the scene, in 1306, of a sharp skirmish between King Robert Bruce and Macdougall, Lord of Lorn; when the famous trinket called the Brooch of Lorn, described by Sir Walter Scott in his *Lord of the Isles*, is alleged to have been lost by Bruce to Macdougall.

DALRYMPLE, village and parish on southern border of Kyle, Ayrshire. The village stands on the Doon, 4 miles south-by-east of Ayr, and has a post office under Ayr, a railway station, Established and Free churches, and a public school with about 148 scholars. Pop. 285. — The parish is 7 miles long, but comparatively narrow, and comprises 7833 acres. Real property in 1879-80, £15,863. Pop. 1362. The Doon traces all the southern and western boundary, and is flanked there by alternately bold banks and fertile haughs. Nearly all the surface thence is undulating

or rolling, and abounds in knolls or moundish hills. Four lakes, Martinham, Kerse, Snipe, and Lindston, add beauty to the landscape. The seats are Skeldon and Hollybush; and the antiquities are the site of Dalrymple Castle, the line of a Roman road, and vestiges of 3 small Caledonian forts.

DALSCAIRTH, seat in Troqueer parish, Kirkcudbrightshire.

DALSERF, village and parish in middle ward of Lanarkshire. The village stands on the Clyde, 7 miles south-east of Hamilton, is now very small, but was once much larger, and has a parochial church with 500 sittings, and a public school with about 339 scholars.—The parish contains also the post town of Larkhall, and the villages of Millheugh and Rosebank. Its length is $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles; its greatest breadth $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles; its area 6956 acres. Real property in 1880–81, £31,520. Pop., quoad civilia, 9378; quoad sacra, 2675. The surface rises somewhat abruptly from the Clyde on the one side, and the Avon on the other, and forms between them a sort of plateau of maximum height of about 400 feet. Coal abounds, and is largely worked. Dalserf House, Machan, Broomhill, Millheugh, and Millburn are chief residences. The parish was anciently called Machanshire, belonged to the Comyns, went to the royal Bruces, passed to an ancestor of the Duke of Hamilton, and was divided among junior branches of the Hamilton family. Established, Free, United Presbyterian, Evangelical Union, and Roman Catholic churches are at Larkhall. There are 2 schools for 501 scholars, and 1 of them for 300 is new.

DALSETTER, hamlet in Yell Island, Shetland. It has a post office under Lerwick.

DALSHOLM, or **DAWSHOLM**, village adjacent to Kelvin river, the Forth and Clyde Canal, and the Glasgow and Helensburgh Railway, in New Kilpatrick parish, Dumbartonshire.

DALSWINTON, village and estate in Kirkmahoe parish, Dumfriesshire. The village stands near the Nith, $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-north-west of Dumfries, and has a post office under Dumfries, and a public school with about 71 scholars. The estate has a modern mansion on the site of an ancient castle of the Comyns; belonged in the latter part of last century to Mr. Patrick Miller, the projector of steam navigation; and contains a lake on which he launched the first trial steam-boat.

DALTON, village and parish in Annandale, Dumfriesshire. The village stands 6 miles north-west of Annan, and has a post office under Lockerby. Established and Free churches, and a public school with about 74 scholars. The parish measures $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles in length, and from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 miles in breadth, and comprises 6886 acres. Real property in 1880–81, £6986. Pop. 579. The surface is partly hilly, but mostly flat. The seats are Dormont and Rammer-

scales; and the antiquities are the ruined tower of Holmains, and a very distinct Caledonian camp.

DALTON, village in Cambuslang parish, Lanarkshire.

DALTONHOOK, estate, with vestige of ancient strong tower, in St. Mungo parish, Dumfriesshire.

DALTULICH, estate in Croy parish, Inverness-shire.

DALVADDY, hamlet and coal-pits in Campbellton parish, Argyshire.

DALVAULT, village in Bonhill parish, Dumbartonshire.

DALVEEN, pass in Lowther Mountains, at north border of Durrisdeer parish, Dumfriesshire.

DALVEY, modern seat, contiguous to site of ancient castle, in Dyke parish, Elginshire.

DALVOURN, place in Daviot parish, Inverness-shire. It has a public school with about 60 scholars.

DALWHAT, head-stream of the Cairn in Glencairn parish, Dumfriesshire.

DALWHINNIE, place in Glentruim, among the Central Grampians, $58\frac{1}{2}$ miles south of Inverness. It has a post office designated of Inverness-shire, a railway station, and an inn.

DALYELL, seat in Cupar parish, Fife.

DALZIEL, parish containing Craigneuk town, English Row, and Windmillhill villages, and most of Motherwell town, in middle ward of Lanarkshire. Its length is about 4 miles; its breadth about 3 miles; its area 3039 acres. Real property in 1880–81, £57,254. Pop., quoad civilia, 13,853; quoad sacra, 8923. The surface rises very gently from the Clyde and the South Calder, and is mostly level. Coal abounds, and is extensively worked. The chief seat is Dalziel House; and the chief antiquities are the line of a Roman road and site of a Roman camp. An Established church of 1874, a Free church, a United Presbyterian church of 1881, a United Presbyterian church of earlier date, a Methodist chapel, a Roman Catholic church, and a large public school are at Motherwell. 5 schools for 2034 scholars are in the parish, and 1 of them and enlargements for 900 are new.

DALZIEL (SOUTH), quoad sacra parish, with church, in vicinity of Motherwell, Lanarkshire. It was constituted subsequent to 1874. Pop. 4930.

DAMF, lake in Applecross parish, Ross-shire.

DAMHEAD, village in vale among the Ochils, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-by-east of Kinross. It has a post office under Milnathort.

DAMHEAD, hamlet midway between St. Ninian's town and Airth village, Stirlingshire.

DAMHEAD, town, now called Jamestown, in Bonhill parish, Dumbartonshire.

DAMPH, fine lake among mountains on eastern verge of Coigach district, Cromartyshire.

DAMSAY, beautiful islet in Firth Bay, Firth parish, Orkney.

DAMSIDE, place, with leech-ponds, in Auchterarder parish, Perthshire.

DANDALEITH, railway station and fine haugh on the Spey in Rothes parish, Elginshire.

DANESHELT. See **DUNSHELT**.

DANEVALE, seat in Crossmichael parish, Kirkcudbrightshire.

DANNA, island in North Knapdale parish, Argyleshire. Pop. 40.

DANSKINE, place, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-east-by-south of Haddington.

DARA, rivulet, running about 10 miles south-westward and 3 miles north-westward to the Deveron, near Turriff, Aberdeenshire.

DARDAR, dell, with cascade, on coast of Aberdour parish, Aberdeenshire.

DARGAVEL, seat in Erskine parish, Renfrewshire.

DARGIE, village about 3 miles west of Dundee.

DARK-MILE, glen between Loch Archaig and Loch Lochy, Inverness-shire. Its character is very similar to that of the Trossachs, but with larger and more striking features.

DARLEITH, estate in Bonhill parish, Dumbartonshire.

DARLINGSHAUGH, suburb and section of Galashiels at verge of Roxburghshire.

DARLINGTON, suburb of Stewarton, Ayrshire.

DARMEAD, head-stream of the Breich, in Cambusnethan parish, Lanarkshire.

DARNAWAY, hamlet and noble mansion on west border of Elginshire. The hamlet lies about $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-west of Forres, and has a post office under Forres. The mansion, Darnaway Castle, is a seat of the Earl of Moray, and is partly ancient, but chiefly modern.

DARNGABER, village and vestige of ancient castle on south-east side of Hamilton parish, Lanarkshire. Pop. with Quarter, 886.

DARNHALL, a seat of Lord Eli-bank, near Eddlestone village, Peeblesshire.

DARNICK, village on eastern verge of Abbotsford estate, about a mile west of Melrose, Roxburghshire. It has a post office under Melrose; contains a massive tower of 15th century, now furnished as a museum of Border antiquities; and gave to Sir Walter Scott, among many of his familiar friends, the soubriquet of 'Duke of Darnick.' Pop. 448.

DARNLEY, ancient barony, 2 miles south-west of Pollockshaws, Renfrewshire. It belonged for ages to a branch of the Stewarts; gave them the peerage title of lord, so prominent in history as borne by the husband of Queen Mary; and was sold about 1757 to Sir John Maxwell of Pollock.

DARNOW, place, with public school, in Kirkcowan parish, Wigtownshire.

DAROVHILL, seat in Inverness parish, Inverness-shire.

DARRA, hill in Turriff parish, Aberdeenshire.

DARRACH, hill on western verge of Denny parish, Stirlingshire.

DARUEL, rivulet, traversing Glendaruel to head of Loch Striven, in Argyleshire.

DARVEL, town on Irvine river, 9 miles east-by-north of Kilmarnock, Ayrshire. It has a post office under Kilmarnock, a banking office, an ancient fortalice, a Free church, and a public school with about 130 scholars. Pop. 1700.

DAVA, place, $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles north of Grantown, Elginshire. It has a post office under Grantown and a railway station.

DAVAR. See **DEVAAR**.

DAVEN, lake in Logie-Coldstone parish, Aberdeenshire.

DAVID. See **DAVIOT**.

DAVIDSON'S MAINS (popularly **MUTTONHOLE**), village, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles west-north-west of Edinburgh. It has a post office with all departments, designated of Midlothian, and a Free church. Pop. 744.

DAVID (ST.), parish, with church at head of Candlerigg street, Glasgow. Pop., quoad sacra, 9157.

DAVID (ST.), quoad sacra parish, with Established and Free churches, in west of Edinburgh. Pop. 9456.

DAVID (ST.), quoad sacra parish, with Established and Free churches, in Dundee. Pop. 25,975.

DAVID (ST.), quoad sacra parish, with Established and Free churches, in Kirkintilloch, Dumbartonshire. Pop. 3786.

DAVID'S (ST.), seaport village, 2 miles east of Inverkeithing, Fife.

DAVID'S (ST.), village in Madderty parish, Perthshire.

DAVINGTON, place in Eskdalemuir parish, Dumfriesshire. It has a public school with about 43 scholars.

DAVIOT (popularly **DAVID**), village and parish in Garioch district, Aberdeenshire. The village stands 9 miles north-west of Aberdeen, and has a post office under Aberdeen, a parochial church, and a public school. The parish is about 3 miles long, and comprises 4454 acres. Real property in 1850-51, £5532. Pop., quoad civilia, 515; quoad sacra, 658. A gently undulated ridge extends through the middle from nearly end to end, and two similar but shorter and lower ridges extend along the sides. The chief residence is Fingask; and the chief antiquities are remains of two ancient Caledonian stone circles.

DAVIOT, hamlet in Inverness-shire, and parish partly also in Nairnshire. The hamlet lies on river Nairn, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-east of Inverness, and has a post office under Inverness, an Established church, a Free church, and a public school. The parish is about 23 miles long, and from scarcely $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles broad, but includes only 388 acres in Nairnshire. Real property in

1880-81, of the Inverness-shire part, £11,561; of the Nairnshire part, £1466. Pop. 1133 and 119. The surface includes portions of Drummossie Moor and the Monadhleagh Mountains, but consists, for more than nine-tenths of its entire area, of the greater part of Strathnairn valley; and it presents, in the aggregate, a wild and striking appearance. The chief residences are Daviot House and Farr; and the chief antiquities are remains of an ancient castle and of several ancient Caledonian stone circles. Dunlichity old parish is united to Daviot, and its church stands 7 miles west of Daviot hamlet, and is still in use. 5 schools for 400 scholars are within the united parish, and 3 of them for 220 are new.

DAVISTON, burn in Cadder parish, Lanarkshire.

DAVO, picturesque ravine in Garvock parish, Kincardineshire.

DAWAN, lake on border of Logie-Coldstone parish, Aberdeenshire.

DAWICK, mansion and old parish in Peeblesshire. The mansion stands on the Tweed, about 7 miles south-west of Peebles, and is the seat of Sir James Nasmyth, Bart. The parish was suppressed in 1742, and divided between Drummelzier and Stobo.

DEAD, affluent of the Lyne, in Newlands parish, Peeblesshire.

DEAD, vast bog in north-east of Castleton parish, Roxburghshire.

DEADMANGILL, notable cairn in Mouswald parish, Dumfriesshire.

DEAL (LEAS OF), hill, 820 feet high, at head of Deals voe, Shetland.

DEALS, voe or bay in Tingwall parish, Shetland.

DEAN, each of numerous stream-traversed ravines or deep narrow vales in many parts of Scotland. The name occurs both alone and as a prefix, and it is usually written 'dean' in places south of the Forth, and 'den' in places to the north. Many a dean or den is a cul-de-sac, escarped or copse-clad on the sides.

DEAN, suburb and quoad sacra parish on left side of Water of Leith, above Stockbridge, Edinburgh. The suburb was originally a rural village dating from the time of David I.; retains a few old houses intermixed with modern ones; adjoins on one side an elegant modern suburb on tabular ground, and descends on another nearly into junction with a dingy old village in bottom of Water of Leith ravine; and contains or adjoins an Established church of 1856, a Free church, Trinity Episcopalian church, a bridge of 1832, and a cemetery formed in 1845. The bridge spans the Water of Leith ravine, has 4 arches, each 96 feet in span, and measures 447 feet in length, 39 feet in width, and 106 feet in height. The cemetery was greatly extended and partly re-embellished in 1872, and it contains the graves of many of Edinburgh's most distinguished public

men. The quoad sacra parish is part of St. Cuthbert's. Pop. 5039.

DEAN, river, running about 10 miles west-south-westward from Forfar loch to the Isla, at boundary with Perthshire.

DEAN, burn, running to the Forth, in Borrowstownness parish, Linlithgowshire.

DEAN, village in Wilton parish, Roxburghshire.

DEAN, ruined castellated mansion about a mile north-east of Kilmarnock, Ayrshire. It belonged to the Earls of Kilmarnock, the last of whom suffered death for participation in the rebellion of 1745; but it was destroyed by fire in 1735.

DEANBURNHAUGH, village in Robertson parish, Roxburghshire. It has a post office under Hawick.

DEANPARK, quoad sacra parish in south-western suburbs of Glasgow. Pop. 2048.

DEANS, village in Cambuslang parish, Lanarkshire.

DEANSTON, village on river Teith, about a mile west of Doune, Perthshire. It presents a pleasant appearance; is noted in connection with Mr. James Smith, the famous mechanician and agricultural improver, who died in 1850; and has a post office under Stirling, extensive cotton mills, and a public school with about 292 scholars. Pop. 679. Deanston mansion is in its vicinity.

DEAOTHACK, affluent of the Glass, Invernesshire.

DEAS, headland at southern extremity of Kintyre, Argyleshire.

DECHMONT, hill, with fine view, 2½ miles south-west of Cambuslang, Lanarkshire. It once had many ancient cairns, and is the subject of a poem by John Struthers.

DECHMONT, village and hill in Livingstone parish, Linlithgowshire. Pop. 214.

DEE, river rising among Cairngorm Mountains, and running east-by-northward to the sea at Aberdeen. Its length of course, in direct line, is 64 miles; along its bed, at least 96 miles. It makes a stupendous aggregate descent to the foot of the Cairngorms; forms, about 6 miles above Castleton, a series of falls, called the Linn of Dee; and runs so slowly from Castleton to the sea, as nowhere to afford water-power for a mill. Its affluents are very numerous, but are mostly torrents or burns.

DEE, river of Kirkcudbrightshire. It is formed by conflux of the Ken and the Black Dee; goes prevailing southward to Solway Firth at mouth of Kirkcudbright Bay; expands over the first 5 miles into a series of narrow lakes; makes a total run of about 20 miles; and is navigable for about 7 miles from the Solway.

DEE, lake, about 1½ mile long, in Minnigaff parish, Kirkcudbrightshire; also the series of narrow lakes in Kirkcudbrightshire Dee.

DEE (BLACK), river, running 18 miles chiefly south-eastward to confluence with the Ken, in Kirkcudbrightshire. It re-

ceives, in its upper parts, a small affluent from the Minnigaff Loch Dee.

DEE BRIDGE. See **BRIDGE OF DEE.**

DEECHOID, mountain in Muckairn section of Ardochattan parish, Argyleshire.

DEER, small river, running about 16 miles east-south-eastward and eastward to the Ugie, at $4\frac{1}{4}$ miles from Peterhead, Aberdeenshire.

DEERLAW, hill in Yarrow parish, Selkirkshire.

DEERNESSE, quoad sacra parish averagely about $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles east-by-south of Kirkwall, Orkney. It forms politically part of St. Andrews; was made separate quoad sacra in 1845; consists mainly of a peninsula, the most easterly land of Pomona, but includes the islands of Copinsay, Cornholm, and Horse; and has a post office under Kirkwall, an Established church, a Free church, and a public school with about 87 scholars. Real property in 1880-81, £1977. Pop. 867.

DEER (NEW), village and parish in Buchan district, Aberdeenshire. The village stands $16\frac{1}{2}$ miles west of Peterhead, and has a post office, with money order department, under Aberdeen, 2 banking-offices, an Established church of 1840, a Free church, a United Presbyterian church of 1877, a Congregational church of 1880, and a public school with about 155 scholars.—The parish contains also the villages or hamlets of Whitehill, Knavan, Cairnbanno, and Brucklaw, and part of Savoch quoad sacra parish. Its length is 12 miles; its greatest breadth fully 5 miles; its area 26,750 acres. Real property in 1880-81, £23,211. Pop., quoad civilia, 4875; quoad sacra, 4097. The surface is mostly flat, and rises nowhere higher than about 300 feet above sea-level. The chief residences are Brucklaw and Nethermuir; and the chief antiquities are ruins of Federate Castle, and vestiges or sites of many ancient Caledonian monuments. An Established church is at Savoch, and United Presbyterian churches are at Savoch and Whitehill. 8 schools for 880 scholars are within the parish, exclusive of Savoch, and 3 of them for 414 are new.

DEER (OLD), village in Buchan district, Aberdeenshire, and parish partly also in Banffshire. The village stands on Deer river, $10\frac{1}{2}$ miles west-by-north of Peterhead, and has a post office under Mintlaw, a banking office, Established, Free, and Episcopal churches, and 2 public schools with about 226 scholars. Pop. 252.—The parish contains also the villages of Steuartfield, Biffy, and Fetterangus, and consists of a compact main body in Aberdeenshire, and a detached tract in Banffshire. The main body measures 11 by $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles, and comprises 24,564 acres; and the detached tract comprises 2799 acres. Real property in 1880-81, £25,049 and £3113. Pop., quoad civilia, 5104; quoad sacra, 3772. The surface is partly

flat, but mainly undulating, and includes many rising grounds, cultivated to the summit. The chief residence is Pitfour, and the chief antiquity is the ruin of a great abbey of the 13th century. A Free church is at Cloa, and United Presbyterian and Congregational churches are at Steuartfield. 7 public schools, with about 790 scholars, are in the parish.

DEESIDE, valley of the Dee, partly in Kincardineshire, but chiefly in Aberdeenshire.

DEIL'S BEEF TUB, vast hollow contiguous to public road, 5 miles north-by-west of Moffat, north verge of Dumfriesshire. It is described in Sir Walter Scott's *Redgavintlet*.

DEIL'S CAUSEWAY, remains of Roman road in Stonehouse parish, Lanarkshire.

DEIL'S DYKE, ancient line of fortification from Loch Ryan in Wigtonshire, through Minnigaff, Glencairn, Penpont, and Lochmaben parishes, to upper part of Solway Firth in Dumfriesshire. It is now in many parts quite extinct; in other parts, more or less obscure; in some parts, still very distinct.

DEIL'S KNAP, hillock, anciently a beacon or signal post, in Lunan parish, Forfarshire.

DELFOUR, place, with remarkable assemblage of ancient Caledonian monuments, comprising cairn, obelisk, and two stone circles, in Alvie parish, Inverness-shire.

DELGATTY. See **DALGETTY.**

DELLAGYLE, place with notable cave in Knockando parish, Elginshire.

DELNIES, village on coast of Nairn parish, Nairnshire. It has a public school with about 115 scholars.

DELNY, place, $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles north-east of Invergordon, Ross-shire. It has a post office designated of Inverness-shire, and a railway station.

DELORAINÉ, tract on Ettrick river, 17 miles south-west of Selkirk. It gave the title of earl in 1706 to a branch of the family of Scott; and the title became extinct in 1807.

DELTING, parish a little north of the middle of Shetland. It comprehends part of Mainland between Yell Sound and St. Magnus Bay, the islands of Muckle Roe and Little Roe, and the islets of Brother, Fishholm, and Bigga, and contains the hamlet of Mossbank, with post office under Lerwick. Its length is variously stated at 14 and 10 miles, its breadth at 6 and 8 miles. Real property in 1880-81, £2312. Pop. 1654. The surface is much intersected by the sea, and presents for the most part a hilly, bleak, and barren appearance. Caves are at Culsterness and Trondavoe. The seats are Busta, Garth, Ulhouse, and Mossbank; and the chief antiquities are vestiges or sites of ancient castles. The churches are 2 Established, 1 Free, and 1 United Presbyterian. There are 7 schools for 272 scholars, and 5 of them for 174 are new.

DELVINE, seat of Sir Alexander M.

Mackenzie, Bart., in Caputh parish, Perthshire.

DELVORICH, village in Kilmadock parish, Perthshire.

DEN. See **DEAN**.

DEN, village in Dalry parish, Ayrshire. Pop. 995.

DENBRAE, seat near St. Andrews, Fife.

DENEND, village in Newtyle parish, Forfarshire.

DENFENELLA, romantic ravine, with cascade of 65 feet, spanned by lofty, handsome bridge, in St. Cyrus parish, Kincardineshire.

DENHEAD, hamlet in Cameron parish, Fife. It has a post office under St. Andrews, and a public school with about 47 scholars.

DENHEAD, hamlet in Logie-Buchan parish, Aberdeenshire. It has a post office under Ellon, and a public school with about 79 scholars.

DENHEAD, village a short distance west of Dundee.

DENHOLM, village adjacent to the Teviot, 5 miles north-east of Hawick, Roxburghshire. It stands on a plateau, adjoins a picturesque wooded dell, includes a spacious square, and has a post office with all departments under Hawick, water-works of 1874, an obeliskal monument to the poet Leyden, a Free church, and a public school with about 187 scholars. Pop. 592.

DENINO. See **DUNINO**.

DENMILL, village a short distance west of Dundee.

DENMILL, ruined ancient castellated seat, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile south-east of Newburgh, Fife.

DENNIS, headland in north-east of North Ronaldshay, Orkney.

DENNISTON, suburb, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile east-by-north of Royal Exchange, Glasgow. It was founded in 1860; consists of handsome streets and fine villas in symmetrical arrangement; presents a pleasant aspect, strongly contrasted to that of neighbouring suburbs; stands in near vicinity to Alexandra Park; communicates by tramway with most parts of the city; and contains a Romanesque Established church of 1877, a neat steepled Free church of about 1870, and a costly Italian United Presbyterian church of 1878.

DENNISTON, suburb of Dumbarton.

DENNY, town and parish in south-east of Stirlingshire. The town stands on river Carron, at terminus of branch railway, $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles by road, but $13\frac{1}{4}$ by railway, south-by-east of Stirling; was only a hamlet in latter part of last century; is now a considerable and prosperous seat of manufacture; comprises parts more or less old and recent within Denny parish, and a large suburb within Dunipace; and has a head post office with all departments, a railway station, 2 banking offices, several good inns, Established, Free, United Presbyterian, and Roman Catholic churches, and a public

school with about 221 scholars. The U.P. church was reconstructed in 1881 at a cost of about £12,000. Pop. of town proper, 2823; of town and suburbs, 4080.—The parish contains also Denny-Loanhead, Parkfoot, Longcroft, and Fankerton villages, most of Hollandbush and Haggis, and part of Bonnybridge. Its length is 6 miles; its breadth about 4 miles; its area 8309 acres. Real property in 1880–81, £24,508. Pop., quoad civilia, 5728; quoad sacra, 3464. A hill-ridge extends through the centre from east to west; slopes, with some undulations, go thence to the Carron on the north, and to the Bonny on the south; and Darrach Hill rises abruptly and prominently on the western border. Coal and ironstone are worked. A chief seat is Myothill, and chief antiquities are sites of Caledonian camps. Established churches are at Haggis and Bonnybridge, and a United Presbyterian church is at Denny-Loanhead. 4 schools for 792 scholars are within the parish, and 3 of them for 650 are new.

DENNYBRIDGE, suburb or section of Denny, Stirlingshire.

DENNYFERN, remains of ancient castle in Lethnot parish, Forfarshire.

DENNY-LOANHEAD, village, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile south of Denny, Stirlingshire. It has a post office under Denny, and a United Presbyterian church.

DENNYSTON. See **DENNISTON**.

DENON, glen and site of old castle in Glamis parish, Forfarshire.

DENOVAN, village and mansion in northern vicinity of Denny, Stirlingshire.

DENSIDE, place, with public school, in Tannadice parish, Forfarshire.

DERCLEUCH, lake in Straiton parish, Ayrshire.

DERCULICH, seat and lake in Dull parish, Perthshire.

DERGAN, rivulet, running northward to Loch Creran, in Ardchattan parish, Argyleshire.

DERNAGLAR, lake, 4 miles east of Glenluce, Wigtonshire.

DERNCONNER, village in Auchinleck parish, Ayrshire. Pop. 550.

DERNOCK. See **DARNICK**.

DERVAIG, place in north of Mull Island, Argyleshire. It has a post office, with money order department, under Oban.

DESKFORD, parish averagely about $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles south of Cullen, Banffshire. It has a post office under Fochabers. Its length is about 5 miles; its breadth about 3 miles; its area 8155 acres. Real property in 1880–81, £4446. Pop. 849. The surface is a hill-screened valley, traversed northward by Deskford burn, and cut in the sides by ravines with small cascades. The parish gives the peerage title of baron to the Earl of Seafield, and contains the ruined residence of his ancestors. The churches are Established and Free. There are 2 schools for 207 scholars, and 1 of them for 175 is new.

DESKIE, quondam chapelry in Inveraven parish, Banffshire.

DESKRY, rivulet, running about 9 miles northward to the Don, at upper boundary of Towie parish, Aberdeenshire.

DESS, railway station and rivulet in Deeside, Aberdeenshire. The station is 3 miles east of Aboyne, and the rivulet issues from Auchlossen Loch, makes a fine waterfall called Slog of Dess, and enters the Dee in vicinity of the station.

DESSWOOD, seat near Kincardine O'Neil, Aberdeenshire.

DEUCALEDONIAN SEA, the part of the Atlantic among and around the Hebrides.

DEUCHAR, seat in Fearn parish, Forfarshire.

DEUGH, rivulet, running tortuously about 15 miles to right side of the Ken, at 7½ miles north-by-west of New Galloway, Kirkcudbrightshire.

DEVANA, site of Roman camp on the Dee in Peterculter parish, Aberdeenshire.

DEVAR, or **DEVAAR**, island in mouth of Campbelton Loch, Kintyre, Argyleshire. A lighthouse is on it, with revolving light visible at the distance of 17 nautical miles.

DEVERON, river of Aberdeenshire and Banffshire. It rises on uplands 4 miles south-west of Buck of Cabrach; runs in various directions, but averagely north-eastward; receives in its progress the Bogie, the Isla, and some lesser affluents; has a total course of 35 miles in straight line, but at least 50 along its bed; is impetuous in its upper reaches, but slow in its middle and lower ones; descends from Highland glens to traverse a diversity of fertile beautiful lowland tracts; and enters the sea between Banff and Macduff.

DEVIL'S CALDRON, dark dismal cavern, with cascade into it from deep narrow chasm, in course of Lednock river, Perthshire.

DEVIL'S CALDRON, enclosed circular ancient structure, believed to have been a place of Romish penance, in vale of St. Blane, Isle of Bute.

DEVIL'S MILL, reverberating cataract of Devon river, within a fissure a little above Rumbling Bridge, about 4 miles east-north-east of Dollar, Clackmannanshire.

DEVIL'S STAIRCASE, difficult descending old road from a point near head of Glencoe to a point near head of Loch Leven, on north border of Argyleshire.

DEVOLS, rocky wooded glen, with brook making two cascades, in western vicinity of Port-Glasgow, Renfrewshire.

DEVON, river of Perthshire, Kinrossshire, and Clackmannanshire. It rises near the watershed of the Southern Ochils; makes a great detour to the east; has a total course along its bed of about 26 miles; and enters the Forth at Cambus, 6½ miles in straight line south-south-west of its source. Famous cataracts and falls are on it near Crook of Devon; and the

scenery over great part of its course is highly picturesque, and has been celebrated by Burns.

DEVON, ironworks, and public school with about 148 scholars, in Clackmannan parish, Clackmannanshire.

DEVON (BLACK or SOUTH), rivulet, running about 6 miles westward and south-westward to the Forth, at 1½ mile below Alloa.

DEVONHILL, place on west side of Hamilton parish, Lanarkshire.

DEVONSHAW, seat about 2½ miles east-north-east of Dollar, Clackmannanshire.

DEVONSHAW, hill, with ancient circular camp, in Wandell parish, Lanarkshire.

DEVONSIDE, village in Tillicoultry parish, Clackmannanshire. Pop. 479.

DEVON VALLEY RAILWAY, railway from Tillicoultry station of Stirling and Dunfermline Railway into junction with the Fife and Kinross. It was opened on 1st May 1863, and became amalgamated with the North British in January 1875.

DEWAR, hamlet and lofty hill in Heriot parish, Edinburghshire.

DEWARTON, village in Borthwick parish, Edinburghshire.

DEWS, quondam lake in Fetteresso parish, Kincardineshire.

DHAIL, hamlet and headland, 5 miles south-west of Butt of Lewis, Outer Hebrides.

DHIVACH. See **DIVACH**.

DHU, lake, overhung by precipices more than 1000 feet high, in Glenmuick parish, Aberdeenshire. A rill drops into it from a height of about 200 feet; and a brook, forming a series of small cascades, goes from it to Loch Muick.

DHU, lake in Wick parish, Caithness.

DHU, mountain in Luss parish, Dumbartonshire.

DHUISK, or **DUSK**, rivulet, running about 10 miles north-eastward to the Stinchar, in south of Carrick, Ayrshire.

DICHMOUNT, hill in St. Vigean's parish, Forfarshire. Its summit is crowned with a large cairn, and was anciently the seat of baronial courts.

DICHMOUNT, Lanarkshire. See **DECHMONT**.

DIFFICULTY, cape in south-west of Harris, Outer Hebrides.

DIGHTY, small river, running about 15 miles eastward to Firth of Tay, at 2 miles east of Broughty Ferry, Forfarshire.

DIGMORE, small harbour in North Uist, Outer Hebrides.

DIKEHEAD. See **DYKEHEAD**.

DILLICHIP, printworks in Bonhill parish, Dumbartonshire.

DILTY, morass in Carmylie and Guthrie parishes, Forfarshire.

DINARD, lake and rivulet in north-west of Sutherland. The lake lies among mountains on south verge of Durness parish, measures about 3 miles in circuit,

and is overlooked by a cave which the Lords Reay used as a sporting-lodge; and the rivulet issues from it, runs impetuously about 8 miles northward, is overhung midway by Benspionna, and enters the head of Kyle of Durness.

DINGLETON, suburb of Melrose, Roxburghshire.

DINGWALL, town and parish in south-east of Ross-shire. The town stands in mouth of Strathpeffer, at head of Cromarty Firth, 18½ miles north-west of Inverness; ranks as a seaport, a royal burgh, and the capital of Ross-shire; unites with Cromarty, Tain, Dornoch, Wick, and Kirkwall in sending a member to Parliament; comprises a main street about ½ mile long, and a number of small streets and lanes; and has a head post office with all departments, a railway station, 3 banking offices, 2 hotels, fine castellated County Buildings, an obeliskal monument erected by the first Earl of Cromarty, foundations and fosse of ancient castle of the Earls of Ross, handsome Established, Free, and Episcopalian churches of respectively 1801, 1869, and 1872, and 2 public schools with jointly about 326 scholars. Real property in 1880-81, exclusive of railway, £7408. Pop. 1921.—The parish is nearly an oblong of about 10½ square miles. Real property of landward part in 1880-81, £4993. Pop. 2220. The surface includes a skirt of Benwyvis and a part of Strathpeffer, is elsewhere diversified by hill and valley, and presents on the whole a very beautiful appearance. There are 3 schools for 445 scholars, and an enlargement of 1 of them for 150 is new.

DINGWALL, extinct ancient baronial fortalice on site of St. James square, Edinburgh.

DINGY'S HOW, ancient tumulus, 30 feet high, in St. Andrews parish, Orkney.

DINLABYRE, estate and burn, the latter with beautiful cascade, in Castleton parish, Roxburghshire.

DINNET, place, 4½ miles west of Aboyne, Aberdeenshire. It has a post office under Aberdeen, a railway station, and a quoad sacra parochial church for a pop. of 311. Dinnet burn, entering the Dee in its vicinity, receives the effluence of lakes in Tullich and Logie-Coldstone parishes, and may be regarded as the boundary between the Highlands and the Lowlands of Deeside.

DINWOODIE, old chapelry, now forming northern section of Applegarth parish, Dumfriesshire. It has a railway station 6½ miles north of Lockerby.

DIONARD. See DINARD.

DIPPEN, headland near south-eastern extremity of Arran Island, Buteshire. It rises almost vertically to the height of about 300 feet, and is leaped by a brook forming a curve of spray.

DIPPEN, seat on south-east side of West Loch Tarbert, Argyleshire.

DIPPLE, ancient parish, now included in Speymouth, Elginshire.

DIPPOOL, rivulet, running about 7½ miles south-westward to the Mouse, in Lanarkshire.

DIRIE, head-stream of the Conan, in Ross-shire.

DIRLET, ancient castle, on high precipitous rock overhanging Thurso river, in Halkirk parish, Caithness.

DIRLETON, village and parish on coast of Haddingtonshire. The village stands about 1½ mile from the sea, and 3 miles south-west-by-west of North Berwick; occupies the sides of a large triangular green; comprises neat modern cottages with garden plots on two sides, and massive ruins of Dirleton Castle on the third side; and has a post office under Drem, a railway station, a fine bowling-green, Established and Free churches, and a public school with about 121 scholars. Pop. 343. The castle was built in the 12th century by the family of Vaux; made strong resistance to the English in 1298, but was taken and held by them till 1306; passed afterwards to the Halyburtons, and gave them the peerage title of Lords Dirleton, a title now held by the Earl of Mar; was captured and dismantled by Cromwell; and is noticed by Sir Walter Scott in his *Border Antiquities*.—The parish contains also the villages of Gulane, Kingston, and Fenton, and is 5½ miles long and 4 miles broad. Acres, 9146. Real property in 1880-81, £16,955. Pop. 1506. The surface, though diversified by two low parallel ridges, looks to be flat; and includes, between Dirleton village and the sea, a tract long famous as a remarkably fine coursing field. The chief residence is Archerfield, and the chief antiquity, besides Dirleton Castle, is the ruined church of Gulane.

DIRRINGTONS, two conical hills, Great and Little, in Longformacus parish, Berwickshire.

DIRU, lake and offset of Benloyal in Tongue parish, Sutherland.

DISBLAIR, estate, with mansion and public school, in Fintray parish, Aberdeenshire.

DISTINCTHORN, mountain, 1258 feet high, 6 miles east-south-east of Galston, eastern border of Ayrshire. It commands a magnificent view.

DIVACH, affluent of the Coiltie in Urquhart parish, Invernesshire. It makes a profound waterfall, equal in picturesqueness to the Fall of Foyers.

DIVIE, picturesque rivulet, rising on Brae Moray, and running about 10 miles north-westward to the Findhorn, in Elginshire.

DOCHART, lake and river in Killin parish, Perthshire. The lake lies in the head of Glendochart, receives the rivulet Fillan from Strathfillan, is overhung on the south by Benmore, measures about 3 miles in length, and contains a floating islet. The river issues from the lake, runs about 10 miles east-north-eastward along the rest of Glendochart, and unites with

the Lochy to fall into Loch Tay at Killin village.

DOCHF0UR, lake, burn, and seat, about 4 miles south-west of Inverness. The lake is a terminating wing of Loch Ness, and measures about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile in length. The burn makes some fine cascades, and falls into the lake. The seat is on the lake's left side, and is a handsome Venetian edifice.

DOCHGARROCH, burn and regulating lock on Caledonian Canal, near foot of Loch Ness, Inverness-shire.

DOCHIE, quondam chapelry in Monifieth parish, Forfarshire.

DOD, hill in Castleton parish, Roxburghshire.

DODHEAD, low hill-ridge in Newlands parish, Peeblesshire.

DOG, islet in Menteith Loch, Port-of-Menteith parish, Perthshire.

DOGDEN, extensive moss in Greenlaw and Westruther parishes, Berwickshire.

DOGS, small island in Loch Laggan, Inverness-shire.

DOGS, ferry on Loch Leven on mutual border of Argyleshire and Inverness-shire.

DOG'S STONE, isolated rock, subject of curious legends, on the shore near Oban, Argyleshire.

DOINE, lake in Balquhiddier parish, Perthshire.

DOLL, rivulet and glen in Clova parish, Forfarshire.

DOLLAR, parish in Clackmannanshire, and town slightly also in Perthshire. The town stands on a sloping plain, between Devon river and the Ochils, $6\frac{1}{4}$ miles north-east of Alloa; presents a charming appearance, amid picturesque scenery; consists of old section, new section, and long outskirt of villas; and has a post office with money order and telegraph departments, designated of Clackmannanshire, a railway station, a banking office, a hotel, a large endowed educational institution, a parochial church of 1841, a Free church, a United Presbyterian church of 1877, and an Episcopalian church of 1880. Pop. 2014.—The parish is about 3 miles long, and comprises 4773 acres. Real property in 1880—81, £12,247. Pop. 2500. The surface comprises a fine plain or valley, with part of the Ochils on the north, and gently rising ground on the south. Coal is largely worked, and iron-ore abounds. A chief object is Castle Campbell. There are 3 schools with accommodation for 1680 scholars.

DOLLARBURN, old tower in Manor parish, Peeblesshire.

DOLLAR LAW, mountain, 2680 feet high, with extensive view, 9 miles south-west of Peebles.

DOLLARS, seat near Kilmarnock, Ayrshire.

DOLLAS. See DALLAS.

DOLLERIE, seat in Madderty parish, Perthshire.

DOLLS, place, with distillery, near Menstrie, Clackmannanshire.

DOLPHINSTON, hamlet, with some ancient ruins, 2 miles west of Tranent, Haddingtonshire.

DOLPHINTON, hamlet and parish on south-east border of Lanarkshire. The hamlet lies $11\frac{1}{4}$ miles south-east of Carstairs Junction, and has a post office, designated of Peeblesshire, a railway station, a parochial church, and a public school with about 61 scholars.—The parish is about 3 miles long, and comprises 3574 acres. Real property in 1880—81, £3519. Pop. 292. The surface has a minimum altitude of about 700 feet above sea-level, and contains the conical mount of Keir Hill, and the mountain of Dolphinton Hill, yet is mostly arable.

DOLPHISTON, hamlet, with ancient tower, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-south-east of Jedburgh, Roxburghshire.

DOLT, hill in Kirkmaiden parish, Wigtownshire.

DON, river of Aberdeenshire. It rises on a spur of Cairngorm Mountains, at boundary with Banffshire; runs crookedly in eastward direction to the sea about a mile north-east of Old Aberdeen; and achieves a course of 44 miles measured in straight line, but probably double that distance along its bed. Its chief affluents are the Conry, the Carvy, and the Leochel on the right, and the Ernan, the Nochtly, the Bucket, the Kindy, and the Ury on the left. Its basin for about 18 miles from its source is prevailingly upland, but afterwards includes much meadow and valley, and throughout contains a large aggregate of delightful scenery.

DON, sea-loch, 4 miles long, on east coast of Mull Island, opposite Kerrera, Argyleshire.

DONALDS, cleugh in Tweedsmuir parish, Peeblesshire. It was a retreat of the famous Covenanter, Donald Cargill.

DONAN, small island in Loch Alsh, Ross-shire. See also CASTLE-DONAN.

DONAVOIRD, seat near Pitlochrie, Perthshire.

DON (BRIDGE OF). See BRIDGE OF DON.

DONIBRISTLE, village and noble seat, between Aberdour and Inverkeithing, on coast of Fife. The village is inhabited chiefly by colliers, and has a public school with about 138 scholars. Pop. 502. The seat was originally the residence of the abbot of Inchcolm; underwent enlargement to become the residence of the Earl of Moray; and was destroyed by fire in 1858.

DONKINS, place, with limeworks, in Middlebie parish, Dumfriesshire.

DOON, lake in Kirkcudbrightshire and Ayrshire, and river dividing Carrick from Kyle in Ayrshire. The lake measures 6 miles in length, and from 3 to 6 furlongs in breadth; is engirt with wild, sequestered uplands; contains an islet with ruined ancient castle; and makes its effluence through artificial sluices. The river commences at these sluices; runs for about a

mile along a deep narrow ravine; proceeds about 16 miles north-westward to the Firth of Clyde at 2 miles south of Ayr; and, in its lower reaches, has the bosky, picturesque character celebrated in Burns' 'Banks and Braes o' Bonnie Doon.'

DOON, steep lofty termination of hill-range in Tynron parish, Dumfriesshire. It was anciently fortified, and was the retreat of King Robert Bruce after the death of Comyn.

DOON, termination of hill-range in Glencairn parish, Dumfriesshire.

DOON, hill in Spott parish, Haddingtonshire.

DOONHOLM, seat on the Doon in Ayr parish, Ayrshire.

DORAFY, section of Thurso parish, Caithness. It lies detached 4 miles from the main body, and is encompassed by Sutherland.

DORBACK, affluent of the Findhorn, in Edenkillie parish, Elginshire.

DORBACK, place, with public school, in Abernethy parish, Invernessshire.

DORBSHILL, place, with public school, in Logie-Buchan parish, Aberdeenshire.

DOREHOLM, rock-islet in St. Magnus Bay, Shetland. It has a grand natural arch, 54 feet high.

DORES, village and parish in Invernessshire. The village stands at foot of Loch Ness, 8 miles south-west of Inverness, and has a post office under Inverness, and a parochial church with 500 sittings.—The parish is about 20 miles long, and 3 or 4 miles broad, and comprises 25,693 acres. Real property in 1880-81, £8745. Pop. 1148. The surface includes a narrow strip of low ground along Loch Ness, the small vale of Farigag, and part of Stratherrick. The chief seats are Aldowrie, Eregie, and Gortleg; and the chief antiquity is the vestige of Dun-Richuan fort. There is a Free church for Dores and Bona, and there are public schools at Aldowrie, Bunchrubbin, and Stratherrick.

DORES, quondam castle, said to have been a residence of Macbeth, on a hill-top in Kettins parish, Forfarshire.

DORMONT, seat in Dalton parish, Dumfriesshire.

DORNADILLA, Scandinavian tower at south base of Benhope, in Durness parish, Sutherland.

DORNAL, lake, 10 miles north-west of Newton-Stewart, Wigtonshire.

DORNIE, village in Kintail parish, Rossshire. It has a post office under Lochalsh, and a public school with about 35 scholars.

DORNOCH, town and parish in south-east corner of Sutherland, and firth on mutual border of Sutherland and Rossshire. The town stands on north side of the firth, 6 miles in straight line, but 10 by road and ferry, north-by-east of Tain; was the seat of the old diocese of Sutherland and Caithness; became a royal burgh in the time of Charles I., and unites with Tain and four other burghs in sending

a member to Parliament; is only a village in size, yet the capital of Sutherland in status; had an ancient, large, strong, palatial castle with lofty tower; retains its ancient cathedral, restored in 1837, and used as the parochial church; and has a post office with money order and telegraph departments, designated of Sutherlandshire, a banking office, a hotel, County Buildings adjoined to the ancient castle's tower, a Free church, a public library, and a public school. Real property in 1880-81, £920. Pop. 497.—The parish contains also the villages of Clashmore and Embo, and measures about 11 miles by 6. Real property of landward part in 1880-81, £7579. Pop. 2525. The shore is mostly flat and sandy; and the interior is partly flat and partly an alternation of straths and hill-ridges. Skibo Castle is the chief seat; and an ancient structure of the same name, demolished in last century, was the residence of the bishops of Sutherland and Caithness. 7 schools for 771 scholars are in the parish, and 2 of them and a classroom for 299 are new.—The firth is the estuary of the river Oikell; extends 10 miles east-south-eastward, with maximum width of 1½ mile; contracts at Meikle Ferry, 4 miles above Tain; makes a sudden expansion there, and goes 13 miles eastward and north-eastward to a terminating width of about 12 miles.

DORNOCK, village and parish on southern border of Annandale, Dumfriesshire. The village stands 3 miles west of Annan, and has a post office under Annan, a railway station, a parochial church, and 2 public schools with about 181 scholars. The parish contains also Lowtherton village, and measures about 4 miles by 2½. Acres, 4626. Real property in 1880-81, £6305. Pop. 814. The Solway Firth forms the southern boundary, and is here 2 miles wide. The coast is low and sandy, and the interior is a slightly inclined plain, nearly all arable.

DORRAL, burn in Dallas parish, Elginshire.

DORUS-MOR, strait between Craignish point and Garbhreisa islet at mouth of Loch Crinan, Argyleshire.

DOSK, old parish, now forming Kincardineshire section of Edzell.

DOUBLE, hill with two summits, one of them commanding a grand view, in Rescobie parish, Forfarshire.

DOUBLE-DYKES, remains of extensive ancient fortification in Stonehouse parish, Lanarkshire.

DOUGLAS, river, town, castle, and parish in upper ward of Lanarkshire. The river rises on Cairntable Mountain, and runs about 16 miles north-eastward to the Clyde at ¾ miles south-east of Lanark.—The town stands on the river, 11 miles by road south-south-west of Lanark; is an ancient place, long of great importance, but now much decayed; and has a post

office, with money order and telegraph departments, under Lanark, a railway station, 2 banking offices, choir of ancient church with monuments of the Earls of Douglas, a modern parochial church, Free and United Presbyterian churches, and 2 public schools with about 134 scholars. Pop. 1262.—The castle stands on the river about $\frac{3}{4}$ mile north-east of the town, but is twofold, ancient and modern. The ancient castle belonged to the earls who so often competed in power and grandeur with the Scottish kings; gave the title of duke from 1703 till 1761 to one of their successors; gives still the title of marquis to the Duke of Hamilton, and that of baron to the Earl of Home; figured much in the wars of the succession; is the 'Castle Dangerous' of Sir Walter Scott's last novel; and has been reduced to one ruined tower. The modern castle was erected in the latter part of last century, displays much magnificence, and belongs to the Earl of Home.—The parish contains also the villages of Rigside and Uddington, and is 12 miles long, and from 4 to 7 miles broad. Acres, 34,137. Real property in 1880-81, £21,182. Pop. 2641. The surface comprehends most of the basin of Douglas river, and is mountainous or moorish along the upper parts of the basin, but has a fine strath opening into luxuriant valley in the centre. Coal abounds, and is largely worked. The seats, besides Douglas Castle, are Carmacoup, Polmunkshhead, and Crossburn. Free and Reformed Presbyterian churches are at Rigside. 4 schools for 494 scholars are in the parish, and 1 of them for 250 is new.

DOUGLAS, burn, running about 6 miles south-eastward to the Yarrow, at 2 miles from foot of St. Mary's Loch, Selkirkshire.

DOUGLAS, burn, running about 7 miles eastward to Loch Fyne, at 3 miles south of Inverary, Argyshire.

DOUGLAS, burn, running about 5 miles east-south-eastward to Loch Lomond, at Lower Inveruglas, Dumbartonshire.

DOUGLAS, estate in Glammis parish, Forfarshire.

DOUGLASDALE, variously Douglas parish, the basin of Douglas river, and all middle ward of Lanarkshire.

DOUGLAS MILL, place, 2 miles north-east of Douglas town, Lanarkshire.

DOUGLAS MOOR, large section of Crawford parish, Lanarkshire.

DOUGLAS PARK, seat in Bothwell parish, Lanarkshire.

DOUGLASTOWN, village, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-west of Forfar. It has a post office under Forfar.

DOULAS, lake in Lairg parish, Sutherland.

DOULOCK, lacustrine expansion of Shira rivulet, to within $\frac{1}{2}$ mile of Loch Fyue, in Inverary parish, Argyshire. Vestiges of an old castle are on its bank.

DOUN, mountain, 2409 feet high, 5 miles north-north-east of Garelochhead, Dumbartonshire.

DOUNBY, place, with post office under Finstown, in Pomona, Orkney.

DOUNE, town at confluence of the Teith and the Ardoch, 3 miles west of Dunblane, Perthshire. It comprises 3 good streets and a suburb; is a place of considerable resort in summer; has a post office with money order and telegraph departments, designated of Perthshire, a railway station, 2 banking offices, 2 hotels, a famous ancient ruined castle, a remarkable old bridge, a Gothic towered Established church, Free and United Presbyterian churches, an Episcopalian church of 1877, and 3 public schools with about 278 scholars; and gives the title of baron to the Earl of Moray. Its castle was long the seat of the Earls of Menteith; became a residence of two regents of Scotland, a resort of the dowager queen of James V., and a resort of Queen Mary; was held in 1745 by the forces of Prince Charles Edward; figures in Sir Walter Scott's *Waverley* and *Lady of the Lake*; and is now a roofless, massive, quadrangular pile, with huge corner tower. Pop. of the town, 996. Doune Lodge, about a mile to the north-west, is a seat of the Earl of Moray.

DOUNE, place, with public school, in Kincardine parish, Ross-shire.

DOUNE, hill, with vitrified fort, in Crieich parish, Sutherland.

DOUNE, hill in Ardelach parish, Nairnshire.

DOUNE, conical mound, formerly fortified, in Strathdon parish, Aberdeenshire.

DOUNE, conical hill, formerly fortified, in Edenkille parish, Elginshire.

DOUNE, seat in Rothiemurchus quoad sacra parish, Inverness-shire.

DOUNE, Dumbartonshire. See DOUN.

DOUR, burn in Aberdour parish, Aberdeenshire.

DOURA, collier village in Kilwinning parish, Ayrshire. Pop. 222.

DOURY, burn in Marykirk parish, Kincardineshire.

DOVE, coast cave in Fordyce parish, Banffshire.

DOVECOTAMINS, highest ground in Coldstream parish, Berwickshire.

DOVECOTHALL, suburb of Barrhead, Renfrewshire.

DOVECOTLAND, village, suburban to Perth.

DOVECOTWOOD, fragment of very strong old castle in Kilsyth parish, Stirlingshire.

DOVERAN. See DEVERON.

DOVESLAND, section or suburb of Paisley, Renfrewshire.

DOWAL, lacustrine expansion of river Carron, with 3 islets, in Lochcarrou parish, Ross-shire.

DOWALLY, village and parish in Strath-tay district, Perthshire. The village stands on a burn of its own name, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-by-west of Dunkeld, dates from the Culdee times, and has a small parochial church of 1818, and a public school with about 63 scholars.—The parish was a chapelry of

Caputh, became separate in 1500, and is now united to Dunkeld; and it comprises a main body of 6 miles along the Tay, and a detached district of about $\frac{3}{4}$ mile along the Tummel. Acres of Dowally and Dunkeld, 9456. Real property in 1880-81, £3350. Pop. 791. The main body consists of a belt of low ground contiguous to the Tay, and a wooded range of overhanging heights; and includes the picturesque rocky hills of Craigiebarns and Craigievinean, together with the King's pass.

DOWALTON, fine lake, with island, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles west of Garlieston, Wigtonshire.

DOWALTY, hill-ridge in Banchory-Ternan parish, Kincardineshire.

DOWANHILL, handsome new suburb immediately west of Hillhead, Glasgow. It contains the city observatory, and a United Presbyterian church.

DOWANVALE, suburb of Partick, Glasgow. It has a Free church, erected in 1880-81, and fronting Dowanhill.

DOWGLEN, burn in Wester Kirk parish, Dumfriesshire.

DOWIE DENS, quondam moor, now enclosed and cultivated, near Yarrow church, Selkirkshire. It was the scene of some dismal event commemorated in a famous ancient ballad, and it formerly had upwards of 20 large cairns, but has now no other antiquity than two large unhewn stones.

DOWN, hill in Dunbar parish, Haddingtonshire.

DOWN, conical verdant hill in Fossaway parish, Perthshire.

DOWN, curious hillock, with vertical rocky front, in Fintry parish, Stirlingshire.

DOWNAN, place, with old burying-ground, in Inveraven parish, Banffshire.

DOWNFIELD, village in Mains parish, Forfarshire. It has a post office, with money order department, under Dundee, and a public school with about 75 scholars. Pop. 349.

DOWNFIELD, hill, with ruined ancient fortification, in Kettle parish, Fife.

DOWNIE, hill-ridge in Monikie parish, Forfarshire.

DOWNIE, bold headland at south side of Stonehaven Bay, Kincardineshire.

DOWNIE PARK, seat in Tannadice parish, Forfarshire.

DOWNIES, fishing village, 6 miles north-west of Stonehaven, Kincardineshire.

DRAFFAN, quondam castle, supposed to have been Danish, in Dunino parish, Fife.

DRAFFAN, place in Lesmahagow parish, Lanarkshire. It has a public school with about 112 scholars.

DRAGON-HOLE, cave on face of Kinnoul Hill, near Perth.

DRAINE, parish containing Lossiemouth town, Branderburgh and Seatown suburbs, and Stotfield village, on coast of Elginshire. Its length is about 4 miles; its breadth about 2 miles; its area 6949 acres. Real property in 1880-81, £12,100. Pop. 3991.

Part of the coast is flat and low, and part is bold and rocky. A foreshore about a mile broad is at the low part; and a reef with skerry, at about a mile's distance, lies parallel to the bold part. The interior, except at the bold part of the coast, is low and nearly level. Caves are on the coast, and the site of the strong ancient castle of Kinnedder adjoins the churchyard. The parochial church stands in a central position, and contains 700 sittings; and Established, Free, and United Presbyterian churches are at Lossiemouth. 4 schools for 731 scholars are in the parish, and 2 of them for 485 are new.

DRAKEMUIR, village in Dalry parish, Ayrshire. Pop. 325.

DREAMBEG, place on the coast, near mouth of Kyle-Skou, in west of Sutherland.

DREEL, burn entering Firth of Forth at Anstruther, Fife.

DREGHORN, village and parish in Cunningham district, Ayrshire. The village stands 2 miles east of Irvine, commands a fine view, and has a post office with money order department, designated of Ayrshire, a railway station, a parochial church, an Evangelical Union chapel, and a public school with about 378 scholars. Pop. 928.—The parish contains also Overton and Perceton villages, and most of Bankhead town. Its length is about 8 miles; its breadth from $\frac{3}{4}$ mile to 2 miles; its area 5626 acres. Real property in 1879-80, £25,858. Pop. 3949. The land at the south-west end, only a mile from the coast, is a low dead flat; it rises thence, in gentle undulations, toward the east and north-east; and it is nearly all arable and luxuriant. Coal is extensively worked, and ironstone, limestone, and sandstone are found. Seats are Annock Lodge, Perceton, Warwickhill, and Cunninghamhead. A Free church, erected in 1877, is at Perceton. 4 schools for 830 scholars are in the parish, and 2 of them and an enlargement for 540 are new.

DREGHORN, seat in Colinton parish, Edinburghshire.

DREINICH, small island near Lismore, in Loch Linnhe, Argyshire.

DREM, village, adjacent to railway junction, $17\frac{1}{2}$ miles east of Edinburgh. It has a head post office with money order and telegraph departments, a railway station, and remains of a Knights Templars' establishment, and is near vestiges of a fortified ancient Caledonian town.

DRHUIM, narrow, wooded, picturesque reach of the Beaulys' vale, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles long, with a series of cascades, in Kilmorack parish, Invernessshire.

DRIMACHTOR, ancient forest in Laggan parish, Invernessshire.

DRIMADOWN, bay on south-west coast of Arran Island, Buteshire.

DRIMCUDDEN, estate in Resolis parish, Rossshire.

DRIMDRISSAIG, seat in South Knapdale parish, Argyshire.

DRIMINISH, headland on north coast of Ardnamurchan peninsula, Argyleshire.

DRIMMIE, seat in Rescobie parish, Forfarshire.

DRIMMIE, extensive heathy tract, formerly forest, in Blairgowrie parish, Perthshire.

DRIMMIES, hill in Inverury parish, Aberdeenshire.

DRIMNIN, place on east side of Sound of Mull, opposite Tobermory, Argyleshire. It has a post office under Oban, a mansion, and a Roman Catholic chapel, the latter on site of an ancient castle.

DRIMREE, place, with rude monuments of an ancient battle, in Craignish parish, Argyleshire.

DRIMSYNIE, seat near head of Loch Goil, Argyleshire.

DRIMVIRK, seat at mouth of Creran river, in Ardochattan parish, Argyleshire.

DRIMYEONBEG, bay on east side of Gigha Island, Argyleshire.

DRINLEAH, ancient battlefield, with numerous sepulchral tumuli, in Criech parish, Sutherland.

DRIP. See **BRIDGE OF DRIP**.

DRIPPS, estate in Lanarkshire section of Cathcart parish.

DROCHIL, unfinished, well-preserved, massive baronial fortalice, erected by Regent Morton, at confluence of the Lyne and Tath, 7 miles north-west of Peebles.

DROICHS, burn traversing deep narrow vale on mutual boundary of Alford and Leochel parishes, Aberdeenshire.

DRUMORE, railway station, 18½ miles west-south-west of Castle-Douglas, Kirkcudbrightshire. See also **DRUMORE**.

DRON, parish, with church, about 5 miles south of Perth. Its post town is Bridge of Earn. Its length is about 3½ miles; its breadth about 3 miles; its area 4188 acres. Real property in 1880-81, £4918. Pop. 335. The southern section is part of the Ochils, and the northern one is a rich sloping plain. The seats are Balmanno and Glenearn, and a remarkable object is a large rocking-stone. The public school has about 56 scholars.

DRON, hill, with ruins of ancient chapel, in Longforan parish, Perthshire.

DRONGAN, collier village, estate, and old tower, in Stair parish, Ayrshire.

DRONGS, mural cloven rock, about 100 feet high, off south coast of Northmaven, Shetland.

DRONLY, village and burn in Auchterhouse parish, Forfarshire.

DRONCHY, rising ground, with remains of ancient sculptured cross, in Forteviot parish, Perthshire.

DRUIDIBEG, lake, with several islets, in South Uist Island, Outer Hebrides.

DRUIE, small affluent of the Spey in Duthill parish, Inverness-shire.

DRUIM. See **DRUIM**.

DRUIMNACOU, ancient battlefield, with tumuli, in Tongue parish, Sutherland.

DRUM, railway station and seat, 10

miles west-south-west of Aberdeen. The surrounding estate was part of a royal forest, and passed to a family celebrated in the ballad of the 'Lairds of Drum.'

DRUM, lake, covering 85 acres, in Drumoak parish, Aberdeenshire.

DRUM, seat in Liberton parish, Edinburghshire.

DRUM, burn in Kilsyth parish, Stirlingshire.

DRUMACHARGAN, conical hill in Monivaird parish, Perthshire.

DRUMALBIN, the Central Grampians, under ancient mistaken notion of their being a continuous range.

DRUMALBIN, hill in Carmichael parish, Lanarkshire.

DRUMBAIG, place in Assynt parish, Sutherland. It has a public school with about 72 scholars.

DRUMBATHIE, suburb of Airdrie, Lanarkshire.

DRUMBLADE, parish averagely about 4 miles east of Huntly, Aberdeenshire. It has a post office under Huntly. Its length is about 6 miles; its breadth from less than 2 to about 5 miles. Real property in 1880-81, £8533. Pop. 943. The land is partly flat, and partly a diversity of small hills and intervening vales. The only seat is Lessendrum; and the chief antiquities are rude monuments associated with the history of King Robert Bruce. The churches are Established and Free. There are 2 schools with accommodation for 150 scholars.

DRUMBLAIR, seat in Fergie parish, Aberdeenshire.

DRUMBROIDER, hill in Muiravonside parish, Stirlingshire.

DRUMBURN, hamlet in Newabbey parish, Kirkcudbrightshire.

DRUMCARRO, hill in Cameron parish, Fife.

DRUMCLAIR, village in Slamannan parish, Stirlingshire. Pop. 252.

DRUMCLOG, moorland locality, 7 miles west of Strathaven, Lanarkshire. It was the scene, on a Sabbath in 1679, of a famous skirmish-victory by a conventicle of Covenanters over a small body of troopers under Claverhouse; and it contains a monument commemorative of the event, and has a post office under Strathaven.

DRUMCOLTRAN, strong old tower in Kirkgunzeon parish, Kirkcudbrightshire.

DRUMDEFIT, hill-ridge in Avoch parish, Ross-shire.

DRUMDERG, hill, 1383 feet high, 7 miles north-by-west of Blairgowrie, Perthshire.

DRUMDERG, abrupt prominent hill, flanking part of Loth glen, in Loth parish, Sutherland.

DRUMDOLLO, place in Ythan-Wells parish, Aberdeenshire. It has a public school with about 90 scholars.

DRUMDOUAN, burn in Lumphanan parish, Aberdeenshire.

DRUMDUAN, seat near Forres, Elginshire.

DRUMELIE, lake in Kinloch parish, Perthshire.

DRUMFIN, seat on Mary's Lake, near Tobermory, Argyleshire.

DRUMGEITH, place on north-east side of Dundee parish, Forfarshire. It has a public school with about 72 scholars.

DRUMGELLOCH, village suburban to Airdrie, Lanarkshire.

DRUMGLYE, village in Glamis parish, Forfarshire.

DRUMIN, ruined old castle in Inveraven parish, Banffshire.

DRUMINNOR, old mansion in Auchindoir parish, Aberdeenshire.

DRUMKILBO, seat in Meikle parish, Perthshire.

DRUMLAMFORD, seat in Colmonell parish, Ayrshire.

DRUMLANRIG, a seat of the Duke of Buccleuch, on the Nith, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-north-west of Thornhill, Dumfriesshire. It was erected in 1679-89; is a turretted, open quadrangle, in the style characteristic of Inigo Jones; presents a grand appearance, as seen from many points for several miles around; and has a very extensive and richly ornate park.

DRUMLEMBLE, village, 4 miles west-south-west of Campbellton, Argyleshire. It has a public school with about 87 scholars.

DRUMLEY, seat in Tarbolton parish, Ayrshire.

DRUMLITHIE, village, 6 miles south-west of Stonehaven, Kincardineshire. It has a post office under Fordoun, a railway station, and an Episcopal church. Pop. 239.

DRUMLOCHAN, burn, running to the Findhorn, in Ardelach parish, Nairnshire.

DRUMMELZIER, parish, with church near the Tweed, 9 miles south-west of Peebles. Its post town is Rachan Mill, under Biggar. Its length is 13 miles; its breadth from $\frac{3}{4}$ mile to 5 miles; its area 17,948 acres. Real property in 1880-81, £4580. Pop. 208. The surface includes fine haughs and strips of vale, but is mostly mountainous. Drummelzier Castle was the baronial fortalice of the Tweedies, noticed by Sir Walter Scott in introduction to *The Betrothed*; but is now a fragmentary ruin. Traces of a Roman road are on one of the mountains. The public school has about 44 scholars.

DRUMMIETERMON, village in Dunichen parish, Forfarshire.

DRUMMOCHY, village in Largo parish, Fife.

DRUMMOND, village, with public school, in Kiltarn parish, Ross-shire.

DRUMMOND, wooded hill, with gorgeous view, and with remains of great ancient Caledonian fortifications, in vicinity of Kenmore, Perthshire.

DRUMMOND, hills dividing upper vale of Spey from Loch Laggan, in Invernesshire.

DRUMMOND CASTLE, noble mansion, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles south of Crieff, Perthshire. It was the seat of the Earls of Perth; passed

to Lords Willoughby d'Eresby; is variously old and modern; was visited in 1842 by Queen Victoria; and has singularly fine gardens and an extensive ornate park.

DRUMMOSSIE, extensive moor, including battlefield of Culloden, on mutual border of Inverness and Dores parishes, Invernesshire.

DRUMMUIR, railway station between Auchindachy and Duftown, Banffshire.

DRUMNADROCHIT, place at mouth of Glenurquhart, near Loch Ness, Invernesshire. It has a post office, with money order and telegraph departments, designated of Inverness-shire, and a large inn.

DRUMNAMURG, estate in Killearnan parish, Ross-shire.

DRUMOAK, parish partly in Kincardineshire, but chiefly in Aberdeenshire. It lies averagely about 11 miles west-south-west of Aberdeen, has a post office under Aberdeen, and contains the railway station of Drum. Its length is about $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles; its mean breadth about 2 miles; its area 2026 acres in Kincardineshire, and 5202 in Aberdeenshire. Real property in 1880-81, £1026 and £4653. Pop. 383 and 747. The surface includes a lake of 85 acres, two hills about 430 and 500 feet high, and a diversity of undulation, slope, and vale. The seats are Drum and Park, and the chief antiquity is Drum tower. The parochial church was built in 1836, and a Free church was opened in 1880. The public school has about 140 scholars.

DRUMOCHY. See DRUMMOCHY.

DRUMORE, village and ruined castle in Kirkmaiden parish, Wigtonshire. The village stands on the coast, 5 miles north-north-west of Mull of Galloway, and has a post office, designated of Wigtonshire, with money order and telegraph departments, a small harbour, and a public school with about 179 scholars. Pop. 522.

DRUMORE, small lake in Kirkmichael parish, Ayrshire.

DRUMOUR, place, with public school, in Little Dunkeld parish, Perthshire.

DRUMPARK, village adjacent to Bargeddie, Lanarkshire.

DRUMPELLIER, coal-field in Old Monkland parish, Lanarkshire.

DRUMRACK, hill in Craik parish, Fife.

DRUMRY, estate, with remains of ancient chapel, in New Kilpatrick parish, Dumbartonshire.

DRUMS, village in Errol parish, Perthshire.

DRUMSARGARD, site of strong ancient baronial castle in Cambuslang parish, Lanarkshire.

DRUMSLEET, place in Troqueer parish, Kirkcudbrightshire. It has a public school with about 95 scholars.

DRUMSTURDY, village in Monifieth parish, Forfarshire.

DRUMTOCHTY, seat in Fordoun parish, Kincardineshire.

DRUMVAICH, hamlet in Kilmadock parish, Perthshire.

DRUNKIE, seat in Port-of-Menteith parish, and lake partly also in Aberfoyle parish, Perthshire.

DRYBRIDGE, railway station, 5 miles west-south-west of Kilmarnock, Ayrshire.

DRYBRIDGE, place on north-west border of Banffshire. It has a post office under Fochabers.

DRYBURGH, estate, with noble mansion and interesting ruined abbey, on left bank of the Tweed, 4 miles south-east of Melrose. The abbey stands on or near the site of a Culdee cell; was founded in 12th century by Sir Hugh de Morville, Constable of Scotland; suffered repeated devastation in the international wars; gave rise to an adjacent town, which was devastated with it, and has been long extinct; is itself now a fragmentary ruin, with features of much architectural beauty; and contains the tomb of Sir Walter Scott.

DRYBURN, rivulet, running to the sea, at $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-east of Dunbar, Haddingtonshire.

DRYBURN, rivulet, overlooked by remains of ancient Caledonian temple, in Bellie parish, Elginshire.

DRYFE, small river, running 16 miles south-south-westward to the Annan, at $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile west of Lockerby, Dumfriesshire. Its banks, in its lowest reach, are low and flat, bear the name of Dryfe Sands, and were the scene, in 1593, of a sanguinary fight between two Border clans.

DRYFESDALE (popularly **DRYSDALE**), parish containing Lockerby post town in Annandale, Dumfriesshire. Its length is $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles; its greatest breadth $4\frac{1}{4}$ miles; its area 10,231 acres. Real property in 1880-81, £18,148. Pop. 2971. The north-eastern section is an assemblage of verdant hills; the other sections are mostly flat; and the parts in the west, along left side of Annan river, are mostly rich alluvial land. The antiquities comprise vestiges of five strong towers, remains of eight ancient camps, variously Caledonian and Roman, and traces of great Roman road from England to Clydesdale. Established, Free, and United Presbyterian churches are in Lockerby. There are 2 public schools for 693 scholars, and 1 of them for 600 was erected in 1875.

DRYGRANGE, seat, bridge, and imposing railway viaduct on the Tweed, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles east-by-north of Melrose.

DRYHOPE, quondam massive tower, now existing in only its lower part, near foot of St. Mary's Loch, Selkirkshire. It was the birthplace and home of Mary Scott, the 'Flower of Yarrow.'

DRYMEN, village and parish in west of Stirlingshire. The village stands 5 miles west-south-west of Balfron, and has a post office, with money order and telegraph departments, under Glasgow. Established and United Presbyterian churches, and 2 public schools with about 117 scholars. Pop. 234. — The parish extends from the Forth to a line $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles south of the

most southerly reach of the Endrick, and measures about 12 miles in length and $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles in greatest breadth. Acres, 30,850. Real property in 1880-81, £25,005. Pop., quoad civilia, 1431; quoad sacra, 764. The surface includes some fine tracts on the Endrick, but is mostly mountain, moor, and moss. The parish gives name to the noble family of Drummond, and contains, within Drummond barony, some remains of a Roman fort; and it has 2 public schools with accommodation for 206 scholars.

DRYMEN STATION, railway station, 2 miles east of Drymen village, Stirlingshire. It has a post office under Glasgow.

DRYNIE, estate in Kilmuir-Wester parish, Ross-shire.

DRYSDALE. See **DRYFESDALE**.

DUALT, deep wooded ravine, with a number of cascades, in Killearn parish, Stirlingshire.

DUARD, promontory in Lochbroom parish, Ross-shire.

DUART, roofless, but otherwise entire, strong ancient castle on bold headland in extreme east of Mull Island, Argyleshire. It was the seat of the Macleans, and the scene of tragic events commemorated in Joanna Baillie's *Family Legend*, and Thomas Campbell's *Glenara*.

DUBBESIDE, or **INVERLEVEN**, suburb of Leven town, Fife. It has a United Presbyterian church. Pop. 501.

DUBBS, rivulet, running from Kilbirnie Loch to Castle-Semple Loch, Ayrshire and Renfrewshire.

DUBBS CAULDRON, cascade on Wamphray rivulet, Dumfriesshire.

DUBFORD, place 6 miles east of Banff. It has a post office under Banff.

DUBLIN, suburb or section of Kirkfieldbank in Leshmahagow parish, Lanarkshire.

DUBTON, seat and railway junction station, 3 miles west-north-west of Montrose, Forfarshire.

DUCHALL, seat and head-stream of the Gryfe in Kilmalcolm parish, Renfrewshire.

DUCHOILLE, farm, with ruined Danish fort, in Glenorchy parish, Argyleshire.

DUCHRAE, seat in Balmaghie parish, Kirkcudbrightshire.

DUCHRAY, southern head-stream of the Forth in Stirlingshire and Perthshire. It rises on Benlomond, and runs about 10 miles prevailing eastward to confluence with the other head-stream in Aberfoyle parish; and it has, on its right bank, about $1\frac{3}{4}$ mile from the confluence, Duchray Castle, the former stronghold of the Grahams.

DUCHRAY, lofty hill, with lake on its summit, in Dunkeld and Dowally parish, Perthshire.

DU CRAIG, rocky islet in Firth of Forth, between Limekilns and North Queensferry, Fife.

DUDDINGSTON, village and parish on seaboard of Edinburghshire. The village stands at south-east base of Arthur's Seat, about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-east of General Post

Office, Edinburgh; contains a number of genteel residences; and has a post office designated of Midlothian, a parochial church with about 370 sittings, and a public school with about 81 scholars. Pop. 333.—The parish contains also three hamlets, Joppa village, and the greater part of Portobello town. Its length is $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles; its greatest breadth about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile; its area 1731 acres. Real property, exclusive of Portobello, in 1880–81, £13,547. Pop., quoad civilia, 10,436; quoad sacra, 3414. The surface, for the most part, slopes gently from the base of Arthur's Seat to Firth of Forth, but has the appearance of a plain, and exhibits rich culture and embellishment. Duddingston Loch, immediately south-west of Duddingston village, measures about $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile in circuit, is enlivened with waterfowl, and becomes crowded in winter frost with disporters on the ice. Duddingston House, about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile to the east-south-east, is a seat of the Duke of Abercorn. Six churches are in Portobello. Seven schools for 1358 scholars are in the parish, and 1 of them for 700 is new. Cauvin's endowed educational hospital also is in it.

DUDDINGSTON, seat in Abercorn parish, Linlithgow.

DUDHOPE, quondam large, strong, ancient castle, on skirt of Dundee Law, adjacent to Dundee.

DUDWICK, hill, 572 feet high, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles north of Ellon, Aberdeenshire.

DUFF HOUSE, chief seat of the Earl of Fife, in vicinity of Banff. It was erected about middle of last century, at the cost of £70,000; is in the Roman-Corinthian style, and has extensive ornate grounds.

DUFF-KINNEL, affluent of the Kinnel, in Johnstone parish, Dumfriesshire.

DUFFTOWN, town on Fiddieh river, 11 miles south-west of Keith, Banffshire. It was founded in 1817; it stands amid a rich mineral field; and it has a post office with money order and telegraph departments, designated of Banffshire, a railway station, 2 banking offices, Established, Free, and Roman Catholic churches, and 2 public schools. Pop. 1252.

DUFFUS, village and parish on coast of Elginshire. The village stands 5 miles north-west of Elgin, is neatly edificed, and has a post office under Elgin, a parochial church, and a public school with about 106 scholars.—The parish contains also the towns of Burghhead and Hopeman, the villages of Cummingston, Roseisle, and Kaim, and several hamlets. Its length on the coast is 5 miles; its mean breadth about 3 miles; its area 9475 acres. Real property in 1880–81, £13,950. Pop., quoad civilia, 3985; quoad sacra, 1909. The surface, with exception of two small eminences, is level. Duffus House is the seat of Sir Archibald Dunbar, Bart.; and other seats are Roseislehaugh and Invergie. Duffus Castle is a ruined

ancient baronial fortalice, was long the seat of the family of Sutherland, and gave them the peerage title of baron from 1650 till 1843. Established, Free, and United Presbyterian churches are in Burghhead. 7 schools for 838 scholars are in the parish, and 2 of them and an enlargement for 360 are new.

DUGALSTONE, estate, with lake, in New Kilpatrick parish, Dumbartonshire.

DUICH, sea-loch, about 5 miles long, deflecting south-eastward from head of Loch Alsh, Ross-shire.

DUIRINISH, parish, containing Dunvegan post office and Stein village, in south-west of Skye, Inverness-shire. Its length is 19 miles; its breadth 16 miles; its coast line, including sinuosities but excluding islets, about 80 miles. Real property in 1880–81, £7572. Pop., quoad civilia, 4319; quoad sacra, 3297. A low moorish isthmus of about 4 miles, between Loch Griesher-nish and Loch Carroy, divides the parish from the rest of Skye; a large peninsula, nearly bisected by Loch Dunvegan, and much indented by minor sea-lochs, forms its main body; and a number of islets and insulated rocks are within its limits. The coast has many bold headlands and lofty cliffs, and exhibits much wildness and grandeur. The section south of Loch Dunvegan is Duirinish-proper, and that to the north is Vaternish. Much of the ground is sloping; a few tracts are level, but almost wholly moss; and Glendale, about 2 miles long, is a pleasant vale. The two tabular-topped mountains called Macleod's Tables are a prominent feature. Very numerous caves and natural arches are on the coast. The seats are Dunvegan Castle, Vaternish, Orbst, and Griesher-nish; and the chief antiquities are features of Dunvegan Castle, fifteen Scandinavian forts, and several tumuli. The churches are 2 Established and 1 Free. 8 schools for 699 scholars are in the parish, and 6 of them for 600 are new.

DUIRINISH, islet in Loch Etive, opposite Bunawe, Argyleshire. Pop. 24.

DUIRNESS. See DURNES.

DUISK. See DHUIK.

DULCAPON, detached part of Dowally parish on Tummel river, Perthshire.

DULL, village and parish in Perthshire. The village stands in Appin vale, 3 miles west of Aberfeldy; had anciently an ab-thanery, or peculiar kind of monastery, with right of sanctuary; and has now a very ancient market cross, a parochial church with about 600 sittings, and a public school with about 105 scholars.—The parish contains also Amulree village and part of Aberfeldy town. It comprises 5 separate districts, and is so intersected by other parishes as to measure about 30 miles from end to end. Its area is 63,417 acres. Real property in 1880–81, £19,807. Pop., quoad civilia, 2565; quoad sacra, 1997. The districts are Appin, Grandtully, Amulree, Foss, and Fincastle. The

surface comprises every variety from wild portions of the Grampians to exquisite portion of the Tay's valley; and is diversified by so many as 21 lakes. The seats are Grandtully, Foss, Moness, Cluny, and Dercluish; and the antiquities include several standing-stones, moats, barrows, and Pictish forts, and an ancient Caledonian stone circle. Churches of various denominations are at Aberfeldy, Amulree, Grandtully, and Tummel-Bridge; and public schools are at Amulree, Grandtully, and Foss.

DULLARY, place, with chalybeate spring, in Parton parish, Kirkcudbrightshire.

DULLATUR, bog, traversed by Forth and Clyde Canal, 2 miles east of Kilsyth, Stirlingshire. Many relics of the battle of Kilsyth in 1645 were found in it at the forming of the canal.

DULLEN, rivulet in Mortlach parish, Banffshire.

DULNAIN, river, running about 25 miles north-eastward to the Spey, at 2½ miles above Grantown, in Elginshire.

DULNAIN BRIDGE, hamlet on the Dulnain, in Duthil parish, Inverness-shire. It has a post office under Grantown.

DULSIE BRIDGE, romantic bridge on Findhorn river, in Ardcloch parish, Nairnshire.

DUMBARNIE. See DUNBARNEY.

DUMBARTON, town, castle, and parish in Dumbartonshire. The town stands on low flat ground, bisected by the river Leven, ¼ mile from the Clyde, and 15½ miles north-west-by-west of Glasgow; covers the site of the Roman naval station Theodosia, and the site of a Culdee cell; shared in the history of Dumbarton Castle as the royal seat of the kingdom of Cumbria or Strathclyde; is now a seaport, a royal and parliamentary burgh, and the political capital of Dumbartonshire; unites with Port-Glasgow, Renfrew, Rutherglen, and Kilmarnock in sending a member to Parliament; comprises a main body on the left bank of the Leven, and two suburbs, old and new, on the right bank; was designed in 1876 to undergo extensive improvements in its streets and harbour, and in 1881 to acquire an eastern suburb with house accommodation for about 2000 families; was long distinguished for glass manufacture, and is much more distinguished now for shipbuilding; publishes 2 weekly newspapers; and has a head post office with money order and telegraph departments, a railway station, 3 banking offices, 2 hotels, a fine town hall of 1865, a long costly pier of 1874-75, a steeped Established church of 1810, a handsome Free church of 1878, another Free church, 2 United Presbyterian churches, an elegant Episcopal church of 1873, Evangelical Union, Baptist, Wesleyan, and Roman Catholic churches, a Mechanics' Institute, and 7 public schools with accommodation for 1961 scholars.

Real property in 1880-81, £43,842. Pop. 13,786.—The castle stands at left side of the Leven's influx to the Clyde; is an isolated, precipitous, bi forked rock, about a mile in girth at the base, and 260 feet high, partially edified with ramparts and houses; was a stronghold probably of the Romans, and certainly of the Romanized Strathclyde Caledonians; has been a royal fort from commencement of the Scoto-Saxon monarchy till the present time; figured much and often in national affairs till final fall of Queen Mary; was bereft of most of its military value by the invention of modern artillery; and, but for a stipulation at the national union for its being permanently maintained, might have long ago been entirely relinquished as a fort.—The parish excludes the town's suburbs, measures about 7½ by 3½ miles, and comprises 8291 acres. Real property of landward part in 1880-81, £38,820. Pop. 10,898. The land for some distance from the town and castle is low and flat, but about the middle rises steeply into the Lennox Hills, and in the farther end is bleakly moorish. No school is in the landward part, and 1 of the schools in the town for 350 scholars is new.

DUMBARTONSHIRE, county, partly maritime but principally inland, in west of Scotland. It comprises a main body and a detached district; and it is high-land in the one end, lowland in the other end, and a rich mixture of the two in the centre. The main body begins around the head of Loch Lomond; includes that lake's west side and foot, and all the country thence to Loch Long, the Clyde, and the Endrick; goes eastward on the Clyde and among the Lennox Hills to Kelvin river, at a point 3¼ miles north-west of Glasgow; and is 35 miles long, and from 2 to 15 miles broad. The detached district commences at 3¾ miles east of nearest part of the main body; extends east-by-northward along the strath of Forth and Clyde Canal; was annexed to the county in the time of Robert I.; and is 13 miles long, and from 1¼ mile to 4¼ miles broad. The entire area is 270 square miles. The surface ranges from grandly mountainous westward of Loch Lomond, to tamely flat along the Forth and Clyde Canal. The rocks range from the metamorphic to the carboniferous, and include roofing-slate and abundance of coal, limestone, and building stone. The maritime waters are Loch Long and the Firth of Clyde on the boundary, and Gareloch in the interior. The fresh-water lakes, apart from Loch Lomond, are all small, but an interesting one of them is Loch Sloy. The chief rivers are the Endrick, the Clyde, and the Kelvin on the boundaries; and the Leven and the Allander in the interior; but many of the smaller streams, especially those among the mountains, possess much scenic character. Agriculture is advanced and skilful; and

manufacturing industry, particularly on the Leven, is prominent. The towns with each more than 4000 inhabitants are Dumbarton, Kirkintilloch, Helensburgh, and Alexandria; with each more than 2000 are Renton and Bonhill; with each more than 1000 are Dumtocher, Cumbernauld, and Jamestown; and the villages with each more than 300 are Old Kilpatrick, Bowling, Garscube, Knightswood, Garscadden, Condorrat, Faifley, Row, Smithstown-Row, Waterside, Kilcreggan, Garelochhead, Milton, Dalmuir, Cardross, Balloch, and parts of Yoker and Lenzie. The ancient county bore the name of Lennox, but included tracts now in Stirlingshire, Perthshire, and Renfrewshire; and it abounded in conflicts between the Caledonians and the Romans, the Scots and the Picts, the Cumbrians and the Saxons, the Highland clans among themselves, the Caterans and the Lowlanders, and parties against parties in the Scottish civil wars. The chief antiquities within the modern county are vestiges of Antoninus' Wall, Roman remains at Dumtocher and Cumbernauld, and rude forts, tumuli, and ruined old castles in many places. The value of real property in 1880-81, exclusive of railways and canals, was £336,745. Pop. in 1871, 58,857; in 1881, 78,327.

DUMBENNAN, old parish, now part of Huntly, Aberdeenshire.

DUMBRECK, seat near south-western outskirts of Glasgow.

DUMBROCH, lake and bleachfield in Strathblane parish, Stirlingshire.

DUMBUCK, village, seat, and hill, adjacent to the Clyde, about a mile east of Dumbarton Castle. The hill stoops precipitously to the plain, overawes the castle, and commands a grand view.

DUMBUILS, low craggy hill, with remains of ancient fort, and with very fine view, in Forgardenny parish, Perthshire.

DUMCRIEFF, a seat of Lord Rollo, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile east-north-east of Moffat, Dumfriesshire.

DUMFIN, round hill, with traces of ancient fortification, fabled to have been a stronghold of Fingal, 4 miles north-north-east of Helensburgh, Dumbartonshire.

DUMFRIES, town and parish on south-west border of Dumfriesshire. The town stands on the Nith, 71 miles by road, but 89 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles by railway, south-by-west of Edinburgh; is environed by rich, extensive, hill-screened plain; dates from at least the time of William the Lion, but may have sprung from a village so early as the 8th century; had an ancient strong castle which figured much in the successional and international wars; contained an ancient Franciscan friary, in which Robert Bruce slew the Red Comyn; suffered severely from English forces in 1448, 1536, and 1570; underwent rapid change of character from the times of Border contests to the times of peaceful industry; ranks

now as the political capital of Dumfriesshire, a seat of justiciary courts, the business centre of the south-western counties, and a royal and parliamentary burgh; unites with Annan, Lochmaben, Sanquhar, and Kirkcudbright in sending a member to Parliament; includes, as a parliamentary burgh, the Kirkcudbrightshire Maxwelltown, separated from it only by the Nith; measures in itself about a mile in length along the river, and about 3 furlongs in greatest breadth; comprises a many-featured main street, several handsome new streets, and a number of old ones; carries on a brisk market trade and extensive woollen manufacture; publishes 3 newspapers, 1 of them weekly, the others twice a-week; and has a head post office with all departments, a very fine railway station, 7 banking offices, 4 hotels, a large modern town hall, a curious steepled block of buildings which contained the old town hall, grand county buildings erected in 1863-66, the south-western counties' central prison, projected in 1881, the southern counties' club-house, built in 1874, a fine theatre, mostly rebuilt in 1876, a curious bridge of the 13th century, a neat bridge of 1794, a foot suspension-bridge of 1876, an old monument of the Duke of Queensberry, a monument of Burns, erected in 1881, a beautiful steepled Established church of 1866-68, 2 other steepled Established churches, 3 Free churches, 3 United Presbyterian churches, a steepled Episcopalian church of 1867-69, a steepled Roman Catholic church, renovated in 1879, a Baptist church of 1880, Congregational, Evangelical Union, Wesleyan, and Catholic Apostolic churches, a large public academy of 1802, 2 costly public schools of 1876, a large church-like mechanics' institute, a spacious costly infirmary of 1869-72, the southern counties' asylum, erected from a bequest of more than £100,000 by Dr. Crichton of Friar's Carse, with intention of its being a university, a remarkably crowded cemetery, containing the mausoleum of the poet Burns, and, near that cemetery, the house in which Burns spent his last years and died. Pop. of parliamentary burgh, 17,090.—The parish contains also the villages of Gasstown, Stoop, Locharbriggs, and Lochthorn. Its length is 8 miles; its greatest breadth 3 miles; its area 10,032 acres. Real property of landward part in 1880-81, £20,456. Pop., quoad civilia, 16,838; quoad sacra, 6815. Most of the surface, excepting part of a low hill-ridge in the south, is nearly level. A strip of Lochar moss is on the eastern border. Several small lakes are near the centre. The principal rock is red sandstone. Numerous handsome villas are near the town. 13 schools for 2904 scholars are in the parish, and 2 of them for 900 are new.

DUMFRIES-GREYFRIARS, quoad sacra parish, with church, in Dumfries. Pop. 4259.

DUMFRIES HOUSE, a seat of the Marquis of Bute, who also is Earl of Dumfries, on Lugar river, in Old Cumnock parish, Ayrshire.

DUMFRIES ST. MARY, quoad sacra parish, with church, in Dumfries. Pop. 6764.

DUMFRIESSHIRE, border county, bounded by Kirkcudbrightshire, Ayrshire, Lanarkshire, Peeblesshire, Selkirkshire, Roxburghshire, England, and the Solway Firth. Its length is 55 miles; its breadth 32 miles; its coast-line 22 miles; its circuit about 177 miles; its area 1103 square miles. Its outline is irregularly ellipsoidal, with the greater diameter in a direction nearly south-east-by-east. Its surface, in a general view, is a broad mountainous border cloven with vales, a central plain intersected by hills, and a low flat seaboard partly occupied by Lochar moss. The mountains rise to watersheds with all the contiguous Scottish counties; include whole or part of the largest masses and loftiest summits of the Southern Highlands; are mostly acclivitous, and either conical, round-backed, or tabular; and have none of the craggy, rugged, peaked features so common among the Grampians. The central region exhibits every variety of dell, valley, slope, undulation, brae, hill-ridge, and moorland, and forms many a charming landscape. The seaboard is remarkable for luxuriant corn-land, partly for reclamations on Solway moss, partly for the features graphically described in Sir Walter Scott's *Redgauntlet*. The chief rivers are the Nith, the Annan, and the Esk; and these occasion the county to be divided, in popular nomenclature, into the 3 districts of Nithsdale, Annandale, and Eskdale. The principal lakes are the group around Lochmaben. The chief useful minerals are red sandstone, limestone, a little coal, and some iron-ore. Agricultural improvement was scarcely known till 1760, but eventually made rapid progress, and is now highly advanced. Commerce is comparatively limited, and deals mainly in the export of land produce. Manufactures also are limited, but have latterly become prominent in woollens in Dumfries. The towns with each more than 2000 inhabitants are Dumfries, Annan, and Langholm; the towns with each more than 1000 are Lockerby, Moffat, Lochmaben, Sanquhar, and Thornhill; and the principal villages are Minniehive, Wanlockhead, Ecclefechan, Eaglesfield, Gasstown, Kirkconnel, Collin, Bridekirk, Hightae, Penpont, Park, Springfield, and Stoop. The county was inhabited by the Caledonian *Selgovæ*, retains many monuments of their conquest by the Romans, was largely overrun by the Scoto-Irish or Dalriadians, figured much in the Saxon invasion, the wars of the Succession, the wars with England, and the Border feuds, and has numerous monuments of all the times down to those of the feudal. Real property in 1880-81,

£546,609. Pop. in 1871, 74,808; in 1881, 76,124.

DUMGREE, old parish, now united chiefly to Kirkpatrick-Juxta and partly to Johnstone, Dumfriesshire. It has a public school.

DUMROOF, sandbank in Solway Firth, 6½ miles south-south-west of Southernness, Kirkcudbrightshire.

DUN, parish, containing Bridge of Dun railway station, in north-east of Forfarshire. Its post town is Montrose. Its length is 5 miles; its extreme breadth nearly 3 miles; its area 4306 acres. Real property in 1880-81, £9840. Pop. 541. The South Esk and Montrose lagoon form the southern boundary. The surface is low and flat adjacent to these, rises gently and gradually thence to about the centre, and is flat toward the north. Dun's Dish is a lake of about 40 acres. Dun House is a chief residence. The public school has about 126 scholars.

DUNACHTON, estate in Alvie parish, Inverness-shire.

DUNAGOIL, small bay and headland, with traces of vitrified fort, in south-west of Bute Island, Buteshire.

DUNAIN, seat and quondam fortalice in Inverness parish, Inverness-shire.

DUNALISTER, hamlet and quondam seat of the Robertsons of Struan, 3½ miles west of Tummel-Bridge, Perthshire. The hamlet has a post office with telegraph designated of Perthshire.

DUNAMARLE, quondam castle on site of Castlehill House, in vicinity of Culross, Perthshire. It belonged to the Thaness of Fife, and was the place of the murder of Lady Macduff by order of Macbeth.

DUNAN, bold promontory in Lochbroom parish, Ross-shire.

DUNAN-RANNOCH, place of sanguinary clan fight in Fortingal parish, Perthshire.

DUNANS, seat near head of Glendaruel, in Cowal, Argyleshire.

DUNARDARY, hill in North Knapdale parish, Argyleshire.

DUNAVERTY, bay, village, and pyramidal headland at southern extremity of Kintyre, Argyleshire. A strong castle of the Lords of the Isles stood on the headland, gave refuge to Robert Bruce, suffered siege and capture by General Leslie, and has been almost wholly effaced.

DUNBAR, town and parish on east coast of Haddingtonshire. The town stands adjacent to rocky shore and sea crags, 29¼ miles east of Edinburgh; dates from at least the middle of 9th century; became the seat of the immigrant Northumbrian prince, Cospatrik, in the time of Malcolm Canmore; acquired then the basement of a great castle, so arranged as to be palatial, and so strong as to be deemed impregnable; was the scene of many martial exploits in connection with that castle; gave name to two great battles fought near it in 1296 and 1650; was the landing-place of Sir

John Cope in 1745 on eve of the battle of Prestonpans; retains little trace of antiquity except remnants of its castle; ranks as a seaport and a royal and parliamentary burgh; unites with Haddington, North Berwick, Lauder, and Jedburgh in sending a member to Parliament; comprises a spacious, well-built, principal street, and parallel smaller ones; and has a head post office with all departments, a fine railway station, 3 banking offices, 2 hotels, assembly rooms, a quondam noble mansion, now a barrack, an artificial harbour, serving for both commerce and refuge, recently-formed waterworks, an elegant parochial church, a Free church, 2 United Presbyterian churches, Wesleyan and Episcopalian churches, and 3 public schools; and gave the title of earl to the descendants of Cospatrik till 1435, the same title to George Home from 1605 till 1611, and the title of viscount to the family of Constable from 1620 till 1721. Real property in 1880-81, £13,749. Pop. 3657.—The castle stood on a lofty, rugged sea-rock, at north end of the town; went to the Crown by forfeiture in 1435; was afterwards the occasional residence of several kings, the death place of the queen of James I., and at different times the residence, the refuge, and the prison of Queen Mary; underwent extensive demolition, by order of Parliament, in 1567; and is now represented by some strong defaced ruins, which Sir Walter Scott described in his *Provincial Antiquities*.—The parish contains also the villages of Belhaven, East Barns, and West Barns, and comprises a main body and a detached district. The main body extends $6\frac{3}{4}$ miles along the coast, and is from about 1 mile to $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles broad. The detached district commences about $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-west of the town, lies wholly among the Lammemoors, and measures about 4 miles by $2\frac{3}{4}$. Acres of the whole, 7497. Real property, inclusive of the burgh, in 1880-81, £37,350. Pop., quoad civilia, 5396; quoad sacra, 4041. The surface of the main body ascends gradually from the sea toward the Lammemoors, rises nowhere higher than about 700 feet, presents a pleasing variety of hill and dale, and is noted for the fertility of its soil. The chief residences are Broxmouth Park, Lochend, Belton, and Heatherwick. A quoad sacra parish church is at Belhaven. 9 schools for 1210 scholars are within the quoad civilia parish, and 1 of them and enlargements for 475 are new.

DUNBARNEY, parish, containing the post office village of Bridge of Earn, and the village of Kintillo, in south-east of Perthshire. It measures about 4 miles, both in length and in greatest breadth, and comprises 4060 acres. Real property in 1880-81, £13,870. Pop. 756. The surface is intersected by the Earn, includes Moncrieff Hill, approaches the Ochils, and exhibits remarkable beauty. The seats

are Dunbarney House, Kilgraston, and Ballendrick. The church contains 650 sittings; and the public school is new, and has accommodation for 180 scholars.

DUNBARROW, detached district of Dunnichen parish, Forfarshire. A hill of its own name, about 700 feet high, is in it, and was formerly crowned with a fort.

DUNBEATH, bay, rivulet, village, and seat in Latheron parish, Caithness. The bay lies 20 miles south-west of Wick, and is small, but forms a good fishing-station. The rivulet runs about 7 miles south-eastward to the bay's head. The village stands at the rivulet's mouth, is an ancient place, and has a post office, with money order and telegraph departments, under Wick, an inn, and a public school with about 100 scholars. The seat is in the southern vicinity of the village, and includes an ancient baronial fortalice, which was captured and garrisoned in 1650 by the Marquis of Montrose.

DUNBLANE, town and parish on south border of Perthshire. The town stands on Allan river, and on Caledonian Railway at deflexion of the line to Callander, 5 miles north of Stirling. It sprang from a Culdee cell, became the seat of a bishopric in the time of David I., flourished throughout the Romish times, declined after the Reformation, and underwent some modern revival. It figures much in connection with the famous Bishop Leighton, and with Tannahill's song of 'Jessie the Flower of Dunblane.' It strove to become a watering-place in virtue of two mineral wells about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile to the north, but could not compete with the more attractive Bridge of Allan; yet, with good accommodations, a grand hydropathic establishment of 1878, picturesque environs, and a salubrious climate, it draws numerous summer visitors. It consists chiefly of narrow streets, presents a mixedly old and modern aspect, and is skirted with some good villas; it ranks as a police burgh, and as the seat of courts for the southern division of Perthshire; and it has a head post office with all departments, a railway station, 2 banking offices, a hotel, public reading and amusement rooms, a public library bequeathed by Bishop Leighton, a cathedral, Free, United Presbyterian, and Episcopalian churches, and a public school. The cathedral was begun in early part of the 12th century, but not completed till the 16th; and it consists of nave, side tower, choir, and chapter-house. The nave measures 130 feet in length, 58 in breadth, and 50 in height; is all in the early pointed style; has 8 bays, north and south aisles, a beautifully shafted clerestory, and a very fine west window; and is now entirely roofless, but may probably undergo restoration. The tower stands near the south portal of the nave, is early Norman, and, with a small spire, rises to the height of 128 feet. The choir measures 80 feet in

length, 30 in breadth, and 48 in height; is all likewise in the early pointed style; includes, on its north side, what is called the chapter-house; has been used since the Reformation as the parish church; and was renovated in 1873. Pop. of the town, 2186.—The parish contains also the villages of Kinbuck, Balhaddie, Buttergask, Greenloaning, and Rottearn. Its length is about 9 miles; its breadth about 6 miles; its area 18,543 acres. Real property in 1880-81, £27,727. Pop. 3123. The surface includes a skirt of the Ochil Hills in the east, the middle or main part of Strathallan in the centre, and a skirt of the Braes of Doune in the west. The hill tracts are mostly bleak and moorish; and those in the east comprise Sheriffmuir, the scene of the famous battle in 1715. The strath tracts are much diversified, but present many amenities and much beauty; and one near the town, but partly beyond the parish, exhibits a gorge somewhat similar to the Trossachs. The chief seats are Keir and Kippendavie. 3 schools for 519 scholars are in the parish, and enlargements of them for 259 are new.

DUNBOG, parish, with church $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles east-by-south of Newburgh, in Fife. Its post town is Newburgh. Acres, 2324. Real property in 1880-81, £3866. Pop., quoad civilia, 219; quoad sacra, 386. The surface consists of two hill-ridges and an intervening vale. The chief residence is Dunbog House; and the antiquities are the site of a monastic preceptory, and the ruin of Collairnie Castle. The public school has about 64 scholars.

DUN BRIDGE. See **BRIDGE OF DUN**.

DUNCANSBURGH, quoad sacra parish within Kilmalie quoad civilia parish, Inverness-shire. A new church for it, in Fort-William town, was founded in 1881. Pop. 1962.

DUNCANSBY, promontory at north-east extremity of the Scottish mainland. It is massive, bold, and circular; measures about 2 miles in circumference; presents a rugged, fissured, precipitous face to the sea; has on its summit remains of an ancient watch-tower; and commands there a very grand view. Two insulated rocks, called the Stacks of Duncansby, are near the promontory, and look like great pointed towers; and a narrow strait, called the Bears of Duncansby, is between it and them, and has usually a tremendous rush and tumult of billows. A village of Duncansby adjoins the promontory. Pop. 398.

DUNCANSTONE, place near Insch, Aberdeenshire. It has a post office under Insch, and a Congregational chapel.

DUNCANSTOWN, place near Conan-bridge, in south-east of Ross. It has a post office designated of Ross-shire.

DUN-CHARLOWAY, ancient circular fortification in Lochs parish, Lewis, Outer Hebrides.

DUNCHIFIE, ancient strong fortification on Gigha Island, Argyleshire.

DUNCHUAICH, hill, with vestiges of old fort, near Inverary, Argyleshire.

DUNCOMB, hill, with magnificent view, in Old Kilpatrick parish, Dumbarton-shire.

DUNCOW, burn and village in Kirkmahoe parish, Dumfriesshire. The burn runs about $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles southward to the Nith at 3 miles north of Dumfries. The village stands on the burn 2 miles from its mouth; gave a night's lodging in a cottage to James V. on occasion of an angry visit to the neighbourhood; and has a post office under Dumfries, and a public school with about 81 scholars.

DUNCRAGGAN, place, figuring in *Lady of the Lake*, the first stage of the *fiery cross*, 6 miles west of Callander, Perthshire. The New Trossachs Hotel stood adjacent to it, and was burnt about 1867.

DUNCRUIB, seat of Lord Rollo in Dunning parish, Perthshire.

DUNCRUIN, picturesque hill, with pin-nacled summit and grand view, in Kilmaronock parish, Dumbartonshire.

DUNDAFF, eastern part of Lennox Hills, averagely $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-south-west of Stirling. It gives the title of viscount to the Duke of Montrose.

DUNDAFF, fall, of about 10 feet, on the Clyde, a little above New Lanark.

DUNDALAR, conical hill, with remarkable rude ancient fortress, about 12 miles west of Kingussie, Inverness-shire.

DUNDARDIL, hill at side of Loch Ness, in Dores parish, Inverness-shire.

DUNDARGUE, ruined castle on coast of Aberdour parish, Fife. It figured in the wars of the succession.

DUNDARROW, ruined old castle on Loch Fyne side, 4 miles north-east of Inverary, Argyleshire.

DUNDAS, seat, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile south-south-west of Queensferry, Linlithgowshire. It is a massive castellated edifice, partly ancient, and was recently enlarged; and its grounds are ornate, and were much improved in 1880.

DUNDAVIOT, hill, formerly a signal post, in Daviot parish, Inverness-shire.

DUNDEE, town and parish on south border of Forfarshire. The town stands on Firth of Tay, $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles west of Buddonness, and $21\frac{1}{2}$ east-north-east of Perth; dates from ancient times, but never till quite a modern period became large, and now, as to both population and aggregate importance, is the third town in Scotland. It figures historically in connection with Prince David of Huntingdon, Edward I. of England, Sir William Wallace, the Duke of Lancaster in 1385, the Reformer Wishart, the Marquis of Montrose, General Monck, and Graham of Claverhouse; it was visited by James V., Queen Mary, James VI., Charles II., and Queen Victoria; and it gave the titles of viscount and earl for some time to the family of Scrymgeour, and that of viscount afterwards to Graham of Claverhouse. Its

site is partly low ground adjacent to the shore, and partly slopes and undulations ascending toward the overhanging hills of Dundee Law and Balgay. The entire town, till after the commencement of the present century, stood on the low ground, and was dense, irregular, and unpleasant; but the town now extends far beyond its old limits; shows a larger proportion of architectural improvement than any other considerable Scottish town; includes many spacious, regular, well-built quarters; and, as seen from the firth or from the opposite shore, looks very beautiful. Its old High Street, of form and size to seem almost like a square, has been so renovated and constructed as to look brightly modern. Reform Street, striking thence to the north, and some other modern streets, are as handsome as portions of the New Town of Edinburgh. Some of the outskirts are dingy; but those in the west, and parts of those in the north, are studded with villas and large ornate buildings. The eastern public park, about a mile north-east of High Street, comprises about 38 acres in form of landscape garden, and was provided by the Baxters at a cost of £50,000. Dundee Law, immediately north of the town, is a verdant domical hill, 572 feet high, and commands a gorgeous view. Balgay, a lower hill a little to the west, commands much of the same view, and contains the western public park, of nearly 86 acres, formed in 1871.

The town is a royal and parliamentary burgh, sending two members to Parliament, a seat of judiciary courts, a place of various and extensive manufacture, and a great seaport; has a head post office with all departments, 9 local post offices with each a money order department, railway communication in all directions, 9 banking offices, and 9 principal hotels; publishes 6 daily newspapers, and 2 twice a week; is the metropolis of the Scottish linen trade, with factories worth nearly £3,000,000; carries on extensive ship-building in all forms and with much repute; conducts also much iron-working, rope-making, carpet manufacture, machine-making, sugar-refining, glove-making, and other industries; and in 1879 made exports of 359,080 tons in 1251 British vessels, and 43,362 tons in 197 foreign vessels, and had imports of 403,343 tons in 1313 British vessels, and 53,960 tons in 225 foreign vessels. Its harbour has undergone progressive, rapid, costly improvement; comprises great wet docks, spacious quays, patent slip, graving docks, and other appliances of a first-class port; was estimated, for the year 1878-79, to have a revenue of £50,148, and an expenditure of £45,526; and had then a value of £812,842, burdened with a debt of £352,148. The Tay bridge or railway viaduct, on the firth from west end of the town to the Fife coast,—opened in June 1878, destroyed in December 1879, and intended to be rebuilt,

—had much influence on the local trade, and made a great figure in the landscape, but will be separately noticed.

Many of the public buildings possess much interest. The Town Hall in High Street was built in 1734, and improved in 1854, and is in the Roman Ionic style, with tower and spire. The Royal Exchange, at end of Panmure Street, was built in 1853-56, and is in the Flemish style. The Corn Exchange, in Bank Street, was built in 1856-58, and is in the Italian style. The Exchange Coffee-room, at foot of Castle Street, cost £9000, and is in the Palladian style. The Court House and prison, off Ward Street, were built in 1836 at a cost of £26,000, and much enlarged in 1854. The Cattle Market, between Ferry Road and East Street, was erected in 1876 at a cost of more than £40,000, and comprises both markets proper and abattoirs. The Custom House, in Dock Street, was built in 1843, and has a Roman Ionic portico. The Royal Arch, at head of Victoria Quay, was erected in 1844 to commemorate the landing of Queen Victoria, and is in the Saxon style. Carmichael's Monument and Burns' Monument, in the Albert Institute grounds, were erected in respectively 1876 and 1880, and each is mainly a bronze statue. Dundee College, with character similar to a university, was projected in 1874, and was begun to be erected in 1881-82, by means of an endowment of £140,000, by Miss and Dr. Baxter. The Albert Institute, in Albert Square, was built in 1867-69 at a cost of more than £24,000, is in good Gothic style, and contains public hall, science class-rooms, picture gallery, and free library. The public seminaries, in Reform Street, were built in 1833 at a cost of £10,000, and have a massive octo-style Doric portico. The Morgan Educational Hospital, adjacent to the eastern public park, was built in 1867-69 from a bequest of more than £70,000, and is in the Scottish baronial style. A public school in the east end of town, the sixth erected by the burgh board, was built in 1878 at a cost of £5700, and has accommodation for 750 scholars.

The churches in the town and suburbs are 14 Established, 18 Free, 11 United Presbyterian, 1 United Original Secession, 6 Congregational, 3 Evangelical Union, 4 Baptist, 2 Wesleyan, 5 Episcopalian, 1 Catholic Apostolic, and 4 Roman Catholic. Three of the Established churches, near the centre of the town, one of them ancient, the other two rebuilt in 1842-47 at a cost of £11,135, form one cruciform Gothic edifice surmounted by a famous ancient tower; and that tower is believed to have been built by Prince David of Huntingdon, and was renovated in 1873 at a cost of about £8000. A number of the other churches, Established, Free, United Presbyterian, and Congregational, are ornamental structures; and several of them were

erected in years from 1877 till 1882. St. Paul's Episcopal church, on Castle Hill, was erected in 1855 at a cost of £13,000, and is a middle-pointed cruciform edifice with steeple 217 feet high. The Catholic Apostolic church, in Constitution Road, was built in 1865, and is finely ornate. St. Mary's Roman Catholic church, in Hilltown, was built in 1851, is in the Saxon style, and measures within walls 152 feet by 60. The Royal Infirmary, on a skirt of Dundee Law, was built in 1852-55, at a cost of about £15,000, is in the Tudor style, and has a frontage of 350 feet, and two long receding wings. The Convalescent Hospital, at Barnhill, Broughty Ferry, was built in 1876 from gifts of £33,000 by the Baxters. The Lunatic Asylum, at West Green, about 5 miles from the town, was founded in 1879, designed to accommodate 370 patients, and estimated to cost about £60,000. The town extends into the parish of Liff, and includes the large suburb of Lochee. Real property of the parliamentary burgh in 1880-81, £657,335. Pop. in 1871, 118,977; in 1881, 140,239.

The parish includes part of Broughty Ferry. The main body extends about $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles along the Tay with mean breadth of less than 2 miles; a detached district commences about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile north of its north end, and is about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile long and $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile broad; and the whole comprises 4349 acres. Real property of landward part in 1880-81, £23,056. Pop. of the whole, 100,965. The surface of the main body rises with easy ascent from the Tay, includes Dundee Law and Balgay Hill, and presents a beautiful appearance. The detached district abounds with excellent sandstone. The chief estates are Craigie, Claypots, Duntrune, Drumgeith, Baldovie, Pitkerro, Dudhope, Clepington, and Blackness; and the principal antiquities are an old archway, 2 or 3 notable old houses, and the sites of a royal palace, a noble mansion, and a number of ancient churches and religious houses in the town. 98 schools for 17,719 scholars were in the burgh, and the board resolved to abolish 11 of them for 1539, and to provide 7 new schools and an enlargement for 4000.

DUNDEE AND ARBROATH RAILWAY, railway $16\frac{1}{2}$ miles long from Dundee, along the coast past Broughty Ferry and Carnoustie, to Arbroath, in Forfarshire. It was opened in 1839, and it became the joint property of the North British and the Caledonian Companies at 1st February 1880. It connects at Broughty Ferry with the railway communication through Fife; sends off, from a point near its north-east end, a goods branch to Carmylie; and connects at Arbroath with the railways thence to Forfar and Montrose.

DUNDEE AND FORFAR DIRECT RAILWAY, railway $17\frac{1}{2}$ miles long, from the Dundee and Arbroath line at Broughty Ferry northward to Forfar. It was opened in 1870.

DUNDEE AND NEWTYLE RAILWAY, railway $16\frac{1}{2}$ miles long, from west end of Dundee north-westward to Newtyle, in Forfarshire. It was originally a single track line, $10\frac{1}{2}$ miles long, opened in 1831; it left the town on a long steep inclined plane, and by a tunnel through Dundee Law; it was altered by the formation of two new portions, the one $7\frac{1}{4}$ miles long directly onward, opened in 1859, the other 6 miles long to Lochee, opened in 1861; and it was designed near the end of 1879 to acquire a new portion, starting from the south end of the tunnel through Dundee Law, and proceeding by the old line into junction with the new one near Downfield.

DUNDEE AND PERTH RAILWAY, railway $21\frac{1}{2}$ miles, from Dundee west-south-westward to Perth. It was opened in 1847; it traverses luxuriant and picturesque tracts along the Tay, to the vicinity of Perth; and it there crosses the river on a very long grand viaduct in form of segment of a circle with the central part on an island. Both this railway and the Dundee and Newtyle were amalgamated in 1863 with the Scottish Central, and went with that system in 1865 to the Caledonian.

DUNDEE AND STANLEY RAILWAY, railway, projected in August 1880, to strike from the Dundee and Perth line at Nine-wells, to go by Millhill, Abernethy, Pit-kindy, Bandirran, and Balbeggie, and to join the Highland line at Stanley, in Perthshire.

DUNDELSHACK, lake, about 6 miles long and $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile broad, in Daviot parish, Inverness-shire.

DUNDONALD, village, castle, and parish in north-west of Kyle, Ayrshire. The village stands $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-east of Irvine, presents an interesting appearance, and has a post office under Kilmarnock, Established and Free churches, and a public school with about 141 scholars.—The castle stands on an eminence adjacent to the village; appears to have been erected in 12th century; was the residence of several of the Stewart princes, and the death place of Robert II.; is now a large, strong, thick-walled ruin; and has given the title of earl since 1669 to the family of Cochrane.—The parish contains also Fullarton suburb of Irvine, the town of Troon, and the villages of Old Rome, Shewalton, and Loans. Its length is $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles; its greatest breadth about $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles; its area 12,365 acres. Real property in 1879-80, £47,353. Pop., quoad civilia, 8086; quoad sacra, 1509. The surface is divided from north to south into two nearly equal sections by the low range of Claven Hills and by Shewalton Moss. The western section is nearly a dead flat, bounded by the Firth of Clyde; and the eastern section is an assemblage of gentle eminences, embellished with wood. The seats are Fairlie, Shewalton, Newfield, Auchans, Curraeth, Hillhouse, and Fullarton, the last belonging to the Duke of

Portland. Established and Free churches are at Troon and Fullarton, and a United Presbyterian church is at Troon. 7 schools for 832 scholars are in the parish, and 1 of them and a classroom for 210 are new.

DUNDONALD, remains of old castle in Killean parish, Argyshire.

DUNDONALD, coal-field in Auchterderran parish, Fife.

DUNDONNELL, seat in Lochbroom parish, Ross-shire.

DUNDONNOCHIE, seat near Dunkeld, Perthshire.

DUNDONY, small green island in Peterhead parish, Aberdeenshire.

DUNDORNADIL. See DORNADILLA.

DUNDREICH, round-topped hill, 1934 feet high, with extensive view, 6½ miles north-by-east of Peebles.

DUNDRENNAN, village, old abbey, and seat, 6 miles east-south-east of Kirkcudbright. The village has a post office under Kirkcudbright, an inn, and 2 public schools with about 213 scholars. The abbey was founded in 1142; had a cruciform church with spire 200 feet high; was the place where Queen Mary spent her last night in Scotland; and is now represented by considerable well-preserved ruins.

DUNDUFF, place, with traces of Roman camp and remains of old baronial fortalice, in Maybole parish, Ayrshire.

DUNDUFF, place, with public school, in Dunfermline parish, Fife.

DUNDURCUS, old parish, now annexed mainly to Boharm in Banffshire, and partly to Rothes in Elginshire.

DUNDURN, old parish, now part of Comrie, Perthshire.

DUNDYVAN, suburb or section of Coatbridge, Lanarkshire. It has extensive ironworks, and a great public school with about 360 scholars.

DUNEARN, hill, with supposed crater of extinct volcano, and with supposed remains of Roman camp, in Burntisland parish, Fife.

DUNEATON, small river, running about 13 miles south-eastward to the Clyde, at about 2 miles below Abington, Lanarkshire.

DUNECHT, a seat of the Earl of Crawford, and place with post office under Aberdeen, 12 miles west of Aberdeen.

DUNEVAN, ancient hill-fort near Cawdor, Nairnshire.

DUNEWAN, hill and reservoir, 2½ miles south of Eaglesham, Renfrewshire.

DUNFALLANDY, seat and ancient monumental stone in Logierait parish, Perthshire.

DUNFERMLINE, town and parish in south-west of Fife. The town stands 2¾ miles north of Firth of Forth, and 20 east-south-east of Stirling; owed its origin to an ancient abbey and an ancient royal palace; figured much, for many ages, in connection with royal courts and royal visits; suffered almost total destruction by fire in 1624, but rose again to prosperity;

occupies ground variously flat, sloping, broken, and ridgy; comprises narrow old streets, good new streets, and a large new western suburb; has charming environs, studded with villas and mansions, and rich in both natural beauty and artificial ornature; and contains fine view-points, interesting antiquities, and handsome public buildings. It ranks as a royal and parliamentary burgh, and as the seat of sheriff courts for the west of Fife; unites with Inverkeithing, Culross, Queensferry, and Stirling in sending a member to Parliament; carries on manufacture of table linen in a manner and to an extent unrivalled in the world; publishes 2 weekly newspapers; and has a head post office with all departments, a railway station, 5 banking offices, 5 hotels, 4 Established churches, 3 Free churches, 4 United Presbyterian churches, Congregational, Evangelical Union, Baptist, Episcopalian, Catholic Apostolic, and Roman Catholic churches, and 10 public schools.

The Corporation Buildings stand at corner of Kirkgate and Bridge Street, were founded in October 1876, are in a combination of the Gothic and the French styles, have a corner tower 117 feet high, and were estimated to cost £18,688. The Public Hall stands in St. Margaret Street, was erected in 1878 at a cost of about £9500, is in the early English style, and contains two halls, one of them with accommodation for 1320 persons. The Free Library adjoins the Public Hall, originated in a gift of £8000 from Mr. A. Carnegie, was planned in September 1880, and is in the domestic Tudor style. The Public Baths look toward Schoolend Street, were erected in 1877 from a gift of £5000 from Mr. A. Carnegie, and have a front elevation in the Scots-Gothic style. A modern bridge, 297 feet long, spans Pittencrieff Glen, became surmounted by excellent houses, and forms part of one of the best streets. The water supply comprises works of 1847 formed on a capital of £13,350, additional works of 1868 at a cost of about £17,400, and supplemental works begun in 1877, and estimated to cost about £55,000. Pittencrieff Glen possesses much natural beauty, strikes a stranger with surprise, contains a fragment of a palatial castle of Malcolm Canmore, and adjoins some remains of a later royal palace. The Abbey occupies the site of a Culdee cell, was founded by Malcolm Canmore, altered by David I., and extended in 1250; contains the ashes of eight Scottish kings and numerous queens and princes; and is now represented by the ruined nave, exhibiting features of transition from Saxon to Norman. The modern Abbey church occupies the site of the old Abbey church's choir; was erected in 1821 at a cost of more than £12,000; gave rise, at the excavation for it, to the discovery of the remains of King Robert Bruce; and has a tower 100 feet high, with the words,

'King Robert the Bruce,' in the open stonework of a surmounting Gothic balustrade. Monuments to Rev. Ralph Erskine and Rev. Thomas Gillespie, founders of sections of the United Presbyterian Church, were erected within the Abbey in 1876. A new Free church, in lieu of a previous one, was projected in 1881. The town gave the title of earl from 1605 till 1694 to the family of Seton, and that of baron in 1839 to the third son of Sir Ralph Abercromby. Real property of the burgh in 1880-81, £56,371. Pop. 17,083.

The parish contains also the villages of Charleston, Crossford, Halbeath, Kingseat, North Queensferry, Townhill, Wellwood, Masterton, and Patiemiur, most of Limekilns, and part of Crossgates and Milesmark; consists of a main body and a small detached district; and is bounded on the south by Firth of Forth. The main body has a length of about 9 miles, and an extreme breadth of 6 miles; the detached district lies around Queensferry; and the whole has an area of 20,764 acres. Real property in 1880-81 of landward part, £51,420. Pop., quoad civilia, 26,568; quoad sacra, 17,547. The coast is about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile long, and variously flat and high. The interior rises gently from Limekilns, but brokenly from the small detached district, to vicinity of the burgh; is there, and for some distance, picturesquely diversified; alternates in ridges and hollows, with increasing diversity and elevation, towards the north; and includes parts of Craighuscar and Beath Hills on the ulterior boundary. Coal is very plentiful, and has long been extensively worked. Chief residences are the Earl of Elgin's seat of Broomhall, Pittencrief, Pitreavie, Pitfirrane, Garvock, Keavil, and Craighuscar. The chief antiquities are those in the burgh, and a battle-field of 1641 at Pitreavie. A Free church is at North Queensferry, and United Presbyterian churches are at Limekilns and Crossgates. 16 schools, for 3085 scholars, are in the burgh, and 3 of them for 1150 are new; and 11 for 2242 scholars are in the landward parts, and 4 of them and a class-room for 1460 are new.

DUNFERMLINE (NORTH), quoad sacra parish, with Established and Free churches in Dunfermline. Pop. 4027.

DUNFERMLINE (ST. ANDREW), quoad sacra parish, with Established and Free churches in Dunfermline. Pop. 4503.

DUNFILLAN green, conical hill, with rock-summit, called St. Fillan's Chair, near St. Fillan's village, Perthshire.

DUNFIN conical mound, with vitrified fort, on cliff, at side of the Drhuim, Inverness-shire.

DUNGAVEL, two-topped hill in Wiston parish, Lanarkshire.

DUNCEON, lake in Kells parish, Kirkcudbrightshire.

DUNGIVEL, hill in Avondale parish, Lanarkshire.

DUNGLASS, small rocky promontory on the Clyde, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles east-south-east of Dumbarton. It is crowned with remains of an ancient castle of the Colquhouns, and with an obelisk of 1839 to the memory of Henry Bell.

DUNGLASS, mansion and dean on the coast, at boundary between Haddingtonshire and Berwickshire. The mansion is the seat of Sir Basil F. Hall, Bart.; occupies the site of a strong, ancient, historical castle of the Earls of Home; and has well-wooded, picturesque grounds. The dean includes part of these grounds; is a deep, romantic ravine, descending from skirt of the Lammermoors, and opening grandly to the sea; and is crossed by a very lofty six-arched railway viaduct and two bridges.

DUNGLASS, bare bleak hill in Strathblane parish, Stirlingshire.

DUNGOLACH, conical wooded hill, contrasting strongly with Dunglass Hill, in Strathblane parish, Stirlingshire.

DUNGOIL. See DUNAGOIL.

DUNGYLE, hill, with site of strong, ancient Caledonian fort, in Kelton parish, Kirkcudbrightshire.

DUNHEAD, vestige of ancient triangular camp in Carmylie parish, Forfarshire.

DUN-I, hill in Iona Island, Argyshire.

DUNIAN, round-backed ridgy hill, 1095 feet high, and about 3 miles long and $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles broad, culminating $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-west of Jedburgh, Roxburghshire.

DUNIKER. See DUNNIKIER.

DUNIMARLE. See DUNAMARLE.

DUNINO, parish, with church, 4 miles south-south-east of St. Andrews, Fife. It has a post office under St. Andrews. Its length is $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles; its greatest breadth $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles; its area, 2737 acres. Real property in 1880-81, £4106. Pop. 297. The surface is undulating, and rises to an extreme height of less than 300 feet. The chief estates are Dunino, Pittairthy, Stravithy, and Kinaldy; and the chief antiquity is an old fortalice. The public school has about 76 scholars.

DUNIPACE, parish, containing part of Denny town, in Stirlingshire. Its length is $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles; its greatest breadth $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles; its area 5586 acres. Real property in 1880-81, £10,186. Pop. of town part, 1257; of parish quoad civilia, 1874; quoad sacra, 1856. The river Carron traces all the southern boundary. The eastern section is part of the Carse of Stirling; and the western rises to an elevation of about 600 feet. The chief seats are Dunipace House, Quarter, Carbrook, and Herbertshire,—the last very ancient; and the chief antiquities are two beautiful artificial mounds, which have been the subject of much controversy, and the ruined Torwood Castle. The churches are Established and Free. There are 2 schools for 360 scholars, and both are new.

DUNIPHAIL, estate with modern mansion, fragment of ancient castle, post office, and railway station $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles south of Forres, Elginshire. The castle stood on

a steep, conical hill, and resisted a siege by Randolph, Earl of Moray. The post office is designated of Morayshire.

DUNQUOICH, steep, conical, wooded hill, about 700 feet high, with fine panoramic view, adjacent to Inverary, Argyleshire.

DUNRA, a seat of Sir Sidney J. Dundas, Bart., $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles west-north-west of Comrie, Perthshire. It stands in a romantic glen, noticed in Hogg's 'Bonny Kilmeny.'

DUNKELD, town and parish in Strath-tay, Perthshire. The town stands on left bank of the Tay, $\frac{3}{4}$ mile north of a railway station of its own name, $15\frac{1}{4}$ miles north-west of Perth; and is approached from the station by a seven-arched bridge, 685 feet long, across the Tay, erected in 1809 at a cost of £40,000. It got its name from being the 'Fort of the Kelts' against invasion from the South; it became the seat of successively a Culdee cell, a Romish monastery, and a cathedral; it flourished for ages in connection with its cathedral, and as an occasional royal residence; it witnessed a defeat of Royalist troops, and was nearly all burnt by the Jacobite forces after the battle of Killiecrankie; and it now has the size of only a considerable village, and prospers chiefly as a favourite resort of summer visitors and tourists. It stands on low ground; is immediately overhung, round much of its skirt, by lofty, diversified, wooded, picturesque hills; presents, from exterior view-points, a very striking appearance; contains a good modern street on a line with the bridge, an old street, and some lanes; adjoins a mansion of the Duke of Athole; and has a head post office, with all departments, 3 banking offices, 4 hotels, remains of its cathedral, Established, Free, and Congregational churches, a grammar school, and a public library. The Duke of Athole's mansion, Dunkeld House, is a palatial edifice, founded by the fourth duke, but left incomplete at his death in 1830; is in tasteful variety of the Gothic style; was visited in 1842 and 1844 by Queen Victoria; and has very extensive grounds with ornate suites of buildings, and rich diversity of gardens, drives, and walks. The cathedral was erected in times from middle of 12th century till latter part of 15th; is in styles from the later Norman to the later English, with some geometric and flamboyant features; and contains monuments of the 'Wolf of Badenoch,' two bishops, and the 42d Highlanders for their services at the Crimea. The greater part of it, measuring 112 feet by 62, is a roofless ruin, with walls 40 feet high; but the choir was renovated in 1820, at a cost of about £5400, to serve as the parochial church; and the chapter-house is still entire, and contains a statue of the fourth Duke of Athole, and monuments of other members of the Athole family. Pop. of the town, 768. The parish excludes part of the town, is all occupied by the rest of the town and the

ducal pleasure grounds, and figures in all statistics as conjoint with Dowally. Acres of the two, 9456. Real property in 1880-81, £3350. Pop. 791.

DUNKELD (LITTLE), parish in Strath-tay, Perthshire. It took its name from a village which stood on the right bank of the Tay, opposite Dunkeld, but is now extinct; it contains the railway station of Dunkeld, the villages of Birnam, Inver, and Dalguise, and about 20 smaller villages or hamlets; and it measures 16 miles in length, about 9 miles in greatest breadth, and 41,268 acres in area. Real property in 1880-81, £20,012. Pop. 2175. The Tay flows windingly and beautifully on the northern and eastern boundary for about 14 miles; and the Bran runs partly on the southern boundary, but chiefly through the interior, and has there the notable Rumbling Bridge and Ossian's Hall. Birnam Hill is on the southern boundary; hills or mountains occupy a large proportion of the other borders; hills or mountains also occupy much of the interior; and so many as about 20,378 acres are uncultivated. The sections nearest the Tay and along the Bran include large tracts of good arable land, either flat, sloping, or undulating, and contain nearly all the population. A remarkably fine clay is found in Strathbran; and a very fine hard sandstone occurs in the south-east. The chief seats are Murthly Castle, Dalguise House, Kinnaid House, Birnam Lodge, Torwood, and Dundonnochie; and the chief antiquities are Caledonian stone circles, Caledonian forts, huge cairns, Trochrie Castle, and objects on Birnam Hill. The churches are 2 Established, 2 Free, and an Episcopalian. There are 5 schools for 435 scholars, and 1 of them for 200 is new.

DUNKENNY, seat near Glammis, Forfarshire.

DUNLAPPIE, old parish, now part of Strickathrow, Forfarshire.

DUNLEA, headland in Kilmuir parish, Isle of Skye.

DUNLEAKEN, massive mountain, contiguous to Loch Fyne, near Furnace village, Argyleshire. A quarry of very fine granite is on it.

DUNLIATH, Scandinavian fort in Kilmuir parish, Isle of Skye.

DUNLICHITY, old parish united to Daviot, in Inverness-shire.

DUNLOP, village in Ayrshire, and parish partly also in Renfrewshire. The village stands $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles north of Stewarton, and has a post office under Stewarton, a parochial church, a Free church, and a public school with about 149 scholars. Pop. 357. The parish is about 7 miles long, and mostly about 2 miles broad, but contracts towards the ends. Acres in Ayrshire, 6078; in Renfrewshire, 1101. Real property in 1879-80, £15,935, and £3209. Pop. 1363. The surface is mostly an assemblage of green knolls and hillocks;

lies everywhere higher than 300 feet above sea-level, yet nowhere higher than about 150 feet above the beds of the local streams; and commands, from many a point, an extensive panoramic view. The dairy draws chief attention of the cultivators, and has long been famous for its cheese. Dunlop House is the principal residence, and Aiket Castle the chief antiquity.

DUNLOP-PLACE, village in Dalserf parish, Lanarkshire. Pop., with Red Row, 327.

DUNLUGAS, estate, with mansion and public school, in Alvah parish, Banffshire.

DUNLUSKIN, hill and lake near Dunoon, Argyshire.

DUNMACSNIACHAN, site of alleged Dalriadan city of Berigonium on coast of Ardhattan parish, Argyshire.

DUNMAGLASS, detached section of Nairnshire, about 16 square miles in area, encompassed by Dunlichity old parish, in Inverness-shire.

DUNMAN, rocky hill, with vestiges of ancient Caledonian fort, on coast of Kirkmaiden parish, Wigtownshire.

DUNMORE, village and mansion in Airth parish, Stirlingshire. The village stands on the Forth, 8 miles east-south-east of Stirling, and has a post office with telegraph under Stirling, a small harbour, and an Episcopalian chapel. The mansion is the seat of the Earl of Dunmore, is an elegant Gothic edifice, and has a well-wooded park.

DUNMORE, seat on north-west side of West Loch Tarbert, Argyshire.

DUNMORE, hill, crowned by granite obelisk, 72 feet high, to the memory of Lord Melville, 1½ mile north of Comrie, Perthshire.

DUNMORE, hill in Monzie parish, Perthshire.

DUN (MUIR OF), hamlet in Dun parish, Forfarshire.

DUNMULLIE, place, with vestiges of mediæval castle, in Duthil parish, Inverness-shire.

DUNMYAT, precipitous hill in north front of the Ochils, 4 miles north-east of Stirling. It looks like a huge buttress, rises to a height of 1375 feet above sea-level, and commands one of the most magnificent views in Great Britain.

DUNN, hamlet in Watten parish, Caithness. It has a public school with about 72 scholars.

DUNNAGU, mountain, 2505 feet high, 6 miles west of Duart, in Mull Island, Argyshire.

DUNNECHTAN. See **DUNNICHEN**.

DUNNET, village and parish on north coast of Caithness. The village stands 9 miles east by north of Thurso, and has a post office under Thurso, Established and Free churches, and a public school with about 53 scholars. The parish measures 12 miles in length, and 6 miles in greatest breadth. Real property in 1880-81, £6238. Pop. 1607. Dunnet Bay is

partly on the north-western border, extends westward to the mouth of Holburn Head, and has a total length of about 5½ miles, with mean breadth of about 2¼ miles. Dunnet promontory extends northward from upper part of east side of the bay, is 3½ miles long, and averagely 2½ miles broad, and presents all round to the sea a broken rocky face from 100 to 400 feet high. Dunnet Head terminates that promontory, is the most northerly ground of the Scottish mainland, and is crowned with a lighthouse, showing a fixed light visible at the distance of 23 nautical miles. The coast eastward of the promontory is straight, low, and rocky, and about 2½ miles long, and has small harbours at Brough and Ham. All the interior, excepting the promontory, has a slightly irregular surface, not far from level, with average elevation of about 150 feet. Chief objects of interest are quarries, 10 small lakes, numerous tumuli and Picts' houses, and vestiges of 3 Romish chapels. Public schools are at Ratter, Greenland, and Barrock.

DUNNICHEN, village and parish in south centre of Forfarshire. The village stands 4 miles east-south-east of Forfar, and contains the parochial church. The parish contains 4 other small villages, and most of the large post office village of Letham. Its length is about 5 miles; its breadth about 3¾ miles; its area, 4917 acres. Real property in 1880-81, £8909. Pop. 1422. The surface consists mostly of gently sloping reaches, and rises at its highest point to about 720 feet above sea-level. Dunnichen Hill, on the northern boundary, includes the highest point, is about 3 miles long, and was originally called Dunnechtan, from a resident Pietish chieftain. A chief residence is Dunnichen House, and a chief antiquity is the field of a battle in 7th century between the Picts and the Northumbrian Saxons. A Free church and a Congregational chapel are in Letham. 2 schools for 290 scholars are in the parish, and one of them and an enlargement for 234 are new.

DUNNIDEER, isolated hill, with vitrified fort and remnant of ancient castle, in Inch parish, Aberdeenshire.

DUNNIKIER, old part of Pathhead suburb of Kirkcaldy, Fife. It has a Free church, and it adjoins an estate of its own name with mansion and collieries.

DUNNIKIER, hill, with extensive view, in Kilconquhar parish, Fife.

DUNNINALD, old parish, with dean, hill, and modern mansion of its own name now in Craig, adjacent to Montrose, Forfarshire.

DUNNING, town and parish on south-east border of Perthshire. The town stands 1½ mile south-east of a railway station of its own name, and 9½ miles south-west of Perth; includes the suburb of Newton of Pitcairns; presents a pleasant appearance; and has a post

office with money order and telegraph departments under Perth, a banking office, Established, Free, and United Presbyterian churches, and 3 public schools. Pop. 813. The parish is about 7 miles long and 4 miles broad, and comprises 14,855 acres. Real property in 1880-81, £13,870. Pop. 1635. About one-third of the surface lies among the Ochils, and the rest slopes to the Earn. Duncruib, the seat of Lord Rollo, is the chief mansion; and other seats are Pitcairns and Garvock.

DUNNOTTAR, parish containing Crawton fishing village and part of Stonehaven post town, on coast of Kincardineshire. Its length is $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles; its greatest breadth $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles; its area 7783 acres. Real property in 1880-81, £12,869. Pop. 2498. The coast has a length of $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles, is mostly very bold and rocky, and abounds in deep caves, much frequented by sea-fowl. The interior is mostly uneven, with numerous rising-grounds and hillocks; but includes, on its north border, a part of the How of Mearns. The chief seat is Dunningottar House; and the chief antiquity, a great and famous one, is Dunningottar Castle. This crowns an insulated salient rock, rising from the sea in cliffs 160 feet high; was erected and occupied by the Keiths, Earls Marischal; made a great figure in the long course of the wars of the Succession; became the hiding-place of the Scottish Regalia in the time of Cromwell, and a State prison in the times of Charles II. and James VII.; is notable for the 'Whigs' Vault,' where many of the Covenanters were immured and tortured; was dismantled after the attainder of the last Earl Marischal in 1715; and presents now the appearance of a very striking ruin with embattled walls and stately towers. The parochial church stands about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile north-west of the castle; and its churchyard contains a monument to the Covenanters who died in the 'Whigs' Vault,' and was the place where Sir Walter Scott met the person whom he calls 'Old Mortality.' Free, United Presbyterian, Episcopal, and Roman Catholic churches are in Stonehaven. 3 public schools for 321 scholars are in the parish, and 1 of them for 105 is new.

DUNOLLY, ruined ancient castle and fine modern mansion, near Oban, Argyshire. The castle stands on a bold, rocky promontory at northern extremity of Oban bay; dates from 12th century, but may have been preceded by a Scandinavian fortalice; was the chief seat of the Macdougals, lords of Lorn; and is now represented by only its keep and some ivy-clad fragments of other buildings.

DUNOON, town and parish in Cowal district, Argyshire. The town stands on Firth of Clyde, 8 miles by water west of Greenock; grew around an ancient castle on crown of small promontory; became a residence of the Bishops of

Argyle, and a great ferry thoroughfare; prospered, nevertheless, only so far as to be a village, and sank afterwards to the condition of a hamlet; expanded from about 1822 till the present time into the bulk and celebrity of the largest and most favoured watering-place on the Clyde; and made a claim, in 1873, to be constituted the political capital of Argyshire. The castle is thought to have been developed from a Dalriadan fortalice; was captured by Edward Baliol, held by Edward III. of England, and recaptured by the Steward who became Robert III.; underwent reconstruction, in three-towered form and with palatial grandeur, about beginning of 15th century; ranked thereafter as a royal palace in charge of the noble family of Argyre; was visited by Queen Mary; became the scene, in 17th century, of a horrible massacre; was then relinquished to decay; and subsided eventually into merely a sub-basement. The town, in one sense, is a compact assemblage of regular streets adjacent to the castle promontory; in another sense, is an array of single streets, rows of villas, and groups of various sorts of buildings, including Kilm and other suburbs, and extending about $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Holy Loch to Bawtry Bay; in either sense, occupies a strip of low ground, backed by braes ascending rapidly to mountain height, and presents a picturesque appearance. It has a head post office, with money order and telegraph departments, 2 banking offices, 4 hotels, a town hall of 1874, convalescent homes, steamboat piers near the castle site and at Kilm, 2 Established churches, 2 Free churches, 2 United Presbyterian churches, 2 Episcopalian churches, Baptist and Roman Catholic chapels, 3 public schools, and several local institutions. The parochial church is a prominent Gothic edifice of 1816; one of the Free churches was erected in 1877; and one of the United Presbyterian churches in 1875. Pop. of the town, 4687. —The parish contains also the villages of Inellan, Sandbank, Ardenadam, Kilmun, Strone, Blairmore, and Ardentinn. Its length is about 18 miles; its greatest breadth 9 miles; its area 44,595 acres. Real property in 1880-81, £78,550. Pop., quoad civilia, 7974; quoad sacra, 5349. The coast is bisected, to the extent of about 2 miles, by Holy Loch; measures, inclusive of curvatures, at least 30 miles; has a low and mostly narrow seaboard, with great aggregate of artificial ornature, and occupied to the amount of at least 6 miles by town and villages; and is overhung, immediately behind the seaboard, by bold hills or mountains. The interior comprises 5 groups or ranges of hill or mountain, and 5 intersecting vales or glens; and it exhibits, in both its uplands and its low grounds, a rich diversity of natural feature. The chief seats are Toward Castle, Hafton House, Glenfinart House,

and Benmore House; and the chief antiquities are the sub-basement of Dunoon Castle, the ruin of old Toward Castle, and the tower of Kilmun collegiate church. Established churches are at Toward, Inellan, Sandbank, Kilmun, Strone, and Ardentinny; Free churches are at Inellan, Sandbank, and Kilmun; and a United Presbyterian church is at Inellan. Sixteen schools for 1565 scholars are in the parish, and 5 of them for 580 are new.

DUNPHAIL, See DUNPHAIL.

DUNRAGIT, railway station, post office, and seat, 5 miles east-south-east of Stranraer, Wigtownshire.

DUNREGGAN, suburb of Minniehieve, Dumfriesshire.

DUNROBIN, seat of the Duke of Sutherland, 2 miles north-east of Golspie, Sutherland. It stands on a ramparted sea terrace, 300 feet long; includes a plain castellated structure of 1275; is mainly a great rectangular pile of 1847, in mixedly French, German, and old Scottish styles; contains sumptuous apartments specially prepared for occupancy by the Queen; and has very beautiful grounds, containing two Scandinavian dunes.

DUNROD, old barony in Innerkip parish, Renfrewshire. It belonged to Sir James Lindsay, the companion of Sir Robert Bruce; and it is traversed by a burn of its own name, spanned by a very ancient bridge, supposed to be Roman.

DUNROSSNESS, parish in south of Shetland. It comprehends the old parishes of Dunrossness, Sandwick, and Coningsburgh; comprises the southern extremity of Mainland, to the length of about 18 miles; includes the Islands of Mousa, Cross, Colsay, St. Ninian, and Fair Isle; and has a post office of its own name, with money order and telegraph departments, under Lerwick. Real property in 1880-81, £3728. Pop., quoad civilia, 4226; quoad sacra, 1818. The surface is mostly bleak and heathy, but comprises a considerable aggregate of land fairly productive of coarse barley and oats. The parochial church contains 858 sittings. Established churches are at Sandwick and Fair Isle; Free churches at Dunrossness and Coningsburgh; a Congregational church at Sandwick; and Baptist and Wesleyan churches at Dunrossness. 8 schools for 602 scholars are in the parish, and 7 of them for 567 are new.

DUNROSTAN, rivulet in North Knapdale parish, Argyshire.

DUNSAPIE, lake on east shoulder of Arthur's Seat, adjacent to Edinburgh.

DUNSCORE, parish on west border of Nithsdale, Dumfriesshire. It has a post office of its own name under Dumfries, and contains the village of Cottack. Its length is 11 miles; its greatest breadth $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles; its area 14,815 acres. Real property in 1880-81, £13,675. Pop. 1405. The surface includes fertile alluvial lands adjacent to the Nith; extends westward

thence, across Gleneslin rivulet, to the utmost reach of the Urr; and consists chiefly of three vales or glens with enclosing hills. Ellisland farmhouse, once occupied by the poet Burns, Lag Tower, the ruined seat of the Griersons, and Friar's Carse, with vestiges of ancient monastery, are in the east; and Bogrie and Sundaywell Towers, famous in the history of the Covenanters, are in the west. The churches are Established, Free, and United Presbyterian. There are 3 schools for 302 scholars, and 1 of them and enlargements for 167 are new.

DUNSCRIBEN, vitrified fort on hill overlooking Loch Ness, in Urquhart parish, Inverness-shire.

DUNSCUDDEBURGH, Scandinavian fort in Kilmuir parish, Isle of Skye.

DUNSE, town and parish in Berwickshire. The town stands on a plain adjacent to Dunse Law, $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-north-east of Greenlaw; took its name from an ancient town on the top of Dunse Law, figuring much in the Border wars, and destroyed in 16th century; was founded about 1588 as a successor to that town, and partly engirt for a long time by a deep morass; ranks now as the political capital of Berwickshire conjointly with Greenlaw; is a great centre of marketing business, and publishes a weekly newspaper; comprises a fine market square and spacious streets; and has a head post office with all departments, a railway station, 3 banking offices, 2 hotels, County Buildings, a steeped Gothic town hall, a parochial church destroyed by fire in 1879, and restored at a cost of nearly £4000 in 1880-81, a Free church, 3 United Presbyterian churches, an Episcopalian church, a public school for 500 scholars, erected in 1880-81 at a cost of £5760, and a public library opened in 1875. Pop. 2437.—The parish is $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles long and $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles broad, and comprises 11,396 acres. Real property in 1880-81, £27,099. Pop. 3353. The north-western section is part of the Lammermoors, and attains an extreme altitude of 1065 feet; and the south-eastern section is part of the Merse, and mostly fertile and highly cultivated. Dunse Law measures about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles round the base, rises to an altitude of 630 feet, has a tabular summit of about 30 acres, and was twice entrenched and occupied by the Covenanters' army under General Leslie. The seats are Dunse Castle, Manderston, Wedderburn, Wellfield, Cumledge, Cairnbank, and Berrywell; and the chief antiquities are vestiges of the Covenanters' camp and the site of Edinsburgh. There were, prior to the formation of the school board, 9 schools for 600 scholars.

DUNSE, hill in Roxburgh parish, Roxburghshire.

DUNSHELT, village about a mile south-east of Auchtermuchty, Fife. It has a post office under Auchtermuchty. Pop. 414.

DUNSINNAN, hill and seat, 8 miles north-east of Perth. The hill is conical, flat-topped, and 1012 feet high; commands

a very fine view; and was formerly crowned with a strong castle, said to have been built by Macbeth.

DUNSKAITH, ruined large ancient castle on Loch Eishart, in Sleat parish, Isle of Skye.

DUNSKKEATH, quondam castle, built by William the Lion, on north side near mouth of Cromarty Firth, Ross-shire.

DUNSKKEIG, hill, with two ancient forts, one of them vitrified, at south side of mouth of West Loch Tarbert, Argyleshire.

DUNSKELLAR, place in North Uist, Outer Hebrides. It has a public school with about 96 scholars.

DUNSKELLY, grotto in Kirkpatrick-Fleming parish, Dumfriesshire.

DUNSKERRY, islet in Pentland Firth, 4 miles north of Farout-head, Sutherland.

DUNSKKEY, seat and ruined baronial fortalice near Portpatrick, Wigtonshire.

DUNSTAFFNAGE, ruined famous ancient castle, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles north of Oban, Argyleshire. It stands on a tabular rock at south side of mouth of Loch Etive; appears to have been erected in latter part of 12th century; occupies the site of a chief seat of the Dalriadan kings; belonged to successively the Macdougals and the Campbells; was maintained as a fortress till the rebellion of 1745; is a quadrangular pile, measuring 87 feet interiorly on each side; rises to a height of 66 feet, with round towers at the corners; and is noticed in Sir Walter Scott's *Lord of the Isles*. A cemetery with ruined ancient chapel is in its vicinity, and may have been the burying place of some of the Dalriadan kings. A celebrated slab, said to have been a coronation-seat at Dunstaffnage, was afterwards used as such at Scone, and taken thence by Edward I. to England, and is now in the throne on which the British sovereigns are crowned.

DUNSYRE, village and parish in upper part of Lanarkshire. The village stands $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles east of Carnwath, and has a post office under Dolphinton, a railway station, a parochial church, and a public school. The parish is 6 miles long and 5 miles broad, and comprises 10,743 acres. Real property in 1880-81, £5974. Pop. 254. Most of the surface lies higher than 700 feet above sea-level, and a steep hill on it rises to the height of 1813 feet. Only about 3000 acres are arable, and a large extent is wild moor. The parish was traversed by a Roman road, retains traces of it, and was a retreat of the Covenanters.

DUNTARVIE, estate in Abercorn parish, Linlithgowshire.

DUNTAULICH, seat at foot of Loch Tummel, Perthshire.

DUNTAYNISH, hill in North Knapdale parish, Argyleshire.

DUNTIBLAE, place, with factories, near Kirkintilloch, Dumbartonshire. It was the residence and death-place of Walter Watson, author of well-known Scottish lyrics.

DUNTOCHER, town, on rivulet amid opening of Kilpatrick Hills, 9 miles north-west of Glasgow. It is modern, but contains an ancient bridge, believed to be Roman, and adjoins a hill on which Roman relics, preserved in Glasgow University museum, were found; and it has a post office under Glasgow, 4 factories, Established, Free, United Presbyterian, and Roman Catholic churches, and a public school. Pop. 1572.

DUNTREATH, ancient strong castellated mansion, once the seat of the Earls of Lennox, now a seat of Admiral Sir William Edmonstone, Bart., on Blane river, in Strathblane parish, Stirlingshire.

DUNTROON, modernized strong ancient castellated mansion, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile north-west of Port Crinan, Argyleshire.

DUNTRUNE, estate in Dundee parish, Forfarshire.

DUNTULM, bay, fragment of old castle, and post office under Portree, in Kilmuir parish, Isle of Skye. The bay is but partly sheltered, yet affords anchorage and some harbourage. The castle stood on a lofty mural rock, washed by the sea; sprang from a Scandinavian fort into a condition of great strength and grandeur; and was the residence of the Macdonalds, descendants of the Lords of the Isles.

DUNURE, fishing village and ruined old castle on small bay $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-west of Maybole, Ayrshire. The castle was the original seat of the noble family of Kennedy, dated from very early times, had great strength, and figured much in provincial history.

DUNVEGAN, sea-loch, hamlet, and castellated mansion in north-west of Skye. The loch separates Vaternish peninsula from Duirinish-proper, is about 10 miles long, and diminishes from a width of about 7 miles to almost a point. The hamlet lies near the loch's head, and has a post office, with money order and telegraph departments, under Portree, an inn, and a public school with about 84 scholars. The mansion stands on a peninsulated rock in vicinity of the hamlet; is an imposing structure, variously very ancient, mediæval, and modern; was visited by Dr. Johnson and Sir Walter Scott; figures in their accounts of demonology, and in Smith's *Summer in Skye*; and contains Rory More's drinking-cup, mentioned in one of Burns' songs.

DUNWAN. See DUNEWAN.

DUPPLIN CASTLE, seat of the Earl of Kinnoull, near the Earn, 5 miles south-west of Perth. It was rebuilt in 1832, at a cost of more than £30,000; is in the Tudor style; has fine grounds, with about 370 acres of stately wood; and was visited in 1842 by Queen Victoria. Dupplin parish, around the castle, was the scene of a battle in 1352 between Edward Baliol and the Earl of Mar, and was annexed in 1618 to Aberdalgie.

DURADEN, ravine and village, $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles east-south-east of Cupar, Fife. The ravine is winding and picturesque, intersects the

hill-range flanking south side of Stratheden, and is traversed by a rivulet running about 7 miles north-north-eastward to the Eden. The village stands in the ravine, is a seat of some manufacture, and has a post office under Cupar. Pop. 328.

DURAN, hill, 5 miles south-east of Thurso, Caithness.

DURHAMTOWN, village in Bathgate parish, Linlithgowshire. Pop. 166.

DURIE, seat near Leven, Fife.

DURIN, place, with good inn, on north coast of Durness parish, Sutherland.

DURINISH. See **DUIRINISH**.

DURISDEER. See **DURRISDEER**.

DURN, burn, running to the sea at Portoy, and hill, with quartz quarry and remains of ancient camp, in Fordyce parish, Banffshire.

DURNESS, parish in north-western extremity of Sutherland. It has a post office of its own name, with money order department, under Lairg; and it comprises the north-western extremity of the Scottish mainland to the extent of 18 by 15 miles, and includes several islets. Real property in 1880-81, £6470. Pop. 987. The coast extends westward from Whitenhead to Cape Wrath, and southward from Cape Wrath to Sandwood Bay; measures, exclusive of sinuosities, about 22 miles; includes, in the north, Farouthead, Loch Eriboll mouth, and Durness Bay; and, over most of its extent, both on the north and on the west, is bold, lofty, cliffy, and cavernous. Loch Eriboll and the Kyle of Durness strike far southward from the north coast, and, with streams entering their head, cut the interior into three sections with distinctive names; and Loch Hope, a long fresh-water lake, extending to within $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile of the sea, cuts the most easterly section into two. Benhope and the Moin are on the eastern boundary; and mountain ranges, upland masses, and deep moss tracts occupy so much ground throughout the interior as to leave but a very small aggregate of arable land. The prevailing aspect is wildly highland. A strikingly interesting object is Smoo Cave; a principal residence is Balnakiel; and chief antiquities are numerous standing-stones, cairns, and Scandinavian dunes. The churches are Established and Free. The chief public school has accommodation for 121 scholars, and there are minor appliances of education for the sequestered districts.

DUROR, rivulet, hamlet, and quoad sacra parish in north of Appin district, Argyleshire. The rivulet runs about 7 miles westward to Loch Linnhe at 5 miles south-west of Ballachulish. The hamlet lies on the rivulet near its mouth, and has a post office designated of Argyleshire, an inn, a church with 323 sittings, and a public school with about 63 scholars. Pop. of the quoad sacra parish, 489.

DURRAN, quondam lake, now rich meadow, in Olgir parish, Caithness.

DURRIS, parish, with church, on the

Dee, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles east of Banchory, Kincardineshire. It has a post office of its own name under Aberdeen. Its length is $7\frac{3}{4}$ miles; its greatest breadth 5 miles; its area 15,294 acres. Real property in 1880-81, £9949. Pop. 1014. The surface includes level meadow land adjacent to the Dee, hillocky acclivities in the central parts, and skirts of the Grampians upwards of 1000 feet high in the south. Durris House, a modern mansion connected by long colonnade with an ancient one, is the chief residence. The churches are Established and Free; and the public schools are 2 new ones, with accommodation for 230 scholars.

DURRISDEER, village and parish in Nithsdale, Dumfriesshire. The village stands $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles north of Thornhill, and has a post office under Thornhill, a parochial church with fantastic mausoleum of the Douglas dukes of Queensberry, and a public school with about 90 scholars.—The parish contains also the Duke of Buccleuch's seat of Drumlanrig Castle, and part of the village of Carron-Bridge. Its length is $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles; its greatest breadth $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles; its area 19,717 acres. Real property in 1880-81, £9540. Pop. 1107. The surface includes rich diversified lands on both sides of the Nith, and ascends to the Wallpath and to the watershed of some of the loftiest of the Lowther Mountains. About one-half of all the land is either pastoral or waste. The parish has vestiges of a Roman camp, and was the scene of Johnnie o' Breadislee's 'woeful hunting.' There are 3 public schools for 248 scholars, and they include recent enlargements for 80.

DURY, burn and braes in Fowlis-Wester parish, Perthshire.

DUSK. See **DHUSK**.

DUSKER, islet, $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles west of Tyree, Argyleshire.

DUTHIL, parish, comprehending Duthil-proper and Rothiemurchus, on north-east border of Inverness-shire. Duthil-proper lies on left side of the Spey, is traversed by the Dulnain, contains the head post office of Aviemore, and the post office hamlet of Carrbridge, and measures 16 miles by 13. Rothiemurchus lies on right side of the Spey, and measures 10 miles by 7. Real property of the whole in 1880-81, £10,137. Pop., quoad civilia, 1664; quoad sacra, 1371. The surface of Duthil-proper includes alluvial belts on the Spey and the Dulnain, rises to Craigellachie, and ascends to the watershed of the Monadh-leagh mountains. Much of the scenery is highly picturesque. Two objects of interest are the modern mausoleum of the noble family of Seafield, and the ruin of the Grants' old tower of Muckerath. The churches are an Established and a Free in Duthil-proper, and an Established in Rothiemurchus. Eight schools for 471 scholars are in the united parish, and 4 of them and an enlargement for 200 are new.

DWARFIE-STONE, sandstone block, 28 feet long and 14 feet broad, 2 miles south-east of top of Ward Hill, on Hoy Island, Orkney. It has been artificially hollowed, is popularly associated with ancient Scandinavian thaumaturgy, and may have been used in ancient heathen rites.

DYCE, village and parish in Aberdeenshire. The village stands near junction of Great North of Scotland Railway with the Formartine and Buchan line, 7 miles north-west of Aberdeen, is conjoint with Gordon Place village, and has a post office, with money order department, under Aberdeen, a railway station, Established and Free churches, and a public school with about 127 scholars. Pop. 561.—The parish is about 6 miles long and 3 miles broad, and comprises 5237 acres. Real property in 1880-81, £5717. Pop. 1162. The river Don traces all the northern and eastern boundary. The land adjacent to the river is low rich haugh, and that backward thence rises into a low heathy hill about 3 miles long. Granite is almost the only rock, and has been extensively quarried. The antiquities are an ancient Caledonian stone circle and several cairns.

DYE, rivulet, running about 9 miles east-south-eastward, among the Lammermoors to the Whitadder, at 6 miles west-north-west of Dunse, Berwickshire.

DYE, or **WEST WATER**, small river, running about 20 miles east-south-eastward to the North Esk, at 4 miles north-north-east of Brechin, Forfarshire.

DYKE, village in Elginshire, and parish partly also in Nairnshire. The village stands $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles west-by-south of Forres, is embosomed among trees, and has the parochial church, a Free church, and a public school with about 87 scholars. The parish contains also the villages of Kintessack, Whitemire, and Broom of Moy; and its post town is Forres. It lies along Moray Firth and Findhorn river, and measures about $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles on the coast, and 7 miles southward. Acres, in Elginshire, 13,550; in Nairnshire, 29. Real property in 1880-81, £9014 and £45. Pop. 1236. The northern section is mostly filled with the Culbin sands; and the southern section is variously sloping and undulating, and looks like fertile embellished champaign. Darnaway Castle, with its pleasure grounds and forest, is a prominent feature; and other seats are Brodie, Dalvey, Moy, and Kincoorth. Hardmoor Heath, adjacent to the Culbin sands, is Shakespeare's scene of Macbeth and Banquo's meeting with the weird sisters.

DYKEHEAD, town near Shotts railway station, Shotts parish, Lanarkshire. Pop. 1105.

DYKEHEAD, village in Hamilton parish, Lanarkshire. Pop. 264.

DYKEHEAD, place near Kilmaurs, Ayrshire. It has a post office under Kilmar-nock.

DYKEHEAD, village near Kirriemuir, Forfarshire.

DYKEHEAD, village near Bargeddie, in Old Monkland parish, Lanarkshire.

DYKEHEAD, village in Slamannan parish, Stirlingshire. It has a public school with about 62 scholars.

DYKEHEAD, hamlet in Port-of-Menteith parish, Perthshire. It has a public school with about 51 scholars.

DYKENOOK, place, with public school, in Fetteresso parish, Kincardineshire.

DYROCK, affluent of the Girvan, at Kirk-michael village, Ayrshire.

DYSART, town and parish on south coast of Fife. The town stands 2 miles north-north-east of Kirkcaldy; dates from at least the latter part of 9th century; was long a place of extensive saltworks and of a brisk commerce, conducted by what an old song calls the 'canty carles o' Dysart'; adjoins coal mines, which have often been on fire, and are exaggeratingly described in George Buchanan's *Franciscanus*; figures also in Tennant's *Anster Fair*; has in its harbour a high rock, said to have been fortified by Oliver Cromwell; presents now a decayed and stagnant appearance; ranks as a royal and parliamentary burgh, but includes, in the latter character, large suburbs bearing other names; unites with Kirkcaldy, Kinghorn, and Burntisland in sending a member to Parliament; and has a post office, with all departments, designated of Fifeshire, a railway station, a banking office, a plain steepled town hall, Established, Free, and United Presbyterian churches, and 2 public schools with about 748 scholars. Pop. of the parliamentary burgh, 10,877.—The parish contains also the suburban towns of Gallatown, Pathhead, and Sinclairtown, and the village of Boreland. Its length is 4 miles; its greatest breadth 3 miles; its area 4197 acres. Real property, inclusive of the burgh, in 1880-81, £41,393. Pop., quoad civilia, 11,601; quoad sacra, 7657. The coast measures about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles; is bold and rocky; and includes the Red Rocks, associated with old traditions of witch-burning, and presenting a romantic appearance. The interior rises gradually for about a mile, and is crossed in the northern part by Ore river. A chief residence is Dysart House, the seat of the Earl of Rosslyn; and chief antiquities are ruins of Ravensraig Castle, and a large stone, said to commemorate a battle in 9th century between the Scots and the Danes. An Established church is at Pathhead, and Free churches are at Pathhead and Gallatown. 8 schools for 1705 scholars are in the parish, and 1 of them and an enlargement for 400 are new. The town or parish gives the title of earl to the family of Tollemache.

DYSART, section of Marytown, Forfarshire.

EACHAIG, small river, traversing glen of its own name, from Loch Eck to Holy Loch, in Cowal, Argyleshire.

EAGERNESS, headland, with site of old

castle, on north-east side of Garlieston Bay, Wigtonshire.

EAGLE. See EDZELL.

EAGLESCARNIE, seat in Bolton parish, Haddingtonshire.

EAGLESFIELD, village in Middlebie parish, Dumfriesshire. It has a post office, with money order department, under Ecclefechan. Pop. 534.

EAGLESHAM, town and parish in south-east of Renfrewshire. The town stands 9 miles south of Glasgow; possessed some importance in the time of Charles II.; was entirely rebuilt, on a neat regular plan, subsequent to 1796; and has a post office under Glasgow, a banking office, a cotton factory, Established, Free, United Presbyterian, and Roman Catholic churches, and a public school with about 106 scholars. Pop. 888.—The parish is about 7 miles long and 6 miles broad, and comprises 15,666 acres. Real property in 1880–81, £14,675. Pop. 1385. The surface lies at elevations of more than 500 feet above sea-level, has hills of from 1000 to 1200 feet of altitude, and includes a considerable aggregate of moor. Polnoon Lodge is a chief residence; and Polnoon Castle, the seat of the ancestors of the Earl of Eglinton, but now reduced to mere sub-basement, is a chief antiquity.

EAGLESHAY, or **EGILSHAY**, island in Rousay parish, Orkney. It lies about 10 miles north of Kirkwall; measures $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles in length and about 1 mile in breadth; presents a pleasant lowland appearance; was the scene of the murder of St. Magnus; contains a small ancient Gothic church, said to be on the spot where he was murdered; and has a public school. Pop. 163.

EAGLESHAY, or **EGILSHAY**, pastoral island in east of St. Magnus Bay, Shetland.

EANAIG, affluent of the Oikell, on north border of Ross-shire.

EARLCAIRNEY, large cairn on high sea-bank in Dalmeny parish, Linlithgowshire.

EARL'S BURN, stream, running south-south-eastward to the Carron, in west of St. Ninian's parish, Stirlingshire.

EARL'S CROSS, ancient monument, commemorative of victory over Norsemen in 13th century, near Dornoch, Sutherland.

EARLSFERRY, decayed old royal burgh, 5 miles east-south-east of Largo, Fife. It has an ancient town-hall and a public school, the latter with about 88 scholars. Pop. 286.

EARLSHALL, estate, with interesting ancient mansion, in Leuchars parish, Fife.

EARL'S HILL, lofty hill adjacent to Earl's burn, in St. Ninian's parish, Stirlingshire.

EARL'S HILL, eminence, anciently seat of earldom of Buchan courts, in Ellon, Aberdeenshire.

EARL'S SEAT, central summit of Lennox

Hills, 1894 feet high, 5 miles north-west of Lennoxtown, Stirlingshire.

EARLSTON, town and parish on south-west border of Berwickshire. The town stands on Leader river, 6 miles south-south-east of Lauder; was an occasional residence of King David I., and then bore the name of Ercildoun; passed to the Earls of Dunbar, and then took the name of Earlston; possesses a fragment of the abode and death-place of Thomas the Rhymer; consists chiefly of one long street at right angles with the Leader; and has a post office, with money order and telegraph departments, designated of Berwickshire, a railway station, a banking office, two good inns, a town hall founded in 1872, an Established church, a United Presbyterian church of 1881, another U.P. church, and a large new public school; and carries on manufacture of woollens and famous gingham. Pop. 1010.—The parish contains also the hamlets of Redpath and Fans. Its length is $7\frac{1}{4}$ miles; its greatest breadth 4 miles; its area 9968 acres. Real property in 1880–81, £14,432. Pop. 1767. The surface is partly hilly and partly comparatively flat. The chief hill rises to a height of 1031 feet, and has traces of a Roman camp. The principal residences are Carolside, Cowdenknowes, Park, Kirklands, and Mellerstain, the last a seat of the Earl of Haddington.

EARLSTON, seat of Sir William Gordon, Bart., on west side of Kirkcudbright Bay, Kirkcudbrightshire.

EARLSTON, ruined old castle, rivulet, and cascade on the Ken, in Dalry parish, Kirkcudbrightshire.

EARLY VALE, place at mouth of burn, with fine waterfall, and adjacent to narrow rocky gorge, on upper part of Eddlestone river, Peeblesshire.

EARN, lake and river, giving name to Strathearn district, Perthshire. The lake lies in head of the strath; extends 7 miles eastward, with width of from 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile; has a surface elevation of 303 feet above sea-level, and in some parts a depth of about 600 feet; has wooded shores of various contour, and average breadth of about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile; is overhung by mountain summits from 1889 to 2225 feet high, mostly within $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile of its margin, and by still higher ones within $4\frac{1}{4}$ miles; and exhibits scenery of much beauty and grandeur, but without corresponding diversity or force. The river runs from the lake eastward to the Tay at 6 miles south-east of Perth; has a length of only 27 miles measured in straight line, but is so sinuous as to have a length of probably about 70 miles measured along its bed; and is famous for the brilliance and variety of its scenery down to Crieff, and for exquisite beauty thence to the Tay.

EARN, rivulet, running about 7 miles north-eastward to the White Cart, at 2 miles north of Eaglesham, Renfrewshire.

EARN (BRIDGE OF). See **BRIDGE OF EARN.**

EARNOCK, seat in Hamilton parish, Lanarkshire.

EARNSIDE, ancient forest, now extinct, on south side of head of Firth of Tay, about 4 miles downward from mouth of river Earn, Perthshire and Fife.

EASDALE, island and village, 12 miles south-west-by-south of Oban, Argyshire. The island lies so near Seil as to be separated by only a good natural harbour; has an area of only about 1 square mile, and lies so low as to require protection from the billows by embankings of debris; but is all a quarry of prime roofing-slates; produces about five millions of them a year; and has, at one part, been worked down to 120 feet below sea-level.—The village, in one sense, stands all on the island,—in another sense, includes a village on Seil; conducts much business in export of slates, and by regular calls of the steamers between the Clyde and the north; and has a post office, with money order and telegraph departments, under Oban, and a public school with about 80 scholars. Pop. of the part on Easdale Island, 452.

EASNAMBROC, fall of about 30 feet on River Glass, about a mile above Fasnacoil, Inverness-shire.

EASSIE, parish on west border of Forfarshire. It has a railway station of its own name, 8 miles west-south-west of Forfar; and its post town is Glammis, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile east of its eastern border. Its length is $4\frac{3}{4}$ miles; its greatest breadth $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles; its area 5053 acres. Real property in 1880-81, £8923. Pop. 561. The western section is part of Strathmore; and the eastern one is part of the slopes of the Sidlaw Hills. Eassie burn comes in from Auchterhouse, and runs altogether 6 miles windingly to the Dean; and that river goes sluggishly along the northern boundary. The church is a handsome modern edifice; and the public school includes a new class-room, and has accommodation for 126 scholars.

EAST ABERDEEN, quoad sacra parish in Aberdeen. Pop. 4207.

EAST BALRYMONTH, hill in St. Andrews parish, Fife.

EASTBANK, seat in Erskine parish, Renfrewshire.

EAST BARNs. See **BARNs (EAST).**

EAST CALDER. See **CALDER (EAST).**

EAST COALTOWN, village in Wemyss parish, Fife.

EASTEND, seat in Carmichael parish, Lanarkshire.

EASTER ANSTRUTHER. See **ANSTRUTHER.**

EASTER BRAKY, estate in Kinnell parish, Forfarshire.

EASTER BUCKIE. See **BUCKIE.**

EASTER CLUNE, place, with ruined ancient fortalice and site of ancient chapel, in Birse parish, Aberdeenshire.

EASTER DOWN; one of the Ochil Hills, green to the summit, in Fossaway parish, Perthshire.

EASTER ELCHIES, seat, once occupied by the distinguished judge Lord Elchies, in Knockando parish, Elginshire.

EASTERFIELD, place in Inverkeithny parish, Banffshire. It has a public school with about 60 scholars.

EASTER GALLATON. See **GALLATON.**

EASTER HALL, seat on the Clyde, in eastern outskirts of Glasgow.

EASTER HOUSE, place, with railway station, 4 miles south-east of Glasgow.

EASTER HOUSE, quondam seat of the Duke of Argyll's ancestors, in Roseneath parish, Dumbartonshire.

EASTER LENZIE, parish, constituted in 1649, and now called Cumbernauld, in Dumbartonshire.

EASTER OGLE, seat in Tannadice parish, Forfarshire.

EASTER ROSS. See **ROSS.**

EASTER ROSSLAND, hamlet in Erskine parish, Renfrewshire.

EASTER SKENE, seat in Skene parish, Aberdeenshire.

EASTERTOWN, hill in Fyvie parish, Aberdeenshire.

EASTERTYRE, seat on the Tay, between Logierait and Weem, Perthshire.

EASTFIELD, village near Rutherglen, Lanarkshire. An Established iron church was erected at it in 1879. Pop. 780.

EAST FORTUNE, railway station, 3 miles east of Drem, Haddingtonshire.

EAST GRANGE, railway station, 6 miles west of Dunfermline.

EAST HAVEN, fishing-village, with railway station, 5 miles south-west of Arbroath, Forfarshire.

EAST HEAD, headland near Portsoy, Banffshire.

EAST HELMSDALE, suburb of Helmsdale, 17 miles north-east of Golspie, Sutherland. It has a public school with about 164 scholars. Pop. 53.

EASTHOUSES, village in Newbattle parish, Edinburghshire. Pop. 415.

EAST KILBRIDE. See **KILBRIDE (EAST).**

EAST KILPATRICK. See **KILPATRICK (NEW).**

EAST LINTON. See **LINTON (EAST).**

EAST LOTHIAN. See **HADDINGTONSHIRE.**

EASTMAINS, scene of alleged ancient great battle in Dunnichen parish, Forfarshire.

EAST MONKLAND. See **MONKLAND (NEW).**

EAST MORRISTON. See **MARYSTOWN.**

EASTMUIR, village in Shettleston parish, Lanarkshire. It has a public school with about 227 scholars.

EAST MUIRHOUSE, estate in Eaglesham parish, Renfrewshire.

EAST NEUK O' FIFE, tract around Fife Ness, at eastern extremity of Fife.

EAST NEWPORT, village, with railway

station between West Newport and Tayport, on north coast of Fife.

EAST OF FIFE RAILWAY, railway, continuous with the Leven line, eastward from Leven to Anstruther, on south coast of Fife.

EAST or NEW GREENOCK. See GREENOCK.

EAST PERTH. See PERTH.

EAST PORT, eastern part of Kirkcaldy, Fife.

EAST SALTON, village in Salton parish, Haddingtonshire.

EASTSIDE, or **STEINSCHOLL**, section of Kilmuir parish, Isle of Skye.

EASTSIDEWOOD, tract, with mineral field, in Carnwath parish, Lanarkshire.

EAST STRATHVEN. See STRATHAVEN.

EAST THIRD, section of Smailholm village, Roxburghshire.

EAST WATER, upper reach of North Esk river, running about 22 miles east-south-east and south-south-eastward to confluence with West Water, at 4 miles north-north-east of Brechin, Forfarshire.

EAST WEMYSS, coast village, containing Wemyss parochial church, and a post office under Dysart, 3 miles south-west of Leven, Fife. Pop. 895.

EASTWOOD, parish, containing Pollockshaws and Thornliebank towns and Shawlands village, on border of Renfrewshire, near south-west side of Glasgow. Its length is nearly 4 miles; its greatest breadth $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles; its area 5596 acres. Real property in 1880-81, £61,499. Pop., quoad civilia, 13,915; quoad sacra, 7368. The surface lies at an elevation of from about 30 to about 300 feet above sea-level; is an assemblage of flats, vales, and many swells and small hills, with intersections of the White Cart and other streams; and presents, in the aggregate, a very beautiful appearance. Sandstone, limestone, ironstone, and coal are worked. Pollock House, a seat of Sir John M. Maxwell, Bart., is a prominent mansion. Two Established churches, 2 Free churches, a United Presbyterian church, a United Original Secession church, and a Roman Catholic church are in Pollockshaws, an Established church is in Shawlands, and a United Presbyterian church is in Thornliebank. Nine schools for 2191 scholars are in the parish, and an enlargement for 448 is new.

EASTWOOD, seat near Dunkeld, Perthshire.

EAST YELL, hamlet on Yell Island, Shetland. It has a post office under Lerwick.

EATHACH, extensive tract, alternately lake and meadow, on Gauri river, on north-west border of Perthshire.

EBBIE, small affluent of the Ythan, Aberdeenshire.

EBUDÆ. See HEBRIDES.

ECCLFECHAN, village, 6 miles south-east-by-south of Lockerby, Dumfriesshire.

It stands on a large burn, bridged throughout the village in 1876; was the birthplace of Thomas Carlyle; and has a head post office with all departments, a railway station, a banking office, an inn, a Free church, a United Presbyterian church, and a large public school. Pop. 768.

ECCELES, village and parish on south border of Berwickshire. The village stands 5 miles west-by-north of Coldstream, and has a post office under Coldstream, a parochial church, a Free church, a public school with about 112 scholars, and remains of an ancient nunnery. The parish contains also the villages of Leitholm and Birgham. Its length and greatest breadth are each about $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles; and its area is 12,418 acres. Real property in 1880-81, £27,356. Pop. 1546. The surface, with exception of some slight ridges, is all level, and very fertile. The seats are Eccles House, Anton's Hill, Kames, Belchester, Bughrig, Mersington, Springhill, Stoneridge, and Purves Hall; and the chief antiquity is a curious sculptured sandstone monument. A United Presbyterian church is at Leitholm, and 3 schools with accommodation for 318 scholars are in the parish.

ECCELSIAMAGIRDLE, section of Dron parish, surrounded by Dunbarney, in Perthshire.

ECCELSMACHAN, parish, with church hamlet, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles west-south-west of Winchburgh, Linlithgowshire. Its post town is Linlithgow. It is intersected to the extent of about a mile by a wing of Linlithgow parish; and it measures 5 miles from end to end, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile in extreme breadth, and 2647 acres in area. Real property in 1880-81, £3690. Pop. 278. Each of the two sections consists of a sloping hill-ridge. The public school has about 85 scholars.

ECHOBANK, village, 2 miles south-south-east of centre of Edinburgh. Pop. 372.

ECHT, parish, averagely 12 miles west of Aberdeen. It has a post office of its own name under Aberdeen. Its length and breadth are each about $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles, and its area is 11,948 acres. Real property in 1880-81, £7486. Pop. 1297. The broad-based lofty hill of Fare is partly on the south-western border; and the conical, wooded, and pretty high hill of Barmekin is in the north-west corner. The rest of the surface also is hilly, but nowhere high, and is arable even to the summits of many of its hills. The chief residence is Dum-echt; and the chief antiquities are a Danish camp, a large Pictish work, several cairns, and remains of three ancient Caledonian stone circles. The churches are Established and Free; and the public schools are 2, with about 124 scholars.

ECK, lake, terminating 4 miles north of head of Holy Loch, in Cowal, Argyleshire. It extends $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles from north to south; has a nearly uniform width of about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile;

and lies in a fine glen flanked by lofty heights.

ECKFORD, village and parish in north-east of Teviotdale, Roxburghshire. The village stands on the Teviot, 6 miles south-by-west of Kelso; suffered severely in the Border warfare; and contains the parochial church with about 300 sittings, and a public school with about 64 scholars.—The parish contains also the small villages of Eckfordmoss, Cessford, and Caverton; and its post town is Kelso. Its length is $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles; its greatest breadth $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles; its area 9997 acres. Real property in 1880–81, £14,298. Pop. 912. The surface is mostly undulating, but rises gradually towards the south, and includes there considerable eminences with extensive views. The seats are Kirkbank and Mainhouse; and the antiquities are Cessford Castle and sites of several peel towers. There are 2 schools with accommodation for 199 scholars.

ECKFORDMOSS, small village in Eckford parish, Roxburghshire.

EDAY, island and parish near middle of North Isles, Orkney. The island is $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles long from north to south, and from $\frac{1}{2}$ mile to 3 miles broad; consists chiefly of moderately high hills; contains so much turbary as to supply most of Northern Orkney with peat fuel; and has a post office under Kirkwall, a small inn, 2 good harbours, an Established church, a United Presbyterian church, a Baptist chapel of 1882, and 2 public schools with jointly about 126 scholars. Pop. 730. The parish contains also the islets of Red Holm, Pharay Holm, Calf of Eday, and two others; but is united to Stronsay.

EDDERACHYLLIS, parish, containing the post office village of Scourie, on west coast of Sutherland. Its length is 28 miles; its greatest breadth, exclusive of islands, $17\frac{1}{2}$ miles. Real property in 1880–81, £5075. Pop., quoad civilia, 1525; quoad sacra, 580. The islands are numerous, but only Handa is of any note. Kyle-Skou projects all its great length on the southern boundary; Lochs Laxford and Inchard project so far into the interior as to cut it into three sections; and Loch Badcail and some smaller sea-inlets form good natural harbours. The interior is the most rugged tract in Scotland; exhibits crags, ravines, precipitous hills, wild glens, alpine peaks, winding lakes, and impetuous streams in bewildering commixture; and, excepting a remarkably small aggregate of arable land, is all deer forest, sheep-walk, or irreclaimable waste. The antiquities are remains of an ancient Caledonian stone circle, and two Scandinavian forts. The churches are 2 Established and 2 Free. There are 3 schools for 194 scholars, and 1 of them and an enlargement for 82 are new.

EDDERTOUN, parish, with church $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles west-by-north of Tain, on north border of Ross. It has a post office desig-

nated of Ross-shire, and a railway station. Its length is 10 miles; its breadth 8. Real property in 1880–81, £4662. Pop. 789. The north border lies along Dornoch Firth, and has mostly a sandy shore. The interior consists of hill-ranges, with intervening hollows; and has summits from about 600 to upwards of 1000 feet high, commanding extensive views. Two sculptured Scandinavian monuments stand near the old church, and numerous dilapidated Scandinavian dunes are on the hills. The churches are Established and Free; and the schools are 2 with accommodation for 150 scholars.

EDDLESTONE, small river, village, and parish in Peeblesshire. The river runs 12 miles southward to the Tweed at Peebles. The village stands on the river, 4 miles north of Peebles, dates from ancient times, but was reconstructed in last century, and has a post office designated of Peeblesshire, a railway station, a handsome church of 1829, and a public school with about 83 scholars. The parish is 10 miles long and $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles broad, and comprises 18,490 acres. Real property in 1880–81, £10,320. Pop. 711. The surface is chiefly a fine vale, flanked by verdant or wooded hills, and bordered by high uplands. The chief residences are Darn Hall, Portmore, and Cringletie,—the first a seat of Lord Elibank.

EDDRACHILLIS. See **EDDERACHYLLIS**.

EDEN, river, running about 24 miles east-north-eastward to St. Andrews Bay, in Fife. Most of its basin is rich low valley; and its terminal reach, about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles long, is estuary, mostly bare at low water.

EDEN, small river, running about 17 miles, first southward then eastward, to the Tweed, at $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-east of Kelso, Roxburghshire.

EDEN, seat, and ruined ancient fortalice, in King Edward parish, Aberdeenshire.

EDENDON, affluent of the Garry, near Dalnacardoch, in Athole, Perthshire.

EDENHAM. See **EDNAM**.

EDENKILLIE, parish, with church $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles south of Forres, on west border of Elginshire. It contains the post office of Duniphaill designated of Morayshire. Its length is 13 miles; its greatest breadth 7 miles. Real property in 1880–81, £5980. Pop. 1175. The surface lies along right bank of the Findhorn; rises gradually from plain on the north to Knock of Moray in the extreme south; is often, with reference to its gradual ascent, called Brae-Moray; and contains a large aggregate of picturesque scenery. The seats are Duniphaill, Relugas, Logie, and a shooting lodge of the Earl of Moray; and the chief antiquities are the ruins of Duniphaill and Lochindorb castles, and vestiges of a very ancient fort. The churches are Established and Free. There are 4 schools for 425 scholars, and 1 of them and an enlargement for 150 are new.

EDENSHEAD, or **GATESIDE**, village,

with United Presbyterian church, in Strathmiglo parish, Fife.

EDENSTON, village on south border of Collesie parish, Fife.

EDENWOOD, seat in Ceres parish, Fife.

EDERDOUN. See **EDDERTOUN**.

EDERHAM. See **EDBOM**.

EDERLEN, lake in Glassary parish, Argyleshire.

EDGEBUCKLIN, brae on east side of Inveresk parish, Edinburghshire.

EDGERSTON, seat and quoad sacra parish $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-south-east of Jedburgh, Roxburghshire. The parish has a church with 200 sittings, and a public school with about 66 scholars. Pop. 358.

EDINAMPLE, ancient castellated mansion in mouth of Glenample, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile south-east of Lochearnhead, Perthshire.

EDINBANE, village, with post office under Portree, in Isle of Skye. Pop. 277.

EDINBELLY, estate, with remains of old mansion, in Balforn parish, Stirlingshire.

EDINBURGH, metropolis of Scotland. Its centre at General Post Office, reckoned as the 'crow flies,' is $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles south-south-east of Granton harbour, 33 south-west of Fifeness, 68 north of head of Solway Firth, 115 north-east of Mull of Galloway, 129 south-east of Ardnamurchan Point, 190 south of John o' Groat's House, and 337 north-north-west of London. Its initial spot is the Castle Rock, about 5 furlongs west-south-west of General Post Office. That rock has an altitude of 445 feet above sea-level, measures about 700 yards in circumference, is an erupted rugged mass of greenstone, and presents to the north, the west, and the south a bare face mostly precipitous and partly mural. A wedge-shaped hill, wanting the upper edges and averagely about $\frac{1}{4}$ mile broad, commences in the rock, extends about a mile eastward, makes a gradual descent from end to end, and is flanked on north side by a vale, on south side by a ravine. A belt of plain strikes eastward from the hill's foot, and is grandly overhung on south side by Salisbury Crag and Arthur's Seat. A diversified plateau, with very gentle southern slope, lies beyond the ravine on south side of wedge-shaped hill, has elevations of from 150 to 180 feet above sea-level, and is overlooked in the south-west by Blackford and Braid Hills. A similar plateau, but more in the form of a broad-based ridge, lies beyond the vale, on north side of wedge-shaped hill, extends westward to winding ravine of Water of Leith, measures about a mile in length and $\frac{3}{4}$ mile in breadth, and terminates at its east end in a considerable eminence. Calton Hill commences immediately east of that eminence, is two-thirds engirt by narrow ravine, measures about 5 furlongs by 3, rises to a height of 344 feet above sea-level, and subsides on the east into wide inclined plane extending to the Forth. The entire site of the

city and its immediate environs presents such an assemblage of heights, hollows, acclivities, and ravines, with manifold diversity of feature, as must have made it richly picturesque in its merely natural condition, and as now gives striking effect to the romantic, beautiful, and diversified arrays of the city's architecture. Views of the exterior, from thousands of points, near and far, all round, are exquisitely fine; and views in the interior, especially from the Castle and Calton Hill, and even from innumerable points on the streets, include very grand urban display, and combine it with riant rural scenery away to distant sea and mountain.

The ancient Caledonians could scarcely fail to regard the Castle Rock as a strong defensive position, and they are supposed to have erected on it a series of rude forts. Edwin, king of Saxon Northumbria, in 626, either seized the last of these or otherwise took possession of the site, and erected on it a strong castle. This he called Edwinsburg; and it gave origin or name to the town, and for a long time ruled its fortunes. The town continued to be Saxon till about 1020, and then passed to the king of Scotland. Malcolm Canmore fortified it, David I. constituted it a royal burgh, and both they and a number of their successors made it their occasional residence. Both town and castle, especially the latter, suffered great mutations during the wars of the Succession; but they soon afterwards attained such prosperity as to be the largest town and the strongest fortress then in Scotland; and, notwithstanding some reverses, they continued, till the national union with England, to be the seat of royal administration and the meeting-place of parliaments. Chief events which disturbed it, in the interval till the Union, were a devastation by the English in 1385, the recoil after the battle of Flodden, the contention of parties during the minority of James v., and the turmoil and civil war in the time of Queen Mary; and the chief events afterwards were depression of trade consequent on the Union, the tumult called the Porteous Mob in 1736, the presence of the rebel army in 1745, the visit of George IV. in 1822, and visits of Queen Victoria in 1842 and subsequent years.

The nucleus of the town was a small village, on ground now within the esplanade in front of east side of the present castle, on a level, ascertained in 1850 to be more than 20 feet below the present surface. The village grew sufficiently to be of some note about the middle of 9th century; and it possessed then, or earlier, some defensive fortifications. The town extended slowly thence, down the back and sides of the wedge-shaped hill, about $3\frac{1}{2}$ furlongs to Netherbow; it afterwards, from about middle of 12th century till about middle of 16th, acquired the suburbs of Canongate, Pleasance, Cowgate, Potter-

row, Bristo, and Westport; it was fortified in 1450 by a wall round its main body, and in 1513 by a second wall round its southern suburbs; it grew, within the first wall, by ascent into the air, or by substitution of loftier and still loftier houses for less lofty ones, till it became a proverb for tenements of from four or five to ten or twelve storeys high; and, in the latter part of last century, it suddenly broke beyond its old limits, and began to undergo extensions and improvements which have marvellously altered it in both size and character. Operations were done, including erection of the North Bridge, to create a new town on the northern plateau; measures were adopted to construct genteel new quarters in the south; and great clearances were made to form a main thoroughfare across the middle of the wedge-shaped hill and over the southern ravine, in line with the North Bridge. The New Town progressed, from time to time, till it became as large as all the Old Town and suburbs; the Calton Hill began, in 1814, to be approached and terraced by elegant new thoroughfares; the upper part of the southern ravine, in 1825 and following years, was crossed by the new wide street of George IV. Bridge; the south limb of the Castle Rock, in the same years, was terraced with a spacious approach from the western low outskirts to the site of the original Old Town; and eventually, after about 30 years of pause, spirited plans were adopted, and soon carried into execution, for great extensions in the western and the southern outskirts, and for cutting new airy thoroughfares through the densest parts of the old town.

The entire city now, exclusive of salient suburbs, measures about 2 miles from east to west, and about $2\frac{1}{4}$ from north to south. A main street, of different names and different parts, occupies all the back of the wedge-shaped hill, from the Castle esplanade to foot of Canongate; presents picturesque blendings of old and new architecture; and is winged partly with the new, airy, cross thoroughfares, but mostly with densely-edified narrow closes, extending down the hill's slopes. Another main street, commencing at North Bridge, and bearing different names in different parts, goes southward through all the Old Town to the open country in the south-east. A curious line of street, with the squalid but once aristocratic Cowgate in its middle, occupies all the southern ravine. The most notable of the new ventilating streets, Chambers Street, spacious and imposing, but short, runs parallel to the western half of Cowgate, and occasioned the removal of much nuisance from the old southern suburb. The section immediately south of that is variously old and modern, has undergone great improvement, and is bordered on the south by the Meadows, a fine public park $\frac{3}{4}$ mile long.

The sections farther south, south-east, and south-west are nearly all modern, extend to great length and breadth, include the suburbs of Newington, Grange, Morningside, Merchiston, and two others progressing or contemplated in 1877, and abound in beauties and amenities. The northern vale was formerly occupied by a lake called North Loch; was crossed, near the middle, at the forming of the New Town, by a slowly-accumulated, broad, high, earthen mound, now serving the purposes of a bridge; and is now partly occupied by the North British Railway works, but mainly disposed in two large ornate public gardens. The New Town, though all compact, and covering the whole of the northern plateau, consists, as to date and form, of four sections. The southern section was erected in 1767-1800, extends westward from vicinity of North Bridge, is a regular parallelogram of about 1300 by about 363 yards, and comprises Princes Street and Queen Street along its sides, George Street along its centre, two large squares at its ends, and five streets at right angles with Princes Street and Queen Street. The northern section was erected in 1803-22, is separated from the southern section by a fine large range of gardens, forms a parallelogram shorter and broader than the other parallelogram, and has curves in two of its streets and in the squares at its ends. The eastern section was erected partly at the same time as the southern one, but chiefly in years till 1827, extends to the eastern extremity of Calton Hill, and has great diversity in both the alignment and the structure of its thoroughfares. The western section was erected chiefly in three periods, from about 1822, 1850, and 1866, extends to the west at the Water of Leith ravine, and comprises a rectangle of streets, a spacious twelve-sided place, four double crescents, and a number of terraces, single crescents, and connecting streets. Stockbridge and Dean suburbs, on opposite side of Water of Leith, have much variety of at once date, site, and form, but include portions of similar character to that of the western section.

The building material of most of the city is a hard, silicious, fine-grained sandstone; serves nearly as well as marble for carving and sculpture; retains for a long time its freshness of aspect, and has, in consequence, given powerful effect to both beauty and durability of construction. The architecture of the older parts of the Old Town exhibits many styles, often in curious juxtaposition; includes many specimens of the Scottish varieties prevalent in the 16th, 17th, and 18th centuries; and has numerous groups which, either in themselves, or by contiguity with others, or by position on precipice or vantage-ground, are strikingly romantic or picturesque. The architecture of the new parts and the new suburbs of the Old Town, and of

the entire New Town, comprises much—perhaps far too much—in the simple Italian style, yet includes a great aggregate of all the varieties of the Renaissance,—includes also many specimens of all kinds of Gothic and a few of Saxon and Norman; and it is plainest in the parts erected before the close of last century, and became progressively richer in both variety and elegance in the progress of the city's extension.

Holyrood challenges prime attention, but will be separately noticed.—The Castle, except for about 100 yards on the east, crowns the verge of the entire circuit of its lofty precipitous rock; presents to the space on the east a palisaded barrier, with deep dry fosse; comprises buildings of widely different periods and remarkably different structure; possesses a great fund of historical and antiquarian associations; lost much or nearly all its military value in result of the inventions of modern artillery; and continues to be useful chiefly for the purpose of a large garrison; but, together with the cliffs, fissures, and saliences of the rock which it surmounts, is such a picturesque acropolis as very few places in the world can boast. The access to it goes through the barrier, across a drawbridge, through a gateway flanked by batteries, up a causeway between rock and wall, and through a long vaulted archway with traces of ancient portcullises and gates. The further ascent passes a northward battery, a spacious armoury, a high bastion, the governor's house, and a westward lofty factory-like suite of barracks, and turns upward to the left, through a gateway, into the citadel. This contains the King's Bastion, with Mons Meg and a most magnificent view-point on the north-west; St. Margaret's chapel, the oldest extant building in Edinburgh, on the north-east; and the Half-Moon battery, with 14 guns and electric time-gun, on the east; and is occupied by the Palace Yard on the south. That yard is a square of 100 feet each way, edified on all sides; and includes a large embellished barrack, the old parliament hall, the old royal palace with James VI.'s birth-chamber, and the Crown-room with the ancient regalia of Scotland. The esplanade in front of the castle measures about 120 by 100, was formerly engirt by strong military outworks, serves now as garrison parade-ground and public promenade, contains monuments of the Duke of York and of soldiers who fell in the Indian Mutiny, and commands extensive views of the city and environs.

The Government offices and Court of Session halls, in Parliament Square, have a uniform facade of 1808, with arcade piazza, gallery, Doric portico, balustrade, and surmounting sphinxes. Parliament House, behind that facade, was erected in 1632-40, at a cost of £11,600; was the meeting-place of the Scottish parliaments from 1639 till 1707; and retains its great

hall, measuring 122 feet by 49, and containing statues of seven distinguished law lords. The County Hall, near Parliament Square, was erected in 1817 at a cost of £15,000. The Sheriff Court Buildings, on George IV. Bridge, were erected in 1865-68 at a cost of more than £44,000. The Municipal Buildings, misnamed the Royal Exchange, on north side of High Street, were erected in 1753-61 at a cost of £31,457; form a quadrangle with open court 96 feet by 86; and have a rear front 100 feet high. The Police Office, opposite the Municipal Buildings, was erected in 1849 and enlarged in 1875. The Register House, at east end of Princes Street, was founded in 1774 and completed in 1822 at a cost of £80,000, and is a rectangular structure of 200 feet by 120, with dome over central circular saloon court. Two supplemental buildings behind the Register House serve for respectively registration of births, deaths, and marriages, and conservation of important documents; and the former was erected in 1857-60 at a cost of nearly £27,000; the latter, a circular structure 60 feet high, in 1871. The General Post Office, opposite the Register House, presents a front of 140 feet to Princes Street, and a flank of 180 feet to North Bridge, and was erected in 1861-66 at a cost of about £120,000. The Prisons, eastward from the head of Waterloo Place, occupy a shoulder of Calton Hill on crown of a lofty cliff; comprise three groups, the western erected in 1815-17, the middle in 1791-96, the eastern in 1845-47; are all in castellated style, with imposing appearance; and were designed in 1881 to be extensively reconstructed.

The North Bridge, connecting High Street with east end of Princes Street, was erected in 1767-72 at a cost of about £18,000; has open arches in a central reach of 310 feet, but measures 1125 feet in total length; stands 68 feet high at the open arches; and was widened and otherwise improved after 1873. Waverley Bridge, spanning the vale at 270 yards farther west, has connection with the North British Railway terminus, was entirely reconstructed in 1870-73, and comprises three spacious iron skew reaches of 310, 293, and 276 feet. The Mound, crossing the vale at about 300 yards west of Waverley Bridge, was formed in years from 1781 till 1830, by free deposits of earth; would have cost about £50,000 had the deposits been paid for; is fully 800 feet long, about 300 feet broad, and from 62 to 100 feet high; and underwent improvement and ornamentation subsequent to the erection on it of the Art Galleries. Regent Bridge, forming part of Waterloo Place, spans the ravine at west base of Calton Hill; has a single arch 50 feet wide and about 50 feet high, with colonnaded parapets; and affords, from its southern parapet, a curious view of much of the Old Town. The South Bridge,

crossing the southern ravine on line with North Bridge, was erected in 1785-88 at a cost of more than £50,000 for clearances and about £15,000 for construction; has only one open arch, but comprises 19 beneath street architecture; and overlooks, from its parapet railings, the low squalid street-line of Cowgate. George IV. Bridge, crossing the same ravine about 3 furlongs to the west, was erected in 1825-36 as part of a city improvement, which cost about £400,000; includes three groined open arches over the Cowgate, seven concealed arches, and a series of embankments; and forms a spacious street about 300 yards long. Dean Bridge, crossing the Water of Leith ravine at about 3 furlongs from west end of Princes Street, was erected in 1832; is 447 feet long, 39 wide, and 106 high; has four arches, each 96 feet in span; and commands a rich view along the ravine and away to Fife.

The Bank of Scotland, on northward slope in line with George IV. Bridge, was erected in 1806 at a cost of £75,000, and enlarged and beautified in 1868-70; forms a conspicuous feature in the romantic north flank of the Old Town, as seen from Princes Street; and has a rear front, arch-based, broad, and very lofty, with surmounting dome crowned by an emblematic statue. The Royal Bank, on east side of St. Andrew's Square, opposite the line of George Street, was originally the town mansion of Sir Lawrence Dundas, ancestor of the Earl of Zetland; and stands at the head of an enclosed recess, containing an equestrian monument of the martial Earl of Hopetoun. The British Linen Company's Bank, immediately south of that recess, was mainly built in 1851-52 at a cost of £30,000; and has a front with six fluted Corinthian columns, surmounted by emblematic statues. The National Bank, between the British Linen Company's and West Register Street, is plain, and was enlarged rearward in 1868. The Commercial Bank, in the section of George Street adjacent to St. Andrew's Square, was erected in 1847, and has a rich hexastyle Corinthian portico with beautiful group of tympanum sculpture, represented on the bank's notes. The Clydesdale Bank, at corner of George Street and Hanover Street, was erected in 1842 for the Edinburgh and Glasgow Bank, now extinct, and is in ornate Italian style. The Union Bank, in George Street to the east of Frederick Street, was erected in 1874-78, and has a rich Italian frontage of more than 100 feet. The Merchant Hall, in South Hanover Street, was built in 1867 for the City of Glasgow Bank, has a florid Italian front, and became the Merchant Hall in 1879. The Corn Exchange, in Grassmarket, was erected in 1849 at a cost of nearly £20,000, includes an arcade 152 feet long, and is occasionally used for public demonstrations. The Green Market, at corner of Princes Street

and Waverley Bridge, was formed in 1869, greatly improved prior to 1877, and further improved at later date; stands on a lofty arched basement so strong that a City Hall to cost about £250,000 was at one time proposed to be erected on it; has a terraced garden roof, well-lights, and gallery; and includes a spacious area, often used for public demonstrations, promenade concerts, and great shows.

The North British Railway terminus, behind the Green Market and eastward under North Bridge, was extensively reconstructed and enlarged in 1869-73; has spacious platforms, north and south, 920 and 975 feet long, with lofty glazed ridge-and-valley roofs; possesses a booking hall 97 feet long and 40 feet wide, together with waiting rooms, dining room, and buffet; and serves for the entire North British system to all points of the compass. The Caledonian Railway station, adjacent to the west end of Princes Street, was erected in 1869 as merely a temporary structure; stands on part of an extensive site, purchased and cleared at enormous cost; and is to be superseded by a splendid durable structure, with adjoining great hotel. A South-side Suburban Railway was authorized on behalf of the North British Company in 1865, but failed to be formed chiefly for financial reasons; was re-projected by an independent company near the end of 1879, to be formed on a share capital of £225,000; and is to be about 6½ miles long, and to curve round from Haymarket station into junction with the main line near Portobello. The street tramway system was commenced in 1871; includes a circular route of about 5 miles from General Post Office by way of North Bridge, Newington, Grange, Morningside, Lothian Road, and Princes Street back to the starting-point; has lines to Coltbridge, Leith, Newhaven, and Portobello; and was proposed in 1881 to have further extension.

The Prince Consort's Monument, in centre of Charlotte Square, was produced slowly at a cost of about £16,500, and inaugurated in 1876 by the Queen; is a quasi-pyramidal structure about 32 feet high; has four groups of statues on blocks at the corners of the basement, and emblematic bas-reliefs in panels of the pedestal; and is surmounted by a colossal equestrian statue of the Prince. The first Lord Melville's Monument, in centre of St. Andrew's Square, was erected in 1821 at a cost of £8000, and consists of pedestal, pillar, and statue, altogether 150 feet high. The second Lord Melville's Monument, in centre of Melville Street, consists of only pedestal and statue. George IV.'s, Pitt's, and Chalmers' Monuments, at crossings in George Street, and Simpson's, Ramsay's, Wilson's, Black's, and Livingstone's Monuments, in Princes Street, are all pedestalled statues, most of them quite recently erected. Sir Walter

Scott's Monument, on the esplanade of East Princes Street Gardens, was erected in 1840-44, at a cost of £15,650; is a crucial Gothic spire, rising from basement-arches to a height of 200 feet; is adorned with much sculpture, and with numerous statuettes; and contains a marble sitting statue of Sir Walter, obtained at a separate cost of £2000. The Duke of Wellington's Monument, in front of the Register House, was erected in 1852 at a cost of £10,000, and consists of a syenite pedestal and an equestrian statue respectively 13 and 14 feet high. Nelson's Monument, crowning a cliff on south shoulder of Calton Hill, was erected in 1815; comprises an octagonal house-basement and a circular five-storeyed tower; has a total height of 102 feet; and is surmounted by a time-ball. The National Monument, in north-eastern vicinity of Nelson's, was founded in 1822, and designed to be similar to the Parthenon at Athens, at a cost of £50,000; but was erected to only a small extent, at a cost of about £16,000, and presents the appearance of a picturesque ruin. Playfair's and Dugald Stewart's Monuments, also on Calton Hill, are respectively a solid Doric square and a canopied Corinthian cyclostyle. Burns' Monument, on brink of Regent Road Terrace, overlooking Canon-gate, was erected in 1830; comprises a twelve-columned Corinthian cyclostyle, with ornate cupola; and contains a bust and many interesting relics of Burns.

The University, with front to South Bridge and flanks to Chambers and South College Streets, was erected in successive portions from 1789 till 1834; forms a court-enclosed parallelogram, 358 feet long and 255 feet broad; has exterior elevations in Græco-Italian style, and interior ones in Doric, Ionic, Corinthian, and Venetian styles; is pierced in its front with three lofty arches, and adorned there with six lofty Doric monoliths; contains a rich library hall of 198 feet by 50; and has 39 professorships, and usually above 2000 students. The New University Buildings, a brief distance south-west of the University, were founded in 1878, and estimated to cost about £174,000; are in a style intermediate between the Gothic and the Palladian; and comprise a common hall and medical class-rooms. The Museum of Science and Art, in Chambers Street, westward from the University, was founded in 1861, and partly inaugurated in 1866; advanced by successive stages in subsequent years; is in the Venetian Renaissance style, on a plan to measure more than 400 feet in length, 200 feet in width, and 90 feet in average height; and contains, in great apartments, vast collections of everything instructive or curious in all departments of invention and research. The School of Arts, on opposite side of Chambers Street, was erected in 1872-73, and contains a spacious lecture-hall and large class-rooms.

The Phrenological Museum, adjoining the School of Arts, was erected in 1876 at a cost of nearly £5000. The Surgeons' Hall, on east side of Nicolson Street, was erected in 1833 at a cost of £20,000; has an elegant Ionic portico; and contains a rich anatomical and pathological museum. The Physicians' Hall, in Queen Street, was erected in 1845, and has an Attic Corinthian tetrastyle surmounted by three statues. The Free Church College, at head of the Mound, was erected in 1846-50 at a cost of more than £30,000; is in the English collegiate style; and forms a court-enclosed quadrangle 177 feet long and 165 broad. The United Presbyterian College, on Castle Terrace, was originally the Edinburgh Theatre, erected in 1875; is in geometric quasi-Italian style; was purchased by the United Presbyterians in 1877 for £26,700, and altered at a further cost of about £20,000; serves also for synod meetings and general church business; and was opened in 1880.

The High School, on a terraced face of Calton Hill, overlooking Canongate, was erected in 1825-27 at a cost of more than £30,000; stands behind a curved curtain-wall 490 feet long; includes a main building of centre and wings 270 feet long; and exhibits there striking features of Doric portico and colonnaded corridors. The Edinburgh Academy, in Henderson Row, was erected in 1824 at a cost of £12,264, and is a low, spacious Doric edifice. The Ladies' College, near west end of Queen Street, superseded the Merchant Maiden Hospital in Lauriston; was constructed in 1871 by purchase, alteration, and extension of previous buildings; and provides a low-priced high-class education for upwards of 1200 pupils. George Watson's College for boys, on south side of Lauriston, includes the quondam Merchant Maiden Hospital, erected in 1816 at a cost of £12,250; includes also a large extension with ornamental front, erected in 1872-73; and provides a low-priced wide-ranged education for about 1100 pupils. George Watson's College for girls, in George Square, was much enlarged in 1876, has a neat Italian front, and gives a similar education to that in the Ladies' College. Gillespie's School, at west end of Bruntsfield Links, was originally a great almshouse, erected in 1801; is an oblong castellated Gothic structure; and was converted in 1870 into a primary school for boys and girls. Stewart's College, about 350 yards west of Dean Bridge, was erected in 1849-53 at a cost of about £30,000; is a spacious edifice in mixed style of old Scottish and late domestic Gothic; served till 1871 for maintaining and educating a restricted number of poor children; and was then converted into a public school of similar character to Watson's College for boys.

The Church of Scotland Normal School, in Johnstone Terrace, was erected in 1854

at a cost of about £10,000, and was designed in 1879 to be altered and enlarged. The Church of Scotland Training College, on north side of Chambers Street, was erected in 1879; has a staircase exactly over the spot where Sir Walter Scott was born; and affords all appliances for the instruction of advanced male students. The Free Church Training College, in Canongate, includes Moray House, the interesting old town mansion of the Earls of Moray; and has, behind that, an edifice erected in 1877 at a cost of about £5400. The Episcopalian Training College, in Dalry suburb, includes Dalry House, purchased, rearranged, and enlarged in 1877; and has, behind that, a new three-storey brick building. Leith Walk Public School, a little east of middle of Leith Walk, was erected in 1875-76 at a cost of about £9000; is in the decorated collegiate style; and has accommodation for 845 scholars. Canonmills Public School, a little north-west of Bellevue Crescent, was erected in 1879-80 at a cost of less than £7000; is in plain quasi-Gothic style; and has accommodation for about 800 scholars. Fountainbridge, Canongate, and Dalry Public Schools are of similar date and capacity. The Heriot Juvenile Schools, in eleven different localities, are all modern and spacious, and mostly either neat or ornamental. Several denominational schools also are of similar character.

Fettes College, on a gentle rising ground near Comely Bank suburb, was erected in 1865-70 at a cost of about £150,000; includes college-proper, three boarding-houses, and other buildings; is in ornate variety of the collegiate pointed style; makes an imposing figure in an extensive landscape; and serves partly for maintaining and educating a restricted number of orphan boys, but more largely for educating non-foundations on the system of the great public schools of England. Heriot's Hospital, between Lauriston and Grassmarket, was erected in 1628-50 at a cost of about £30,000; underwent renovation and improvement in 1833 and other years; forms a quadrangle of 162 feet on each side, enclosing a court of 94 feet each way; is in unique style, allied to the Gothic and the Tudor; maintains and educates 120 resident boys and 96 non-resident; promotes the after-welfare of the boys, and supports the Heriot juvenile schools; and had, in 1879, an income of £24,006. Donaldson's Hospital, about 600 yards west of Haymarket, was erected in 1842-51 at a cost of about £100,000, from a bequest of about £200,000; forms a quadrangle of 253 by 207 feet, enclosing a court of 176 by 164 feet; is in modified variety of the Tudor style, with profusion of towers; figures conspicuously in views of many miles to the west and the south; and maintains and educates between 200 and 300 poor boys and girls. John Watson's Hospital, in Dean suburb, was

erected in 1825-28; is a large edifice with Doric portico; and maintains and educates about 100 fatherless children of professional men. The Orphan Hospital, also in Dean suburb, was erected in 1833 at a cost of nearly £16,000; comprises large centre, projecting wings, Tuscan portico, and two arch-cut towers; and maintains and educates about 120 boys and girls.

The Royal Institution, on north end of the Mound, was erected in 1823-36 at a cost of £40,000; is an oblong edifice in pure Doric style, with massive porticoes on the ends and uniform columniation along the sides; has a colossal sitting statue of Queen Victoria behind the apex of its north pediment, and large sphinxes on its four angles; makes an imposing figure in the scenery of Princes Street; and contains the School of Design, a Sculpture Gallery, the Antiquarian Museum, and the chambers of the Royal Society and of the Board of Trustees for Manufactures in Scotland. The Art Galleries, on the Mound immediately behind the Royal Institution, were erected in 1850-58 at a cost of nearly £40,000; are a cruciform edifice, with broad, high transept in the middle; have Ionic porticoes on their north and south ends and on each face of the transept; comprise two ranges of octagonal apartments, for respectively the National Gallery of Art and the Royal Scottish Academy, all lighted by cupolas; and are notable both for a rich, permanent collection of works of art accessible to the public, and for an annual exhibition of the works of living artists from February till May. The Albert Institute, in Shandwick Place, was projected in 1876, to stand on ground purchased for £25,000, to contain a picture gallery and artists' studios, and to form a 'fine art centre where pictures may be exhibited all the year round.'

The Botanic Garden, on west side of Inverleith Row, was formed in 1822-24, in lieu of a previous garden on east side of Leith Walk, and with safe removal thence of all plants; underwent enlargement about 1866, by inclusion of the contiguous Experimental Gardens formed in 1824; has now an area of 27½ acres; was designed in 1880 to acquire new classrooms with seats for 600 students; and contains a museum, a magnetic observatory, extensive hot-houses, a magnificent palm-house, a Linnæan arrangement, a Jussieuan arrangement, a large arboretum, extensive terraced rockeries, an aquarium, a rosary, and splendid parterres. The Public Arboretum, contiguous to all the Botanic Garden's west side, lies around Inverleith House, and comprises about 30 acres; originated in an agreement in 1877 that £18,408 should be paid for it by the City Corporation, and about £16,000 by Government; and began to be laid out and planted near the end of 1879.

East Princes Street Gardens, extending from Waverley Bridge to the Mound, were laid out in 1830, and re-formed in 1849-50; have, on the level of Princes Street, an esplanade about 100 feet broad; descend thence, in graduated banks, to a deep central belt traversed by the North British Railway; and comprise a remarkable aggregate of promenade walks and floral ornamentation. West Princes Street Gardens, extending westward from the Mound, were formed in 1816-20, partly over fetid, marshy bed of the North Loch; belonged to the public, became private property, and were recovered for the public in 1876; underwent much improvement in subsequent years; and, except for including a verdant ascent to the Castle ramparts, present a general resemblance to the East Princes Street Gardens. The Meadows, in south part of the Old Town, measure about 6 furlongs by $1\frac{1}{4}$; were anciently covered with a shallow lake; and are now a well-drained and considerably embellished public park. Queen Street Gardens, on north border of north New Town, measure about 4 furlongs by half, serve as air-lungs, and present much beauty, but are private property. Dean Bridge Gardens, on north bank of Water of Leith, below Dean Bridge, were formed in 1877-80 on ground purchased for about £5000, and make a fine display of ornate walks and terraced plots. The Winter Garden, near Haymarket, was formed in 1870-71; has a front 130 feet long, with spacious main entrance surmounted by a dome; and is private property, but accessible to the public.

The New Observatory, on crown of Calton Hill, was erected in 1818; has the form of a Greek cross, with a Doric portico on each of its four fronts; and is surmounted by a moveable dome 13 feet in diameter. The Old Observatory, adjacent to the new, was erected in 1776, and is a plain structure, now used as an anemometer. Short's Observatory, on Castle Hill, was erected about 1850; contains abundant appliances for popular scientific observation; and has a tower commanding a panoramic view of the city and environs. The Signet Library, adjoining north-west side of Parliament House, was erected at a cost of £25,000; has handsome Grecian exterior, and richly ornate interior; was used by George IV. for receptions at the time of a banquet given to him in Parliament House; and contains numerous portraits, and about 60,000 volumes. The Advocates' Library, behind the Signet Library, comprises apartments beneath Parliament House, and separate buildings toward George IV. Bridge; underwent extensive interior improvement in 1870-71; and contains numerous portraits, many literary curiosities, about 2000 manuscripts, and upwards of 200,000 volumes. The Antiquarian Museum, already men-

tioned as in the Royal Institution, contains a very extensive collection of all sorts of old or ancient British and foreign objects interesting to the archaeologist and the scholar. The Highland and Agricultural Society's Chambers, on west side of George IV. Bridge, were erected in 1839; are an ornamental isolated edifice; and formerly contained a valuable agricultural museum, now in the University.

The Assembly Rooms, on south side of George Street between Hanover and Frederick Streets, were erected in 1787, and somewhat improved in 1871; are in plain Italian style, with Doric portico on piazza basement; and contain a hall 92 feet long, 42 wide, and 40 high. The Music Hall, behind the Assembly Rooms, and approached through their entrance, was erected in 1843 at a cost of more than £10,000; measures interiorly 108 feet by 91; and has a large organ and very extensive orchestral accommodation. The Masonic Hall, behind a house on the same side of George Street farther west, was erected in 1858-59, and is much used for public entertainments. The Theatre Royal, at head of Broughton Street, succeeded two theatres on the same site, destroyed by fire in 1853 and 1865; was erected in 1866, gutted by fire in January 1875, and reopened in January 1876; and is a spacious but plain structure with Italian front. The Royal Princess' Theatre, on east side of Nicolson Street, was much improved in 1876, and has sittings for about 1800 persons. The Gaiety Music Hall, in Chambers Street, was opened in 1875, and has 1200 sittings. Newsome's Circus, on west side of Nicolson Street, succeeded the Queen's Theatre, destroyed by fire in 1877. Cooke's Circus, in Grindlay Street, was opened in 1877; is a structure partly of brick and partly of wood; and has sittings for upwards of 3000 persons. The Calton Convening Rooms, on north side of Waterloo Place, are much used for public entertainments. The Literary Institute, in South Clerk Street, was erected in 1870 and improved in 1875, and includes a large hall for lectures and concerts. Queen Street Hall, in eastern part of Queen Street, was erected in 1847 as the United Presbyterian Synod Hall; is now used for the Philosophical Institution's lectures, and for public meetings; and contains accommodation for 1100 persons. The Royal Patent Gymnasium, on depressed ground at the north-east verge of northern New Town, was opened in 1865; covers an extensive area; and contains a great variety of appliances for recreation.

The Old Royal Infirmary, in a large area behind South Bridge Street immediately east of the University, comprised a massive main edifice of 1738 and several other extensive buildings, and was purchased by the town council in 1881 to be converted into a fever hospital. The New Royal

Infirmiry, on south side of Lauriston Place adjacent to the New University Buildings, was founded in 1870 and opened in 1879; cost about £380,000; is on the pavilion system, and in the old Scottish baronial style; extends in long narrow ranges southwards to the Meadows; occupies an area of $1\frac{1}{2}$ acres, yet covers only $\frac{3}{4}$ by the aggregate of its buildings; presents to Lauriston Place an imposing main front with the ends of four pavilions at the sides and a massive three-storey steeped elevation in the centre; is all so constructed as to secure the freest possible circulation of air around and within all its parts; comprises eight pavilions and twenty-four wards; and contains beds for a daily average of 600 patients. Chalmers' Hospital, at south side of west end of Lauriston Place, was erected in 1861-64; is a large edifice in plain Italian style; ministers to the sick and hurt; and in 1879 treated 202 in-door and 1806 out-door patients. The Maternity Hospital, at corner of Lauriston Place and Lauriston Park, was erected in 1877-78 at a cost of about £10,500; is in modified domestic Gothic style; and contains eight delivery wards. The Royal Edinburgh Lunatic Asylum, at south end of Morningside, comprises a large neat edifice of 1810, an extensive addition of 1850, and enlargements and improvements of 1866; includes fine enclosed garden grounds; and has a daily average of about 740 patients, and an annual income of about £43,500. The Asylum for Blind Males, on east side of Nicolson Street, comprises two houses originally private, refitted in 1806 and 1822, and subsequently improved. The Asylum for Blind Females, in West Craigmillar suburb to the south of Mayfield, was erected in 1874-77 at a cost of about £13,000; is an edifice of centre and wings in light French style; and has ornamental grounds of about 4 acres. The Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, to the north-west of Henderson Row, sprang from an initial school of 1810; was erected by subscription; and is a neat, spacious, well-arranged edifice.

The Victoria or General Assembly Hall, in a sharp angle at foot of Castle Hill and Johnstone Terrace toward Lawnmarket, was erected in 1842-44 at a cost of about £16,000; is the meeting-place of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland; is a large oblong edifice in decorated Gothic style; and has a beautiful steeple 241 feet high, figuring conspicuously in most views of the city. St. Giles' Church, blocking part of High Street from most of Parliament Square, dates from 9th century, but retains no portion of earlier date than the 14th; became a collegiate church in 1466, and a cathedral in 1633; underwent division into assembly hall and three parochial churches; was originally cruciform, but lost that shape by both additions and curtailments; measures now 206 feet in length and from 76 to 129 feet in breadth;

is surmounted by a unique crown-shaped spire 161 feet high; was shorn of most of its old exterior architectural features by a modernizing renovation effected in 1829-32 at a cost of about £10,000; underwent tasteful interior renovation of its eastern or High Church section in 1872-73 at a cost of £4990; underwent renovation of the transepts in 1879 at corresponding cost; was designed to undergo similar renovation of its nave in or after 1881, at a cost of about £10,500; and figures profusely in the history of the Scottish Reformation, and of the persecuting times of the Stewarts. Tron Church, at corner of High Street and South Bridge, was erected in 1637-63 at a cost of about £6000; is in the Scottish Renaissance style; and underwent improvements in 1828 and 1872. Greyfriars Churches, Old and New, at head of famous old cemetery near west end of Chambers Street, were erected in respectively 1612 and 1721, and have both been burnt and renovated. Trinity College Church, on south side of Jeffrey Street, was erected in 1871-72 in lieu of a celebrated church of 15th century on ground now covered by North British Railway station, and includes much reproduction of that church in both feature and material. St. Outhbert's Church, between West Princes Street Gardens and Lothian Road, succeeded a large ancient cruciform edifice on site of a Culdee cell; was erected in 1775, without a steeple, at a cost of £4231; presented so very bald an appearance that a steeple was afterwards adjoined to it; and is so capacious as to contain about 3000 sittings. St. George's Church, on west side of Charlotte Square, was erected in 1811-14 at a cost of £33,000; forms a square of 112 feet each way, with lofty Ionic portico on east front; and is surmounted by successively a circular Corinthian colonnade, a massive dome, a lantern cupola, and a cross, the last at a height of 160 feet from the ground. St. Stephen's Church, at foot of St. Vincent Street, was erected in 1826-28 at a cost of £21,000, and is an octagonal edifice in mixed Roman style, with balustraded tower 165 feet high. St. Andrew's Church, on north side of easternmost section of George Street, was erected in 1785 and 1789, and is a plain oval edifice with Corinthian portico and very fine steeple. St. Mary's Church, in Bellevue Crescent, was erected in 1824 at a cost of £14,000, and has a handsome Corinthian portico and a beautiful three-storey tower, successively Doric, Ionic, and Corinthian, crowned with cupola and small cyclostyle lantern. 21 other Established churches are within the city and suburbs.

The Free Church Assembly Hall, on Castle Hill, opposite Victoria Hall, was erected in 1858-59 at a cost of £7000; is plain but spacious; and occupies the site of Mary of Guise's palace. St. John's Free Church, in south-eastern vicinity of

that hall, was erected in 1847, crowns a steep acclivity in the rear, and is in a mixed style of early Gothic. Barclay Free Church, at north-west corner of Bruntsfield Links, was erected in 1862-63 at a cost of more than £10,000, shows remarkable combinations of Gothic architecture, has an elegant steeple 250 feet high, and was interiorly renovated in 1880. Tron Free Church, on north side of Chambers Street, was erected in 1876-77 at a cost of £8000, and is in free variety of the Byzantine style. St. George's Free Church, at corner of Maitland and Stafford Streets, was erected in 1867-69 at a cost of £13,600 for the site, and £17,400 for the building; is in the Palladian style, originally without tower or steeple; and acquired in 1881-82 a tower 185 feet high in style of Italian campanile. Pilrig Free Church, at corner of Leith Walk and Pilrig Street, was erected in 1861-62, is in the early decorated Gothic style, and has a double transept and a steeple. St. Mary's Free Church, at corner of Broughton and Albany Streets, was erected in 1859-61 at a cost of £13,000, is in a mixed style of decorated Gothic and Tudor, and has a richly-carved lofty steeple. 34 other Free churches are within the city and suburbs.—Broughton Place United Presbyterian Church, looking westward along Broughton Place thoroughfare, was erected in 1821 at a cost of £7095; underwent improvement in 1853 and 1870 at a cost of about £4000; and has a neat neighbouring hall erected in 1878 at a cost of about £3000. Palmerston Place United Presbyterian Church, in western vicinity of St. Mary's Episcopal Cathedral, was erected in 1874-75 at a cost of about £14,000, is in classic Italian style, more like an old Roman temple than an ordinary British church, and has a long high portico flanked by towers. Morningside United Presbyterian Church, in Chamberlain Road, superseded a neighbouring church of 1863, was erected in 1881 on plan estimated to cost upwards of £10,000, and is in the Norman style with massive tower. 23 other United Presbyterian churches, 5 of them erected or in course of erection in 1880, and several others quite recent, are within the city and suburbs.—Augustine Congregational Church, on George IV. Bridge, was erected in 1861 at a cost of about £14,000; has a deep basement on an old low transverse street; and is in the Byzantine style with minaret steeple. 5 other Congregational churches, 3 Evangelical Union, 4 Original Secession, 5 Baptist, 2 Methodist, a Glassite, 1 Quakers', a German, a Unitarian, and a Jews' synagogue, several of them erected near 1881, are within the city and suburbs.

St. Mary's Episcopal Cathedral, on direct line with Melville Street, and on vital line with Princes Street, sprang from a bequest of about £400,000 by the late

Miss Walker of Coates; was erected, minus western towers and chapter-house, in 1874-79 at a cost of about £110,000; is a cruciform structure, mainly in ornate early pointed style; measures 262 feet from east to west, and 132½ along the transepts; has a central tower and spire 275 feet high, surmounted by an iron cross 15 feet high; and is designed to have two western towers and spires, each 209 feet high, and a north-eastern octagonal chapter-house. St. Paul's Episcopal Church, at corner of York Place and Broughton Street, was erected in 1816-18 at a cost of about £12,000; consists of nave and aisles, measuring 123 feet by 73; is mainly in later English style; and has four lofty arch-cut turrets. St. John's Episcopal Church, at corner of Princes Street and Lothian Road, was erected in 1818 at a cost of £15,000; consists of nave and aisles 113 feet long; is in florid Gothic style, with western pinnacled tower 120 feet high; and was designed in 1880 to be enlarged by addition of a rectangular chancel. All Saints' Episcopal Church, in Brougham Street, was erected mostly in 1867 and partly in 1876, at a cost of about £10,500; is a cruciform Gothic edifice; and has a massive porch and an octagonal tower. Christchurch Episcopal church, in Morningside, was erected in 1876-77 at a cost of about £10,500; is a cruciform edifice in early French Gothic style; and has a steeple 140 feet high. Nine other Scottish Episcopal churches, and 2 English Episcopal churches, are within the city and suburbs.—The Catholic Apostolic Church, at west end of East London Street, was erected to the extent of 200 by 45 feet in 1873-76 at a cost of about £17,000; is in later Norman style, with small steeple at each corner; and was designed to have a great western tower and other additions, at a probable cost of nearly £17,000.—St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church, at head of Broughton Street, was erected in 1813 at a cost of about £8000, and is in the third pointed style, with front pinnacles 70 feet high. Two other Roman Catholic churches and a convent are in the city.

Numerous hotels, in the principal thoroughfares, are spacious edifices; and some of them, especially in and near Princes Street, are highly ornate. The New Club, in Princes Street, between Hanover and Frederick Streets, was erected for an association of noblemen and gentlemen on principles similar to those of the London West End Clubs, and is an extensive, handsome edifice in the Italian style. The University Club, in Princes Street, between Castle and Charlotte Streets, was erected in 1866-67 at a cost of nearly £14,000, and is in Græco-Italian style. The United Service Club, in Queen Street, was erected in 1835. The Life Association Building, in Princes Street, contiguous to the New Club, was erected in 1855-58; has three double storeys, successively Doric,

Ionic, and Corinthian; and is profusely ornate. The Widows' Fund Life Assurance Office, on west side of St. Andrew's Square, was erected in 1848-49 by the Western Bank Company; passed to its present use at a price very far below its cost; and is a large edifice in the Florentine style. The Scottish Provident Institution's Office, on south side of St. Andrew Square, was erected in 1868, and is in florid Italian style. Numerous other semi-public buildings, especially in the older parts of the New Town, are large and elegant. The ancient City Cross, on a spot in High Street opposite the present Police Office, was an object of great interest, taken down in 1756, and bewailed in well-known verses of Sir Walter Scott; and the pillar of it, after being 110 years out of view, was placed within the railings of St. Giles' Church in 1866. Some quite extinct ancient edifices in the Old Town, especially the Luckenbooths, westward from vicinity of the City Cross, the old Tolbooth, 'the Heart of Midlothian,' adjoining west end of the Luckenbooths, the Collegiate Church of St. Mary-in-the-Fields, on ground at south side of the University, Blackfriars Monastery, on ground covered by the Old Royal Infirmary, and Greyfriars Monastery, on ground within the present Greyfriars Cemetery, possess abiding interest, both for their historical associations and for extant descriptions of their structure.

The city has 64 postal receiving offices and letter boxes, 4 subordinate railway stations, 28 district or branch banking offices, and head office and 3 branches of National Security Savings Bank; and it publishes 5 daily newspapers, one twice a week, and six weekly. Its trade does not include any staple manufacture, but is large in miscellaneous produce, brewing, coach-building, printing, publishing, and general shopping and marketing. Its water-works draw from springs and streamlets on the Pentland and Moorfoot Hills; were commenced in 1722 on a small scale, at comparatively small cost; extended prior to 1800 at a cost of £20,000; re-extended in years after 1819 at a cost of nearly £200,000; extended further in subsequent years at correspondingly large cost; and extended again in the few years till near end of 1879 at a cost of £337,837. The corporation revenue in 1880 was £110,801 in the municipal department, £149,163 in the police department, and £30,841 in the street improvement department. The annual value of real property in 1880-81 was £1,727,741. The city returns two members to Parliament, and its University unites with that of St. Andrews in sending one. Pop., in 1861, 168,121; in 1871, 197,581; in 1881, 228,357.

EDINBURGH AND GLASGOW RAILWAY, railway, opened from Edinburgh to Glasgow in 1842, ramified afterwards with several branches, and amalgamated with the North British in 1865.

EDINBURGH, PERTH, AND DUNDEE RAILWAY, railway from Edinburgh to Ladybank in Fife, and thence in two forks to Perth and Dundee. It includes a line to Leith and Granton, a connecting ferry on the Forth, the line thence to Perth and Tayport, communication from the latter to Dundee, and a branch from Thornton to Dunfermline; it was constituted by amalgamation of these in 1851; and it became part of the North British system in 1862.

EDINBURGHSHIRE, or MID-LOTHIAN, county between Haddingtonshire and Linlithgowshire, on south side of Firth of Forth. It has proximately a half-moon form, with middle curve on the firth, a long horn to the south-west, and a longer horn to the south-east; and it measures about 12 miles along the Forth, about 20 along the south-western boundary, about 23 along the south-eastern boundary, about 38 along the southern boundary, and 367 square miles in area. Its surface, except in the extreme half of its south-eastern horn, is an inclined plain diversified by hills; and, in the extreme half of its south-eastern horn, is chiefly the upper part of the basin of Gala river. The Pentland Hills intersect the west centre of its plain north-north-eastward to about 4 miles from Edinburgh; the Moorfoot Hills extend about 10 miles south-eastward from the middle of the southern border; the Lammermoors contribute a narrow flank to the east side of Gala river; the hill-ridge comprising Carberry extends nearly 6 miles on the eastern border toward vicinity of Musselburgh; the hill-group culminating in Arthur's Seat gives much character to the site and environs of Edinburgh; Corstorphine Hill forms a fine feature 3 miles farther west; and the Plat Hills and Dalmahoy Crags figure considerably in the south-west. Almost the entire county lies like a map beneath the eye from the highest summit of the Pentlands; and, as seen thence, is most strikingly picturesque and richly embellished. About two-thirds of the entire area are arable, and comprise as finely cultivated lands as can be seen anywhere in the world. The other third is partly moorish, but mostly good hill pasture. The only streams of any note are the Almond on the north-western boundary, the Water of Leith parallel to the Almond, the Esks downward to the north-eastern border, all running to the Firth of Forth, and the Gala traversing the outer half of the south-eastern horn on its way to the Tweed. A coal-field nearly 15 miles long and from 7 to 8 miles broad extends north-eastward from Carlops to Musselburgh; limestone abounds in that coal-field and in tracts to the south-east of it; and sandstone of prime quality abounds in place to the west and south-west of Edinburgh. Manufactures of paper and of gunpowder are notable; fisheries at Musselburgh and Newhaven are famous; and commerce at

Leith and Granton is great. The Caledonian Ottadini and Gadeni, the Romans, and the Anglo-Saxons, had successive possession of the territory, and have all left interesting remains; and later occupants have contributed the extant antiquities of Borthwick, Crichton, Dalhousie, Roslin, Ravensnook, Cousland, Catcune, Locherwart, Luggate, and Craigmillar Castles, the last a structure of much note. The towns with each more than 40,000 inhabitants are Edinburgh and Leith; with each more than 5000 are Musselburgh, Dalkeith, and Portobello; with each more than 2000 are West Calder and Penicuik; with each more than 1000 are Bonnyrigg, Lasswade, Loanhead, Jock's Lodge, Granton, and Addiewell; and the villages with each more than 300 amount to 36. The annual value of real property in 1880-81, exclusive of Edinburgh, Leith, Musselburgh, and Portobello, was £688,167. Pop., in 1861, 273,997; in 1871, 328,379; in 1881, 388,977.

EDINCHIP, seat of Sir Malcolm Macgregor, Bart., 1½ mile south-west of Lochearnhead, Perthshire.

EDINGIGHT, seat of Sir John Innes, Bart., in Grange parish, Banffshire.

EDINGLASSIE, a seat of Sir Charles J. Forbes, Bart., in Strathdon parish, Aberdeenshire.

EDINGTON, ruined ancient fortalice, 2 miles east of Chirnside, Berwickshire.

EDINKENS, quondam historical bridge in Innerwick parish, Haddingtonshire.

EDINKILLIE. See **EDENKILLIE**.

EDINSHALL, quondam curious ancient tower on Cockburnlaw, Berwickshire.

EDINTORE, seat in Keith parish, Banffshire.

EDINVILLE, hamlet in Dallas parish, Elginshire.

EDINVILLIE, section of Aberlour parish, Banffshire.

EDMONDS, dean or ravine in Cockburnspath parish, Berwickshire.

EDMONSTON, seat in Biggar parish, Lanarkshire.

EDMONSTONE, seat of Sir John Don Wauchope, Bart., and village, 4 miles south-east of Edinburgh.

EDNAM, village and parish on north border of Roxburghshire. The village stands on Eden river, 2½ miles north-east of Kelso, was the birthplace of the poet Thomson, and has a parochial church with 260 sittings, and a public school with about 145 scholars. The parish measures about 3½ by 3 miles, and comprises 3849 acres. Real property in 1880-81, £9651. Pop. 613. The land is mostly flat, but includes some slopes and two fine elevations. Chief objects are Hendersyde Park and an obeliskal monument to the poet Thomson.

EDNAM HOUSE, seat in Kelso parish, Roxburghshire.

EDRACHILLIS. See **EDDERACHYLLIS**.

EDRADOUR, burn, with beautiful cascade, in Moulin parish, Perthshire.

EDRADYNATE, seat on the Tay, between Weem and Logierait, Perthshire.

EDRINGTON, seat and ruined old castle on the Whitadder, on southern verge of Berwickshire and Scotland.

EDROM, village and parish in Merse district, Berwickshire. The village stands on the Whitadder, 3¼ miles north-east of Dunse, is very ancient but small, and has a post office designated of Berwickshire, a railway station, a parochial church with 600 sittings, and a public school with about 100 scholars.—The parish contains also Allanton village, measures about 7½ miles by 4, and comprises 9545 acres. Real property in 1880-81, £22,074. Pop. 1514. The surface is mostly well-cultivated arable land. The seats are Edrom House, Kimmerghame, Kelloe, Broomhouse, Blackadder House, Allanbank, Nisbet, and Chirnside-Bridge House; and the antiquities are sites of 5 or 6 Border peels. A Free church is at Allanton, and 4 public schools for 365 scholars are in the parish.

EDZELL (popularly **AIGLE** or **EAGLE**), village in Forfarshire, and parish partly also in Kincardineshire. The village stands 6 miles north-by-west of Brechin, presents a pleasant appearance, and has a post office, with money order and telegraph departments, under Brechin, a banking office, 2 inns, Established and Free churches, and a public school with about 183 scholars. Pop. 370.—The parish measures about 12½ by 6½ miles, and comprises 18,959 acres in Forfarshire, and 1109 in Kincardineshire. Real property in 1880-81, £6302 and £635. Pop. 823. The surface lies along the North Esk, and is mostly upland. Edzell Castle was the splendid seat of the Lindsays of Glenesk, ceased to be a residence in 1714, and is now an extensive ruin. Two ancient Caledonian stone circles are on the northern border. 3 schools for 302 scholars are in the parish, and 2 of them for 260 are new.

E'EN. See **OYNE**.

EFFOCK, head stream of North Esk river, Forfarshire.

EGG. See **EIGG**.

EGILSHAY. See **EAGLESHAY**.

EGLINTON, village, with ironworks, in Kilwinning parish, Ayrshire. Pop. 672.

EGLINTON CASTLE, chief seat of the Earl of Eglinton, near Eglinton village, and 2½ miles north of Irvine, Ayrshire. It is a splendid edifice of 1798, and has a park of 1200 acres.

EGLISHAY. See **EAGLESHAY**.

EGLISMONICHTY, ancient chapelry, now in Monifeith parish, Forfarshire.

EIGG, Hebridean island, 8 miles west of Arasaig, Inverness-shire. It measures 6½ miles in length, and from 2 to 3 miles in breadth; is partly low and partly hilly; includes a promontory with columnar cliffs, similar to those of Staffa; includes also a curious, precipitous, columnar-peaked hill, 1272 feet high, called Scur of Eigg; contains several Scandinavian forts

and a famous cavern; and has a post office under Oban, and a Roman Catholic chapel. Pop. 291.

EIL, sea-loch on mutual border of Argyle-shire and Inverness-shire. It strikes from head of Loch Linnhe, extends 10 miles north-eastward to Corpach, deflects suddenly there, and extends 11 miles thence to the north-west; and it has mostly a width of about 2 miles.

EILDON, hamlet and hills in southern vicinity of Melrose, Roxburghshire. The hills rise from one base into three summits 1211, 1327, and 1385 feet high; were known to the Romans as Mons Tremonium; have a large ancient Caledonian tumulus and vestiges of a Roman camp; and command extensive panoramic views.

ELLAN. See **ELLAN**.

EIRE, the river Findhorn.

EISHART, sea-loch, about 7 miles long, on west side of Sleat peninsula, Isle of Skye.

ETTSAL, hill, 733 feet high, 8 miles west-south-west of Stornoway, Outer Hebrides.

ELCHAIG, mountain rivulet, running to head of Loch Long in Ross-shire.

ELCHIES, two estates, Easter and Wester, in Knockando parish, Elginshire.

ELCHO, decayed, strong, ancient castle on the Tay, 4 miles south-east of Perth. It gives the title of baron to the Earl of Wemyss.

ELDERSLIE, town and quoad sacra parish in Renfrewshire. The town stands 2 miles west of Paisley, was the birthplace of Sir William Wallace, and has a post office under Paisley, a church with 800 sittings, and a public school with about 220 scholars. Pop. of the town, 1141; of the quoad sacra parish, 2242.

ELDERSLIE, seat on the Clyde, near Renfrew.

ELDERSLIE AND FARDLEHILL, conjoint village in Kilmaurs parish, Ayrshire. Pop. 135.

ELDRIG, summit of hill-ridge, 1215 feet high, on mutual border of Lanarkshire and Renfrewshire.

ELDRIG, or **EDRICK**, village in Mochrum parish, Wigtownshire.

ELF HOUSE, stalactitic cavern, a hiding-place of the Covenanters, in Dusk Glen, near Dalry, Ayrshire.

ELGAR, or **ELLA**, island in Shapinshay parish, Orkney.

ELGIN, town and parish in Elginshire. The town stands on the river Lossie, $63\frac{1}{2}$ miles by road, but $80\frac{1}{4}$ by railway, north-west of Aberdeen; is situated partly on meadow land, partly along a ridge; has charming environs and a pleasant interior; was formerly the seat of the bishopric of Moray, and has been a royal burgh since the time of William the Lion; ranks now as the capital of Elginshire, and as the head of six burghs sending a member to Parliament; includes a chief street about a mile long, with a central square; pre-

sents an appearance of wealth; carries on some manufactures; publishes two twice-a-week newspapers; and has a head post office with all departments, a railway station, 7 banking offices, 5 hotels, a court-house of 1840, a conspicuous monument of the last Duke of Gordon, well-preserved ruins of its ancient cathedral, an Established church, 2 Free churches, 2 United Presbyterian churches, Congregational, Baptist, Episcopalian, and Roman Catholic churches, an evangelistic hall, an elegant hospital of 1819, a splendid educational institution of 1822, and 3 public schools. The cathedral was founded in 1224, underwent demolitions and reconstructions, measured 282 feet from east to west and 115 feet along the transepts, was wrecked at the Reformation, and now is a more attractive ruin than any other ecclesiastical one in Scotland except Melrose Abbey. The Established church was erected in 1828, is a spacious edifice with Doric portico, and has a tower with cyclostyle lantern 112 feet high. Real property of the burgh in 1880-81, £29,310. Pop. 7338.—The parish excludes part of the town, and includes New Elgin village. Its length is about 10 miles; its breadth about 6 miles; its area 19,166 acres. Real property of landward part in 1880-81, £11,354. Pop. 8717. The surface comprises a gentle acclivity southward from the town to base of Blackhills, a steep hilly ridge to the west of that, and the vales of Pluscardino and Mossdowie on left of the Lossie. The 3 public schools within the burgh are new, and have accommodation for 400 scholars; 10 other schools are within the burgh, and have accommodation for 1173 scholars; and 6 schools for 535 scholars, 3 of them new, for 340, are in the landward districts.

ELGIN (NEW), village in Elgin parish, Elginshire. It has a public school with about 73 scholars. Pop. 625.

ELGINSHIRE, maritime county, comprising eastern portion of ancient province of Moray. It lies between Moray Firth and the Grampians, to the east of Nairnshire and Inverness-shire; and it underwent change of boundary in 1870 by transference to it of part of Cromdale parish from Inverness-shire, and transference from it to that county of part of Duthil parish. Its length from north to south is about 40 miles; its greatest breadth near the coast is about 23 miles; and its area is 531 square miles. The coast is mostly low and sandy; the sea-board, to the breadth of about 8 miles, is champaign; the middle section rises gradually in series of parallel hills and intervening vales; and the southern border includes part of the valley of the Spey, and is elsewhere filled with the Grampians. The rocks of the sea-board are chiefly old red sandstone, but include small patches of lower oolite and lias; and those of the hills are granite, gneiss, mica-slate, quartz,

and talcose schist. The rivers are the Spey in the east and south-east, the Lossie in the middle, and the Findhorn in the west. Nearly one-fourth of all the land is arable, and in high cultivation. The civil history is identical with that of Moray. The towns with each more than 2000 inhabitants are Elgin, Forbes, and Lossiemouth; the towns with each more than 1000 inhabitants are Burghhead, Grantown, Rothes, Fochabers, and Hope-man; and the villages with each more than 300 are Garmouth, Findhorn, New Elgin, Kingston, and Archiestown. The annual value of real property in 1880-81 was £226,625. Pop. in 1871, 43,612; in 1881, 43,760.

ELGOLL, hamlet in Strath parish, Isle of Skye. It has a post office under Broadford.

ELHARDHOLM, old chapelry now in Shapinsay, Orkney.

ELIBANK, estate, with ancient peel-tower, 8 miles north-west of Selkirk. It gives the peerage title of baron to a branch of the family of Murray.

ELIE, village and parish on south coast of Fife. The village stands on bay of its own name, 5 miles east-south-east of Largo, is a sea-bathing resort, and has a post office, with money order and telegraph departments, designated of Fife, a banking office, an inn, a harbour, Established and Free churches, and a public school with about 108 scholars. Pop. 625.—The parish is intersected by Kilconquhar, measures about 4 miles by $2\frac{1}{2}$, and comprises 2020 acres. Real property in 1880-81, £7198. Pop. 664. The shore is sandy, and the land is mostly flat. Elie House is a mansion of about 1675.

ELISTONE, ancient baronial castle on Almond river in Kirkliston parish, Edinburghshire.

ELLA. See **ELGAR**.

ELLAM, or **ELLIM**, ancient parish, now part of Longformacus, Berwickshire.

ELLAN-AIGAS, abrupt wooded islet in Beaully river, Kiltarlity parish, Invernessshire. It is crowned by a handsome villa.

ELLAN-AN-RIGH, islet in Loch Laggan, Invernessshire.

ELLAN-AN-TAGGART, islet in Loch Awe, near influx of Avich rivulet, Argyleshire.

ELLAN-A-VROIN, rocky islet near middle of Loch Vennachoir, Perthshire.

ELLAN-CHOLIUMCILLE, small island in Loch Portree, Isle of Skye.

ELLAN-DHEIRRIG, rocky islet, with remains of Earl of Argyll's fort of 1685, at junction of Loch Riddan with Kyles of Bute, Argyleshire.

ELLANDONAN, rocky islet, with ruined ancient castle of Earls of Seaforth, at head of Loch Alsh, in south-west corner of Ross.

ELLAN-DUIRNISH, islet in Loch Etive, opposite Bunawe, Argyleshire.

ELLAN-FADA, island near head of Loch Killisport, Knapdale, Argyleshire.

ELLAN-FINNAN, island, with ruined ancient church, in Loch Shiel, on north boundary of Argyleshire.

ELLAN-FREUCH, islet, with ruined castle, in Sound of Islay, Argyleshire.

ELLAN-MAREE, islet, with ancient burying-ground, in Loch Maree, Ross-shire.

ELLANMORE, islet, with ancient arched chapel, in south end of Sound of Jura, Argyleshire.

ELLANMORE, islet adjacent to Coll Island, Argyleshire.

ELLANMUNDE, islet and ancient parish on north border of Argyleshire. The islet lies in Loch Leven, adjacent to mouth of Coe rivulet, and contains a cemetery and ruins of ancient church. The parish comprehended Glencoe and part of Appin, and is now annexed to Lismore.

ELLAN-NA-BEICH, islet adjacent to Easdale Island, Inner Hebrides. Pop. 304.

ELLAN-NA-GAEIL, the Rabbit Island, in Tongue parish, Sutherland.

ELLAN-NA-GAMHNA, pastoral isle in South Knapdale parish, Argyleshire.

ELLAN-NA-LEEK, isle near north-west coast of South Knapdale, Argyleshire.

ELLAN-NA-MUICK, isle off west coast of South Knapdale, Argyleshire.

ELLAN-NA-NAOIMH, islet, with natural jet d'eau about 30 feet high, and with remains of ancient chapel and burying-ground, on east coast of Tongue parish, Sutherland.

ELLAN-NAN-CAORACH, isle off Kildalton coast, Islay Island, Argyleshire.

ELLAN-NAN-CON, islet in Loch Laggan, Invernessshire.

ELLAN-NAN-GOBHAR, islet, with two vitrified forts, in Loch Aylort, Ardnarmurchan parish, Argyleshire.

ELLAN-NA-ROAN, inhabited island, about 2 miles in circuit, in Tongue parish, Sutherland. It looks like two islands, is mostly engirt with high precipitous rocks, includes a low tract with very fertile soil, and has on its north side a natural arch, about 150 feet high and 70 feet wide. Pop. 73.

ELLANREACH, large house, with extensive sheep-farm, in Glenelg parish, Invernessshire.

ELLAN-RORYMORE, islet, with vestiges of ancient subterranean circular structure, in Loch Maree, Ross-shire.

ELLAN-VHOU, wooded islet, with ruined ancient fortalice, in upper part of Loch Lomond.

ELLEMBANK, seat near Kirkcudbright.

ELLEMFORDE, place on Whitadder river, 6 miles north-west of Dunse, Berwickshire.

ELLEN'S ISLE, craggy, wooded, romantic islet, centre of the action of Sir Walter Scott's *Lady of the Lake*, near foot of Loch Katrine, Perthshire.

ELLERHOLM, green islet in mouth of Elwick bay, on south side of Shapinsay, Orkney.

ELLINORTON, village in Kirriemuir parish, Forfarshire.

ELLIOCK, seat on burn of its own name, 2 miles south-south-west of Sanquhar, Dumfriesshire. It was the birthplace of the Admirable Crichton.

ELLIOT, rivulet running about 8 miles east-south-eastward to the sea, at $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile south-south-west of Arbroath, Forfarshire.

ELLIOT JUNCTION, railway station near mouth of Elliot rivulet, Forfarshire.

ELLISLAND, farm on the Nith, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-north-west of Dumfries. It was occupied by the poet Burns in 1788-91.

ELLISTON, small square tower, ancient seat of the Sempills, near foot of Castle-Semple Loch, Renfrewshire.

ELLON, village and parish in south of Buchan, Aberdeenshire. The village stands on Ythan river, 16 miles by road, but $19\frac{1}{2}$ by railway, north-by-east of Aberdeen; was formerly the seat of jurisdiction of Buchan earldom; is now a centre of considerable business; and has a head post office with all departments, a railway station, 3 banking offices, a hotel, Established, Free, United Presbyterian, and Episcopalian churches, and 2 public schools. Pop. 964.—The parish measures 8 miles by $4\frac{1}{2}$, and comprises 22,259 acres. Real property in 1880-81, £23,776. Pop., quoad civilia, 3698; quoad sacra, 2872. The surface mostly presents an undulating appearance, but rises in several parts into considerable eminences. The seats are Ellon Castle, Esslemont, Arnage, Turner Hall, and Dudwick; and the first was built in 1851, and is near some remains of a previous mansion of about 1780. Five schools for 718 scholars are in the parish, and 4 of them for 670 are new.

ELLRIDGE, lake in Slamannan parish, Stirlingshire.

ELLSNESS. See **ELSNES**.

ELLSRICKLE, village, 4 miles north-by-east of Biggar, Lanarkshire. It has a Free church.

ELMBANK, seat in St. Vigeans parish, Forfarshire.

ELPHIN, mountainous district north-north-east of Ullapool, in Ross-shire. It has a post office under Laig.

ELPHINSTONE, village, old mansion, and collieries in Tranent parish, Haddingtonshire. The village stands nearly 2 miles south-south-west of Tranent town. Pop. 597. The mansion was built in 1600, and is attached to a massive square tower of about the end of 14th century.

ELPHINSTONE, colliery in Airth parish, Stirlingshire.

ELRICK, seat in New Machar parish, Aberdeenshire.

ELRIG, hamlet in Mochrum parish, Wigtonshire. It has a public school with about 89 scholars.

ELSHIESHIELDS, modern seat, with old tower, in Lochmaben parish, Dumfriesshire.

ELSICK, seat and burn in Fetteresso parish, Kincardineshire.

ELSNES, headland and district in south of Sanday Island, Orkney.

ELSWICK, capacious harbour in south of Shapinsay Island, Orkney.

ELTRIGOE, small sea-inlet in Wick parish, Caithness.

ELVAN, upland rivulet, running about 7 miles north-eastward to the Clyde, at Elvanfoot, Lanarkshire.

ELVANFOOT, place, with inn and railway station, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-east of Abingdon, Lanarkshire.

ELVINGSTON, seat in Gladsmuir parish, Haddingtonshire.

EMANUEL, or **MANUEL**, railway station and ruined priory of 1156, adjacent to Avon river, near Linlithgow-Bridge.

EMBO, fishing village in Dornoch parish, Sutherland. It has a public school with about 85 scholars. Pop. 396.

ENDER, affluent of the Garry in Blair-Athole parish, Perthshire.

ENDRICK, river, running about 18 miles westward, chiefly in Stirlingshire, to Loch Lomond at boundary with Dumbartonshire. It receives the Blane and some smaller affluents, and is celebrated in song as 'Sweet Ennerdale.'

ENGINE, three collier villages, New, Old, and Sheriffhall, in Newton parish, Edinburghshire.

ENGLISH-HILL, mountain in Kiltarlity parish, Inverness-shire.

ENGLISH-ROW, village in Dalziel parish, Lanarkshire.

ENHALLOW, small island between Pomona and Rousay, Orkney.

ENNERIC, rivulet, running about 10 miles eastward, in Glenurquhart, to Loch Ness, Inverness-shire. It has a picturesque course, and makes a beautiful cascade.

ENNICH, lake, overhung by grand precipices, in Rothiemurchus parish, Inverness-shire.

ENOCH, lake on north verge of Minnigaff parish, Kirkcudbrightshire.

ENOCH, hill, 1865 feet high, in New Cumnock parish, Ayrshire.

ENOCHDHU, place, with post office under Pitlochrie, Perthshire.

ENOCH (ST.), parish, with railway station and with Established and Free churches, in Glasgow. Pop., quoad sacra, 2131.

ENOCH (ST.), quoad sacra parish in Dundee. Pop. 2401.

ENOCK, barony in Durrisdeer parish, Dumfriesshire.

ENRIG, quondam abbot's house in Girthon parish, Kirkcudbrightshire.

ENSAY, island, about 5 miles in circuit, 2 miles south-west of Harris, Outer Hebrides. Pop. 6.

ENTERKIN, burn, running from Lowther Mountain to the Nith, in Durrisdeer parish, Dumfriesshire.

ENTERKIN, seat in Tarbolton parish, Ayrshire.

ENTERKINFOOT, place at mouth of Enterkin burn, Dumfriesshire.

ENTERKINS-YETT, traditional scene of

sanguinary battle between natives and Danes, in Currie parish, Edinburghshire.

ENZIE, quoad sacra parish, comprising parts of Rathven and Bellie, in north-west extremity of Banffshire. It has a post office under Fochabers, Established and Free churches, a new public school for 170 scholars, and an old one for 130. Pop. 2413.

ENZIEHOLM, farm, with vestiges of very ancient strong triangular fortification, in Westerkirk parish, Dumfriesshire.

EOCHAR, place, with post office under Lochmaddy, Outer Hebrides.

EOLAN, small affluent of the Etive, in Ardochattan parish, Argyleshire.

EOLIGARY, seat in Barra Island, Outer Hebrides.

EORODALE, headland, 3 miles south-east of Butt-of-Lewis, Outer Hebrides.

EORSA, small island in Loch-na-Keal, Mull, Argyleshire.

EOUSMIL, rocky islet frequented by seals, on west side of North Uist, Outer Hebrides.

EOY, small island between North Uist and Barra, Outer Hebrides.

EPORT, long narrow sea-loch, with safe harbour, 3 miles south of Lochmaddy, in North Uist, Outer Hebrides.

ERCHLESS, modernized old castle, with fine hill-girt park, in Strathglass, Inverness-shire.

ERCILDOUN. See **EARLSTON**.

EREGIE, seat in Dores parish, Inverness-shire.

ERIBOLL, sea-loch, 10½ miles long, and mostly from 1 to 3 miles wide, in Durness parish, Sutherland.

ERICKIE, mountain rivulet, running about 10 miles eastward to the Garry, at 4 miles west of Blair-Athole, Perthshire.

ERICHT, lake on mutual border of Perthshire and Inverness-shire. It lies at an elevation of 1153 feet above sea-level; is overhung by lofty, precipitous, desolate mountains; extends from neighbourhood of Dalwhinnie 16 miles south-south-westward, with average breadth of about a mile; and sends off a stream about 5 miles southward to Loch Rannoch.

ERICHT, river in north-east of Perthshire. It is formed by conflux of the Ardlie and the Shee; runs southward, past Blairgowrie, to the Isla, at 2 miles west of Coupar-Angus; abounds in romantic scenery; and, measured from the sources of its head-streams, has a total course of about 23 miles.

ERIDINE, seat in Kilchrenan parish, Argyleshire.

ERIGMORE, seat near Dunkeld, Perthshire.

ERINES, seat in South Knapdale parish, Argyleshire.

ERISKA, island in mouth of Loch Creran, Argyleshire. Pop. 7.

ERISKAY, island, about 3 miles long, near south end of South Uist, Outer Hebrides. It was Prince Charles Edward's landing-place in 1745. Pop. 466.

ERISORT, sea-loch in south-east of Lewis, Outer Hebrides. It opens about 7 miles south of Stornoway, and goes about 10 miles west-south-westward, but is comparatively narrow.

ERIVIST, burn, running about 5½ miles south-westward to the Gala, in Stow parish, Edinburghshire.

ERNAN, stream, traversing Tarland parish to the Don, in Aberdeenshire.

ERNCRAGS, small lake in Crossmichael parish, Kirkcudbrightshire.

ERNE. See **EARN** and **FINDHORN**.

ERNSHEUCH, precipitous eminence with Caledonian camp in Coldingham parish, Berwickshire.

EROCHD. See **ERICHT**.

ERRALD, island adjacent to south-western extremity of Ross peninsula, Mull, Argyleshire. Pop. 51.

ERROL, village and parish in Carse of Gowrie, Perthshire. The village stands about a mile from railway station of its own name, 10¾ miles east of Perth; crowns a slight rising ground with extensive view; gives the title of Earl to the family of Hay; and has a post office with all departments designated of Perthshire, a post office of Errol village under Errol, a banking office, a hotel, a large cruciform towered Established church, Free and United Presbyterian churches, and a public school with about 111 scholars. Pop. 876.—The parish contains also the villages of Pitrodie, Glendoick, Grange, Leetown, West-town, and Mains of Errol. Its length is 5½ miles; its breadth 3½ miles; its area 9507 acres. Real property in 1880-81, £23,026. Pop. 2421. The surface is low, and, with exception of some slight rising grounds, all flat; and the soil is mostly rich alluvium and all arable. Errol House, near Errol village, was formerly the seat of the Earls of Errol. A public school is at Glendoick.

ERSKINE, parish on south side of the Clyde in Renfrewshire. It lies opposite Dumbarton Castle, and contains the post-office villages of Langbank and Bishopton, and the hamlets of Blackstown and Easter Rossland. Its length is 6¾ miles; its greatest breadth 3½ miles; its area 7535 acres. Real property in 1880-81, £19,602. Pop., quoad civilia, 1655; quoad sacra, 1073. The land adjacent to the Clyde is flat and fertile; the ground behind that makes considerable ascent; and a pleasant hill-ridge occupies most of the western section. Erskine House, the seat of Lord Blantyre, is a beautiful Tudor edifice of 1828, and has, on an eminence within its grounds, a lofty obeliskal monument of the eleventh Lord Blantyre. Other seats are Dargavel, Rossland, and Eastbank. Erskine ferry, on the Clyde, serves for both pedestrians and carriages. The churches are Established, Free, and United Presbyterian. Three schools for 336 scholars are in the parish, and one of them and class-rooms for 167 are new.

ERVARY, hill, with fine view, in North Knappdale parish, Argyleshire.

ERVIE, hamlet in Kirkcolm parish, Wigtonshire.

ESHANESS, headland and skerry at south-western extremity of Northmaven parish, Shetland.

ESK, river of Dumfriesshire. It is formed, at 7 miles north-west of Langholm, by conflux of Black Esk and White Esk; it runs thence about 20 miles south-eastward and southward in Dumfriesshire, to influx of the Liddel at boundary with England; and it proceeds about 8 miles curvingly through Cumberland to head of Solway Firth.

ESK, river of Edinburghshire. It is formed in Dalkeith Park by conflux of North Esk and South Esk; and it runs 3 miles thence northward to Firth of Forth at Musselburgh.

ESK, small mountain lake, emitting a head-stream of South Esk river, on north-west border of Forfarshire.

ESKADALE, seat and hamlet with Roman Catholic chapel, near head of Strathglass, Inverness-shire.

ESKBANK, suburb of Dalkeith, with junction railway station, 8 miles south-east of Edinburgh.

ESK (BLACK), small river of Dumfriesshire. It runs about 15 miles tortuously south-south-eastward, all within Eskdalemuir and the Southern Highlands; and unites with the White Esk to form the Esk.

ESKBRIDGE, railway station near Penicuik, Edinburghshire.

ESKDALE, the eastern and smallest of the three districts of Dumfriesshire. It includes all the Scottish portions of the basin of the Esk, but is ill defined on the south-west over the little basins of the Sark and the Kirtle.

ESKDALEMUIR, parish in north-west of Eskdale, Dumfriesshire. It has a post office of its own name under Langholm; and it measures $11\frac{1}{2}$ miles in length, $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles in greatest breadth, and 43,282 acres in area. Real property in 1880-81, £11,249. Pop. 543. The surface is nearly all mountainous, heathy, and moorish; and it is remarkable for two ancient Caledonian stone circles, and for vestiges or remains of numerous ancient camps. One of the stone circles is entire, and one of the camps occupies about 7 acres, and has been the subject of much antiquarian discussion. The churches are Established and Free. There are 2 schools for 159 scholars, and 1 of them for 60 is new.

ESKIN, head stream of the Findhorn, in Inverness-shire.

ESK (NORTH), quoad sacra parish, with church in Musselburgh, Edinburghshire. Pop. 5389.

ESK (NORTH), river, running about 16 miles north-north-eastward to conflux with South Esk in Dalkeith Park, Edinburghshire.

ESK (NORTH), river, running about 28

miles south-eastward to the sea, at boundary between Forfarshire and Kincardineshire.

ESK (SOUTH), river, running about 13 miles northward to conflux with North Esk in Dalkeith Park, Edinburghshire.

ESK (SOUTH), river, running about 37 miles east-south-eastward and eastward to the sea at Montrose, Forfarshire. Its last reach first expands into large tidal lagoon above Montrose, and then contracts into deep rapid current from the lagoon to the sea.

ESK VALLEY, branch railway, for mineral traffic, down the valley of the Esk, Edinburghshire.

ESK (WHITE), river, running curvingly about 15 miles southward to conflux with Black Esk, Dumfriesshire.

ESLEMONT. See **ESLEMONT**.

ESLIE, farm, with ancient Caledonian stone circle, in Banchory-Ternan parish, Kincardineshire.

ESPEDAIR, burn in Abbey-Paisley parish, Renfrewshire.

ESRAGAN, two streams, greater and lesser, separated by Benvean and running southward to Loch Etive, in Argyleshire.

ESSACHOSSAN, romantic glen adjacent to Inverary, Argyleshire.

ESSCUNHAN, stream, with cascade, in Kilmorie parish, Arran Island, Buteshire.

ESSENSIDE, lake in Ashkirk parish, Roxburghshire.

ESSET, small affluent of the Don, in Tullynessle parish, Aberdeenshire.

ESSIE, ancient parish, now part of Rhynie, Aberdeenshire.

ESSIE, Forfarshire. See **EASSIE**.

ESSIEMORE, cascade of about 100 feet, in Auchinchew amphitheatre, Arran Island, Buteshire.

ESSIL, ancient parish, now part of Speymouth, Elginshire.

ESSLEMONT, railway station and seat, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile south of Ellon, Aberdeenshire.

ESWICK, headland, 12 miles north-by-east of Lerwick, Shetland.

ETHIE, burn, with cascades and precipitous banks, in Cromarty parish, Cromartyshire.

ETHIE CASTLE, seat of the Earl of Northesk, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-north-east of Arbroath, Forfarshire.

ETHIEHAVEN, small fishing village, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile north-east of Ethie Castle, Forfarshire.

ETIVE, river and sea-loch in Argyleshire. The river rises among alpine heights around head of Glencoe; runs about 16 miles south-westward, along a deep mountain glen, to the loch's head; and, in its progress, makes two fine cascades. The loch goes first about 11 miles south-westward, then about 10 miles westward, to head of Firth of Lorn; is flanked, in its upper part, by grand alpine mountains,—in its lower part, by diversity of hills, braes, and gentle slopes; contracts, at 5 miles from its mouth, into the strait of Connel Ferry; forms, between that strait and its mouth a spacious bay; and,

as a whole, from head to foot, looks like a series of inland lakes.

ETTRICK, hamlet, parish, and river in Selkirkshire. The hamlet lies on the river, $18\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-west of Selkirk, and has a parochial church of 1824, a Free Church station of 1880, a public school with about 35 scholars, and a burying-ground containing a monument to Rev. Thomas Boston, and the grave of the Ettrick Shepherd.—The parish measures about 11 miles by 10, and comprises 42,387 acres. Real property in 1880-81, £12,199. Pop. 397. The surface is a congeries of mountains and hills, intersected by glens, cleughs, and a narrow vale, and abounds in rich sheep pasture. The seats are Thirlstane Castle, Cacerabank, and Rodono; and the antiquities are Thirlstane and Tushielaw towers, and vestiges of Buccleuch church.—The river rises adjacent to boundary with Dumfriesshire, runs about 23 miles north-eastward to influx of the Yarrow, and proceeds about 5 miles farther in same direction, past Selkirk, to the Tweed, at $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile from Abbotsford.

ETTRICK, bay, nearly 2 miles long, on west side of Bute Island, Buteshire.

ETTRICKBANK, seat on Ettrick river, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile north-east of Selkirk.

ETTRICK-BRIDGE, village on Ettrick river, 7 miles south-west of Selkirk. It has a post office under Selkirk, and an inn.

ETTRICK FOREST, popularly Selkirkshire, but anciently including also tracts now in Peeblesshire and Edinburghshire. It once was literally a forest, swarming with deer, and used as a hunting-ground by the Scoto-Saxon kings; but it lost much of its wood in the times of Bruce and Baliol, and was converted into sheep walks in the time of James v.

ETTRICK PEN, mountain, 2269 feet high, at source of Ettrick river, on south-east verge of Selkirkshire.

ETTRIDGE-BRIDGE, place on lower part of Truim rivulet, Inverness-shire.

EUCHAN, rivulet, running about $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-eastward and eastward to the Nith, at Sanquhar, Dumfriesshire.

EUCHAR, rivulet, issuing from Loch Scammadale, and running about 4 miles, partly along a romantic ravine, to the sea, at Kilninver, Argyshire.

EVAN, small river, running about 14 miles, chiefly down a deep glen, south-south-eastward to the Annan, at 2 miles south of Moffat, Dumfriesshire.

EVANTON, village, 7 miles north-north-east of Dingwall, Ross-shire. It has a post office, with money order and telegraph departments, designated of Ross-shire, an inn, and a public school with about 54 scholars. Pop. 436.

EVELAW, old peel tower in Westruther parish, Berwickshire.

EVELICK, ruined ancient castle and hill, with remains of ancient fortification, in Kilspindie parish, Perthshire.

EVELIX, rivulet, running about 13 miles, chiefly south-eastward, to Dornoch Firth, near Meikle Ferry, on south-east border of Sutherland.

EVIE AND RENDALL, conjoint parish in Orkney. It comprises the north-eastern part of Pomona and the island of Gairsay; and it has a post office of Evie, with money order department, and a post office of Rendall, both designated of Orkney. Its length is 10 miles; and its greatest breadth, exclusive of Gairsay, is $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles. Real property in 1880-81, £4102. Pop. 1351. A group of tame hills, nowhere higher than about 400 feet, occupies the extreme north, and terminates there in the bold promontory of Costahead; a range of lower hills extends thence to the southern boundary, and forms the larger portion of the entire land; and a gentle declivity, from $\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile broad, forms the sea-board, and is under cultivation. Chief residences are Bugar House and Rendall Hall; and chief antiquities are nine Picts' houses. The churches are Established, Free, and Congregational; and there are 3 public schools with about 165 scholars.

EVIGAN, bay on west side of Stronsay, Orkney.

EVORT. See EPORT.

EWART, island in mouth of Loch Shiel, Lewis, Outer Hebrides.

EW E, river, sea-loch, and island in west of Ross-shire. The river runs west-north-westward from Loch Maree to head of the sea-loch at Poolewe, and is short, broad, and rapid. The sea-loch extends about 7 miles north-by-westward to the Minch, and has an extreme width of $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles. The island lies near the middle of the sea-loch, measures nearly 2 miles in length, and is fertile and well cultivated. Pop. 43.

EWES, rivulet and parish in extreme north-east of Dumfriesshire. The rivulet rises among mountains at boundary with Roxburghshire, and runs about 10 miles southward to the Esk at Langholm. The parish comprises the basin of the Ewes to within $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile of Langholm, and the upper part of the basin of the Tarras. Its length is 8 miles; its greatest breadth $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles; its area 24,941 acres. Real property in 1880-81, £6658. Pop. 337. The surface consists of mountains and hills intersected by two vales. The church contains about 230 sittings, and the public school is new, and can accommodate 60 scholars.

EWES, head-stream of the Luggate, Edinburghshire.

EWESDALE, basin of Ewes rivulet, in Dumfriesshire.

EWIESIDE, hill, with ancient Caledonian camp, in Cockburnspath parish, Berwickshire.

EYE, small river, running about 11 miles south-eastward and $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-eastward to the sea at Eyemouth, Berwickshire.

EYE, lake and rivulet in north-east of Ross-shire. The lake is in Fearn parish,

and measures about 2 miles in length; and the rivulet issues from it, forms a series of smaller lakes, and enters Moray Firth near Ballintore village.

EYE, in Lewis. See **UIE**.

EYEBROCHY, islet in Dirleton parish, Haddingtonshire.

EYEMOUTH, town and parish on coast of Berwickshire. The town stands at mouth of Eye river, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-north-east of Ayton railway station; was a port in the time of Alexander II., became notable in after times for smuggling, and is now the headquarters of a great fishery district; occupies low ground in a gap between two headlands of a long reach of high rocky coast; and has a post office with all departments under Ayton, 2 banking offices, 3 inns, a very fine natural harbour with breakwater-pier, Established, Free, United Presbyterian, Evangelical Union, and Methodist churches, and 2 public schools with accommodation for 600 scholars. The Free church was erected in 1879; the public schools in 1877.—The parish excludes a small part of the town, and comprises 1004 acres. Real property in 1880–81, £8698. Pop. 2935. The coast is about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile long, and has an average height of about 80 feet. The headland on north side of the town had anciently a fort of historical note, and commands an extensive view. The soil of the interior is arable and fertile.

EYLT, lake in Moydart district, Inverness-shire.

EYNORT, sea-loch, 3 miles long, on east side of South Uist, Outer Hebrides.

FAD, beautiful lake, of about 400 acres, 2 miles south-west of Rothesay, Bute Island.

FAD, lake, 3 miles north of Portree, Isle of Skye.

FADA. See **ELLAN FADA**.

FAIFLEY, manufacturing village near Duntocher, Dumbartonshire. Pop. 187.

FAIL, burn and quondam ancient monastery in Tarbolton parish, Ayrshire. The burn runs about 5 miles south-south-eastward to river Ayr; and the monastery stood on it about a mile north-north-west of Tarbolton village, and is notable for sarcastic rhymes on its inmates, quoted in Sir Walter Scott's *Abbot*.

FAILFORD, place at mouth of Fail burn, Ayrshire.

FAIRBAIRN, estate, with ruined old baronial fortalice, in Urray parish, Ross-shire.

FAIREMHEALL, mountain in Durness parish, Sutherland.

FAIRFIELD, seat near the Clyde, between Govan and Renfrew.

FAIRFIELD, seat near Monkton village, Ayrshire.

FAIRHOLM, seat near Larkhall, Lanarkshire.

FAIR ISLE, island, nearly midway be-

tween Orkney and Shetland. It measures upwards of 3 miles by nearly 2; is accessible at only one point; rises into three lofty promontories; and has a post office under Lerwick, and an Established church. Pop. 214.

FAIRLEY, seat in Newhills parish, Aberdeenshire.

FAIRLIE, village and headland on Cunningham coast of Ayrshire. The village stands 3 miles south of Largs; presents a pleasant appearance, with neat villas at its sides; is overlooked by an old baronial fortalice; and has a post office designated of Ayrshire, the terminal station of a branch railway opened in 1880, a steam-boat pier constructed in 1880–81, and Established and Free churches. Pop. 665. The headland is 5 miles south-by-west of the village, and flanks north side of entrance of Ayr Bay.

FAIRLIE, seat in Dundonald parish, Ayrshire.

FAIRNESS, picturesque spot on Findhorn river, in Ardlach parish, Nairnshire.

FAIRNEYSIDE, estate in Ayton parish, Berwickshire.

FAIRNILEE, estate in Galashiels parish, Selkirkshire.

FAIRNINGTON, hamlet in Roxburgh parish, Roxburghshire.

FAIRYBRIDGE, place, 3 miles north of Dunvegan, Isle of Skye.

FAIRY-KNOWE, eminence, with ancient Caledonian fort, above Bridge of Allan.

FALA, village and parish on south-east verge of Edinburghshire. The village stands $15\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-east of Edinburgh; has a parochial church, a United Presbyterian church, and a public school with about 57 scholars; and is adjacent to Blackshiels post office village.—The parish contains also part of Fala-Dam village, and is united to the contiguous parish of Soutra in Haddingtonshire. The united parish measures about 4 miles by 3, and comprises 3124 acres in Edinburghshire and 2940 in Haddingtonshire. Real property in 1880–81, £2698. Pop. 312. The northern section is level, or slightly undulating, and nearly all arable and fertile; but the southern section, culminating in Soutra Hill, is a western portion of the Lammermoors, and mostly pastoral. See **SOUTRA**.

FALA-DAM, village, $\frac{3}{4}$ mile north-west of Fala village, Edinburghshire.

FALA-HALL, quondam ancient baronial tower, about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile north of Fala village, Edinburghshire.

FALA-HILL, hamlet in Heriot parish, Edinburghshire.

FALBEY, lake in Parton parish, Kirkcudbrightshire.

FALDONSIDE, seat in Galashiels parish, Selkirkshire.

FALDSHOPE, hill in Yarrow parish, Selkirkshire.

FALFEARNIE, head-stream of the South Esk, in Cortachy parish, Forfarshire.

FALFIELD, seat in Kilconquhar parish, Fife.

FALKIRK, town and parish in Stirling-shire. The town stands 11 miles south-east of Stirling; was preceded by a military station of Antoninus' Wall; took its name, originally Fallow-Kirk, from a church founded by Malcolm III. in 1070; gives name to two famous battles,—the one, in 1298, on ground now partly covered by Grahamstown suburb—the other, in 1746, on ground now traversed by the Union Canal and the Edinburgh and Glasgow Railway; was never more than a mere village till comparatively modern times; is now a parliamentary burgh, uniting with Linlithgow, Airdrie, Hamilton, and Lanark in sending a member to parliament; conducts much business in connection with a weekly market, annual cattle 'trysts,' and neighbouring mines and manufactories; comprises a compact centre on a slight rising-ground, and straggling disjointed suburbs on encompassing plain; has a head post office with all departments, 2 railway stations, 5 banking offices, 5 hotels, burgh buildings of 1877, a town hall of 1879, a spacious modern parochial church with ancient porch and steeple, a recent quoad sacra parochial church, 2 Free churches, 3 United Presbyterian churches, Congregational, Evangelical Union, Baptist, Episcopalian, and Roman Catholic churches, an academy, and 3 public schools; and publishes 2 newspapers, one of them weekly, the other twice a week. Real property of the burgh in 1880-81, £41,783. Pop. 13,170.—The parish contains also Laurieston, Barley-side, and Glen, parts of Carron Ironworks and Bonnybridge, and most of Grange-mouth. Its length is 9 miles; its greatest breadth $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles; its area 19,551 acres. Real property in 1880-81 of landward parts, £20,916. Pop. of the whole, quoad civilia, 25,061; quoad sacra, 11,549. About a third of the land is flat rich carse; and the ground south-westward thence rises gradually to a maximum height of about 600 feet above sea-level, and is mostly arable, but includes some moor and moss. Coal is plentiful, and ironstone, limestone, and sandstone are found. Chief seats are Callendar, Kerse, and Bantaskine; and chief antiquities are vestiges of Antoninus' Wall and remains of Castlecary. 21 schools for 1889 scholars are in the parish, and 4 of them and an enlargement for 1330 are new.

FALKIRK AND KILSYTH, railway, projected in 1882, to strike from the North British near Camelon, to go thence 10 miles west-south-westward to Kilsyth, and to send off a branch of $\frac{3}{4}$ mile to the Denny line, in Stirlingshire.

FALKLAND, town and parish in Cupar district, Fife. The town stands $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles north-west of Falkland Road railway station and 8 south-west of Cupar; is overhung on the south-west by East Lomond

Hill; was long the capital of the stewardry of Fife, and a retreat of the Scottish kings amid a royal hunting forest; had a castle, now extinct, in which Prince David, son of Robert III., suffered fearful cruelty, as narrated in Sir Walter Scott's *Fair Maid of Perth*; possesses considerable well-preserved remains of a royal palace; ranks as a royal burgh without parliamentary representation; and has a post office, with money order and telegraph departments, under Ladybank, a banking office, Established and Free churches, and a public school with about 201 scholars. Pop. 972.—The parish contains also Freuchie town, Newton-of-Falkland and Balmbræ villages, and small part of Dunshalt. Its length is 6 miles; its greatest breadth $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles; its area 8265 acres. Real property in 1880-81, £15,484. Pop., quoad civilia, 2698; quoad sacra, 1581. The surface includes a portion of the valley of the Eden, rises southward thence into the Lomond Hills, descends thence to a low tract on the southern border, exhibits on the whole a beautiful diversity, and is adorned in many parts with wood. The chief seat is Nuthill; and chief antiquities are traces of fortifications on the Lomond Hills. Two public schools for 535 scholars are in the parish, and have recent enlargements for 169.

FALKLAND (NEWTON OF), village about a mile east of Falkland, Fife.

FALKLAND ROAD, railway station, 3 miles north of Markinch, Fife.

FALLEN ROCKS, steep rocky land slip, resembling an avalanche, on north-east coast of Arran Island, Buteshire.

FALLIGOE, small sea-inlet in Wick parish, Caithness.

FALLIN, small harbour on the Forth in St. Ninian's parish, Stirlingshire.

FALLOCH, rivulet, running about 9 miles south-westward and southward to head of Loch Lomond.

FALLSIDE, railway station, $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile east of Uddingstone, Lanarkshire.

FALSIDE, hill and ancient strong fortalice, 2 miles east of Inveresk, Edinburghshire.

FALSIDE, seat, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-west of Stonehaven, Kincardineshire.

FANKERTON, village, 2 miles west of Denny, Stirlingshire.

FANNA, lofty hill on south-east border of Hobbirk parish, Roxburghshire.

FANNICH, alpine lake $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles long, engirt by mountains called Fannich Forest, averagely 18 miles west of Dingwall, Ross-shire.

FANNYSIDE, lake and moor in Cumber-nauld parish, Dumbartonshire.

FANS, village, 3 miles north-east of Earlstoun, Berwickshire.

FARA, small island about a mile south-east of Hoy, Orkney.

FARA, small island between South Uist and Barra, Outer Hebrides.

FARAY. See PHARAY.

FARDLEHILL, village in Kilmaurs parish, Ayrshire.

FARE, hill, about 17 miles in circuit, 1545 feet high, averagely 18 miles west-by-south of Aberdeen. It was the scene of a battle in the Civil War of 1562.

FARG, rivulet, running about 7 miles windingly to the Earn, at $1\frac{3}{4}$ mile north-west of Abernethy, Perthshire.

FARIGAG, rivulet, running about 12 miles tortuously, and traversing a deep defile, to south-east side of Loch Ness, at 13 miles north-east of Fort-Augustus, Inverness-shire.

FARKIN, small bay in upper part of west side of Loch Lomond.

FARME, seat near Rutherglen, Lanarkshire.

FARNELL, parish, containing Farnell Road railway station, $6\frac{1}{4}$ miles by railway south-east of Brechin, Forfarshire. It has a post office of its own name under Brechin. Its length is $5\frac{1}{4}$ miles; its greatest breadth $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles; its area 5703 acres. Real property in 1880-81, £8531. Pop. 613. The northern section is flat land, adjacent to the South Esk; and the other sections rise into a hill-ridge of no great height, and partly moorish. A chief object is Kinnaird Castle, the seat of the Earl of Southesk. The church is a handsome modern edifice; and the public school has about 123 scholars.

FARNUA, ancient parish, now part of Kirkhill, Inverness-shire.

FAROUTHEAD, promontory, faced with cliffs from 300 to 400 feet high, and projecting 3 miles from adjacent coast to a point 7 miles east-by-south of Cape Wrath, in Sutherland.

FARR, hamlet and parish in north of Sutherland. The hamlet lies on the coast, 25 miles west-by-south of Thurso, and has a post office under Thurso, an inn, an ancient monolith, Established and Free churches, and a public school with about 136 scholars. The parish measures 33 miles in length, and 10 miles in greatest breadth. Real property in 1880-81, £10,198. Pop., quoad civilia, 1930; quoad sacra, 1140. The coast has, exclusive of sinuosities, a length of 11 miles; is high, rocky, and cavernous; and includes Strathy, Armadale, and Farr Heads, and Strathy and Farr Bays. The interior is mountainous, and rises to alpine height in the south, but includes all Strathnaver and Strathstrathy, and contains considerable aggregate of low arable land in these straths and on the sea-board. The antiquities are standing stones, tumuli, dunes, and a ruined castle. Established and Free churches are at Strathy. Five schools for 355 scholars are in the parish, and 2 of them and enlargements for 164 are new.

FARR, estate, with post office under Inverness, mansion, and an ancient Caledonian stone circle in Daviot parish, Inverness-shire.

FARRAGON, mountain in Dull parish, Perthshire.

FARRALARIE, lake in Golspie parish, Sutherland.

FARRALINE, mountain lake in Dores parish, Inverness-shire.

FARRAR, head-stream of Beaully river, Inverness-shire.

FARSKANE, place, with coast cave and old chapel, in Kathven parish, Banffshire.

FASBEN, or **FASHVEN**, mountain, 1504 feet high, in Durness parish, Sutherland.

FASKALLY, seat on the Tummel, near Pitlochrie, Perthshire.

FASKINE, village and colliery in Old Monkland parish, Lanarkshire. Pop., with Palace Craig, 475.

FASLANE, place, with vestiges of ancient castle and chapel, in Row parish, Dumbartonshire.

FASNACLOICH, estate, with post office under Ledailg, mansion, and lake, on Creran river, Lorn, Argyleshire.

FASNAKYLE, estate, with mansion, Roman Catholic modern chapel, and old chapel and burying-ground, in Stratglass, Inverness-shire.

FASNEY, affluent of the Whitadder, on southern border of Haddingtonshire.

FASQUE, seat of Sir Thomas Gladstone, Bart., $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile north of Fettercairn, Kincairdineshire.

FASSERN, seat on north side of upper part of Loch Eil, Inverness-shire.

FAST CASTLE, quondam crown-fortalice, now a ruin, 7 miles north-west of Eyemouth, Berwickshire. It stands on a precipitous peninsulated lofty rock, overhanging the sea, made a considerable figure in history, commands an extensive impressive view, and may have suggested to Sir Walter Scott some features of 'Wolf's Crag' in his *Bride of Lammermoor*.

FATLIPS, conspicuous recently-reconstructed old castle, on crown of Minto Crag, Roxburghshire.

FATLIPS, ancient castle, now a fragmentary ruin, on south-east skirt of Tinto Mountain, Lanarkshire.

FAULD, burn, running to the Brieche, in south-west corner of Linlithgowshire.

FAULDHOUSE, town and quoad sacra parish on Fauld burn, $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles south-west of Whitburn, Linlithgowshire. The town has a post office, with money order and telegraph departments, designated of Linlithgowshire, a railway station, an Established church, and a Roman Catholic chapel. Pop. of town with Crofthead, 3000; of quoad sacra parish, 3933.

FAUNGRASS, small affluent of the Blackadder, at 2 miles west-north-west of Greenlaw, Berwickshire.

FEA, eminence, with precipitous cavernous sea-front, in Cross section of Sanday Island, Orkney.

FEACHAN, or **FEOCHAN**, sea-loch opening from Firth of Lorn at $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-by-west of Oban, Argyleshire. It is flanked by high rocky promontories, and it strikes about 5 miles, first south-eastward, next north-eastward, up to fine glen scenery.

FEACHORY, upper reach of Erichkie river, Perthshire.

FEAL-DRUM, north end of hill-range, on mutual border of Sutherland and Caithness.

FEARN, parish, with church $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles west of Brechin, Forfarshire. It has a post office under Brechin. Its length is $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles; its greatest breadth nearly $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles; its area 8792 acres. Real property in 1880-81, £5183. Pop. 316. About one-fourth of the surface is part of Strathmore, and the rest rises to a watershed of the Grampians. The public school has about 50 scholars.

FEARN, hamlet and parish on east coast of Ross. The hamlet lies $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-east of Tain, and has a post office, with money order and telegraph departments, designated of Ross-shire, a railway station, a parochial church, a Free church, and a public school with about 180 scholars. The parochial church is a reconstructed part of an ancient abbey in early pointed architecture, adjoined by a part in state of ruin.—The parish contains also Hilltown and Ballintore villages, and measures 2 miles in length and nearly 2 in breadth. Real property in 1880-81, £10,467. Pop. 2135. The coast is partly flat and sandy, partly bold and rocky; and the interior includes a few eminences, but is mostly low and nearly flat. Interesting objects are an ancient sculptured pillar, Lochslin Castle, and vestiges of Cadboll Castle. There are 3 public schools, all new, for 378 scholars.

FECHLEY, mound, upwards of 60 feet high, encircled by wide deep fosse, and crowned by vitrified remains of a tower, in Towie parish, Aberdeenshire.

FEDERATE, ruined ancient fortalice in New Deer parish, Aberdeenshire.

FELL, small lake in Mochrum parish, Wigtonshire.

FENDER, burn, running 5 miles from Benygloe to lower part of the Tilt, in Athole, Perthshire. It makes three picturesque cascades.

FENDER-BRIDGE, hamlet on Fender burn, Perthshire. It has a post office under Blair-Athole.

FENDOCH, Roman camp in Monzie parish, Perthshire.

FENELLA, isolated lofty hill-ridge in Fordoun parish, Kincardineshire.

FENELLA'S, ruined ancient castle, said to have been the place where King Kenneth III. was murdered, about a mile west of Fettercairn, Kincardineshire.

FENTON, village in Dirleton parish, Haddingtonshire.

FENTONBARNES, estate in Dirleton parish, Haddingtonshire.

FENWICK, village and parish in Cunningham, Ayrshire. The village stands on a rivulet of its own name, 4 miles north-by-east of Kilmarnock, and has a post office with money order department under Kilmarnock. Established, Free, and United Presbyterian churches, and a public

school with about 97 scholars. The parish is about 9 miles long and 6 miles broad, and comprises 18,134 acres. Real property in 1879-80, £15,639. Pop. 1152. The surface slopes gently from boundary with Renfrewshire to the south-west, and lies averagely at considerable elevation above sea-level, but as seen from distant hill-tops appears all a plain; and, at about middle of 17th century, was regarded as moorland, but is now, with small exception, either in tillage or in pasture. An interesting place in it is Lochgoin, very famous in the history of the Covenanters. There are 3 schools for 207 scholars, and 1 of them for 120 is new.

FENZIES, lake in Lethendy parish, Perthshire.

FECHAN. See FEACHAN.

FEOLINE, place on south coast of Jura Island, with ferry station to Islay, Argyle-shire.

FEORLIG, farm, with large cairns, near head of Loch Roag, Isle of Skye.

FERDUN, stream, running southward to the Luther, Kincardineshire.

FERENEZE, hill-group from 2 to 5 miles south-west of Paisley, Renfrewshire. They include Gleniffer and Stanley Braes, have summits from 700 to about 900 feet high, and command rich, diversified, extensive views.

FERGUS, small lake in Ayr parish, Ayrshire.

FERGUSHILL, village and colliery in Kilwinning parish, Ayrshire. The village has a chapel-of-ease, erected in 1879, and a public school with about 268 scholars. Pop. 537.

FERGUSLIE, western suburb of Paisley, Renfrewshire. The estate on which it stands belonged to Paisley Abbey, was divided, and retains vestiges of an ancient baronial fortalice.

FERGUS (ST.), village and parish belonging to Banffshire, but situated about 17 miles east-south-east of nearest part of main body of that county. The village stands on the coast, 5 miles north-north-west of Peterhead, and has a post office under Peterhead, Established, Free, and Baptist churches, and a public school with about 147 scholars. Pop. 241.—The parish contains also Inverugie village, and measures $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles in length, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles in greatest breadth, and 8856 acres in area. Real property in 1880-81, £8771. Pop. 1527. The coast is low and sandy; the seaboard is mainly an expanse of rich meadow or 'links'; and the interior is an alternation of fine rising grounds and vales. A chief object is the ruin of Inverugie Castle. 4 schools for 299 scholars are in the parish, and 3 of them for 270 are new.

FERGUS (ST.), ancient parish, now part of Halkirk, in Caithness.

FERGUSTON, place, with vestiges of Antoninus' Wall, in New Kilpatrick parish, Dumbartonshire.

FERINTOSH, barony in eastern vicinity of Dingwall, Ross-shire. It belongs to

Nairnshire, but lies 13 miles west of nearest part of main body of that county; it comprises about 5973 acres; it had, from 1746 till 1786, the privilege of distilling whisky from grain of its own growth free of duty; and it has now a post office under Dingwall, and a public school with about 120 scholars.

FERNESSE, or **FERSNESS**, bay and promontory on west side of Eday Island, Orkney.

FERNIE, estate, with ancient strong-fortalice, believed to have been a castle of Macduff, 3 miles west of Cupar, Fife.

FERNIE-EASTER, village near Fernie Castle, Fife.

FERNIEGAIR, village and colliery between Hamilton and Larkhall, Lanarkshire. The village has a railway station, and a public school, erected in 1876 at a cost of nearly £4000, with accommodation for 250 scholars. Pop. 551.

FERNIEHIRST, massive castellated seat of Marquis of Lothian's ancestors, on Jed river, 2 miles south of Jedburgh, Roxburghshire. It was erected in 1598, and afterwards enlarged and altered; and it occupies the site of a historical castle erected in 1490 and destroyed in 1570.

FERNIN, place, with post office under Aberfeldy, Perthshire.

FERNMORE, headland at south side of entrance of Loch Torridon, Ross-shire.

FERNTOWER, a seat of Lord Abercromby, formerly the seat of the martial Sir David Baird, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile north-north-east of Crieff, Perthshire.

FERRYBANK, seat in Cupar parish, Fife.

FERRYDEN, fishing town on South Esk river, and on Arbroath and Montrose Railway, opposite Montrose harbour, Forfarshire. It is suburban to Montrose, and has a post office under Montrose, and a public school with about 160 scholars. Pop. 1514.

FERRY (EAST and WEST). See BROUGHTY FERRY.

FERRYFIELD, print-works in Vale of Leven, near Bonhill, Dumbartonshire.

FERRYHILL, south-western suburb of Aberdeen. It stands at deflection of Deeside Railway from the Caledonian; has a railway station, and Established and Free churches; and is main part of a quoad sacra parish, with pop. of 4941.

FERRYHILL, peninsula at North Queensferry, Fife.

FERRY (LITTLE and MEIKLE), ferries on Dornoch Firth, 7 and 3 miles west-north-west of Tain, Ross-shire.

FERRY-PORT-ON-CRAIG, town and parish in extreme north-east of Fife. The town stands on Firth of Tay, opposite Broughty Ferry; sprang from an ancient ferry; took the alternative name of Tayport at formation of the Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee Railway; acquired then extensive harbour-works and station-buildings for the railway's communication

with Broughty Ferry; became afterwards a sea-bathing resort; and has a post office, with money order and telegraph departments, of the name of Tayport, Fife, a banking office, a hotel, Established, Free, and United Presbyterian churches, and a new public school with accommodation for 576 scholars.—The parish measures 4 miles in length, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile in extreme breadth, and 2758 acres in area. Real property in 1880-81, £10,360. Pop. 2818. The coast extends round Tentsmoor Point to the German Ocean; and the land is low and flat in the east, but high and rocky in the west.

FESHIE, river rising among the Central Grampians, and running about 25 miles, chiefly northward, down a picturesque glen to the Spey, opposite Alvie church, Inverness-shire.

FESHIE-BRIDGE, hamlet on Feshie river, Inverness-shire. It has a post office under Kingussie.

FETHELAND, islet in Northmaven parish, Shetland.

FETHERAY. See FIDDRIE.

FETLAR, island, 3 miles east of Yell, and 4 south of Unst, Shetland. It measures about $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles by 2; is much indented round its coast; presents a bare, tumulated surface, nowhere higher than about 300 feet; forms a quoad sacra parish; and has a post office under Lerwick, Established, and Free churches, and a public school. Pop. 431.

FETLAR AND NORTH YELL, parish comprising Fetlar Island and northern part of Yell, in Shetland. Real property in 1880-81, £1878. Pop. 1252.—The Yell portion contains Gloop, Midbrake, and Greenbank seats, and some antiquities; and, as to coast and surface, will be noticed in our account of Yell. The church in it is modern, and contains 327 sittings. Four schools for 234 scholars are in the parish, and 3 of them for 180 are new.

FETTERANGUS, village, 2 miles north-west of Mintlaw, Aberdeenshire. It has a post office under Mintlaw. Pop. 364.

FETTERCAIRN, village and parish on south-west border of Kincardineshire. The village stands $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles west-by-north of Laurencekirk, and has a post office with all departments under Laurencekirk, a banking office, 2 inns, Established and Free churches, and a public school with about 96 scholars. Pop. 398.—The parish measures 8 miles by $4\frac{1}{2}$, and comprises 13,728 acres. Real property in 1880-81, £12,128. Pop. 1503. The surface includes part of the Lower Grampians and part of the How of Mearns; and is bounded for 5 miles, on the south-west and south, by the North Esk. Chief seats are Fettercairn House, Fasque, and Burn; and a chief antiquity is Fenella's Castle. An Episcopalian chapel is at Fasque. Four schools for 465 scholars are in the parish, and one of them for 120 is new.

FETTERESSO, parish, containing Skate-row village and part of Stonehaven town, on coast of Kincardineshire. Its length is $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles; its greatest breadth $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles; its area 27,245 acres. Real property in 1880-81, £36,276. Pop., quoad civilia, 5541; quoad sacra, 3093. Carron river traces the southern boundary, and Cowie river runs across the southern district. The tracts adjacent to these streams are low, rich, and beautiful; but the surface to the north of them is irregular, diversified with hills, and partly bleak. Chief seats are Fetteresso Castle, Ury, Rickarton, Muchalls, Elsick, Netherby, Cowie, Berryhill, and Newhall; and chief antiquities are Thane's Castle, a Roman camp, and numerous ancient Caledonian monuments. The parochial church stands near Stonehaven, and contains 1600 sittings; quoad sacra parochial churches are at Cookney and Rickarton; a United Presbyterian church is in Stonehaven; and an Episcopalian chapel is at Muchalls. 12 schools for 1053 scholars are in the parish, and 3 of them and an enlargement for 652 are new.

FETTERNEAR, estate, with mansion and Roman Catholic chapel, on the Don, in Chapel of Garioch parish, Aberdeenshire.

FEUGH, rivulet, running about 12 miles north-north-eastward to the Dee, at Banchorry, Kincardineshire.

FEWN, lake, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-east of Inver, south-west border of Sutherland.

FLAG, lake, glen, and burn 7 miles southward to Loch Shin, Sutherland.

FIDDICK, rivulet, running about 12 miles curvingly toward the north to the Spey, near Craigellachie, Banffshire.

FIDDLER, burn and ravine in Carluke parish, Lanarkshire.

FIDDRIE, or **FETHERAY**, rocky islet, with ruins of small chapel, off Dirlerton coast, Haddingtonshire.

FIELD-CRAIGHTON, hamlet in New Kilpatrick parish, Dumbartonshire.

FIFE. See **FIFESHIRE**.

FIFE-KEITH, section or suburb of Keith town, Banffshire.

FIFENESS, headland at eastern extremity of Fife, flanking north side of entrance of Firth of Forth.

FIFESHIRE, or **FIFE**, peninsular maritime county, between Firth of Tay and Firth of Forth. It measures, exclusive of sinuosities, 18 miles along Firth of Tay, $13\frac{1}{2}$ miles along German Ocean, 41 miles along Firth of Forth, and 24 miles along landward border, and comprises 513 square miles. The north coast is mostly a gentle slope; the east coast partly flat sandy beach, partly rocky; the south coast mostly a series of indentation, projection, and curvature by small bays and headlands. The western border includes a skirt of the Ochil Hills, contains most of the Lomond Hills, part of Binarty Hill, and all the Saline Hills, and is much and pleasantly

diversified. The middle and eastern sections are mostly valley and undulation, but contain many rising-grounds, some considerable softly-featured hills, and occasional bold broken heights, and may be regarded as a good epitome of the best portions of the Scottish Lowlands. The chief rivers are the Eden and the Leven. Carboniferous rocks underlie a large portion of the area, and are rich in coal and limestone. About four-fifths of the land are arable, and in well-cultivated condition. Linen manufacture is a prominent industry, and has great celebrity in its damask department at Dunfermline. Commerce is carried on at numerous ports, especially on the Forth, and is prominent at the head port of Kirkcaldy and the sub-port of Burntisland. Fisheries also are extensive, and have headquarters at Anstruther. The towns with each more than 5000 inhabitants are Dunfermline, Kirkcaldy, Cupar, and St. Andrews; with each more than 2000 are Burntisland, Anstruther, Dysart, Buckhaven, Auchtermuchty, Leslie, Leven, Lochgelly, Newburgh, and Ferry-Port-on-Craig; with each more than 1000 are Inverkeithing, Kinghorn, Pittenweem, St. Monance, West Wemyss, Markinch, Freuchie, Cowdenbeath, and Crail; and the villages with each more than 300 amount to sixty-one. The territory belonged to the Caledonian Horestii; was overrun by the Romans; became a prominent portion of Pictavia; passed early to the Scoto-Saxon kings; became subject to the Thanes or Earls of Fife; made some figure in the wars of the Succession, and a very great figure in the Reformation; is now sometimes popularly called the Kingdom of Fife; and has given, since 1759, the title of earl to the family of Duff. Monuments of all its old times are numerous and various; and specially interesting ones are at Dunfermline, St. Andrews, and Falkland. Real property in 1880-81, £757,274. Pop., in 1871, 159,630; in 1881, 171,960.

FIGGET, burn, running northward to Firth of Forth at Portobello, Edinburghshire.

FILLAN, highest head-stream of the Tay, running 10 miles eastward down Strathfillan to head of Glendochart, Perthshire.

FILLAN'S (ST.), village on the Earn, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles west of Comrie, Perthshire. It has a post office under Crieff, a hotel, a Free church, and a public school. St. Fillan's Hill, $\frac{3}{4}$ mile east-south-east of the village, is verdant, conical, and about 600 feet high, terminates in a rock called St. Fillan's Chair, and commands a unique and very striking view.

FINAVON. See **FINHAVEN**.

FINCASTLE, section of Dull parish, on north side of the Tummel, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-west of Pitlochrie, Perthshire. It has a post office under Pitlochrie, a mansion of its own name, and ruins of about 15 ancient

castles, and it gives the title of viscount to the Earl of Dunmore.

FINDAYNATE, seat on the Tay, between Logierait and Weem, Perthshire.

FINDHORN, river, rising on Monadhleadh Mountains in Inverness-shire, running to Moray Firth in Elginshire, traversing rich variety of picturesque scenery, forming in its lowest reach a lagoon 3 miles long, and making a total run of 57 miles measured in straight line north-eastward, but of about 85 miles along its bed. Its Gaelic name is Erne, and its mountain vale is called Strathdern.

FINDHORN, village on right side of mouth of Findhorn river, 5 miles north-by-east of Forres, Elginshire. It has a post office under Forres, a Free church, and a public school with about 114 scholars. Pop. 605.

FINDLATER, ruined strong ancient castle, on peninsulated sea-cliff 4 miles west of Portsoy, Banffshire. It gave the title of earl, from 1683 till 1811, to the family of Ogilvie.

FINDLAY-SEAT, hill, 1116 feet high, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-east of Elgin.

FINDOCHTY, fishing-village, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles west of Cullen, Banffshire. It has a well-sheltered harbour, and a United Presbyterian church. Pop. 936.

FINDOGASK. See GASK.

FINDON, estate on Cromarty Firth, 5 miles north-north-east of Dingwall, Ross-shire.

FINDON, or **FINNAN**, fishing-village, 6 miles south-west of Aberdeen. It gave name to the famous dried haddock. Pop. 156.

FINDRACK, seat in Lumphanan parish, Aberdeenshire.

FINDRASSIE, estate in New Spynie parish, Elginshire.

FINE. See FYNE.

FINGAL'S CAVE. See STAFFA.

FINGAL'S FORT, ancient circular structure in Killeen parish, Argyleshire.

FINGAL'S FORT, or **KNOCKFIN**, bold high crag, crowned with double concentric ancient structure, figuring conspicuously in Strathglass, Inverness-shire.

FINGAL'S SEAT. See AIT-SUIDH-THUIN.

FINGAL'S STEPS, acclivitous natural stair on shoulder of lofty mountain in Morvern parish, Argyleshire.

FINGASK, a seat of Sir Patrick M. Thriepland, Bart., in Kilspindie parish, Perthshire. It is a castellated edifice, partly ancient, partly modern.

FINGASK, seat in Daviot parish, Aberdeenshire.

FINGASK, seat in Kirkhill parish, Inverness-shire.

FINGLAND, hill and cascade of about 56 feet, in Eskdalemuir parish, Dumfriesshire.

FINGLEN, picturesque glen, with burn and cascade, in Campsie parish, Stirlingshire.

FINGLETON, estate in Mearns parish, Renfrewshire.

FINHAVEN, hamlet, fragment of ancient noble castle, hill-range with vitrified fort, and estate, in Oathlaw parish, Forfarshire. That parish itself was formerly called Finhaven.

FINK (ST.), site of extinct hamlet, with vestiges of ancient chapel, $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles east-north-east of Blairgowrie, Perthshire.

FINLAGAN, lake in centre of Islay Island, Argyleshire. It measures about 3 miles in circuit, and has an islet with ruined ancient castle of the Lords of the Isles.

FINLARIG, ruined ancient noble castle on north-west side of upper part of Loch Tay, Perthshire. It figures in Sir Walter Scott's *Fair Maid of Perth*.

FINLAS, stream running to Loch Lomond, in Luss parish, Dumbartonshire.

FINLAYS, remnant of old castle in Nairn parish, Nairnshire.

FINLAYSTON, seat in Kilmalcolm parish, Renfrewshire.

FINNAN. See FINDON and GLEN-FINNAN.

FINNAN (ST.), small island, with ruins of ancient church, in Loch Shiel, on mutual border of Argyleshire and Inverness-shire.

FINNART, glen, descending eastward to Loch Long, at Ardentinn, Argyleshire.

FINNART, seat and mountain on east side of Loch Long, in Row parish, Dumbartonshire.

FINNART, headland at mouth of Loch Ryan, at south-west extremity of Ayrshire.

FINNIESTON, suburb of Glasgow on the Clyde, to the west of Anderston. It has a Free church founded in 1877, estimated to cost £11,250, and a public school with about 643 scholars.

FINNYFOLD, village in Cruden parish, Aberdeenshire.

FINSLAY, place, with public school, in Harris, Outer Hebrides.

FINSTOWN, hamlet, 6 miles west-north-west of Kirkwall, Orkney. It has a post office, with money order and telegraph departments, designated of Orkney.

FINTRAY, parish, with church, on left side of the Don, 8 miles west of Aberdeen. It has a post office under Aberdeen. Its length along the Don is nearly 6 miles; its greatest length northward is nearly 5 miles; its area is 7319 acres. Real property in 1880-81, £8299. Pop. 1032. The surface rises gradually from the Don, declines again toward the north, and is nowhere higher than about 300 feet. Fintray House is a seat of Sir William Forbes, Bart. The church is modern, and has nearly 800 sittings. There are 2 schools for 240 scholars, and 1 of them and an enlargement for 177 are new.

FINTRY, village and parish in Stirlingshire. The village stands on Endrick river, 6 miles east-south-east of Balforn, and has a post office under Glasgow, a parochial church, and a public school.—The parish contains also

Gonochan and Clachan villages, and measures about 6 miles by 5. Acres, 13,772. Real property in 1880-81, £5252. Pop. 414. The surface consists of three groups of the Lennox Hills and two intersecting vales, and exhibits much picturesqueness. The Endrick rises in the northern group, called distinctively Fintry Hills; and it makes a detour to the east, acquires force and volume on turning to the west, and makes a leap of 90 feet, called Loup of Fintry. An old, strong, historical castle stood on south side of Fintry Hills, gives the title of baron to the Duke of Montrose, and is now reduced to mere vestiges. Calcreuch House, at west extremity of Fintry Hills, is an interesting mansion. The parochial church is modern, and contains 500 sittings. There are 3 schools for 234 scholars, and 1 of them for 90 is new.

FINTRY, extinct ancient strong castle in Mains parish, Forfarshire.

FINTRY, place in Turriff parish, Aberdeenshire. It has a public school with about 83 scholars.

FINYEAN, seat in Birse parish, Aberdeenshire.

FIOGHAN, mountain in Balquhider parish, Perthshire.

FIONN, lake, 7 miles long, in Greinord district, west coast, Ross-shire. It has winding shores, and is engirt by grand mountains.

FIONNCHAIRN, ruined ancient castle on Loch Awe, in Glassary parish, Argyleshire.

FIR, burn running to the Lossie in Dallas parish, Elginshire.

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

FIRHALL, seat in Nairn parish, Nairnshire.

FIRKIN, headland on west side of Loch Lomond, 3½ miles south-by-east of Tarbet, Dumbartonshire.

FIRMOUTH, lofty mountain in Glentanner, south border of Aberdeenshire.

FIRTH AND STENNESS, conjoint parish in south-west of Orkney. It lies mainly in Pomona, averagely 6½ miles north-east of Stromness, but includes the islets of Damsay and Holm of Grimbister; and it has a post office of Stenness, designated of Orkney. Its length is 8½ miles; its greatest breadth 3¼ miles. Real property in 1880-81, £3246. Pop., quoad civilia, 1362; quoad sacra, 713. The surface is mostly moorish. The only seat is Burness. Stenness lake and ancient monuments are striking features, but will be separately noticed. The churches are 2 Established, 2 Free, and 1 United Presbyterian. There are 2 schools for 260 scholars, and 1 of them and an enlargement for 183 are new.

FIRTHS, voe or bay in Delting parish, Shetland.

FISHCROSS, village in Clackmannan parish, Clackmannanshire. Pop. 114.

FISHERIE, place, 7½ miles from Turriff,

Aberdeenshire. It has a post office under Turriff.

FISHERROW, section of Musselburgh, on left bank of the Esk, Edinburghshire. It is mainly a fishing town, but includes Musselburgh harbour, has a post office with money order department under Musselburgh, and contains North Esk Established church, a United Presbyterian church, and a public school with about 183 scholars. Pop. 4356.

FISHERTON, fishing hamlet, and quoad sacra parish, 6 miles south-west of Ayr. Pop. of the parish, 609.

FISHERTOWN, section of Cullen town, Banffshire.

FISH-HOLM, islet in Delting parish, Shetland.

FISHLIN, islet, 6 miles south of Yell, Shetland.

FISHWICK, ancient parish, now part of Hutton, Berwickshire.

FITFUL HEAD, bold promontory, 929 feet high, 5½ miles north-west of Sumburgh Head, Shetland.

FITHIE, lake in Forfar parish, Forfarshire.

FITHIE, rivulet, running about 9 miles south-eastward to lower part of the Dighty, Forfarshire.

FITTICKS (ST.), ancient church or parish now called Nigg, Kincardineshire.

FITTIE, lake, 3 miles north-north-east of Dunfermline, Fife.

FITTY, hill in Westray island, Orkney.

FIVE-MILE-HOUSE, place, 3 miles from Lochee, Forfarshire. It has a post office under Dundee.

FLADDA, island between Raasay and Rona, 11 miles north-east of Portree, in Skye, Inverness-shire. Pop. 54.

FLADDA, island between North Uist and Benbecula, Outer Hebrides. Pop. 87.

FLADDA, island at mouth of Loch Resort, Harris, Outer Hebrides.

FLADDA, islet in Barra parish, Outer Hebrides.

FLADDA, islet, 4½ miles south-east of Aird Point, Isle of Skye.

FLADDA, one of the Treshinish isles, near Mull, Argyleshire.

FLADDA-CHUAIN, islet, 6 miles north-west of Aird Point, Isle of Skye.

FLANDERS, tract of about 10,000 acres extending 13 miles eastward along the Forth to vicinity of Stirling. It was formerly all moss,—became so by destruction of great forest in time of the Romans; and has with vast labour and skill been extensively reclaimed.

FLANNAN, or **FLANNEL**, group of seven isles, with vast flocks of sea-fowl and remains of what are called Druidical temples, 15 miles west-north-west of Gallan-Head, in Lewis, Outer Hebrides.

FLASHEDDAR, section of Duirinish parish, Isle of Skye.

FLAWCRAIG, hamlet in Kinnaird parish, Perthshire.

FLEET, small river running about 12 miles southward and expanding into fine

bay $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles long, in western division of Kirkcudbrightshire.

FLEET, small river running about 11 miles south-eastward, expanding into tidal lagoon $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles long and about a mile wide, and going thence $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile eastward to Dornoch Firth, in south-east of Sutherland. A mound with public road crosses the lagoon; has arches and sluices for the water-way; and was constructed in 1816 at a cost of £12,500.

FLEMINGTON, village near Strathavon, Lanarkshire. Pop. 691.

FLEMINGTON, seat, lake, and two estates in Petty parish, Inverness-shire.

FLEMINGTON, strong, stately, old castellated mansion in Aberlemno parish, Forfarshire.

FLEMINGTON, three conjoint places in Ayton parish, Berwickshire.

FLEMINGTON, burn running to the Lye in Newlands parish, Peeblesshire.

FLEURS. See **FLOORS**.

FLINT, lofty hill in Stobo parish, Peeblesshire.

FLISK, parish on Firth of Tay averagely 3 miles east-by-north of Newburgh, on north border of Fife. Its post town is Cupar. Its length is fully 4 miles; its greatest breadth about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile; its area 2614 acres. Real property in 1880-81, £4436. Pop. 259. The surface is nearly level adjacent to the firth, and rises thence rapidly into part of a hill-range about 750 feet high. A chief object is Ballanbreich Castle. The churches are Established and Free; and the public school has accommodation for 71 scholars.

FLOAT, small bay in Stoneykirk parish, Wigtonshire.

FLOAT-MOSS, long reach of low frequently-overflooded meadow-land on the Clyde, in Pettinain, Carnwath, and Carstairs parishes, Lanarkshire.

FLODDA. See **FLADDA**.

FLOORS, chief seat of the Duke of Roxburgh, adjacent to the Tweed, about a mile west of Kelso, Roxburghshire. It was erected in 1718, is in the Tudor style, and has rich grounds and gardens.

FLOORS, pleasant low hill-range in Avondale parish, Lanarkshire.

FLOIDA, part of Prospect Hill village, near Queen's Park, suburban to Glasgow.

FLOTTA, island near mouth of Longhope, 10 miles south-south-east of Stromness, Orkney. It measures $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles by 3; is famous as the place where the old Scottish topographical work called *Codez Flotticensis* was written; and has a post office under Stromness, a good harbour, and an Established church.

FLOTTA-CALF, islet near Flotta, Orkney.

FLOWERDALE, a seat of Sir Kenneth S. Mackenzie, Bart., at head of Gairloch, in Ross-shire.

FLOWERHILL, quoad sacra parish, with church in Airdrie, Lanarkshire. Pop. 4127.

FLUDHA, seat near Kirkcudbright.

FOCHABERS, town on the Spey, adjacent

to Gordon Castle, 4 miles north-east of a railway station of its own name, and 9 by road south-east-by-east of Elgin. It has a head post office with all departments, 2 banking offices, 3 good inns, Established, Free, Episcopalian, and Roman Catholic churches, and Milne's free school erected in 1846 from a bequest of £20,000. Pop. 1189.

FODDERTY, parish, containing Strathpeffer Spa and post office, Auchterneid and Keithtown villages, and most of Maryburgh, in Ross-shire. Its length is 15 miles; its breadth 9 miles. Real property in 1880-81, £12,584. Pop., quoad civilia, 2047; quoad sacra, 1830. The surface includes Strathpeffer valley, but elsewhere infringes on Benwyvis, and is very mountainous. A chief seat is Castle Leod; and a chief antiquity is a large vitrified fort on Knockfarrel. The churches are 2 Established and 2 Free; and there are 3 schools with accommodation for 332 scholars.

FOFFARTY, estate in Kinnettles parish, Forfarshire.

FOGO, parish, with hamlet of its own name, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-south-west of Dunse, Berwickshire. Its post town is Dunse. Its length is 5 miles; its greatest breadth scarcely $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles; its area 4652 acres. Real property in 1880-81, £7955. Pop. 463. The surface consists of two low parallel ridges, separated by the Blackadder. The seats are Caldra and Charterhall, and the only antiquity is the vestige of a Roman camp. The public school has accommodation for 123 scholars.

FOINAVEN, massive ridgy mountain, 3015 feet high, in Edderachyllis parish, Sutherland.

FOINVEN, mountain, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles east of Kinlochewe, Ross-shire.

FOLDA, place, 13 miles north-by-west of Alyth, Perthshire. It has a post office under Alyth.

FOLLART, sea-loch, more commonly called Dunvegan, in west of Skye island.

FOODIE, hill in Dairsie parish, Fife.

FOOTDEE, suburb or section of Aberdeen.

FOPACHY, harbour in Kirkhill parish, Inverness-shire.

FORBES, old parish, now united to Tullynessle, Aberdeenshire. It has a post office under Aberdeen, and it gives the peerage title of baron to the family of Forbes, whose seat is Castle-Forbes, in Keig parish.

FORD, village, $10\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-east of Edinburgh. It has a post office, with money order and telegraph departments, under Dalkeith, and a United Presbyterian church.

FORD, hamlet on Loch Awe, in Glassary parish, Argyleshire. It has a post office under Lochgilphead, and a public school with about 43 scholars.

FORD, hamlet on south-west border of Forfarshire, near Coupar-Angus.

FORDEL, village in Dalgetty parish, Fife. Pop. 488. Collieries, Fordel mansion, and a wooded glen with cascade are in its vicinity.

FORDER, burn in Marykirk parish, Kincardineshire.

FORDOUN, village and parish in Kincardineshire. The village stands 2 miles north-west of a railway station of its own name, and $4\frac{1}{2}$ north-north-east of Laurencekirk, and has a head post office with all departments, a hotel, Established and Free churches, and 2 public schools with about 172 scholars. The parish contains also Auchinblae village, measures about $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles in length and 7 in greatest breadth, and comprises 26,869 acres. Real property in 1880-81, £23,221. Pop. 1992. The surface includes part of the How of Mearns, and ascends thence, in diversity of hills with intersecting vales, to a watershed of the Lower Grampians. The chief seats are Fordoun House, Peshdo, Monboddoo, and Drumtochty; and the chief antiquities are Kincardine Castle ruins, part of a Roman camp, and remains of two ancient Caledonian stone circles. Fordoun was the residence of the author of the *Scoto-Chronicon*, and the birthplace of the Protestant martyr George Wishart. Public schools are at Auchinblae and Tippetty.

FORDYCE, village and parish on coast of Banffshire. The village stands on a burn of its own name, 3 miles south-west of Portsoy, and has a post office under Banff, Established and Free churches, and 2 public schools with about 164 scholars. Pop. 331.—The parish contains also the town of Portsoy, and the villages of Sandend and Newmills; and it measures about 6 miles along the coast and 8 miles inland, and comprises 17,198 acres. Real property in 1880-81, £18,977. Pop., quoad civilia, 4289; quoad sacra, 1976. The coast is somewhat bold, rocky, and cavernous, but includes the bays of Portsoy and Sandend. The interior presents considerable variety of hill and dale, and has summits about 700 and 1030 feet high. A chief seat is Glassaugh, and chief antiquities are Findlater Castle and remains of a Scandinavian camp. Established, Free, United Presbyterian, Episcopalian, and Roman Catholic churches are at Portsoy. 10 schools for 889 scholars are in the parish, and 1 of them and enlargements for 288 are new.

FOREBANK, part of Hilltown suburb of Dundee.

FOREHOLM, small island in Sandsting parish, Shetland.

FOREMAN, wooded lofty hill, with extensive view, adjacent to the Deveron, on north-western verge of Aberdeenshire.

FORENESS, peninsula in Sandsting parish, Shetland.

FORESTFIELD, railway station, 6 miles east of Airdrie, Lanarkshire.

FORESTMILL, hamlet, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-east of Clackmannan, Clackmannanshire. It has a public school with about 64 scholars.

FORFAR, town and parish in central part of Forfarshire. The town stands $32\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-east of Perth; sprang from an ancient royal castle, figuring in the time of

Malcolm Canmore, and demolished in 1307; is near a lake about a mile long, with quondam island, now a peninsula, believed to have been a retreat of Malcolm Canmore's queen; ranks now as the capital of Forfarshire, and as a royal and parliamentary burgh; unites with Arbroath, Brechin, Montrose, and Bervie in sending a member to Parliament; consists of irregularly-aligned streets, with many good modern houses; carries on some manufacture and much general business; publishes a weekly newspaper; and has a head post office with all departments, a railway station, 6 banking offices, 5 hotels, county buildings founded in 1873, court-houses of 1871, a handsome town hall, a public hall of 1871, a steepled parochial church, a quoad sacra parochial church, 2 Free churches (one of them an early English edifice of 1850), United Presbyterian, Congregational, and Baptist churches, a costly elegant Episcopalian church of 1881, a burgh academy, 4 public schools, a female industrial school, a free library of 1871, an infirmary, and waterworks projected in 1877 and estimated to cost £37,000. Pop. of the burgh, 12,817.—The parish contains also Carseburn and Lunanhead villages, and measures 5 miles by $4\frac{1}{2}$. Acres, 8353. Real property in 1880-81 of burgh, £34,861; of landward part, £15,793. Pop., quoad civilia, 14,470; quoad sacra, 10,558. The surface is part of Strathmore, and presents a level appearance, but is diversified by numerous rising-grounds and two small hills. The only mansion is Lower, and the chief antiquities are ruins of Restennet Priory and remains of two Roman camps. 8 schools for 2401 scholars are in the parish, and portions of them for 967 are new.

FORFAR (ST. JAMES), quoad sacra parish with church in Forfar. Pop. 3582.

FORFARSHIRE, or **ANGUS**, county, bordered by German Ocean from North Esk river to Firth of Tay. Its length is 38 miles; its greatest breadth 36 miles; its coast-line 23 miles on the ocean, and $12\frac{1}{2}$ on the Tay; its circuit about 150 miles; its area 890 square miles. The coast in parts between Montrose and Arbroath is rocky, in other parts is mostly low. The interior consists of four parallel and very diverse districts: first, a rich champaign, from 3 to 9 miles broad, with pleasant diversity of surface on the east; next, the greater portion of the Sidlaw Hills, from 3 to 6 miles broad, with intersecting glens and hollows; next, the central reach of Strathmore, here called the How of Angus, from 4 to 6 miles broad, diversified by gentle eminences; next, the Benchinnan Mountains, from 9 to 15 miles broad, rising tier behind tier, with intervening glens and ravines, to summits of the Grampians 3180 and 3250 feet high. The chief rivers are the North Esk, the South Esk, and the Lunan, running to the ocean; the Dighty, running to Firth of Tay; and the Isla, rising on

north-west border of Benchinnan Mountains, tracing western boundary of How of Angus, and departing into Perthshire; and all of them together are worth less to the county than the Firth of Tay. The rocks have much interest for geologists, but, except in pavement flag, have very little for economists. Agricultural improvement was late and slow, but became vigorous and skilful. Textile manufacture, especially in coarse linens, is very prominent, and gives vast employment in the chief towns. Commerce also is flourishing, and has head ports at Dundee, Arbroath, and Montrose. The towns with each more than 10,000 inhabitants are Dundee, Arbroath, Montrose, Forfar, and Lochee; with each more than 5000 are Brechin and Broughty Ferry; with each more than 2000 are Kirriemuir and Carnoustie; with each more than 1000 are Ferryden and Friockheim; and the villages with each more than 300, are Letham, Monifieth, Newtyle, Edzell, Auchmithie, Glammis, Northmuir, Hillside, Craig, Claverhouse, and Muirhead. The Caledonians, the Romans, the Picts, and the Anglo-Saxons figured in Forfarshire in a similar way as in other counties north of the Forth, and all of them have left in it some interesting antiquities. Real property in 1880-81, £639,282. Pop. in 1871, 237,567; in 1881, 265,374.

FORGAN, parish, containing Newport post town, and Woodhaven and Marytown villages, on north coast of Fife, opposite Dundee. Its coast length is about $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles; its greatest length nearly 6 miles; its greatest breadth fully 2 miles; its area 4983 acres. Real property in 1880-81, £26,027. Pop., quoad civilia, 3308; quoad sacra, 1533. The coast is mostly hold or rocky, with average height of about 40 feet. The interior is mostly undulating, but includes several vales and two small hills, and presents a charming appearance. The seats are St. Fort, Tayfield, and numerous villas; and the antiquities are several tumuli. The churches are Established, Free, and Congregational; and the schools are 5, with accommodation for 457 scholars.

FORGANDENNY, village in Perthshire, and parish partly also in Kinross-shire. The village stands 4 miles south-west of Perth, and has a post office under Bridge of Earn, a railway station, an Established church, a Free church, and a public school with about 86 scholars. The parish contains also Path of Condie hamlet, and measures about 8 miles by $3\frac{1}{4}$. Acres in Perthshire, 7732; in Kinross-shire, 1214. Real property in 1880-81, £8263 and £621. Pop. 617 and 10. The northern section is part of the rich valley of the Earn, and the other sections, comprising fully three-fourths of the entire surface, are part of the Ochil Hills. The seats are Freeland, Rossie, and Condie; and the antiquities are remains or vestiges of three extensive fortifications. A United

Presbyterian church and a public school are at Path of Condie.

FORGE, seat in Canonbie parish, Dumfriesshire.

FORGEBRAEHEAD, village in Canonbie parish, Dumfriesshire.

FORGLEN, parish on north-east border of Banffshire, adjacent to Turriff. It has a post office under Turriff. Its length is $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles; its breadth $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles; its area 6249 acres. Real property in 1880-81, £5451. Pop. 744. The surface slopes to the Deveron, and is diversified with gentle rising grounds. The mansions are Forglen House and Carnousie,—the former a seat of Sir Robert J. Abercromby, Bart.; and the antiquities are two barrows and remains of a religious house. The churches are Established and Free; and the schools are a new one and an enlarged one with accommodation for 205 scholars.

FORGUE, parish, with church hamlet 7 miles north-east of Huntly, on north border of Aberdeenshire. It has a post office under Huntly. Its length is about 9 miles; its greatest breadth about 6 miles; its area 17,354 acres. Real property in 1880-81, £13,538. Pop., quoad civilia, 2422; quoad sacra, 1303. The surface includes the lofty, wooded, conical hill of Foreman, and is elsewhere a pleasing assemblage of knolls, vales, and meadows. The seats are Fren draught, Cohairdy, Haddo, Corse, Drumblair, Auchaber, Templeland, and Boyne's-Mill; and the antiquities are remains of Fren draught Castle, and vestiges of a Roman redoubt and ancient Caledonian stone circles. The churches are 2 Established, a Free, and an Episcopalian,—one of the Established at Ythan-Wells; and the schools, exclusive of 2 in Ythan-Wells, are 3, with accommodation for 276 scholars, and 1 of them and a class-room for 130 are new.

FORMALL, lofty wooded hill overhanging Lintathren Loch, on west border of Forfarshire.

FORMARTINE, ancient district, of 280 square miles, between Buchan and Garioch, Aberdeenshire. It gives the title of viscount to the Earl of Aberdeen.

FORMARTINE AND BUCHAN RAILWAY, amalgamated part of Great North of Scotland railway system.

FORNETH, seat on Loch Clunie, and neighbouring place with post office under Blairgowrie, Perthshire.

FORNIGHTY, place in Ardsclach parish, Nairnshire.

FORRES, town and parish in north-west of Elginshire. The town stands at a great junction of Highland Railway, amid charming environs, $24\frac{3}{4}$ miles east-north-east of Inverness; is thought to occupy the site of the Roman Varis, and is near the famous ancient sculptured obelisk called Sweno's Stone; was made a royal burgh by William the Lion, and acquired celebrity through Shakespeare's drama of *Macbeth*; is now a seat of sheriff courts, a centre of con-

siderable business, and a resort of invalids; unites with Inverness, Fortrose, and Nairn in sending a member to Parliament; publishes a weekly newspaper, and another twice a week; consists of several well-built streets; and has a head post office with all departments, a railway station, 4 banking offices, 5 hotels, a large new hydropathic establishment, a very fine market-cross, a handsome spired town hall of 1839, a market hall of 1876, conspicuous monuments to Lord Nelson and Dr. Thompson, Established, Free, United Presbyterian, Congregational, Baptist, and Episcopalian churches, a spired free school, 2 public schools, a museum, and other institutions. Real property in 1880-81, £14,815. Pop. 4030.—The parish is 4 miles long and $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles broad, and comprises 5440 acres. Real property in 1880-81 of landward part, £7784. Pop. 4752. Findhorn river traces the western boundary, and Forres burn, coming in from Rafford, runs through the interior to Findhorn estuary. The north-western district, comprising more than half the land, is rich alluvial plain; the central district is diversified by small round hills and gentle acclivities; and the south-eastern district rises to considerable elevation, and is mostly reclaimed moor or moss. The chief seats are Forres House, Sanquhar, Invererne, and Drumduan. Six schools for 1039 scholars are in the parish, and 1 of them and a class-room for 460 are new.

FORSA, rivulet of Mull Island, running to Sound of Mull, at Pennygown, Argyleshire.

FORSE, harbour, inn, mansion, and ruined feudal fortalice, in Latheron parish, Caithness.

FORSINARD, place, with railway station, and with post office designated of Sutherlandshire, $14\frac{1}{2}$ miles north of Kildonan, on north-east border of Sutherland.

FORSS, river, running about 16 miles northward to the sea, at $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles west of Thurso, Caithness. Forss House, Forss Hill, and Forss public school, with about 84 scholars, are near its mouth. Forss post office, under Thurso, also is there.

FORT-AUGUSTUS, village on Caledonian Canal, at south-western extremity of Loch Ness, $33\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-west of Inverness. It has a post office, with money order department, designated of Inverness-shire, Established, Free, and Roman Catholic churches, and a public school. A fort, in front of it, was erected in 1734, suffered capture by the rebels in 1745, became headquarters of the Duke of Cumberland after the battle of Culloden, and was then rebuilt and strengthened; had a quadrangular construction, bastioned at the angles, and protected by ditch, covered way, and glacis; contained barracks with capacity for 300 soldiers; came in later years to be used as a military sanatorium; was eventually purchased by Lord Lovat, and given by him in 1876 to Benedictine monks;

and has now, within its old bastions, a grand suite of Roman Catholic edifices, comprising college, monastery, hospitiun, and church, erected at a cost of about £43,000, and opened with great ceremony in August 1880. Pop. 470.

FORT-CHARLOTTE, small citadel adjacent to Lerwick, in Shetland. It was constructed by Cromwell, reconstructed by Charles II., demolished in 1673, rebuilt in 1781, and has 12 guns.

FORTEVIOT, village and parish in south-east of Perthshire. The village stands on May rivulet, 7 miles south-west of Perth, has a post office under Perth, a railway station, a parochial church, and a public school, and adjoins the site of an ancient town of its own name, one of the capitals of Pictavia, with royal palace, occupied by Kenneth II., Duncan, Macbeth, and Malcolm Canmore.—The parish consists of three separate sections, considerably distant from one another, and comprises 7785 acres. Real property in 1880-81, £8283. Pop. 618. The surface includes part of the valley of the Earn and part of the Ochil Hills. Chief features are Invermay House and the glen and falls of the May. A public school has accommodation for 105 scholars.

FORT-GEORGE, royal fortress, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile north-west of Fort-George station, and 11 north-east of Inverness. It stands on a peninsula, at contraction between Outer and Inner Moray Firth; was erected soon after the battle of Culloden, at a cost of more than £160,000; has a polygonal outline, with 6 bastions and bomb-proof ramparts; covers about 12 acres, and contains accommodation for nearly 2000 men; commands the sea-way up to Inverness, and has a post office, with money order and telegraph departments, designated of Inverness-shire.

FORT-GEORGE STATION, railway station, $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-east of Inverness. It has a head post office with money order and telegraph department.

FORTH, village in Carnwath parish, Lanarkshire. It has a post office under Lanark, an Established church, a Free church, and a public school with about 193 scholars. Pop. 747.

FORTH, river and firth, from Benlomond eastward to the German Ocean. The river is formed by two head-streams in Aberfoyle parish; goes thence, in many curves and folds, to Stirling; proceeds, in serpentine windings, called Links of Forth, to Alloa; and, measured in straight line from its source, has a total length of only 31 miles, but measured along its bed has a length of probably not much less than 90 miles. The firth makes slow expansion for 6 miles; has a mean width of $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles over the next 10 miles; contracts then at Queensferry to about 1 mile; expands then to a much greater width than before; and proceeds, with varying width, over 30 miles, to a terminal width of 11 miles at

exit to the German Ocean between Fife and East Lothian. Much of the river's valley is carse land; and most of the firth's flanks are diversified and picturesque.

FORTH AND CLYDE CANAL, artificial navigable water-way for sea-borne vessels from the Forth at Grangemouth to the Clyde at Bowling Bay. It measures 35 miles in length, and has a branch of $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles to Glasgow; it traverses a strath on nearly the line of the quondam Antoninus' Wall; it ascends by locks to a summit-level of 141 feet; it was formed in 1768-90 at a cost of £330,000; it has undergone improvements at different times with great expense; and, in 1867, it became the property of the Caledonian Railway Company.

FORTH AND CLYDE RAILWAY, railway, 30 miles long, from junction at Stirling to junction near Balloch, in Dumbartonshire. It was opened in 1856; it cost £262,416 till 1870; and it yielded dividends of 5, 6, and 7 per cent. in 1879.

FORTHAR, lime-works in Kettle parish, Fife.

FORTH BRIDGE, projected stupendous railway viaduct across Firth of Forth, from South Queensferry to North Queensferry. It was designed in 1872, re-designed in 1878, slightly commenced in March 1880, relinquished before the close of that year, and re-projected at estimated cost of £1,388,000 in June 1881.

FORTH BRIDGE, massive stone and iron structure, about one-third of mile long, and with central double swing, on the Forth at Alloa. It was founded in early part of 1882, and estimated to cost between £40,000 and £50,000.

FORTH-HILL, small detached portion of Dun parish, Forfarshire.

FORTH-HILL, eminence, with quondam fort, adjacent to Broughty Ferry, Forfarshire.

FORTH IRON-WORKS. See OAKLEY.

FORTHY, affluent of the Bervie, Kincairdineshire.

FORTHINGAL, village and parish in north-west of Perthshire. The village stands in a sequestered mountain vale on lower part of Lyon river, about 10 miles west of Aberfeldy, and has a post office under Aberfeldy, an inn, Established and Free churches, and a public school with about 170 scholars. The vale measures about 6 miles by fully $\frac{1}{2}$ mile; is accessible only by narrow passes through closely engirdling mountains; and contains, adjacent to the village, remains of a Roman camp, and remains of a famous large old yew tree.—The parish is 25 miles long and 24 miles broad, and comprises 196,683 acres. Real property in 1880-81, £22,033. Pop., quoad civilia, 1690; quoad sacra, 616. The surface lies wholly among the Grampians; consists entirely of lofty mountains, with intersecting glens, lakes, and streams; includes the districts of Rannoch and Glenlyon; and abounds with memories and monuments of the feudal times. Chief seats are Glenlyon House, Garth, Megger-

nie, and Chesthill. Established churches are at Innerwick, Kinloch-Rannoch, and Finnerart, and a Free church is in Glenlyon; and public schools are at Cambusvrachen, Meggernie, Pubill, and Kinloch-Rannoch.

FORT-MATILDA, small modern fortification on low headland, midway between Greenock and Gourock, Renfrewshire.

FORTROSE, town, comprising Chanonry and Rosemarkie, on north-west coast of Moray Firth, nearly opposite Fort-George, and $10\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-north-east of Inverness. It ranks as a seaport, a sea-bathing resort, and a royal burgh; unites with Inverness, Forres, and Nairn in sending a member to Parliament; has a post office, with all departments, under Inverness, a banking office, a hotel, 2 Established churches, Free, Baptist, and Episcopalian churches, an academy, 3 public schools, and a mechanics' institution, and was designed in 1881 to acquire a greatly improved harbour and a handsome volunteers' hall. Real property in 1880-81, £3408. Pop. 869.

FORTUNE (EAST and WEST), estates in Athelstaneford parish, Haddingtonshire. See EAST FORTUNE.

FORT-WILLIAM, town on Loch Eil, at foot of Ben-Nevis, $65\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-west of Inverness. It consists of two streets and a quondam fort; is a seat of sheriff courts, and a tourists' centre; and has a head post office with all departments, 3 banking offices, several hotels, Established, Free, Episcopalian, and Roman Catholic churches, and a public school with about 131 scholars. The fort was erected by General Monk, and rebuilt in the time of William III.; resisted sieges by the rebels in 1715 and 1745; had quarters for 200 men; and is now private property. The Episcopalian church was erected in 1880-81, and is in early decorated Gothic style. Pop. of the town, 1565.

FORVIE, ancient parish, now part of Slains, in Aberdeenshire.

FOSS, quoad sacra parish, on south side of Tummel river, toward head of Tummel loch, Perthshire. It was constituted in 1845; it contains a mansion of its own name; and its post town is Pitlochrie. Pop. 226.

FOSSAWAY, parish, chiefly in Perthshire, and partly in Kinross-shire. It contains the villages of Blairingone, Crook-of-Devon, and Gartwhinean, and has a post office of its own name under Kinross. It measures about 11 miles in length, and 10 miles in greatest breadth, and comprises 10,429 acres in Perthshire, and 6904 in Kinross-shire. Real property in 1880-81, £8859 and £6746. Pop. 772 and 495. The surface is mainly a portion of the Ochil Hills, from watershed to foot, and partly a low tract thence toward Cleish Hills. Chief seats are Devonshaw and Tulliebole, and the chief antiquities are Aldie and Tulliebole Castles. The churches are 2 Established and 1 Free, one of the

former at Blairingone ; and the schools are 3, with accommodation for 395 scholars.

FOTHERINGHAM, seat in Inverarity parish, Forfarshire.

FOUDLAND, bleak, moorish, lofty upland tract, in Forgue, Insch, and Culsalmond parishes, Aberdeenshire. Its summit is 1529 feet high. Excellent roofing-slate quarries are on its Insch part.

FOULA, island, 16 miles west-south-west of mainland coast of Walls parish, Shetland. It measures about 3 miles by $1\frac{1}{2}$; rises from the sea in lofty cliffs, swarming with sea-fowl; consists of 5 conical hills, with extreme altitude of about 1300 feet; and has a post office under Lerwick, and a house serving as church and school-house. Pop. 267.

FOULDEN, village and parish in east of Merse, Berwickshire. The village stands $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles east of Chirnside, and has a post office under Berwick, a parochial church, and a public school with about 63 scholars. The parish measures about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles each way, and comprises 3278 acres. Real property in 1880-81, £6541. Pop. 393. The surface rises gently northward from the Whitadder, and has a hill-ridge about 550 feet high on its northern border. The seats are Foulden House and Nunlands.

FOULIS, seat of Sir Charles Munro, Bart., in Urquhart parish, Ross-shire.

FOULSHIELS, birthplace of Mungo Park, on Yarrow river, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles west-by-north of Selkirk.

FOUNTAINBLEAU, place, with medicinal spring, near Dumfries.

FOUNTAINBRIDGE, western suburb of Edinburgh.

FOUNTAINHALL, hamlet, 4 miles north-north-west of Stow, Edinburghshire. It has a post office under Stow, a railway station, and a public school with about 107 scholars.

FOUNTAINHALL, a seat of Sir Thomas N. D. Lauder, Bart., in Pencaitland parish, Haddingtonshire.

FOURMERKLAND, old tower in Holywood parish, Dumfriesshire.

FOURMILEHILL, hamlet in Corstorphine parish, Edinburghshire.

FOURTOWNS, village group, comprising Hightae, Greenhill, Heck, and Smallholm, in Lochmaben parish, Dumfriesshire.

FOVERAN, parish, containing the post office village of Newburgh, on east coast of Aberdeenshire. It measures about 7 miles by 3, and comprises 10,537 acres. Real property in 1880-81, £13,167. Pop. 2042. The surface looks to be level, but really rises gradually from the sea. The seats are Foveran House, Tillery, and Ythan Lodge; and the antiquities are ruins of two castles and an old chapel. The churches are Established and Free. There are 3 schools for 392 scholars, and 1 of them and a class-room for 124 are new.

FWOLA. See FOULA.

FOWLIS, village, 5 miles north-east of Crieff, Perthshire. It dates from ancient times, was the seat of the courts of the

Earls of Strathearn, retains a curiously sculptured ancient cross, and has a post office under Crieff, a parochial church, and a public school.

FOWLIS, village on east verge of Perthshire, 6 miles north-west of Dundee. It has a fine Saxon church of 12th century, repaired in 1842, and a public school with about 118 scholars.

FOWLIS, railway station, $4\frac{1}{4}$ miles north-north-east of Dingwall, Ross-shire. See also FOULIS.

FOWLIS - EASTER, parish, containing Fowlis village, on east verge of Perthshire. It measures $4\frac{1}{2}$ by $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles, and comprises 2824 acres. Real property in 1880-81, £3699. Pop. 311. The surface includes Blacklaw Hill, and elsewhere slopes gently to the south. The ministerial charge is a joint one with Lundie.

FOWLIS MOWAT, estate in Leochel parish, Aberdeenshire.

FOWLIS - WESTER, parish containing Fowlis village, 5 miles north-east of Crieff, and the villages or hamlets of Gilmerton, Balgowan, and Buchanty. It measures $6\frac{1}{4}$ by $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles, and comprises 22,803 acres. Real property in 1880-81, £15,651. Pop., quoad civilia, 1112; quoad sacra, 771. The surface is intersected by two mountain ranges, includes part of the Grampians on the north, and is greatly diversified by rugged hills on the south. A striking feature is part of Glenalmond. Chief seats are Abercairney and Cultoquhey; and chief antiquities are a cromlech, a double concentric Caledonian stone circle, and the moundish site of the castle of the Earls of Strathearn. Parts are included quoad sacra in Monzie and Logiealmond. There are 3 schools with accommodation for 239 scholars.

FOWLSHEUGH, lofty sea-cliff, swarming with sea-fowl, in Dunnottar parish, Kincardineshire.

FOXHALL, seat adjacent to Kirkliston, Linlithgowshire.

FOXLEY, village in Old Monkland parish, Lanarkshire.

FOXTON, seat in Cupar parish, Fife.

FOYERS, mountain rivulet, running about 14 miles north-north-westward to Loch Ness, at 19 miles south-west of Inverness. It traverses a wild high glen, and makes, in its lowmost reach, two grand famous leaps of 40 and 90 feet. Foyers House adjoins it near its mouth.

FRANKFIELD, small lake in north-eastern outskirts of Glasgow.

FRAOCH, islet, with ruined strong fortalice, in Loch Awe, near Kilchurn Castle, Argyllshire.

FRAOCHY, lake, about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles long, in Glenquoich, Perthshire.

FRASERBURGH, town and parish in north-east extremity of Aberdeenshire. The town stands on small bay adjacent to Kinnaird Head, $47\frac{1}{4}$ miles north-by-east of Aberdeen; was founded in early part of 16th century; is a seaport, the head of

a fishery district, and a seat of considerable provincial trade; has an artificial harbour, formed in the time of war with France, at a cost of about £50,000, and designed in 1881 to be improved at a cost of about £30,000; had a harbour income in 1880 of £10,186; has a head post office with all departments, a terminal railway station, 4 banking offices, and 2 hotels; consists of well-built, spacious streets, crossing one another at right angles, and drained by works commenced in 1876; and contains a fine old hexagonal cross, a handsome dome-capped town hall of 1855, a spired spacious parochial church of 1802, a large quoad sacra parochial church of 1876, a Free church, erected at a cost of £6200 in 1880, United Presbyterian, Congregational, Evangelical Union, Baptist, and Episcopalian churches, an academy, 2 public schools, 2 other schools, a public library, and an hospital of 1878. Pop. 6529.—The parish contains also Broadsea village, includes a district detached 1½ mile from the main body, measures from end to end about 8 miles by 3½, and comprises 8367 acres. Real property in 1880–81, £34,692. Pop., quoad civilia, 7596; quoad sacra, 3235. The surface includes Kinnaird Head in extreme north, and part of Mormond Hill in extreme south, but is elsewhere nearly flat, with only gradual ascent from the coast. The public schools were designed in 1877 to have enlargements for 200 additional scholars.

FRASERBURGH (WEST), quoad sacra parish with church in Fraserburgh. Pop. 4304.

FREASGAIL, caves on west side of Whitenhead, in Sutherland.

FREBBAY, section of Westray Island, Orkney.

FREEBURN, place, with inn and fairs, 15½ miles south-east of Inverness.

FREEFIELD, seat in Rayne parish, Aberdeenshire.

FREELAND, seat in Forgandenny parish, Perthshire.

FRENCHLAND, old domestic tower in Moffat parish, Dumfriesshire.

FRENDRAUGHT, or **FRENNET**, mansion and remains of song-celebrated old castle, in Fergie parish, Aberdeenshire.

FRESGO, small headland near north-west extremity of Caithness.

FRESWICK, bay, headland, mansion, and village, 3 miles south of John-o'-Groats, Caithness. Pop. of village, 402.

FREUCHIE, town and quoad sacra parish in west of Fife. The town stands 2 miles east-by-south of Falkland, and has a post office under Ladybank, an Established church of 1876, a United Presbyterian church, and a public school with about 275 scholars. Pop. of the town, 1059; of the quoad sacra parish, 1117.

FREW, ford, bridge, and site of small ancient fortress on the Forth, 8 miles west of Stirling.

FRIARDYKES, quondam monastery in Stenton parish, Haddingtonshire.

FRIARKIRK, mineral spring in Ballantreae parish, Ayrshire.

FRIAR'S BRAE, site of ancient friary in Linlithgow.

FRIAR'S CARSE, mansion on site of ancient monastery, adjacent to the Nith, 6½ miles north-north-west of Dumfries.

FRIAR'S CROFT, site of ancient friary in Dunbar, Haddingtonshire.

FRIAR'S DUBBS, site of ancient monastery in Bervie parish, Kincardineshire.

FRIAR'S GLEN, secluded glen, with foundations of small ancient priory, in Fordoun parish, Kincardineshire.

FRIARTON, village in East Church parish, Perth.

FRIELHOUSE, islet in Morvern parish, Argyshire.

FRIOCKHEIM, town and quoad sacra parish in Forfarshire. The town stands 6½ miles west-north-west of Arbroath, and has a post office, with money order and telegraph departments, designated of Forfarshire, a railway station, Established, Free, and Evangelical Union churches, and a public school with about 140 scholars. Pop. of the town, 1098; of the quoad sacra parish, 1501.

FRISKY HALL, hotel at Bowling Bay, Dumbartonshire.

FRISO, lake in north-west of Mull Island, Argyshire.

FROBOST, place on south-west coast of South Uist, Outer Hebrides.

FROGDEN, farm, with old trysting-place for Border forays, in Linton parish, Roxburghshire.

FROSTLY, small affluent of upper part of the Teviot, Roxburghshire.

FROTOFT, place, with public school, in Rousay parish, Orkney.

FRUID, affluent of the Tweed, in Tweedsmuir parish, Peeblesshire.

FRUIN, rivulet, running about 9 miles to west side of Loch Lomond, at about 7½ miles north-north-west of Dumbarton.

FUDA, small island, 2½ miles north of Barra, Outer Hebrides.

FUGLOE, skerry in western vicinity of Papa-Scour Island, Shetland.

FUINAFORT, place in south-west of Mull Island, Argyshire. It has a post office under Oban.

FUIR, lake, 4½ miles east of Poolewe, Ross-shire.

FUIRDSTONE, ancient parish, now called Careston, in Forfarshire.

FULBAR, estate in Abbey-Paisley parish, Renfrewshire.

FULLARTON, suburb of Irvine, Ayrshire. It is separated by only Irvine river; it communicates with Irvine town by a handsome bridge, and forms part of Irvine burgh; and it has a post office, with money order department, under Irvine, an Established church, a Free church, and a public school. Pop. 3990. Fullarton House, a seat of the Duke of Portland, is in the vicinity.

FULLARTON, suburb or section of Tollcross town, Lanarkshire.

FULTON, vestige of ancient Border peel, with site of quondam village, 4 miles south-west of Jedburgh, Roxburghshire.

FUNGARTH, rising ground, with striking view, adjacent to Dunkeld, Perthshire.

FUNTACK, small affluent of the Findhorn, in Moy parish, Inverness-shire.

FUNZIE, bay, with fishing-station, in Fetlar Island, Shetland.

FURNACE, village on Loch Long, 8 miles south-west of Inverary, Argyleshire. It has a post office designated of Argyleshire, and is near a gunpowder manufactory and a granite quarry.

FUSHIEBRIDGE, hamlet, 13 miles south-east of Edinburgh. It has a railway station and an inn.

FUTTIE. See FOOTDEE.

FYNE, stream and sea-loch in Argyleshire. The stream rises among lofty mountains near meeting-point with Perthshire and Dumbartonshire, and runs about 7 miles south-westward to the loch's head. The loch first goes 24 miles south-westward, with maximum width of 2 miles; then, while sending off Loch Gilp to the north-west, proceeds 16 miles south-south-eastward, with width of from 3 to 5½ miles; and then is lost in Firth of Clyde, opposite north end of Arran. Its banks and flanks are very diversified, but aggregately picturesque; and its waters are famous for prime herring.

FYRISH, hill, 1478 feet high, crowned by artificial rude resemblance of an artificial temple, adjacent to Aultgrande burn, in Alness parish, Ross-shire.

FYVIE, parish, averagely 7½ miles north-west of Old Meldrum, Aberdeenshire. It has a post office, with money order and telegraph departments, designated of Aberdeenshire, and a railway station. Its length is 13 miles; its greatest breadth, 8 miles; its area, 29,586 acres. Real property in 1880-81, £23,336. Pop., quoad civilia, 4403; quoad sacra, 3235. The Ythan cuts the parish into two nearly equal parts. The land is uneven, is much diversified by height and vale, and includes much wood, heath, and moss. Fyvie Castle was visited by Edward I. of England, figured in the career of the Marquis of Montrose, and is a large Gothic edifice still inhabited. Other interesting objects are Rothie mansion, Gight ruined castle, traces of an ancient priory, and the grave of 'Tiftie's Bonnie Annie.' The churches are 2 Established, 1 Free, and 2 Episcopalian. There are 8 schools for 801 scholars, and 2 of them and enlargements for 364 are new.

GAAF, affluent of the Garnock, in Cunningham district, Ayrshire.

GAASKER, islet, swarming with sea-fowl, 12 miles north-west of Taransay, Outer Hebrides.

GADGIRTH, hamlet in Coylton parish, Ayrshire.

GADIE, rivulet, running 12 miles eastward to the Ury, near that river's conflux with the Don, Aberdeenshire. It is sung in a famous old ballad.

GAICK, wild, romantic, alpine tract in Kingussie parish, Inverness-shire.

GAIR, place, with public school, in Kirkpatrick-Fleming parish, Dumfriesshire.

GAIR-BRIDGE. See GUARD-BRIDGE.

GAIRDEN, or **GAIRN**, small river, running about 20 miles eastward and south-eastward to the Dee, at 1½ mile above Ballater, Aberdeenshire.

GAIRIE, rivulet, running curvingly to right side of the Dean, at 3 miles west of Forfar.

GAIRLOCH, sea-loch, hamlet, and parish on west coast of Ross-shire. The loch penetrates 4 miles eastward, and is about 2 miles wide. The hamlet lies at the loch's head, 5 miles south-south-west of Poolewe, and has a post office, with money order and telegraph departments, designated of Ross-shire, an inn, a parochial church with 500 sittings, and a Free church, rebuilt since 1876.—The parish contains also Poolewe village, and Ewe and Horisdale islands, and measures about 40 miles by 30. Real property in 1880-81, £10,700. Pop., quoad civilia, 4479; quoad sacra, 2158. The coast extends from Loch Greinord to Loch Torridon, is deeply cut by Loch Ewe, measures along its curvatures about 90 miles, and, excepting on its lochs, is all bold and rocky. The interior is mountainous, includes several alpine ranges and summits, abounds in small lakes and rapid burns, embraces the magnificent Loch Maree, contains 5000 acres of wood, and presents a great aggregate of picturesque scenery. A chief residence is Sir Kenneth Mackenzie's seat of Flowerdale. Established and Free churches are at Poolewe. There are 11 schools for 843 scholars, and 8 of them for 631 are new.

GAIRLOCH, Dumbartonshire. See GARELOCH.

GAIRN. See GAIRDEN and BRIDGE OF GAIRN.

GAIRNEY, affluent of the Tanner in Glentanner, Aberdeenshire.

GAIRNEY, rivulet, running 9 miles eastward to Loch Leven, at 2 miles south-east of Kinross.

GAIRNEY-BRIDGE, hamlet on Gairney rivulet, 2 miles south-south-east of Kinross.

GAIRNEY (WEST), burn, running westward to the Devon, near Crook of Devon, Kinross-shire.

GAIRNSIDE, place, with Roman Catholic chapel, in Glenmuick parish, Aberdeenshire.

GAIRSAY, island, about 2 miles long, in Evie and Rendall parish, Orkney. Pop. 37.

GAIT, lake in Galston parish, Ayrshire.

GAITNIP, place, with cavernous crags, on east side near head of Scalpa Flow, Orkney.

GALA, river, rising on Moorfoot Hills, in Edinburghshire, and running about 20 miles south-south-eastward, along a winding vale, to the Tweed, at 2 miles west of Melrose, in Roxburghshire. Gala House stands adjacent to it in southern vicinity of Galashiels.

GALASHIELS, town and parish in Selkirkshire and Roxburghshire. The town stands on Gala river, 32 miles south-south-east of Edinburgh; was developed in latter part of last century from an ancient village; became a town, and rapidly prospered, in connection with skilful manufacture of tweeds and tartans; is now a parliamentary burgh, uniting with Hawick and Selkirk in sending a member to Parliament; comprises compact centre and straggling extremities; extends between flanking hills to a length of about 2 miles; publishes a weekly newspaper; and has a head post office with all departments, a railway station, 5 banking offices, 2 chief hotels, numerous large factories, a corn exchange of 1860, a commodious bridge of 1878, waterworks of 1877 and later years at a cost of £40,000, a large public hall, volunteer, masonic, and good templar halls, an Established church of 1881 at a cost of about £13,000, 2 other Established churches, 2 Free churches, 1 of them of 1875 at a cost of about £5000, 3 United Presbyterian churches, 2 of them since 1879 at much cost, Evangelical Union and Baptist churches, ornamental Episcopalian and Roman Catholic churches, 3 large public schools, and a free public library. Real property in 1880-81, £56,605. Pop. in 1833, 2209; in 1881, 12,435.—The parish measures 6 miles by 4, and comprises 5625 acres in Selkirkshire and 2815 in Roxburghshire. Real property of landward parts in 1880-81, £4815 and £3197. Pop., quoad civilia, 9742; quoad sacra, 6347. The Gala traces the north-eastern boundary, and the Tweed runs between the Selkirkshire and Roxburghshire sections. The surface includes vales on the rivers, is elsewhere hilly, and culminates on Meikle Hill at an altitude of 1480 feet above sea-level. The seats are Gala House and Faldoaside; and the antiquities are two camps and traces of a Roman road. There are 9 schools for 1856 scholars, and 2 of them for 530 are new.

GALASHIELS AND PEEBLES RAILWAY, branch railway from North British main line at 1½ mile north-west of Galashiels, 18½ miles westward to Peebles. It was formed subsequent to 1861, and belongs to the North British system.

GALASHIELS (WEST), quoad sacra parish with church in Galashiels. Pop. 3252.

GALCANTRAY, place in Croy parish, Invernessshire. It had anciently a chapel, and has now a public school.

GALDRY, village, 3¼ miles south-west of Newport, Fife.

GALLABERRY, eminence, with Roman fort, in Dryfesdale parish, Dumfriesshire.

GALLALA, rising ground, once a place of capital punishment, in Oxnam parish, Roxburghshire.

GALLAN, promontory between Loch Roag and Loch Resort, on south-west coast of Lewis, Outer Hebrides.

GALLANGAD, glen, with fine cascade, in Kilmaronock parish, Dumbartonshire.

GALLARY, seat in Logiepert parish, Forfarshire.

GALLATOWN, northern suburb of Kirkcaldy, Fife. It extends northward from Sinclairtown, and has a Free church, and 2 public schools with about 140 scholars.

GALLOW, hill in Westray Island, Orkney.

GALLOWAY, district, now comprehending Wigtownshire and Kirkcudbrightshire, but formerly including also parts of Ayrshire and Dumfriesshire. It gives the title of earl to a branch of the family of Stewart. Galloway House, the Earl's chief seat, stands about a mile south-south-east of Garlieston, and is a large edifice of last century.

GALLOWAY (MULL OF), promontory at south-western extremity of Scotland. It terminates the Rhinns of Galloway; is 1½ mile long, 1¼ mile broad, and 575 feet high; and has a precipitous cavernous front, crowned by a lighthouse, with intermittent light visible at the distance of 23 nautical miles.

GALLOWAY (NEW), village on Ken river, 4½ miles north-by-west of a railway station of its own name, and 19 miles north of Kirkcudbright. It ranks as a royal burgh, unites with Wigton, Stranraer, and Whithorn in sending a member to Parliament, and has a post office, with money order and telegraph departments, designated of Kirkcudbrightshire, a banking office, 2 hotels, a court-house, a five-arched bridge, Established, Free, and United Presbyterian churches, and a public school with about 103 scholars. Real property in 1880-81, £1048. Pop. 422.

GALLOWAY (RHINNS OF), western division of Wigtownshire. It comprises the peninsula west of Loch Ryan, the peninsula west of Luce Bay, and the intermediate tract.

GALLOWBANK, elevated bank on Annan river, in Annan parish, Dumfriesshire. It was formerly a place of capital punishment, and it has an excellent sandstone quarry.

GALLOWBANK, brae on Garvock Hill, in Garvock parish, Kincardineshire. It was formerly a place of capital punishment.

GALLOWCAIRN, artificial mound, formerly a place of capital punishment, in Boyndie parish, Banffshire.

GALLOWDRUM, rising ground, formerly a place of capital punishment, in Clunie parish, Perthshire.

GALLOWFLAT, seat in Rutherglen parish, Lanarkshire.

GALLOWFLAT, field, formerly a place of capital punishment, in Morton parish, Dumfriesshire.

GALLOWGATE, long, crooked, leading old street in eastern part of Glasgow. It underwent great change in course of recent city improvement and railway construction; and it has a sub post office with money order department, and a railway station.

GALLOWHILL, each of at least 30 places, formerly scenes of capital punishment, in various parts of Scotland.

GALLOWKNOW, each of several places, formerly scenes of capital punishment, in various parts of Scotland.

GALLOWLANE, small head-stream of Doon river, Ayrshire.

GALLOWLAW, hamlet in Panbride parish, Forfarshire.

GALLOWSIDE, hillock, formerly a place of capital punishment, in Coldingham parish, Berwickshire.

GALLOWSLOT, rising ground, formerly a place of capital punishment, near Castle-Douglas, Kirkcudbrightshire.

GALSTON, town and parish in north-east corner of Kyle, Ayrshire. The town stands on Irvine river, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles east of Kilmarnock; borrows amenity from neighbourhood of 'Loudoun's bonny woods and braes;' and has a post office with all departments under Kilmarnock, a railway station, 2 banking offices, Established, Free, United Presbyterian, and Evangelical Union churches, and 3 public schools. Pop. 4085.—The parish excludes a suburb on Loudoun side of the river, but includes the Greenholm part of Newmilns and small part of Darvel. Its length is $12\frac{1}{2}$ miles; its greatest breadth $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles; its area 15,243 acres. Real property in 1879-80, £32,598. Pop., quoad civilia, 5961; quoad sacra, 5768. The surface is mostly level, but rises in the east to upland height, and culminates there in the lofty Distincthorn. About two-thirds are arable, and the rest is variously forest, moss, and hill pasture. Coal is largely worked, and limestone and flagstone have been quarried. Chief antiquities are traces of an extensive Roman camp, and the site of a Caledonian stone circle. There are 4 schools for 852 scholars, and class-rooms in them for 400 are new.

GALT, headland at north-west extremity of Shapinsay, in Orkney.

GALTRIGIL, bold precipitous headland, fully 300 feet high, at north-west extremity of Isle of Skye.

GALTWAY, ancient parish, now forming central part of Kirkcudbright parish, Kirkcudbrightshire.

GALVAL, remains of ancient castle on fine eminence in Boharm parish, Banffshire.

GAMESCLEUCH, vestige of ancient baronial tower in Ettrick parish, Selkirkshire.

GAMESHOPE, lake and burn in south of Tweedsmuir parish, Peeblesshire.

GAMHAIR. See GAUIR.

GAMHUINN, lake in Rothiemurchus parish, Inverness-shire.

GAMRIE, parish, containing Macduff town, and Gardenstown and Crovie villages, on coast of Banffshire. It connects but slightly with the main body of the county, measures $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles by $3\frac{1}{2}$, and comprises 17,041 acres. Real property in 1880-81, £20,334. Pop., quoad civilia; 6747; quoad sacra, 2643. The coast measures $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles; is mostly precipitous and partly mural; rises in some parts to heights of from 400 to 600 feet; is cloven in several places by great chasms; and includes the long impressive caverns called Hell's Lum and Needle's Eye. The interior abounds in hills, dells, cliffs, ravines, and romantic scenery; and, to a great extent, has been laboriously reclaimed from barrenness to fertility. A chief residence is Troup, and chief antiquities are traces of victories over the Scandinavians. The parochial church stands in the east, a quoad sacra parochial church and a Free church are at Macduff, and a chapel-of-ease and a United Presbyterian church are at Gardenstown. There are 5 schools for 1540 scholars, and 2 of them and enlargements for 1048 are new.

GANNACHY, ancient bridge on the North Esk, between Edzell in Forfarshire and Fettercairn in Kincardineshire.

GANUH, lake in Kildonan parish, Sutherland.

GARAN, site of Muirkirk town, and originally that town itself, in Ayrshire.

GARAN, islet, crowded with sea-fowl, 4 miles east of Cape Wrath, in Sutherland.

GARAWALT, impetuous burn, entering right side of the Dee, 2 miles east of Invercauld Bridge, Aberdeenshire. It makes several cataracts and falls, one of the latter very picturesque.

GARBETHILL, village, 3 miles east of Cumbernauld, Dumbartonshire.

GARBHMEAL, alpine mountain in Fortingal parish, Perthshire.

GARBHREACHD, lake in Kiltarlity parish, Inverness-shire.

GARBHREISA, islet, faced with cliffs, south-west of Craignish Point, Argyleshire.

GARCHONZIE, wood where a sanguinary clan fight occurred, between Callander and Loch Vennachoir, Perthshire.

GARDEN, seat in Kippen parish, Stirlingshire.

GARDENSTOWN, fishing village, 8 miles east-north-east of Banff. It has a post office under Banff, a banking office, a tolerable harbour, a chapel-of-ease, a United Presbyterian church, and a public school with about 70 scholars. Pop. 866.

GARDERHOUSE, post office under Lerwick, and seat, in Sandsting parish, Shetland.

GARDYNE, fine old baronial seat in Kirkden parish, Forfarshire.

GARE, mineral field in Carluke parish, Lanarkshire.

GARELOCH, sea-loch, deflecting from Firth of Clyde opposite Greenock, and striking $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-westward, with mean breadth of about a mile, between Rosenearth and Row parishes, Dumbartonshire. Its shores and flanks are diversified and picturesque.

GARELOCHHEAD, village and quoad sacra parish in Dumbartonshire. The village stands at head of Gareloch, $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-west of Helensburgh, and has a post office, with money order and telegraph departments, under Helensburgh, a hotel, a steamboat pier, Established and Free churches, and a public school with about 98 scholars. Pop. of the village, 419; of the quoad sacra parish, 733.

GARF, affluent of the Clyde, in Wiston parish, Lanarkshire.

GARFARRAN, farm, with remains of Roman fort, in Drymen parish, Stirlingshire.

GARGUNNOCK, village and parish in north of Stirlingshire. The village stands about a mile from railway station of its own name, $5\frac{3}{4}$ miles west of Stirling, and has a post office under Stirling, Established and Free churches, and a public school with about 95 scholars. Pop. 261.—The parish measures 6 miles by 4, and comprises 9859 acres. Real property in 1880-81, £9337. Pop. 698. The Forth traces all the northern boundary. The land adjacent to the river is carse, and the rest, with intersecting glens, is part of the Lennox Hills. The seats are Gargunnoch House, Boquhan, Leckie, and Meiklewood; a notable locality is Boquhan Glen; and chief antiquities are fortifications on Keir Hill and the site of Gargunnoch peel, the scene of an exploit of Sir William Wallace.

GARHARRA, place in Dunoon parish, Argyshire.

GARIOCH, district of 150 square miles, between Mar and Formartine, Aberdeenshire.

GARIOCH (CHAPEL OF). See CHAPEL OF GARIOCH.

GARIOCHSFORD, place in Ythan Wells parish, Aberdeenshire. It has a public school with about 100 scholars.

GARION. See GARRION.

GARLETON, hill-ridge in northern vicinity of Haddington. It extends about 4 miles east and west, rises to no considerable height, but figures conspicuously in the Lothian plain, and is crowned by a lofty monument to the martial Earl of Hopetoun. Garleton House, at its north base, is a ruined splendid seat of the quondam Earls of Wilton.

GARLETTER, hill on west side of southern part of Loch Long, Argyshire.

GARLIES, ruined strong castellated mansion, $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile north of Minnigaff village, Kirkcudbrightshire. It was the seat of the Earl of Galloway's ancestors, and it gives him the title of baron.

GARLIESTON, seaport village on bay of its own name, 7 miles by road, but $9\frac{1}{4}$ by railway, south-east of Wigton. It presents a modern, well-built, agreeable appearance, and has a post office, with money order and telegraph departments, designated of Wigtonshire, a railway station, a banking office, a good harbour, and Free and Congregational churches. Pop. 649.

GARLOGIE, place, with woollen factory, in Skene parish, Aberdeenshire.

GARLPOL, affluent of Evan rivulet, Dumfriesshire.

GARMOND, village in Monquhitter parish, Aberdeenshire. Pop. 241.

GARMOUTH, seaport village at mouth of the Spey, 4 miles north of Fochabers, Elginshire. It has a post office, with money order and telegraph departments, designated of Morayshire, a banking office, a naturally good harbour, a Free church, and a public school with about 89 scholars. Pop. 626.

GARNETHILL, hill-ridge, now covered with well-built streets, on north side of Glasgow.

GARNGAD, hill, edified with public works and dwelling-houses, in north-east outskirts of Glasgow.

GARNKIRK, seat of fire-clay manufacture, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-east of Glasgow. It has a railway station, and a public school with about 96 scholars. Pop. 782. Garnkirk House is $\frac{3}{4}$ mile to the north.

GARNOCK, small river, running about 20 miles southward to Irvine harbour, Ayrshire. It makes, in its upper part, a fine cataract, called the Spout of Garnock.

GARNQUEEN, village, with brick-works, on mutual border of Cadder and New Monkland parishes, Lanarkshire. Pop. 73.

GARPEL, stream, running south-eastward to the Evan, a little above Beattock, Dumfriesshire. A cascade is on it, and a strong chalybeate spring called Garpel Spa is near.

GARPEL, stream, running southward to the Ken, about a mile above New Galloway, Kirkcudbrightshire. Some fine cascades are on it, and one of them, called the Holy Linn, was a retreat of the persecuted Covenanters.

GARPEL, head-stream of Ayr river, Ayrshire.

GARR, glen on mutual border of Auchtergaven and Little Dunkeld parishes, Perthshire.

GARRABOST, village in Stornoway parish, Lewis, Outer Hebrides. It has a post office under Stornoway, and a Free church of 1881. Pop. 309.

GARRAGHUISM, large, double-chambered, vaulted cave, on Stornoway coast, Lewis, Outer Hebrides.

GARRALLAN, estate, with colliery and public school, in Old Cumnock parish, Ayrshire. The school has about 182 scholars.

GARREL. See **GARVALD**.

GARRION, bridge on the Clyde near Dalsersf, ravine traversed by a burn south-westward to vicinity of that bridge, and estate on left side of that ravine, in Lanarkshire.

GARRISON, a seat of the Earl of Glasgow, adjacent to Millport, Buteshire.

GARROCH, seat in Kells parish, Kirkcudbrightshire.

GARROCH, headland at southern extremity of Bute Island, Buteshire.

GARRON, headland flanking north side of Stonehaven Bay, Kincardineshire.

GARRY, lake and river in north of Perthshire. The lake lies among lofty rugged masses of the Grampians; is about 4 miles long and $\frac{1}{2}$ mile broad; and terminates at 14 miles west-by-north of Blair-Athole. The river gathers head-streams into the lake, runs from the lake's foot past Blair-Athole, curves through Pass of Killiecrankie to conflux with the Tummel, has a total length of about 30 miles, makes frequent cataracts and cascades, and, in times of freshet, is dreadfully furious.

GARRY, lake and river in north-west of Inverness-shire. The lake is formed by inversion of the river's lower reach, and measures 7 miles in length. The river issues from Loch Quoich, draws head-streams from points 5 or 6 miles beyond that lake's head, runs about 13 miles eastward from Loch Quoich to Loch Oich at Invergarry, and traverses, over most of that distance, a picturesque mountain glen, called from it Glengarry.

GARRY, affluent of the Ordie, in Auchtergaven parish, Perthshire.

GARRY, headland, flanking west side of North Berwick Bay, Haddingtonshire.

GARRYNAHINE, place, with post office under Stornoway, Outer Hebrides.

GARSCADDEN, village in New Kilpatrick parish, Dumbartonshire. Pop. 649.

GARSCUBE, village and mansion on Kelvin river, 5 miles north-west of Glasgow. Pop. of the village, with Netherton, 677. The mansion is the seat of Sir Archibald S. L. Campbell, Bart.

GARSON, headland in Stromness parish, Orkney.

GART, seat in Callander parish, Perthshire.

GARTCOSH, village, $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-east of Glasgow. It has a post office under Glasgow, and a railway station. Pop. 356.

GARTCROW, small suburb of Falkirk, Stirlingshire.

GARTFERRY, seat in Cadder parish, Lanarkshire.

GARTH, seat and ruined old fortalice in Fortingal parish, Perthshire.

GARTH, ruined ancient castle in vicinity of Moulin village, Perthshire.

GARTH, seat in Delting parish, Shetland.

GARTHLAND, seat in Lochwinnoch parish, Renfrewshire.

GARTHLAND, estate, with ancient tower, in Stoneykirk parish, Wigtonshire.

GARTINQUEEN, lake in Cadder parish, Lanarkshire.

GARTLOCH, seat in Cadder parish, Lanarkshire.

GARTLY, parish, averagely 4 miles south-by-east of Huntly, and surrounded by Aberdeenshire, but belonging partly to Banffshire. It has a post office designated of Aberdeenshire, and a railway station. Its length is about 12 miles; its breadth about $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles; its area about 33 square miles. Real property in 1880-81, £3691 and £2560. Pop. 890. The Aberdeenshire section is called the Braes; the Banffshire section is called the Barony; and they are divided from each other by the Bogie. Extensive moors and heathy hills are at both ends, and a beautiful diversity of hill and dale is in the middle. Gartly Castle is a ruined old seat of the Gordons, and was visited by Queen Mary. The churches are Established and Free. There are 3 schools for 174 scholars, and 1 of them for 60 is new.

GARTMORE, village and quoad sacra parish on south-west verge of Perthshire. The village stands on peninsula between head-streams of the Forth, 10 miles west-by-north of Kippen, and has a post office under Stirling, Established and Free churches, and a public school with about 80 scholars. Gartmore House is in its vicinity. Pop. of the parish, 375.

GARTMORN, hill and large deep reservoir in Alloa parish, Clackmannanshire.

GARTNAVEL, eminence, crowned by lunatic asylum, about a mile west of Botanic Garden, Glasgow. The asylum was erected in 1842 at a cost of more than £45,000.

GARTNESS, estate on Endrick river, 22 miles south-west-by-west of Stirling. It has a railway station, a post office under Glasgow, remains of the residence of the famous mathematician Napier, and a curious cataract on the Endrick.

GARTNEY. See **STRATHGARTNEY**.

GARTOCHARN, hamlet in Kilmaronock parish, Dumbartonshire.

GARTSHERRIE, railway station, iron-works, town, and quoad sacra parish in north of Lanarkshire. The station is about a mile west of that of Coatbridge. The iron-works are a little east of the station, and comprise 16 furnaces in two rows. The town is part of Coatbridge, and contains conspicuously on a small hill the steepled parochial church. Pop. of the parish, 9070.

GARTSHORE, estate in Kirkintilloch parish, Dumbartonshire.

GARTURK, quoad sacra parish in Old Monkland, Lanarkshire. Its post town is Coatbridge. The church was renovated in 1881. Pop. 4266.

GARTWHINEAN, village in Fossaway parish, Perthshire.

GARTY (EASTER and WESTER), places in Loth parish, Sutherland.

GARVALD, village and parish in Had-

dingtonshire. The village stands $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-east of Haddington, and has a post office under Prestonkirk, Established and Free churches, and a public school with school about 133 scholars. Pop. 239.—The parish measures $7\frac{3}{4}$ miles by 4, and comprises 13,442 acres. Real property in 1880–81, £9920. Pop. 758. About one-fourth of the surface, forming the northern section, is rich arable land; and all the rest is part of the Lammermoors, mostly covered with heath. The seats are Nunraw and Hopes; and the chief antiquities are a large circular camp and ruins of Whitecastle.

GARVALD, ancient parish, now part of Kirkmichael, Dumfriesshire. Garvald burn intersects it all, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles southward to the Ae, and makes several pretty cascades and cataracts.

GARVALD, low rocky headland between Port-Glasgow and Greenock, Renfrewshire.

GARVALD, seat in Dolphinton parish, Lanarkshire.

GARVALD, or **GARREL**, lofty hill and burn, descending thence about 1000 feet, in run of about 3 miles, to the Kelvin, in Kilsyth parish, Stirlingshire.

GARVALD, or **GARWAL**, affluent of the White Esk, with foaming cataract, in Eskdalemuir parish, Dumfriesshire.

GARVALT, fine cascade in Invercauld forest, Crathie parish, Aberdeenshire.

GARVARY, hill on border of Eddertoun parish, Ross-shire.

GARVE, hamlet, river, and lake in Ross-shire. The hamlet lies on the river $12\frac{3}{4}$ miles west-by-north of Dingwall, and has a post office designated of Ross-shire, a railway station, and an inn. The river rises on Dirrie Mountains, and runs about 18 miles south-south-eastward to the Conan, at about 7 miles south-west of Dingwall. The lake is a small but pleasant expansion of the river, about 4 miles from the Conan.

GARVELLAN, islet, swarming with sea-fowl, about $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles east of Cape Wrath, Sutherland.

GARVELLOCH, islet-group midway between Scarba and Mull, Argyleshire. It is $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles long, but very narrow; belonged to the ecclesiastics of Iona, and therefore bears the alternative name of Holy Isles; and has vestiges of a church and cemetery.

GARVIEMORE, place, 18 miles south-east of Fort-Augustus, Inverness-shire.

GARVOCK, parish, with church $1\frac{3}{4}$ mile east-south-east of Laurencekirk, Kincardineshire. Its post town is Laurencekirk. Its length is $6\frac{1}{4}$ miles; its greatest breadth $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles; its area 7966 acres. Real property in 1880–81, £6665. Pop. 428. The surface is chiefly a hill-girt hollow. Garvock Hill, at its south-west end, has an altitude of 1003 feet above sea-level, commands a rich panoramic view, and is crowned by two cairns, the larger one surmounted by a modern tower. The public school accommodates 85 scholars; and a

school in Laurencekirk belongs partly to Garvock.

GARVOCK, seat in Dunning parish, Perthshire.

GASCONHALL, ruined ancient castle, alleged to be that which figured in the history of Sir William Wallace, at eastern extremity of Trinity-Gask parish, Perthshire; but the real Gasconhall is thought to have stood about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile to the north-east of that.

GASK, or **FINDO-GASK**, parish, with church about 8 miles south-west of Perth. It contains Clathy village, and has a post office of its own name under Auchterarder. Its length is $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles; its breadth $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles; its area 5185 acres. Real property in 1880–81, £5092. Pop. 364. The surface is part of the north side of Strathearn. The only mansion is Gask House; and an interesting antiquity is a Roman causeway. The public school has accommodation for 75 scholars.

GASK, seat in Turriff parish, Aberdeen-shire.

GASK, mound, thought to be remains of Roman station, in Collesie parish, Fife.

GASK, place, with ancient Caledonian stone circle, in Daviot parish, Inverness-shire.

GASSTOWN, village in Dumfries parish, Dumfriesshire. It has a post office under Dumfries, and a public school with about 100 scholars.

GASWATER, village in Auchinleck parish, Ayrshire. Pop. 285.

GATEHEAD, village, railway station, and colliery in Kilmaurs parish, Ayrshire.

GATEHOUSE, town on Fleet river, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles south of Dromore railway station, and 8 north-west of Kirkcudbright. It comprises Gatehouse-proper on the left bank and Anwoth on the right; was founded, about the middle of last century, around the 'gate-house' to Cally mansion; became a prosperous seat of manufacture, but subsided into a centre of country business; presents a well-built appearance, amid charming environs; and has a post office, with all departments, designated of Kirkcudbrightshire, 2 banking offices, a hotel, a handsome bridge, 2 Established churches, Free, United Presbyterian, and Episcopalian churches, and 2 public schools with about 164 scholars. Pop. 1285.

GATESHAW, hill in Morebattle parish, Roxburghshire.

GATESIDE, village in Strathmiglo parish, Fife. It has a post office designated of Fifeshire, a railway station, and a United Presbyterian church, but is known also as Edenshead.

GATESIDE, village in Beith parish, Ayrshire. Pop. 374.

GATESIDE, village, 4 miles south-east of Paisley, Renfrewshire. Pop. 465.

GATESIDE, village in Wamphray parish, Dumfriesshire. It has a United Presbyterian church.

GATESIDE, place, with public school, in Dumfries parish, Dumfriesshire.

GATESIDE, hamlet in Kirkgunzeon parish, Dumfriesshire.

GATESIDE, seat in Newhills parish, Aberdeenshire.

GATTONSIDE, village on the Tweed, among orchards, about a mile north of Melrose, Roxburghshire. It has a post office under Melrose, and vestiges of a fine ancient church. Pop. 224.

GAUIR, river, rising about 5 miles south of head of Glencoe, in Argyleshire; running about 9 miles north-eastward thence into Loch Lydoch; and going thence about 5½ miles eastward to head of Loch Rannoch, in Perthshire. It forms all Loch Lydoch by expansion of its bed; afterwards forms also the temporary Loch Eathach; and is itself the upper part of the river Tummel.

GAVIESIDE, village in West Calder parish, Edinburghshire. Pop. 456.

GAVINTON, village, 1½ mile south-west of Dunse, Berwickshire. It was built in 1760 in lieu of ancient demolished village of Langton, presents a neat appearance, and has a post office under Dunse, a handsome parochial church of 1873, and a public school with about 119 scholars.

GAWREER, burn, running between Kilmaurs and Dreghorn parishes to Irvine river, Ayrshire.

GAYLET-POT, deep natural shaft into great sea-cavern, about a mile south of Auchmithie, Forfarshire.

GEANACH, mountain in Birse parish, Aberdeenshire.

GEANIES, seat in Tarbat parish, Ross-shire.

GEDD, lake, discharging stream eastward to Loch Monar, Ross-shire.

GEDDES, seat and hill in Nairn parish, Nairnshire.

GEDDESTON, village in Avoch parish, Ross-shire.

GEIL, or **GIVEL**, affluent of the Avon, in Avondale parish, Lanarkshire.

GELA, hamlet in Dunrossness parish, Shetland.

GELLAN, lofty hill-summit on south border of Coull parish, Aberdeenshire.

GELLY. See **LOCHGELLY**.

GELSTON, village, seat, and ancient parish in Kirkcudbrightshire. The village stands 2½ miles south-south-east of Castle-Douglas, and has a post office under Castle-Douglas, remains of ancient parish church, and a public school with about 70 scholars. The seat, Gelston Castle, is near the village, and was built by the late Sir William Douglas, Bart. The parish is now part of Kelton.

GELT, head-stream of Lugar rivulet, Ayrshire.

GENERAL'S BRIDGE, bridge on the Yarrow, leading to the ducal seat of Bowhill, Selkirkshire.

GENERAL'S HUT, inn near Fall of Foyers, Invernessshire.

GENOCH, seat, 4 miles west-by-south of Glenluce, Wigtonshire.

GENTLEMEN'S CAVE, small cave, retreat of fugitive Jacobites in 1746, at Rapness, Westray Island, Orkney.

GEORGE (FORT). See **FORT-GEORGE**.

GEORGEMAS, railway junction, 14 miles west of Wick, Caithness.

GEORGE (ST.), parish, with Established and Free churches, in west of New Town, Edinburgh. Pop., quoad civilia, 8094; quoad sacra, 6149.

GEORGE (ST.), parish, with Established and Free churches, in north-west of Glasgow. Pop., quoad sacra, 22,775.

GEORGE (ST.), quoad sacra parish in Aberdeen. Pop. 4452.

GEORGE (ST.) IN THE FIELDS, quoad sacra parish in north-western suburbs of Glasgow. Pop. 18,433.

GEORGETOWN, village in Dumfries parish, Dumfriesshire.

GEORGETOWN, or **TIGHNALINN**, hamlet with site of church and barracks at head of Loch Rannoch, Perthshire.

GERANTON, farm, with curious ancient moat, in Crossmichael parish, Kirkcudbrightshire.

GERARDINES, quondam natural cave, richly adorned by art, at Lossiemouth, Elginshire.

GERGASK, hamlet in Laggan parish, Invernessshire. It has a public school with about 56 scholars.

GERSA, hamlet in Watten parish, Caithness. It has a public school with about 79 scholars.

GERSTON, hamlet in Halkirk parish, Caithness.

GEUSACHAN, seat and burn near head of Strathglass, Invernessshire.

GEYZEN-BRIGGS, obstructive shoal across Dornoch Firth, 3 miles below Tain.

GHRAFADA, headland in Kilmuir parish, Isle of Skye.

GIANTS' GRAVE, tumulus in Manor parish, Peeblesshire.

GIANTS' LEG, coast cave, with projecting arch, in Bressay Island, Shetland.

GIFFEN, quondam conspicuous noble castle, 2 miles east-south-east of Beith, Ayrshire. It fell in 1838.

GIFFERTON, village in Collessie parish, Fife.

GIFFNOCK, place, with railway station and famous quarry, 1½ mile south of Pollockshaws, Renfrewshire.

GIFFORD, village and rivulet in Haddingtonshire. The village stands on the rivulet, 4 miles south-south-east of Haddington; has a post office, with money order and telegraph departments, under Haddington, Established and Free churches, and 2 public schools with about 169 scholars; and was the birthplace of the Reformer John Knox and Rev. Dr. John Witherspoon. Pop. 382. — The rivulet rises among the highest of the Lammermoors, and runs about 12 miles windingly northward to the Tyne, at 1½ mile south-west of Haddington.

GIGHA, island and parish in south of

Argyleshire. The island lies $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles west of northern part of Kintyre; measures 7 miles in length, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ in greatest breadth; presents cliffs to the sea along its west side; rises to heights of from 300 to 400 feet; and has a post office under Greenock, a parochial church, a Free church preaching-station, and a public school with about 52 scholars. Pop. 372.—The parish includes also Cara and Gigulum Islands, and comprises 3647 acres. Real property in 1880–81, £2460. Pop. 382.

GIGHA, islet in Barra parish, Outer Hebrides.

GIGHT, ruined ancient castle in Fyvie parish, Aberdeenshire.

GIGHT, rivulet, rising a little south-east of Newbyth, and running about 8 miles southward to the Kelly, in Aberdeenshire.

GIGHTY, burn, running between Kinnell and Inverkeilor parishes to the Lunan, in Forfarshire.

GIGULUM, small island near Cara, to the south of Gigha, Argyleshire.

GILBERTFIELD, decayed mansion in Cambuslang parish, Lanarkshire.

GILCOMSTON, quoad sacra parish, with Established church and Free church, in Aberdeen. Pop. 12,616.

GILGAL, hamlet in Wamphray parish, Dumfriesshire.

GILKERSCLEUGH, seat in Crawfordjohn parish, Lanarkshire.

GILL, bay, $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-east-by-south of Portpatrick, Wigtonshire.

GILL, reach of river Cree, traversing a narrow gorge between Wigtonshire and Kirkcudbrightshire.

GILL, burn, running between Walston and Libberton parishes to the Medwin, in Lanarkshire.

GILL, burn, traversing ravine to the Forth, near Borrowstownness, Linlithgowshire.

GILLANDERS, cave in Golspie parish, Sutherland.

GILLEAN, island in Lochalsh parish, Ross-shire. Pop. 6.

GILLFOOT, seat near Crossford, Lanarkshire.

GILLIES, hill adjacent to Bannockburn battlefield, Stirlingshire.

GILLS, bay and village, 4 miles west-by-south of John-o'-Groats, Caithness.

GILMANSCLUGH, place, $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles south-west of Ettrick-Bridge, Selkirkshire.

GILMERTON, town and quoad sacra parish in Edinburghshire. The town stands 4 miles by road south-south-east of Edinburgh; has a post office under Edinburgh, a railway station, and a public school; contains a curious artificial cave described by Pennycuik, and is near a very large colonnaded cavern, formed in old subterranean limestone quarry. Pop. of the town, 1032; of the quoad sacra parish, 1330.

GILMERTON, village in Fowlis-Wester parish, Perthshire. It has a post office under Crieff.

GILMERTON, seat of Sir Alexander

Kinloch, Bart., in Athelstaneford parish, Haddingtonshire.

GILMOUR'S LINN, cascade on Touch burn, in St. Ninian's parish, Stirlingshire.

GILMOURTON, public school, with about 72 scholars, in Avondale parish, Lanarkshire.

GILNOCKIE, place on river Esk, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile north of Canonbie village, Dumfriesshire. It has a railway station, and a public school; and it contains the ruined stronghold of the freebooter Johnnie Armstrong, whom James V. caused to be hanged at Caerlanrig.

GILP, sea-loch, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile long, deflecting north-westward from Loch Fyne, at Ardrishaig, Argyleshire.

GILSAY, island in Harris Sound, Outer Hebrides.

GILSTON, village, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-east of Ceres, Fife.

GIO, headland in extreme north of Shapinsay Island, Orkney.

GIRDLENESS, promontory at south side of mouth of river Dee, 2 miles south of Aberdeen. It is crowned by a lighthouse with two fixed lights, the one above the other, visible at the distance of 16 and 19 nautical miles.

GIRGANTY, seat in Stewarton parish, Ayrshire.

GIRLSTA, lake in Tingwall parish, Shetland.

GIRNIGOE, ruined ancient baronial castle near Noss-head, Wick parish, Caithness.

GIRTHGATE, special ancient road, still traceable, from Old Melrose in Roxburghshire to quondam famous hospital on Soutra Hill, in Haddingtonshire.

GIRTHHEAD, seat in Wamphray parish, Dumfriesshire.

GIRTHON, parish, containing most of Gatehouse town, in Kirkcudbrightshire. Its length is 18 miles; its greatest breadth 7 miles; its area 33,374 acres. Real property in 1880–81, £8939. Pop. 1415. About three-fourths of the surface are mostly bleak, heathy, and mountainous; and the rest, chiefly in the south, is undulating and fertile, but mainly disposed in grazing cattle. Loch Grannoch and other lakes are in the north; and Cally mansion adorns the south. The churches are Established and Free; and there are 3 schools with accommodation for 311 scholars.

GIRVAN, river, town, and parish in Carrick, Ayrshire. The river issues from small lakes in Straiton parish, and runs about 25 miles windingly south-westward, along a pleasant vale, to Firth of Clyde nearly opposite Ailsa Craig.—The town stands at the river's mouth, $21\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-south-west of Ayr; dates from 11th century, but never became more than a village till recent times; is now a seaport, a seat of sheriff-courts, and a centre of country business; consists chiefly of small houses occupied by weavers and other operatives; and has a head post office with all departments, 2 railway stations, 5

banking offices, 2 hotels, a public hall, 2 Established churches, Free, United Presbyterian, Episcopalian, and Roman Catholic churches, a mechanics' institute, and 3 public schools. Pop. 4501.—The parish measures 9 miles by 6, and comprises 14,580 acres. Real property in 1879–80, £24,144. Pop., quoad civilia, 5480; quoad sacra, 2827. The coast has an extent of fully 8 miles, and is bold and rocky over about one-third, and flat over the rest. The interior is mostly upland and pastoral in the south, and variously flat and undulating in the north. Chief seats are Glendoune and Ardmillan, and chief antiquities are vestiges of 5 camps. Six schools for 1307 scholars are in the parish, and 3 of them and an enlargement for 830 are new.

GIRVAN AND STRANRAER RAILWAY, railway from junction with Glasgow and South-Western system at Girvan southward to junction with Castle-Douglas and Port-Patrick Railway, 6½ miles east of Stranraer. It was commenced in 1871; it encountered many unforeseen obstructions to its formation; it was undertaken on a capital of £250,000 in shares and £83,000 in loans, but required nearly £200,000 additional to carry it forward; and it was not completed till 1877. The land for it cost, on the average, about £1500 a mile; the cuttings and embankments, especially in the first 8 miles, proved exceedingly heavy; a treacherous bog, in another part, occasioned vast labour to secure foothold; compact rock, in several parts, occasioned stiff courses of boring; and the bridges, though generally small, yet by their large total of 103, involved great aggregate of work. Only a single line of rails was laid, but provision was everywhere made for a double line. The railway starts from Girvan in a south-westerly direction, traverses for some miles the valley of the Stinchar, ascends the vale of the Dhuisk, strikes into and descends the vale of Cross Water of Luce, and passes into and descends the main valley of the Luce.

GIRVAN (SOUTH), quoad sacra parish with church in Girvan. Pop. 2649.

GLACK, hill-pass, traversed by Dundee and Newtyle Railway, in Newtyle parish, Forfarshire.

GLACK, estate in Daviot parish, Aberdeenshire.

GLACKHARNIS, long deep narrow hill-pass in Aberlour parish, Banffshire.

GLACKINGDALINE, bay, with high steep rock, crowned by ruined Scandinavian castle, in Ulva Island, Argyleshire.

GLADEFIELD, seat in Kincardine parish, Ross-shire.

GLADHOUSE, rivulet, bisecting Temple parish, 8 miles northward to the South Esk, at 5½ miles south-east of Dalkeith, Edinburghshire.

GLADNEY. See GLAIDNEY.

GLADSMUIR, village and parish in Haddingtonshire. The village stands 4 miles

west-by-south of Haddington, and has a post office under Tranent, a parochial church, and a public school with about 78 scholars. — The parish contains also the villages of Penston, Macmerry, Longniddry, and Samuelston, and is bounded for about a mile by Firth of Forth. Its length is 4½ miles; its greatest breadth 3¾ miles; its area 7043 acres. Real property in 1880–81, £17,886. Pop. 1747. The coast is rocky, and the interior rises gently thence and from the Tyne to a central low ridge. Coal and iron-ore abound, and are largely worked. Limestone also is found, and has been worked. The seats are Redcoll, Elvingston, and Southfield; and the chief antiquities are remains and sites of several old mansions. There are 4 schools with accommodation for 371 scholars.

GLAIDNEY, suburb of Ceres, Fife.

GLAISSEAN, lake in Glassary parish, Argyleshire.

GLAITNESS, place in Kirkwall parish, Orkney. It has a public school with about 157 scholars.

GLAMAIG, lofty mountain on south side of Loch Sligichan, Isle of Skye.

GLAMMIS, village, noble mansion, and parish in south-west of Forfarshire. The village stands 1½ mile south-east of railway station of its own name, at 27 miles north-east of Perth; has a post office designated of Forfarshire, a banking office, an inn, a public hall, a neat parochial church, an Episcopalian mission, and a public school with about 191 scholars; and gives the title of baron to the Earl of Strathmore. Pop. 345. — The mansion, Glammis Castle, stands in the northern vicinity of the village; is the seat of the Earl of Strathmore; has association with Shakespeare's view of the thanedom of Macbeth; was once a royal palace, and the death-place of Malcolm II.; stands within a mile of three ancient obelisks thought to be commemorative of Malcolm's death; was given by the crown in 1372 to an ancestor of the Earl of Strathmore; went back to the crown in 1537 on account of Lady Glammis' execution for alleged witchcraft, but was restored to her son; is an imposing pile of ancient and modern portions, with numerous turrets and lofty central tower; and contains a number of interesting ancient curiosities. — The parish contains also the villages of Charleston, Newton, Milton, Thornton, Drumgley, Grasshouses, and Arnifoul. Its length is 7 miles; its greatest breadth 4½ miles; its area 14,347 acres. Real property in 1880–81, £16,001. Pop. 1631. The northern section is an undulated portion of Strathmore; the central section rises gently thence to summits of the Sidlaws, from 500 to 700 feet high; and the southern section consists of loftier Sidlaws intersected by Ogilvie and Denoon glens. The antiquities include two small circular moats, remains of a hill-fort, and sites of three extinct castles. There

are 4 schools for 383 scholars, and 1 of them includes a recent enlargement for 165.

GLANDERSTON, estate in Neilston parish, Renfrewshire.

GLASCHOIREN, mountain in Ardnarmurchan parish, Argyleshire.

GLASFORD. See GLASSFORD.

GLASGOEGO, seat in Kinellar parish, Aberdeenshire.

GLASGOW, city on the Clyde, 43 miles by road, but 47½ miles by railway, west-by-south of Edinburgh. It was formerly an archiepiscopal seat, and it is now a burgh, sending three members to Parliament, the political capital of Lanarkshire, the seat of justiciary courts for three counties, the seat of a university, a head port, the commercial and manufacturing capital of Scotland, and the third or second most wealthy and populous town of the United Kingdom. The Clyde bisects it from end to end. The site over all the south side, and over about one-half of the north side, is part of the bed of an ancient estuary, nearly quite level; and that of the northern half of the north side is a diversity of slope, plateau, and hill rising to altitudes of from 135 to 215 feet above the plain, and cut into three sections by transverse ravines. The city sprang from a Culdee cell, erected by St. Mungo or Kentigern, about the year 560, on west brow of the eastern ravine, about a mile from the Clyde; it extended slowly, for a long period, over only the adjacent plateau and slopes; it went little farther, till latter part of last century, than in narrow breadth southward to the Clyde, with some flanking to the east and the west; it spread more rapidly till about the year 1820, chiefly by westward extension on the north; and it then began to undergo increasingly rapid extension, mostly toward the west and the south, till it measured about 3 miles by 2 in compact masses of street, and about 6 miles by 4½ to the ends and sides of its suburbs and outskirts. But the area of its parishes, besides a large portion on the south side within Renfrewshire, comprises 20,481 acres.

Most of the streets run in straight lines; many cross one another at right angles; the greater number are spacious; two terraces, each open to the river, extend along the Clyde; and several squares, wide crescents, and other open spaces, relieve the density of the street masses. The old portions, both central and suburban, became in great degree squalid and pestiferous; but by demolition, reconstruction, and other methods, have undergone a pleasant change. An Improvement Trust commenced operations in 1866, provided new house accommodation for great multitudes prior to 1877, had then completed only about half of their scheme, were then proceeding to widen some streets, demolish others, construct new ones, and form squares or other open areas, and promoted a bill in the session of 1879-80 to increase their borrowing powers from £1,250,000 to £1,500,000.

The unrenovated old parts are mostly very plain; but the modern extensions abound in neatness and taste, and exhibit large amount and great variety of architectural ornament. The general alignment, the prevailing structure, and the large aggregate of beauty, even despite of crowds of factories and volumes of smoke in certain parts, present a striking contrast to the character of most of the large towns of England. The public buildings also, in the aggregate, are highly imposing; many of the semi-public buildings, and some of the warehouses too, are richly embellished; and all these, as well as most of the other houses, derive much advantage from being built of a light-coloured, fine-grained, siliceous sandstone.

The County and Municipal Buildings form one block, and comprise the County Court-Houses fronting Ingram Street, the County Offices fronting Hutcheson Street, and the Municipal Rooms fronting Wilson Street, the first erected in 1862 and 1872 at a cost of about £90,000, the second in 1843 at a cost of £10,300, the third in 1844 at a cost of £62,000. New Municipal Buildings, to occupy all the east side of George Square, and to cost probably about £250,000, were in progress of approved design in July 1882. The Central Police Office, in Bell Street, is a high hollow square, and was erected in 1825 and 1851 at a cost of £21,000. The South Prison, fronting west end of Glasgow Green, was erected in 1801-4 at a cost of £34,800, and is now used chiefly for the justiciary courts. The North Prison, in Duke Street, is a dismal group of strong structures, erected at five successive times from 1798 till 1872. A new prison, to supersede that in Duke Street, and to stand on a tract of 32 acres, near Cumbernauld Road, about 3 miles from Glasgow, was projected in early part of 1880. The old Tolbooth, figuring in Sir Walter Scott's novel of *Rob Roy*, occupied the site of a lofty block of business premises at corner of High Street and Trongate; and the steeple which adjoins it still stands, has a height of 126 feet, and terminates in the form of an imperial crown. The Tontine Buildings, containing the old town hall, contiguous to the site of the old Tolbooth, and long proverbial for unique structure, were reduced to commonplace features by the City Improvement Trust. The old Barracks, on an area with spacious parade-ground in Gallowgate, were erected in 1795; and the Improvement Trust designed in 1877 to convert their area into a public square. The New Barracks, near Maryhill, were completed in 1875, and are very superior to the old.

The City Hall, in Candlerigg Street, has a very plain exterior, but contains an apartment with accommodation for nearly 4000 persons. The Trades Hall, in Glassford Street, was erected in 1791, and served for all sorts of public assemblies,

and was designed in 1877 to be entirely rebuilt on a larger scale. The Procurators' Hall, with fronts to St. George Place and West Nile Street, was erected in 1856, and is in florid Venetian style. The New Public Halls, with frontages to Berkeley Street, Granville Street, and Kent Road, were erected in 1874-77 at an estimated cost of about £62,500, cover an area of 3500 square yards, and contain a main hall with accommodation for 2926 persons, and numerous other apartments. The Royal Exchange, confronting the line of Ingram Street, was erected in 1829 at a cost of £60,000; has an octostyle Corinthian portico and a cyclostyle lantern-tower; and contains an ornate very spacious reading-hall. The Stock Exchange, at corner of Buchanan Street and St. George Place, was erected in 1875-77 at a cost of about £45,000, and is in ornate Gothic style, with tower 112 feet high. The Merchants' House, on west side of George Square, was erected in 1874-76, and is in elaborate Italian style, with tower 122 feet high. The Post Office, on south side of George Square, was founded in 1876 by the Prince of Wales; presents flank frontages to South Hanover and South Frederick Streets; covers an area of fully 2500 square yards; and possesses ample apartments and facile arrangements for all departments of its work.

The Bank of Scotland, at corner of St. Vincent Place and George Square, was erected in 1867, and has, over its entrance, a massive entablature resting on cattle caryatides. The Royal Bank, behind the Royal Exchange, was erected in 1829, has a fine Ionic portico, and was reconstructed throughout its interior in 1874. The British Linen Company's Bank, at corner of Queen Street and Ingram Street, is a large, lofty, ornate Venetian edifice, with fine balustrade. The Commercial Bank, on north side of Gordon Street, was erected in 1857, and is a large and highly ornate structure, resembling Farnese Palace in Rome. The National Bank, on west side of Queen Street, is in rich mixed Italian style. The Union Bank, on south side of Ingram Street, was erected in 1842, and much altered and enlarged in 1877-78, and has a lofty hexastyle Doric portico, surmounted by six colossal statues. The Clydesdale Bank, in St. Vincent Place, was erected in 1872-73; presents three storeys, successively rusticated, Ionic, and Corinthian; and has a lofty entrance portico with side groups of sculpture. The quondam City of Glasgow Bank, extending from Virginia Street to Glassford Street, was in course of enlargement when the bank became insolvent, was carried to completion by the liquidators, and was sold to warehousemen in 1880 for £45,000. The Savings Bank, in Glassford Street, was erected in 1865 at a cost of £14,000. The Scottish Amicable Assurance Office, in St. Vincent Place, was

erected in 1872-73, and is in rich Italian style with sculptured symbols. The City of Glasgow Life Assurance Office, in Renfield Street, is also in rich Italian style, and has colossal statues of St. Mungo and St. Andrew. Several other semi-public edifices are of similar character.

A monument to Sir Walter Scott, comprising lofty pedestal, column 80 feet high, and colossal statue, erected in 1837, stands in the centre of George Square. Equestrian statues of Queen Victoria and the Prince Consort, constructed in 1854 and 1866, stand in the middle of respectively the west and the east divisions of that square. Pedestalled bronze statues of Sir John Moore, 1819; James Watt, 1832; Sir Robert Peel, 1858; Lord Clyde, 1866; Dr. Thomas Graham, 1872; the poet Burns, 1877; the poet Campbell, 1877; and Dr. Livingstone, 1879, stand on the borders of that square. An equestrian statue of the Duke of Wellington, erected in 1844 at a cost of £10,000, stands in front of the Royal Exchange. An equestrian statue of King William III., presented to the city in 1736, stands in front of the Tontine Buildings. A monument of Lord Provost Stewart, in form of large jet fountain with surmounting figure of the 'Lady of the Lake,' for benefits conferred in water-supply from Loch Katrine, stands near the centre of Kelvingrove Park. An obeliskal monument of Lord Nelson, 144 feet high, erected in 1806, stands on Glasgow Green. A statue of James Lumsden, erected in 1862, for services to the Royal Infirmary, stands in the Infirmary's front. A fine bronze statue of Rev. Dr. Norman McLeod, erected in 1881, stands near Barony Church. Conspicuous or handsome monuments to John Knox, William McGavin, Major Monteith, Principal Macfarlane, Rev. Drs. Dick, Wardlaw, Heugh, and Black, Rev. Edward Irving, Charles Tennant, James Ewing, Michael Scott, the poet Motherwell, and other eminent persons, stand in the Necropolis overlooking the Cathedral. An obeliskal monument of the Radicals Hardie and Baird, and numerous other monuments, stand on the conspicuous rising ground of Sighthill Cemetery.

Glasgow Bridge, on the Clyde at head of the harbour, was erected in 1835 in lieu of a previous beautiful bridge, at a cost of £37,000, is 560 feet long and 60 feet wide; and was proposed in 1877 to be widened 30 feet at an estimated cost of £33,000. The pedestrian suspension bridge, about 200 yards east of Glasgow Bridge, was erected in 1853 and improved in 1871; and was proposed in 1877 to be superseded by a carriage bridge at a cost of about £80,000 for construction, and about £41,065 for requisite adjacent street alterations. Victoria Bridge, on a line with Stockwell Street, superseded a bridge of 1345, long the only one for the city; was erected in 1856 at a cost of £40,000; and is 445 feet

long and 60 feet wide. Albert Bridge, on a line with Saltmarket Street, superseded a faulty bridge of 1833, was erected in 1870-71, and shows remarkable combination of commodiousness and elegance. The pedestrian suspension bridge, near Nelson's Monument, was erected in 1855. The Caledonian Railway viaduct, about 115 feet west of Glasgow Bridge, was constructed in 1876-79, stands 32 feet over the level of high-water, has a width of 50 feet between the bearing girders, and is perfectly level from end to end. The Union Railway viaduct, about 165 yards east of Victoria Bridge, was completed in 1870, and presents a very plain appearance. A handsome iron bridge on the Kelvin, to connect the two portions of Kelvinside Park, and to form a direct route from Glasgow-proper to the Hillhead side of the University, was founded in October 1880.

The City Bazaar, between Candlerigg and Albion Streets, covers the ground of the old city bowling-green, comprises an area of 2377 square yards, and has good arrangements for almost every kind of commodity. The Cattle Market, between eastern part of Duke Street and Gallowgate, comprises an area of 30,000 square yards, has prime arrangements and appliances, and witnesses the sale of about 400,000 animals a year. The Fish Market, extending from Clyde Street to Bridgegate, is a recent erection, in room of a previous one, measures 190 feet in length, and 90 feet in average width, and has a light arched roof 60 feet high. The Dead Meat Market, and the abattoirs, in eastern vicinity of that, became so insufficient for the demands on them, that a bill was promoted in the session of 1876-77 for power to enlarge them, to construct a Hide Market, to acquire adjacent lands or houses for them, and to borrow for these purposes an additional £80,000. The revenue from the cattle, fish, and dead-meat markets and the abattoirs in 1880 was £15,281; the expenditure, £5348.

Spacious first-class hotels stood on north and east sides of George Square, on ground required for extension of North British Railway station, and for erection of New Municipal Buildings. Other prime hotels are numerous, both in the same vicinity and in other central thoroughfares. The Western Club, at north corner of Buchanan and St. Vincent Streets, is a large ornamental edifice in the Italian palatial style, with tetrastyle entrance porch and rich general entablature, and has apartments and fittings on a grand scale and in high elegance. The New Club, in West George Street, was inaugurated in January 1880; has a handsome street frontage of 84 feet, with sculptural embellishments; and contains a dining-hall 76 feet long, 30 feet wide, and 24 feet high. The Queen's Rooms, near south entrance of Kelvin-

grove Park, were erected in 1860; have, in three fronts, a series of emblematic sculptures; and possess accommodations for assemblies, concerts, and public entertainments. Kelvingrove Museum, in the park adjacent to the Kelvin, is a Roman Doric edifice of 1874-75 adjoined to an old mansion, was designed to be extended, and contains a large collection of both natural and artificial curiosities. The Corporation Picture Galleries, on north side of Sauchiehall Street, are large, lofty, and handsome; contain halls for exhibitions, concerts, conversaziones, and civic public banquets; have a rich collection of pictures and sculptures, freely open to the public; and include the School of Art class-rooms and two special libraries. The Fine Art Institute, on south side of Sauchiehall Street, was erected in 1879-80, at a cost of about £15,000; is embellished with historical and emblematic sculptures; and contains six galleries, the largest measuring 96 by 31 feet. The Athenæum, in Ingram Street, was originally the Assembly Rooms, erected in 1796-1807, and contains amusement rooms, abundantly-supplied reading-rooms, and a library with more than 11,000 volumes. The Mitchell Library, also in Ingram Street, but in temporary premises, was opened near the end of 1877, contains a library with more than 32,000 volumes, and a magazine-room with more than 150 serials, and is free to the public without either introduction or guarantee. Stirling's and Glasgow public library, in Miller Street, comprises two large libraries, formerly and long in separate buildings, and is free to the public for consultation. The Theatre Royal, in Hope Street, was opened in October 1880, occupies the site of a previous theatre destroyed by fire, and has sitting accommodation for nearly 3000 persons. The Royalty Theatre, in Sauchiehall Street, was opened in December 1879. Other theatres are the Gaiety in Sauchiehall Street, the Prince of Wales in Cowcaddens, and the Royal Princess in Gorbals. Music halls are the Royal in Dunlop Street, the Scotia in Stockwell Street, and the Britannia in Trongate.

The Old University, on east side of High Street, was erected chiefly in 1632-62; comprised three quadrangles of official buildings, and one of professors' houses; had a frontage of 305 feet, and a steeple 148 feet high; and is now, with demolition or change of its backward parts, the eastern station of North British Railway. The New College, on Gilmourhill, adjacent to right side of the Kelvin, was founded in 1866, opened in 1870, and in such condition at October 1873 as to require £71,000 for completion; cost till that date £415,000; covers nearly four times more ground than was occupied by the Old College; presents to the south a main frontage 532 feet long, with central tower 150 feet high, and spire also 150 feet high; includes two great blocks for respectively a vast library

and very rich museum; acquired in 1881-82 a central common hall, 110 feet long, 68 feet wide, and 74 feet high; is in mixed styles of architecture, with predominance of early pointed; has 27 professorships and 5 lectureships; and, in the session of 1879-80, had 2235 matriculated students. Anderson's College, in George Street, dates from 1796, but occupies an edifice of 1782, considerably reconstructed since 1876; has 19 professorships or lectureships, besides conductors of junior and evening classes; includes an extensive museum; and is usually attended by upwards of 2200 students. The Royal Observatory, on Dowanhill, about 5 furlongs north-west of the New College, is a handsome modern structure, and commands an extensive view. A new observatory, to stand on an eminence near Maryhill, to rise to the height of 200 feet, and to cost at least £10,000, was projected in June 1880. The Royal Botanic Garden, at north-west extremity of Hillhead, comprises $6\frac{1}{2}$ acres, includes picturesque steep descents to the Kelvin, and has good buildings, arrangements, and walks. The Kibble Crystal Palace, within the Botanic Garden, was transposed thither from Coulport in 1872; and has two domes about 40 ft. high, and accommodation for about 7000 persons. The Winter Gardens, in southern vicinity of the Botanic Garden, were opened in 1875, and have glass-houses aggregately extending to 1320 feet.

The former High School, behind north side of George Street, was a plain edifice of about 1820, measuring 120 feet by 28. The present High School, in Elmbank Place, is a handsome spacious edifice, was erected in 1846, under name of Glasgow Academy, by a sharehold company, and went by sale in 1877 for £32,000 to the City School Board. The Board, in 1880, had in operation 37 permanent elementary schools with accommodation for 30,457 scholars, 7 temporary elementary schools with accommodation for 2454 scholars, and 20 elementary evening schools with 4446 scholars on the roll. The present Glasgow Academy, on Great Western Road, and Kelvinside Academy, are secondary or higher-class schools. Hutcheson's Hospital, at corner of Ingram Street and John Street, is a steepled edifice of 1639-41; had long an endowment revenue of about £3000 a year, spent in educating poor boys and pensioning poor burgesses; and now has an income of about £7000, spent in maintaining two secondary schools, providing extensive primary education, and giving numerous school and college bursaries. The capital value of endowments in the city, inclusive of Hutcheson's, was in 1880, for mainly and simply elementary education, about £66,539; for education of poor children, £52,635; for maintenance or clothing, along with education, £318,317; for education restricted to particular classes of the people, £214,616;

for education through lectures, libraries, and similar means, £43,511; for religious instruction, £2660. The Church of Scotland Normal School, at east end of New City Road, was erected in 1827 at a cost of £15,000, and has a front 128 feet long, receding wings 110 feet long, and a central tower. The Free Church Normal School, in Cowcaddens Street, was erected in 1846 at a cost of £8000, and is a spacious Gothic edifice. The Mechanics' Institution, in Bath Street, was erected in 1861 at a cost of about £4000, maintains teaching and lecturing on many subjects, includes a model room and a laboratory, and receives aid from Hutcheson's Hospital endowment. The Veterinary College, in Buccleuch Street, and the Agricultural College, affiliated to it, also maintain teaching and lecturing, and have suitable appliances.

The Cathedral, on brink of eastern ravine, about a mile north-east-by-east of the Royal Exchange, covers the site of St. Mungo's cell; was founded in 1136, and built chiefly in 1192-97; underwent renovation in years subsequent to 1828; consists of nave, choir, small south transept, Lady chapel, crypt, and chapter-house, with central steeple 225 feet high; measures 319 feet in length, 63 feet in breadth, and 90 feet in height; and acquired, in course of its renovation, a surpassingly rich display of stained-glass windows. The nave is 155 feet long, and forms a striking specimen of pure early pointed architecture; the choir is 97 feet long, has been refitted in the old cathedral style, and serves as the High or St. Mungo's Parochial Church; the Lady chapel extends eastward from the choir, stands on declivity of the ravine's brow, and exhibits there, at great height, richly carved early pointed windows; the crypt underlies the choir and the Lady chapel, measures 125 feet in length, forms a *chef-d'œuvre* of architecture in styles from plain Norman to intricate second pointed, served long as the Barony parochial church, and figures graphically in Sir Walter Scott's novel of *Rob Roy*. St. Andrew's Established Church, in St. Andrew Square, was erected in latter part of last century, has a hexastyle composite portico surmounted by lofty steeple, and was renovated in 1879-80 at a cost of £2600. St. David's Established Church, confronting head of Candlerigg Street, occupies the site of a previous church of 1724, and is cruciform and Gothic, with pinnacled tower 120 feet high. St. John's Established Church, confronting short street off Gallowgate, was erected for Rev. Dr. Chalmers, and is a large Gothic structure with pinnacled tower. Park Established Church, on high ground adjacent to Kelvingrove Park, was erected in 1861, and is a massive Gothic edifice with lofty tower terminated in eight pinnacles. 74 other Established churches are within the city and suburbs, and some of them are noticed in our other articles.

The Free Church College, in near vicinity to Park Established Church, was erected in 1860-62; presents to the west a Saxon front, surmounted by very lofty, massive, ungraduated tower; and has 4 professorships in theology and a lectureship in physical science. College Free Church projects from north side of Free Church College, was erected at the same time as that edifice, and has an octostyle Corinthian portico. St. John's Free Church, in George Street, was erected in 1845, is in middle pointed style, and has a lofty beautiful spire. Renfield Free Church, in West Bath Street, was erected in 1857 at a cost of about £12,000, and is in florid Gothic style with tall open octagonal turrets. St. Matthew's Free Church, a little farther west, has a rich Gothic front and a fine lofty steeple. 69 other Free churches are within the city and suburbs.—Greyfriars United Presbyterian Church, in North Albion Street, was erected in 1821 at a cost of £8300, and is a spacious edifice with Grecian portico. Cathedral Square United Presbyterian Church was erected in 1879-80 in lieu of a previous church in Duke Street, sold to North British Railway Company for £13,500, and is in the Italian style with tower 111 feet high. Camphill United Presbyterian Church was completed in 1877 at a cost of £13,000, and has a fine costly organ. Wellington Street United Presbyterian Church was erected in 1828 at a cost of about £9000, and has a handsome Grecian portico. St. Vincent Street United Presbyterian Church was erected in 1858, is a large structure with cupola-capped tower, and shows juxtapositions of Ionic and Egyptian architecture. Renfield Street United Presbyterian Church, adjacent to Sauchiehall Street, was erected in 1848 at a cost of £12,695, and exhibits ornate Gothic features. Bath Street United Presbyterian Church was erected in 1875-76 at a cost of about £9000, and is in the Grecian style. Lansdowne United Presbyterian Church, near west end of Great Western Road, was erected in 1862-63 at a cost of more than £12,500, and is in the middle pointed style with tower and slender spire 220 feet high. Woodland Road United Presbyterian Church was erected in 1875 at a cost of about £16,000, and is spacious and elegant. 52 other United Presbyterian churches, 3 United Original Secession churches, a Reformed Presbyterian church, and 2 Free Presbyterian places of worship are within the city and suburbs.

Elgin Place Congregational Church, near West Bath Street, was erected in 1856, in lieu of Dr. Wardlaw's church in George Street, now included in North British Railway station, and is a handsome edifice with florid Ionic portico. Trinity Congregational Church, in Claremont Street, was erected about 1867, and is an ornate edifice with tower and spire. Dun-

das Street Evangelical Union Church was erected about 1842, and is a triple-gabled Norman structure, with flank entrance-tower and truncated spire. 12 other Congregational churches, 9 other Evangelical Union churches, an old Scotch Independent church, a Baptist church erected in 1877 at a cost of £12,000, 12 other Baptist places of worship, a Glassite church, a Free Gospel church, a Swedenborgian church, 5 Plymouth Brethren's places of worship, 2 of Christian Israelites, 1 of Quakers, 2 of Unitarians, and 6 of other small denominations, are within the city and suburbs. The Wesleyan Methodist Church in Sauchiehall Street, in lieu of a previous church in John Street, was erected in 1880-81 at a cost of about £8200, and includes a church-proper with 785 sittings, and a hall with 500. 6 other Wesleyan Methodist churches, and 3 Primitive Methodist places of worship, are within the city and suburbs. The Evangelistic Hall, in James Morrison Street, was completed in May 1877 at a cost of £14,000. The Christian Institute, in Bothwell Street, was completed in October 1879 at a cost of £28,500; is an elegant Gothic edifice with hagiological sculptures and a tower 126 feet high; and contains a very spacious hall, class-rooms, library, reading-rooms, and gymnasium.

St. Mary's Episcopal Church, on Great Western Road, was erected in 1870-71 at a cost of about £20,000, is an ornate edifice in the early pointed style, and has a pinnacled square tower and octagonal spire. St. Jude's Episcopal Church, at south-west corner of Blythswood Square, is a neat oblong structure in Græco-Egyptian style. 8 other Episcopal churches and 2 Episcopal missions are within the city and suburbs.—St. Andrew's Roman Catholic Church, in Great Clyde Street between Victoria and Glasgow Bridges, was erected as nave and aisles in 1817 at a cost of more than £13,000; was enlarged with transepts and interiorly improved in 1871; and is a spacious florid Gothic edifice, with profusion of turrets and crocketed pinnacles. St. Mungo's Roman Catholic Church, in Parson Street near the Cathedral, was erected in 1869, together with large schools and 6 priests' residences, and it forms with them an extensive mass of structures. St. Francis's Roman Catholic Church, in Cumberland Street, was erected in 1880-81; was estimated to cost about £12,000; and is a splendid edifice in the early decorated style. 15 other Roman Catholic churches and 2 convents are within the city and suburbs.—The Jewish Synagogue, at corner of Hill Street and Thistle Street, Garnethill, was erected in 1878-79 at a cost of about £10,000 exclusive of the site, and is in the Romanesque style with Byzantine details.

The Royal Infirmary, on site of archiepiscopal palace near the Cathedral, was erected in 1792-94; is a large, isolated,

five-storey, cupola-crowned edifice, in the Roman-Corinthian style; contains 15 wards and 283 beds; and in the year 1879 treated 5285 in-door patients, gave aid through its dispensary to 32,547 patients, and had an income and an expenditure of respectively £27,153 and £28,132. The Western Infirmary, in western vicinity of the New College, was opened, incomplete, in October 1874; was estimated to cost, at completion, not less than £100,000; is constructed on the block and pavilion system; measures 460 feet by 260; and in the year 1876 admitted 1767 patients, treated 7808 out-patients, and had an ordinary income and expenditure of respectively £9993 and £11,478. The Fever Hospital, a little north of the Royal Infirmary, was erected about 1816, is a large plain edifice, and contains 11 wards and 267 beds. The Smallpox Hospital, contiguous to the Belvidere Fever Hospital, was erected in 1875-77, at a cost of about £27,500; comprises 5 pavilions, each with 4 wards; and has accommodation for about 150 patients. The Eye Infirmary, in Berkeley Street, has 70 beds for operation cases, and treats annually more than 8000 patients. The Maternity Hospital, at corner of North Portland Street and Rottenrow, was rebuilt in 1880-81, is in plain early English style, has 36 beds for in-door patients, and treats annually more than 1000 cases. The Asylum for the Blind, about 280 yards north-north-west of the Cathedral, was erected in 1827-28, contains both schools and workshops, and produces goods worth about £16,000 a year. The Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, adjoining south side of Queen's Park, was erected in 1871, and is a large handsome edifice in the Venetian style. The Lunatic Asylum, at Gartnavel, was erected in 1842 at a cost of more than £45,000, is in mixed style of Saxon and Gothic, contains accommodation for 680 patients, and had in 1879 an income of £28,459.

The City Poorhouse, in Parliamentary Road, was erected as the Lunatic Asylum amid a thoroughly rural tract; lost fitness for its purpose by city extension and railway operation; became the City Poorhouse for a payment of £15,000; and is a large eight-sided edifice, with radiating wings and a central dome. The Barony Poorhouse, in a north-eastern suburb, is noticed in our article on Barnhill. The Boys' Refuge and Reformatory, near corner of Duke Street and Craigpark Street, was erected in 1836-38 at a cost of about £13,000, and is a large edifice in the Roman style. The Girls' Refuge and Reformatory is at Lochburn, near Maryhill; the Boys' Industrial Schools are at Mossbank, Hogganfield; the Girls' Industrial Schools are in Rottenrow; a Day Industrial School is in Green Street; and Reformatories and Industrial Schools are connected with the Roman Catholic churches. The Juvenile Delinquency Commissioners' income and expenditure in 1880

were respectively £10,026 and £9068. Lodging-houses, on a great scale, well-constructed, and in several localities, have been erected by the City Improvement Trust, and they yielded in 1880 a revenue of £6990. The Lodging-House Association, formed in 1847, had several extensive premises; possessed, in 1877, a capital of £9000, and property worth £20,000; and was then dissolved with the result of repaying all its debenture holders, and giving a balance of nearly £10,000 to the Royal Infirmary. The Public Baths, in London Road, were built in 1855, and renovated and enlarged in 1876, and have a swimming bath and 27 ordinary baths. The Public Baths and Wash-Houses, at Greenhead, were erected in 1877-78 at a cost of nearly £20,000, and have 2 swimming baths for respectively males and females, 15 other baths, and 48 washing compartments.

The city's water-supply is drawn mainly by pipes from Loch Katrine, and partly by gravitation from places in Renfrewshire; has elaborate works, opened by Queen Victoria in 1859, from Loch Katrine through a vast reservoir at Mugdock to the city; involved the borrowing of £1,358,812 till December 1876; required the Commissioners then to seek borrowing power for any amount short of £450,000 to make extension of the gravitation works; and, in the year ending 28th May 1880, afforded a daily average of 37,296,401 gallons, yielded a revenue of £140,898, and involved an ordinary expenditure of £36,064, and a payment in interest and annuities of £80,880. The city's sanitary condition has been greatly improved by the operations of the Improvement Trust, but is still very defective as regards the density of some old streets and alleys, and the excessive pollution of the Clyde and the Kelvin. A bill was promoted by the Police Board in 1876-77 for power to borrow an additional sum not exceeding £120,000, to be applied in opening up proper street communication and removing causes of nuisance; and another bill was promoted in the same year for appointing commissioners to represent the various local authorities throughout the basin of the Clyde, to supervise the action of these authorities, to enforce, where necessary, the provisions of 'The Rivers' Pollution Prevention Act of 1876,' and to exercise their powers over the entire basin down to Gourrock and Kilcreggan.

The North British Railway's chief station, adjacent to north-west corner of George Square, was originally the western terminus of the Edinburgh and Glasgow Railway; underwent extension from time to time, but soon became utterly inadequate for the rapidly increasing traffic; had the additional disadvantage of starting and receiving its trains through a long narrow tunnel; was proposed, in 1877, to be so improved as to have the tunnel be-

hind it laid open, and so vastly enlarged as to extend northward to Holmhead Street and eastward to North Hanover Street; and, notwithstanding much opposition and difficulty, underwent the improvement and much of the extension before the end of 1880. The excavation of 100,000 cubic yards was made to open and widen the tunnel; and a double departure platform, 700 feet long and 32 feet wide, and four arrival platforms, two of them 600 feet long, the other two 500 feet long, were constructed in lieu of previously crowded and crushing accommodation. The North British Railway's eastern station, as already noticed, is in the Old College, High Street.—The Caledonian Railway's old or original station, at head of Buchanan Street, is little more than a great commodious shed, but continues to be used for some passenger trains and for mineral traffic. That railway's new or central station, in Gordon Street, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ furlong west of the Royal Exchange, is part of very extensive works commenced in 1876; was opened, incomplete, at beginning of 1880; presents a handsome five-storied frontage to Gordon Street, and minor frontages to Union Street and Hope Street; and has a shed 600 feet long, 220 feet wide, and 65 feet high to the roof-ridge, three platforms each 800 feet long, and six other platforms each about 500 feet long. A series of enormously large arches carries the railway southward from the terminus to the Clyde; and a viaduct, already noticed in our paragraph on bridges, takes it across the river. The old Bridge Street station for jointly the Caledonian and the Glasgow and South-Western, is entered immediately beyond the viaduct, but has been partly dismantled. A new station, much longer and wider, for the Caledonian alone, is a little farther south; another new station, for jointly the Caledonian and the Glasgow and South-Western, is to the west of that; and a large double new station, exclusively Caledonian, with two sections on different levels for different diverging lines, is on the site of the quondam Govan poorhouse, in Eglinton Street. The old South-Side Caledonian station is now used mainly for goods and mineral traffic.—The City Union Railway's station, in St. Enoch's Square, was so far constructed in October 1876 as to be then opened for traffic; serves mainly for the Glasgow and South-Western by way of the viaduct over the Clyde between Albert and Victoria bridges, but connects also with the North British eastward through the College station; presents its main frontage to the east side of St. Enoch's Square, but extends eastward to Dunlop Street and northward from Howard Street to the houses of Argyle Street; has a shed 500 feet long, 198 feet wide, and 80 feet high, and six platforms varying from 600 feet to 900 feet in length; and is adjoined

by a very spacious hotel in the old Scottish baronial style. The terminus of a new branch line of railway, from the North British in vicinity of Maryhill, is adjacent to the harbour at foot of Finnieston Street. A new railway, from terminus at Bothwell Street to Dumbarton, was projected in September 1879, to comprise a main line to Yoker, at an estimated cost of £603,000, and connections with previously existing lines at an estimated further cost of more than £400,000. A circular line of railway for the southern suburbs, onward to Pollockshaws and Langside, with branch up the valley of the Cart, to be worked from both the Central and the St. Enoch's stations, was projected in November 1879, at an estimated cost of £150,000. The street tramways are well ramified through the city, extend on all sides to remote suburbs, and have 19 starting points for the cars.

Glasgow in 1546 had less population and trade than each of 10 other towns in Scotland; and she has risen to her present vast predominance entirely through enterprise and skill in manufactures and commerce. Yet her progress in manufactures dates only from about 1725, or more fully from 1792; and her progress in commerce and in shipbuilding dates only from about 1812, or more fully from about 1827. Her manufactures arose in successively woollens, linens, and cottons, but now comprise nearly all departments of industry, and employ, directly or indirectly, at least nine-tenths of all the able-bodied population. The factories and other industrial establishments are so numerous and large as to occupy a main proportion of the area of several districts of the city, and to give to more than one-half of it a murky atmosphere and a roaring traffic. The commerce, for a long time, had its seat at Port-Glasgow; and even when it became so vigorous as to require the deepening of the river, up to the formation of a harbour at the city, it gave small promise of attaining its present magnitude. The harbour's area at first was only 4 acres, but increased to 11 in 1827, to 42 in 1849, to 70 in 1861; and the quays at first were remarkably short, but increased to 1114 yards in 1827, to 3019 in 1849, to 4376 in 1861, and, with proportionate enlargement of the area, had a length of about 8500 yards in 1880. The river, for about $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles from Glasgow Bridge, is now all harbour, deep enough for the largest sea-going ship, presents the appearance of an enormous dock, and possesses sheds, tramways, cranes, and other appliances, as fully as any seaside first-class harbour. Kingston dock, off the south side, has an area of $9\frac{1}{2}$ acres; and Stobcross docks, off the lower part of the north side, began to be formed in 1873, and comprise a wet dock of $12\frac{1}{4}$ acres, and a tidal basin of $4\frac{3}{8}$ acres. The cost of the harbour works, together with the deepening and embanking of the river down to

the firth, till June 30, 1872, was £5,594,982; and the cost of the Stobcross docks alone was estimated to be upwards of £1,500,000. The vessels belonging to the port at end of 1879 were 576 sailing vessels of 379,588 tons, and 607 steam vessels of 381,325 tons. The arrivals in 1879 were 6586 British vessels of 1,956,504 tons, and 152 foreign vessels of 55,739 tons; and the departures were 6935 British vessels of 2,104,196 tons, and 160 foreign vessels of 64,885 tons. The customs revenue in 1880 was £969,339.

Glasgow Green, on right side of the Clyde, upward from vicinity of Albert Bridge, measures fully a mile in length, and about 136 acres in area; is a public park, laid out in walks and drives, and partly shaded with trees; and contains recreation grounds and a public gymnasium. Kelvingrove or West End Park, on the Kelvin, was formed subsequently to 1853; comprises 45 acres, with walks, drives, lawns, and shrubberies; rises, with variety of slope, from low flat ground adjoining the river to a tabular summit overlooked by a grand semi-circular sweep of street-architecture; and commands from its higher points a map-like view of great part of the lower basin of the Clyde. Alexandra Park, in north-eastern vicinity of Dennistoun, was formed in 1870-73; comprises an extensive area, with walks, drives, lawns, parterres, shrubberies, and belts of young trees; and includes a central summit rising from a broad base, and commanding a view from the Lowther Mountains to Benlomond. The Queen's Park, adjacent to south side of Crosshill, was formed about 1860; comprises about 100 acres, with walks, drives, recreation ground, parterres, shrubberies, and young trees; and has a central roundish summit, reached by easy slope, and commanding a view of the city, and of much of the basins of the Clyde and the Cart. Eight of the suburbs, Maryhill, Hillhead, Partick, Govan, Kinning-Park, Pollockshields, Govanhill, and Crosshill, are police burghs, and lie more or less detached from the city; others, as Tollcross, Parkhead, Camlachie, Shettleston, Springburn, Oatlands, Possil-Park, Dowanhill, Whiteinch, Ibrox, Plantation, and Strathbungo, also lie more or less detached; others, as Bridgeton, Calton, Dennistoun, Port-Dundas, Cowcaddens, Anderston, Finnieston, Tradeston, Laurieston, Gorbals, and Hutchesontown, may be called sections of the city as well as suburbs; and all are noticed in their respective alphabetical places.

The city publishes 6 daily newspapers, 16 weekly, and 2 monthly; and has, within itself or suburbs, 36 sub post offices with money order department, and 10 subordinate railway stations. The parliamentary burgh sends three members to Parliament; and the University unites with that of Aberdeen in sending another. The rental in 1879-80, within the parliamentary burgh, was £3,313,940; within

the royalty, beyond the parliamentary burgh, £92,068. The ordinary revenue and expenditure of the City Corporation, in the year ending May 31, 1880, were respectively £21,281 and £14,408; the extraordinary revenue and expenditure respectively £9673 and £3692; the amount of assessments under special statutes, £23,042. The value of the Corporation property, at that date, was £1,213,379; the amount of debt upon it, £889,671. Pop. of the parliamentary burgh, in 1871, 477,156, in 1881, 487,988; of the city and suburbs, in 1871, 547,538, in 1881, 675,299.

GLASGOW AND GARNKIRK RAILWAY, earliest railway formed in Scotland, opened in September 1831, vested in the Caledonian Company in 1845, and now forming greater portion of their line from Glasgow to Coatbridge.

GLASGOW AND GREENOCK RAILWAY, railway from south side of Glasgow westward through Paisley to Greenock. It is $22\frac{1}{2}$ miles long, and includes some elaborate and costly works. It was authorized in 1837 on a capital of £400,000 in shares and £133,333 in loans; required a much larger amount for construction; was opened in March 1841; passed soon to the Caledonian Company at reduced capital of £649,421; and cost, till July 31, 1853, £856,458. The portion of it from Glasgow to Paisley is common to the Caledonian and to the Glasgow and South-Western.

GLASGOW AND MILNGAVIE JUNCTION, branch railway, upwards of 3 miles long, from Glasgow, Dumbarton, and Helensburgh line, northward to Milngavie. It was opened in April 1863.

GLASGOW AND SOUTH - WESTERN RAILWAY, railway system from south side of Glasgow to south-western coast and south-eastward to English border. It commenced with a line to Ayr, completed in 1840; it includes a line through Kilmarnock and Dumfries to a junction with the Caledonian at Greta, with running powers thence to Carlisle; it comprises also lines or branches to Greenock, Girvan, Dalmellington, Newmilns, Muirkirk, Castle-Douglas, and Kirkcudbright, and some cross or shorter lines; and it combines them chiefly on grounds of amalgamation. Its stock and share capital, in 1879-80, was £7,457,605; its ordinary capital, £4,927,710; its loans and debenture stock, £2,314,369.

GLASGOW, DUMBARTON, AND HELENSBURGH RAILWAY, railway from junction with the Edinburgh and Glasgow at Cowlaers, $12\frac{1}{2}$ miles westward to Bowling, thence $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles along previous railway to Dalreoch junction, and thence $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles to Helensburgh. It was opened in 1858, and it belongs to the North British system.

GLASGOW, PAISLEY, AND JOHNSTONE CANAL, canal, 11 miles long, west-south-westward from Port-Eglington, in south

side of Glasgow. It was designed to be cut to Ardrossan, but was stopped at Johnstone. It lies all on one level; it was opened in 1811; it served till the railway times for much passenger traffic; and it was purchased by the Glasgow and South-Western Railway Company in 1869.

GLASHVEN, hill, 1516 feet high, in south-east of Morvern parish, Argyshire.

GLASLAW, hill and burn in Dunnottar parish, Kincardineshire.

GLASLET, mountain on south-west side of Hell's Glen, Argyshire.

GLASLOCH, lake, emitting head-stream of Brora river, Sutherland.

GLASNOCK, affluent of the Lugar at Cumnock, and seat $1\frac{3}{4}$ mile south of that town, in Ayrshire.

GLASS, hamlet in Aberdeenshire, and parish partly also in Banffshire. The hamlet lies 6 miles west of Huntly, and has a post office under Huntly. Established and Free churches, and a public school with about 91 scholars. — The parish measures about 8 miles by 5, and comprises 7886 acres in Aberdeenshire, and 4708 in Banffshire. Real property in 1880–81, £2616 and £1453. Pop. 654 and 366. The surface, as seen from certain points, looks to be all hill and moor, with summits upwards of 1200 feet high; but it includes about 3600 acres of arable land. Several large cairns are on the hills. There are 3 schools for 238 scholars, and 1 of them for 70 is new.

GLASS, river in north-east of Invernesshire. It issues from Loch Affrick, runs about 16 miles north-eastward, and unites with the Farrar to form the Beaully.

GLASS, lake, 5 miles long, in Kiltarn parish, Ross-shire.

GLASSARY, hamlet and parish in Argyshire. The hamlet lies on Add rivulet, 5 miles north of Lochgilthead, bears the name of Kilmichael-Glassary, was long a baronial capital, and now has a post office under Lochgilthead, a parochial church with 1500 sittings, and a public school with about 83 scholars. — The parish contains also Lochgilthead town, extends 16 miles along Loch Fyne, is bounded on north-west side by upper part of Loch Awe, has a breadth of from 8 to 10 miles, and includes the larger parts of the quoad sacra parishes of Lochgilthead and Cumlodden. Real property in 1880–81, £19,671. Pop., quoad civilia, 4342; quoad sacra, 1478. The surface is mostly upland, but includes a long vale ascending from 200 to nearly 600 feet above sea-level, and flanked by partially wooded acclivities. Interesting objects are Sir John C. Orde's seat of Kilmory, three other commodious mansions, the ancestors of the poet Campbell's residence of Kirnan, ruins of 4 ancient churches, remains of 3 watch-towers, and several Caledonian cairns and standing-stones. Established churches are at Lochgilthead and Cumlodden, and Episcopalian, Free, and Baptist churches

are at Lochgilthead. 4 schools for 316 scholars are in Glassary quoad sacra, and 3 of them for 220 are new.

GLASSAUGH, seat in Fordyce parish, Banffshire.

GLASSEL, railway station and seat, $21\frac{1}{2}$ miles west-south-west of Aberdeen.

GLASS-ELLAN, low verdant islet in Loch Alsh, Ross-shire.

GLASSERT, seat on Loch Ard, south-west verge of Perthshire.

GLASSERT, Stirlingshire. See GLAZERT.

GLASSERTON, hamlet and parish on south-east coast of Wigtonshire. The hamlet lies 2 miles south-south-west of Whithorn, and has a post office designated of Wigtonshire, a parochial church, and a public school with about 90 scholars. — The parish contains also Monreith village, measures $7\frac{3}{4}$ miles by $3\frac{3}{4}$, and comprises 13,284 acres. Real property in 1880–81, £14,424. Pop. 1203. The coast is $6\frac{3}{4}$ miles long, mostly bold and rocky, and partly cavernous. The interior is slightly hilly, mostly knolly, and all uneven. The seats are Physgill, Ravenstone, and Craigdow. There are 3 schools with accommodation for 198 scholars.

GLASSFORD, parish in middle ward of Lanarkshire. It has a railway station of its own name, 3 miles north of Strathaven, and contains the post office village of Chapelon, and the villages of Westquarter and Heads. Its length is 8 miles; its greatest breadth $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles; its area 6442 acres. Real property in 1880–81, £10,230. Pop., quoad civilia, 1452; quoad sacra, 670. The surface is partly a beautiful strath adjacent to the Avon, and partly an expanse of moor extensively bleak and barren. The chief residences are Muirburn, Crutherland, Avonholm, Westquarter House, Hallhill, Craigthornhill, and Heads; and the chief antiquities are 3 Caledonian standing-stones and the site of an ancient castle. The churches are 2 Established and 1 Free. There are 3 schools for 276 scholars, and 1 of them for 140 is new.

GLASSLETTER, lake in Kintail parish, Ross-shire.

GLASSMILE, or **GLASSMEAL**, mountain, 3502 feet high, at meeting-point of Aberdeenshire, Forfarshire, and Perthshire.

GLASSMOUNT, hill and seat in Kinghorn parish, Fife.

GLASVEN, mountain, 2543 feet high, in north-east of Assynt parish, Sutherland.

GLAUDHALL, seat in Cadder parish, Lanarkshire.

GLAZERT, rivulet rising among Campsie Fells, and entering the Kelvin opposite Kirkintilloch.

GLAZERT, rivulet, running 11 miles southward and south-westward to the Annock, 4 miles below Stewarton, Ayrshire.

GLEBE, burn in Walston parish, Lanarkshire.

GLEN, village, 2 miles south of Falkirk

Stirlingshire. It has a post office under Falkirk. Pop. 319.

GLEN, seat in Traquair parish, Peeblesshire.

GLEN, upper portion of Urie river, Aberdeenshire.

GLEN, rivulet, running to the sea, in Barvas parish, Lewis, Outer Hebrides.

GLENACARDOCH, headland near middle of west coast of Kintyre, Argyshire.

GLENÆ, seat in Tinwald parish, Dumfriesshire.

GLENAFFRICK, glen, traversed by Affrick rivulet to Strathglass, Invernessshire.

GLENAFTON, glen, traversed by Afton rivulet, Ayrshire.

GLENAHEURICH, fine pastoral glen, with lake, in Sunart district, Argyshire.

GLENALBERT, scene of Mrs. Brunton's *Self-Control*, 5½ miles north of Dunkeld, Perthshire.

GLENALLA, hill, 1406 feet high, 4 miles south-west of Straiton, Ayrshire.

GLENALLADALE, glen, descending to Loch Shiel, on south-west border of Invernessshire.

GLENALMOND, either loosely all the upper half of tract traversed by Almond river, Perthshire, or strictly a chasmic profound pass, 2¼ miles long, ending at 4½ miles north-north-east of Crieff, or distinctively the place of the Episcopal College, 3½ miles east of that pass; and, in the last of these senses, it has a post office with money order department under Perth, and extensive costly college buildings.

GLENALOT, small glen, 15 miles north-north-west of Dornoch, Sutherland.

GLENAMPLE, glen, traversed by Ample rivulet to Loch Earn, Perthshire.

GLENAPP, fine glen, traversed by App rivulet, 6 miles south-westward to Loch Ryan, at south-western extremity of Ayrshire. It contains a post office under Girvan, a mansion of its own name, a quoad sacra parochial church for a pop. of 192, and a public school with about 38 scholars.

GLENARAY, either the glen of the rivulet Aray, or the entire basin of that rivulet, or the landward part of Inverary parish, Argyshire. It is sometimes, in the last of these senses, regarded as a separate parish.

GLENARBUCK, seat in Old Kilpatrick parish, Dumbartonshire.

GLENARCHAIG, glen, occupied by Loch Archraig, Invernessshire.

GLENARKLET, glen, descending from Loch Arklet to Inversnaid, between Loch Katrine and Loch Lomond.

GLENARTNEY, glen, traversed by Ruchill rivulet to south side of Comrie, Perthshire.

GLENASHADALE, glen, descending to Whiting Bay, in south-east of Arran, Buteshire.

GLENASSYNT, glen, descending to head of Loch Assynt, in Sutherland.

GLENÄVEN, alpine glen, descending from Cairngorm Mountains, and traversed

by Aven river, in south-west extremity of Banffshire.

GLENAVON, seat near Larkhall, Lanarkshire.

GLENANCHOR, glen in Kingussie parish, Invernessshire.

GLENBARR, hamlet and seat in Killeen parish, Kintyre, Argyshire. The hamlet has a post office designated of Argyshire.

GLENBARRY, railway station, 11½ miles south-west of Banff.

GLENBEG, section of Glenelg parish, Invernessshire.

GLENBEICH, ravine, with fine cascade, on north flank of Loch Earn, Perthshire.

GLENBENNAN, lofty hill-ridge in Kirkpatrick-Irongray parish, Kirkcudbrightshire.

GLENBERVIE, parish, containing Drumlithie post office village, in Kincardineshire. Its length is 6½ miles; its breadth 5 miles; its area 15,041 acres. Real property in 1880-81, £10,003. Pop. 972. The surface is uneven and hilly, and includes a low ridge of the Grampians. The churches are Established, Free, and Episcopalian. There are 4 schools for 249 scholars, and 1 of them for 60 is new.

GLENBOIG, village, 3½ miles north-north-west of Coatbridge, Lanarkshire. It has a post office under Coatbridge, and a railway station opened in 1880. Pop. 934.

GLENBRAN, hill-tract annexed quoad sacra to Abernethy parish, Perthshire.

GLENBRANTIR, seat in Strachur parish, Argyshire.

GLENBRECKRY, vale in Southend parish, Kintyre, Argyshire.

GLENBRIARACHAN, glen in Moulin parish, Perthshire.

GLENBRIGHTY, alpine glen on west border of Forfarshire, near meeting-point with Aberdeenshire and Perthshire.

GLENBUCK, village, 4½ miles east-north-east of Muirkirk, on east verge of Ayrshire. It has a post office under Lanark, a railway station, and ironworks. Pop. 858.

GLENBUCKET, parish, containing Bridge of Bucket post office, on west border of Aberdeenshire. Its length is 8 miles; its greatest breadth 3 miles; its area 11,084 acres. Real property in 1880-81, £1883. Pop. 506. The surface is conterminous with the basin of Bucket rivulet; consists of a partially arable glen engirt by mountains; and admits ingress by only a narrow pass in the east. Objects of interest are a hunting-lodge of the Earl of Fife, the ruined ancient castle of Glenbucket, and the site of the ancient castle of Badenyon. There are 3 schools with accommodation for 140 scholars.

GLENBUCKIE, glen and seat in Balquhiddy parish, Perthshire.

GLENBURN, seat in Jedburgh parish, Roxburghshire.

GLENCAINAIL, glen, with lake, at south-east side of Benmore, Mull Island, Argyshire.

GLENCAIRN, parish, containing Minnie-

hive village, on west border of Dumfriesshire. Its length is $13\frac{3}{4}$ miles; its greatest breadth $7\frac{1}{4}$ miles; its area 30,083 acres. Real property in 1880-81, £19,234. Pop. 1737. The surface is chiefly mountainous or hilly, but includes three convergent vales in the north and a fine valley in the south. The seats are Maxwelltown, Craigdarroch, Auchenchain, and Crawfordton; and the principal antiquity is a tumulus called by Grose the Bow-butts. The churches are Established, Free, and United Presbyterian, and the public schools are 4 with about 230 scholars. The parish gave the title of earl from 1503 till 1796 to a branch of the family of Cunningham.

GLENCANNICH, long glen, with lakes and tarns, south-westward from head of Strathglass, Inverness-shire.

GLENCAPLE, village on the Nith, 5 miles south of Dumfries. It has a post office under Dumfries, an inn, and a Free church, and carries on some shipbuilding and commerce.

GLENCARREL, small glen near Glenalot, Sutherland.

GLENCARRICK, cascade on Duncow burn, in Kirkmahoe parish, Dumfriesshire.

GLENCARRON, glen, traversed by river Carron, and railway station there 17 miles north-east of Strome-Ferry, Ross-shire.

GLENCARSE, railway station, post office with money order department under Perth, and mansion, 6 miles east of Perth.

GLENCATACOL, glen in north-west of Arran, Buteshire.

GLENCATT, hill-vale in Birse parish, Aberdeenshire.

GLENCLOVA, glen, traversed by upper reach of South Esk river through Benchnan Mountains, Forfarshire.

GLENCLOY, deep dark ravine, descending north-eastward to Brodick, in Arran Island, Buteshire.

GLENCOE, deep dark weird mountain-glen, descending 9 miles westward to vicinity of Ballachulish, on north border of Argyshire. Its lower part has a post office, with money order and telegraph departments, designated of Argyshire, a chapel-of-ease, and a Free church, and was the scene of a notorious massacre in the winter of 1691-92.

GLENCONA, glen, descending south-south-eastward to vicinity of Corran Ferry, in Ardour district, Argyshire.

GLENCORRY, glen, with chalybeate spring, in Strathdon parish, Aberdeenshire.

GLENCONVINTH, glen in Kiltarlity parish, Inverness-shire. It has a public school with about 110 scholars, and vestiges of an ancient nunnery.

GLENCORSE. See **GLENCROSS**.

GLENCOTHO, small glen in Glenholm parish, Peeblesshire.

GLENCOUL, wild mountain-glen, descending 9 miles west-south-westward to head

of Kyle-Skow, and partly occupied by the Kyles branch of Loch Coul, in south-west of Sutherland.

GLENCRAGGACH, glen, with millstone quarry, in Reay parish, Caithness.

GLENCRAIGIE, glen and burn in Tweedmuir parish, Peeblesshire.

GLENCREERAN, long glen of Creran river and loch, descending toward Loch Linnhe, in Argyshire.

GLENCRIEFF (NEW and OLD), mining localities at Wanlockhead, Dumfriesshire.

GLENCROE, glen, descending $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-eastward to head of Loch Long, Argyshire.

GLENCROSS, parish, with railway station, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile west of Roslin, Edinburghshire. Its post town is Roslin. Its length is $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles; its greatest breadth $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles; its area 4276 acres. Real property in 1880-81, £16,640. Pop. 1500. The western section is mainly a portion of the Pentland Hills; other sections are a picturesque diversity of hill and dale; and the centre from west to east is a picturesque vale traversed by Glencross burn toward the North Esk, and containing what some persons have supposed to be the Habbie's How of Ramsay's *Gentle Shepherd*. The limits include Crawley spring, a large reservoir of Edinburgh waterworks, Rullion Green, Greenlaw Barracks, and the mansions of Glencross, Loganbank, Bellwood, Bush, and Woodhouselee. The public school has accommodation for 180 scholars.

GLENDAL, vale in Duirinish parish, Isle of Skye. It has a post office under Portree.

GLENDARUEL, glen, traversed by Ruel rivulet southward to head of Loch Riddan, in Cowal, Argyshire. It contains a post office and a mansion of its own name, the former under Greenock.

GLENDAN, deep narrow ravine in Traquair parish, Peeblesshire.

GLENDÉARG, glen in north of Blair-Athole parish, Perthshire.

GLENDEBADEL, bay in north-west of Jura Island, Argyshire.

GLENDÉLVINE, seat in Caputh parish, Perthshire.

GLENDERRY, alpine glen among Cairngorm Mountains, at head of Braemar, Aberdeenshire.

GLENDDEVON, parish on south-east border of Perthshire, between Auchterarder and Clackmannanshire. Its post town is Dollar. Its length is $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles; its greatest breadth 4 miles; its area 9133 acres. Real property in 1880-81, £3233. Pop. 147. The surface lies wholly among the Ochils. The public school can accommodate 34 scholars.

GLENDHU. See **GLENDOW**.

GLENDINNING, estate, with remains of old castle, in Westerkirk parish, Dumfriesshire.

GLENDOCHART, glen, traversed by Dochart river, and overhung by Benmore,

in Killin parish, Perthshire. It contains a railway station, 2 inns, 3 mansions, and a public school.

GLENDOICK, hamlet in Errol parish, and neighbouring seat in Kinfauns, Perthshire. The hamlet has a post office under Perth.

GLENDOLL, alpine glen in Clova parish, Forfarshire.

GLENDORCH, place, with site of ancient castle, in Crawfordjohn parish, Lanarkshire.

GLENDUGLAS, picturesque glen, descending 5 miles eastward to Loch Lomond, at 3 miles north of Luss, Dumbartonshire.

GLENDUGLAS, glen, descending 7 miles eastward to Loch Fyne, at 3 miles south of Inverary, Argyleshire.

GLENDUGLAS, glen, descending 6 miles south-eastward to the Yarrow, at 2 miles from foot of St. Mary's Loch, Selkirkshire.

GLENDOUNE, seat adjacent to Girvan, Ayrshire.

GLENDOVAN. See **GLENEDEVON**.

GLENDOW, glen, 7 miles long, in Morvern parish, Argyleshire.

GLENDOW, glen, traversed by head-stream of the Forth, in north-west extremity of Stirlingshire.

GLENDOW, glen, descending westward to head of Loch Dow branch of Kyle-Skow, Sutherland.

GLENDOW, or **GLENTENDAL**, glen in Ardochattan parish, Argyleshire.

GLENDRONACH, place, with extensive distillery, in Forgue parish, Aberdeenshire.

GLENDUCKIE, hamlet and hill in Flisk parish, Fife.

GLENDUROR, vale, traversed by Duror rivulet, in Appin, Argyleshire.

GLENDUTHILL, seat in eastern vicinity of Glasgow.

GLENDYE, vale, traversed by Dye rivulet, and containing a public school, in Strachan parish, Kincardineshire.

GLENEACHAIG, glen, traversed by Eachaig rivulet to head of Holy Loch, in Cowal, Argyleshire.

GLENEAGLES, glen, seat, public school, and ruined ancient church, in Blackford parish, Perthshire.

GLENEARN, seat and ruined ancient chapel in Dron parish, Perthshire.

GLENEFFOCK, branch of Glenesk, among Benchninn mountains, Forfarshire.

GLENELCHAIG, alpine district, including Glen of Elchaig streamlet, and profound cascade of Glomach, in Kintail parish, Ross-shire.

GLENELG, village and parish on west coast of Inverness-shire. The village stands on small bay of its own name,

adjacent to Kyle-Rhea ferry to Skye; is near the ruined strong barracks of Bernera; has a post office under Lochalsh, an inn, Established and Free churches, and a public school with about 64 scholars; and gave the peerage title of baron in 1835 to the distinguished statesman Charles

Grant. — The parish contains also the hamlets of Arnisdale and Inverie; comprehends the three districts of Glenelg proper, Knoydart, and North Morar, with intersecting sea-lochs of Hourn and Nevis; and measures about 20 miles in both length and breadth. Real property in 1880-81, £10,750. Pop., quoad civilia, 1601; quoad sacra, 1164. The coast, except on Glenelg Bay and the sea-lochs, is mostly high and rocky; the interior is mountainous and extensively picturesque; and Glenelg proper comprises two glens, Glenmore and Glenbeg. The chief residence is Inverie; and the chief antiquities are two well-preserved Scandinavian round towers. A quoad sacra parochial church is in Knoydart, and a Roman Catholic church is in Morar. There are 6 schools for 296 scholars, and 4 of them and an enlargement for 200 are new.

GLENELLRIG, seat in Slamannan parish, Stirlingshire.

GLENNENNICH, alpine glen, with several lakes, in Rothiemurchus parish, Inverness-shire.

GLENNENOCH, branch of Glenesk, among Benchninn Mountains, Forfarshire.

GLENERICKIE, glen of Erichkie rivulet, with public school, in Blair-Athole parish, Perthshire.

GLENERICHT, glen, traversed by Ericht river, in north-east of Perthshire.

GLENESSK, glen, traversed by upper part of North Esk river, among Benchninn Mountains, Forfarshire.

GLENSLIN, affluent of the Cairn, in Dunscore parish, Dumfriesshire. A public school is on it, and has about 50 scholars.

GLENSPIG, wild glen on west side of Arran Island, Buteshire.

GLNETIVE, glen, traversed by Etive river to head of Loch Etive, Argyleshire.

GLENEUCHAR, glen of Euchar rivulet, in Kilniver parish, Argyleshire.

GLENFARNNESS, seat of the Earl of Leven on Findhorn river, in Ardelach parish, Nairnshire. A curious ancient sculptured obelisk is near it.

GLENFALLOCH, glen, traversed by Falloch rivulet, southward to head of Loch Lomond. Glenfalloch and Old Glenfalloch mansions are in its lower part.

GLENFARG, deep narrow wooded vale among the Ochils, northward to vicinity of Abernethy, Perthshire.

GLENFARNAT, glen, descending 6 miles to head of Strathardle, in north-east of Perthshire.

GLENFARQUHAR, glen and braes in Fordoun parish, Kincardineshire.

GLENFAS, glen on west side of Arran Island, Buteshire.

GLENFENDER, alpine glen, with fine cascades, in Blair-Athole parish, Perthshire.

GLENFERNISDALE, glen, with old military road, descending northward to Strathspay, in south-western vicinity of Kingussie, Inverness-shire.

GLENFESHIE, glen, traversed by Fesbie

rivulet and a mountain road, in north-east of Badenoch, Inverness-shire.

GLENFIDDICH, vale of Fiddich river, Banffshire.

GLENFINLAS, alpine glen, once a royal hunting-ground, flanked by Benledi and Benawn, and descending 5 miles south-eastward to foot of Loch Achray, in Callander parish, Perthshire.

GLENFINLAS, glen, descending 4 miles to west side of Loch Lomond at $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles south of Luss, Dumbartonshire.

GLENFINNAN, glen, descending $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-westward to Loch Shiel, Inverness-shire. Its mouth, 16 miles west-north-west of Fort-William, was the place where Prince Charles Edward first raised his standard in 1745, and has a monument of him, a post office under Fort-William, an inn, and a small Roman Catholic church of 1873.

GLENFINNART, seat and glen on west side of Loch Long, adjacent to Ardentinn, Argyleshire.

GLENFINTAIG, two seats, house and lodge, on left side of Loch Lochy, Great Glen, Inverness-shire.

GLENFOOT, village in Abernethy parish, Perthshire.

GLENFORSA, glen of Forsa rivulet, Mull Island, Argyleshire.

GLENFRUIN, basin of Fruin rivulet, part glen and part vale, descending to west side of Loch Lomond at $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles south of Luss, Dumbartonshire. It was the scene of a sanguinary fight, in 1602, between the Colquhouns and the Macgregors.

GLENFYNE, alpine glen, descending 6 miles south-south-westward to head of Loch Fyne, Argyleshire.

GLENGABBER, small glen, descending to Megget rivulet, on south border of Peeblesshire.

GLENGAIRN, glen, ancient parish, and quoad sacra parish, in south-west of Aberdeenshire. The glen commences among the Cairngorm Mountains, and descends 15 miles eastward and south-eastward to the Dee, at $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile above Ballater. The ancient parish lies around the lower part of the glen, and is annexed to Glenmuick. The quoad sacra parish comprises the ancient one, and small part of Crathie, and contains the post office of Bridge of Gairn, under Aberdeen, an old baronial fortalice, Established and Roman Catholic churches, and a public school with about 60 scholars. Pop. 454.

GLENGARNOCK, town on Garnock river, 3 miles north-by-east of Dalry, Ayrshire. It has a post office, with money order and telegraph departments, designated of Ayrshire, extensive ironworks, a United Presbyterian church, and a public school with about 401 scholars. Pop. 870. Glengarnock Castle, in its vicinity, is a ruined ancient strong baronial fortalice.

GLENGARNOCK, or **KILBIRNIE STATION**, village near Glengarnock town, Ayrshire. Pop. 406.

GLENGARREL, ravine, traversed by Garvald rivulet, Dumfriesshire.

GLENGARRISSDALE, bay in north-west of Jura Island, Argyleshire.

GLENGARRY, glen and quoad sacra parish in Inverness-shire. The glen is partly occupied by Loch Garry, partly traversed by Garry rivulet; has picturesque features of water, wood, and mountain; and descends about 11 miles eastward to Invergarry, on Loch Oich, in Great Glen.—The parish extends beyond the glen, includes Invergarry, and has Established and Roman Catholic churches, and 2 public schools with accommodation for 130 scholars. Pop. 627. See **INVERGARRY**.

GLENGARRY, glen, traversed by Garry river, Perthshire.

GLENGLASS, place, with public school, in Alness parish, Ross-shire.

GLENGLOY, deep mountain-glen, descending 7 miles to left side of Loch Lochy, Great Glen, Inverness-shire. It has, at 1278 feet above sea-level, a terrace seeming to be the margin of an ancient lake.

GLENGOLIE, sequestered glen in south of Durness parish, Sutherland.

GLENGONAR, rivulet and hill-vale, descending from vicinity of Leadhills to the Clyde, in vicinity of Abington, Lanarkshire.

GLENGYLE, mountain-glen, descending 4 miles south-eastward to Loch Katrine, on mutual boundary of Perthshire and Stirlingshire. It has wild torrents in times of rain, and contains a ruined castle.

GLENHALMIDEL, winding glen, with slate quarry, in north of Arran Island, Buteshire.

GLENHALTIN, glen, partly arable, in Snizort parish, Isle of Skye.

GLENHEAD, village in Lochwinnoch parish, Renfrewshire. It has a public school with about 44 scholars.

GLENHIGTON, small glen in Glenholm parish, Peeblesshire.

GLENHILL, shoulder of Criffel Mountain, crowned with columnar monument to Wellington and his army, near New-abbey, Kirkeudbrightshire.

GLENHINISTIL, glen in Snizort parish, Isle of Skye.

GLENHOLM, parish, united to Broughton, Peeblesshire. It is mostly a pastoral vale, nearly 7 miles long, with small lateral hill glens; and it has a public school with about 35 scholars.

GLENHOWAN, hamlet in Caerlaverock parish, Dumfriesshire.

GLENIFFER, mural ravine and group of braes, forming part of Ferezeze Hills, 2 miles south-west of Paisley, Renfrewshire. The braes figure in the history and songs of Tannahill; have a monument to Hugh Macdonald, a handsome drinking-fountain, erected in 1877; and contain a large reservoir of Paisley waterworks, begun to be formed in October 1879.

GLENIGAG, glen in extreme west of Contin parish, Ross-shire.

GLENIORSA, glen, descending 7 miles south-south-westward to Mauchry Bay, in Arran Island, Buteshire.

GLENISLA, hamlet and parish on west border of Forfarshire. The hamlet lies on Isla river, $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles north of Alyth, and has a post office under Alyth, and Established and Free churches, and a public school with about 81 scholars.—The parish measures 14 miles by $5\frac{1}{2}$, and comprises 41,242 acres. Real property in 1880-81, £11,941. Pop., quoad civilia, 791; quoad sacra, 464. The surface consists of the upper parts of the basin of the Isla, is mostly bounded by lofty watersheds of the Grampians, and is mainly a group of mountain glens and vales. A chief object is the ruin of Fortar Castle, long a notable mountain keep of the Ogilvies of Airlie. There are 3 schools with accommodation for 218 scholars.

GLENKENS, northern district of Kirkcudbrightshire. It is properly the basin of the Ken, but is usually regarded as comprising the four parishes of Carsphairn, Dalry, Balmaclellan, and Kells, and it abounds in grand mountain scenery.

GLENKETLAND, small glen descending to Glenetive, 3 miles from head of Loch Etive, Argyleshire.

GLENKILLOCK, ravine intersecting Ferenze Hills to the Levern in vicinity of Neilston, Renfrewshire. It has picturesque flanks and three fine cascades, and is sung by Tannahill and Seadlock.

GLENKILN, narrow vale and high hills in Kirkmichael parish, Dumfriesshire.

GLENKINDY, detached section of Strathdon parish, Aberdeenshire. It is a hill-screened vale, traversed by Kindy rivulet to the Don, and it contains a mansion of its own name.

GLENKINGGLASS, glen descending 6 miles west-south-westward to Loch Fyne at Ardinglass, Argyleshire.

GLENKINGGLASS, glen descending 9 miles to east side of Loch Etive at 6 miles north-north-east of Bunawe, Argyleshire.

GLENKIRK, small glen in Glenholm parish, Peeblesshire.

GLENLACHT, ravine and burn in Keir parish, Dumfriesshire.

GLENLARKEN, glen descending to north side of Loch Earn, Perthshire.

GLENLATTERACH, glen and burn descending to the Lossie, on boundary between Birnie and Dallas parishes, Elginshire. The burn makes two interesting cascades.

GLENLEAN, glen descending north-eastward to head of Holy Loch, in Dunoon parish, Argyleshire.

GLENLEDNOCK, hill-vale, descending 7 miles south-eastward to the Earn at Comrie, Perthshire.

GLENLEE, seat in Kells parish, Kirkcudbrightshire.

GLENLICH, glen overhung by Benmore, in Glenshiel parish, Ross-shire.

GLENLIVET, ancient barony, now quoad

sacra parish, averagely 10 miles south-west of Dufftown, Banffshire. It consists of the basin of the Livet river; measures 9 miles in length and $6\frac{1}{2}$ in greatest breadth; has a post office, with money order and telegraph departments, under Ballindalloch, a banking office, famous distilleries, an Established church, 2 Roman Catholic churches, and a public school with about 65 scholars; was the scene of a battle in 1594 between the Earl of Huntly and the Earl of Argyle; and gives the title of baron to the Marquis of Huntly. Pop. 616.

GLENLOCHAR, place, 4 miles north-west of Castle-Douglas, Kirkcudbrightshire. It has a post office under Castle-Douglas.

GLENLOCHY, alpine glen descending 11 miles curvingly eastward to vicinity of Killin village, Perthshire. Lochy rivulet traverses it, and, at 3 miles from Killin, makes two groups of picturesque cataracts.

GLENLOCHY, mountain-glen, traversed by public road 7 miles westward to the Orchy, above Dalmally, Argyleshire.

GLENLOGAN, mountain-glen descending $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles west-south-westward to vicinity of head of Loch Maree, Ross-shire.

GLENLOGIE, glen descending to left side of the Prosen at $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-north-west of Kirriemuir, Forfarshire.

GLENLOTH, glen of Loth rivulet, in Loth parish, Sutherland.

GLENLUCE, village on Luce rivulet, $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles east-by-south of Stranraer, Wigtonshire. It has a post office, with money order and telegraph departments, designated of Wigtonshire, a railway station, a banking office, an inn, a ruined abbey of 1190, and Free and United Presbyterian churches, and is near Old Luce parochial church. Pop. 872.

GLENLUDE, small glen in Glenholm parish, Peeblesshire.

GLENLUI, alpine glen descending 7 miles south-eastward from side of Benmacdhu to the Dee at $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles below Linn of Dee, Aberdeenshire.

GLENLYON, alpine glen, traversed by Lyon river, and descending 22 miles eastward to Fortingal vale, in Breadalbane, Perthshire. It is a cul-de-sac, with bottom seldom more than a furlong wide, and steep, soaring, pastoral flanks streaked by cataractine torrents; it contains a post office under Aberfeldy, Established, Free, and Baptist churches, 3 public schools, and a number of ancient Caledonian forts. It was the scene of a sanguinary fight between the Macivers and the Stewarts, and it gives the titles of baron and viscount to the Duke of Athole.

GLENMARK, alpine glen, traversed by head-stream of North Esk river, in Lochlee parish, Forfarshire.

GLENMARKIE, small glen in Glenisla parish, Forfarshire.

GLENMASSAN, glen descending to south side of Gleneachaig, near head of Holy Loch, Dunoon parish, Argyleshire. Its

scenery is imposing, and includes a curious natural bridge.

GLENMAVIS, village in vicinity of New Monkland village, Lanarkshire.

GLENMEUBLE, long, deep, dismal glen, through centre of Arasaig district, Inverness-shire.

GLENMILL, place, with bleaching establishment, in Campsie parish, Stirlingshire.

GLENMILLAN, seat in Lumphanan parish, Aberdeenshire.

GLENMORE, winding alpine gorge, 9 miles long, traversed by public road, through centre of Mull Island, Argyleshire.

GLENMORE, small glen and bay on south side of Ardnamurchan promontory, Argyleshire.

GLENMORE, the larger of the two vales of Glenelg-proper, Inverness-shire.

GLENMORE, wild hill-vale, traversed by head-stream of Lugar rivulet, Ayrshire.

GLENMORE, vale, descending to Ettrick Bay, in Bute Island, Buteshire.

GLENMORE, vale between Rannoch and Fortingal, in Breadalbane, Perthshire.

GLENMORE, section of Portree parish, Isle of Skye.

GLENMORE-NAN-ALBIN. See **GREAT GLEN**.

GLENMORRISTON, mountain - glen, 12 miles long, traversed north-eastward by Morriston rivulet to Loch Ness at Invermorriston, Inverness-shire. It has a post office, with money order department, designated of Inverness-shire, Established, Free, and Roman Catholic churches, and a public school. See **INVERMORRISTON**.

GLENMUICK, parish, containing Ballater village, and comprehending the ancient parishes of Glenmuick, Glengairn, and Tullich, in Mar district, Aberdeenshire. Its length is 18 miles; its breadth 15 miles; its area 87,341 acres. Real property in 1880-81, £12,814. Pop., quoad civilia, 2109; quoad sacra, 1648. The surface is intersected by the Dee; extends southward to a watershed of the Grampians, and northward to a mountain watershed with Strathdon; and consists chiefly of vale, glens, hills, and mountains. The chief seats are Monaltrie and Birkhall; and the chief antiquities are numerous cairns. Established and Free churches are in Ballater, and Established and Roman Catholic churches are in Glengairn. There are 5 schools for 455 scholars, and 3 of them for 345 are new.

GLENMUIR, wild moorland vale, between Cairntable and Wardlaw Hill, on east verge of Kyle, Ayrshire.

GLENNEVIS, glen, 14 miles long, commencing 6 miles east of summit of Ben-nevis, making a semi-circular sweep round south base of that mountain, and terminating at Loch Eil, in vicinity of Fort-William, Inverness-shire. A new carriage drive in it, commanding views of its striking scenery, was formed in 1880.

GLENNOE, glen descending past north-

east base of Bencruachan to Loch Etive, Argyleshire.

GLENNY, ravine and burn in Port-of-Menteith parish, Perthshire.

GLENNY, hill, with two cairns and remains of ancient Caledonian stone circle, in Abernethy parish, Perthshire.

GLENOCHIL, place near Menstrie, Clackmannanshire.

GLENOGLE, precipitous alpine gorge, flanked by stupendous crags, traversed by Callander and Oban Railway, and extending $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-north-westward from head of Loch Earn, Perthshire.

GLENOGLE, estate in Tannadice parish, Forfarshire.

GLENOIG, small glen in Glenprosen district, Forfarshire.

GLENORCHY, parish, containing Dalmally and Bunawe villages, in Lorn, Argyleshire. Its length is 25 miles; its breadth from 5 to 20 miles. Real property in 1880-81, £14,301. Pop. 1105. The surface extends from head of Rannoch to head of Loch Long; from sources of Orchy river to a line across Loch Awe, at 8 miles from its foot; and from the mountain range around Tyndrum to upper half of Loch Etive. The northern section includes Glenorchy-proper, Glenstrae, Bencruachan, and the mountain masses thence to head of Glenetive; the eastern section consists of the braes, moors, and glens descending from the alpine watershed with Perthshire and Dumbartonshire; and the southern section comprises a fine strath around Dalmally, and the finest portions of the shores of Loch Awe, but is elsewhere chiefly hilly or moorish. Glenorchy-proper descends 15 miles south-westward in form of glen, and then goes 3 miles westward in form of strath $\frac{1}{2}$ mile wide, to north-east horn of Loch Awe. The seats are Rockhill, New Inverawe, Inchdrynich, and Ardvrecknish; and the chief antiquities are Kilchurn and Achallader Castles. The churches are 2 Established and 1 Free; and the public schools are 2, at respectively Dalmally and Cladich. Glenorchy gives the title of baron to the Earl of Breadalbane.

GLENORMISTON, seat on the Tweed, about a mile west-north-west of Innerleithen, Peeblesshire.

GLENPROSEN, district among the Grampians, 10 miles long and 4 miles broad, belonging to Kirriemuir parish, Forfarshire. It has a quoad sacra parish church for a pop. of 175, and a public school with about 34 scholars.

GLENQUAICH. See **GLENQUIECH**.

GLENQUHARGEN, naked, rocky, mural hill, 1657 feet high, overhanging Scarr river, in Penpont parish, Dumfriesshire.

GLENQUHARY, deep recess among mountains, famous as a hiding-place of the Covenanters, in Kirkconnel parish, Dumfriesshire.

GLENQUICKEN, moor, thought to have been a scene of battle between the Cale-

donians and the Romans, in Kirkmabreck parish, Kirkcudbrightshire.

GLENQUIECH, glen of Quiech rivulet and lake, with mansion, on north-west border of Inverness-shire.

GLENQUIECH, glen of rivulet Quiech, head-stream of the Bran, in Kenmore and Dull parishes, Perthshire.

GLENQUIECH, small glen and seat in Tannadice parish, Forfarshire.

GLENQUIECH, glen of Quiech burn, in Crathie parish, Aberdeenshire.

GLENQUIECH (NORTH and SOUTH), glens on mutual border of Perthshire and Kinross-shire.

GLENRANZA, glen, traversed by furious rivulet 4 miles north-north-westward to head of Loch Ranza, in Arran Island, Buteshire.

GLENRATH, small glen in Manor parish, Peeblesshire.

GLENRINNES, quoad sacra parish, comprising parts of Aberlour and Mortlach, Banffshire. Pop. 401.

GLENRISKA, glen and burn in Tweedmuir parish, Peeblesshire.

GLENROSA, magnificent glen, descending from west shoulder of Goatfell, 3 miles southward and $2\frac{1}{2}$ east-south-eastward to Brodick, in Arran Island, Buteshire.

GLENROY, wild alpine glen, descending 14 miles south-westward to the Spean at Bridge of Roy, in Lochaber, Inverness-shire. It has three terraced lines of ancient water-level, the lowest at an elevation of 1184 feet, the highest at 1266 feet.

GLENS, place with chapel-of-ease for Glencreran and Glenetive, Argyleshire.

GLENSALLOCH, long mountain-pass between Loch Creran and Loch Etive, Argyleshire.

GLENSANDA, hill and ruined ancient castle on Kingairloch coast, Argyleshire.

GLENSANNOX, profound dismal glen, descending 4 miles north-eastward from Goatfell to the coast, in Arran Island, Buteshire.

GLENSASSUN, scene of a battle in Bruce's wars in Fortingal parish, Perthshire.

GLENSAX, burn, running 6 miles northward to the Tweed at $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile east-south-east of Peebles.

GLENSHANT, lowmost reach of Glenrosa, Arran Island, Buteshire.

GLENSHEE, glen and quoad sacra parish in north-east verge of Perthshire. The glen commences at Spittal of Glenshee, 23 miles north of Blairgowrie, and descends 7 miles southward to convergence with Strathardle. The parish includes the glen, consists of part of Kirkmichael, and has a post office under Blairgowrie, a good inn, and a public school. Pop. 226.

GLENSHEE, glen of Shochie rivulet, in Auchtergaven and Monedie parishes, Perthshire.

GLENSHELLIS, seat in Strachur parish, Argyleshire.

GLENSHERRIG, glen, descending 2 miles east-north-eastward to Glenshant, Arran Island, Buteshire.

GLENSHIEL, parish on south-west verge of mainland of Ross-shire. It adjoins the lower half of Loch Alsh down to vicinity of Kyleakin Ferry, and extends thence 22 miles eastward, with breadth of from 2 to 6 miles. Its post town is Lochalsh. Real property in 1880-81, £4916. Pop. 424. The surface includes Glenshiel-proper, about 15 miles long; Glenlichd, shorter than the other; Letterfearn, along Loch Duich and Loch Alsh; consists mostly of acclivitous rocky mountains, from about 2500 to nearly 4000 feet high; and contains, in a mountain-pass, the scene of a battle in 1719 between the royal troops and the Jacobites. The churches are Established and Free. There are 2 schools with accommodation for 76 scholars, and both of them are new.

GLENSHIRA, fine glen, descending 8 miles south-south-westward to northern vicinity of Inverary, Argyleshire.

GLENSHIRRA, seat in Laggan parish, Inverness-shire.

GLENSHISKIN, vale traversed by Blackwater rivulet, in south-west of Arran Island, Buteshire.

GLENSLIGACHAN, glen, descending 8 miles north-eastward to the coast at 7 miles south-south-east of Portree, Isle of Skye. Its upper part is a gorge, with scenery similar to that of the Cuchullin Mountains, and its lower part is occupied by Loch Sligachan.

GLENSLOY, grand mountain glen, embracing Loch Sloy, and descending 6 miles south-eastward to Loch Lomond, at $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles north of Tarbet, Dumbartonshire.

GLENSPEAN, grand mountain glen, descending 20 miles, chiefly west-south-westward, from Loch Laggan to Great Glen, at about a mile below foot of Loch Lochy, Inverness-shire.

GLENSTACK, glen, descending 8 miles west-north-westward to the coast, at Scourie, Sutherland.

GLENSTRAE, alpine glen, descending 7 miles south-south-westward to Loch Awe at south-east base of Bencruachan, Argyleshire.

GLENSTRATHFARRAR, glen, descending 13 miles east-north-eastward from Loch Monar to convergence with Strathglass, on north-west border of Inverness-shire. It contains Lochs Bauchran and Miulie, and is traversed by the rivulet Farrar.

GLENTAGGART, estate in Douglas parish, Lanarkshire.

GLENTANNER, ancient parish, now united to Aboyne, Aberdeenshire. It has a public school with about 54 scholars.

GLENTARBERT, glen, descending 7 miles curvingly north-westward to Loch Eil at $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-west of Fort William, Inverness-shire.

GLENTERRA, place, with small ancient Caledonian stone circle and long file of ancient stepping-stones, in Inch parish, Wigtonshire.

GLENTILT, deep narrow alpine glen,

descending 13 miles south-westward and southward to Strathgarry, in vicinity of Blair-Athole village, Perthshire.

GLENTINMONT, glen, descending among Benchnin Mountains southward to the North Esk, on north border of Forfarshire.

GLENTREIG, glen, descending 8 miles curvingly eastward from east side of Bennevis, and then going 9 miles northward to Glenspean, at 6 miles east-north-east of Bridge of Roy, Inverness-shire.

GLENTRUIM, glen, descending 14 miles northward from vicinity of Central Gramplan watershed to the Spey, at $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-west of Kingussie, Inverness-shire. It is traversed by the Highland Railway, and it contains Dalwhinnie station, two mansions, and a public school.

GLENTURRET, glen, descending 7 miles south-south-eastward to Strathearn, at $\frac{1}{2}$ mile west of Crieff, Perthshire.

GLENTYAN, seat in Kilbarchan parish, Renfrewshire.

GLENUIG, glen, descending northward to Loch-na-Nua, in Arasaig district, Inverness-shire.

GLENURCHAY. See **GLENORCHY**.

GLENURE, glen, descending westward to Creran river, in Ardehatten parish, Argyleshire.

GLENURE, seat on Loch Dochart, in Killin parish, Perthshire.

GLENURQUHART, richly picturesque glen, descending 10 miles eastward from Corriemoney to Loch Ness at 14 miles south-west of Inverness. It contains a post office under Drumnadrochit, a banking office, and Established, Free, and Episcopal churches.

GLENURY, glen, descending $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-south-eastward to Cowie river at $\frac{1}{2}$ mile west-north-west of Stonehaven, Kincardineshire.

GLENVALE, deep ravine in Lomond Hills, in Falkland parish, Fife.

GLENVECH, glen traversed by stream with cascade, and descending to north side of Loch Earn, Perthshire.

GLENWHILLY, place, $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-south-east of Barrhill, near boundary between Ayrshire and Wigtonshire. It has a post office under Stranraer, and a railway station.

GLENWHURRY. See **GLENQUHARRY**.

GLESPIN, burn in Douglas parish, Lanarkshire.

GLESTERLAW, place of cattle fairs in Kinnell parish, Forfarshire.

GLIMSHOLM, islet at west end of Holm Sound, Orkney.

GLITNESS, islet, 6 miles north-east of Lerwick, Shetland.

GLOMACH, wild ravine, 750 feet deep, with cascade of 350 feet, nearly all a single leap, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-north-east of Kintail church, in south-west of Ross-shire.

GLOOMINGSIDE, burn in Tillicoultry parish, Clackmannanshire.

GLOTTA, the river Clyde as known to the ancients.

GLOUP, sea-cavern at base of high cliff in St. Andrews parish, Orkney.

GLOUP, seat, bay, and islet in north of Yell, Shetland.

GLUPE, large cavern in north face of Duncansby promontory, Caithness.

GLUSS, islet and small bay in North-maven parish, Shetland.

GOALES, interesting ravine in Kilmany parish, Fife.

GOATFELL, magnificent mountain, 2874 feet high, on north-east seaboard of Arran Island, Buteshire.

GOATFIELD, seat on Loch Fyne, $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-west of Inverary, Argyleshire.

GOATMILK, hill, with site of Scandinavian fort, in Kinglassie parish, Fife.

GOBLIN'S CAVE. See **COIR-NAN-URISKIN**.

GOBLIN'S DELL, wild ravine in Ardtun Head, on south-west coast of Mull Island, Argyleshire.

GOGAR, ancient parish, now united mostly to Corstorphine and partly to Ratho and Kirkliston, in Edinburghshire. It has a railway station, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles west-by-south of Edinburgh, is traversed by a burn of its own name, contains the seats of Gogar House, Gogar Mount, and Gogar Burn, and was the scene of a sharp skirmish, in 1650, between Oliver Cromwell's troops and those of General Leslie.

GOGO, hill, glen, and burn, in Largs parish, Ayrshire.

GOLIL, sea-loch in Cowal, Argyleshire. It strikes from Loch Long at $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles north of Strone Point; goes 6 miles north-north-westward, with mean breadth of about a mile; is closely flanked on the east side by the rugged lofty acclivities of Argyle's Bowling-Green; is overhung, on the other side, by mountain-range in form of amphitheatre; and terminates at Lochgoilhead village, in near vicinity of mouth of Hell's Glen.

GOLDBERRY, mural line of high rock at south-west extremity of Portincross promontory, in West Kilbride parish, Ayrshire.

GOLDEN-ACRE, outskirt, northern suburb of New Town, Edinburgh. It has a post office, with money order department, under Edinburgh.

GOLDIELANDS, strong, massive, well-preserved Border peel on the Teviot, $1\frac{3}{4}$ mile south-west of Hawick, Roxburghshire.

GOLDIELEA, seat in Troqueer parish, Kirkcudbrightshire.

GOLDSOURCE, reach of Elvan rivulet, once noted for gold, in Crawford parish, Lanarkshire.

GOLFORD, place, with remains of ancient Caledonian stone circle, in Auldearn parish, Nairnshire.

GOLLACHIE, burn in Rathven parish, Banffshire.

GOLLINFIELD, seat in Petty parish, Inverness-shire.

GOLSPIE, town and parish on east coast of Sutherland. The town stands

amid charming environs, 19 miles by road and ferry, but 40 miles by railway, north-north-east of Tain; carries on some commerce and considerable country trade; and has a head post office with all departments, a railway station, 2 banking offices, 2 hotels, Established and Free churches, and a public school with about 235 scholars. Pop. 956.—The parish contains also Backies village, and measures about 7 miles by $5\frac{1}{2}$. Real property in 1880-81, £6432. Pop. 1556. The surface is bounded on the south by Loch Fleet and Little Ferry; rises from flat seaboard into range of lofty hills; and is cut from west to east by Golspie burn, traversing a picturesque glen and making a fine cascade. A very prominent feature is the Duke of Sutherland's seat of Dunrobin Castle; and other objects of interest are a notable ancient cemetery, ruins of two Pictish towers, and remains of an ancient Caledonian stone circle. There are 2 public schools with accommodation for 328 scholars.

GOLYN. See GULANE.

GOMETRA, basaltic island adjacent to west end of Ulva, off west coast of Mull, Argyshire. It comprises about 1800 acres, includes some good arable land, and rises to a height of about 800 feet. Pop. 30.

GO NOCHAN, hamlet and burn in Fintry parish, Stirlingshire.

GOODBUSH, hill, 1556 feet high, 5 miles north of Muirkirk, Ayrshire.

GOODIE, rivulet in south border of Perthshire. It issues from Menteith Loch, and runs 7 miles eastward to the Forth, at 5 miles west of Stirling.

GOODIE'S KNOWE, artificial hillock in south-west of St. Ninian's parish, Stirlingshire.

GOOSY, lake and head-stream of the Cree, near south-eastern extremity of Ayrshire.

GORBALS, parish and large suburb in south side of Glasgow. The parish comprises a compact mass of streets adjacent to left bank of the Clyde, between Victoria and Glasgow bridges. Pop., quoad civilia, 5567; quoad sacra, 4982.—The suburb includes also Hutchesontown, Laurieston, Tradeston, and Kingston; is all a compact mass of streets; and has a relation to Glasgow-proper similar to that which Southwark has to London. Prominent buildings in the parish are Gorbals Established and Free churches; and prominent features in the suburb are the new railway lines and stations.

GORDON, village and parish in Berwickshire. The village stands on an eminence near Eden river, 6 miles north-east of Earlston; was anciently the capital of a territory comprehending much of Berwickshire and part of Roxburghshire; gave the title of duke from 1684 till 1836 to the family of Gordon; and has a post office designated of Berwickshire, a railway station, Established and Free churches, and a public school with about 140 scholars. Pop. 302.—The parish measures 6 miles

by $3\frac{3}{4}$, and comprises 9713 acres. Real property in 1880-81, £10,892. Pop. 832. The surface is uneven and gently hilly, and about one-half of it is arable. Chief objects of interest are the site of the ancient seat of the noble family of Gordon, the site of an extinct village of Huntly, which gave them the title of marquis, and the ruins of Greenknowe Tower.

GORDON CASTLE, a seat of the Duke of Richmond, formerly the seat of the Dukes of Gordon, in vicinity of Fochabers, Elginshire. It is mostly a modern four-storey structure, 568 feet long, but includes a massive tower of 11th century, and it has a grand park of 1300 acres.

GORDON HALL, seat in Kinnethmont parish, Aberdeenshire.

GORDON PLACE, village in Dyce parish, Aberdeenshire.

GORDONS MILLS, village in Resolis parish, Ross-shire.

GORDONSTONE, a seat of Sir W. Gordon Cumming, Bart., in Duffus parish, Elginshire.

GORDONSTOWN, village in Auchterless parish, Aberdeenshire.

GORE, rivulet, running 8 miles northward and north-westward to the South Esk at Shank Point, about a mile beyond Gorebridge, Edinburghshire.

GOREBRIDGE, village on Gore rivulet, 10 miles by road, but 12 by railway, south-south-east of Edinburgh. It has a post office with money order and telegraph departments, designated of Midlothian, a railway station, a United Presbyterian church, and a public school. Pop. 663.

GORGASK, burn, sometimes a wild torrent, in Laggan parish, Inverness-shire.

GORGIE, village on Water of Leith, in south-western outskirts of Edinburgh. Pop. 656.

GORM, lake in Kiltarlity parish, Inverness-shire.

GORM, lake in Assynt parish, Sutherland.

GORM, lake in Kilchoman parish, Islay Island, Argyshire.

GORMDERRY, one of the Cairngorm Mountains, south-east of Benmaadhu.

GORRIE, headland, south-west of Carsaig, in south of Mull, Argyshire.

GORTHY, section of Fowlis-Wester parish, Perthshire.

GORTLECH, seat and post office under Inverness, in Dores parish, Inverness-shire.

GOSELAND, lofty hill in Kilbucho parish, Peeblesshire.

GOSFORD, chief seat of the Earl of Wemyss, on the coast, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-west of Haddington.

GOTT, bay in north-east of Tyree Island, Argyshire.

GOTT, hamlet in Tingwall parish, Shetland. It has a public school with about 51 scholars.

GOULDIE, village in Monikie parish, Forfarshire.

GOUR, lake in Criech parish, Sutherland.

GOURDIE, seat and hill in Clunie parish, Perthshire.

GOURDON, fishing village, $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile south of Bervie, Kincardineshire. It has a post office, with money order and telegraph departments, under Fordoun, a railway station, a pretty good harbour, and a public school with about 164 scholars. Pop. 919.

GOUROCK, bay, town, and quoad sacra parish, averagely $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles west-north-west of Greenock, Renfrewshire. The bay faces the north; is flanked on the west by Kempock Point; has a half-moon form on a chord of nearly a mile; and is a favourite anchoring place of yachts.—The town curves round most of the bay to Kempock Point, and then under the name of Ashton extends about a mile to the south-west; is overhung throughout by a diversity of braes and hills; commands, both from these and from most of its thoroughfares, delightful views across the firth; sprang from an ancient fishing hamlet, and became very early a favourite watering-place; consists chiefly of a single street-line on an ancient sea-beach, but includes numerous villas and other dwellings on the braes; contains, on a cliff behind the street-line at Kempock, a turretted edifice called Gourrock Castle; communicates with all the Clyde steamers plying to places lower down the firth; communicates with Greenock also by tramway; and has a post office with all departments under Greenock, a banking office, 3 small hotels, a good stone pier and jetty of 1840, a public institute erected in 1875–76 at a cost of more than £7000, an Established church of 1832, Free, United Presbyterian, and Episcopalian churches of later dates, Congregational and Roman Catholic chapels of 1880, and 2 large public schools of 1877. Pop. 3308. Gourrock House, in southern vicinity of the town, is a modern mansion, and stands on or near the site of an ancient castle of the Earls of Douglas. Pop. of the parish, 4263.

GOUROCK, burn in West Kilbride parish, Ayrshire.

GOVAN, town in Lanarkshire, and parish partly also in Renfrewshire. The town stands on left bank of the Clyde, 2 miles west of Glasgow Bridge; dates from the Culdee times; was long the rival or equal of Glasgow, in both size and importance; declined, after 16th century, into the condition of a poor village; lay, till some years after the commencement of steam navigation, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile apart from both the harbour and the outskirts of Glasgow; is now intimately connected with both the extended harbour and the new south-western suburbs; consists chiefly of new well-built streets and numerous villas; carries on vast business in connection with extensive shipbuilding yards, and with a graving dock, formed at a cost of nearly £90,000, and opened in December 1875; had such rapid increase of it, that another

graving dock, estimated also to cost nearly £90,000, began to be formed in 1882; communicates with Partick by ferry, and with Glasgow by both railway and tramway; and has a post office with all departments under Glasgow, 3 banking offices, 4 Established churches, 3 Free, 3 United Presbyterian, 4 of other denominations, 5 public schools, and an endowed school. The parochial church is a large steepled edifice of 1826, and was designed in 1875 to be enlarged at a cost of £7000; and several of the other churches are handsome, costly, and quite recent structures. Pop. in 1861, 7637; in 1871, 19,200; in 1881, 49,426.—The parish contains also Partick, Hillhead, Dowanhill, Whiteinch, Kinning Park, Pollockshields, Queen's Park, Govanhill, and much of the large portion of Glasgow on left side of the Clyde. Its length is 6 miles; its greatest breadth 3 miles; its area in Lanarkshire, 5531 acres, in Renfrewshire, 1202 acres. Real property in 1880–81, £580,440 and £145,598. Pop., quoad civilia, 232,457; quoad sacra, 109,729. The land is mostly rich flat, skirted by gentle elevations; and, downward from influx of the Kelvin, is bisected by the Clyde. The several towns and suburbs, with their churches and other features, are separately noticed. The seats are numerous, and a chief antiquity is Hagg's Castle.

GOVANHILL, suburban town, $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile south of Albert Bridge, Glasgow. It stands adjacent to the Caledonian Railway, between Govan Ironworks and Crosshill; consists chiefly of streets crossing one another at right angles, all of recent construction; was constituted a police burgh in 1877; communicates by tramway with the centre of Glasgow; and has a post office, with money order department, under Glasgow, a banking office, a public hall, erected in 1879 at a cost of nearly £20,000, an Established church of 1881, a United Presbyterian church of 1880, Free and Methodist churches, and a large public school. Pop. 9636. The ironworks in its vicinity are extensive, and throw a lurid glare by night over great part of the city and suburbs.

GOVANHILL, wooded eminence in Craig parish, Forfarshire.

GOVAN (ST. MARY), quoad sacra parish, with Established and Free churches, in Govan. Pop. 8722.

GOVANBANK, village in St. Vigeans parish, Forfarshire. It has a post office under Arbroath.

GOWELL, sheltering islet in Stornoway Bay, Lewis, Outer Hebrides.

GOWKHALL, village in Carnock parish, Fife.

GOWKSHILL, village in Cockpen parish, Edinburghshire.

GOWRIE, ancient district, extending from Stormont to Firth of Tay, Perthshire. See CARSE OF GOWRIE.

GRADEN, burn and site of extinct village, in Coldstream parish, Berwickshire.

GRADEN - PLACE, vestige of strong ancient Border fortalice in Linton parish, Roxburghshire.

GRAEMSAY, island, about $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles in circumference, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile south of Stromness, Orkney. It is crowned by two lighthouses, with respectively white and red fixed lights, visible at the distance of 11 and 15 nautical miles. Pop. 236.

GRAHAM'S CASTLE, ruined strong ancient fortalice, near western extremity of St. Ninian's parish, Stirlingshire.

GRAHAM'S DYKE. See **ANTONINUS' WALL**.

GRAHAMSHILL, suburb of Airdrie, Lanarkshire.

GRAHAMSLAW, place, with artificial caves, hiding-places of the Covenanters, in Eckford parish, Roxburghshire.

GRAHAMSTOWN, suburb of Falkirk, Stirlingshire. It has a post office, with money order and telegraph departments, under Falkirk, a railway station, and a steeped Gothic quoad sacra parochial church of 1876. Pop. of its quoad sacra parish, 5200.

GRAHAMSTOWN, section or suburb of Barrhead, Renfrewshire.

GRAITNEY. See **GRETNA**.

GRAMPIANS, all chains and groups of mountains, north of Lennox, east of Lorn, and south of Great Glen. One chain, the grandest and loftiest, often called the Central Grampians, extends eastward from Bennevis to Mount Battock; another chain extends northward from Benlomond to contact with the former at Rannoch; and a third series, but not a chain, flanks the north-west side of the line of straths from head-streams of the Forth to vicinity of Stonehaven.

GRAMRY, islet, north of Lisnmore, in Loch Linnhe, Argyleshire.

GRANDHOLM, seat and factories in Old Machar parish, Aberdeenshire.

GRANDTULLY, estate, with railway station, mansion, chapel-of-ease, and public school, on the Tay, 6 miles west of Logierait, Perthshire. The mansion belongs to Sir Archibald D. Stewart, Bart.; is an old castellated pile, kept in habitable condition; and is believed to be the prototype of 'Tullyveolan' in Sir Walter Scott's *Waverley*.

GRANGE, southern suburb of Edinburgh, extending about a mile westward from Newington to Morningside. It covers the quondam grange or farm of St. Giles' Collegiate Church; consists mostly of rows of modern or recent villas, along spacious thoroughfares; contains two handsome churches, Established and Free, of respectively 1871 and 1866; and adjoins a modern ornate cemetery, containing the graves of numerous distinguished men.

GRANGE, parish, with railway station between Keith and Rothiemay, in Banffshire. Its post town is Keith. Its length is 6 miles; its greatest breadth 5 miles; its area 15,041 acres. Real property in

1880-81, £7470. Pop. 1754. The southern border is a hill-ridge; the tract adjacent to that is low ground traversed by Isla river; and the tracts northward rise in three successive ridges to a termination on Knock Hill at an altitude of 1409 feet above sea-level. Limestone abounds, and is worked. A grand ancient castle of the abbots of Kinloss stood on a spot now occupied by the parochial church; and a tumulus, called the King's Cairn, supposed to commemorate the result of a battle with the Danes, is on the top of Altmore Hill. The churches are Established, Free, and United Presbyterian. There are 3 schools for 353 scholars, and 2 of them for 240 are new.

GRANGE, village in St. Andrews parish, Fife.

GRANGE, village in Errol parish, Perthshire.

GRANGE, seat and large distillery in Burntisland parish, Fife.

GRANGE, seat in Monifieth parish, Forfarshire.

GRANGE, seat in Carriden parish, Linlithgowshire.

GRANGE, burn, entering the Carron, at Grangemouth, Stirlingshire.

GRANGE, burn bisecting Kirkcudbright parish, Kirkcudbrightshire.

GRANGEFELL, hill in Tundergarth parish, Dumfriesshire.

GRANGEHALL, seat in Kinloss parish, Elginshire.

GRANGEMOUTH, seaport town and quoad sacra parish in Stirlingshire. The town stands at east end of Forth and Clyde Canal, 3 miles north-east of Falkirk; has site, environs, and aspect similar to those of a Dutch town; serves both as the entrepot of the canal and the seat of commerce for most of Stirlingshire; carries on shipbuilding and rope-making, and publishes a weekly newspaper; and has a head post office with all departments, a terminal railway station, two banking offices, extensive docks, Established, Free, and United Presbyterian churches, 2 large public schools, and a public park opened in 1882. The harbour included, subsequent to 1841, a wet dock of 4 acres and two timber basins of 17 acres; and acquired, in 1879-82, a new dock of 11 acres, a new timber basin of 8 acres, and other important extensions and improvements. The vessels belonging to the port at end of 1879 were 39 sailing vessels of 2759 tons, and 33 steam vessels of 8188 tons. The vessels which entered in 1879 were 1116 British of 310,132 tons, and 455 foreign of 83,592 tons; and those which cleared were 1139 British of 316,509 tons, and 453 foreign of 83,081 tons. Pop. of the town, 4424; of the quoad sacra parish, 4560.

GRANGEMUIR, seat in Anstruther-Wester parish, Fife.

GRANGE OF LINDORES, village in Abdie parish, Fife.

GRANGEPANS, coast village, suburban

to Borrowstownness, Linlithgowshire. Pop. 798.

GRANNOCH, lake, 3 miles long, in Girthon parish, Kirkcudbrightshire.

GRANTON, seaport on the Forth, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-north-west of Edinburgh. It was founded in 1835, and constituted a head port in 1860; it is the ferry station of the North British Railway system for Fife, Dundee, and Perth, and the port for many coasting and sea-going steamers; and it has a post office, with money order and telegraph departments, under Edinburgh, a commodious railway station, a banking office, a hotel, a grand pier 1700 feet long and from 80 to 160 feet broad, sheltered all round by strong breakwater bulwarks, an Established church of 1879, a Free church at some little distance, erected in 1881, and 2 public schools. The vessels belonging to it at end of 1879 were 5 sailing vessels of 612 tons, and 17 steam vessels of 2089 tons. The vessels which entered in 1879 were 597 British of 180,022 tons, and 358 foreign of 71,229 tons; and the vessels which cleared were 605 British of 184,107 tons, and 359 foreign of 72,926 tons. Pop. 855.

GRANTON-ROAD, railway station, $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles west-by-north of centre of Edinburgh.

GRANTOWN, town in valley of the Spey, $23\frac{1}{2}$ miles south of Forres, Elginshire. It was founded in 1766; is regularly aligned and well-built, of whitish fine-grained granite; and has a post office, with money order and telegraph departments, designated of Inverness-shire, a railway station, 3 banking offices, 2 hotels, a new court-house, a public hall of 1877, a water supply of 1881, Established, Free, Congregational, and Baptist churches, a grammar school, and an industrial school. Pop. 1374.

GRANT'S HOUSE, place, 9 miles north-west of Ayton, Berwickshire. It has a railway station, and a post office, with money order department, designated of Berwickshire.

GRASS, lake in Dallas parish, Elginshire.

GRASSFIELD, seat on south-east side of West Loch Tarbert, Argyleshire.

GRASSHOLM, islet adjacent to Shapinsay, Orkney.

GRASSHOUSES, hamlet in Glamis parish, Forfarshire.

GRASSYWALLS, vestige of large Roman camp, 3 miles north of Perth.

GRAVELAND, headland at middle of west side of Yell Island, Shetland.

GRAVEN, place, with Free church of 1881, in Lochs parish, Lewis, Outer Hebrides.

GRAY, seat, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles west-north-west of Dundee.

GRAY, hill, with large tumuli, in Towie parish, Aberdeenshire.

GREAT CAIRN, mountain, 2633 feet high, overhanging Glenaven, in south-west extremity of Banffshire.

GREAT CAUSEWAY. See STAFFA.

GREAT CAVE, cavern on west coast of Gigha Island, Argyleshire. See also STAFFA.

GREAT COLONNADE. See STAFFA.

GREAT DIRRINGTON, high conical hill in Longformacus parish, Berwickshire.

GREAT DOOR, strait between Craignish Point and Garbhreisa Islet, Argyleshire.

GREAT GLEN, glen, 57 miles long, south-westward from Moray Firth at Inverness to Loch Eil at Fort-William, Inverness-shire. Its bottom is occupied, to the aggregate of nearly 40 miles, by navigable lakes, and all traversed by the Caledonian Canal.

GREAT LAWS, place, where Roman coins have been found, in Skirling parish, Peeblesshire.

GREAT MOOR, mountain, 1964 feet high, in Castleton parish, Roxburghshire.

GREAT NORTH OF SCOTLAND RAILWAY, railway system ramified through Aberdeenshire, Banffshire, and Elginshire, and passing into junction with Highland Railway. It was authorized in 1847 as a line from Aberdeen to Inverness, with branches to Banff, Portsoy, Garmouth, and Burghead, aggregately $138\frac{1}{2}$ miles long. It became amalgamated with other lines in 1866; and it now includes, in itself or in its working, the Denburn, the Formartine and Buchan, the Old Meldrum Junction, the Alford Valley, the Aberdeen and Turriff, the Banff, Macduff, and Turriff Extension, the Banffshire, Keith, and Dufftown, the Strathspey, and the Morayshire. The amount of its stock and share capital, in 1879-80, was £2,960,724; of its ordinary capital, £87,791; of its loans and debenture stock, £956,807.

GREAT SKERRY, reef off Drainie coast, Elginshire.

GREENAN, ruined old fortalice, $\frac{3}{4}$ mile east-by-north of Ayr Heads, Ayrshire.

GREENAN, small lake in Rothesay parish, Isle of Bute.

GREENBANK, suburb of Greenock, Renfrewshire. It has a United Presbyterian church of 1882.

GREENBANK, seat in Mearns parish, Renfrewshire.

GREENBANK, birth-place of Archbishop Spottiswood, near Mid-Calder, Edinburghshire.

GREENBANK, seat in North Yell parish, Shetland.

GREENBARN, place of fairs in Newhills parish, Aberdeenshire.

GREENBRAE, part of Stoop village, near Dumfries.

GREEN CASTLE, ancient Caledonian fort in Fordoun parish, Kincardineshire.

GREENCRAIG, hill, with vestige of ancient fort, and with grand view, in Creich parish, Fife.

GREENDYKES, estate, with remarkably fine farm offices, in Gladsmuir parish, Haddingtonshire.

GREENEND, village in Old Monkland parish, Lanarkshire.

GREENFIELD, place, with railway station and large public school, on north-west border of Hamilton parish, Lanarkshire.

GREENFIELD, suburb of Govan, Lanarkshire. It has a United Presbyterian church.

GREENFIELD, land and lake in Eaglesham parish, Renfrewshire.

GREENFOOT, hamlet in Sorn parish, Ayrshire.

GREENGAIRS, village in New Monkland parish, Lanarkshire. It has a chapel-of-ease, built in 1876, and a Free church. Pop. 798.

GREENHALL, seat in Blantyre parish, Lanarkshire.

GREENHEAD, quoad sacra parish in Calton, Glasgow. It was constituted in 1875, and it contains an Established church and a United Presbyterian church. Pop. 4978.

GREENHILL, village, with railway junction station, $15\frac{1}{2}$ miles east-north-east of Glasgow. Pop. 243.

GREENHILL, village in Lochmaben parish, Dumfriesshire.

GREENHILL, seat near Rutherglen, Lanarkshire.

GREENHILL, coal-field in Old Monkland parish, Lanarkshire.

GREENHILL, seat in Hounam parish, Roxburghshire.

GREENHILL, mountain in Strathdon parish, Aberdeenshire.

GREENHILL, wooded eminence in Deskford parish, Banffshire.

GREENHILL, hill in Rescobie parish, Forfarshire.

GREENHOLM, suburb of Newmilns, Ayrshire.

GREENHOLM, islet, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile south-west of Eday, Orkney.

GREENHOLM (**LITTLE** and **MEIKLE**), two islets in Eday parish, Orkney.

GREENKNOWE, hamlet in Annan parish, Dumfriesshire. It has a quoad sacra parochial church, and a public school with about 125 scholars.

GREENKNOWE, large, oval, artificial, ancient mound, in Culter parish, Lanarkshire.

GREENKNOWE, dilapidated old tower, once the seat of the Covenanter Pringle, in Gordon parish, Berwickshire.

GREENLAND, hamlet and hill in Dunnet parish, Caithness. The hamlet has a post office under Wick, and a public school with about 52 scholars; and the hill is crowned with an ancient tumulus.

GREENLAW, town and parish in Berwickshire. The town stands on Blackadder river, $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-south-west of Dunse; succeeded an extinct ancient town of its own name on a round green hill about a mile to the south; was the capital of Berwickshire from 1696 till 1853, and still shares that status with Dunse; comprises a large market square and divergent short streets; and has a post office, with money order and telegraph departments, designated of Berwickshire, a railway station, a banking office, 2 good inns, a handsome modern county hall, a modern county jail,

Established, Free, United Presbyterian, and Episcopal churches, and a public school with about 108 scholars. Pop. 744. —The parish measures 8 miles by 4, and comprises 12,149 acres. Real property in 1880–81, £13,075. Pop. 1245. The surface in the north is moorish and heathy, but elsewhere is mostly level and fertile. The seats are Lambden, Rowchester, and Old Greenlaw; and the antiquities are several cairns, remains of a camp, and sites of two religious houses.

GREENLAW, place, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile north-by-east of Penicuik, Edinburghshire. It was originally an old mansion, transmuted in 1804 into a depot for French prisoners of war; it underwent great extension in 1813 for the same purpose, at a cost of about £100,000; and it was enlarged in 1875, by erection of a new suite of barracks, to serve as the centre depot of the south-east brigade district of Scotland.

GREENLAW, seat in Abbey-Paisley parish, Renfrewshire.

GREENLAW, seat in Crossmichael parish, Kirkcudbrightshire.

GREENLAW, hill in Insch parish, Aberdeenshire.

GREENLOANING, village, 6 miles north-east of Dunblane, Perthshire. It has a railway station, an inn, a United Presbyterian church, and a public school with about 54 scholars.

GREENMILL, village, with parochial church, in Caerlaverock parish, Dumfriesshire.

GREENOCK, town and three parishes on Firth of Clyde, in north-west of Renfrewshire. The town stands opposite Helensburgh, 5 miles east of the firth's sudden bend from west to south, and 21 by water, but $22\frac{1}{2}$ by railway, west-north-west of Glasgow. It ranks as a head port, a seat of manufacture, a tourists' centre, a seat of sheriff courts, and a burgh sending a member to Parliament. It sprang from two fishing villages of the 17th century, the one on ground near its present centre, the other on ground in its present eastern suburb; it acquired some note by construction of an artificial harbour in 1733–34, at a cost of about £5000; it ranked, at beginning of present century, as the greatest port in Scotland; it suffered severely from the deepening of the Clyde up to Glasgow, with result of transferring much of its commerce to that city, but afterwards acquired compensating advantages; and it now has quays and docks to the length of nearly 2 miles, and extends backward from them with a mean breadth of about 2 furlongs. Its site is partly a belt of plain along the shore, partly a series of gentle diverse acclivities, overhung in near distances by a vale-cloven hill-ridge, with summits from 804 to 995 feet high; and it commands, from multitudes of standpoints, one of the grandest views in Great Britain. The central parts comprise an open square, a number of

well-built streets, and some pleasant outskirts; the western parts comprise numerous airy, modern, handsome streets, terraces, and lines of villas; and the eastern parts are mostly close, plain, and squalid. Lyle Road, from Finnart Street round and over Binnans Hill to Gourrock toll, was opened in May 1880, cost £13,000, is nearly 2 miles long, and commands a series of gorgeous views.

The town has a head post office with all departments, 5 sub post offices with each a money order department, 4 railway stations, 7 banking offices, 3 sub banking offices, 5 hotels, a number of imposing civil public buildings, 10 Established churches, 10 Free churches, 7 United Presbyterian churches, 1 Reformed Presbyterian, 2 Congregational, 1 Evangelical Union, 1 Baptist, 1 Wesleyan Methodist, 1 Primitive Methodist, 1 Episcopalian, and 2 Roman Catholic, an academy with accommodation for 1086 scholars, 46 other schools with accommodation for 8307 scholars, a large public library, a mechanics' institution, an infirmary, and a number of miscellaneous institutions. Two public parks of 4 and 8 acres are in the southern outskirts; Garvel Park, purchased by the Harbour Trustees in 1867 for £80,964, is in the extreme east; and a modern ultramural ornamental cemetery, comprising 22 acres, is on high ground in the south-western outskirts, contains a number of handsome monuments, and is intended to be crowned with a monument to James Watt, 225 feet high, terminating in an observatory and a time-ball. The water-works draw from reservoirs among the hills from $2\frac{1}{4}$ to $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles south of the town; were constructed in 1827, at a cost of £90,000; and send down a perennial stream of such volume as, in the course of its descent, drives the machinery of a number of mills and factories. A tramway system traverses the principal streets, and is prolonged to Gourrock. The town carries on extensive manufacture in numerous departments; is noted especially for sugar-refining and shipbuilding; conducts commerce chiefly with North and South America and with the East Indies; and publishes 2 newspapers daily and 1 weekly.

The New Municipal Buildings were projected near the end of 1879, to cost about £80,000; to stand in the centre of the town with frontages to four thoroughfares; to be in the renaissance style, after the manner of the Louvre in Paris; and to have, on their principal frontage, a massive dome-capped tower, 245 feet high; and they were founded in August 1881. The Exchange Buildings, a little east of the New Municipal, were erected in 1814 at a cost of £7000. The Custom House, facing a broad esplanade, at upper steamboat quay, was erected in 1818 at a cost of £30,000, and is a large edifice with fine Grecian portico. The Middle and the West Established churches are spacious

edifices of 1757 and 1840, with lofty steeples of 1787 and 1854. Another of the Established churches was erected since 1877. The Middle Free church was erected in 1871, at a cost of about £16,000, and has a steeple fully 200 feet high. Another of the Free churches is a loftily-steeped edifice of 1855; and another was erected in 1880, at a cost of about £9000. Three United Presbyterian churches are handsome structures of 1834, 1854, and 1871; and another was founded in 1881 in lieu of one utterly destroyed by fire. One of the Congregational churches is a neat building of 1840, enlarged and improved in 1880-81. The Baptist church was erected in 1878 at a cost of £5000. The Episcopalian church was erected in 1878, occupies the site of a previous church, and cost about £10,000. The Academy was erected in 1855, and is in the old monastic style. Four public schools were erected in 1876-78; and 2 of them, for 1350 scholars, cost £16,680. The Roman Catholic schools were founded in 1877, and estimated to cost £6000. The Watt Monument, containing Greenock Library, was erected in 1837 at a cost of £3000; and the Watt Museum and Lecture Hall stand behind it, and were erected in 1876 at a cost of £6400. Wood's Hospital for disabled seamen was erected in 1851 at a cost of £10,000, out of a bequest of £140,000, and is in the Tudor style. The Parochial Board Offices were projected in 1877, and estimated to cost about £8000. The Poors' Asylum, a little south of the town, was erected in 1876-79, at a cost of more than £100,000, and is in the old Scottish baronial style. Baths were sanctioned in 1880, to include recreation grounds and gymnasium, and were expected to cost about £5500.

The harbour comprises all kinds of works and appliances suited to a first-class port; it had, prior to 1870, an aggregate berthage of about 11,240 feet; and it acquired, after that year, new works in the west, on ground purchased for £80,000, and extensive works in the east, including a graving dock and the James Watt wet dock. The graving dock there was formed at a cost of £53,047, and opened in 1874. The James Watt wet dock was begun to be formed in 1878, at estimated cost of £243,259, exclusive of accessories to cost probably £100,000; measures 2000 feet in length and 300 feet in breadth; has a jetty 1000 feet long in its centre, and a quayage of 7200 feet; and is adjoined by a tidal harbour with a quayage of 1054 feet. The Harbour Trustees promoted a bill in the session of 1879-80 for powers to construct new works, and to borrow £1,300,000. The vessels belonging to the port, at end of 1879, were 365 sailing vessels of 171,214 tons, and 72 steam vessels of 34,801 tons. The vessels which entered in 1879 were 6881 British of 1,293,193 tons, and 189 foreign of 85,568 tons; and those which cleared were 4794 British of 675,485 tons,

and 153 foreign of 69,104 tons. Real property of the burgh in 1880-81, £369,431. Pop. in 1871, 57,146; in 1881, 64,722.

The parishes are East, Middle, and West; they are treated in many respects as one; and they contain Fort-Matilda and a suburb of Port-Glasgow. Their length along the coast is $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles; their greatest breadth nearly 3 miles; their area 6021 acres. Real property in 1880-81 of landward parts, £38,054. Pop. of the East, 21,611; of the Middle, 6180; of the West, 40,627. The quoad sacra parishes of North, South, Cartburn, and Gaelic are included. Pop., quoad sacra, of the East, 7382; of the Middle, 6180; of the North, 1300; of the South, 10,319; of the West, 28,861. The shore is low and sandy; the immediate seaboard, or belt contiguous to the shore, is low and flat; the western section inward from that belt is Binnan's Hill, rising gradually to a high, bold, abrupt face overhanging Fort-Matilda; the tract immediately south-west of the town is a fine hill-girt vale, traversed by road and railway toward Innerkip; the tract from that vale to the eastern boundary is a hill-group or hill-ridge, with summits from 804 to 995 feet high; and the south-eastern section is high moorland, with sources of Gryfe river. Sandstone and trap rock are quarried.

GREENOCK, head-stream of Ayr river, Ayrshire.

GREENOCK (UPPER), railway station in southern outskirts of Greenock.

GREENRIDGE, coal-field in Whitburn parish, Linlithgowshire.

GREENRIVER, seat in Hobkirk parish, Roxburghshire.

GREENS, place, 7 miles east of Turriff, Aberdeenshire. It has a post office under Turriff.

GREENSIDE, parish in east of New Town, Edinburgh. Pop., quoad civilia, 5993; quoad sacra, 4092.

GREENSIDE, place in Stonehouse parish, Lanarkshire. It has a public school with about 127 scholars.

GREENSIDE, place in Alloa, Clackmannanshire. It has a public school with about 112 scholars.

GREENSKAINS, estate in Gamrie parish, Banffshire.

GREENSTONE, headland on north side of Loch Ewe, west coast of Ross-shire.

GREENTABLE, hill in north-east of Loth parish, Sutherland.

GREENYARD. See **GREINORD**.

GREENYARDS, coal-field in St. Ninian's parish, Stirlingshire.

GREETO, affluent of Gogo rivulet, Largs parish, Ayrshire.

GREGG, affluent of the Stinchar, Ayrshire.

GREGGARY, coast-cliff in Portpatrick parish, Wigtonshire.

GREGNESS, headland on south side of Nigg Bay, Kincardineshire.

GREGORY, quondam baronial castle in St. Vigeans parish, Forfarshire.

GREINORD, sea-loch and district on west coast of Ross-shire. The loch is intermediate between Loch Broom and Loch Ewe; measures $6\frac{1}{4}$ miles across the entrance; penetrates 7 miles south-south-eastward; contains in its mouth an island $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile long; has, in its upper part, a half-moon form; and receives there a rivulet, descending 10 miles north-westward along a mountain glen.—The district lies around the sea-loch, and may be roughly defined as extending south-eastward to the rivulet's source, and south-westward from Little Broom to Loch Ewe.

GREMISTA, seat in Lerwick parish, Shetland.

GRENNAN, small bay and hill in Kirkmaiden parish, Wigtonshire.

GRESS, coast district, with seat, cavern, rivulet, cairn, and site of old chapel, 7 miles north-north-east of Stornoway, Outer Hebrides. The cavern is partly stalactitic, and more than 600 feet long.

GRESSALLACH, bay on east coast of Harris, Outer Hebrides.

GRETNA, parish, containing Springfield village, and Gretna Green, Old Gretna, Rigg of Gretna, and Brewhouses hamlets, on south-east border of Dumfriesshire. It has a post office of its own name, with money order department, under Carlisle; it adjoins Gretna railway station, and contains Gretna Green railway station; and it is separated by the rivulet Sark and the Solway Firth from England. Its length is $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles; its greatest breadth $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles; its area 7863 acres. Real property in 1880-81, £9345. Pop. 1212. The surface is mostly level, but has some slight rising-grounds, and includes a hill about 250 feet high, commanding an extensive view. Gretna Green hamlet is suburban to Springfield; Old Gretna lies on Kirtle rivulet, about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile from the Solway; Rigg of Gretna lies also on the Kirtle, 5 furlongs from Old Gretna; and Brewhouses is a tiny port on the Solway. The antiquities are a vestige of an ancient Caledonian stone circle, and sites of several strong Border peels; and a great reminiscence is that of celebration of marriages between runaways from England. The churches are Established and United Presbyterian; and the schools are 2 new public ones for 251 scholars.

GREYFRIARS, quoad sacra parish, with Established and Free churches, in Aberdeen. Pop. 6387.

GREYFRIARS, Dumfries. See **DUMFRIES-GREYFRIARS**.

GREYFRIARS (NEW and OLD), two parishes in Old Town, Edinburgh. Pop. 3037 and 2371.

GREYHEAD, headland in Canisbay parish, Caithness.

GREYHOPE, small bay in Nigg parish, Kincardineshire.

GREY-MARE'S-TAIL, precipitous fall of 350 feet, on stream issuing from Loch

Skene, $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-east of Moffat, Dumfriesshire. See also CRICHUP.

GREYSTONE, place, with post office under Arbroath, Forfarshire.

GREYSTONELEES, estate in Ayton parish, Berwickshire.

GRIAM, lake in Lairg parish, Sutherland.

GRIBON, promontory on west side of Mull Island, Argyleshire. It contains the great cavern called Mackinnon's Cave; presents to the sea a range of high cliffs; and ascends in successive trap terraces to an altitude of nearly 2000 feet.

GRIBTON, seat in Holywood parish, Dumfriesshire.

GRIGENESS, headland on east coast of Stronsay Island, Orkney.

GRIEF, skerry, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles east of Whalsey, Shetland.

GRIESHERNISH, seat and sea-loch in Duirinish parish, Isle of Skye.

GRIMASHADER, sea-loch, 5 miles south of Stornoway, Outer Hebrides.

GRIMBISTER, islet in Firth Bay, on east side of Pomona, Orkney.

GRIME'S DYKE. See ANTONINUS' WALL.

GRIMINISH, headland in north-west of North Uist, Outer Hebrides.

GRIMNESS, hamlet and headland on east side of South Ronaldshay, Orkney. The hamlet has a public school with about 66 scholars.

GRIMSAY, island, 3 miles long, between North Uist and Benbecula, Outer Hebrides. It has a post office under Lochmaddy. Pop. 292.

GRIMSAY, island in South Uist parish, Outer Hebrides. Pop. 28.

GRIMSHADIR. See GRIMASHADER.

GRIMTSTA, salmon streamlet in Uig parish, Lewis, Outer Hebrides.

GRIOSAMUL, hill, 1250 ft. high, near head of Loch Resort, in Lewis, Outer Hebrides.

GRITMOOR, mountain on mutual border of Castleton and Teviothead parishes, Roxburghshire.

GROAY, islet, 2 miles south-west of southern extremity of Harris, Outer Hebrides.

GROG, quondam lake in Cadder parish, Lanarkshire.

GROUGAR, hamlet in Kilmarnock parish, Ayrshire. It has a public school with about 71 scholars.

GROVE, seat in Kirkpatrick-Irongray parish, Kirkcudbrightshire.

GRUBIT, hills in Morebattle parish, Roxburghshire.

GRUBMORE, place, with tower, on north-west side of Loch Naver, Sutherland.

GRUCULA, or **AGRICOLA**, place said to have been fatal to one of Agricola's ships, on west coast of Shapinshay, Orkney.

GRUDIE, rivulet, running 8 miles northward to head of Kyle of Durness, Sutherland.

GRUDIE, rivulet, running about 6 miles northward to upper part of Loch Maree, Ross-shire.

GRUGAIG, rivulet, running to Dornoch Firth, in Eddertoun parish, Ross-shire.

GRUINARD, hamlet and sea-loch on north-west side of Islay Island, Argyleshire. The hamlet has a post office under Greenock; and the loch strikes southward, and is about 4 miles long.

GRUINARD, Ross-shire. See GREINORD.

GRUNA, small island, $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile north of Fetlar, Shetland.

GRUTING, bay and burying-place in Sandsting parish, Shetland.

GRUVER, village in Lochs parish, Lewis, Outer Hebrides. Pop. 368.

GRYFE, river, running about 17 miles pre-vaillingly eastward to the Black Cart at $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-west of Paisley, Renfrewshire.

GRYFE CASTLE, seat on Gryfe river, near Bridge of Weir, Renfrewshire.

GUALIN, hill, 1514 feet high, 4 miles north of Drymen, Stirlingshire.

GUALIN, wild mountain tract on mutual border of Durness and Edderachyllis parishes, Sutherland.

GUARD-BRIDGE, place on the Eden, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles west-north-west of St. Andrews, Fife. It has a post office under Cupar, and a railway station.

GUAY, railway station, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-north-west of Dunkeld, Perthshire.

GUILDIE and **GUILDIEMORE**, two hamlets in Monikie parish, Forfarshire.

GUILDOWN, village in St. Martin's parish, Perthshire. It has a post office under Perth, and a public school.

GUIRM, lake, with islet and remains of ancient fortalice, in Islay Island, Argyleshire.

GUIRSHADIR, suburb of Stornoway, Outer Hebrides.

GUISACHAN, head-stream of the Dee, Aberdeenshire.

GUISACHAN, stream, running to the sea at Inverguisachan, in Ardehatten parish, Argyleshire.

GUISACHAN, seat in Kiltarlity parish, Inverness-shire.

GULANE, village, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile east of headland of its own name, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-east-by-north of Aberlady, Haddingtonshire. It has a post office under Drem, a ruined ancient church, and a public school; and it adjoins extensive sandy downs, famous as a coursing-ground. Pop. 219.

GULBERWICK, ancient parish, now part of Lerwick, Shetland.

GULBIN, affluent of upper part of the Spean, Inverness-shire.

GUMSCLEUGH, mountain on mutual border of Traquair and Yarrow parishes, Peeblesshire and Selkirkshire.

GUNISTER, bay and islet in Northmaven parish, Shetland.

GUNNA, small island between Tyree and Coll, Argyleshire.

GUNNIE, coal-field in Old Monkland parish, Lanarkshire.

GUNSGREEN, headland, seat, and distillery adjacent to Eyemouth, Berwickshire.

GUTHRIE, hamlet and parish in Forfarshire. The hamlet lies 7 miles east-north-east of Forfar, and has a post office designated of Forfarshire, a railway station, a

parochial church with 306 sittings, and a public school with about 57 scholars. The parish consists of two sections, Guthrie-proper and Kirkbuddo, the latter about 5 miles south-south-east of Forfar; and it comprises 3823 acres. Real property in 1880-81, £66982. Pop. 439. Guthrie-proper consists chiefly of a ridge somewhat resembling that of the Old Town of Edinburgh; and Kirkbuddo is mostly level. The seats are Guthrie Castle and Kirkbuddo House; and the chief antiquity is a large well-preserved Roman camp situated in Kirkbuddo. A public school is at Holemill.

GUYND, seat and dell in Carmylie parish, Forfarshire.

GUY'S WELL, mineral spring in Carluke parish, Lanarkshire.

GYLEN, strong, lofty, roofless ancient castle on promontory of Kerrera Island, Argyshire.

GYNAG, lake and rivulet in Kingussie parish, Inverness-shire.

GYRAN, hill in Sandwick parish, Orkney.

HA', burn and mound, the latter an ancient seat of justice, in Deskford parish, Banffshire.

HA', large artificial mound in Alvah parish, Banffshire.

HA', large wooded ancient mound in Carluke parish, Lanarkshire.

HAAGRUNIE, pastoral island near south end of Unst, Shetland.

HABIE'S HOW, scene of Allan Ramsay's *Gentle Shepherd*, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-west of Penicuik, Edinburghshire.

HACHESTER, hill, with distinct vestiges of interesting Scandinavian camp, 2 miles south-east of Ayton, Berwickshire.

HABOST, village in Barvas parish, Lewis, Outer Hebrides. Pop. 328.

HABRAHELIA, great cavern, resembling an amphitheatre, at north end of Papa-Westray Island, Orkney.

HACKNESS, headland on south-east of Shapinsay Island, Orkney.

HACKWOOD, burn in Lamington parish, Lanarkshire.

HADDEN. See **HADDON**.

HADDINGTON, town and parish in Haddingtonshire. The town stands on the river Tyne, at terminus of branch railway, $18\frac{1}{2}$ miles east of Edinburgh. It possessed some importance in the time of David I.; it figured in the history of several Scoto-Saxon kings; it was burnt in 1216 and 1356 by respectively King John and Edward III. of England; it was strongly garrisoned by the English during eighteen months after the battle of Pinkie; it has given the title of earl since 1619 to a branch of the family of Hamilton; it ranks now as an important market town, the political capital of Haddingtonshire, and a burgh uniting with Dunbar, North Berwick, Jedburgh, and Lauder in send-

ing a member to Parliament; it publishes a weekly newspaper; it presents a neat, pleasant, well-edified appearance; and it has a head post office with all departments, a railway station, 4 banking offices, 2 hotels, county buildings of 1833, town buildings with steeple of 1831, a corn exchange of 1854, a handsome lofty monument of 1843 to Robert Ferguson of Raith, a monument to the eighth Marquis of Tweeddale, who died in 1876, waterworks begun in 1875, an elegant Knox educational institute, built at a cost of about £9000, and opened in 1880, a large ancient cruciform church, partly dilapidated and partly used as the parochial church, a Free church, 2 United Presbyterian churches, Episcopalian and Roman Catholic churches, and 2 primary schools. Real property in 1880-81, £15,945. Pop. 4043.—The parish measures about 8 miles by 7, and comprises 12,113 acres. Real property of landward part in 1880-81, £24,464. Pop. of the whole, 5660. The surface is bisected by the Tyne; includes in the north the greater part of Garleton Hills; and is elsewhere a rich ornate expanse of level and undulating lands. The seats are Amisfield, Stevenson, Lennoxlove, Monkkrigg, Coals-ton, Clerkington, Letham, Alderston, and Huntington; and the chief antiquities, besides the church in the town, are vestiges or sites of a nunnery and several chapels.

HADDINGTONSHIRE, or **EAST LOTHIAN**, county south-eastward from south side of lowmost reach of Firth of Forth. Its coast-line is $15\frac{1}{2}$ miles along the firth and $16\frac{1}{2}$ along the German Ocean; its interior length and breadth are respectively 26 and 17 miles; and its area is 280 square miles. The south-eastern border, to the mean breadth of about 5 miles, is part of the Lammermoor Hills; the surface thence to the firth, as seen from the Lammermoors, looks to be a gentle slope, but is diversified by Garleton Hills, Traprain Law, and North Berwick Law; and the main proportion is chiefly fertile embellished champaign. The Tyne traverses all the champaign, and is the only river of any note. Coal, ironstone, and limestone abound, and are largely worked. Agriculture employs the vast majority of the working population, and is in highly advanced condition. The towns with each more than 3000 inhabitants are Haddington, Dunbar, and Tranent; with each more than 1000 are Prestonpans, North Berwick, Cockenzie, and East Linton; and the villages with each more than 300 are West Barns, Gifford, Elphinstone, Penston, Ormiston, Dirlerton, Macmerry, and Garvald. Real property in 1880-81, £314,800. Pop. in 1871, 37,771; in 1881, 38,472.

HADDO, seat of the Earl of Aberdeen, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles west-north-west of Ellon, Aberdeenshire. It is a splendid modern Palladian edifice, and has very extensive, beautiful grounds.

HADDON and **HADDONRIG**, hamlet

and hill, scenes of old Border conflict, in Sprouston parish, Roxburghshire.

HAFTON, seat near Hunter's Quay, on Holy Loch, Argyleshire.

HAGENHOPE, burn, entering Lyne river 2 miles above Lyne church, Peeblesshire.

HAGGS, village, conjoint with Holland-bush, 5 miles east-north-east of Kilsyth, Stirlingshire. It has a quoad sacra parochial church. Pop. of village, 316; of quoad sacra parish, 1500.

HAGGS, picturesque ruined ancient baronial fortalice in south-western outskirts of Glasgow.

HAGGS, moor in Morham parish, Haddingtonshire.

HAILES, estate, with extensive sandstone quarry, and with village called Hailes-Quarry, in Colinton parish, Edinburghshire.

HAILES CASTLE, ruined temporary residence of Queen Mary, on the Tyne, in Prestonkirk parish, Haddingtonshire.

HAILES (NEW), seat on west side of Inveresk parish, Edinburghshire.

HAILES-QUARRY. See **HAILES**.

HAILESTON, burn in Kilsyth parish, Stirlingshire.

HAINING, seat, with pleasant grounds, adjacent to Selkirk.

HAINING, estate in Muiravonside parish, Stirlingshire.

HAINUCK, famous spring, a great resort of invalids, in Avoch parish, Ross-shire.

HAIRLAW, ancient battlefield and large modern reservoir in Neilston parish, Renfrewshire.

HAIRMYRES, railway station on north-west border of East Kilbride parish, Lanarkshire.

HALBEATH, village, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles east-north-east of Dunfermline, Fife. It adjoins extensive coal-mines, and has a post office under Dunfermline, a railway station, and a large public school erected in 1876 at a cost of £3500. Pop. 918.

HALBURY, quondam castle on sea-cliff, at Easter Clythe, Caithness.

HALCROW, headland in south-east of South Ronaldshay, Orkney.

HALDANE'S MILL, village in Bonhill parish, Dumbartonshire. Pop. 344.

HALF-DAVOCH, place in Edenkillie parish, Elginshire.

HALF-MORTON, parish, with church $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-west of Langholm, Dumfriesshire. It contains Chapelknowe post office; measures about 5 miles by $3\frac{1}{2}$; and comprises 6084 acres. Real property in 1880-81, £4429. Pop. 497. The north border includes some low hills, and the rest of the surface is mostly low, flat, and fertile. The chief residence is Solway Bank, and the antiquities are vestiges of three towers. The churches are Established, Free, and United Presbyterian; and there is a public school with accommodation for 120 scholars.

HALGREEN, place, with vestige of ancient priory, in Canonbie parish, Dumfriesshire.

HALGREEN, strong old castle, on eminence near the sea, in Bervie parish, Kincardineshire.

HALIN, quoad sacra parish, comprising Vaternish peninsula, Isle of Skye. It has a public school with about 112 scholars. Pop. 1006.

HALKERTON, estate in Laurencekirk parish, Kincardineshire.

HALKIRK, village and parish in Caithness. The village stands on Thurso river, 7 miles south-by-east of Thurso town, and has a post office, with money order department, designated of Caithness, a railway station, Established and Free churches, and 2 public schools with about 183 scholars. Pop. 372.—The parish is 24 miles long and from 3 to 12 miles broad. Real property in 1880-81, £17,441. Pop. 2705. The surface includes several hills, but is mostly flat; and, to the aggregate of about five-sixths of its extent, is either moor, moss, or water. Flagstone and limestone are quarried, and iron and lead ores are found. The seats are Westerdale and Brawell; and the chief antiquities are Dirlet, Lochmore, Achnavarn, and Braal castles. There is a Free church for Westerdale and Halsary. 7 schools for 641 scholars are in the parish, and 3 of them and enlargements for 366 are new.

HALKIRK-ROADSIDE, place about a mile from Halkirk railway station, Caithness. It has a post office under Halkirk.

HALLADALE, river, rising among high mountains, and running 16 miles northward, along a hill-screened course, to Pentland Firth at Port-Skerry, in north-east extremity of Sutherland. Its basin is called Strathhalladale, and forms the Sutherland section of Reay parish.

HALLBAR, thick-walled tower of 11th century in Carluke parish, Lanarkshire.

HALLCRAIG, seat and bridge in Carluke parish, Lanarkshire.

HALLCRAIG, craggy eminence in Kirknewton parish, Edinburghshire.

HALLEATHS, seat and lake in Lochmaben parish, Dumfriesshire.

HALLERHIRST, limeworks in Stevenston parish, Ayrshire.

HALLFOREST, imposing ruined castle in Kintore parish, Aberdeenshire. It was first a royal hunting-seat, and next a possession of the Earls Marischal.

HALL-GILL, fine ravine in Cambusnethan parish, Lanarkshire.

HALLGREEN. See **HALGREEN**.

HALLGUARDS, romantic spot, site of ancient castle on Annan river, in Hoddam parish, Dumfriesshire.

HALLHEAD, estate in Leochel parish, Aberdeenshire.

HALLHILL, seat in Glassford parish, Lanarkshire.

HALLHILL, coal-field in Lochwinnoch parish, Renfrewshire.

HALLIDAY, hill on north-east border of Dunscore parish, Dumfriesshire.

HALLIN. See **HALIN**.

HALLMYRE, seat in Newlands parish, Peeblesshire.

HALLRULE, seat in Hobkirk parish, Roxburghshire.

HALLSIDE, village and seat on south-east verge of Cambuslang parish, Lanarkshire. Pop. 955.

HALLYARDS, ruined old mansion of historical note in Auchtertool parish, Fife.

HALLYARDS, estate in West Calder parish, Edinburghshire.

HALLYBURTON, seat in Kettins parish, Forfarshire.

HALSARY, place, with mission station, in Watten parish, Caithness.

HALTERBURN, place, with ancient Caledonian fort, in Yetholm parish, Roxburghshire.

HALTON, seat near Ratho, Edinburghshire.

HALTREES, hamlet, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-west of Stow, Edinburghshire.

HALTSTANEDEAN. See **HASSENDEAN**.

HALYHILL, site of ancient capital of Pictavia, adjacent to Forteviot village, Perthshire.

HALYKIRK, curious group of large ancient stones on hill in Sandwick parish, Orkney.

HALYNESS, headland, 10 miles south of Lerwick, Shetland.

HAM, harbour in Dunnet parish, Caithness. A mound with Pictish house is near it.

HAMER, ancient parish, now part of Whitekirk, Haddingtonshire.

HAMILTON, town, ducal seat, and parish in middle ward of Lanarkshire. The town stands on Cadzow burn, near conflux of the Avon and the Clyde, $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-east of Glasgow; dates from at least the early part of 15th century, but succeeded a much older town on ground now within the ducal park; has given the titles of baron, marquis, and duke since respectively 1445, 1633, and 1643 to the family of Douglas-Hamilton; figured conspicuously in the affairs of the Covenanters at the times of the skirmish of Drumclog and the battle of Bothwell Bridge; ranks now as a place of much trade, a fashionable resort, a seat of sheriff courts, and a parliamentary burgh; publishes a weekly newspaper; unites with Lanark, Airdrie, Linlithgow, and Falkirk in sending a member to Parliament; is widely engirt with charming environs, rich in both natural beauties and artificial embellishments; consists partly of plain old streets, partly of neat modern streets, and partly of a long main handsome street of 1835; and has a head post office with all departments, 2 railway stations, 6 banking offices, 4 hotels, county buildings of 1834, a large handsome parochial church of 1732, a quoad sacra parochial church of 1877, 2 chapels-of-ease, 2 Free churches, 4 United Presbyterian churches, Congregational, Evangelical Union, Episcopalian, and Roman Catholic churches, an academy transmuted in 1876 into a secondary

public school, 2 primary public schools, a mechanics' institution, and a combination poorhouse. Real property in 1880-81, £71,512. Pop. 13,955.—The ducal seat, Hamilton Palace, stands on low ground between the town and the Clyde; includes a tower of 1591, a great enlargement of 1705, and a splendid extension of 1822-42; presents to the north a frontage of 265 feet, with lofty double-columned Corinthian portico; and has exquisite extensive grounds, containing a gorgeous mausoleum, Cadzow Castle, and Chatelherault Chateau.—The parish contains also the villages of Allanton, Darngaber, Ferniegair, and Lowwaters, and part of the towns of Motherwell and Larkhall. It length is $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles; its greatest breadth $4\frac{3}{4}$ miles; its area 14,243 acres. Real property of landward part in 1880-81, £81,822. Pop., quoad civilia, 26,231; quoad sacra, 18,645. The surface is partly valley along the Clyde, partly deep dell along the Avon, partly ravines along burns, partly an undulating ascent toward heights of about 600 feet in altitude, and aggregately rich and beautiful. Coal, iron-ore, and limestone are found, and the coal is extensively worked. Chief seats, besides the ducal palace, are Earnock, Ross, Fairhill, Grove Mount, Neilsland, Fairholm, and Edlewood; and chief antiquities are Cadzow Castle, ruins of Darngaber Castle, gardens at Barncluith, a moat-hill to the north of the palace, and a tumulus at Meikle-Earnock. 15 schools for 3511 scholars are in the parish, and 7 of them for 1800 are new.

HAMILTON-FARME, estate, with colliery and site of ancient tumulus, in Rutherglen parish, Lanarkshire.

HAMMER, bold high headland in south of Bressay Island, Shetland.

HAMMERS, voe or bay on west side of Northmaven parish, Shetland.

HAMMERSNESS, headland in north-west of Fetlar Island, Shetland.

HAMNA, voe or bay on north side of Northmaven parish, Shetland.

HAMNA, voe or bay in south end of Yell Island, Shetland.

HAMNAWAY, bay off north side of Loch Resort, Lewis, Outer Hebrides.

HANDA, island, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-west of Scourie, Sutherland. It is proximately circular, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile in diameter; it consists of deeply-inclined sandstone strata, with rapid slope toward the mainland; it presents to the sea fissured cliffs from 500 to 700 feet high; it swarms all round with sea-fowl; and it commands from its summit an impressive view of a long reach of lofty seaboard.

HANDERICK, promontory at north side of Little Lochbroom, Ross-shire.

HANG-CLIFF, precipitous headland, nearly 500 feet high, on east of Noss Island, Shetland.

HANGINGSHAW, village in Cathcart parish, Renfrewshire. Pop. 272.

HANGINGSHAW, ruined notable seat

on Yarrow river, in vicinity of Yarrowford, Selkirkshire; and mountain, culminating 2 miles north-north-west of Yarrowford.

HANGINGSHAW, place near Heriot railway station, Edinburghshire.

HANLEY, seat in west of Corstorphine parish, Edinburghshire.

HAPLAND, burn in Durrisdeer parish, Dumfriesshire.

HAPPYLAND, place, with public school, in Walls parish, Shetland.

HARBURN, railway station and seat, 15 miles south-west of Edinburgh.

HARDACRES, hill, with traces of ancient entrenchments, in Eccles parish, Berwickshire.

HARDEN, a seat of Lord Polwarth, 4 miles south-west of Hawick, Roxburghshire. It has interesting historical associations, and some relics of feudal art.

HARDGATE, manufacturing village suburban to Duntocher, Dumbartonshire. Pop. 500.

HARDGATE, village in Urr parish, Kirkcudbrightshire. It has a public school with about 102 scholars.

HARDGATE, Aberdeenshire. See **CLATT**.

HARDHILL, coal-field in Bathgate parish, Linlithgowshire.

HARDINGTON, seat in Wiston parish, Lanarkshire.

HARDMOOR, small eminence, formerly covered with heath, but now covered with wood, on north-west verge of Elginshire. It is Shakespeare's scene of Macbeth's meeting with the weird sisters.

HARELAW, moor, with chalybeate spring and vestige of Roman camp, in Westruther parish, Berwickshire.

HARELAW, place, with public school, limeworks, and site of ancient Border tower, in Canonbie parish, Dumfriesshire.

HARELAW, moor, with site of immense cairn, in Currie parish, Edinburghshire.

HARELAW, place, with remains of very large cairn, in East Kilbride parish, Lanarkshire.

HARES, deep ravine in Arbutnot parish, Kincardineshire.

HARESTANES, lake and limestone quarry in Carluke parish, Lanarkshire.

HARESTANES, burn in Tweedsmuir parish, Peeblesshire.

HAREWOOD, seat on the Yarrow, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles west-north-west of Selkirk.

HARKERS, ridge of sea-rocks in front of Eyemouth harbour, Berwickshire.

HARLAMUIR, coal-field in Linton parish, Peeblesshire.

HARLAND, seat in Wick parish, Caithness.

HARLAW, battlefield of 1411 in Chapel-of-Garioch parish, Aberdeenshire.

HARLOSH, place in south-west of Isle of Skye. It has a post office under Portree.

HAROLD'S TOWER, striking modern monument, 2 miles east of Thurso, Caithness. It stands on the grave of Earl Harold, who was slain in battle in 1190.

HAROLDSWICK, hamlet and bay on east side of Unst, Shetland. The hamlet has a post office under Lerwick.

HARPERFIELD, seat adjacent to conflux of the Douglas and the Clyde, 3 miles south-south-west of Lanark.

HARPORT, sea-loch, 6 miles long, deflecting south-eastward from Loch Bracadale, Isle of Skye.

HARPSDALE, hamlet in Halkirk parish, Caithness. It has a public school with about 62 scholars.

HARRAY, parish annexed to Birsay, in Orkney. See **BIRSAV**.

HARRIS, parish comprehending southern part of Lewis, inhabited islands of Bernera, Ensay, Flodda, Killigray, Pabba, St. Kilda, Scalpa, Scarp, Scotsway, and Tarransay, and numerous uninhabited islets, Outer Hebrides. It has a post office, with money order and telegraph departments, under Stornoway. The length of its main or Lewis part is $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles; the greatest breadth 15 miles. Real property of the whole in 1880-81, £5979. Pop., quoad civilia, 4814; quoad sacra, 4330. The main part connects with Lewis-proper by an isthmus of 7 miles; is nearly bisected in its middle by East and West Lochs Tarbert; has coasts variously sandy, precipitously rocky, and much indented with bays and creeks; contains very little arable land; is chiefly moorish, hilly, and mountainous, with summits on central line of from 1000 to 2662 feet high; and abounds in deer, grouse, sea-fowl, and many kinds of fish. Scandinavian forts made some figure, but were all removed for erection of other buildings. An Augustinian monastery, on site of Culdee cell, stood at Rowadill, and had a number of subordinate chapels, but is now represented by only some remains of its church. The present places of worship are 2 Established and 2 Free. There are 11 schools for 909 scholars, and 10 of them for 825 are new.

HARRIS, sound between Lewis and North Uist, Outer Hebrides. It measures 9 miles in length, and from 8 to 12 in breadth; forms the only navigable channel for large vessels through Long Island; contains numerous islands; and is much encumbered with islets, rocks, and shoals.

HARROW, small lake in Kells parish, Kirkcudbrightshire.

HARTFELL, mountain, 2651 feet high, culminating at $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-north-east of Moffat, Dumfriesshire. See **MOFFAT**.

HARTFELL, hill, 1085 feet high, 7 miles north-east of Lockerby, Dumfriesshire.

HARTFIELD, seat, 11 miles east-south-east of Thurso, Caithness.

HARTFIELD, estate in Neilston parish, Renfrewshire.

HARTHILL, town and quoad sacra parish on north-east verge of Lanarkshire.

The town stands 4 miles north of Shotts railway station, and has a post office under Bathgate, and a public school with about 190 scholars. Pop. 1441. The parish is called Harthill and Benhar. Pop. 3444.

HARTHILL, ruined castle in Oyne parish, Aberdeenshire.

HARTHOPE, section of Moffat parish within Lanarkshire.

HARTIE, wild pass through Cuchullin Mountains, Isle of Skye.

HARTREE, seat in Culter parish, Lanarkshire.

HARTRIGGE, a seat of Lord Stratheden in Jedburgh parish, Roxburghshire.

HARTSGARTH, mountain, 1806 feet high, 8 miles north-east of Langholm, Dumfriesshire.

HARTSHAW, site of old hunting-seat in Clackmannan parish, Clackmannanshire.

HARTSIDE, burn and district in Wandell parish, Lanarkshire.

HART'S LEAP, hill-pass, 2½ miles south-east of St. Mary's Loch, Selkirkshire.

HARTWOOD, seat in West Calder parish, Edinburghshire.

HARVIESTON, seat in Borthwick parish, Edinburghshire.

HARVIESTON, seat in Tillicoultry parish, Clackmannanshire.

HASCUSSAY, island, 2 miles long, between Yell and Fetlar, Shetland.

HASKEVAL, mountain, 2667 feet high, in Rum Island, Inner Hebrides.

HASSENDEN, railway station, beautiful dell, and ancient parish, 4½ miles north-east of Hawick, Roxburghshire. The parish, known also as Hazendean and Haltstanedean, had a Norman church, a monastic cell, and a peel tower, all now extinct; figures conspicuously in both history and song; and was annexed mainly to Minto and partly to Wilton and Robertson.

HATHERSTONE, mountain, on mutual border of Lamington and Culter parishes, Lanarkshire.

HATTON, hamlet in Cruden parish, Aberdeenshire. It has a post office under Ellon, and a public school with about 151 scholars.

HATTON, seat in Turriff parish, Aberdeenshire.

HATTON, hill and ruined castle in Newtyle parish, Forfarshire.

HATTON, seat in Marykirk parish, Kincardineshire.

HATTON, seat in Ratho parish, Edinburghshire.

HATTONDEN, place, with spinning-mills, in Kinnell parish, Forfarshire.

HATTON (WESTER), hamlet, with public school, in Belhelvie parish, Aberdeenshire.

HAUGH, village in Mauchline parish, Ayrshire.

HAUGH, place, with factories, in Markinch parish, Fife.

HAUGH, rich mineral tract in Abbey-Paisley parish, Renfrewshire.

HAUGH-HEAD, village in Campsie par-

ish, Stirlingshire. It has a post office under Glasgow.

HAUGH-HEAD, seat in Eckford parish, Roxburghshire.

HAUGH OF URR, village, 4 miles north-east of Castle-Douglas, Kirkcudbrightshire. It has a post office under Dalbeattie. Pop. 207.

HAUGHS, small bay in Benholm parish, Kincardineshire.

HAUGHS, hills in Douglas parish, Lanarkshire.

HAUGHS OF CROMDALE, battlefield of 1690 on the Spey, 3½ miles north-east of Grantown, Elginshire.

HAUGHTON, seat in Alford parish, Aberdeenshire.

HAUSTER, stream, running 8 miles north-eastward to Wick rivulet at 1½ mile west of Wick town, Caithness.

HAVERA. See HEVERA.

HAVERSAY, pastoral islet in Bracadale parish, Isle of Skye.

HAWICK, town and parish in south-west of Roxburghshire. The town stands on the Teviot, 50 miles by road, but 53 by railway, south-east-by-south of Edinburgh; occupies a fine piece of valley, closely environed by pleasant hills; appears first on record in 1214, but may have been of much earlier date; figured often and strongly in the events of Border warfare and foray; was several times burnt by English armies; contained, for a long time, such a number of strongly constructed houses as to possess much military strength; passed, after the national union, into a decayed and mean condition; rose, from about 1791 to a recent period, into great prosperity and size as a seat of woollen manufacture; ranks now as a burgh, uniting with Galashiels and Selkirk in sending a member to Parliament; includes within its burgh boundaries Hawick-proper on the right bank of the Teviot, and Wilton suburb on the left bank; publishes 2 weekly newspapers; and has a head post office with all departments, a railway station, 5 banking offices, 4 hotels, a modernized strong ancient fortalice forming part of one of the hotels, a large circular earthen mound serving anciently as a seat of justice, a renovated town hall, 14 or more large factories, a number of handsome private and semi-public buildings, extensive well-contrived drainage works commenced in 1876, a new large water supply at a cost of about £16,000 in 1880, a spacious ornate modern parochial church, 2 other Established churches, 1 of them erected in 1880, a steepled Free church of 1869, 2 other Free churches, 3 United Presbyterian churches, Evangelical Union, Baptist, Episcopalian, and Roman Catholic churches, 6 public schools, and a number of local institutions. Real property of the burgh in 1880-81, £54,307. Pop., of Hawick-proper, 11,336; of the entire burgh, 16,184. — The parish is about 6

miles long, and from 2 to 3 miles broad, and comprises 6112 acres. Real property of landward part in 1880-81, £4904. Pop., quoad civilia, 11,758; quoad sacra, 6218. A rich belt of valley extends along the Teviot; the deep narrow vale of Slitrig rivulet descends to that at the town; and the rest of the surface is hilly, and has summits upwards of 800 feet high. Chief objects are Branzholm House and Goldielands Tower. There are 12 schools for 2606 scholars, and 2 of the schools and 3 enlargements for 1427 are new.

HAWICK-ST. MARY, quoad sacra parish with church in Hawick. Pop. 5540.

HAWKCRAIG, cliff adjacent to Abdour village, Fife.

HAWKHEAD, a seat of the Earl of Glasgow, 2 miles south-east of Paisley, Renfrewshire.

HAWKHEAD, Ayrshire. See **AYR**.

HAWKHILL, place in Lunan parish, Forfarshire.

HAWKLAW, eminence, with large cairn, in Bourtie parish, Aberdeenshire.

HAWKLEYMOOR, upper part of Sinclair-town, Fife.

HAWKSHAW, place, with vestige of ancient castle, in Tweedsmuir parish, Peebleshire.

HAWKSTONE, hamlet in St. Madoes parish, Perthshire.

HAWTHORNDEN, railway station and seat of Sir J. H. Williams-Drummond, Bart., $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-west of Eskbank, Edinburghshire. The seat stands on a cliff overhanging the North Esk; was the residence of the poet Drummond, who lived from 1585 till 1649; and has richly picturesque grounds, including remains of very ancient baronial fortalice, two tiers of remarkable caves, and a striking reach of the North Esk's ravine.

HAWTREE, place, with remains of Roman camp, in Stow parish, Edinburghshire.

HAXALGATE, ancient road up Eildon Hills, Roxburghshire.

HAYFIELD, seat near Rutherglen, Lanarkshire.

HAYLAND, lake in Dunnet parish, Caithness.

HAYMARKET, western suburb of Edinburgh. It has a railway station, originally the terminus of the Edinburgh and Glasgow Railway, and a United Presbyterian church.

HAYOCKS, seat in Stevenston parish, Ayrshire.

HAYSTON, hill, with ancient small circular moat, in Glammis parish, Forfarshire.

HAYSTONE, a seat of Sir Robert Hay, Bart., $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile south-south-east of Peebles.

HAYWOOD, town in Carnwath parish, Lanarkshire. It has a post office under Lanark, and a chapel-of-ease erected in 1878. Pop. 1121.

HAZELBANK, village in Lesmabagow parish, Lanarkshire. Pop. 319.

HAZELBRAE, seat at Loch Meikle, in Glenurquhart, Invernessshire.

HAZELDEAN. See **HASSENDEAN**.

HAZELHEAD, seat in Newhills parish, Aberdeenshire.

HAZELHEAD, seat in Beith parish, Ayrshire.

HEACLE, or **HECLA**, mountain, 1992 feet high, in South Uist Island, Outer Hebrides.

HEADLESSCROSS, place, with rich iron-ore, in Cambusnethan parish, Lanarkshire.

HEADS, seat and hamlet in Glassford parish, Lanarkshire.

HEADS OF AYR. See **AYR**.

HEADSHAW, small lake in Ashkirk parish, Roxburghshire.

HEARTHILL. See **HARTHILL**, Lanarkshire.

HEATHCOTE, seat in Maryculter parish, Kincardineshire.

HEATH COTTAGE, place, near Longmorn railway station, Elginshire. It has a post office under Elgin.

HEATHERHOPE, small vale in Hounam parish, Roxburghshire.

HEATHERWICK, seat in Dunbar parish, Haddingtonshire.

HEATHERY-ROW, village adjacent to Gasstown, in Dumfries parish, Dumfrieshire.

HEATHFIELD, seat of fire-clay manufacture, adjacent to Garnkirk, Lanarkshire.

HEBRIDES, anciently the Western Islands of Scotland, the peninsula of Kintyre, the islands in Firth of Clyde, the Isle of Man and adjacent islands in centre of Irish Sea, and Rachlin or Rachery Island off north coast of Ireland; but in modern times only the Western Islands of Scotland. These lie off the mainland from a line about middle of Kintyre to a line near north of Sutherland, and are, with trivial exceptions, disposed in three groups called Inner Hebrides, Outer Hebrides, and St. Kilda. The Inner Hebrides are partly interlocked with projections of the mainland; extend from a line about middle of Kintyre, to a line about middle of Ross-shire; and comprehend the main groups of Islay, Mull, Tyree, and Skye, together with neighbouring and intermediate islands. The Outer Hebrides lie from 15 to 31 miles west of nearest parts of the Inner; extend about 150 miles north-north-eastward from about the line of Ardnamurchan Point to a line near north of Sutherland; comprehend Barra, South Uist, Benbecula, North Uist, Harris, and Lewis, together with a multitude of smaller islands; are so comparatively compact from end to end as to be often designated by the one name of Long Island, and as to afford passage for large vessels through only one strait, the Sound of Harris; and, in a general view, increase in size and importance from south to

north. St. Kilda group lies about 50 miles west of a westerly island in centre of Outer Hebrides, and is so very small as to challenge notice mainly on account of its special position, structure, and natural history. The entire Hebrides are computed to have an area of somewhat more than 3184 square miles. They come charmingly into the view of history in connection with the Culdees of Iona; they began about the close of 8th century to be assailed and overrun by the Scandinavian pirates and vikings; they passed by conquest in 990 to the Earl of Orkney; they became about 1158 the dominion of the Lords of the Isles; they were often and much affected by contests between these lords and the kings of Scotland; and about 1545 they passed completely under the Scottish sceptre.

HECK, village in Lochmaben parish, Dumfriesshire.

HECLA. See **HEACLE**.

HECLABOR, curious rock on west coast of Cross parish, Sanday Island, Orkney.

HEDDERWICK, seat near Dubton Junction railway station, Forfarshire.

HEISKER, island, $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles west of middle coast of North Uist, Outer Hebrides. Pop. 111.

HEITON, village, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-by-west of Kelso, Roxburghshire. It has a post office under Kelso.

HELDAZAY. See **HILDESAY**.

HELENSBURGH, town on north coast of Firth of Clyde, opposite Greenock, and 8 miles west-north-west of Dumbarton. It was founded in 1777; it enjoyed from the first remarkable advantages of plan and position; it took a first rank among watering-places at the era of steam navigation; and it has steadily advanced in attractiveness and size. It adjoins the mouth of Gareloch; stands partly on a belt of low ground along the beach, partly on gentle ascending skirt of broad-based hill-range; commands from all its area very fine views; consists chiefly of a terrace fronting the beach, and spacious straight thoroughfares crossing one another at right angles; and abounds in villas, ornate cottages, garden plots, and shrubberies. It has a post office, with money order and telegraph departments, under Glasgow, a terminal railway station, 3 banking offices, 2 hotels, a steamboat pier sold to the North British Company in 1876 for £10,000, municipal buildings of 1879, an obeliskal monument to Henry Bell, 2 Established churches of 1847 and 1880, 2 steepled Free churches of 1852 and 1860, a steepled United Presbyterian church of 1855, a Congregational church projected in 1881 in lieu of a previous one, an Episcopal church of 1869, a Roman Catholic church of 1880, 2 large public schools, a public library, and a fine bowling-green; it publishes 2 weekly newspapers; and it was designed in 1880 to acquire an extensive esplanade, public baths, aquarium,

band-stand, and fountain. Its population at the census of 1881 was 7690; but that in the summer months was probably three times greater.

HELLISAY, island, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-east of Barra, Outer Hebrides. Pop. 9.

HELLMOOR, lake, $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-west of Selkirk.

HELL'S CLEUGH, or **PYKED STANE**, lofty mountain, with small cairn and extensive view, 9 miles west of Peebles.

HELL'S GLEN, deep, rugged, gloomy glen, 4 miles long, traversed by road from Lochgoilhead to Inverary, Argyleshire.

HELL'S LUM, curious large cavern on Gamrie coast, Banffshire.

HELL'S SKERRIES, cluster of islets, about 10 miles west of Rum, Inner Hebrides.

HELMSDALE, river and town on east side of Sutherland. The river draws head-streams from a number of mountain lakes; traverses a glen overhung by high bleak uplands; runs 26 miles south-eastward to the sea at the town; and is followed more than half-way by the Caithness and Sutherland Railway.—The town stands on the coast, 17 miles east of Golspie; comprises Helmsdale-proper, East Helmsdale, West Helmsdale, and Marrel; is the headquarters of a fishery district; and has a post office, with money order and telegraph departments, designated of Sutherlandshire, a railway station, a good inn, a harbour, Established and Free churches, and 2 public schools with about 289 scholars. Pop. 711. Helmsdale Castle, adjacent to the town, was erected in 1488 by a Countess of Sutherland; was the death-place by poison of the eleventh Earl of Sutherland and his countess; and is now a picturesque ruin.

HELSHETTER, place, with medicinal spring, in Reay parish, Caithness.

HELVELS, or **MACLEOD'S TABLES**. See **BENHALIVAL**.

HEMPRIGGS, seat and lake in Wick parish, Caithness.

HENDERLAND, ruined fortalice on Megget rivulet, south border of Peeblesshire, $\frac{3}{4}$ mile from St. Mary's Loch. It belonged to the riever Percy Cockburn, and was the scene of the tragedy narrated in the well-known 'Lament of the Border Widow.'

HENDERSYDE, seat in Ednam parish, Roxburghshire.

HENMUIR, coal-field in Gladsmuir parish, Haddingtonshire.

HENRIETTATOWN, part of Avoch town, Ross-shire.

HENWOOD, strong natural fastness in Oxnam parish, Roxburghshire. It was a great retreat in the Border forays, and gave rise to the famous war-cry, 'A Henwoody.'

HEOGALAND, islet adjacent to Unst, Shetland.

HERBERTSHIRE, suburb of Denny, and ancient castle in that suburb's vicinity, Stir-

lingshire. North Herbertshire and South Herbertshire are divisions of Denny parish.

HERD, headland, 7 miles south-by-west of Cape Wrath, Sutherland.

HERDMANSTON, estate, with remains of ancient castle, in Salton parish, Haddingtonshire.

HERDSMAN, basaltic islet adjacent to Staffa, Argyshire.

HERIOT, rivulet and parish in south-east of Edinburghshire. The rivulet rises among the highest of the Moorfoot Hills, and runs $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles eastward to the Gala.—The parish consists of that rivulet's basin, and small portion of uppermost part of the Gala's basin; measures $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles in length, $4\frac{1}{4}$ miles in greatest breadth, and 15,013 acres in area; and has a railway station and a post office, $19\frac{1}{4}$ miles south-south-east of Edinburgh. Its post office is designated of Midlothian. Real property in 1880-81, £7409. Pop. 429. Some low flat lands are adjacent to the streams, but pastoral hills and mountains fill most of the area. Chief objects are a fine Caledonian stone circle, and traces of several ancient camps. The public school has accommodation for 111 scholars.

HERIOTFIELD, village in Monzie parish, Perthshire. It has a post office under Perth.

HERMAND, seat in West Calder parish, Edinburghshire.

HERMANESS, headland in extreme north of Unst, Shetland.

HERMATRA, islet, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile north-east of North Uist, Outer Hebrides.

HERMISTON, village, $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile north of Currie, Edinburghshire. It has a post office under Currie.

HERMITAGE, rivulet, castle, and public school in Castleton parish, Roxburghshire. The rivulet rises near the watershed with Dumfriesshire; runs about 10 miles, mainly eastward to the Castle, then mainly southward to the Liddel; and has its course chiefly among wild pastoral mountains, but afterwards along a pleasant vale.—The Castle stands adjacent to it, 3 miles north-west-by-west of Steele Road railway station; was erected in 13th century; belonged to successively the Comyns, the Soullises, the Douglasses, the Hepburns, and the Buccleuch-Scotts; figures notably in connection with a visit to it by Queen Mary when the Earl of Bothwell was in it; and is the largest, most imposing, and best preserved of the Border baronial fortalices. The public school has about 48 scholars.

HERRIOT'S DYKE, ancient rampart from north-west of Berwickshire eastward through that county to Berwick. It seems to have consisted of wall and ditch, and it has left some vestiges.

HESTON, islet at mouth of Auchencairn Bay, Kirkcudbrightshire.

HEUGH-HEAD, hamlet in Strathdon parish, Aberdeenshire.

HEUGH-HEAD, quondam Border peel in Coldingham parish, Berwickshire.

HEUGHMILL, lake in Craigie parish, Ayrshire.

HEULIM, ferry, with inn at its east end, on Loch Eriboll, Sutherland.

HEVERA, island in Scalloway Bay, Shetland. Pop. 35.

HEYNISH, bay, with pier, in Tyree Island, Argyshire.

HIER, reputedly sacred well in St. Boswell's parish, Roxburghshire.

HIETON. See HEITON.

HIGGINS-NOOK, seat in Airth parish, Stirlingshire.

HIGHAUCHNANE, place, with remains of Caledonian fort, in Tinwald parish, Dumfriesshire.

HIGH BLANTYRE. See BLANTYRE.

HIGH CHANG, hill in New Cumnock parish, Ayrshire.

HIGH CHESTERS, eminence, with ancient camp and extensive view, in Robertson parish, Roxburghshire.

HIGH CHURCH, parish, with Established and Free churches, in Old Town, Edinburgh. Pop. 2448.

HIGH CHURCH, parish, with Established and Free churches, in Paisley. Pop., quoad civilia, 17,914; quoad sacra, 8889.

HIGH CHURCH, INNER HIGH, or **ST. MUNGO**, parish, with church in Cathedral, in north of Glasgow. Pop., quoad sacra, 8055.

HIGHFIELD, seat in Urray parish, Ross-shire.

HIGHLANDMAN, railway station, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile south-west of Crieff, Perthshire.

HIGHLAND RAILWAY, railway system from junction with the Caledonian at Stanley, in Perthshire, northward into junction with the Sutherland and Caithness onward to Wick and Thurso. It comprehends, by amalgamation, the Perth and Dunkeld, the Perth and Inverness junction, with branch to Aberfeldy, the Aberdeen and Inverness junction from Keith to Nairn, the Inverness and Nairn, the Inverness and Ross-shire, and the Dingwall and Skye,—the last amalgamated with it in 1880; and it yielded a dividend of 5 per cent. on ordinary stock in 1880. The amount, in 1879-80, of its stock and share capital, was £2,656,071; of its ordinary capital, £1,562,345; of its loans and debenture stock, £800,480.

HIGHLANDS, in one sense, all the mountainous country north-west and north of the Firth of Clyde; in another sense, all the country of the old feudal Celtic clans; in a third sense, all the country inhabited by Gaelic-speaking population. But, in each of the senses, the word requires to be qualified. The mountainous country embraces a large aggregate of valley and plain, and adjoins a still larger aggregate of territory strictly akin in surface, history, and usages to the Southern Lowlands. The country of the feudal clans, while mainly identical with the restrictedly understood mountainous country, included also much of the Western

Islands which had a different history, and are not usually regarded as part of the Highlands, but bear the separate name of Hebrides. The country of the Gaelic-speaking population has, in modern times, become greatly curtailed both by native adoption of the English language and by extensive settlement within it of the Scoto-Saxon race. The name Highlands is thus exceedingly indefinite; and yet, in a loose large sense, aptly designates a vast region on and beyond the Grampians, exhibiting mixed features of wildness, beauty, and sublimity.

HIGHLANDS (SOUTHERN). See **SOUTHERN HIGHLANDS**.

HIGHLAWS, hill in Eyemouth parish, Berwickshire.

HIGHMOOR, medicinal spring in Kirkpatrick-Fleming parish, Dumfriesshire.

HIGH SUNNYSIDE, section or suburb of Coatbridge, Lanarkshire.

HIGHTAE, village and lake in Lochmaben parish, Dumfriesshire. The village stands $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles south-south-east of Lochmaben town, and has a post office under Lockerby, a Free church, and a public school. Pop. 324. The lake has an area of 52 acres.

HILDERSTON, hill-ridge, with coal mine, in Torphichen parish, Linlithgowshire.

HILDESAY, island in Tingwall parish, Shetland. Pop. 7.

HILL, seat in Kirkmabreck parish, Kirkcudbrightshire.

HILL, seat near Kirknewton, Edinburghshire.

HILLEND, village on mutual border of Inverkeithing and Dalgetty parishes, Fife. It has a post office under Inverkeithing, and a public school with about 125 scholars.

HILLHEAD, western suburb of Glasgow. It stands on right side of the Kelvin, adjacent to the Botanic Garden on the north and to the New College on the south; occupies steep ascents and a broad plateau, within a grand fold of the river; consists chiefly of well-built streets and handsome terraces, all of recent construction; was constituted a police burgh in 1869; communicates by tramway with the city; and has a post office, with money order and telegraph departments, under Glasgow, 3 banking offices, an Established church, 2 Free churches, 1 of them built in 1881, and a United Presbyterian church. Rental in 1880-81, £78,908. Pop. 6684.

HILLHEAD, place in Renfrew parish, Renfrewshire. It has a public school with about 207 scholars.

HILLHEAD, village and seat in Cockpen parish, Edinburghshire.

HILLHEAD, suburb or section of Stranraer, Wigtonshire.

HILLHEAD, seat, with splendid view, in eastern vicinity of Dunkeld, Perthshire.

HILLHEAD, rich mineral tract in Carluke parish, Lanarkshire.

HILLHEAD, estate in Penpont parish, Dumfriesshire.

HILLHOUSE, hill in Wandell parish, Lanarkshire.

HILLIPOL, place in Tyree Island, Argyleshire. It has a quoad sacra parochial church for a pop. of 1492, and a public school with about 63 scholars.

HILL OF BEATH, village in Beath parish, Fife. Pop. 352.

HILL OF BLAIR, rising-ground, crowned by parochial church, adjacent to Blairgowrie, Perthshire.

HILL OF CRICHIE, eminence, with vestige of old camp, in vicinity of Inverury, Aberdeenshire.

HILL OF CROMARTY. See **CROMARTY**.

HILL OF KEILLOR, village in Newtyle parish, Forfarshire.

HILL OF MULLOCK, battle-scene between Malcolm Canmore and the Danes, crowned with large cairn, near Aboyne, Aberdeenshire.

HILL OF NIGG, hill-ridge, 5 miles long, on coast northward from mouth of Cromarty Firth, Ross-shire. It commands very grand views, and presents to the sea bold fissured cavernous cliffs.

HILL OF RATTRAY, large mound, with remains of ancient castle, in Rattray parish, Perthshire.

HILLS, entire tower of ancient castle in Lochrutton parish, Kirkcudbrightshire.

HILLSIDE, village and quoad sacra parish in Forfarshire. The village stands 2 miles north-north-west of Montrose, and has a post office under Montrose. Pop. of the quoad sacra parish, 1480.

HILLSIDE, place, 7 miles from Aberdeen. It has a post office under Aberdeen.

HILLSIDE, place, with public school, in Crosshill quoad sacra parish, Ayrshire.

HILLSIDE, seat in Aberdour parish, Fife.

HILLSIDE, seat in Saline parish, Fife.

HILLSLOP, ruined tower on Girthgate, northward from Old Melrose, Roxburghshire.

HILLSWICK, village, bay, and headland in Northmaven parish, Shetland. The village is a small seaport, and has a post office under Lerwick.

HILLTOWN, north-eastern suburb of Dundee. It contains a Free church and a large Roman Catholic church. See also **HILTON**.

HILLYLAND, village in Tibbermore parish, Perthshire.

HILTON, ancient parish, now part of Whitmore, Berwickshire.

HILTON, fishing village, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles east-south-east of Tain, Ross-shire. It has a public school with about 109 scholars.

HILTON, village in Banff and Ord school-board district, Banffshire. It has a public school with about 158 scholars.

HILTON, village in Inverness parish, Invernessshire.

HILTON, seat in Cupar parish, Fife.

HILTON, estate, with large cairn, in Fodderty parish, Ross-shire.

HILTON, seat near Aberdeen.

HILTON, place, with medicinal spring, in Turriff parish, Aberdeenshire.

HINDIGARTH, headland on west coast of Yell Island, Shetland.

HINISDALE, glen and stream in Snizort parish, Isle of Skye.

HIRSEL, seat of the Earl of Home, about a mile north-north-west of Coldstream, Berwickshire.

HIRST, hill, with extensive view, in Shotts parish, Lanarkshire.

HIRST, site of ancient Border town in Gretna parish, Dumfriesshire.

HIRST, coal-field in Cumbernauld parish, Dumbartonshire.

HIRTA. See **KILDA** (ST.).

HOAN, islet near mouth of Loch Eriboll, Sutherland.

HOBOBLIN HALL, famous part of old Yester Castle, in Yester parish, Haddingtonshire.

HOBKIRK, parish containing Bonchester Bridge post office hamlet in south centre of Roxburghshire. Its length is nearly 11 miles; its greatest breadth less than 3 miles; its area 16,193 acres. Real property in 1880-81, £11,973. Pop. 662. The surface includes much of the vale of Rule river; contains the beautiful lofty hill of Bonchester; extends from Ruberslaw in the north to the mountain-range at boundary with Liddesdale on the south; and is mostly pastoral. The seats are Wells, Hallrule, Weens, Harwood, Greenriver, Wauchope, and Langraw; and the chief antiquities are remains of a citadel on Bonchester Hill. The churches are Established and Free, and there is a public school with about 88 scholars.

HODDAM, parish, containing Ecclefechan post town, in Annandale, Dumfriesshire. Its length is $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles; its greatest breadth $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles; its area 7514 acres. Real property in 1880-81, £10,793. Pop., quoad civilia, 1548; quoad sacra, 1445. The surface includes Brunswark Hill, and extends southward thence in successively gentle slope, rich plain, and luxuriant haughs to the river Annan. Hoddam Castle is an edifice of 15th century, and succeeded a strong Border fortalice of its own name, situated on the Cummertrees side of the Annan, and demolished in terms of a Border treaty. Hoddam estate belonged to the Lords Herries; passed to successively the Earls of Annandale, the Earls of Southesk, and the family of Sharpe; and, excepting its mansion and home parks, was sold in lots in 1877 for £240,895. Interesting Roman works are on Brunswark Hill; and interesting spots are the birth-place and the grave of Thomas Carlyle. The churches are Established, Free, and United Presbyterian. The public school includes old accommodation for 173 scholars and a new classroom for 116.

HODGES, estate in Gladsmuir parish, Haddingtonshire.

HOGGANFIELD, village and small lake in north-eastern vicinity of Glasgow. Pop. 138.

HOGGRIGG, one of the Ochils, south-east of Craigrossie, Perthshire.

HOLBURN, quoad sacra parish, with Established and Free churches, in Aberdeen. Pop. 12,634.

HOLBURNHEAD, grand cliffy headland, 2 miles north-by-west of Thurso, Caithness. Clett Rock, near its front, is an insulated tower-like mass, about 250 feet high.

HOLEHOUSE, suburb of Neilston, Renfrewshire.

HOLEHOUSE, lofty hill in Kirkmichael parish, Dumfriesshire.

HOLEKETTLE, village in Kettle parish, Fife.

HOLEMILL, place, with public school, in Guthrie parish, Forfarshire.

HOLEMILL, small lake in Craig parish, Forfarshire.

HOLE OF ROW, lofty natural arch in peninsular crag on coast of Sandwick, 7 miles north-by-west of Stromness, Orkney.

HOLES OF SCRAADA, two great perpendicular apertures, at end of two natural tunnels, on Northmaven coast, Shetland.

HOLEHOUSE, place, with extensive lime-works, in Canonbie parish, Dumfriesshire.

HOLLAND, seat in Papa-Westray Island, Orkney.

HOLLANDBUSH, village adjacent to Haggis, Stirlingshire. Pop. 201.

HOLLAND-HIRST, coal-field in Kirkintilloch parish, Dumbartonshire.

HOLLANDS, bay on south side of Stronsay Island, Orkney.

HOLLAY, lake on west side of South Uist, Outer Hebrides.

HOLLEE, hamlet in Kirkpatrick-Fleming parish, Dumfriesshire.

HOLLOCK, burn in Muiravonside parish, Stirlingshire.

HOLLOWS, well-preserved old tower, stronghold of the notable riever Armstrong of Gilnockie, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile north of Canonbie village, Dumfriesshire.

HOLLOWS, burn in Broughton parish, Peeblesshire.

HOLLOW-WOOD, or **HOWWOOD**, village, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles west-south-west of Johnstone, Renfrewshire. It has a post office under Paisley, a railway station, a chapel-of-ease, and a public school with about 106 scholars. Pop. 333.

HOLLYBUSH, seat near Dalrymple village, Ayrshire.

HOLLYLEE, seat in Innerleithen parish, Peeblesshire.

HOLM, sound and parish in south-east of Orkney. The sound separates Pomona from Burray; is $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles long and mostly about 2 miles broad; and contains the islands of Lambholm and Glimsholm.—The parish flanks north side of the sound; extends to within $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles of Kirkwall; contains the hamlet of St. Mary's Holm, with post office under Kirkwall; includes Lambholm Island; and measures in Pomona about 6 miles by 2. Real property in 1880-81, £2767. Pop. 1090. The shores are mostly rocky, and the interior

consists mostly of light thin loamy land. The churches are Established and United Presbyterian; and there are 2 public schools, both of them new, for 180 scholars.

HOLM, suburb of Stornoway, and small island in mouth of Stornoway harbour, Outer Hebrides.

HOLM, small harbour in Dunnet parish, Caithness.

HOLM, island in Stromness parish, Orkney. Pop. 8.

HOLM, small island adjacent to east side of Papa-Westray Island, Orkney.

HOLM, burn, with cascade, in Inverness parish, Inverness-shire.

HOLM, seat in Croy parish, Inverness.

HOLM, estate in Kirkconnel parish, Dumfriesshire.

HOLM, estate, with site of Caledonian stone circle, in Holywood parish, Dumfriesshire.

HOLMAINS, hill and ruined tower in Dalton parish, Dumfriesshire.

HOLMHEAD, suburb of Cumnock, Ayrshire.

HOLMHEAD, village adjacent to Old Cathcart, Renfrewshire.

HOLM OF BALFRON, hamlet, with United Presbyterian church, near Balfron, Stirlingshire.

HOLM OF FARA, small island adjacent to south-east end of Westray, Orkney.

HOLM OF GRIMBISTER, small island in Firth parish, Orkney.

HOLM OF HANTON, small island adjacent to southern extremity of Orphir parish, Orkney.

HOLM OF MIDGEARTH, small island adjacent to north end of Stronsay Island, Orkney.

HOLM OF NOSS, tabular islet, with vertical faces about 160 feet high, adjacent to Noss Island, Shetland.

HOLM OF PAPAL, small island in Bressay parish, Orkney.

HOLMS, rivulet, rising on Holm-Nick Mountain, and running $6\frac{1}{4}$ miles north-north-eastward along Glenholm parish to Biggar river, near that stream's influx to the Tweed, in south-west of Peeblesshire.

HOLMS, estate in Cadder parish, Lanarkshire.

HOLMS, three small islands near north-west coast of Unst, Shetland.

HOLMS OF HUIP, two small islands adjacent to north end of Stronsay, Orkney.

HOLMS OF IYE, two small islands adjacent to Burness district of Sanday Island, Orkney.

HOLMS OF SPURNESS, two small islands in strait between Stronsay and Sanday Islands, Orkney.

HOLTON SQUARE, collier village in Alloa parish, Clackmannanshire.

HOLYDEAN, quondam strong castellated seat of ancestors of the Duke of Roxburghe in Bowden parish, Roxburghshire.

HOLY ISLE, island, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles long, and 1009 feet high, in mouth of Lamash Bay, Arran Island, Buteshire. It rises in tiers of cliffs from base to summit, and

contains a cave supposed to have been the retreat of an ancient hermit.

HOLY ISLE, small island, with ruined ancient church and large ancient cemetery, off north-west coast of Islay Island, Argyshire.

HOLY ISLES. See GARVELLOCH.

HOLY LINN, fine cascade on brook in Balmaclellan parish, Kirkcudbrightshire.

HOLY LOCH, bay, about 2 miles long, and about a mile in greatest breadth, between Dunoon-proper and Kilmun sections of Dunoon parish, Argyshire.

HOLY POOL, small pond, long held in superstitious veneration, near middle of Strathfillan, Perthshire.

HOLYROOD, royal palace and ruined abbey in north-west corner of Queen's Park, adjacent to foot of Canongate, Edinburgh. A spacious yard in front of them contains a fountain, with three tiers of statuettes, erected in 1859; has, on its west side, royal mews and guard-house, erected about 1858; and adjoins there the site of ancient royal mews, mint, and government offices. The palace originated in apartments within the abbey; was erected, as a separate edifice, in successive parts from 1501 till 1679; underwent exterior renovation in 1826, and interior improvement in 1842; has a quadrangular form, with open interior square court; presents to the west a main frontage of two-storey centre, with surmounting structure in form of imperial crown, and three-storey projecting wings, with round towers and conical roofs; and contains Queen Victoria's private apartments in modernized condition, Queen Mary's apartments in nearly the same condition as when she lived, and a spacious picture-gallery, serving for certain great public uses. The abbey adjoins the eastern part of north side of the palace; was founded in 1128 for Augustinian canons-regular; comprised, for some time, a great extent and variety of magnificent building; sustained, in 1322 and at subsequent periods, such sweeping injuries as to be now represented by little more than remains of its church's nave; exhibits, in the west front of that, interesting features of Norman and early English architecture; and contains the royal vault, with ashes of numerous kings and princes. The Queen's Park, measuring 5 miles in circuit, and including Salisbury Crag and Arthur's Seat, was once a richly embellished royal demesne; underwent alienation in the time of Charles I.; was repurchased by the Crown, and begun to be improved from a desolated condition, in 1844; has a drive winding round it, with rich diversity of exquisite views; and is all open to the public.

HOLYTOWN, town and quoad sacra parish in middle ward of Lanarkshire. The town stands about a mile east of Holytown railway station, and 11 miles south-east of Glasgow; includes the suburb of New

Stevenston; is engirt by a very productive portion of Lanarkshire mineral field; and has a post office, with money order and telegraph departments, designated of Lanarkshire, a banking office, Established and Free churches, and a public school with about 358 scholars. Pop. of Holytown-proper, 1432; of Holytown and New Stevenston, 2480; of the quoad sacra parish, 10,449.

HOLYTOWN STATION, village, 10 miles south-south-east of Glasgow. It has a post office designated of Lanarkshire, a junction railway station, and a hotel, and is a place of great mineral traffic.

HOLYWELLHAUGH, place where Edward I. of England and the Scottish nobles met to determine the succession of the Scottish crown, in Ladykirk parish, Berwickshire.

HOLYWOOD, village and parish on west border of Dumfriesshire. The village stands 3 miles north-north-west of Dumfries, dates from the time of the Culdees, had an abbey of the 12th century demolished in 1779, and now has a post office under Dumfries, a railway station, a parochial church, and a public school with about 113 scholars.—The parish measures $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles by $2\frac{1}{2}$, and comprises 8805 acres. Real property in 1880-81, £12,699. Pop. 1078. The surface is a rich portion of the valley of the Nith, and, excepting a small group of low hill in the extreme west, is all level. The seats are Broomrig, Cowhill, Portract, Gribton, and Newtonairs; and the antiquities are a tower of 1590 and a great ancient Caledonian stone circle. There are 3 schools for 196 scholars.

HOME. See HUME.

HOOK, seat and burn in Applegarth parish, Dumfriesshire.

HOPE, lake and river in Durness parish, Sutherland. The lake extends about 6 miles northward, and is overhung on the east side of its upper part by Benhope. The river is a continuation of Strathmore rivulet to the lake's head; and it traverses the lake, and runs about a mile northward thence to the sea.

HOPEKIRK. See HOBKIRK.

HOPEMAN, seaport town, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-west of Elgin. It is of modern origin, and has a post office under Elgin, a well-sheltered harbour, a Free church, and a public school with about 150 scholars. Pop. 1323.

HOPES, seat in Garvald parish, Haddingtonshire.

HOPESRIG, seat in Westerkirk parish, Dumfriesshire.

HOPETOUN, seat of the Earl of Hope-toun, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles west of Queensferry, Linlithgowshire. It is a princely edifice of 1690 and later dates, and has very beautiful grounds.

HOP-PRINGLE, ruined ancient castle in Stow parish, Edinburghshire.

HOPRIG, estate in Gladsmuir parish, Haddingtonshire.

HORDA, small island off south-west coast of South Ronaldshay, Orkney.

HORISDALE, small island in Gairloch parish, Ross-shire.

HORNDEAN, village and ancient parish in Berwickshire. The village stands 7 miles north-east of Coldstream, dates from old times, and has a United Presbyterian church. The parish lies around it, and is now part of Ladykirk.

HORSBURGH, shattered peel-tower, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles east-south-east of Peebles.

HORSE, islet about a mile north-west of Ardrossan, Ayrshire.

HORSE, island adjacent to Muck, Inner Hebrides.

HORSE, islet, 3 miles east of Deerness, Orkney.

HORSE-SHOE, harbour in Kerrera Island, near Oban, Argyleshire.

HOSELAW, lake, small hill, and quondam village, in Linton parish, Roxburghshire.

HOSPITALFIELD, seat in St. Vigeans parish, Forfarshire.

HOSPITALMILL, village in Cults parish, Fife.

HOUGHWHARY, small bay and headland in south-west of North Uist, Outer Hebrides.

HOUNA. See HUNA.

HOUNAM, hamlet and parish on south-east border of Roxburghshire. The hamlet lies on Kale rivulet, $11\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-south-east of Kelso, and communicates with Kelso post office.—The parish measures 7 miles by $4\frac{1}{2}$, and comprises 15,075 acres. Real property in 1880-81, £8705. Pop. 263. The surface includes very little arable land, and consists chiefly of part of the Cheviot Hills, rising to altitudes of from 1152 to 1472 feet. Greenhill is a retreat of the Duke of Roxburghe; the Roman Watling-Street runs along the whole western boundary; and remains of Caledonian and Roman camps are numerous. The public school has about 42 scholars.

HOUNDHILL, eminence, with old entrenchment, in Manor parish, Peeblesshire.

HOUNDWOOD, quoad sacra parish averagely 5 miles west-north-west of Ayton, Berwickshire. It was constituted in 1837, and it has Established and Free churches. Pop. 1516.

HOUNSLOW, village, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles east of Lauder, Berwickshire.

HOURN, sea-loch dividing Glenelg-proper from Knoydart, Invernessshire. It opens from Sleat Sound; strikes successively eastward, east-south-eastward, and north-eastward; has a commencing width of 3 miles, and a total length of about 13 miles; and is flanked and overhung by wild, alpine, picturesque mountains.

HOUSE, island on west side of Bressay parish, Shetland. It measures about 5 miles in length and 1 mile in greatest breadth, and is chiefly a hilly ridge with rocky coast.

HOUSEBAY, curious ancient cemetery in south end of Stronsay Island, Orkney.

HOUSEHILL, estate, with mansion and mineral works, in east of Abbey-Paisley parish, Renfrewshire.

HOUSEHILL, seat in Nairn parish, Nairnshire.

HOUSE OF MUIR, place of quondam annual sheep markets, $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-by-west of Edinburgh.

HOUSIE, or **OUT-SKERRIES**, group of islets, 23 miles north-east-by-north of Lerwick, Shetland. Pop. 71.

HOUSTON, village and parish in north centre of Renfrewshire. The village stands on burn of its own name, 5 miles west-north-west of Paisley; succeeded an ancient village, called originally Hugh's town, situated a little farther down the burn, and nearly all demolished in 1780; is a neat place, all erected after the demolition of the old village; and has a post office under Johnstone, a railway station $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles to the north-east, Established, Free, and Roman Catholic churches, and a public school with about 119 scholars. Pop. 553.—The parish contains also Crosslee village and part of Bridge of Weir. Its length is 6 miles; its greatest breadth $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles; its area 7585 acres. Real property in 1880–81, £15,506. Pop. 2191. The western section is uneven, and partly pastoral. The eastern section is flat, and consists mostly of fertile arable land, but includes a moss of about 300 acres. The moss was leased in 1879 to Glasgow City Corporation, and began immediately to be subjected, with aid of local railway, to a process of fertilization, by distribution on it of refuse from the city. Coal, limestone, and sandstone are found. Cotton-spinning and bleaching are largely carried on. The seats are Houston House and Barrochan Cross; and chief antiquities are Barrochan Cross, an altar-tomb in chancel of ancient church, and the site of a fine old baronial castle. A Free church is at Bridge of Weir. 5 schools for 561 scholars are in the parish, and class-rooms in them for 125 are new.

HOUSTON, seat in Uphall parish, Linlithgowshire.

HOUTON, headland, bay, and small island in Orphir parish, Orkney. The headland is about 300 feet high, and contains, at 90 feet above flood-mark, a large cave.

HOVA, lofty headland in south of Noss Island, Shetland.

HOW, ruined old mansion in Shapinshay Island, Orkney.

HOWA, sound, 5 miles long, between Rousay and Egilshay Islands, Orkney.

HOWDEAN, place, with traces of ancient camp, in Jedburgh parish, Roxburghshire.

HOWGATE, village, $1\frac{3}{4}$ mile south-east of Penicuik, Edinburghshire. It has a United Presbyterian church, and a public school.

HOWIESHILL, hamlet in Cambuslang parish, Lanarkshire.

HOWLISTON, old tower, transmuted into farmhouse, in Stow parish, Edinburghshire.

HOWMORE, hamlet in South Uist, Outer Hebrides. It has a post office under Lochmaddy, and a public school with about 70 scholars.

HOWNAM. See **HOUNAM**.

HOW OF ALFORD, reach of valley of the Don, 10 miles long, in Tullynessle, Alford, Keig, and Tough parishes, Aberdeenshire.

HOW OF ANGUS, the part of Strathmore in Forfarshire.

HOW OF ANNANDALE, valley of river Annan, Dumfriesshire.

HOW OF APPLEGARTH, southern part of Applegarth parish, Dumfriesshire.

HOW OF CORRICHIE, glen in Fare Hill, battlefield of 1562, in Banchory-Ternan parish, Kincardineshire.

HOW OF FIFE, valley of Eden river, Fife.

HOW OF GARVOCK, southern part of Garvock parish, Kincardineshire.

HOW OF HABRAHELIA, cavern, resembling great amphitheatre, in headland at northern extremity of Papa-Westray Island, Orkney.

HOW OF MEARNS, the part of Strathmore in Kincardineshire.

HOW OF MORAY, seaboard portion of Elginshire and Nairnshire and of adjacent parts of Banffshire and Invernessshire.

HOWPASLY, place, with public school, in Robertson parish, Roxburghshire.

HOWQUOY, promontory at south-west extremity of Holm parish, Orkney.

HOWWOOD. See **HOLLOWWOOD**.

HOXA, sound between Flotta Island and South Ronaldshay, and estate with flagstone quarry in South Ronaldshay, Orkney.

HOY, sound and island in south-west of Orkney. The sound separates the island from Stromness parish in Pomona, measures 7 miles in length, and 2 miles in mean breadth, and is swept by very rapid tides.—The island extends southward from the sound to within $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles of Caithness; measures 13 miles in length, and mostly from $3\frac{1}{4}$ to $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles in breadth; is almost diservered, near its south end, by Long Hope sea-loch; differs so much from the other Orcadian islands as to be called the Highlands of Orkney; has summits in its northern part from 1300 to 1556 feet high; presents to the Atlantic, along nearly all its west coast, cliffs and shelving precipices, from 500 to about 900 feet high; is subtended near the middle of that coast by a large arched, lofty, columnar, insulated rock called Old Man of Hoy; possesses more interest for geologists, botanists, and ornithologists than any other part of Orkney; and has a post office designated of Orkney. Pop. 367.

HOY AND GRAEMSAY, parish, comprehending Graemsay Island and about 5 miles of northern part of Hoy, in Orkney. Real property in 1880–81, £868. Pop. 603. The public school is new, and serves for 40 scholars.

HUBIE, place, with ancient chapel, in Fetlar Island, Shetland.

HUGHTON, place, 5 miles from Beauly, Inverness-shire. It has a post office under Beauly.

HUIP, two islets near north coast of Stronsay, Orkney.

HUIPNESS, headland at north-east extremity of Stronsay, Orkney.

HULAR, lake, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles long, in Strathbran, Ross-shire.

HULLERHIRST, seat near Stevenston, Ayrshire.

HUMBIE, parish, containing Upper Keith post office village, in south-western extremity of Haddingtonshire. It comprehends a main body of $5\frac{1}{4}$ miles by 4, and a small detached district about a mile to the south-west surrounded by Edinburghshire; and has a total area of 9316 acres. Real property in 1880-81, £11,246. Pop. 907. The surface is partly a gently inclined plain, but mostly an ascent thence to a lofty watershed of the Lammermoor Hills. The chief residence is Whitburgh, and the chief antiquities are ruins of the once splendid mansion of Keith, and ruins of a Roman Catholic chapel. The churches are Established and Free; and there are 2 public schools with about 203 scholars.

HUMBIE, place, with extensive excellent sandstone quarry, in Kirkliston parish, Linlithgowshire.

HUMBLE-BUMBLE, sonorous cataract on May rivulet, Perthshire.

HUMBLE-BUMBLE, sonorous cataract on Lednock rivulet, Perthshire.

HUME, or **HOME**, hamlet, castle, and ancient parish on south border of Berwickshire. The hamlet lies 3 miles south-by-west of Greenlaw, is the remnant of an ancient town, and has a post office under Greenlaw.—The castle surmounts a lofty rocky eminence contiguous to the hamlet; was long the seat of the Earls of Home, and a strong important fortress; figured prominently in the international wars; consists now of mere walls rebuilt in modern times on old foundations; and is a conspicuous object throughout a great extent of landscape.—The parish lies around the castle, comprises 4099 acres, and is annexed to Stitchell. Real property in 1880-81, £6736. Pop. 407.

HUMPHRY, lake in Old Kilpatrick parish, Dumbartonshire.

HUNA, place, with post office under Wick, an inn, and the old ferry station to Orkney, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles west of Duncansby Head, Caithness.

HUNDA, island adjacent to west end of Burray, Orkney. Pop. 8.

HUNDALEE, seat and caves in Jedburgh parish, Roxburghshire.

HUNIE, rabbit islet near south-west coast of Unst, Shetland.

HUNISH, headland at north-west extremity of Trotternish, Isle of Skye.

HUNT, hill on northern boundary of Knockando parish, Elginshire.

HUNTERFIELD, village in Cockpen parish, Edinburghshire. Pop. 495.

HUNTER'S BOG, dingle between Arthur's Seat and Salisbury Crag, adjacent to Edinburgh.

HUNTER'S HILL, rising-ground, with ancient obelisk, near Glammis, Forfarshire.

HUNTER'S HILL, wooded hill in Fordoun parish, Kincardineshire.

HUNTER'S QUAY, village on south side near mouth of Holy Loch, Argyleshire. Pop. 233.

HUNTERSTON, estate in West Kilbride, Ayrshire.

HUNTHILL, village in Blantyre parish, Lanarkshire.

HUNTHILL, seat in Jedburgh parish, Roxburghshire.

HUNTINGTON, seat in Haddington parish, Haddingtonshire.

HUNTINGTOWER, village, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles west-north-west of Perth. It has a post office under Perth; and it adjoins Huntingtower Castle and Ruthvenfield village. The castle belonged to the Earls of Gowrie, was then called Ruthven Castle, and was the scene of the event called the Raid of Ruthven. Pop. of Huntingtower and Ruthvenfield, 379.

HUNTLOW, coal-field in Pencaitland parish, Haddingtonshire.

HUNTLY, town and parish in Strathbogie district, Aberdeenshire. The town stands on peninsula at confluence of the Bogie and the Deveron, 41 miles north-west of Aberdeen; dates from about the beginning of last century; consists of well-built streets and a central square; carries on a large amount of country business; has a head post office with all departments, a railway station, 3 banking offices, 3 hotels, Established, Free, United Presbyterian, Congregational, Episcopalian, and Roman Catholic churches, and a large public school; and adjoins Huntly Lodge, a seat of the Duke of Richmond, and Huntly Castle, an interesting ruin, partly fragment of ancient fortalice of the Comyns, and mainly a structure of 1602. Pop. 3519. — The parish measures about 10 miles by 4. Real property in 1880-81, £14,535. Pop. 4388. The surface is all hilly, and was formerly bleak, but has been richly improved. A plain mansion, a public school, and a ruined old castle are on Avochy estate; and the scene of the battle of Sleoch is in Kinair district.

HUNTLY, quondam village in Gordon parish, Berwickshire. It has given the title of marquis since 1599 to the family of Gordon.

HUNTLY-COT, part of Moorfoot Hills, on southern border of Temple parish, Edinburghshire.

HURLET, village, 3 miles south-east of Paisley, Renfrewshire. It has a post office under Glasgow, and extensive chemical works. Pop. 341.

HURLFORD, town and quoad sacra parish in Ayrshire. The town stands 2 miles

south-west of Kilmarnock, includes Crookedholm suburb, and has a post office, with money order and telegraph departments, under Kilmarnock, a railway station, extensive ironworks, Established and Free churches, and a large endowed school. Pop. of the town, 4385; of the quoad sacra parish, 4699.

HURLEY-HAWKEY, steep escarpment on north side of hill contiguous to the Castle in Stirling.

HURLEY-HAWKIN, trace of a castle said to have been erected by King Alexander I. in Liff parish, Forfarshire.

HUSHINISH, headland in west of Harris, Outer Hebrides.

HUSKER, island, 6 miles west of North Uist, Outer Hebrides.

HUSSABOST, seat and district in Duirinish parish, Isle of Skye.

HUTCHESONTOWN, section of south side of Glasgow, adjacent to the Clyde, eastward from Gorbals-proper. It has Established, Free, and United Presbyterian churches of its own name, some other churches, and a large school of Hutcheson's Hospital; and it forms a registration district. Pop. of district in 1880-81, 50,397.

HUTTON, village and parish on south-east border of Berwickshire. The village stands 3 miles east-south-east of Chirnside, and has a post office under Berwick, a church with 400 sittings, and a public school with about 63 scholars.—The parish contains also Paxton village, measures $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles by $3\frac{1}{2}$, and comprises 5516 acres. Real property in 1880-81, £12,631. Pop. 962. The surface is mostly flat, but includes some gentle elevations adjacent to the Whitadder and the Tweed. The seats are Meadow House, Paxton, Tweedhill, and Spittal; and the antiquities are the curious Border fortalice of Hutton Hall and a ruined church. There are 4 schools for 264 scholars.

HUTTON, parish, with church $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-north-east of Lockerby, Dumfriesshire. Its post town is Lockerby. Its length is 13 miles; its greatest breadth $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles; its area 23,923 acres. Real property in 1880-81, £13,148. Pop. 814. The northern section consists of upper part of basin of the Dryfe; the southern section descends to conflux of the Corrie and the Milk; and the whole is prevaillingly mountainous and hilly, and includes only about 3000 acres of arable land. The seats are Boreland, Gillespie, Shaw, and Whiteknow; and the chief antiquities are two Caledonian forts. There are 3 schools for 204 scholars.

HYLIPOL. See HILLIPOL.

HYND, vestige of ancient castle in Monikie parish, Forfarshire.

HYNDFORD, barony, with hamlet and bridge, on the Clyde, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-east of Lanark. It gave the title of earl, from 1701 till 1817, to the family of Carmichael.

HYNDSHAW, estate in Carluke parish, Lanarkshire.

I. See IONA.

IASGAIR, or **YESKER**, small island off extreme north of Skye, Inverness-shire.

IBRIS, island in Dirleton parish, Haddingtonshire.

IBROX, or **IBROXHOLM**, south-western suburb of Glasgow, a short distance west of Pollockshields. It has a post office, with money order department, under Glasgow, and a United Presbyterian church.

ICOLMKILL. See IONA.

IDOCH, burn and vale in Monquhitter parish, Aberdeenshire.

IDRIGIL, headland and cave on Duirinish coast, Isle of Skye. The headland has cliffs about 400 feet high, and the cave was one of the dismal prisons of the ill-used Lady Grange.

IDVIES, barony in Kirkden parish, Forfarshire.

ILACHANEUVE, one of the Garvelloch islands, Argyleshire.

ILAY. See ISLAY.

ILIE, river Helmsdale in Sutherland.

ILLERAY, island contiguous to south-west coast of North Uist, Outer Hebrides. It measures about 4 miles by $1\frac{1}{2}$, and is insulated only at high-water. Pop. 69.

IMACHAR, place on west coast of Arran Island, Buteshire.

IMERSAY, islet adjacent to east coast of Islay Island, Argyleshire.

INAILITE, suburb of Stornoway, Outer Hebrides.

INALTERIE, place, with remains of very old strong massive building, in Deskford parish, Banffshire.

INCH, parish, containing Aird hamlet, Cairnryan and Lochans post office villages, Castle-Kennedy railway station and post office, and part of Stranraer town, in Wigtonshire. Its length is 13 miles; its greatest breadth $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles; its area 30,844 acres. Real property in 1880-81, £18,558. Pop., quoad civilia, 3766; quoad sacra, 3468. The northern section lies between Loch Ryan and Luce river, and consists chiefly of heathy hills, but has mostly a flat shore. The southern section lies chiefly in the isthmus between Loch Ryan and Luce Bay, is low and gently undulating, has some curious hollows locally called pots, and contains Castle-Kennedy and Saulseat lakes. Chief residences are the Earl of Stair's seat of Lochinch, and Sir William Wallace's seat of Lochryan; and chief antiquities are Craigcaffie Castle, remains of Larg Castle, traces of Saulseat Abbey, the moat of Innermessan, the standing-stones of Glenterra, and numerous cairns. The churches are 2 Established and 2 Free, and there are 4 schools with accommodation for 452 scholars.

INCH, seat in Liberton parish, Edinburghshire.

INCH, place in Fettercairn parish, Kincardineshire. It has a public school with about 110 scholars.

INCH, Aberdeenshire and Inverness-shire. See INSCH.

INCHABER, small island near mouth of Endrick river, in Loch Lomond.

INCHAFFRAY, vestige of ancient abbey in Madderty parish, Perthshire.

INCHARD, sea-loch and rivulet in northern part of Edderachyllis parish, Sutherland. The loch penetrates 5 miles south-eastward, contains several islets, and forms a fine natural harbour. The rivulet descends about 5 miles north-westward to the loch's head, widens into two lakes in its progress, and is crossed near its mouth by a large bridge on line of great western road.

INCHBARE, village in Strickathrow parish, Forfarshire. It has a post office under Brechin.

INCHBELLY, place, with bridge, on the Kelvin, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile east-north-east of Kirkintilloch, Dumbartonshire.

INCHBERRY, place, with public school, in Rothes parish, Elginshire.

INCHBERVIE, remains of old castle on the Tay, near Stanley, Perthshire.

INCHBRAKIE, seat in Crieff parish, Perthshire.

INCHBRAYOCK, or **ROSSIE ISLAND**, low flat islet, of about 34 acres, in South Esk river, adjacent to Montrose, Forfarshire. Pop. 169.

INCHBRECK, place in Kirkintilloch parish, Dumbartonshire.

INCHCALLIOCH, wooded islet, with sites of ancient nunnery and ancient parochial church, $\frac{3}{4}$ mile north-west of mouth of Endrick river, in Loch Lomond.

INCHCLARE, or **CLARE-INCH**, wooded islet near Inchcallioch, in Loch Lomond.

INCHCOLM, rocky island, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile in circuit, with considerable remains of ancient monastery on site of Culdee cell, in Firth of Forth, $1\frac{3}{4}$ mile south-south-west of Aberlour, Fife. Pop. 7.

INCHCONACHAN, islet in Loch Lomond, 1 mile south-east of Luss.

INCHCORMAC, islet, with remains of ancient chapel, in mouth of Loch Swin, Knapdale, Argyleshire.

INCHCROIN, islet a little north-east of Inchmurrin, in Loch Lomond.

INCHCRUIN, islet in Loch Lomond, 2 miles south-east of Luss.

INCHDAIRNIE, seat, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile south of Leslie, Fife.

INCHDREWER, old castellated seat in Banff parish, Banffshire.

INCHES, railway station on north-west border of Lanarkshire, between Douglas and Glenbuck.

INCHES, estate and burn in Inverness parish, Inverness-shire.

INCHEWAN, seat near Kirriemuir, Forfarshire.

INCHFAD, islet, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile north-west of Inchcallioch, in Loch Lomond.

INCHFRIECHAN, small fern-clad islet in Loch Lomond, opposite Luss.

INCHGALBRAITH, islet, with remains of ancient castle, near west side of Loch Lomond, 2 miles south-by-east of Luss.

INCHGARVIE, rocky islet, with fragment of old fort or castle, in Firth of Forth, opposite Queensferry.

INCHINNAN, parish on the Clyde, north-westward from the Cart, Renfrewshire. Its post town is Paisley. Its length is $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles; its greatest breadth $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles; its area 3330 acres. Real property in 1880-81, £7459. Pop. 505. The surface is partly flat, partly diversified by diluvial rising-grounds, and all highly cultivated. The seats are Park and South Barr; and other objects of interest are the sites of Inchinnan Palace and North Barr baronial fortalices. The lands and the quondam palace belonged to successively the High Stewards of Scotland and the Earls of Lennox. The parochial church occupies the site of a Culdee cell, and is a handsome edifice of 1828. The Free church was erected subsequent to 1843. The public school has about 100 scholars.

INCHKEITH, island in Firth of Forth, 4 miles north-north-east of Leith. It measures about 5 furlongs in length, and about $1\frac{1}{4}$ furlong in breadth; rises gradually, in rough, rocky surface, to a height of about 180 feet; is crowned by a lighthouse, with revolving light visible at the distance of 21 nautical miles; had, in the 16th century, a fort which the French captured, and which Parliament ordered to be demolished; acquired in 1878-81 three batteries on three separate points, connected by military road; and was found, in 1872, to contain an extensive deposit of fire-scorched bones and shells. Pop. 10.

INCHKENNETH, fertile island, about 3 miles in circuit, in Loch-na-Keal, west coast of Mull, Argyleshire. It belonged to the Culdees of Iona; has tolerably entire remains of an ancient small church, with interesting ancient cemetery; and figured prominently in Dr. Johnson's visit to the Hebrides. Pop. 8.

INCHLAGGAN, place, with public school, in Glengarry quoad sacra parish, Inverness-shire.

INCHLAW, hill in Logie parish, Fife.

INCHLONAIG, islet, of about 150 acres, used as deer park, to the north of Inchconachan, in Loch Lomond.

INCHMAHOME, islet in Monteith lake, Port-of-Monteith parish, Perthshire. It has large interesting remains of an ancient priory, and was the residence of Queen Mary in her girlhood, prior to her removal to France.

INCHMARLOW, estate, with mansion and public school, on the Dee, in Banchory-Ternan parish, Kincardineshire.

INCHMARNOCK, verdant island, about 2 miles long, with ruins of ancient chapel, about a mile west of Bute Island, Bute-shire. Pop. 18.

INCHMARNOCK, place, with public school, in Glenmuick parish, Aberdeenshire.

INCHMARTIN, seat and ruined small Gothic church in Errol parish, Perthshire.

INCHMICKERY, rocky islet in Firth of Forth, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles north of Cramond shore, Edinburghshire.

INCHMOAN, low, flat, mossy islet to the south of Inchconachan, in Loch Lomond.

INCHMURRIN, largest and most southerly island in Loch Lomond. It measures $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles in circuit; contains a hunting-lodge of the Duke of Montrose, and ruins of a fortalice of the Earls of Lennox; and is used as a deer park.

INCH-NA-DAMPH, hamlet on Assynt lake, in Assynt parish, Sutherland.

INCHOCK, old castle in Auldearn parish, Nairnshire.

INCHPARKS, place, with public school, in Inch parish, Wigtonshire.

INCHRIACH, mountain in Rothiemurchus parish, Invernessshire.

INCHRYE, seat in Abdie parish, Fife.

INCHTAVANACH, comparatively steep and lofty islet, mostly covered with natural oak, in Loch Lomond, $\frac{3}{4}$ mile south-east of Luss.

INCHTORR, or **TORR-INCH**, wooded islet between Inchalloch and Incheroin, in Loch Lomond.

INCHTURE, village and parish in Carse district, Perthshire. The village stands a little north of railway station of its own name, $13\frac{1}{2}$ miles east-north-east of Perth, and has a post office, with money order and telegraph departments, designated of Perthshire, an inn, a Gothic church of 1834, and a public school with about 98 scholars.—The parish contains also Ballendean and Balledgarno villages, measures about 4 miles by 3, and comprises 4123 acres. Real property in 1880-81, £8304. Pop. 650. The surface is mostly a dead level, and consists of very fertile richly-embellished carse land. The seats are Lord Kinnaid's mansion of Rossie Priory and Ballendean House; and the chief antiquities are Rossie cross, ruins of Rossie church, and ruins of Moncur Castle.

INCHTUTHIL, site of Roman station on the Tay, in Caputh parish, Perthshire.

INCHWOOD, burn on west boundary of Kilsyth parish, Stirlingshire.

INCHYRA, village, mansion, and detached district of Kinnoul parish, on the Tay, 8 miles south-east of Perth.

INDAAL. See **LOCHINDAAL**.

INELLAN, village and quoad sacra parish in Cowal district, Argyshire. The village stands on Firth of Clyde, 4 miles south-by-west of Dunoon; was founded in 1843; is a fashionable watering-place, consisting chiefly of villas; and has a post office, with money order and telegraph departments, under Greenock, a steamboat pier, a banking office, a hotel, Established, Free, United Presbyterian, and Episcopalian churches, and a public school with about 95 scholars. Pop. of the village, 859; of the quoad sacra parish, 1061.

INGANESS, bay penetrating about 4 miles south-westward to vicinity of Kirk-

wall, Orkney. It forms a fine natural harbour for any class of vessels.

INGANS, three lofty hills in Cleish parish, Kinrossshire.

INGLIS-GREEN, place in vicinity of Slateford, Edinburghshire.

INGLISMALDIE, old castellated seat of the Earl of Kintore in Marykirk parish, Kincardineshire.

INGLISTON, seat and quondam hamlet in Kinnettes parish, Forfarshire.

INGLISTON, seat near Ratho, Edinburghshire.

INHALLOW. See **ENHALLOW**.

INISHAIL, island and ancient parish in Argyshire. The island lies in Loch Awe, between Cladich and Kilchurn, and contains an interesting ancient cemetery and remains of an ancient small convent and chapel. The parish is now part of Glenorchy.

INKERMAN, recently-formed village in Abbey-Paisley parish, Renfrewshire. It has a public school with about 138 scholars. Pop. 948.

INNERAVON, old tower on site of Roman station in Borrowstownness parish, Linlithgowshire.

INNERGELLY, seat in Kilrenny parish, Fife.

INNERHADDEN, seat adjacent to Loch Rannoch, Breadalbane, Perthshire.

INNER HIGH CHURCH. See **HIGH CHURCH**, Glasgow.

INNERKIP, village and parish in extreme west of Renfrewshire. The village stands on Kip rivulet, 3 furlongs from its mouth, and 6 miles south-west of Greenock; is a pleasant place with charming environs; and has a post office under Greenock, a railway station, a hotel, a handsome Established church, a Free church, a fine mausoleum of the Shaw-Stewart family, and a public school with about 172 scholars. Pop. 580.—The parish contains also the town of Gourrock, measures $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles by $5\frac{3}{4}$, and comprises 12,549 acres. Real property in 1880-81, £50,715. Pop., quoad civilia, 5359; quoad sacra, 882. The surface is bounded on the east by lofty hills, on the north and the west by Firth of Clyde, on the south by Kelly burn; is intersected south-westward by the narrow vale of Kip rivulet; consists chiefly of bleak moors and pastoral heights; has a narrow strip of low ground along the coast; and exhibits great diversity of feature, and considerable aggregate of embellishment. The seats are Ardgowan, Kelly, Leven, Langhouse, Ashburn, and Gourrock House; and the antiquities are Ardgowan old tower and a Roman bridge on Dunrod burn. Five places of worship and 2 public schools are in Gourrock.

INNERLEITHEN, town in Peeblesshire, and parish partly also in Selkirkshire. The town stands on Leithen rivulet, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile from the Tweed, and $6\frac{1}{4}$ miles east-south-east of Peebles; figured as a hamlet from the time of Malcolm IV. till latter part of

last century; is now a seat of woollen manufacture, and a summer resort of invalids; adjoins a medicinal spring, believed to be the 'St. Ronan's Well' of Sir Walter Scott's novel; and has a post office, with money order and telegraph departments, designated of Peeblesshire, a railway station, 2 banking offices, 2 hotels, a recently-erected public hall, recent drainage and waterworks, a modern Established church in lieu of an ancient one, a Free church enlarged in 1878, a United Presbyterian church erected in that year, Congregational and Roman Catholic chapels, and a large public school opened in 1881. Pop. 2307.—The parish contains also Walkerburn village, measures about 9 miles by $7\frac{1}{2}$, and comprises 20,421 acres in Peeblesshire, and 3560 in Selkirkshire. Real property in 1880-81, £18,221 and £1202. Pop., quoad civilia, 3661; quoad sacra, 3636. The surface rises gradually from the Tweed to some of the loftiest summits of the Southern Highlands; presents mostly a bold, broken, rugged appearance; is intersected by several deep glens; and includes a small aggregate of low alluvial land. The chief seats are Glenormiston and Hollylee; and a chief antiquity is Horsburgh Castle. A chapel-of-ease is at Walkerburn. Seven schools for 643 scholars, besides a large one of 1881, are in the parish, and 1 of them and a class-room for 130 are recent.

INNERLEVEN. See **DUBBESIDE**.

INNERMESSAN, quondam town and extant moat in Inch parish, Wigtonshire. The town stood on Loch Ryan, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-east of Stranraer, occupied the site of an ancient Caledonian settlement, had a castle, and was for some time the most considerable place in the Rhinns. The moat measures 336 feet in circuit and 78 in vertical height, and appears to have been engirt by a fosse.

INNERPEFFRAY, place, with railway station, public library, old castle, and old church, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles east of Crieff, Perthshire.

INNERSAND, place in Sandsting parish, Shetland.

INNERTIEL. See **INVERTIEL**.

INNERTIG, place, with ruined ancient church, in Ballantrae parish, Ayrshire.

INNERWELL, small bay in Sorbie parish, Wigtonshire.

INNERWICK, village and parish in south-east of Haddingtonshire. The village stands about a mile from railway station of its own name, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-east of Dunbar, and has a post office under Dunbar, Established and Free churches, and a public school with about 63 scholars.—The parish contains also Thorntonloch village, extends from the coast to summits of the Lammermoors, measures about $9\frac{1}{2}$ by 3 miles, and comprises 13,157 acres. Real property in 1880-81, £12,276. Pop. 777. The coast is less than 2 miles long, rocky but somewhat tame; the sea-

board, to the breadth of about 3 miles, is a gentle slope, fertile and cultivated; and the rest of the land is hilly, mostly heathy, and wildly pastoral. Dunglass, the seat of Sir Basil F. Hall, Bart., is on the south-eastern border. Innerwick and Thornton Castles are fragments of two strong old fortalices, destroyed in 1548 by the English, and confronting each other on a rocky glen near Innerwick village. There are 2 schools for 192 scholars.

INNERWICK, quoad sacra parish in Glenlyon, Perthshire. Its post town is Aberfeldy, and it has public schools at Cambusvrachan, Meggernie, and Pubill. Pop. 355.

INNES, a seat of the Earl of Fife, a curious renovated ancient edifice, in Urquhart parish, Elginshire.

INNIMORE, bold basaltic headland, containing Nun's Cave, near Carsaig Arches, on south coast of Mull Island, Argyleshire.

INNINMORE, headland, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles east-south-east of Arternish Castle, on Morvern coast, Argyleshire.

INNISCHONNEL, islet, with picturesque ruin of ancient chief seat of the Argyre family, in Loch Avich, Argyleshire.

INNISDRYNICH, seat on west side near foot of Loch Awe, Argyleshire.

INNISERRICH, islet, with ruined ancient chapel, in Loch Avich, Argyleshire.

INNISFRAOCH, rocky islet, with ruined old castle, in Loch Awe, adjacent to mouth of Orchy river, Argyleshire.

INNISHAIL. See **INISHAIL**.

INNISKENNETH. See **INOKENNETH**.

INNOVAL, headland on west coast of Westray Island, Orkney.

INORD, sea-loch at south end of Trotternish, Isle of Skye.

INSCH, village and parish in Garioch district, Aberdeenshire. The village stands 28 miles north-west of Aberdeen, and has a head post office with money order and telegraph departments, a railway station, 2 banking offices, 2 hotels, a public hall, Established, Free, and Congregational churches, and a large public school. Pop. 579.—The parish measures 5 miles by 3, and comprises 8370 acres. Real property in 1880-81, £9538. Pop. 1536. The surface is variously low, undulated, and hilly; includes the abrupt conical hill of Dunnideer, and part of the lofty hill of Foudland; and, to an aggregate of about five-sevenths of its extent, is arable. Excellent slate is quarried, and bog iron-ore is found. A vitrified fort and remains of an ancient tower are on Dunnideer; and portions of ancient Caledonian stone circles are on other heights. There are 3 schools for 371 scholars.

INSCH, quoad sacra parish, with church, at foot of Loch Insch, 8 miles north-east of Kingussie, Inverness-shire. Loch Insch is an expansion of the Spey, 2 miles long and more than a mile broad. Pop. of the parish, 455.

INVER, village on right side of the Tay, opposite Dunkeld, Perthshire.

INVER, village on Dornoch Firth, in Tain parish, Ross-shire. It has a public school with about 81 scholars. Pop. 359.

INVER, Ross-shire. See **LOCHINVER**.

INVERALLAN, ancient parish annexed to Cromdale, but now forming a quoad sacra parish, on the Spey, at Grantown, Elginshire. Pop. 2497.

INVERALLOCHY, fishing village and quoad sacra parish on north-east coast of Aberdeenshire. The village lies about $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-east of Fraserburgh; has a large public school; and adjoins an old castle of the Comyns. Pop. of the village, 741; of the quoad sacra parish, 1577.

INVERAMSAY, railway station, $20\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-west of Aberdeen.

INVERAN, hamlet, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-west of Bonar-Bridge, in Sutherland. It has a post office designated of Sutherlandshire.

INVERARDRAN, seat near head of Glendochart, Perthshire.

INVERARITY, parish, with church about 4 miles south of Forfar. It contains Kincaldrum post office under Forfar, measures about $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles by $4\frac{1}{2}$, and comprises 9583 acres. Real property in 1880-81, £12,245. Pop. 862. The surface includes a vale along Arity rivulet; consists chiefly of hills; and, to about two-thirds of its extent, is arable. The seats are Fotheringham and Kincaldrum; and the antiquities are several tumuli and remains of a Roman camp. The public school has capacity for 120 scholars.

INVERARNAN, hotel in foot of Glenfalloch, near head of Loch Lomond.

INVERARY, town, ducal mansion, and parish in east centre of Argyleshire. The town stands on west side of Loch Fyne, 30 miles by shortest route north-west of Greenock; succeeded a previous town of 14th century, situated on different ground, and erased about 1745; ranks as the capital of Argyleshire, a seat of justiciary courts, and a royal burgh, uniting with Oban, Campbellton, Ayr, and Irvine in sending a member to Parliament; commands, for tourists, a great extent of rich surrounding scenery; consists chiefly of large, well-built houses; and has a head post office with all departments, 2 banking offices, 2 hotels, a steamboat quay, a court-house, a beautiful ancient stone cross, Established, Free, and United Presbyterian churches, and 2 public schools. Real property in 1880-81, £3385. Pop. 864.—The ducal mansion, Inverary Castle, is the chief seat of the Duke of Argyre; stands on Aray rivulet, a little north of the town; succeeded a previous castle on another site, described in Sir Walter's Scott's *Legend of Montrose*, and taken down about 1810; was erected in 1745-50; suffered damage by fire in 1877 to the value of about £17,500; underwent complete restoration before April 1880;

is a spacious quadrangular structure, with towers and surmounting pavilion; and has very extensive and strikingly picturesque grounds.—The parish, in recent arrangement, comprises only 1019 acres, but formerly included what is now called Glenaray parish, and continues, for most purposes, to include it. Its length, from north to south, is about 15 miles; its extent along Loch Fyne is about 10 miles; and its breadth is from 3 to 6 miles. Real property in 1880-81 of the Glenaray part, £5820. Pop., exclusive of Glenaray, 1045; inclusive of Glenaray, 1700. The coast, in the north and middle, is flat and sandy; in the south, is high and rocky. The interior is hilly and mountainous, but so diversified in contour as to abound in picturesqueness. Part, with pop. of 299, is included in the quoad sacra parish of Cumlodden.

INVERAVEN, parish, chiefly in Banffshire, and partly in Elginshire. It includes the quoad sacra parish of Glenlivet, extends thence along right side of Aven river to the Spey, and contains the post offices of Glenlivet and Ballindalloch. Its length is about 20 miles; its breadth from $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 9 miles; its area 47,410 acres in Banffshire, and 1561 in Elginshire. Real property in 1880-81, £8739 and £938. Pop., quoad civilia, 2568; quoad sacra, 952. The surface includes some arable land contiguous to the streams, but is mostly mountainous, moorish, and bleak. The chief residence is Sir George Macpherson-Grant's seat of Ballindalloch; and the chief antiquities are ruins of a noble hunting-seat, ruins of Drumin Castle, and remains of three Caledonian stone circles. The churches are 2 Established, 1 Free, and 2 Roman Catholic. There are 6 schools for 711 scholars, and 1 of them and a classroom for 105 are new.

INVERAVON, estate in Hamilton parish, Lanarkshire.

INVERAVON, Linlithgowshire. See **INVERAVON**.

INVERAWE, seat on Awe river near Bunawe, Argyleshire.

INVERBEG, place, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-north-west of Luss, Dumbartonshire.

INVERBERVIE. See **BERVIE**.

INVERBROOM, shooting-lodge near Ullapool, Ross-shire.

INVERBROTHOCK, quoad sacra parish in Arbroath parish, Forfarshire. It was constituted in 1854, and it contains a large Established church, 2 Free churches, a Wesleyan chapel, and a public school with about 261 scholars. Pop. 8094.

INVERCANNICH, two hamlets, Easter and Wester, 14 miles south-west of Beaully, Inverness-shire. They have a post office designated Invercannich by Beaully.

INVERCANNY, estate in Banchory-Ternan parish, Kincardineshire.

INVERCARRON, estate in Kincardine parish, Ross-shire.

INVERCARRON, tract around mouth of Carron river, Kincardineshire.

INVERCAULD, seat, with beautiful grounds, on the Dee in Braemar, Aberdeenshire.

INVERCHAOLAIN, parish, partly bounded by east Kyle of Bute and Loch Riddan, and intersected by Loch Striven, in south of Cowal, Argyleshire. Its post town is Greenock. Its length is about 15 miles; its greatest breadth 8 miles; its area 29,312 acres. Real property in 1880-81, £5496. Pop. 407. The surface is mostly rugged and mountainous, but exhibits some grand scenery, and includes about 1300 acres of arable land. The seats are Southhall and Knockdow; and the chief antiquity is the ruined fort of Ellan-Dheirig. The churches are Established and Free, and there are 2 public schools.

INVERCLACHAN, place in south-western vicinity of Invercannich, Inverness-shire.

INVERCOE, village and seat adjacent to Ballachulish, Argyleshire.

INVEREARN, seat near Forres, Elginshire.

INVEREBRIE, place in Methlick parish, Aberdeenshire. It has a public school with about 101 scholars.

INVEREIGHTY, seat in Kinnetles parish, Forfarshire.

INVERERNAN, seat in Strathdon parish, Aberdeenshire.

INVERESHIE, seat in Alvie parish, Inverness-shire.

INVERESK, village and parish in extreme north-east of Edinburghshire. The village stands $\frac{1}{2}$ mile north-north-west of railway station of its own name; crowns a rising-ground on right side of river Esk, in southern vicinity of Musselburgh; and has charming views, pleasant villas, and a large, steepled, conspicuous parochial church on site of Roman fort. Pop. 308.—The parish contains also Musselburgh, Fisherrow, Westpans, Wallyford, Cowpits, Monktonhall, Stonyhall, Craighall, and part of New Craighall. Its length is $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles; its greatest breadth $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles; its area 5155 acres. Real property of landward parts in 1880-81, £25,594. Pop., quoad civilia, 10,536; quoad sacra, 5133. A broad belt of downs forms the north border on Firth of Forth; a hill-ridge, not higher than about 540 feet above sea-level, forms the eastern border; the vale of river Esk lies along the centre; and the rest of the surface is diversified by gentle rising-grounds and undulations. Coal has been worked from remote times. Chief seats are Pinkie, New Hailes, Monkton, Stonyhill, Pinkieburn, and Carberry; places of historical interest are Pinkie battlefield and Carberry Hill; and numerous antiquities are in and near Musselburgh. The churches are 3 Established, 1 Free, 2 United Presbyterian, 1 Congregational, and 1 Episcopalian. There are 10 schools for 1582 scholars, and 2 of them for 595 are new.

INVEREWE, place adjacent to Poolewe, Ross-shire.

INVEREY, seat near Banchory, Kincardineshire.

INVERFARIGAG, place at mouth of Farigag rivulet, near middle of Loch Ness, Inverness-shire. It has a post office under Inverness.

INVERFOLLA, place, with prostrate ancient obelisk, in Strath of Appin, Argyleshire.

INVERGARRY, hamlet at mouth of Glengarry, $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-west of Fort-Augustus, Inverness-shire. It has a post office, with money order and telegraph departments, designated of Inverness-shire, a banking office, an inn, and a public school; and near it are Invergarry House and Invergarry Castle, the latter the ancient seat of the chieftain of clan Macdonell, a five-storey structure, burnt by the Duke of Cumberland in 1746, and now a mere shell.

INVERGORDON, seaport town on Cromarty Firth, $12\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-east-by-north of Dingwall, Ross-shire. It is well-built, publishes a weekly newspaper, carries on much commerce, and has a post office, with money order and telegraph departments, designated of Ross-shire, a railway station, 2 banking offices, 3 hotels, a good harbour, Established and Free churches, and a public school. Pop. 1092. Invergordon Castle, a seat with charming grounds, is a little to the west.

INVERGOWRIE, village and ancient parish in south-western extremity of Forfarshire. The village stands on small bay of its name, 3 miles west of Dundee, has a railway station and a small harbour, contains the ruins and cemetery of a very old church, and was once a place of royal embarkation. Invergowrie House is in the vicinity. The parish is now part of Liff.

INVERIE, hamlet and curious Highland mansion on north side of Loch Nevis, Inverness-shire. The hamlet has a post office under Broadford, an inn, and a public school.

INVERINATE, hamlet, public school, and small bay in Kintail parish, Ross-shire. The hamlet has a post office under Lochalsh.

INVERKEILOR, village and parish on east coast of Forfarshire. The village stands on Lunan rivulet, 6 miles north-by-east of Arbroath.—The parish contains also five hamlets, and the post office of Chance Inn. Its length is $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles; its greatest breadth $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles; its area 10,240 acres. Real property in 1880-81, £17,922. Pop., quoad civilia, 1671; quoad sacra, 1311. The coast is flat and sandy round Lunan Bay, and high and rocky thence to the south. The seaboard, in the north, is a sloping bank of arable land; in the south, is an ascent from the high rocky coast; in the middle, is low and level; and the interior, all westward from the seaboard, is low, level, and fertile.

The chief residence is the Earl of Northesk's seat of Ethie Castle; and the chief antiquity is the venerable old ruin of Redcastle. The churches are Established and Free. The western section is included in Frickheim quoad sacra parish; and the other sections have 2 schools for 266 scholars.

INVERKEITHING, town and parish on south-west coast of Fife. The town stands on small bay of its own name, 4 miles south-east of Dunfermline; dates from ancient times; presents a renovated appearance; ranks as a seaport and a royal burgh; unites with Dunfermline, Queensferry, Culross, and Stirling in sending a member to Parliament; carries on considerable trade and commerce; and has a post office, with money order and telegraph departments, designated of Fifeshire, a railway station, a banking office, a pretty good harbour, a town hall, a corn market, Established and United Presbyterian churches, a large public school, and sites of two ancient monasteries. Real property in 1880-81, £4689. Pop. 1946.—The parish contains also Parknook and Hillend villages, small part of Limekilns, and the islets of Inchgarvie and Bimar. Its length, exclusive of the islets, is $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles; its greatest breadth less than $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile; its area 4482 acres. Real property in 1880-81 of landward parts, £8774. Pop., quoad civilia, 2565; quoad sacra, 2506. The surface consists of a low hill-range in the south, a rising-ground in the north, and valley between, and is mostly in a high state of cultivation. A chief object of interest is Rosyth Castle. There are 3 schools for 544 scholars, and 2 of them for 374 are new.

INVERKEITHNIE, village and parish on north-east border of Banffshire. The village stands on the river Deveron, 7 miles west-south-west of Turriff, and has a post office under Turriff, a parochial church, and a public school.—The parish measures 6 miles by 5, and comprises 7641 acres. Real property in 1880-81, £6080. Pop. 909. The surface is diversified by hill and dale, and fully three-fourths of it are arable. There are 2 schools for 230 scholars, and 1 of them for 100 is new.

INVERKINDY, place on the Don, at mutual border of Strathdon and Towie parishes, Aberdeenshire. It has a post office under Aberdeen.

INVERKINLAS, place on Loch Etive, 6 miles above Bunawe, Argyleshire.

INVERKIP. See **INNERKIP**.

INVERKIRKAIG, place, with waterfall at mouth of rivulet, on the coast a little south of Lochinver, Sutherland.

INVERLAEL, seat near Ullapool, Ross-shire.

INVERLEITH, northern suburb of Edinburgh. It contains the Botanic Garden.

INVERLEVEN. See **DUBBIESIDE**.

INVERLOCHY, two castles, ancient and modern, in south-west end of Great Glen, Inverness-shire. The ancient castle stands on Lochy river, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile north-east of Fort-William; is fabled to have been a royal palace amid a great ancient city of Pictavia; seems to have really been erected by the English in the time of Edward I. as a partizan stronghold; was a great quadrangular structure, with round towers at the corners and an encompassing deep wide fosse; and is now a very striking ruin. The modern castle stands 2 miles north-east of the ruin, and is the seat of Lord Abinger. The battle of Inverloch, fought in 1645, is narrated, with some variation, in Sir Walter Scott's *Legend of Montrose*.

INVERMARK, roofless castle of 1526 in centre of Lochlee parish, Forfarshire.

INVERMAY, modern mansion and ruined ancient tower, amid the 'Birks of Invermay' of popular song, in Forteviot parish, Perthshire.

INVERMORISTON, hamlet and seat at mouth of Glenmoriston, 7 miles north-east of Fort-Augustus, Inverness-shire. The hamlet has an inn and a public school.

INVERNAHAVEN, battlefield between the Mackintoshes and the Camerons, in time of James I., 6 miles south-west of Kingussie, Inverness-shire.

INVERNEIL, seat in South Knapdale parish, Argyleshire.

INVERNESS, town and parish on north-east border of Inverness-shire. The town stands on the river Ness, adjacent to junction of Moray and Beaulie Firths, 108 $\frac{1}{4}$ miles west-by-north of Aberdeen; comprises old town on the right bank and new town on the left; occupies low ground amid richly diversified and highly picturesque environs; claims an origin prior to the Christian era, but does not come into view till the times of the Pictavian kingdom, and seems to have been of small consequence till the times of the early Scots-Saxon kings; possessed long a great palatial castle erected by Malcolm Canmore; figured much in the wars of the Succession, in the contests of the Crown with the Lords of the Isles, and in provincial convulsions north of the Grampians; was the headquarters of the Jacobites throughout the rebellion of 1745-46; had anciently two monasteries and a Lady chapel, obliterated as building material for a great pentagonal fort, erected by Oliver Cromwell at a cost of £80,000; retains a souvenir of that fort in what is now called the citadel, contiguous to the harbour; had, till recent times, a peculiar aspect and peculiar manners, but became perfectly assimilated in character to the best provincial towns in the Lowlands; and, since about 1850 but specially since 1864, has undergone great architectural and economical improvement. It now exhibits much neatness and beauty, extends about a mile beyond both banks of the river,

contains a good aggregate of imposing public buildings, and presents strong attractions to tourists and to incoming wealthy residents; it ranks as a head seaport, a royal and parliamentary burgh, a seat of judiciary courts, the political capital of Inverness-shire, and the nominal capital of the Highlands; it unites with Fortrose, Nairn, and Forres in sending a member to Parliament; it publishes 2 newspapers thrice a week, 2 others weekly, and 2 magazines monthly; and it has a head post office with all departments, a railway station, the head office of the Caledonian Bank, offices of 7 other banks, 3 large hotels and 6 lesser ones, 3 Established churches, 5 Free churches, an Episcopalian cathedral, Episcopalian, United Presbyterian, Wesleyan, and Roman Catholic churches, an academy, a collegiate school, 4 primary public schools, a free public library, an infirmary, a lunatic asylum, and a number of miscellaneous institutions.

The County Buildings were erected in 1835 at a cost of £7500. The New Town Hall was erected in 1877-80 at a cost of £10,000. The New Barracks, about a mile from the town, were projected in 1877, to cost not less than £60,000. The Caledonian Bank is an elegant recent edifice, somewhat resembling the Commercial Bank in Edinburgh. The Railway Station and Hotel were erected in 1876 at a cost of about £12,000, and extended in 1881 at a cost of £6000. The Suspension Bridge, the main communication between the old town and the new, was erected in 1855-56 at a cost of more than £26,000. The Established West church, the Free High and East churches, the Episcopalian and Roman Catholic churches are modern and handsome. The Episcopalian cathedral was erected in 1866-71, is highly ornamental, and has two spires 200 feet high. The Academy is a large well-endowed structure of 1792. The Infirmary was erected in 1804, and comprises large centre and two wings. The Lunatic Asylum, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile south-west of the town, was erected in 1857, at a cost of £45,000. The Post Office, the Highland Club, the Imperial Hotel, the Young Men's Christian Association Buildings, and some other edifices are recent and ornamental. The new waterworks, drawing from a lake fully 6 miles distant, and capable of yielding 70 gallons per inhabitant per day, were opened in December 1877. The port has jurisdiction eastward to mouth of the Spey, northward up Dornoch Firth to Bonar-Bridge, south-westward to Fort-William, and northward thence round Skye to Rhustore. The vessels belonging to it at end of 1879 were 119 sailing vessels of 10,654 tons, and 6 steam vessels of 658 tons. Those which entered in 1879 were 2786 British vessels of 295,033 tons, and 73 foreign vessels of 14,088 tons; and those which cleared were 2719 British vessels of

291,157 tons, and 69 foreign vessels of 13,145 tons. Real property in 1880-81, £76,559. Pop. 17,365.

The parish contains also the suburb of Clachnaharry and the villages of Balloch, Culcabock, Hilton, Resandrie, and Smith-town. Its length is about 14 miles; its mean breadth about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles; its area 23,573 acres. Real property in 1880-81 of landward part, £26,667. Pop. of the whole, 21,725. The surface consists of the north-easternmost portion of the Great Glen, together with the terminal parts of that glen's hill-screens. This portion of the glen is rich valley, mostly low and smooth, but pleasantly diversified by terrace and hillock. Tomnahurich, an isolated diluvial eminence, about a mile south-west of the town, is adorned with wood, and has a large ornamental recent cemetery. Craighadrick, the acclivitous termination of the north-west hill flank, about 2 miles west of the town, has a tabular summit at a height of 1150 feet, and is crowned by an extensive double-walled vitrified fort. Chief seats are Muirtown, Raigmore, Darochville, Dochfour, and Culloden; and chief antiquities, additional to those already noticed, are an ancient Caledonian stone circle, traces of ancient Caledonian fortifications, and three cairns. 24 schools for 3955 scholars are in the parish, and 6 of them and an enlargement for 1200 are new.

INVERNESS-SHIRE, county, comprehending part of mainland from head of Moray Firth south-westward to Deucaledonian Sea, all Skye group of Inner Hebrides, all Outer Hebrides southward from Lewis-proper, and the tiny distant isle-group of St. Kilda. The mainland part measures 94 miles in length, 56 miles in greatest breadth, and 4255 square miles in area; is bisected lengthwise by the Great Glen; and contains the western portion of Moray province, the sections of Aird, Strathglass, Glenurquhart, Glenmoriston, Glengarry, and Glenarchaig, and the districts of Badenoch, Lochaber, Moydart, Arasaig, Morar, Knoydart, and Glenelg. The north-eastern section for a few miles round Inverness onward to north-eastern extremity is low country, mostly fertile and ornate; but nearly all the rest consists of lofty mountains, with intersections of straths or deep glens, and interspersions of wild moors. The mountains either include or adjoin the loftiest summits in Scotland, have many diversities of contour and arrangement, and exhibit in the aggregate great force of feature; and the straths and glens, for the most part, abound in charms of wood, water, and cultivation. Chief fresh-water lakes are Ness, Oich, and Lochy in Great Glen; Laggan and Treig in Lochaber; Inch in Badenoch; Clunie in Glenmoriston; Quoich and Garry in Glengarry; Archaig in Glenarchaig; Monar, Banchran, Miulie, Molardich, Affrick, and Beneveian in Strathglass; Morar between Morar and

Arasaig, and Shiel on boundary with Argyleshire. Chief rivers are the Spey in Badenoch, the Spean in Lochaber, the Ness and the Lochy in respectively the north-east and south-west of Great Glen, the Beaully and its head-streams in Strathglass, the upper parts of the Nairn and the Findhorn in the north-east, the Dullmain running through Duthil to the Spey, and the streams traversing the chief lateral glens. The chief sea-lochs are Hourn, between Glenelg and Knoydart; Nevis, between Knoydart and Arasaig; Aylort, between Arasaig and Moydart; and Eil and Leven, on boundary with Argyleshire. Old red sandstone prevails in the north-eastern tract of low country, and is mostly covered with fertile soil; but granite, trap, and metamorphic rocks prevail in the mountains and glens, and have small economical value. Agriculture is well practised in the low tracts; sea-fishing is plied on the coasts; and the rearing of bovine cattle and sheep is the chief occupation in the uplands. The principal islands are Skye, Raasay, Rum, Eigg, Harris, North Uist, Benbecula, South Uist, and Barra, and will be found noticed in their respective alphabetical places. Places notable in the history of the Highland clans, and antiquities of the ancient Caledonian times, are numerous. The only town with more than 14,000 inhabitants is Inverness; the only other one with more than 1000 is Fort-William; and the only villages with more than 300 inhabitants are Beaully, Campbellton, Portree, Kingussie, and Newtonmore. Real property in 1880-81, £342,948. Pop. in 1871, 87,531; in 1881, 90,414.

INVERNETTY, seat near Peterhead, Aberdeenshire.

INVERNOCHTY, place, with abrupt conical mound, supposed to have been the site of an ancient church, in Strathdon parish, Aberdeenshire.

INVERORAN, inn on Loch Tolla, in Glenorchy parish, Argyleshire.

INVERQUEICH, ruined castle, thought to have been a royal hunting-seat, in Aylth parish, Perthshire.

INVERQUEHARITY, strong, old, well-preserved four-storey castle, 3 miles north-east of Kirriemuir, Forfarshire.

INVERSANDA, seat, 4 miles west of Corran Ferry, in Ardgour district, Argyleshire.

INVERSHIN, hamlet, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles south of Lairg, Sutherland. It has a post office designated of Sutherlandshire, a railway station, and a public school.

INVERSNAD, burn, ruined fort, and hamlet in extreme north-west of Stirlingshire. The burn issues from Loch Arklet, runs 3 miles westward to Loch Lomond at 6 miles from the lake's head, and makes, in immediate vicinity of the lake, a fine cascade of 30 feet. The fort crowns a rising-ground adjacent to the burn, 2 miles west of Loch Arklet,

and was erected in 1713 to overawe the Macgregors. The hamlet lies at the burn's mouth; is the point of communication from Loch Lomond to Loch Katrine; and has a steamboat pier and a hotel.

INVERTIEL, suburb and quoad sacra parish on south coast of Fife. The suburb adjoins south end of Kirkcaldy; is sometimes called West-Bridge; belongs to Kinghorn quoad civilia parish; and has an Established church and a Free church. The quoad sacra parish includes also part of Abbotshall. Pop. 2023.

INVERTROSSACHS, seat on south side of Loch Vennachoir, in Callander parish, Perthshire.

INVERUGIE, railway station, small village, and ruined splendid castle of the Earls Marischal, on the coast 2 miles north of Peterhead, Aberdeenshire.

INVERUGIE, seat in Duffus parish, Elginshire.

INVERUGLAS, seat and small bay on west side of Loch Lomond, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-by-west of Luss.

INVERURY, town and parish in Garioch district, Aberdeenshire. The town stands at confux of the Ury and the Don, 17 miles north-west of Aberdeen; includes Port-Elphinstone suburb, on Kintore side of the Don; is a royal burgh, alleged to date from the time of Robert Bruce; unites with Peterhead, Kintore, Banff, Cullen, and Elgin in sending a member to Parliament; presents a straggling, ill-constructed appearance; and has a head post office with all departments, a railway station, 3 banking offices, good modern bridges, Established, Free, Congregational, Wesleyan, Episcopalian, and Roman Catholic churches, 3 public schools, and 2 other schools. The Bass adjacent to it has been separately noticed. Real property in 1880-81, £8845. Pop. 2931.—The parish measures about 4 miles by 3, and comprises 4946 acres. Real property of landward part in 1880-81, £4342. Pop. 3038. The surface includes about 1000 acres of haugh and vale adjacent to the rivers, and rises gradually thence into three hills, with intervening hollows.

INVERWICK. See **INNERWICK**.

INVERY, estate in Banchory-Ternan parish, Kincardineshire.

INWEARY, burn, running to the Forth, on west boundary of Abercromby parish, Fife.

IONA, village, island, and quoad sacra parish in Mull group of Hebrides. The village stands on east coast of the island, near south-western extremity of Mull, $47\frac{3}{4}$ miles west-south-west of Oban, and has a post office under Oban, and a hotel.—The island measures about $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles in length, and about $1\frac{1}{2}$ in greatest breadth; is variously low, tumulated, and moorish, with an abrupt hill, about 330 feet high; and contains quartz, dolomite, and serpentine. It was famous, from 563 or 565

till beginning of 8th century, for the evangelizing establishment of Columba and his Culdee successors; it afterwards suffered severe injuries by invasions of Norsemen and Picts; it became notable again, in 1203 and following years, by erection on it of Roman Catholic establishments; and it long figured, in connection with these, as the seat of a diocese, a resort of pilgrims, and a venerated burying-place. The site of the Culdee establishment was on its west shore, retains no vestige of buildings, and is very rarely visited. The site of the Roman Catholic establishments is on the east shore, adjacent to the village, retains ruins of the buildings, and numerous curious old tombstones, and is popularly identified with the Culdee history, and visited by multitudes as a place of joint interest with Staffa, in steamboat circular route around Mull. The ruins include a cathedral, two chapels, and two carved crosses, and were extensively restored in 1874-75. Pop. of the island, 243.—The quoad sacra parish includes part of Mull, and has Established and Free churches and a public school. Pop. 709.

IORSA, rivulet running about 7 miles south-westward to Mauchray Bay, Arran Island, Buteshire.

IRELAND, headland, with remains of church, on west coast of Dumrossness parish, Shetland.

IRISHLAW, lofty hill in Largs parish, Ayrshire.

IRON, long insulated rock, visible only at low-water, about a mile from Brown Head, on south coast of Arran Island, Buteshire.

IRONGATH, hill, with extensive view, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile north of Lamlithgow.

IRONGRAY. See **KIRKPATRICK-IRON-GRAY**.

IRONMACCANINE, place, with public school, in Balmaclellan parish, Kirkcudbrightshire.

IRONSHILL, eminence in Inverkeilor parish, Forfarshire.

IRVINE, river, town, and parish in Ayrshire. The river rises at watershed with Lanarkshire, runs 21 miles westward between Cunningham and Kyle to the Firth of Clyde, and has there a joint mouth with the Garnock in the lagoon of Irvine harbour.—The town stands on north side of that mouth, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles west of Kilmarnock; includes Fullarton suburb on south side within Dundonald parish; made some figure in the wars of Robert Bruce; ranks now as a seaport, a seat of manufacture, and a royal burgh; unites with Ayr, Campbellton, Inverary, and Oban in sending a member to Parliament; presents a pleasant, well-built appearance; publishes two weekly newspapers; gave the title of viscount, from 1661 till 1778, to the family of Ingram; and has a head post office with all departments, a railway station adjacent to six-arched viaduct, 4

banking offices, 2 hotels, a ruined town mansion of the Earls of Eglinton, a town hall, waterworks of 1878 constructed at a cost of £40,000, 2 Established churches, 2 Free churches, 2 United Presbyterian churches, Baptist and Roman Catholic churches, an academy, 3 primary public schools, and an industrial school. Real property in 1880-81, £13,436. Pop. 8498.—The parish measures $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles by $3\frac{1}{2}$, and comprises 3930 acres. Real property of landward part in 1879-80, £13,308. Pop. of the whole, 6013. The surface is partly low, partly ascending but not hilly, and includes a large portion of Eglinton Castle park. The only mansion is Bourtreeskill, and the chief antiquity is Stone Castle. There are 8 schools for 1966 scholars, and 1 of them for 500 is new.

IRVING, ancient parish, now part of Kirkpatrick-Fleming, Dumfriesshire.

ISA, islet in Durinish parish, Skye, Inverness-shire.

ISEVAULE, hill, 808 feet high, on south coast of South Uist, Outer Hebrides.

ISHOL, islet adjacent to south-west coast of Islay, Argyleshire.

ISHOL, islet in Loch Linnhe, Argyleshire.

ISHOUR, lake in Durness parish, Sutherland.

ISLA, river of Forfarshire and Perthshire. It rises at west extremity of Benchinnan Mountains, runs 17 miles south-south-eastward to Strathmore, and proceeds thence 11 miles south-westward to the Tay in vicinity of Cargill. The upper half of it is grandly picturesque; the lower half charmingly beautiful.

ISLA, small river, chiefly of Banffshire and partly on boundary with Aberdeen-shire. It rises in the south of Botriphnie parish; runs about 15 miles semicircularly, with convexity to the north; and falls into the Deveron at $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles north of Huntly.

ISLAY, chief island of southernmost group of Inner Hebrides. It lies 17 miles west of Kintyre; is divided by Islay Sound, little more than a mile wide, from Jura; measures 25 miles from north to south, and 20 miles from east to west; converges, in the north, on lines like two sides of an equilateral triangle; and is bisected, in the south up to the centre, by Lochindaal. The coast, in the south-west, forms very lofty cliffs; in part of the north-west is cavernous; elsewhere is variously sandy beach, low diluvial land, and abrupt low rock. The interior has neither lofty mountains nor low plains, yet shows much diversity of surface, presents some pleasing scenery, and includes about 60 square miles of bog. Ten, if not more, distilleries of whisky were formerly on the island, and carried on their operations duty free; but only seven, four of them very extensive, were on it in 1879. Islay whisky possesses a peculiar flavour, thought to be derived from the peat used in the distilleries; and it is extensively exported. The island contains the villages of Bow-

more, Bridgend, Port-Charlotte, Portnahaven, Port-Ellen, and Port-Askaig; is divided into 3 parishes quoad civilia, and 3 more quoad sacra; and contains 4 post offices, 2 banking offices, 6 Established churches, 5 Free churches, and a Baptist chapel. Pop. 7559.

ISLE MARTIN, small island, 5 miles north-west of Ullapool, Ross-shire.

ISLE OF BENLEVEN. See **BENLEVEN**.

ISLE OF LOCHAR, hill-ridge, more than $\frac{1}{2}$ mile long, consisting wholly of sea sand, in middle of Lochar Moss, Dumfriesshire.

ISLE OF MAY, island in mouth of Firth of Forth, 6 miles south-south-east of Crail, Fife. It measures about 1 mile in length and $\frac{3}{4}$ mile in breadth; has precipitous coasts about 160 feet high, and a flattish surface; and contains a ruined ancient priory, and two lighthouses with fixed lights visible at the distances of 16 and 22 nautical miles. Pop. 10.

ISLE OF WHITHORN, seaport village, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-east of Whithorn, Wigtonshire. It has a post office, with money order and telegraph departments, designated of Wigtonshire, a Free church, and vestiges of a very ancient small church. Pop. 343.

ISLE ORONSAY, place on coast of Skye, 6 miles south-west of Glenelg, Invernessshire. It has a post office, with money order and telegraph departments, under Broadford, a small inn, and a fine natural harbour.

ISLE ORONSAY, islet adjacent to north coast of North Uist Island, Outer Hebrides. Pop. 25.

ISLE TANERAY, largest of Summer Islands, Ross-shire.

ISLE TOLL, place near Auldirth railway station, Dumfriesshire. It has a post office under Dumfries.

ISSAY, island in Dunvegan Bay, Isle of Skye.

ITHAN. See **YTHAN**.

ITLAW, place in Alvah parish, Banffshire. It has a post office under Banff.

IVYBANK, seat in Nairn parish, Nairnshire.

JACKSON, hill in St. Cyrus parish, Kincardineshire.

JACKTON, village in East Kilbride, Lanarkshire.

JAMES (ST.), ancient parish, now annexed to Kelso, Roxburghshire.

JAMES (ST.), parish, with Established and Free churches, in east of Glasgow. Pop., quoad sacra, 5662.

JAMES (ST.), quoad sacra parish on the Clyde at and around Clydebank. See **CLYDEBANK**.

JAMES (ST.), Forfarshire. See **FORFAR-ST. JAMES**.

JAMESTON, village in Contin parish, Ross-shire.

JAMESTON, village, 9 miles north-west of Langholm, Dumfriesshire.

JAMESTOWN, town and quoad sacra parish in Dumbartonshire. The town stands in upper part of Vale of Leven, $\frac{3}{4}$ mile south-south-east of Balloch, and has a post office designated of Dumbartonshire, a railway station, extensive print-works, a steeped church of 1869, and a public school with about 388 scholars. Pop. of the town, 2170; of the quoad sacra parish, 2925.

JAMIMA. See **JEMIMA**.

JANEFIELD, seat in Kirkcudbright parish, Kirkcudbrightshire.

JANETOWN, village on Loch Carron, 4 miles north-east of Stromeferry, Ross-shire. It has a good inn, and is the parochial centre of Lochcarron parish.

JANETSTOWN, hamlet in Thurso parish, Caithness. It has a post office under Thurso, and a public school with about 80 scholars.

JARDINE HALL, seat of Sir Alexander Jardine, Bart., on the river Annan, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-north-west of Lockerby, Dumfriesshire.

JEANTOWN. See **JANETOWN**.

JED, small river of Roxburghshire. It rises on one of the central Cheviots, and runs about 18 miles northward to the Teviot at $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles north of Jedburgh.

JEDBURGH, town and parish in Roxburghshire. The town stands on Jed river, midway between Hawick and Kelso, 46 miles by road, but 56 by railway, south-east of Edinburgh; dates from early part of 9th century; had a great ancient castle, both a frequent residence of the Scots-Saxon kings and a powerful Border fortress; contained or commanded numerous peel towers and camps for co-operating with the castle against invaders; figured both near and far by the action of its townsmen in many a Border conflict; suffered devastation several times by the English, but always recovered or increased its force; glided toward decay in the times subsequent to the National Union; rose into modern prosperity partly by adoption of woollen manufacture, partly by other causes; ranks now as the political capital of Roxburghshire and the seat of judiciary courts for the south-eastern counties; unites with Lauder, Haddington, Dunbar, and North Berwick in sending a member to Parliament; publishes 2 weekly newspapers; and has a head post office with all departments, a terminal railway station, 5 banking offices, 2 hotels, a county hall, a county prison, a large well-preserved portion of an ancient abbey, a parochial church, a Free church, 2 United Presbyterian churches, Evangelical Union, Episcopalian, and Roman Catholic churches, a large public school, and a museum. Its site is a skirt of the Dunian, adjoining a low dell of the Jed, between bold hill-masses and a rich expanse of valley southward to the Cheviots. Its principal street ascends about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile to the aggregate

elevation of 170 feet, and is intersected near the middle by a spacious market-place. Its houses show much variety, from ancient to new, and from mean to elegant; and one of them, in a back street, is a large, strong, three-storey edifice, which was occupied for a short time by Queen Mary. The county hall adjoins the market-place, and is a neat large structure of 1812. The county prison stands at the town head, occupies the site of the ancient castle, and is a massive, castellated, conspicuous edifice of 1823. The abbey overlooks the Jed's dell; was founded by David I. for canons-regular; had extensive buildings, great wealth, and powerful influence; is now represented by the west front, the central tower, the north transept, most of the nave, and part of the choir of its church; and these recently underwent interior clearance and renovation, and possess strong interest for antiquaries and artists. The parochial church was erected in 1872-75, at a cost of about £11,000, and is cruciform, steepled, and early pointed. The school board resolved in 1880 to take down the Grammar School, and to erect a new school and offices on its site. Real property of the town in 1880-81, £12,877. Pop. 3402.—The parish contains also the villages of Bongate, Bonjedward, Lanton, and Ulston; and it consists of two sections, separated about a mile from each other by a wing of Oxnam. Its length, measured across that wing, is $10\frac{1}{2}$ miles; its greatest breadth is $4\frac{3}{4}$ miles; and its area is 22,535 acres. Real property of landward part in 1880-81, £25,811. Pop. of the whole, quoad civilia, 5147; quoad sacra, 4917. The southern part is hilly and mountainous; the middle parts are rich valley, flanked by rising-grounds, with many intersecting ravines; and the northern part is a diversity of hill and dale. The seats are Hartrigge, Jedfoot, Jerdonfield, Langlee, Bonjedward, Gilliestongues, Glenburn, Lintalee, Hundalee, Hunthill, Jedbank, Scours, Samieston, and Edgerston; chief antiquities are Ferniehirst Castle, Lanton and Timpandean Towers, a reach of Roman road, a Roman camp, a fine circular camp, traces of four other ancient camps, and sites of eight Border peels; and curious objects are three caves and two great oaks. A quoad sacra parochial church is at Edgerston. Three schools, all new, are in the landward part, and have capacity for 240 scholars.

JEDFOOT-BRIDGE, railway station, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile north of Jedburgh, Roxburghshire.

JEFFRIES CORSE, mountain, 2004 feet high, 7 miles north-north-east of Peebles.

JELLYBRANDS, estate, with public school, in Fetteresso parish, Kincardineshire.

JEMIMA, village in Resolis parish, Ross-shire.

JERDONFIELD, seat in Jedburgh parish, Roxburghshire.

JERICO, hamlet on south-west border of Tinwald parish, Dumfriesshire.

JERVISTON, seat in Bothwell parish, Lanarkshire.

JERVISWOOD, decayed old castellated mansion on Mouse rivulet, near Lanark.

JOCK'S GILL, ravine in Carluke parish, Lanarkshire.

JOCK'S LODGE, village, $1\frac{3}{4}$ mile east-by-north of General Post Office, Edinburgh. It contains Piershill cavalry barracks, and has a post office, with money order and telegraph departments, under Edinburgh, and a public school of centre and wings erected in 1880. Pop. 1046.

JOHN, one of the Ochil Hills, south-south-west of Craigrossie, Perthshire.

JOHN KNOX. See KNOX.

JOHN LEGG'S WELL, medicinal spring in Fordyce parish, Banffshire.

JOHN - O' - GROAT'S - HOUSE, quondam curious habitation, built in early part of 16th century, but now represented by only grassy mound, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile west-south-west of Duncansby Head, Caithness.

JOHN (ST.), parish, with Established and Free churches, in Old Town, Edinburgh. Pop. 2446.

JOHN (ST.), quoad sacra parish, with Established and Free churches, in South Leith, Edinburghshire. Pop. 3867.

JOHN (ST.), parish, with Established and Free churches, in east of Glasgow. Pop. quoad sacra, 24,566.

JOHN (ST.), parish, with Established and Free churches, in Dundee. Pop. quoad sacra, 6032.

JOHN'S CLACHAN (ST.). See DALRY, Kirkcudbrightshire.

JOHNSHAVEN, small seaport town, 4 miles south-south-west of Bervie, Kincardineshire. It has a post office, with money order and telegraph departments, under Fordoun, a railway station, 3 inns, Free and United Presbyterian churches, and a public school with about 92 scholars. Pop. 1039.

JOHNSON'S, coast cave at south-western extremity of Stromness parish, Orkney.

JOHNSTON, seat, with extensive view, in Laurencekirk parish, Kincardineshire.

JOHNSTON, lake in east end of Cadder parish, Lanarkshire.

JOHNSTONE, town and quoad sacra parish in Renfrewshire. The town stands on the Black Cart, at end of Paisley Canal, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles west-by-south of Paisley; was founded in 1781, on a regular plan, as a seat of manufacture; comprises two squares, intersecting streets, and two small suburbs; contains cotton factories, foundries, and other industrial establishments; publishes 4 weekly newspapers; and has a head post office with money order and telegraph departments, a railway station, 4 banking offices, a public hall, an Established church built in 1793 and repaired in 1877, a Free church, 2 United Presbyterian churches, Episcopalian and Roman Catholic churches, and 3 large public schools. Pop. of the town, 9267; of the quoad sacra parish,

9201. Johnstone Castle, about a mile south-east of the town, is an elegant modern mansion.

JOHNSTONE, parish with church 7 miles north-north-west of Lockerby, Dumfriesshire. It contains Johnstone-Bridge post office, measures 7 miles by $5\frac{1}{2}$, and comprises 13,490 acres. Real property in 1880-81, £5316. Pop. 1002. The surface is bounded on the east by the river Annan down to influx of the Kinnel; includes considerable extent of flat alluvial land along the Annan; forms a ridge of from about 150 to about 750 feet high behind that flat land; then descends slowly to lower level, and afterwards rises to heights of more than 1200 feet in the extreme west. The chief residence is Raehills, and the chief antiquity is Lochwood Tower. The churches are Established and Free, and the public school has about 115 scholars.

JOHNSTONE-BRIDGE, place in Johnstone parish, with post office under Lockerby, Dumfriesshire.

JOHNSTONE CASTLE. See **JOHNSTONE**, Renfrewshire.

JOPPA, suburban village at east end of Portobello, Edinburghshire. It is a watering-place, and has a railway station and a chalybeate spring. Pop. 391.

JOPPA, village in Coylton parish, Ayrshire.

JORDANHILL, seat in north-western vicinity of Partick suburb of Glasgow.

JORDANSTONE, railway station and seat, 2 miles south-east of Alyth, Perthshire.

JUNCTION ROAD, railway station between Bonnington and North Leith, Edinburghshire.

JUNIPER GREEN, village on Water of Leith, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-west of Edinburgh. It contains many ornate cottages, and has a post office under Currie, a railway station, a Free church reconstructed in 1880, and 2 public schools. Pop. 1018.

JURA, sound, island, and parish in Argyshire. The sound separates the island from southern part of Lorn and greater part of Knapdale; extends about 18 miles south-south-westward; widens from $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles near its north end to $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles at its south end; and sends off, from its east side, Lochs Crinan, Swin, and Killisport.—The island extends from within a mile of Scarba to within a mile of Islay; measures about 18 miles in length and $7\frac{1}{2}$ in extreme breadth; has a mean breadth of not more than 2 miles over about 5 miles toward its north end; is nearly bisected, in the middle, by Loch Tarbert in the west; consists chiefly of one bleak rugged mountain-ridge; rises, in its southern section, into three conical peaks, called Paps of Jura, the loftiest with an altitude of 2566 feet; culminates, in its northern section, in a summit 1482 feet high; presents, to the west, abrupt wild declivities, with rocky skirts along the coast; graduates downward on the east to verdant slopes and a belt of plain;

and contains Lagg village, with post office under Greenock, Jura House and Ardlussa mansions, and remains of a large ancient camp. Pop. 931.—The parish comprehends also Scarba, Pladda, Lunga, Garvelloch, Balnahua, and Skervuile islands. Real property in 1880-81, £5816. The places of worship are the parochial one and a Free Church preaching-station. The public school has about 67 scholars.

KAIL. See **KALE**.

KAILZIE, seat and ancient parish in Peeblesshire. The seat and ruined church are 3 miles south-east of Peebles; and the parish was annexed, in 1674, two-thirds to Traquair and one-third to Innerleithen.

KAIM, quondam village in Duffus parish, Elginshire.

KAIM, peninsulated rock, with traces of ancient fort, on coast of St. Cyrus parish, Kincardineshire.

KAIM, rocky ridge, probably site of ancient camp, in Newton parish, Edinburghshire.

KAIMES, isolated rocky hill, with remains of ancient camp, adjacent to Dalmahoy, Edinburghshire.

KAIMES, rocky ridge in Kingoldrum parish, Forfarshire.

KAIMES, hill and ironworks adjacent to Muirkirk, Ayrshire.

KAIMES, irregular gravelly ridge, more than 2 miles long, in Greenlaw parish, Berwickshire.

KAIMES, seat and low broad gravelly ridge in Eccles parish, Berwickshire.

KAIMES, small bay at Millport, Big Cumbray Island, Buteshire.

KAIMES, bay, hill, seat, and ruined small tower on north-east coast of Bute Island, Buteshire. The bay is $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-north-west of Rothesay, measures about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile across the mouth, and has a good bathing beach. The hill overlooks the bay, and commands a splendid view. The seat is on low ground near the hill, and consists of a modern edifice adjoined to an ancient tower.

KAIMESBURGH, or **PORT-BANNATYNE**, village on Kaimes Bay, Bute Island. It is a pleasant small watering-place, and has a post office under Rothesay, a hotel, and a Free church. Pop. 632.

KAIR, seat in Arbuthnot parish, Kincardineshire.

KAIRNHILL, mineral field in Old Monkland parish, Lanarkshire.

KALE, rivulet of Roxburghshire. It rises among the Cheviots, and runs about 12 miles northward to vicinity of Morebattle, and thence 6 miles west-north-westward to the Teviot in vicinity of Eckford.

KALLIGRAY. See **CALLIGRAY**.

KAME, rivulet, running 7 miles north-north-eastward, partly along a picturesque glen, to the Eden, at $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles east of Cupar, Fife.

KAME, precipice, with colossal natural

profile resembling that of Sir Walter Scott, on north-west coast of Hoy, Orkney.

KAMES. See **KAIMES**.

KATRINE, lake, partly on mutual border of Perthshire and Stirlingshire, but mainly on mutual border of Callander and Aberfoyle parishes, Perthshire. It commences at $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles east-south-east of head of Loch Lomond; extends in sinuous reaches east-south-eastward to terminal small bay adjacent to west end of Trossachs; measures about 8 miles in length, $\frac{3}{4}$ mile in mean breadth, and 78 fathoms in maximum depth; is closely overhung on the south by Benvenue, and overlooked in other directions by near uplands and a distant mountain sky-line; has high shores, with many breaks of bay and promontory; contains three islets near its head, and Ellen's Isle, the centre of the action of Sir Walter Scott's *Lady of the Lake*, near its foot; possesses imposing diversified scenery, but exhibits it in successive pieces, often with striking change of character; lies at an elevation of about 365 feet above sea-level; gathers vast supplies of pure water from numerous rills and burns, and sends off about 90,000,000 of gallons daily to Glasgow waterworks, opening on it with aqueduct and pier, and constructed at a cost of £630,000.

KEALLIN, headland and harbour at southern extremity of North Uist, Outer Hebrides.

KEANLOCH. See **KINLOCH**.

KEARN, ancient parish, now part of Auchindoir, Aberdeenshire.

KEARVAIG, bay in eastern vicinity of Cape Wrath, Sutherland.

KEBAT, small affluent of the Aven, in Kirkmichael parish, Banffshire.

KEBOCK, headland, 13 miles south of Stornoway, Outer Hebrides.

KEELHILL, coal-field in Old Monkland parish, Lanarkshire.

KEELS, insulated rocks in southern vicinity of Fair Isle, Shetland.

KEEN, lofty headland on east side of Unst, Shetland.

KEEN (MOUNT), mountain, 3180 feet high, at sources of North Esk river, on mutual border of Forfarshire and Aberdeenshire.

KEENY, small affluent of North Esk in Lochlee parish, Forfarshire.

KEESHORN. See **KISHORN**.

KEIG, parish on left side of the Don in east-north-eastern vicinity of Alford, Aberdeenshire. It has a post office under Aberdeen. Its length is about $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles; its greatest breadth 4 miles; its area 8059 acres. Real property in 1880-81, £4431. Pop. 776. The surface is an assemblage of haugh, slope, arable acclivity, and high pastoral upland. A prominent feature is Lord Forbes' seat of Castle Forbes; and chief antiquities are parts of two remarkable Caledonian stone circles. The churches are Established and Free. There are 2 schools for 170 scholars, and 1 of them for 70 is new.

KEIL, estate, with modern mansion, ruined ancient church, and remarkable

caverns, at southern extremity of Kintyre, Argyshire.

KEIL, burn in Largo parish, Fife.

KEILLER'S BRAE, place, with factories, in Alloa parish, Clackmannanshire.

KEILLOR, estate in Fowlis - Wester parish, Perthshire.

KEILLOR, burn in Inverkeillor parish, Forfarshire.

KEILLOR (HILL OF), village in Newtyle parish, Forfarshire.

KEILLS, hamlet and promontory between Loch Swin and Sound of Jura, Argyshire. The hamlet has a post office under Lochgilphead, communicates by ferry with Lagg in Jura, and is near an ancient cross and ruined ancient chapel.

KEILOUR, burn, running south-eastward to the Eden at 3 miles west-south-west of Cupar, Fife.

KEILS, glen, striking westward from Largo Law, in Largo parish, Fife.

KEIR, parish, with church $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-west of Thornhill, Dumfriesshire. Its post town is Thornhill. Its length is $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles; its greatest breadth $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles; its area 7806 acres. Real property in 1880-81, £6528. Pop. 745. The surface extends from vicinity of Penpont to vicinity of Auldgirth Bridge; is bounded on the west by a lofty hill watershed; consists mostly of slopes from that watershed to the Scarr and the Nith; includes ravines down that slope and southward heights of Kilbride and Blackwood; and, as seen from vantage-grounds eastward of the Nith, presents a beautiful appearance. The seats are Barjarg, Capenoch, and Blackwood; and the antiquities are a standing stone and site of ancient chapel. There are 2 public schools with about 115 scholars.

KEIR, seat in Lecropt parish, Perthshire.

KEIR, each of five small heights, with traces of ancient military works, in Kippen parish, Stirlingshire.

KEIR, hill, with site of ancient watch-tower, in Skene parish, Aberdeenshire.

KEIR, conical hill, with remains of ancient camp, in Dolphinton parish, Lanarkshire.

KEIR, hill, with remains of ancient fortification, in Gargunnock parish, Stirlingshire.

KEIRHEAD, eminence, seemingly ancient military post, in Port-of-Monteith parish, Perthshire.

KEIRY CRAGS, romantic spot, described in Sir Walter Scott's *Abbot*, in Cleish parish, Kinross-shire.

KEISGAG, bay, 3 miles south of Cape Wrath, Sutherland.

KEISS, village and quoad sacra parish on east coast of Caithness. The village stands 9 miles north of Wick, and has a post office under Wick, Established, Free, and Baptist churches, and a public school with about 160 scholars. Pop. 672. Keiss Castle and Keiss House are in the vicinity, the former a ruined

ancient fortalice; the latter a modern mansion adjoined to a tower of 1757. Pop. of the quoad sacra parish, 1348.

KEITH, town in Banffshire, and parish partly also in Elginshire. The town stands on the river Isla, 13 miles by railway north-west of Huntly; dates partly from at least 14th century, partly from middle of 18th; consists of three parts, Old Keith, New Keith, and Fife Keith; presents for the most part a well-constructed, pleasant appearance; was desiderated at end of 1880 to have a branch railway from the Great North of Scotland to Buckie; and has a head post office with all departments, a railway station, 4 banking offices, a town hall, waterworks of 1879, Established, Free, United Presbyterian, Episcopalian, and Roman Catholic churches, and a public school with about 632 scholars. Pop. 4339.—The parish contains Newmills village; measures about 6 miles in both length and breadth; and comprises 16,315 acres in Banffshire, and 1880 in Elginshire. Real property in 1880–81, £19,513 and £1119. Pop. 4732 and 233. The tract along the Isla is rich corn land, but other tracts have not a very inviting aspect. A fine cascade, called Linn of Keith, is on the Isla, near Old Keith. The only mansion is Edintore; and the antiquities are a ruined castle and several Caledonian stone circles. There are 10 schools for 1219 scholars, and 5 of them and an enlargement for 517 are new.

KEITH, ancient parish, now part of Humber, Haddingtonshire. Keith House in it was once a large elegant seat of the Earls Marischal; and a ruined Roman Catholic chapel, with cemetery, stands in front.

KEITH, cataract and pool on Erich river, near Blairgowrie, Perthshire.

KEITHHALL, parish adjacent to east side of Inverury, Aberdeenshire. Its length is about $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles; its greatest breadth about 5 miles; its area 7601 acres. Real property in 1880–81, £8625. Pop. 880. The surface is bounded on the west by rivers Ury and Don; includes about 5000 acres of arable land and several extensive mosses; and rises into hilly heights. Keithhall House, a splendid edifice, is the seat of the Earl of Kintore. Caledonian antiquities were once numerous, but have mostly disappeared. The church contains 600 sittings, and the public school is new, and has capacity for 142 scholars.

KEITHICK, seat near Burrelton, Perthshire.

KEITHINCH, small island adjacent to Peterhead, Aberdeenshire.

KEITHNIE, affluent of the Deveron in Inverkeithnie parish, Banffshire.

KEIHTOWN, village in Fodderty parish, Ross-shire.

KELBURN, a seat of the Earl of Glasgow, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile south-south-east of Largs, Ayrshire.

KELHEAD, village and lime-works in Cummertrees parish, Dumfriesshire.

KELLAS, hamlet in Murroes parish, Forfarshire.

KELLIE, hill, farmhouse, and colliery in Carnbee parish, Fife. The farmhouse was once an elegant seat of the Earls of Mar.

KELLO, rivulet, running about 7 miles eastward to the Nith, at $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-west of Sanquhar, Dumfriesshire.

KELLOCK, affluent of the Ury, in upper part of Garioch district, Aberdeenshire.

KELLOE, seat in Edrom parish, Berwickshire.

KELLS, parish, containing New Galloway post town, in Kirkcudbrightshire. Its length is fully 16 miles; its greatest breadth about 9 miles; its area 48,581 acres. Real property in 1880–81, £10,359. Pop. 970. The surface is bounded, down to the point of confluence, by the rivers Ken and Dee; includes much fertile low land and exquisite scenery along the Ken; rises thence westward and north-westward in congeries of hill and mountain; culminates on Rhinns of Kells at an altitude of 2650 feet above sea-level; and contains several attractive troutling lakes. The seats are Kenmure Castle, Glenlee Park, Knocknalling, and Garroch; and an interesting object is a granite monument to the Covenanter martyr Adam Macquhan. The churches are Established, Free, and United Presbyterian. The public school has about 103 scholars.

KELLY, burn, traversing deep ravine to Firth of Clyde at $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles south of Innerkip, Renfrewshire. Kelly House stands adjacent to it; and a fantastic old song, altered by Burns, celebrates it.

KELLY, burn, running to the Devon at boundary between Perthshire and Clackmannanshire.

KELLY, burn, entering the Ythan in Methlick parish, Aberdeenshire.

KELLY, seat and ancient castle in Arbirlot parish, Forfarshire.

KELLYHEAD, hill-range in Newlands parish, Peeblesshire.

KELLYLAW, hill, 500 feet high, in Carnbee parish, Fife.

KELSO, town and parish in Roxburghshire. The town stands on the Tweed, opposite influx of the Teviot, 42 miles by road, but $52\frac{1}{4}$ by railway, south-east-by-east of Edinburgh; succeeded an ancient village on ground now within Floors Park, and suburban to old Roxburgh; arose after destruction of that famous old town in 1460; became a seat of Border power, a resort of kings and nobles, a place of international negotiation, and an object of great mark for both defensive and offensive armies; underwent frequent desolation and renovation, with result of becoming a more handsome town than any other in either the south of Scotland

or the north of England; enjoys the luxury of exquisitely beautiful environs, with charming views all round to distant horizon; adjoins a public park, with fine entrance gateway; includes a spacious central square, four well-built streets diverging thence, two smaller squares, a terraced thoroughfare, and several minor streets; controls trade, intelligence, and fashion over a wide surrounding country; publishes 3 weekly newspapers; communicates with railway station of its own name on opposite bank of the Tweed; was proposed in 1881 to have a railway from a station within itself through Northumberland to Newcastle-on-Tyne; and has a head post office with all departments, 5 banking offices, several hotels, a town hall with portico and cupola, a corn exchange of 1856, an elegant five-arched bridge of 1803, 2 Established churches, 2 Free churches, 2 United Presbyterian churches, Evangelical Union, Baptist, Episcopalian, and Roman Catholic churches, the ruined church of an ancient abbey, a large library, a large museum, a high education school of 1878, and a large public primary school. The Abbey church was founded in 1128; had the form of a Latin cross, with the head to the west; was ruined by an English army in 1545; comprises now most of the west end, most of the transept, two sides of the central tower, and a fragment of the choir; and exhibits interesting features of late Saxon or early Norman architecture. Pop. of the town, 4687.—The parish contains also the suburban village of Maxwellheugh, measures $4\frac{3}{4}$ miles by $4\frac{1}{2}$, and comprises 5384 acres. Real property in 1880-81, £34,022. Pop., quoad civilia, 5235; quoad sacra, 2782. The surface is bisected by the Tweed; includes a peninsula between the Tweed and the Teviot; and, as seen from heights at some distance, appears to be part of a rich extensive strath, but, as seen from vantage-grounds immediately overlooking it, 'presents the appearance of an amphitheatre, diversified in outlines, intersected by two broad noble rivers, and having for its boundary a circle of wooded heights.' The chief mansion is the Duke of Roxburgh's seat of Floors Castle; other residences are Springwood Park, Wooden, Sydenham, Pinnaclehill, Edenbank, Rosebank, Tweedbank, Edenside, Ednam House, Broomlands, Walton, and Woodside; and a spot of note is the site of the ancient church of St. James.

KELSO (NORTH), quoad sacra parish, with church in Kelso, Roxburghshire. Pop. 2453.

KELTIE, rivulet, rising in Stuick-a-chroin Mountain, and running about 8 miles south-south-eastward to the Teith at $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles east-south-east of Callander, Perthshire. It traverses a rocky gorge, descends in rushing current, and makes at Bracklin a remarkable cascade.

KELTIE, burn, running 7 miles eastward to the Ore at 6 miles south-east of Kinross.

KELTIE, village on Keltie burn, 5 miles south-south-east of Kinross. It has a railway station and a Free church, and is near a colliery. Pop. 349.

KELTNIE, rivulet running south-eastward to the Lyon, near that river's confluence with the Tay, Perthshire. It traverses wild romantic scenery, and makes near Cosheville a series of fine cascades.

KELTON, parish, containing Rhonehouse, Gelston, and Keltonhill villages, and most of Castle-Douglas town, in Kirkcudbrightshire. Its length is $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles; its greatest breadth $5\frac{3}{4}$ miles; its area 11,222 acres. Real property in 1880-81, £20,145. Pop., quoad civilia, 3458; quoad sacra, 766. The surface is mostly a ridge flanking west side of Dee river, abounds in conical hillocks, and rises in the south to hills of more than 1000 feet high. An interesting feature is Carlinwark Loch. The seats are Carlinwark, Gelston, and Dalwan; and the chief antiquities are remains of Caledonian hill forts, and of a Caledonian stone circle. The parochial church is at Keltonhill, and 6 places of worship are in Castle-Douglas. There are 6 schools for 690 scholars, and 1 of them and an enlargement for 300 are new.

KELTON, small port on the Nith, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles south of Dumfries.

KELTONHILL, village, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles south of Castle-Douglas, Kirkcudbrightshire. It has a post office under Castle-Douglas, and a parochial church.

KELTY. See **KELTIE**.

KELVIN, river, rising 3 miles east of Kilsyth, and running 14 miles west-south-westward to the Clyde at west end of Glasgow.

KELVINGROVE, suburb adjoining and comprising West End Park, on Kelvin river, Glasgow. Kelvingrove United Presbyterian church was erected in 1880, at a cost of about £15,000; and Kelvingrove Museum is in the park, and has been noticed in our article on Glasgow.

KELVINHAUGH, suburb, with ship-building yards and quoad sacra parochial church, at foot of north side of Glasgow harbour. Pop. 1914.

KELVINHEAD, seat near source of Kelvin river, Stirlingshire.

KELVINSIDE, part of Hillhead suburb, Glasgow. It has a handsome Free church.

KELVIN VALLEY RAILWAY, railway from junction with Helensburgh branch of North British system near Maryhill, up valley of the Kelvin, to terminus at Kilsyth. It crosses the Kelvin a little north of Maryhill; passes near Summerston, Balmore, Torrance, and Birdston villages; crosses Campsie railway and Glazert rivulet about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile north of Kirkintilloch; sends off a loop to Campsie railway at a point near Kirkintilloch; and

proceeds by Gavell station to Kilsyth. It is about 12 miles long, and it was formed in 1873-78 at a cost of about £120,000.

KEM. See **KAME**.

KEMBACK, parish, containing Blebo and Kemback villages, in eastern vicinity of Cupar, Fife. Its post town is Cupar. Its length is nearly 3 miles; its greatest breadth $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles; its area 2594 acres. Real property in 1880-81, £6516. Pop. 853. The surface is chiefly a hill-ridge, intersected by Dura den, and culminating at a height of 584 feet above sea-level. The chief residence is Kemback House. The public school is new, and has capacity for 200 scholars.

KEMBACK-MILLS, village, with mills, on Kame rivulet, in Kemback parish, Fife.

KEMNAY, village and parish in Garioch district, Aberdeenshire. The village stands near the Don, 4 miles west of Kintore, and has a post office, with money order and telegraph departments, under Aberdeen, and a railway station. Pop. 432.—The parish measures about 5 miles by 3, and comprises 5110 acres. Real property in 1880-81, £4654. Pop. 1636. The surface includes rich haughs on the Don, and is prevailingly low. Kemnay House is the chief residence; and a standing stone and a kistvaen are chief antiquities. The churches are Established and Free, and the former is recent and elegant. The public school is mostly new, has capacity for 231 scholars, and is of high note.

KEMP, ruined ancient fort on Turin Hill, in Rescobie parish, Forfarshire.

KEMPE, quondam moated mound in Renfrew parish, Renfrewshire.

KEMPLAW, place, with ruined vitrified fort, in Dundonald parish, Ayrshire.

KEMPOCK, small headland and part of Gourcock town, at west side of Gourcock Bay, Renfrewshire.

KEMPSTONE, hill in Fetteresso parish, Kincardineshire.

KEMYSHALL, estate in Kirkmahoe parish, Dumfriesshire.

KEN, river and lake in Kirkcudbrightshire. The river rises at boundary with Ayrshire, and runs about 21 miles prevailingly southward, but describing segment of a circle, to confluence with the Dee at 8 miles north-north-west of Castle-Douglas. The lake is an expansion of the river, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles long, to vicinity of confluence with the Dee, but is narrow and sprinkled with wooded islets.

KENLOCH. See **KINLOCH**.

KENLY, or **PITMILLY**, rivulet, running about 8 miles east-north-eastward to the sea, at $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles east-south-east of St. Andrews, Fife.

KENMORE, village and parish in Breadalbane district, Perthshire. The village stands at efflux of river Tay from Loch Tay, 6 miles west-south-west of Aberfeldy; is a neat small place, with picturesque

environs, described in well-known lines of the poet Burns; and has a post office under Aberfeldy, a five-arched bridge, a hotel, and Established and Free churches.—The parish contains also the hamlets of Acharn, Bridgend, Blairmore, Lawers, and Sronfernan; comprises a main body and two detached sections; measures, across intersecting lands, about 20 miles in length and 7 miles in greatest breadth; and comprises 67,196 acres. Real property in 1880-81, £12,211. Pop. 1508. The surface comprises very little low land; embraces most part of Loch Tay; includes most of both flanks of that lake, together with tracts in Glenloch and Glenqueich; and culminates, on north side of Loch Tay, in the summit of Benlawers. A chief object is the Earl of Breadalbane's magnificent seat of Taymouth Castle; another seat is Shian; and chief antiquities are Finlarig ruined castle, on upper part of Loch Tay, and ruins of an ancient priory on an islet near the lake's foot. Free churches are at Ardeonaig and Lawers, and public schools are at Acharn, Lawers, Ardtalnaig, Kiltyrie, Glenloch, and Fearnan.

KENMORE, village and headland in Inverary parish, Argyllshire.

KENMUIR, acclivity, with delightful view, on the Clyde, near Carmyle, Lanarkshire.

KENMURE, hill, crowned with temple, in background of Castle Semple lake, Renfrewshire.

KENMURE, castellated mansion, formerly seat of Viscounts Kenmure, at head of Loch Ken, near New Galloway, Kirkcudbrightshire. The title Viscount Kenmure was given to the Gordons in 1633, and became dormant in 1847.

KENNAVARAH, headland at south-west of Tyree Island, Argyllshire.

KENNET, village, seat, and collieries in Clackmannan parish, Clackmannanshire.

KENNETHMONT, hamlet and parish in Garioch district, Aberdeenshire. The hamlet lies 8 miles south-south-east of Huntly, and has a post office, with money order department, designated of Aberdeenshire, and a railway station. The parish measures about 6 miles by 3, and comprises 8463 acres. Real property in 1880-81, £5910. Pop. 999. The surface is much diversified, and includes two or three considerable eminences, but is not hilly. The only seat is Leith Hall, and the chief antiquities are remains of two Caledonian stone circles. The churches are Established and Free. The public school is new, and has capacity for 156 scholars.

KENNETPANS, small seaport village and seat in Clackmannan parish, Clackmannanshire.

KENNISHEAD, railway station, $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile south-west of Pollockshaws, Renfrewshire.

KENNOWAY, village and parish in south

of Fife. The village stands $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles west-north-west of Leven, and has a post office under Windygates, Established, Free, and United Presbyterian churches, and a large public school. Pop. 770.—The parish contains also Star and Baneton villages; measures about 3 miles by $2\frac{1}{2}$; and comprises 3965 acres. Real property in 1880–81, £9392. Pop. 1560. The surface is a finely diversified slope, declining to the south, and commanding delightful views. The seats are Auchtermairnie, Kingsdale, and Newton. There are 2 schools with capacity for 328 scholars, and 1 of them is partly new.

KENNOX, seat in Stewarton parish, Ayrshire.

KENNOX, burn in Douglas parish, Lanarkshire.

KENNY (LOUPS OF), series of cascades on Melgum rivulet, in Kingoldrum parish, Forfarshire.

KENRIVE, hill, 1262 feet high, with traces of ancient large castle, and with excellent sandstone quarry, in Kilmuir-Easter parish, Ross-shire.

KENSALEYRE, place, with public school, in Snizort parish, Isle of Skye.

KENTAIEN, well-sheltered small bay on north coast of Appin, Argyleshire.

KENTURE, small bay on south-east coast of Islay Island, Argyleshire.

KEOLDALE, small sea-loch, with precipitous screens, on north coast of Durness parish, Sutherland.

KEPP, hamlet in Kippen parish, Perthshire.

KEPPING, burn in Largs parish, Ayrshire.

KEPPLEHILLS, hamlet in Newhills parish, Aberdeenshire. It has a public school with about 82 scholars.

KEPPOCH, seat in Cardross parish, Dumbartonshire.

KEPPOCH, scene of sanguinary battle, the last feudal one of Scottish clans, in centre of Kilmanivaig parish, Invernessshire.

KEPTY, terminal height of gravel ridge in St. Vigeans parish, Forfarshire.

KERBET, affluent of Dean river in Glamis parish, Forfarshire.

KERFIELD, seat in eastern vicinity of Peebles.

KERILAW, ruined ancient castle of Earls of Glencairn, and modern mansion, in Stevenston parish, Ayrshire.

KERLOAK, mountain-spur of Grampians across northern part of Kincardineshire, from vicinity of Mount Battock to the coast a little south of Aberdeen. Its summit is 1747 feet high.

KERMANEARN, summit, 1245 feet high, 4 miles south-east of Kerloak summit, Kincardineshire.

KERNADORT, strong chalybeate spring in Kells parish, Kirkcudbrightshire.

KERNIGERG, two islets, united at low-water, between Tyree and Coll, Argyleshire.

KERRAGARROW, headland on north

side of mouth of Loch Laxford, Sutherland.

KERRERA, hilly rugged island in front of Oban, sheltering that town's harbour, in Argyleshire. It extends $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-south-westward, with a breadth of nearly 2 miles; is separated from the mainland by only a narrow strait; terminates at south end in bold promontory crowned by Gylan Castle; has exactly opposite Oban a small bay, designed in 1880 to be provided with a pier, and lined with villas or a village; was the death-place of Alexander II. when collecting his fleet at it for expedition against the Hebrides; and has a post office under Oban. Pop. 103.

KERRYCROY, village on Scoulag Bay, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-south-east of Rothesay, Isle of Bute. It has a public school.

KERSE, seat of Earl of Zetland, near Grangemouth, Stirlingshire.

KERSE, lake in Dalrymple parish, Ayrshire.

KERSHOPE, hill, once crowned with monumental cross, 9 miles west-south-west of Selkirk.

KERSHOPE, rivulet, running 8 miles south-westward, along boundary between Scotland and England, to the Liddel, in vicinity of Kershope-Foot railway station, $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles south of Newcastleton village, Roxburghshire.

KERSLAND, estate, with chapel-of-ease, seat, and fragments of ancient castle, in Dalry parish, Ayrshire.

KERWIC, small bay, with insulated stacks resembling Gothic pillars, near Cape Wrath, Sutherland.

KESOCK, ferry station on strait between Moray Firth and Loch Beaulie, adjacent to Inverness. It has a post office under Inverness, and an inn.

KET, stream, running about 6 miles to the sea at Port-Yarrow, in Whithorn parish, Wigtonshire.

KETOCHEY, streamlet running through Dunkeld, Perthshire.

KETTINS, village and parish on south-west border of Forfarshire. The village stands about a mile south-east of Coupar-Angus, and has a post office under that town, a parochial church, and a public school.—The parish contains four other small villages, measures about 4 miles by 3, and comprises 7796 acres. Real property in 1880–81, £13,001. Pop. 903. The eastern section is part of Sidlaw Hills, and the rest is a fertile nearly level part of Strathmore. The seats are Hallyburton, Newhall, Lintrose, Bandirran, and Baldowie; the antiquities are a Scandinavian standing stone, outlines of a Roman camp, and sites of Dores Castle and Caledonian cairns; and an interesting object is a paved artificial cave. The public school is new, and has capacity for 130 scholars.

KETTLE, village and parish in centre of Fife. The village stands adjacent to Kingskettle railway station, $6\frac{1}{4}$ miles south-

west of Cupar, and has a post office, with money order and telegraph departments, under Ladybank, Established, Free, and United Presbyterian churches, and a large public school. Pop. 542.—The parish contains also Kettle-Bridge, Holekettle, Coalton, Muirhead, Myreside, Balmalcolm, and Bankton-Park villages; measures about 6 miles by nearly 3; and comprises 7612 acres. Real property in 1880-81, £13,879. Pop. 2057. The Eden runs about 3 miles along the northern boundary. The lands adjacent to that stream are low and flat, and those in the east include part of the hill-flank of Stratheden. Coal, limestone, and sandstone are worked. There are 6 mansions, 2 ruined circumvallations, and 8 barrows.

KETTLE-BRIDGE, village in Kettle parish, Fife. Pop. 340.

KETTLEHOLM, place, with bridge, on Milk rivulet, in St. Mungo parish, Dumfriesshire.

KETTLETOFT, bay, with good natural harbour, on south-east side of Sanday Island, Orkney.

KEVOGH, burn in Eaglesham parish, Renfrewshire.

KEYGILL, wild glen in Wandell parish, Lanarkshire.

KIDLAW, place, with lime quarry, in Yester parish, Haddingtonshire.

KIEL, burn, running to the Forth, in Largo parish, Fife.

KIEL, ruined ancient church, with cemetery, in lower end of Ardchattan parish, Argyleshire.

KIER. See **KEIR**.

KIERFIELD, low sandy hill in Sandwick parish, Orkney.

KIGGEND, village in New Monkland parish, Lanarkshire.

KILARROW. See **KILLARROW**.

KILBAGIE, seat and distillery in Clackmannan parish, Clackmannanshire.

KILBARCHAN, town and parish in centre of Renfrewshire. The town stands $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile west of Milliken-Park railway station, and $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles west-by-south of Paisley; is an ancient place, now largely maintained by textile manufacture; figures notably in connection with the famous piper Habbie Simpson; and has a post office, with money order department, under Johnstone, a banking office, Established and United Presbyterian churches, and a large public school. Pop. 2548.—The parish contains also Clippens-Square and Linwood villages, and part of Bridge of Weir town; measures about 7 miles by 4; and comprises 9006 acres. Real property in 1880-81, £41,071. Pop., quoad civilia, 6868; quoad sacra, 4363. The north-eastern section, peninsulated by the Gryfe and the Black Cart, is low and flat; the middle section is diversified by many rising-grounds; and the south-western section rises into considerable hills. The seats are Milliken, Blackstone, Glentyan, Craighends, and Clippens; and chief antiquities are ruins of Ranfurly Castle, remains of a semi-

circular camp, and sites of several mediæval chapels. A Free church is at Bridge of Weir. There are 5 schools for 897 scholars, and 2 of them for 600 are new.

KILBAY, headland on south-east coast of Lewis, Outer Hebrides.

KILBERRY, ancient parish, now part of Kilcalmonell, Argyleshire. It has a post office under Greenock, and a public school.

KILBIRNIE, town and parish in north-west of Cunningham, Ayrshire. The town stands on Garnock river, $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles north-by-east of Dalry; was only a small hamlet near end of last century; acquired size and prosperity as a seat of manufacture; and has a post office, with money order and telegraph departments, designated of Ayrshire, 2 banking offices, a hotel, an Established church, 2 Free churches, a Roman Catholic church, and 2 public schools. Pop. 3405.—The parish contains also part of Glengarnock town, measures about $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles by 4, and comprises 10,335 acres. Real property in 1879-80, £18,833. Pop. 5243. Kilbirnie loch, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile long, lies on the eastern boundary. About one-fourth of the parochial area adjacent to that lake and the Garnock is low fertile land; about a third north-westward thence is a gentle ascent, capable of culture; and the rest is wild pastoral upland. Coal, ironstone, and limestone are largely worked. Chief seats are Kilbirnie House and Ladyland; and a chief antiquity is Kilbirnie Castle, the roofless ruined seat of Viscount Garnock. A United Presbyterian church is in Glengarnock. There are 4 schools for 1049 scholars, and 1 of them and an enlargement for 580 are new.

KILBLANE, place, with site of ancient church, in Kirkmahoe parish, Dumfriesshire.

KILBLANE, ancient parish, now part of Southend, in Kintyre, Argyleshire.

KILBLANE, burn in Inverary parish, Argyleshire.

KILBRACHMONT, eminence, with magnificent view, in Kilconquhar parish, Fife.

KILBRANDON, parish, comprising part of Nether Lorn mainland and Easdale, Luing, Seil, Shuna, Torsay, and Iniscapel, inhabited islands in Argyleshire. It contains the post office village of Easdale and the villages of Colipole and Toberonochy. Its extent on mainland is 4 miles by 2; inclusive of islands and intersecting sea-belts, is 10 miles by 6. Real property in 1880-81, £7346. Pop. 1746. The mainland portion consists chiefly of hill pasture; the islands are separately noticed; and no part in either mainland or islands is higher than from 600 to 800 feet above sea-level. The mansions are Ardmaddy and Ardingcaple, the former a seat of the Earl of Breadalbane; and the only antiquities are remains of old forts. The churches are Established and Free, and there are 3 public schools.

KILBRANDON, or **KILBRENNAN**, sound, 21 miles long, and from 4 to 8 miles wide, separating Arran Island from Kintyre peninsula, Firth of Clyde.

KILBRIDE, parish comprising Holy Island and most of east side of Arran Island, Bute-shire. It contains the post office hamlets or villages of Lochranza, Corrie, Brodick, and Lam-lash; and it measures about 20 miles by fully $4\frac{1}{2}$, and comprises 38,985 acres. Real property in 1880-81, £9392. Pop., quoad civilia, 2176; quoad sacra, 1160. Chief features are Goatfell, Glensannox, Glen-rosa, Glensherrig, Glencloy, Brodick, Lam-lash, Holy Island, and Lochranza, and have been separately noticed. The churches are 2 Established, 2 Free, and 1 Congregational. There are 6 schools for 436 scholars, and 1 of them for 100 is new.

KILBRIDE, parish, containing Oban town and Kerrera island, but united to Kilmore, Argyle-shire. See **OBAN**, **KERRERA**, and **KILMORE**.

KILBRIDE, ancient chapelry, now part of Kilbrandon parish, Argyle-shire.

KILBRIDE, ancient chapelry, now part of Inverary parish, Argyle-shire.

KILBRIDE, ancient chapelry, now part of Strath parish, Isle of Skye.

KILBRIDE, ancient chapelry, now part of Kirkmabreck parish, Kirkcudbright-shire.

KILBRIDE, hill, with site of ancient chapel, in Keir parish, Dumfriesshire.

KILBRIDE, small bay and chapel-of-ease in Kilfinan parish, Cowal, Argyle-shire.

KILBRIDE, place, with post office under Lochmaddy, North Uist, Outer Hebrides.

KILBRIDE, hamlet in Glassary parish, Argyle-shire.

KILBRIDE CASTLE, seat of Sir James Campbell, Bart., 2 miles north-east of Doune, Perthshire.

KILBRIDE (EAST), town and parish on north-west border of Lanarkshire. The town stands $7\frac{3}{4}$ miles by road south-south-east of Glasgow, is an old place with poor appearance, and has a post office under Glasgow, a terminal railway station, a banking office, Established, Free, and United Presbyterian churches, and a public school with about 212 scholars. Pop. 1118.—The parish contains also Auldhouse, Crosshill, Jackton, Braehead, Kittockside, Nerston, and Maxwelltown villages or hamlets, and part of Busby town. Its length is nearly 10 miles; its greatest breadth 5 miles; its area 22,760 acres. Real property in 1880-81, £38,708. Pop., quoad civilia, 3975; quoad sacra, 3226. The surface rises from about 200 to about 1600 feet above sea-level; consists mostly of small hills on gradually ascending base; and includes a considerable extent of moor. Chief seats are Crossbasket, Calderwood, Torrance, Limekilns, Kirktownholm, Cleughern, and Lawmuir; and chief antiquities are ruins of Mains Castle, remains of Lickprivick Castle, and sites of two forts and three

cairns. Free and United Presbyterian churches are at Busby. There are 4 schools for 519 scholars, and 1 of them and an enlargement for 130 are new.

KILBRIDE (WEST), town on coast of Cunningham, Ayrshire, and parish including also Little Cumbray Island, Bute-shire. The town stands $\frac{3}{4}$ mile from the shore, and $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-west of Ardrosan; is an old place with poor appearance; and has a post office with money order and telegraph departments, designated of Ayrshire, a railway station, a banking office, a parochial church, a Free church of 1881, a United Presbyterian church, and 2 public schools. Pop. 1363.—The parish, exclusive of Little Cumbray Island, measures about 6 miles by $3\frac{1}{2}$, and comprises 10,119 acres. Real property in 1879-80, £19,379. Pop., quoad civilia, 2111; quoad sacra, 2081. The coast has a peninsular form, includes Portincross promontory, is elsewhere low and shelving, and measures about 7 miles in extent. The interior rises in series of heights, with intersecting vales, and terminates in a lofty ridge on the eastern border. Fully two-thirds of all the land are arable, and the rest is mostly pastoral. A chief residence is Hunterston, and chief antiquities are ruins of Portincross and Law castles, remains of a Scandinavian watch-tower, ruins of Southannan mansion, and sites of several mediæval chapels. There are 2 schools for 370 scholars, and 1 of them for 250 is new.

KILBUCHO, ancient parish annexed to Broughton, Peebles-shire. It adjoins Lanarkshire, lies near Biggar, is traversed by a rivulet of its own name to Biggar Water, and contains Kilbucho House and Broughton parochial church.

KILCADZOW, village, lime-works, and hill in Carlisle parish, Lanarkshire. The village has a public school.

KILCALMKILL, estate, with mansion, fine cascade, and ancient cemetery, in Clyne parish, Sutherland.

KILCALMONELL, parish, comprising Kilcalmonell-proper, in Kintyre and Kilberry, in Knapdale, Argyle-shire. It contains the post office village of Clachan, several fishing hamlets, and most of the post town and quoad sacra parish of Tarbert. Its length is about 18 miles; its greatest breadth about 7 miles; its area 49,659 acres. Real property in 1880-81, £13,728. Pop., quoad civilia, 2299. The two sections are separated by West Loch Tarbert. Kilcalmonell-proper rises from low shores, in slopes and acclivities, with intervening vales, to a lofty hill-range. Kilberry presents a bold front to the Atlantic, and is bisected from east to west by a hill-ridge rising gradually to lofty altitude. Some seats are Stonefield, Ardpatrik, and Kilberry; and chief antiquities are Tarbert Castle, Dunskeig forts, and numerous cairns. The churches are 2 Established and 2 Free. There are

4 schools for 260 scholars, and 1 of them for 68 is new.

KILCHATTAN, ancient parish, now united to Kilbrandon, Argyleshire. It has a public school with about 38 scholars.

KILCHATTAN-BAY, village and bay, 6 miles south of Rothesay, Isle of Bute. The village has a post office under Rothesay. Pop. 343. The bay has a half-moon form, measures about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile across the mouth, and has a pier, erected in 1880. Plans were formed in 1880 for a large hotel, several villas, and a water supply.

KILCHENZIE, ancient parish, now part of Killeean, in Kintyre, Argyleshire. It has a post office under Campbelton, and a public school with about 50 scholars.

KILCHIARAN, boat-harbour in Lismore parish, Argyleshire.

KILCHOAN, hamlet and harbour on south coast of Ardnamurchan peninsula, Argyleshire. The hamlet has a public school with about 79 scholars.

KILCHOMAN, parish comprising south-western part of Islay Island, Argyleshire. It contains the post office villages of Port-Charlotte and Portnahaven, comprises all the peninsula west of Lochindaal, and includes the adjacent islets. Its length is 14 miles; its greatest breadth about 6 miles. Real property in 1880-81, £11,722. Pop., quoad civilia, 2547; quoad sacra, 1687. Much of the coast is bold and precipitous, and much of the interior is either mossy flat or low pastoral hill. The chief residence is Sunderland House; and chief antiquities are a finely sculptured cross, several obelisks, and remains of five mediæval churches. The modern churches are Established and Free for Kilchoman-proper, and Established and Free for Portnahaven. There are 3 public schools, with aggregately about 337 scholars.

KILCHRENAN, parish, comprising Kilchrenan-proper and Dalavich, on Loch Awe, Argyleshire. It has a post office designated Kilchrenan, Argyleshire; and it stretches along both sides of Loch Awe, and includes Loch Avich. Its length is 15 miles; its greatest breadth $10\frac{1}{2}$ miles. Real property in 1880-81, £5881. Pop. 504. The surface ascends gradually on each side of Loch Awe to the summit of a high hill-range, and is much diversified with heights and hollows. The seats are Eridine and Sonachan; and the antiquities are ruins on islets in Loch Avich. Places of worship are 2 parochial churches and a Free Church preaching-station. There are 3 schools for 112 scholars, and 2 of them for 75 are new.

KILCHRIST, ancient parish, now part of Urray, in Ross-shire. Its church, in early part of 17th century, was the scene of a horrible clan tragedy, known as the Raid of Cilliechrist; and its burying-ground was recently, or is still, in use.

KILCHRIST, site of ancient church in Strath parish, Isle of Skye.

KILCHURN, ruined noble castle on east shore of Loch Awe, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles west-south-west of Dalmally, Argyleshire. It occupies the site of a fortalice of the Macgregors; was erected in times from early part of 15th century till 1615; was inhabited by the Earls of Breadalbane till 1740; exhibits more grandeur than any other baronial ruin in west of Scotland; and is celebrated in well-known lines of Wordsworth.

KILCHUSLAND, ancient parish, now part of Campbelton, Argyleshire.

KILCLERIN, or **KISMULL**, strong ancient baronial fortalice on coast of Barra Island, Outer Hebrides.

KILCOLMKILL, old seat and cascade in Loth parish, Sutherland. The seat occupies the site of a Culdee cell.

KILCOLUMKILL, site of Culdee establishment in Morvern parish, Argyleshire.

KILCONQUHAR, village and parish in south-east of Fife. The village stands 4 miles east of Largo, adjoins a beautiful lake about 2 miles in circuit, and has a post office designated of Fifeshire, a railway station, a large handsome parochial church of 1821, and a public school with about 133 scholars. Pop. about 290.—The parish contains also the villages of Colinsburgh, Earlsferry, Barnyards, Williamsburgh, and Liberty. Its length is 7 miles; its greatest breadth $1\frac{3}{4}$ mile; its area 6891 acres. Real property in 1880-81, £17,489. Pop., quoad civilia, 2053; quoad sacra, 1471. The surface touches Firth of Forth between Elie and St. Monance; extends in narrow stripe to within $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles of Ceres; exhibits diversity of flat land, gentle ascent, ravine, and hill; and commands from many points magnificent views. The seats are Kilconquhar House, Balcarres, Charleton, Lathallan, Falfield, and Cairnie. A quoad sacra parochial church is in Largoward, and a United Presbyterian church is in Colinsburgh. Four schools are in the parish, and have capacity for 375 scholars.

KILCOY, estate, with ruined old castle, in Killearnan parish, Ross-shire.

KILCREGGAN, town on south coast of Roseneath peninsula, Dumbartonshire. It stands opposite Gourrock, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-west of Greenock; took its name from an ancient chapel long since extinct; has nearly all been built since 1840; is a much esteemed summer resort and watering-place; consists chiefly of villas and ornate cottages on a stripe of coast up, wards of a mile long; has a post office with all departments, designated of Dumbartonshire, a steamboat pier, Established, Free, and United Presbyterian churches, and a public school with about 137 scholars; was designed in 1880 to have waterworks; and, together with Craigrownie and Cove, curving round to Loch Long, forms a police burgh. The pop. of the burgh at census of 1881 was 816; but in the

summer months was probably five times more.

KILCUMMAIG, seat on south-east side of West Loch Tarbert, Argyleshire.

KILDA (ST.), or **HIRTA**, island and three adjacent uninhabited islets, 54 miles west-by-north of northern extremity of North Uist, Outer Hebrides. The island measures about 3 miles by 2; has only one landing-place, small and difficult; rises from the ocean in cliffs with extreme altitude of about 1350 feet; is inhabited on lofty ground about $\frac{1}{4}$ mile from the shore; and yields its inhabitants a scanty and precarious subsistence, partly by feather-gathering from birch on the cliffs. Pop. 77.

KILDALLOIG, seat of Sir Norman M. A. Campbell, Bart., on Campbelton Bay, Kintyre, Argyleshire.

KILDALTON, parish containing Port-Ellen post office village in Islay Island, Argyleshire. It comprises the south-eastern part of the island together with adjacent islets, and measures about 22 miles by 7. Real property in 1880-81, £10,159. Pop., quoad civilia, 2271; quoad sacra, 2005. The coast is mostly low and rocky, and has numerous caves and fissures. The interior comprises level lands, vales, and a hill-range 1157 feet high, and is variously arable, pastoral, and waste. Chief objects are a modern monumental tower and ruins of four old churches and three ancient forts. The present places of worship are 2 Established and 1 Free. There are 5 schools for 578 scholars, and 2 of them and an enlargement for 360 are new.

KILDARY, railway station, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-north-east of Invergordon, Ross-shire.

KILDAVIE, glen in Southend parish, Kintyre, Argyleshire.

KILDEAN, quondam historical bridge on the Forth, about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile above the present Stirling bridge.

KILDONAN, hamlet and parish in east of Sutherland. The hamlet lies $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles west-north-west of Helmsdale, and has a post office designated of Sutherlandshire, a railway station, and a Free Church preaching-station. —The parish contains also Helmsdale town, and measures 23 miles in length and 15 miles in greatest breadth. Real property in 1880-81, £9091. Pop. 1935. The surface consists of Helmsdale strath, lateral glens, and flanking mountains, and is mostly wild high upland, but includes in the north-west a number of small lakes. There are numerous barrows and remains of several Pictish towers. Established and Free churches and 2 public schools are in Helmsdale.

KILDONAN, hamlet, old tower, and plain, at south-eastern extremity of Arran Island, Buteshire. The hamlet has a post office designated of Arran Island. The tower crowns a sea-cliff, and occupies the site of a Dalriadan fortalice.

KILDONAN, site of ancient church in Kirkmaiden parish, Wigtonshire.

KILDONANE, seat in Colmonell parish, Ayrshire.

KILDUMMY, parish, containing Mos-sat post office, in Alford district, Aberdeenshire. It lies on the Don westward of Alford, measures 7 miles by 4, and comprises 10,352 acres. Real property in 1880-81, £4228. Pop. 656. The surface includes some extent of valley, but consists mostly of pastoral hills. Kildrummy Castle crowns an eminence between two ravines about a mile from the Don, was once a royal palace, figured conspicuously in the wars of the Succession, and is now an imposing ruin. The public school has accommodation for 202 scholars, and is mostly new.

KILFINAN, hamlet and parish in Cowal, Argyleshire. The hamlet lies on small bay of Loch Fyne, 5 miles by water north-north-east of Tarbert, and has a post office under Greenock. Established and Free churches, and a public school. —The parish contains also Tighnabruaich village; extends northward past Otter, and southward to Ardlamont Point; is three-fourths engirt by Loch Fyne and Kyles of Bute; measures about 17 miles in length, and 6 miles in greatest breadth; and comprises 32,301 acres. Real property in 1880-81, £14,193. Pop. 2153. The coasts exhibit much diversity and beauty; and the interior consists mostly of moderately high hills, with interspersions of slopes and vales. The seats are Ardlamont, Ballimore, Otter, and Ardmarnock; and the antiquities are several duns and the site of Lamont Castle. A chapel-of-ease and a Free church are at Tighnabruaich, and a chapel-of-ease is at Kilbride. There are 5 schools for 437 scholars, and 2 of them for 292 are new.

KILFINICHEN, parish, comprising Iona, Inch Kenneth, and Eorsa Islands, several adjacent islets, and the south-western part of Mull Island, Argyleshire. It contains the post office villages of Iona and Bunesan, and measures, in its Mull portion, about 22 miles by 12. Real property in 1880-81, £8612. Pop., quoad civilia, 1978; quoad sacra, 1269. The coast includes Gribon promontory, Mackinnon's Cave, Loch Scriden, Ardtun Headland, Loch Laich, and Carsaig Arches; and the interior includes the flat lands of Ross, but is mostly hilly and heathy, and extends up to the summit of Benmore. The seats are Kilfinichen House and Penny-cross; and the chief antiquities, besides those of Iona and Inch Kenneth, are numerous standing stones and Scandinavian towers. The churches are 2 Established and 1 Free. There are 5 schools for 456 scholars, and 2 of them and enlargements for 190 are new.

KILGOUR, ancient parish, now part of Falkland, Fife.

KILGRANNIE, hamlet and coal-field in

Dailly parish, Ayrshire. The hamlet has a public school with about 75 scholars.

KILGRASTON, seat near Bridge of Earn, Perthshire.

KILHILL, place believed to have been site of Caledonian town Alauna, on Allan river, 2 miles north of Stirling.

KILKERRAN, railway station and seat of Sir James Fergusson, Bart., in Dailly parish, Ayrshire.

KILKERRAN, ancient parish, now part of Campbelton, Argyshire.

KILKIVAN, ancient parish, now part of Campbelton, Argyshire.

KILLALLAN, ancient parish, now united to Houston, Kenfrewshire.

KILLANTRINGAN, bay, 2½ miles north-west of Portpatrick, Wigtonshire.

KILLARIA, lake, 5 miles east-by-north of Oban, Argyshire.

KILLARROW, parish, containing Bowmore, Bridgend, and Port-Arkaig villages, in Islay Island, Argyshire. It extends from Laggan Bay on east side of Lochindaal to northern extremity of the island, and measures about 15 miles by 8. Real property in 1880-81, £16,127. Pop., quoad civilia, 2756; quoad sacra, 1864. Most of the land is low, and part is moderately hilly. The only mansion is Islay House; and the chief antiquities are remains of Macdonald's palace, ruins of Claig Castle, and remains of several Scandinavian forts. The churches are 2 Established and 2 Free. Public schools are at Bowmore and Kilmey.

KILLEAN, parish, containing Tayinloan post office village, on west side of Kintyre, Argyshire. It extends 18 miles southward from a line opposite north end of Gigha Island, has a maximum breadth of about 6 miles, and comprises 42,109 acres. Real property in 1880-81, £14,425. Pop. 1368. The coast is mostly a series of sandy bays and low rocky headlands, and partly bold and rugged. The interior is chiefly a gradual ascent from the shore to heights of not more than 800 feet, but rises, at head of Barr Glen, to the summit of Benantuiric Mountain. Chief antiquities are rude remains of Dundonald Castle, a few rude obelisks, and two circular enclosures called Fingal's Fort. The churches are 2 Established and 1 Free. There are 5 schools for 372 scholars.

KILLEAN, secluded mountain vale on Foyers river, Inverness-shire.

KILLEAN, glen in Clyne parish, Sutherland.

KILLEARN, village and parish in west of Stirlingshire. The village stands near terminal station of Blane Valley Railway, and 2½ miles south-south-west of Balforn, and has a post office under Glasgow, a lofty obeliskal monument to George Buchanan, a parochial church of 1826, converted into public hall, reading-room, and library, a parochial church of 1881 erected at a cost of £6000, and a public school with about 110 scholars. Pop. 356.—The parish is

nearly 7 miles long and mostly not more than 3½ miles broad, but expands in the west to a breadth of nearly 7 miles, and it comprises 15,370 acres. Real property in 1880-81, £14,961. Pop. 1131. The Endrick runs about 8 miles along the northern and the western boundary. The land adjacent to it lies about 40 feet above sea-level; the next tract rises gradually to a height of about 500 feet; and the further tract rises eventually to the summit-line of Lennox Hills. Chief residences are Killearn House, Carbeth, Ballikinrain, Boquhan, and Moss; and chief objects of antiquarian interest are a castle said to have been a retreat of Sir William Wallace, and the site of a house in which George Buchanan was born. There is a Free church for Killearn and Balforn.

KILLEARNAN, parish on south-east border of Ross-shire. It has a post office under Inverness; it lies along Loch Beaully to vicinity of Kessock ferry; and it measures about 5 miles by 3. Real property in 1880-81, £6336. Pop. 1059. The surface rises gradually from Loch Beaully to summit of the Mullbuy. Redcastle and Kilcoy were old castellated mansions; and the former was modernized, but the latter is now a ruin. The churches are Established and Free. The public school has 210 scholars.

KILLEARN STATION, terminal station of Blane Valley Railway, near Killearn village, Stirlingshire. It has a post office under Glasgow.

KILLELLAN. See KILLALLAN.

KILLEN, place on south-eastern border of Ross. It has a post office under Inverness.

KILLERMONT, seat on the Kelvin, 4 miles north-north-west of Glasgow.

KILLEVIN, ruined church on Loch Fyne, in Glassary parish, Argyshire.

KILLIAN, hill, with tarns, in Inverary parish, Argyshire.

KILLIECHASSIE, seat on left side of the Tay, between Logierait and Weem, Perthshire.

KILLIECRANKIE, mountain pass, with railway station, 16½ miles north-north-west of Dunkeld, Perthshire. It forms a chasm, swept along the bottom by Garry river; is flanked by precipices and acclivities in closely confronting sides; measures strictly no more than about ½ mile in length, but less strictly about 2½ miles; had, till modern times, no other passage than a perilous footpath; has now a good terraced carriage-road and an elaborately-constructed reach of the Highland Railway; terminates, at east side of north end, in a rough vale, the scene of Viscount Dundee's victory and death in 1689; and has there its railway station, and a post office under Pitlochrie.

KILLIEDRAUGHT, small bay, about a mile north-west of Eyemouth, Berwickshire.

KILLIEMORE, obscure ancient battle-

field in Penningham parish, Wigtonshire.

KILLIGRAY, small island in Harris Sound, Outer Hebrides. Pop. 6.

KILLIN, village and parish in Breadalbane, Perthshire. The village is 5 miles distant from a railway station of its own name, 17 miles north-by-west of Callander; stands adjacent to conflux of Dochart and Lochy rivers, about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile from head of Loch Tay; is surrounded, both closely and remotely, by magnificent scenery; and has a post office, with money order and telegraph departments, under Stirling, 2 banking offices, a hotel, a serial line of bridges, Established, Free, and Episcopalian churches, and a public school. Pop. 473. A branch railway from the station to the village, at an estimated cost of £30,000, was projected in 1881.—The parish contains also Tyndrum and Clifton villages; measures, inclusive of intersecting lands, about 28 miles in length, and from 5 to 9 miles in breadth; and comprises 96,926 acres. Real property in 1880–81, £12,644. Pop. 1277. A detached section, measuring 4 by $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles, flanks south side of Loch Tay, down to a line opposite Benlawers; and another detached section, measuring about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile each way, lies in middle part of Glenloch. The main body extends from a line across head of Loch Tay, west-south-westward to summit of lofty mountain-range on boundary with Argyllshire; includes Glendochart, Strathfillan, most of Glenfalloch, parts of Glenloch and Glenogle, and the mountains and mountain-ranges on the flanks; culminates on Benmore; and includes a considerable aggregate of fine plain, rich vale, and verdant upland. Chief seats are Kinnell, Achlyne, Glenure, Inverardran, and Boreland; and chief antiquities are several Caledonian stone circles, the ivy-clad castle of Finlarig, and ecclesiastical remains in Strathfillan. Free churches are in Strathfillan and Ardeonaig; and public schools are in these two places and in Glendochart.

KILLIN, lake in Contin parish, Rossshire.

KILLINNESS, headland and small bay in Kirkmaiden parish, Wigtonshire.

KILLISPORT, sea-loch in Knapdale, Argyllshire. It opens from south end of Jura Sound, strikes $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-eastward, and contracts from width of 2 miles to nearly a point.

KILLOCHAN, railway station, and seat of Sir Reginald A. E. Cathcart, Bart., in Daily parish, Ayrshire.

KILLOCK. See GLENKILLOCK.

KILLORAN, seat on site of Culdee cell, in Colonsay Island, Argyllshire.

KILLUNDINE, plain old castle in Morvern parish, Argyllshire.

KILLYWHAN, railway station, $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles south of Barrhill, Ayrshire.

KILLYWHAN, railway station, $11\frac{1}{2}$ miles

north-east of Castle-Douglas, Kirkcudbrightshire.

KILMADAN, or **KILMODAN**, parish in Cowal, Argyllshire. It has a post office of the name of Glendaruel under Greenock. Its length is about 11 miles; its greatest breadth about $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles; its area 25,408 acres. Real property in 1880–81, £4785. Pop. 323. The surface is a narrow flat-bottomed glen, traversed by Ruel rivulet to head of Loch Riddan. The seats are Dunans, Glendaruel, and Ormisdale, and the antiquities are rude cairns and traces of Scandinavian invasion. The churches are Established and Free. There are 2 schools for 100 scholars, and 1 of them is new.

KILMADOCK, parish containing Doune town, and Deanston, Buchany, Drumvaich, and Delvorich villages, on southern border of Perthshire. Its length is 10 miles; its breadth from 2 to 8 miles; its area 24,521 acres. Real property in 1880–81, £23,044. Pop. 3012. The Forth runs in serpentine folds along the southern boundary, and the Teith runs east-south-eastward through the centre. A flat tract of considerable breadth lies along the Forth; a valley, flanked on each side by a hill-ridge, is traversed by the Teith; and an upland tract, part of the Braes of Doune, ascends to the lofty summit of Uaighmore on the northern boundary. Chief seats are Kilbride Castle, Lanrick Castle, Doune Lodge, Deanston House, and Cambusmore; and the chief antiquities are Doune Castle and Teith Bridge. The churches are Established, Free, United Presbyterian, and Episcopalian, and there are 4 schools with capacity for 541 scholars.

KILMAHEW, relinquished mansion in Cardross parish, Dumbartonshire.

KILMAHOG, village in western vicinity of Callander, Perthshire.

KILMAICHLIE, old residence in Inveraven parish, Banffshire.

KILMALCOLM, town and parish in lower ward of Renfrewshire. The town stands 7 miles east-south-east of Greenock; sprang from an ancient church dedicated to King Malcolm III.; was till recently a curious sequestered place; and now has a post office, with money order department, under Paisley, a railway station, a banking office, a spacious hydropathic establishment of 1880, Established, Free, and United Presbyterian churches, and a large public school. Pop. 1170.—The parish measures $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles by $6\frac{1}{2}$, and comprises 19,665 acres. Real property in 1880–81, £32,033. Pop. 2708. The south-eastern section is a shelving valley, traversed by upper part of Gryfe river; the northern section is a slope from left flank of that valley downward to the Clyde; the south-western section is mostly moss; and the western section is mostly waste or pastoral hill. Chief residences are Duchall, Carruth, Finlayston, Broadfield, and villas on the Clyde. There are 2 schools for 330

scholars, and parts of them for 150 are new.

KILMALIE, parish in Invernesshire and Argyleshire. It contains Fort-William town, Corpach village, and north side of Ballachulish parish; comprehends the district between Kilmanivaig and Loch Leven, part of Great Glen, and the districts of Ardgour and Lochiel; and is intersected by the entire length of Loch Eil, and partly bounded by Loch Linnhe. Its length is about 60 miles; its greatest breadth about 30 miles. Real property in 1880-81, £17,259 and £7117. Pop., quoad civilia, 2685 and 1434; quoad sacra, 259 and 1149. The coasts have an aggregate length of about 67 miles, and include several spots of arable land. The interior is predominantly and wildly mountainous; culminates on the summit of Ben Nevis; and, though including glens and valleys, is capable of cultivation throughout not more than one acre in three hundred. Chief seats are Achnacarry and Ardgour; and chief antiquities are remains of an ancient castle on Lochy river, and remains of a vitrified fort. The churches are 3 Established, 3 Free, 2 Episcopalian, and 1 Roman Catholic. There are 10 schools for 656 scholars, and 7 of them for 560 are new.

KILMALUAG, ancient parish, now called Lismore and Appin, Argyleshire.

KILMALUAG, section of Kilmuir parish, Isle of Skye.

KILMANIVAIG, or **KILMONIVAIG**, parish in south-west of Inverness-shire. It contains the post office hamlets of Bridge of Roy and Invergarry; extends across the county from boundary with Fortingal in Perthshire to boundary with Kintail in Ross-shire; is intersected by Great Glen from vicinity of Fort-Augustus to vicinity of Fort-William; includes Strathspean, Glentreig, Glenroy, Glenloy, Glengarry, Glenqueich, Loch Lochy, and north-west side of Loch Oich; and measures about 60 miles by 20. Real property in 1880-81, £21,553. Pop., quoad civilia, 1928; quoad sacra, 1375. A vast proportion of the surface is wild alpine mountain. The glens, specially the long reach of Great Glen and lateral openings from it, exhibit picturesque features; but the intermediate extensive tracts are mostly bleak and stern. Some sheep farms comprise each an area of more than 100 square miles. The chief residences are new Inverlochy Castle, Invergarry House, and Letterfinlay; and the chief antiquity is old Inverlochy Castle. The churches are 4 Established, 2 Free, and 1 Roman Catholic. Public schools are at Bridge of Roy, Blarour, Invergarry, and Inchnaggan.

KILMANY, hamlet and parish in north of Fife. The hamlet lies 5 miles north-north-east of Cupar, and has a post office under Cupar, a parochial church with about 320 sittings, and a public school with about 56 scholars.—The parish contains also Rathillet hamlet, measures 6 miles by

3½, and comprises 5343 acres. Real property in 1880-81, £9572. Pop. 634. The eastern section is the southern slope of a hill-range, and the western one is partly soft hill and partly pleasant valley. Chief residences are Montquhany and Rathillet House. A United Presbyterian church is at Rathillet. Dr. Chalmers' early ministry was spent in Kilmany.

KILMARDINNY, seat, 5½ miles north-north-west of Glasgow.

KILMARIE, ruined ancient church in Arasaig district, Inverness-shire.

KILMARIE, ruined ancient church in Strath parish, Isle of Skye.

KILMARNOCK, rivulet, town, and parish in Ayrshire. The rivulet is formed by two head-streams 9 and 10 miles long from the north, and runs 2 miles to Irvine river.—The town occupies a low site around the rivulet's mouth, 15½ miles north-north-east of Ayr; has flat rich environs; was only a hamlet in the time of James VI., and had not much above 3000 inhabitants in the time of the poet Burns; is notable for objects and reminiscences connected with Burns' history and poems; consisted in his time of chiefly mean streets and lanes; rose to importance as a seat of great and various manufacture; ranks now as the political capital of about one-half of Ayrshire, and as a burgh uniting with Renfrew, Port-Glasgow, Dumbarton, and Rutherglen in sending a member to Parliament; publishes two weekly newspapers; carries on manufacture in carpets, worsteds, bonnets, printed shawls and plaids, and many other articles; gave from 1661 to the family of Boyd the title of earl, forfeited in 1746 by the fourth earl's participation in the rebellion of 1745; includes the suburbs of Bonniton and Riccarton, the latter on left bank of the Irvine; is partly incompact and straggling, but mostly well-built and pleasing; includes a market-place, a square, and several handsome streets; and has a head post office with all departments, railway communication in five directions, a railway viaduct of 24 lofty arches, a number of bridges on the intersecting streams, 7 banking offices, 6 hotels, a town hall, a fine court-house, an exchange with public hall, a colossal statue monument of Sir James Shaw, a public park with monument of the poet Burns, 6 Established churches, 5 Free churches, 4 United Presbyterian churches, 2 Evangelical Union churches, Original Secession, Baptist, Episcopalian, and Roman Catholic churches, 2 large primary schools, a higher educational academy, a philosophical institution, and fever hospital and infirmary. The public park sprang from a bequest by Mr. Kay, comprises 41 acres, cost £12,000, and was opened in 1879. Burns' Monument stands in the park's centre, and is partly a marble statue, 8 feet high, partly an ornamental edifice, containing many souvenirs of the poet. The High and St. Marnock's

Established churches are elegant modern structures, and the Grange Free church is a steepled cruciform edifice of 1878. Real property of the burgh in 1880-81, £79,631. Pop. 24,978.—The parish excludes Riccarton suburb, but includes Crookedholm village. Its length is about 9 miles; its greatest breadth about 5 miles; its area 9444 acres. Real property of landward part in 1879-80, £25,094. Pop. of the whole, quoad civilia, 25,864; quoad sacra, 11,623. The surface is partly flat and partly a very gentle ascent toward the north; and nearly all, except sites of buildings and of traffic, is arable. Coal is very largely worked and extensively exported. Villages and hamlets stand adjacent to the collieries; and several mills and mansions are near the town. Crawfordland Castle is a stately edifice, partly ancient and partly modern; and Dean and Rowallan Castles, the former the quondam seat of the Earls of Kilmarnock, are interesting antiquities. 25 schools for 4942 scholars are in the parish, and 6 of them and a class-room for 1800 are new.

KILMARNOCK (HIGH KIRK, ST. ANDREW, and ST. MARNOCK), three quoad sacra parishes, with churches, in Kilmarnock, Ayrshire. Pop. 3172, 6915, and 3487.

KILMARON, castellated modern mansion, 1½ mile north-north-west of Cupar, Fife.

KILMARONOCK, parish lying across foot of Loch Lomond, Dumbartonshire. It contains Drymen and Caldarvan railway stations, and extends from Endrick river to vicinity of Balloch, and its post town is Alexandria. Its length is 7½ miles; its greatest breadth fully 5 miles; its area 10,325 acres. Real property in 1880-81, £11,340. Pop. 927. The eastern section is hilly and partly moorish, but the western section is low, arable, and embellished. The seats are Butturich Castle, Ross Priory, Caldarvan, and Catter; and a spot of antiquarian interest is the site of a Culdee cell, founded by Maronnan or Maronoch, afterwards a nunnery, noticed in Sir Walter Scott's *Lady of the Lake* as 'Maronnan's cell.' The churches are Established and United Presbyterian. There are 2 schools for 172 scholars, and 1 of them for 80 is new.

KILMARTIN, village and parish on south border of Lorn district, Argyleshire. The village stands 8 miles north-north-west of Lochgilphead, was rebuilt about 1835, is a neat place with pleasant environs, and has a post office, with money order and telegraph departments, under Lochgilphead. Established, Free, and Episcopalian churches, and a public school with about 92 scholars.—The parish measures about 12 miles by 3½, includes also Maccaskin and Ree Islands, and comprises 7882 acres. Real property in 1880-81, £7872. Pop. 811. Kilmartin vale, traversed by Skeodnish rivulet, which enters the head

of Loch Crinan, is one of the finest vales in the Highlands. The two islands Maccaskin and Ree lie in Loch Craignish. The rest of the land is hilly and much diversified, rises partly to a height of about 1000 feet on a flank of Loch Awe, and contains vantage-grounds commanding extensive magnificent views. The chief seats are Kilmartin House and Duntroon Castle; and chief antiquities are Kilmartin Castle, Carnassarie Castle, and a number of large cairns. The public school is new, and has capacity for 160 scholars.

KILMARTIN, rivulet on north-east of Isle of Skye.

KILMAURS, town and parish in Cunningham district, Ayrshire. The town stands on Carmel rivulet, 2 miles north-north-west of Kilmarnock; is an ancient place, once notable for cutlery; adjoins a quondam residence of the Cunningham family, Barons Kilmaurs and Earls of Glencairn; and has a post office, with money order department, designated of Ayrshire, a railway station, a small steeped town hall, an old parochial church originally collegiate, Free and United Presbyterian churches, and 2 public schools with about 256 scholars. Pop. 1203.—The parish contains also the villages of Crosshouse, Elderslie, Fardlehill, Knockantiber, Kirkton, Milton, and Busby. Its length is 6 miles; its greatest breadth 2¾ miles; its area 5900 acres. Real property in 1879-80, £26,734. Pop. 3704. The surface is a plain diversified with undulations, rising-grounds, and knolls. The seats are Thornton, Craig, Tour, Towerhill, and Carmelbank; and interesting objects are the castle and coal-field of Busby. There are 3 schools for 754 scholars, and 2 of them for 640 are new.

KILMAVEONAIG, place in Blair-Athole parish, Perthshire.

KILMELFORD, ancient parish, now united to Kilninver, Argyleshire. It has a post office, with money order department, under Lochgilphead, a parochial church, and a public school.

KILMENY, quoad sacra parish in north-east of Islay Island, Argyleshire. It measures about 11 miles by 8, and has an Established church, a Free church, and a public school with about 100 scholars. Pop. 1864.

KILMICHAEL, ancient parish, now part of Campbeltown, Argyleshire.

KILMICHAEL, seat in Glencloy, Arran Island, Buteshire.

KILMICHAEL, rivulet, running to the sea, in North Knapdale, Argyleshire.

KILMICHAEL-GLASSARY, hamlet and parish in Argyle-proper district, Argyleshire. The hamlet lies on Add rivulet, was once an important village, and now has a post office under Lochgilphead, a parochial church, and a public school with about 83 scholars.—The parish is commonly called Glassary, and is noticed under that name.

KILMICHAEL-INVERLUSSA, place, with bridge and fine cascade, on Kilmichael rivulet, in North Knapdale, Argyshire.

KILMILIAN, old burying-ground near Inverary, and once the name of Inverary parish, Argyshire.

KILMINNING, farm, with site of ancient chapel, in Craill parish, Fife.

KILMINSTER, lake and extensive moss in Wick parish, Caithness.

KILMODAN. See KILMADAN.

KILMONIVAIG. See KILMANIVAIG.

KILMORACK, hamlet, falls, and parish in north-west of Inverness-shire. The hamlet lies $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-west of Beaul, and has a post office under Beaul, and a parochial church.—The falls are on Beaul river, adjacent to the hamlet; form one of the finest scenes in Scotland; and take character from both striking diversity in themselves and great force of feature in their flanks.—The parish contains Beaul village, extends 34 miles south-westward to head of Strathaffrick, and has an extreme breadth of about 13 miles. Real property in 1880–81, £20,314. Pop. 2618. The north-east end is an open plain about 3 miles in diameter; the section extending about 7 miles south-westward thence is richly beautiful and romantic strath; and the rest of the area consists of lakes, glens, moors, and mountains, and is partly alpine. Chief features, besides Kilmorack falls, are the Dhruim, Ellan-Aigas, Erchless Castle, Chisholm's pass, Ord moor, Glenfarrar, Invercannich, Glencannich, Strathaffrick, Maamsoul, and Benattow. Chief antiquities are Beaul Priory, a chain of forts, two standing stones, and remains of numerous Caledonian stone circles. Free and Roman Catholic churches are in Beaul. There are 5 schools for 537 scholars, and 4 of them for 460 are new.

KILMORE, parish, containing Oban town and Kerrera Island, in Lorn, Argyshire. Its mainland part has a proximately circular outline, and measures about $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles in diameter. Real property of the whole in 1880–81, inclusive of Oban burgh, £30,660. Pop., quoad civilia, 5142; quoad sacra, 627. The mainland coast curves round from lower part of Loch Etive to head of Loch Feachan, measures nearly 20 miles in extent, and is mostly high and rocky, but includes excellent harbours at Dunstaffnage and Oban. The land is mostly hilly, but not high, and includes fertile vales. Chief objects of interest are Dunstaffnage Castle, Dunolly Castle, Dunolly House, and Loch Nell. Two parochial churches, Kilmore and Kilbride, stand landward; and 2 quoad sacra parochial churches, and Free, United Presbyterian, Congregational, Episcopalian, and Roman Catholic churches are in Oban. Public schools are in Kilmore-Dunach and Kerrera; and 3 old schools for 268 scholars and a new one for 400 are in Oban.

KILMORE, ancient parish, now united to Kilninian, in Mull Island, Argyshire.

KILMORE, seat and site of parochial church in Urquhart parish, Inverness-shire.

KILMORE, site of parochial church in Sleat parish, Isle of Skye.

KILMORICH, ancient parish, now united to Lochgoilhead, Argyshire. It has a parochial church at Cairndow on Loch Fyne, and a public school with about 57 scholars.

KILMORIE, parish, comprehending Pladda Island, and south end and west side of Arran Island, Buteshire. It has in vicinity of Lag a post office designated of Arran Island, a parochial church, a Free church, and a public school with about 81 scholars. Its length is 24 miles; its greatest breadth $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles; and its area 67,099 acres. Real property in 1880–81, £10,765. Pop. 2574. The coast line in Arran extends from Glenashdale to mouth of Loch Ranza; and its entire surface is described in the articles on Arran and Pladda. Free churches are at Shisken and Loch Ranza. There are 7 schools for 516 scholars, and 3 of them for 230 are new.

KILMORIE, place, with ruined large ancient church, ancient burying-ground, and beautiful ancient obelisk, on coast between Lochs Swin and Killisport, in Knapdale, Argyshire.

KILMORIE, seat of Sir John W. C. Orde, Bart., and ruined church, near Lochgilphead, Argyshire.

KILMORIE, place, with ruined ancient church, in Craignish parish, Argyshire.

KILMORIE, vestige of ancient church on east coast of Kirkcolm parish, Wigtonshire.

KILMORIE, ruined ancient fortalice on west coast of Bute Island, opposite Inchmarnock, Buteshire.

KILMSTER, old battlefield in Bower parish, Caithness.

KILMUIR, parish, comprehending Iasgair, Fladdachuain, Tulm, Trodda, Altivaig, and Fladda islets, and the north-eastern portion of Skye Island, Inverness-shire. It has, near its north-western extremity, a post office under Portree. Its length, exclusive of the islets, is 16 miles; its greatest breadth 8 miles. Real property in 1880–81, £5828. Pop., quoad civilia, 2562; quoad sacra, 1259. The coast has an aggregate extent of more than 30 miles; is bold, high, and rocky; shows vast numbers of small bays and headlands; and includes the magnificent basaltic semi-amphitheatre of Loch Staffin. The seaboard, to the mean breadth of about 2 miles, consists of arable land, and is naturally divided into the three districts of Kilmuir, Kilmaluag, and Steinscholl. The rest of the area is partly an assemblage of small hills, with intersecting small glens, and partly the continuation of a mountain-range extending northward from Snizort, and includes

the wildly romantic hill and hollow of Quiraing. Chief antiquities are Duntulm Castle, vestiges of several old chapels, and remains of six forts; and an interesting object is an Iona cross monument to Flora Macdonald, erected in 1871 over her grave in Kilmuir churchyard. The churches are an Established and a Free in Kilmuir-proper, and an Established and a Free in Steinscholl. There are 4 schools for 385 scholars, and 3 of them for 286 are new.

KILMUIR, ancient parish, now called Duirinish, in Isle of Skye.

KILMUIR-EASTER, parish, containing Parkhill post office village, Barbaraville and Portlich villages, and Balintraid harbour, on north-west coast of Cromarty Firth, Ross-shire. Its length is 10 miles; its mean breadth about 4 miles. Real property in 1880-81, £6767. Pop. 1146. The coast is flat; the seaboard is low, arable, and embellished; and the rest of the area is partly pastoral, and partly terminates in barren moor. The seats are Balnagown, Tarbat, Kindace, and Milmount; and the chief antiquities are remains of Tarbat Castle and site of a Caledonian stone circle. The churches are Established and Free. There are 3 schools for 170 scholars, and 1 of them is new.

KILMUIR - WESTER, ancient parish, now part of Knockbain, Ross-shire.

KILMUN, village and parish in Cowal, Argyshire. The village stands on north side of Holy Loch, 4 miles by water north of Dunoon; dates from ancient times, but was only a hamlet till about 1830; had an elegant collegiate church, erected in 1442 on site of a Culdee cell; retains the tower of that church, adjoined by mausoleum of ducal family of Argyle, erected in 1793 in lieu of one within the church; is now a watering-place, consisting mostly of villas and ornate cottages; and has a post office designated of Argyshire, a steamboat pier, an Established church of 1816, and a Free church. Pop. 323.—The parish is now annexed to Dunoon.

KILMUNDY, village in Longside parish, Aberdeenshire.

KILMUX, seat in Scoonie parish, Fife.

KILNEVAIR, place, with ruined old chapel, in Glassary parish, Argyshire.

KILNINIAN, parish, consisting of Kilninian-proper and Kilmore, and comprehending Calve, Gometra, Ulva, Staffa, Little Colonsay, and Treshinish Islands, and all northern peninsula of Mull Island, Argyshire. It contains the post town of Tobermory, and the post office hamlet of Aros. Its Mull part measures 13 miles by 12. Real property of the whole in 1880-81, £14,379. Pop., quoad civilia, 2534; quoad sacra, 1185. The Mull part includes all Mull north of the isthmus between Loch-na-Keal and Mull Sound, consists mostly of heathy hills, contains 5 lakes, and has tracts of arable land generally on the

coast. Chief residences are Calgarry, Torloisk, and Drumfin; and chief antiquities are Aros Castle, vestiges of strong fortifications on Cairnbulg Island, and a Caledonian stone circle on a height near Kilmore. Parochial churches are at Kilninian and Kilmore; quoad sacra parochial churches are at Tobermory, Salen, and Ulva; and Free, Baptist, and Roman Catholic churches are at Tobermory. 9 schools for 838 scholars are in the parish, and 4 of them for 500 are new.

KILNINVER, hamlet and parish in Lorn, Argyshire. The hamlet lies on Euchar rivulet, near the sea, 8 miles south-by-west of Oban, and has a post office under Oban, Established and Free churches, and a public school.—The parish consists of Kilninver-proper and Kilmelford, and measures about 12 miles by 10. Real property in 1880-81, £5634. Pop. 405. The coast is indented by Euchar estuary, a number of bays, and Loch Melford; projects two high rocky promontories; is elsewhere very rugged; and has an aggregate extent of about 14 miles. The interior is variously dale, glen, and hill; culminates at about 1500 feet above sea-level; and includes about 20 lakes. The antiquities are Ronaldson's Tower, Colin's Cairn, a ruined monastery, standing stones, and tumuli. A parochial church and a public school are at Kilmelford.

KILNSIDE, seat in Abbey-Paisley parish, Renfrewshire.

KILPATRICK, small bay at mouth of Blackwater, west side of Arran Island, Buteshire.

KILPATRICK, western section of Lennox Hills, in Dumbartonshire.

KILPATRICK (NEW), village in Dumbartonshire, and parish partly also in Stirlingshire. The village stands $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-west of Glasgow, and has a post office under Glasgow, Established and United Presbyterian churches, and a public school with about 97 scholars.—The parish contains also Milngavie town, and Garscadden, Garscube, Knightswood, Netherton, Craigton, Bluerow, and Dals-holm villages. Its length is $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles; its greatest breadth $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles; its area 9303 acres in Dumbartonshire, and 2747 in Stirlingshire. Real property in 1880-81, £82,146 and £12,944. Pop., quoad civilia, 7414; quoad sacra, 4485. The northern section, to the extent of about 4 square miles, is filled with part of Kilpatrick Hills; and the rest of the land descends in successive knolly undulations to the Kelvin and the vicinity of Yoker on the Clyde. Coal, limestone, and very fine sandstone are worked. Chief seats are Garscube, Killermont, Garscadden, Clober, Balvie, and Kilmardinny; and chief antiquities are vestiges of Antoninus' Wall, and sites of two ancient chapels. Established, United Presbyterian, and Roman Catholic churches are at Milngavie. 8 schools for 1069 scholars

are in the parish, and 1 of them for 400 is new.

KILPATRICK (OLD), village and parish in Dumbartonshire. The village stands adjacent to the Clyde, 9 miles by road, but 11 by railway, west-north-west of Glasgow, was the birthplace of St. Patrick, and has a post office, with money order and telegraph departments, under Glasgow, a railway station, Established and United Presbyterian churches, and a public school with about 74 scholars. Pop. 911.—The parish contains also the towns of Duntocher and Clydebank, the villages of Bowling, Dalmuir, Faifley, Hardgate, Milton, Littlemill, Dumbuck, and part of Yoker. Its length is nearly 8 miles; its greatest breadth nearly 6 miles; its area 12,554 acres. Real property in 1880–81, £48,619. Pop., quoad civilia, 8862; quoad sacra, 6020. The surface is bounded along all the south by the Clyde, and appears pretty fully in view from a vessel sailing down or up the river. The Kilpatrick Hills occupy all the north and part of the centre; present to the south picturesque features of declivity, escarpment, ravine, and wood; strike gradually toward the Clyde from a distance of about 4 miles in the east to a distance of less than 1 mile in the west; have near altitudes of from 800 to 1313 feet above sea-level; exhibit, adjacent to Bowling Bay, the deep broad ravine of Glenarbuck; and terminate abruptly in Dumbuck Hill, about a mile east of Dumbarton Castle. The ground between the hills and the Clyde is mostly either sloping or flat. Chief seats are Auchentorlie, Auchintoshan, Mountblow, Dalmuir, and Dumbuck; and chief antiquities are site or vestige of terminal forts of Antoninus' Wall, a Roman bridge and site of Roman sudorium at Duntocher, vestiges of several Caledonian hill-forts, and ivy-clad remains of Dunglass Castle. Established, Free, United Presbyterian, and Roman Catholic churches are at Duntocher, and Established and United Presbyterian churches are at Clydebank. 8 schools for 1495 scholars are in the parish, and 3 of them and enlargements for 816 are new.

KILPETER, ancient parish, now called Houston, Renfrewshire.

KILPIRNIE, hill, 1134 feet high, surmounted by turret of last century, in Newtyle parish, Forfarshire.

KILRAVOCK, castellated seat, variously ancient and modern, 6 miles south-west of Nairn, Nairnshire.

KILRENNY, burgh and parish on south-east coast of Fife. The burgh comprises Cellardykes coast town, contiguous to east end of Anstruther, and a small village $\frac{3}{4}$ mile to the north-east; is called Nether Kilrenny as to Cellardykes, and Upper Kilrenny as to the village; has a post office of the name of Kilrenny under Anstruther; and unites with the two Anstruthers, Pittenweem, Crail, Cupar, and St. Andrews in sending a member to

Parliament. Real property in 1880–81, £4585. Pop. 2759.—The parish measures about $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles by nearly $2\frac{1}{2}$, and comprises 3776 acres. Real property of landward part in 1880–81, £8023. Pop. of the whole, 3198. The surface ascends gently and evenly from the shore to the northern boundary. The seats are Innergelly and Rennyhill. 2 large public schools are in respectively Cellardykes and the village.

KILRIE, scat near Kinghorn, Fife.

KILRULE, ancient name of St. Andrews, Fife.

KILRY, quoad sacra parish, with church, on south border of Glenisla, Forfarshire. Its post town is Alyth. Its church was built in 1877. Pop. 381.

KILRY, hill bisecting Glenisla parish, Forfarshire. It extends east and west, and divides the parish into nearly equal parts.

KILSPINDIE, village and parish in Gowrie district, Perthshire. The village stands 3 miles north-north-west of Errol, had anciently a castle, figures in the early history of Sir William Wallace, and now has a parochial church with 350 sittings, and a public school with about 110 scholars. The parish contains also the post office village of Rait, measures about 5 miles by $3\frac{1}{2}$, and comprises 6255 acres. Real property in 1880–81, £6854. Pop. 693. The surface comprises part of Carse of Gowrie and part of Sidlaw Hills. The only mansion is Sir Patrick Threipland's seat of Pingask Castle, and the chief antiquity is vestige of fortification on Evelick Hill.

KILSPINDIE, quondam fortalice in Aberlady parish, Haddingtonshire.

KILSTAY, place, with vestige of ancient church, in Kirkmaiden parish, Wigtonshire.

KILSYTH, town and parish on south border of Stirlingshire. The town stands at terminus of Kelvin Valley Railway, $12\frac{1}{2}$ miles by road north-east of Glasgow; is near the scene of the notable battle of Kilsyth, fought in 1645; gave the title of viscount to the family of Livingstone till attainment in 1716; was founded in 1665 in lieu of a previous town on different site; carries on considerable trade and manufacture; and has a post office, with all departments, under Glasgow, 2 banking offices, Established, Free, United Presbyterian, Congregational, and Methodist churches, and 2 public schools with about 471 scholars. Pop. 5405.—The parish contains also Banton and Auchinmully villages, measures $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles by $4\frac{1}{2}$, and comprises 13,121 acres. Real property in 1880–81, £28,164. Pop., quoad civilia, 6840; quoad sacra, 6047. The southern section is part of the strath of Forth and Clyde Canal, and the northern section is part of the Lennox Hills. Coal, ironstone, limestone, and a fine sandstone are worked. A chief mansion is Sir William Edmonstone's seat of Colzium House; a chief

antiquity is the ruin of Kilsyth Castle, long the seat of the Livingstones; and other antiquities are ruins of Colzium Castle, remains of two Caledonian forts, and vestiges of two Roman forts. A quoad sacra parochial church is at Banton, and 2 public schools with about 301 scholars are landward.

KILSYTH AND FALKIRK RAILWAY.

See FALKIRK AND KILSYTH.

KILTARLITY, hamlet and parish in north-west of Inverness-shire. The hamlet lies in right side of Strathglass, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-west of Beauly, and has a post office under Beauly. Established and Free churches, and a public school.—The parish extends south-westward alongside of Kilmorack to head of Strathaffrick, and measures about 37 miles by 6. Real property in 1880–81, £11,670. Pop. 2134. The surface includes Glenconvent on the south-east; is, with slight exception, separated from Kilmorack by the continuous line of Affrick, Glass, and Beauly rivers; and, exclusive of glens in the north-west, shares all the characters and attractions of Kilmorack. Chief seats are Beaufort Castle and Belladrum; and chief antiquities are Caledonian stone circles and vitrified forts. An Established mission church is in the south-west; a Free church, besides that of Kiltarlity, is in Strathglass; and a Roman Catholic church is at Eskdale. Six schools for 534 scholars are in the parish, and 2 of them and a class-room for 175 are new.

KILTEARN, parish, containing Evanton post office village and Drummond village, on west side of Cromarty Firth, Ross-shire. It extends about 6 miles along the coast, and about 20 miles inland. Real property in 1880–81, £10,474. Pop. 1182. The tract on the firth, with breadth of from 1 to 2 miles, is arable, fertile, and embellished; and all the rest of the land is hill and mountain, mostly covered with heath, and culminating on part of Benwyvis. The seats are Fowlis Castle, Balcony, and Novar; and the chief antiquities are remains of five chapels and burying-grounds. The churches are Established and Free. There are 2 schools for 235 scholars, and 1 of them and an enlargement for 154 are new.

KILTONGUE, mineral-field in New Monkland parish, Lanarkshire.

KILTYRE, place, with public school, in Kenmore parish, Perthshire.

KILVARIE, site of ancient church in Muckairn parish, Argyleshire.

KILVICEUEN, ancient parish, now united to Kilfinichen, Mull Island, Argyleshire.

KILWINNING, town and parish in Cunningham, Ayrshire. The town stands on Garnock river, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-by-east of Dalry; dates from ancient times; was the mother-place of Scottish freemasonry; is engirt with low, luxuriant, well-wooded environs; carries on considerable trade and manufacture; and has a post office,

with money order and telegraph departments, designated of Ayrshire, a railway station, 2 banking offices, a hotel, Established, Free, United Presbyterian, Original Secession, and Evangelical Union churches, remains of an ancient abbey, and a large public school. Pop. 3469.—The parish contains also Eglinton village, with iron-works, and the villages of Bensley, Doura, Dalgarnen, and Fergushill. Its length is about 7 miles; its greatest breadth about 5 miles; its area 10,989 acres. Real property in 1879–80, £37,725. Pop. 7037. The surface is partly plain and valley, partly an assemblage of undulations and low hills; and it abounds with wood and ornature. Coal and limestone are extensively worked. A chief feature is the Earl of Eglinton's seat of Eglinton Castle; and the chief antiquity is part of the ancient Abbey church, presenting fine features, and adjoined by a bell-tower of 1816. A chapel-of-ease is at Fergushill. Seven schools for 1675 scholars are in the parish, and 2 of them for 810 are new.

KIMMERGHAM, seat on the Blackadder in Edrom parish, Berwickshire.

KINALDIE, railway station and seat, $10\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-west of Aberdeen.

KINALDIE, seat, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles south of St. Andrews, Fife.

KINARDY, ancient mansion on the Deveron, 2 miles south-south-west of Aberchirder, Banffshire.

KINBATTOCK, place, with tumuli and ruined ancient church, in Towie parish, Aberdeenshire.

KINBEACHIE, lake at western extremity of Resolis parish, Ross-shire.

KINBEAN, hill in Aberdour parish, Aberdeenshire.

KINBLYTHMONT, seat, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-by-west of Arbroath, Forfarshire.

KINBRACE, place in north-east of Kildonan parish, Sutherland. It has a post office designated of Sutherlandshire, and a station on the Sutherland and Caithness Railway.

KINEROOM, seat in Fyvie parish, Aberdeenshire.

KINBUCK, village, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-north-east of Dunblane, Perthshire. It has a railway station, and a public school with about 94 scholars.

KINCAID, seat and print-field in Campsie parish, Stirlingshire.

KINCAIRNEY, village and mansion in Caputh parish, Perthshire.

KINCALDRUM, estate, with mansion, in Inverarity parish, Forfarshire. It has a post office under Forfar.

KINCAPLE, village, 3 miles west-north-west of St. Andrews, Fife.

KINCARDINE, seaport town on north side of Firth of Forth, $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles south of a railway station of its own name, and 5 miles south-east of Alloa. It adjoins embankments of two great land reclamations, completed in 1823 and 1838; presents an uninviting appearance, yet

contains some good houses; and has a post office, with all departments, under Alloa, 2 banking offices, Established, Free, and United Presbyterian churches, and a large public school.

KINCARDINE, parish containing Blair-Drummond post office station, Norrieston, Kirklane, and Woodlane villages, and most of Thornhill post office village, on south border of Perthshire. It is bounded on the south by the river Forth; consists of two sections, separated from each other at a mean distance of $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles; measures about 7 miles in length inclusive of the intersection, and about $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles in greatest breadth; and comprises 10,504 acres. Real property in 1880-81, £16,046. Pop. 1359. About two-thirds of the land are carse, and the rest to the north is a gently ascending ridge with maximum height of about 300 feet. Much of the carse is rich land elaborately reclaimed from old superincumbent deep moss. A chief feature is Blair-Drummond mansion; and chief antiquities are three tumuli in Blair-Drummond park. The parochial church stands 4 miles east of Norrieston, and is a handsome edifice of 1816. A quoad sacra parochial church and a Free church are at Norrieston. Three schools for 377 scholars are in the parish, and part of one of them for 52 is new.

KINCARDINE, hamlet and parish on north border of Ross-shire. The hamlet lies on Kyle of Dornoch Firth, 2 miles south-east of Bonar-Bridge, and has Established and Free churches and a public school.—The parish contains also Ardgay post office village; includes Croick quoad sacra parish; extends westward along the Kyle and Oikell river; measures upwards of 35 miles in length; and is not more than 5 miles broad in the east, but widens to about 20 miles in the west. Real property in 1880-81, £12,751. Pop., quoad civilia, 1472; quoad sacra, 1278. The coast is flat and sandy, and the interior consists of pastoral uplands with intersecting straths or glens, and contains many small lakes. Scandinavian dunes are in several places. An Established church is at Croick, and a Free church is at Rosehall. Six schools for 290 scholars are in the parish, and 4 of them for 220 are new.

KINCARDINE, ancient parish, now united to Abernethy, in Inverness-shire. It has a parochial church with about 600 sittings.

KINCARDINE, romantic glen, traversed by Madranry rivulet, crossed by a six-arched railway viaduct, and containing ruins of an ancient ducal castle, in Blackford parish, Perthshire.

KINCARDINE, quondam town, 4 miles north-west of Laurencekirk, Kincardineshire. It gave name to the county, had a royal palace, was the county's political capital till the time of James VI., and declined into the condition of a small hamlet.

KINCARDINE-O'NEIL, village, parish, and district in south-west of Aberdeen-

shire. The village stands on the Dee, 3 miles west-south-west of Lumphanan railway station, has picturesque environs, is a resort of summer visitors, and has a post office, with money order department, under Aberdeen, an inn, Established, Free, and Episcopalian churches, and a public school with about 112 scholars.—The parish measures fully 8 miles by 5, and comprises 18,182 acres. Real property in 1880-81, £11,522. Pop., quoad civilia, 1931; quoad sacra, 1101. The surface consists of three straths or parts of straths, with considerable intervening hills; has, in two of the straths, an elevation of between 400 and 500 feet above sea-level; and includes part of the hill of Fare. Chief residences are Kincardine House, Desswood, Learney, Camfield, and Craigmyle. There are 5 schools for 367 scholars.—The district comprehends a small part of the lower portion of the Dee's basin, all of the central portion belonging to Aberdeenshire, and the whole of the upper portion, and includes a small part of the central portion of the Don's basin. Its length is 57 miles; its breadth from 8 to 16 miles.

KINCARDINESHIRE, or **MEARNS**, maritime county between Aberdeenshire and Forfarshire. It extends 30 miles along the German Ocean from the Dee to the North Esk, and 22 miles westward to Mount Battock; but it has a triangular outline, with the sharpest angle at the mouth of the Dee; and it comprises only 388 square miles. The seaboard from the Dee to Stonehaven, measuring about 50 square miles, has a bold rocky shore, and is prevailingly bleak and moorish. The seaboard from Stonehaven to the North Esk, comprising about 88 square miles, has mostly a cliffy shore, from 100 to 300 feet high, and is mostly an assemblage of hills not more than 500 feet high, with profuse intermixture of ravine, vale, and plain. The How, extending from Stonehaven to the south-western boundary, and comprising about 50 square miles, is the eastern part of Strathmore, only about 5 furlongs wide at the coast, but gradually expanding to a width of about 5 miles to the south-west, and forms a low luxuriant champaign. The Deeside section, extending about 13 miles along the right side of the Dee, and about $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles farther on both sides, and comprising about 80 square miles, is much diversified with flats and heights, abounds in wood, and exhibits aggregately a fine appearance. The rest of the county, comprising about 120 square miles, is filled with an offset of the Central Grampians, or rather is an ascent to them from the seaboard; rises from heights of from 500 to 600 feet in the east to the summit of Mount Battock in the west; and, with exception of intersecting vales, is nearly all rugged and sterile. The chief streams, besides the two great ones on the boundaries, are the Feugh and the Sheecho, running to the Dee; the Cowie,

the Carron, and the Bervie, running to the ocean; and the Luther, running to the North Esk. Granite is the principal rock, but good sandstone exists and is quarried. Agriculture is well advanced, but neither manufacture nor commerce makes much figure. The antiquities include Caledonian stone circles, large cairns, remains of three Roman camps, the ruins of Finella Castle, and the imposing ruined mass of Duntottar Castle. The only town with more than 3000 inhabitants is Stonehaven; the towns with each more than 1000 are Laurencekirk, Johnshaven, and Bervie; and the villages with each more than 300 are Banchory, Gourdon, Torry, Luthermuir, Cove, Auchenblae, Fettercairn, Skaterow, Findon, Portlethen, and Drumlithie. Real property in 1880-81, £255,413. Pop. in 1871, 34,630; in 1881, 34,460.

KINGCLAVEN, parish in Stormont district, Perthshire. It contains Arntully village, and its post town is Stanley. Its length is $4\frac{3}{4}$ miles; its greatest breadth 3 miles; its area 6136 acres. Real property in 1880-81, £7641. Pop., quoad civilia, 588; quoad sacra, 490. The surface lies along right side of the Tay, adjoins Campsie linn, rises gently into an inconsiderable ridge, and consists mostly of arable land. Kinclaven Castle, now a ruin, was anciently a royal residence, and figures in the history of Sir William Wallace. The churches are Established and United Presbyterian. The public school has capacity for 45 scholars.

KINCORTH, seat in Dyke parish, Elginshire.

KINCRAIG, bold cavernous headland, nearly 200 feet high, at east horn of Largo Bay, Fife.

KINCRAIG, place, $5\frac{1}{4}$ miles north-east of Kingussie, Invernessshire. It has a post office under Kingussie, and a railway station.

KINCRAIG, seat near Invergordon, Rossshire.

KINDACE, seat in Kilmuir - Easter parish, Rossshire.

KINDALLACHAN, village in Dowally parish, Perthshire.

KINDER, lake, with 2 islets, $1\frac{3}{4}$ mile south of Newabbey, Kirkcudbrightshire.

KINDY, rivulet, traversing Glenkindy, in Strathdon parish, Aberdeenshire.

KINEARNY, ancient parish, now divided between Cluny and Midmar, Aberdeenshire.

KINEDAR. See **KING-EDWARD**.

KINEDDAR, two seats, Under and Upper, in Saline parish, Fife.

KINEDER, ancient parish, with traces of parochial church and Episcopal chapel, now in Drainie, Elginshire.

KINELLAN, lake in Contin parish, Rossshire.

KINELLAR, parish, containing Blackburn post office and part of Kintore burgh, in Aberdeenshire. Its length is fully 4 miles; its greatest breadth fully 2 miles; its area 4217 acres. Real property of

landward part in 1880-81, £5105. Pop. 580. The surface is undulated, and includes part of a heathy tract with numerous tumuli. The public school has capacity for 99 scholars.

KINETHMONT. See **KENNETHMONT**.

KINFAUNS, parish, containing railway station of its own name, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles east-south-east of Perth. It contains also Glencarse post office and railway station, at $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Perth; measures about 5 miles by $2\frac{1}{2}$; and comprises 4291 acres. Real property in 1880-81, £10,312. Pop. 583. The surface includes part of Kinnoul Hill, consists largely of other portions of the Sidlaws, descends thence towards Carse of Gowrie, and includes a flat tract along the Tay. Kinfauns Castle, at $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles east-south-east of Perth, is a splendid edifice of 1822, and has rich surroundings of wood, slope, hill, and crag. Other seats are Seggieden, Glencarse, and Glendoig. The churches are Established and Free. The public school has about 62 scholars.

KINGAIRLOCH, district, about 12 miles long, on north-west side of Loch Linnhe, Argyshire. It has a post office under Strontian, and a public school.

KINGARTH, parish, comprising southern part of Bute Island, Buteshire. It has a post office under Rothesay, and contains the villages of Ascog, Kilchattan-Bay, Kerrycroy, and Piperhall. Its length is $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles; its mean breadth about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles; its area 8995 acres. Real property in 1880-81, £9943. Pop. 1260. About 4315 acres are arable, about 940 are under wood, and the rest of the land is pastoral or moorish. A chief feature is the Marquis of Bute's seat of Mount Stuart. The churches are 1 Established and 2 Free. There are 3 schools for 234 scholars, and 1 of them and a class-room for 75 are new.

KINGCASE, ruined ancient lepers' hospital, near Prestwick, Ayrshire.

KINGCAUSIE, seat in Maryculter parish, Kincardineshire.

KING-EDWARD, parish, with railway station, $4\frac{1}{4}$ miles north of Turriff, on north-west border of Aberdeenshire. It has a post office under Banff, and it contains the post office village of Newbyth, and includes most of Newbyth quoad sacra parish. Its length is 9 miles; its greatest breadth, including a slightly detached district on the north, is $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles; and its area is 18,570 acres. Real property in 1880-81, £13,820. Pop., quoad civilia, 3064; quoad sacra, 1164. The river Deveron traces most of the western boundary; and the rivulet King-Edward runs about 9 miles westward to it, at about 4 miles from Banff. The land is partly a vale along that rivulet, and mostly an assemblage of low grounds and considerable eminences. Chief seats are Montcoffer and Eden; and the chief antiquity is a ruined baronial fortalice called King-Edward Castle. The parochial church stands about $1\frac{3}{4}$ mile

from the western boundary; an Established church and a Free Church preaching-station are at Newbyth; and a Congregational church is at Millseat. Six schools for 649 scholars are in the quoad sacra parishes of King-Edward and Newbyth, and 2 of them and enlargements for 365 are new.

KINGENNIE, railway station and estate in north of Monifieth parish, Forfarshire.

KINGERLOCH. See **KINGAIRLOCH**.

KINGHORN, town and parish on south coast of Fife. The town stands on a slope, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-by-west of Kirkcaldy; adjoins the headland of Kinghornness, projecting to the south; dates from remote times, and had anciently a royal castle; sank into mean condition, but underwent modern renovation; acquired in 1878-79 a powerful battery, to co-operate with the fortifications on Inchkeith, in defence of Firth of Forth; is a royal burgh, uniting with Kirkcaldy, Dysart, and Burntisland in sending a member to Parliament; and has a post office, with money order and telegraph departments, designated of Fifeshire, a railway station, a banking office, a town hall, Established, Free, and United Presbyterian churches, and a public school with capacity for 400 scholars. Real property in 1880-81, £5691. Pop. 1790.—The parish contains also a suburb of Kirkcaldy and the harbour of Pettycur; includes Inchkeith Island; measures, on the mainland, about $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles by $3\frac{1}{2}$; and comprises 5212 acres. Real property of landward part in 1880-81, £11,627. Pop., quoad civilia, 3650; quoad sacra, 2680. The surface rises in some parts abruptly, in other parts gradually, from the shore; and it exhibits elsewhere a pleasing diversity of feature upward to a culminating hill about 600 feet high. The seats are Kilrie, Glassmount, Abden, and Balmuto. Established and Free churches are in Inverlilly.

KINGGLASSIE, village and parish in Kirkcaldy district, Fife. The village stands on Lochty rivulet, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-west of Leslie, and has a post office under Kirkcaldy, Established and Free churches, and a public school with about 197 scholars. Pop. 351.—The parish contains also small part of Leslie town, measures $4\frac{1}{2}$ by $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles, and comprises 7717 acres. Real property in 1880-81, £12,223. Pop., quoad civilia, 1292; quoad sacra, 1222. The Leven traces the northern boundary, the Lochty traverses the west centre, and the Ore traces part of the southern boundary. The land adjacent to the streams is flat, and thence rises into three successive ridges of various gradient and height. A country seat of an extensive landowner is the chief residence; a lofty tower of 1812 on a hill summit is a conspicuous object; and a small sculptured pillar, supposed to be Danish, is the chief antiquity. A large public school is at Cluny.

KINGLEDOORS, burn and site of ancient

chapel in Drummelzier parish, Peeblesshire.

KINGOLDRUM, village and parish in west of Forfarshire. The village stands 4 miles west-by-north of Kirriemuir; contains the parochial church and a public school; and has Kirriemuir as its post town.—The parish measures $6\frac{1}{2}$ by 3 miles, and comprises 9619 acres. Real property in 1880-81, £7150. Pop. 389. The southern section lies about 600 feet above sea-level, and the northern one consists of part of Benchninn Mountains, and culminates on the summit of Catlaw. The seats are Baldovie and Pearsie; and the antiquities are a large cairn on Catlaw, two Caledonian stone circles, and the ruined castle of Balfour.

KINGOODIE, village and famous sandstone quarries on Firth of Tay, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles west of Dundee.

KINGOODIE, hill in Bourtie parish, Aberdeenshire.

KINGPOOL, place at conflux of Black Esk and White Esk, Dumfriesshire.

KINGSBARNs, village and parish on east coast of Fife. The village stands 3 miles north-north-west of Crail; got its name from a quondam royal granary; and has a post office under St. Andrews, a church with 650 sittings, and a public school with about 107 scholars. Pop. 389.—The parish measures $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles by $2\frac{1}{2}$, and comprises 4074 acres. Real property in 1880-81, £9559. Pop. 795. The shore is low and rocky, and the interior rises slowly to the eastern boundary. The seats are Kingsbarns House, Cambo, and Pitmilley.

KINGSBECK, burn in Culter parish, Lanarkshire.

KINGSBURGH, seat, 6 miles south of Uig village, Isle of Skye. It was a retreat of Prince Charles Edward after the battle of Culloden.

KING'S CAIRN, place, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-by-west of Anstruther, Fife.

KING'S CAIRN, cairn-crowned eminence in Rathven parish, Banffshire.

KING'S CAUSEWAY, rough footpath across a moor in Tain parish, Ross-shire. King James v. travelled along it barefoot on a pilgrimage to St. Duthus sanctuary.

KING'S CAVE, retreat of King Robert Bruce within a cliff on Drimadown Bay, in Arran Island, Buteshire.

KINGSCAVIE, place, with public school, in Linlithgow parish, Linlithgowshire.

KING'S CRAIG, ivy-clad rock, death-place of King Alexander III., about a mile west of Kinghorn, Fife.

KING'S CROSS, headland and hamlet between Lamlash and Whiting bays in Arran Island, Buteshire. The hamlet has a post office under Lamlash.

KING'S CROSS, stone said to have held the royal Scottish standard at an ancient battle, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile north-west of Dundee.

KINGSDALE, seat in Kennoway parish, Fife.

KING'S DYKES, hill, with vestiges of

Roman camp, in Fetteresso parish, Kincardineshire.

KINGSEAT, village in Dunfermline parish, Fife. Pop. 724.

KINGSFORD, place, with public school, in Stewarton parish, Ayrshire.

KING'S FOREST, ancient royal hunting-ground in Kells parish, Kirkcudbrightshire.

KING'S HAUGH, place in Forteviot parish, Perthshire.

KING'S HAUGH, place, said to have been site of a royal palace, in Cabrach parish, Banffshire.

KING'S HILL, isolated eminence, extending from Mauchry Bay to Drimadown Bay, on west coast of Arran Island, Bute-shire.

KING'S HOLM, field adjacent to the Nith in southern vicinity of Dumfries.

KING'S HOUSE, place, with railway station and inn, 10½ miles north-north-west of Callander, Perthshire.

KING'S HOUSE, place with inn, amid wild high moorland, 18 miles north-by-east of Dalmally, Argyleshire.

KINGSIDE, farm, with site of hunting-seat of King James VI., in Eddlestone parish, Peeblesshire.

KING'S INCH, quondam island in the Clyde, now forming Elderslie demesne, adjacent to Renfrew. It contained a royal castle.

KING'S INCH, small tract, distinctively different from surrounding heath, in Channelkirk parish, Berwickshire.

KING'S ISLAND, islet in Loch Laggan, Inverness-shire.

KINGSKETTLE. See KETTLE.

KING'S KNOT, symmetrical octagonal mound on low ground adjacent to south skirt of Castle rock, Stirling. It was formed by King James I., and long used for some royal game.

KINGSKNOWE, railway station, 3 miles south-west of Edinburgh.

KING'S LAW, hill in Carluke parish, Lanarkshire.

KINGSMEADOWS, seat of Sir Robert Hay, Bart., on right bank of the Tweed, in vicinity of Peebles.

KINGSMUIR, hamlet on south border of Forfar parish, Forfarshire. It has a railway station, and a public school with about 52 scholars.

KINGSMUIR, estate on south border of Dunino parish, Fife.

KING'S PASS, picturesque defile between Craigiebarns and King's Seat, in vicinity of Dunkeld, Perthshire.

KING'S PATH, acclivitous rock, with ancient cut path to its summit, in Nigg parish, Ross-shire.

KING'S SEAT, rocky, wooded, picturesque hill in vicinity of Dunkeld, Perthshire.

KING'S SEAT, one of the Ochil Hills, in Dollar parish, Clackmannanshire.

KING'S SEAT, eminence near Clackmannan town, Clackmannanshire.

KING'S SEAT, one of the Sidlaw Hills, in Abernethy parish, Perthshire.

KING'S SEAT, lofty picturesque hill, adjacent to the Erich, in Alyth parish, Perthshire.

KING'S SEAT, eminence in Oathlaw parish, Forfarshire.

KING'S SEAT, cairn-crowned hill on mutual border of Garvock and Benholm parishes, Kincardineshire.

KING'S SONS, sunken rock, about a mile long, near Nigg coast, Ross-shire.

KINGSTON, suburb of Glasgow, with quoad sacra parish containing Established and Free churches, on south bank of the Clyde, contiguous to west side of Trades-ton. Pop. of quoad sacra parish, 6928.

KINGSTON, village, 7 miles north of Haddington. It has a post office under North Berwick.

KINGSTON, seaport village at mouth of the Spey, between Garmouth and the sea, in Elginshire. Pop. 326.

KINGSWELLS, place in Newhills parish, Aberdeenshire. It has a Free church, and a public school with about 74 scholars.

KINGUSSIE, village and parish in Badenoch district, Inverness-shire. The village stands on the Spey, 44½ miles by road, but 72¼ by railway, south-by-east of Inverness; was founded on the precincts of an ancient monastery, about the end of last century; came recently into notice as a desirable resort of summer rusticators; was designed in 1880 to acquire drainage and waterworks; is adjacent to an eminence crowned by the ruin of a Government barrack, and commanding an extensive view; and has a head post office with money order and telegraph departments, a railway station, 2 banking offices, a hotel, a court-house, Established and Free churches, and a public school with about 215 scholars. Pop. 645. — The parish contains also the villages of Ralia and Newtownmore, includes the quoad sacra parish of Inch, and measures about 21 miles by 18. Real property in 1880–81, £15,011. Pop., quoad civilia, 1987; quoad sacra, 1590. The surface includes a reach of the Spey's valley averagely about 850 feet above sea-level, and rises thence, on the one side, to summit-line of Central Grampians, on the other side, to summit-line of Monadhleath Mountains. A chief residence is Belleville. An Established church is at Inch. Six schools for 500 scholars are in the parish, and 4 of them for 300 are new.

KINHARVEY, seat in Newabbey parish, Kirkcudbrightshire.

KINK, hill in Oxnam parish, Roxburghshire.

KINKELL, place on the Earn, 3 miles north-north-west of Auchterarder, Perthshire. It has a bridge and a United Presbyterian church.

KINKELL, ancient parish, now united to Keithhall, Aberdeenshire.

KINKELL, coast cavern about a mile east of St. Andrews, Fife.

KINKELL, section of upland part of Fordoun parish, Kincardineshire.

KINKELL, old castle, 4 miles south-east of Dingwall, Ross-shire.

KINLOCH, parish contiguous to west side of Blairgowrie parish, Perthshire. It measures 9 miles in length and $2\frac{1}{2}$ in greatest breadth; and it is annexed to Lethendy, lying detached from it to the south. Real property in 1880-81, £4331. The surface for $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles from the south is flat, and it thence, till within a mile of Airdle rivulet, rises in gentle regular ascent. The chief residence is Marlee, and the chief antiquities are Glasscune Castle and Haercairns tumuli. The public school has about 47 scholars.

KINLOCH, village in Collessie parish, Fife.

KINLOCH, seat in Meigle parish, Perthshire.

KINLOCH, place, with public school, in Morvern parish, Argyshire.

KINLOCH, rivulet entering head of Kyle of Tongue, Sutherland.

KINLOCHALINE, old turreted castle at head of Loch Aline, in Morvern parish, Argyshire.

KINLOCHARD, place at head of Loch Ard, in Aberfoyle parish, Perthshire. It has a post office under Stirling.

KINLOCH-AYLORT, hamlet, with inn, in Arisaig district, Inverness-shire.

KINLOCH-BERVIE, hamlet and quoad sacra parish on west coast of Sutherland. The hamlet lies on Loch Inchard, 9 miles north-by-east of Scourie, and has a post office under Lairg, and Established and Free churches.—The parish was constituted in 1846. Pop. 920.

KINLOCHEWE, hamlet at head of Loch Maree, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles west of Dingwall, Ross-shire. It has a post office under Auchnasheen, and an inn.

KINLOCH-KERRAN. See CAMPBELTON, Argyshire.

KINLOCH-LOCHY, place at head of Loch Lochy, Great Glen, Inverness-shire.

KINLOCH-LUICHART, quoad sacra parish, with church, on north side of Loch Luichart, $20\frac{1}{2}$ miles west of Dingwall, Ross-shire. Pop. 632.

KINLOCH-MOIDART, hamlet and seat at head of Loch Moidart, in south-west extremity of Inverness-shire. The hamlet has a post office under Salen, and an Episcopalian church.

KINLOCHMORE, place at head of Loch Leven, on mutual border of Inverness-shire and Argyshire.

KINLOCH-RANNOCH, hamlet and quoad sacra parish in Breadalbane, Perthshire. The hamlet lies at foot of Loch Rannoch, and has a good inn, a church, and a public school. Pop. of the parish, 894.

KINLOCH-SNIZORT, place, with inn, at head of Loch Snizort, 13 miles west-north-west of Portree, Isle of Skye.

KINLOCH-SPELVIE, quoad sacra parish

in south-east of Mull Island, Argyshire. It was constituted in 1845, and it has a church of 1828, and a public school with about 50 scholars. Pop. 302.

KINLOSS, village and parish on coast of Elginshire. The village stands $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile north of railway station of its own name, at 3 miles east-north-east of Forres, gives the title of baron to the Earl of Elgin, and has an Established church, a Free church, vestiges of an abbey of 1150, and a public school with about 81 scholars.—The parish contains also the post office village of Findhorn, measures between 3 and 4 miles in both length and breadth, and comprises 5184 acres. Real property in 1880-81, £7980. Pop. 1072. The coast is low and the interior is flat. The chief seats are Grange Hall and Seapark. There are 2 public schools for 214 scholars, and 1 of them and a class-room for 156 are new.

KINMOUNT, seat of the Marquis of Queensberry in Cummertrees parish, Dumfriesshire.

KINMUCK, hamlet and moor in Keith-hall parish, Aberdeenshire. The hamlet has a post office under Inverury, and the moor has the remains of an ancient camp, and is said to have been the scene of a great battle between the Danes and the Scotch.

KINNAIRD, hamlet and parish in east of Perthshire. The hamlet lies $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles north-west of Inchtute, and has a modern church, and a public school with about 85 scholars. The parish contains also four other hamlets, and its post town is Inchtute; and it gives the peerage title of baron to the family of Kinnaird, whose seat—Rossie Priory—is in Inchtute parish. Its length is nearly 3 miles; its breadth about 2 miles; its area 3498 acres. Real property in 1880-81, £3424. Pop. 260. The smaller part of the land is in Carse of Gowrie, the larger part in Carse Braes. Kinnaird Castle is a stately structure of 12th century, belonged for a time to the Crown, belongs now to Sir Patrick M. Threipland, Bart., and was externally renovated from a ruined state in 1855.

KINNAIRD, ancient parish, now divided between Farnell and Brechin, Forfarshire. Kinnaird Castle here is the seat of the Earl of Southesk.

KINNAIRD, village in north-eastern vicinity of Carron ironworks, Stirlingshire. Kinnaird House, a little to the north, was the seat and death-place of the Abyssinian traveller, Bruce.

KINNAIRD, seat, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-west of Dunkeld, Perthshire. It occupies a romantic site, and belongs to the Duke of Athole.

KINNAIRD, hamlet in Moulin parish, Perthshire.

KINNAIRD, promontory adjacent to Fraserburgh, Aberdeenshire. A light-house is on it, with fixed light visible at the distance of 17 nautical miles.

KINNEAR, estate in Kilmany parish, Fife.

KINNEDER. See **KINEDER**.

KINNEFF, hamlet and parish on coast of Kincardineshire. The hamlet lies 2 miles north-north-east of Bervie, and has a post office under Stonehaven, Established and Free churches, and a public school with about 131 scholars.—The parish contains also the village of Caterline, measures about 5 miles by 4, and comprises 7130 acres. Real property in 1880-81, £8725. Pop. 997. The coast is all a range of cliff, about 180 feet high, and the interior has a diversity from low to hilly. Vestiges exist of three old castles and two old chapels. The Scottish regalia, in the time of Cromwell, were hidden beneath the pulpit of the parochial church. There are 4 schools for 332 scholars, and 1 of them for 60 is new.

KINNEIL, village and ancient parish, now part of Borrowstowness, Linlithgowshire. Pop. of the village, 373. Kinneil House is a seat of the Duke of Hamilton.

KINNEL, river, running about 19 miles south-south-eastward to the Annan at $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile north-east of Lochmaben, Dumfriesshire.

KINNELHEAD, place, with site of ancient fortalice, in Kirkpatrick-Juxta parish, Dumfriesshire.

KINNEL, parish, with church, on Lunan river, 7 miles north-north-west of Arbroath, Forfarshire. Its post town is Arbroath. Its greatest length is $4\frac{3}{4}$ miles; its greatest breadth $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles; its area 6577 acres. Real property in 1880-81, £9313. Pop. 696. The surface rises gradually northward from the Lunan, and includes Bolshan Hill and part of Monrithmont Moor. The public school is new, and has capacity for 148 scholars.

KINNELL, seat in Killin parish, Perthshire.

KINNESHEAD. See **KENNISHEAD**.

KINNESSWOOD, village on east side of Loch Leven, 5 miles by road from Kinross.

KINNETHMONT. See **KENNETHMONT**.

KINETTAS, ancient parish, now part of Fodderty, Ross-shire.

KINETTLES, village and parish in Forfarshire. The village stands 3 miles south-west of Forfar, was founded in 1813, and has Established and Free churches, and a public school with about 112 scholars.—The parish contains also the post office village of Douglastown, measures about $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles by $2\frac{1}{4}$, and comprises 2860 acres. Real property in 1880-81, £6236. Pop., quoad civilia, 386; quoad sacra, 418. The surface consists of part of Strathmore, an oblong hill about 356 feet high, and a valley among the Sidlaws. The seats are Kinnettles House, Inverieghy, Brighton, and Ingliston.

KINNIEL. See **KINNEL**.

KINNIEUCHAR. See **KILCONQUHAR**.

KINNING-PARK, suburb of Glasgow on south side of the Clyde, between Gorbals

and Govan. It is entirely modern, was constituted a police burgh in 1871, and has a post office, with money order department, under Glasgow, a banking office, Established and Free churches, and a public school with about 1064 scholars. Pop. 11,552.

KINNINMONTH, quoad sacra parish a short distance north of Mintlaw, Aberdeenshire. It has a church with 360 sittings, and a public school with about 85 scholars. Pop. 1116.

KINNINMONTH, estate, with building-stone quarry, in Ceres parish, Fife.

KINNOIR. See **KINORE**.

KINNORD, lake at north-west corner of Dinnat Moor, to the north-west of Aboyne, Aberdeenshire.

KINNORDY, seat, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile north-west of Kirriemuir, Forfarshire. It was the residence of the geologist Sir Charles Lyell.

KINNOUL, parish containing Bridgend suburb and Inchyra and Balbeggie villages, adjacent to east side of Perth. It comprises five parts in four mutually detached sections, includes a considerable portion of Perth parliamentary burgh, and gives the title of earl to the family of Hay. Its greatest length, measured across intersections, is 12 miles; its greatest breadth 4 miles; its area 3646 acres. Real property of landward part in 1880-81, £7448. Pop. of the whole, 3461. The principal part, containing Bridgend suburb and the parochial church, is separated from Perth city by only the Tay; rises rapidly to the summit of Kinnoul Hill, at a height of 632 feet above the Tay's level; presents, on that hill's skirts and slopes, a rich display of villas, ornate buildings, wood, and walks; and commands, from the upper part, a wide extent of highly picturesque view. The other parts are Balhaycock, Murrayshall, Balbeggie, and Inchyra; and, excepting that the last of these extends into upper end of Carse of Gowrie, they consist chiefly of slopes and summits of the Sidlaw Hills. Chief seats are Bellwood, Murrayshall, Barnhill, Inchyra, and Balhaycock; and chief antiquities are the site and remains of two old castles. A United Presbyterian church is in Balbeggie. A large public school is in Bridgend, and a small one is in Balbeggie.

KINNOUL, hill in Craig parish, Forfarshire.

KINORE, or **KINNOIR**, ancient parish, now part of Huntly, Aberdeenshire. It has a public school with about 47 scholars.

KINPIRNIE. See **KILPIRNIE**.

KINRARA, a seat of the Duke of Richmond in Alvie parish, Inverness-shire.

KINRIVE. See **KENRIVE**.

KINROSS, town and parish in Kinross-shire. The town stands at west side of Loch Leven, 25 miles north-east of Stirling; figured prominently in the time of Alexander III.; declined into very mean condition, but underwent modern revival

and improvement; and has a head post office with all departments, a railway station, 3 banking offices, a county hall of 1826, a parochial church of 1832, a Free church, 2 United Presbyterian churches, an Episcopal church, and 2 public schools with about 410 scholars. Pop. 1960. — The parish measures about $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles by $3\frac{1}{2}$, and comprises 7275 acres. Real property in 1880–81, £16,706. Pop. 2492. The surface lies all on a base of about 360 feet above sea-level, but rises nowhere higher than about 100 feet or less above the level of Loch Leven. Kinross House was erected in 1685 for the Duke of York, afterwards James VII., and belongs now to Sir Graham G. Montgomery, Bart. There are 3 schools for 436 scholars, and part of 1 of them for 175 is new.

KINROSSIE, village in Collace parish, Perthshire. It has a post office under Perth.

KINROSS-SHIRE, small county around Loch Leven. It forms the head of the great peninsula between Firth of Tay and Firth of Forth; and it measures 12 miles in length, $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles in breadth, and 78 square miles in area. Portions of the Ochil, the Lomond, the Benarty, and the Cleish hills form most of its boundaries and borders; and Loch Leven and the Laigh—the latter chiefly comprised in Kinross parish—occupy its centre. Its general appearance, though nowhere very striking, presents charming features. The streams are all small. Limestone and good sandstone abound. Agriculture was late toward modern improvement, but made rapid progress. The only towns are Kinross and Milnathort, and the only villages with each more than 300 inhabitants are Kinnesswood and part of Keltie. The county unites with Clackmannan in sending a member to Parliament. Real property in 1880–81, £68,793. Pop. in 1871, 7198; in 1881, 6698.

KINTAIL, parish, containing Dornie post office village and Bundalloch fishing village, in south-west of Ross-shire. It has a post office of its own name under Loch-alsh. It extends east-north-eastward from forking of Loch Alsh into Loch Long and Loch Duich, and it measures about 18 miles by 6. Real property in 1880–81, £5760. Pop. 688. Nearly all the inhabited and cultivated land lies along the shore. The interior parts are wildly and loftily upland, rise to heights of from 2730 to 3772 feet above sea-level, exhibit scenes of imposing grandeur, and form in many respects a great natural fastness. A chief mountain is Tallochar, a wonderful waterfall is Glomach, and an interesting antiquity is Ellandonan Castle. A Roman Catholic church is at Dornie. Four schools for 247 scholars are in the parish, and 1 of them and a class-room for 75 are new.

KINTAIEN, bay on east side of Loch Linnhe, in Appin, Argyshire.

KINTARBERT, seat on south-east side of West Loch Tarbert Argyshire.

KINTESSACK, village in Dyke parish, Elginshire. It has a post office under Forres, and a public school with about 59 scholars.

KINTILLO. See KINTULLOCH.

KINTORE, village and parish in Garioch district, Aberdeenshire. The village stands near the Don, 14 miles north-west of Aberdeen; is an ancient royal burgh; unites with Inverury, Peterhead, Banff, Cullen, and Elgin in sending a member to Parliament; gives the titles of baron and earl to the family of Keith-Falconer; and has a post office, with money order and telegraph departments, designated of Aberdeenshire, a railway station, a banking office, a town hall, Established and Free churches, and a public school with about 167 scholars. Real property in 1880–81, £2582. Pop. 661. — The parish contains also Port-Elphinstone, measures about 6 miles by fully 3, and comprises 9092 acres. Real property of landward part in 1880–81, £7479. Pop. 2327. The surface is flat along the Don, and rises thence unevenly to a maximum height of about 141 feet. The chief residence is Thainston, and the chief antiquity is the ruined castle of Hall-Forest. There are 3 schools for 473 scholars, and 1 of them for 250 is new.

KINTRA, village at head of Loch Craignish, 15 miles north-north-west of Lochgilphead, Argyshire. It has a good inn.

KINTRA, bay at north-eastern extremity of Ardnamurchan peninsula, Argyshire.

KINTRADWELL, small bay and estate in Loth parish, Sutherland.

KINTULLOCH, village in Dunbarnie parish, Perthshire.

KINTURE, bay near middle of east side of Islay Island, Argyshire.

KINTYRE, peninsular district in extreme south of Argyshire. It is divided from Knapdale by the Lochs Tarbert and the narrow isthmus between them; it was long regarded as practically an island belonging to the Hebrides; it flanks the west side of lower part of Loch Fyne and of all the Firth of Clyde thence to the North Channel; it measures about 40 miles in length, and about $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles in mean breadth; it exhibits a ridge of hill and mountain along its middle, and slopes and low seaboard along its sides; it comprises a larger proportion of arable land than is found in any other tract of similar extent in the Highlands; and it terminates at the North Channel in bold broad promontory of Mull of Kintyre, crowned by a lighthouse with fixed light visible at the distance of 24 nautical miles.

KINVAID, quondam old castle in Monedie parish, Perthshire.

KIP, rivulet, running $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-westward to Firth of Clyde, in Innerkip parish, Renfrewshire.

KIP, curious rocky eminence, midway

between Ayton and Eyemouth, Berwickshire.

KIPLAW, hill in Linton parish, Roxburghshire.

KIPP, artificial mound, with old monumental stone, in Eckford parish, Roxburghshire.

KIPP (EAST and WEST), two summits at middle part of Pentland Hills, Edinburghshire.

KIPPEN, village and parish in Stirlingshire and Perthshire. The village stands $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles west of Stirling, and has a post office, with money order and telegraph departments, under Stirling, a railway station, a public hall of 1878, a parochial church of 1825, a Free church of 1879, and a public school with about 94 scholars. Pop. 330.—The parish contains also the villages of Buchlyvie, Shigartan, Cauldhame, and Arnprior. Its length is $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles; its greatest breadth 4 miles; its area 6342 acres in Stirlingshire, and 4914 in Perthshire. Real property in 1880-81, £9077 and £4603. Pop. 1449. The Forth moves slowly along all the northern boundary, and Boquhan burn flows to it on the east. The northern section of the land is carse, and the southern section is mostly low plateau, partly a moor. Several landowners are resident, and several places indicate, by name or feature, much ancient disturbance by warfare. Established, Free, and United Presbyterian churches are in Buchlyvie. Four schools for 393 scholars are in the parish, and 2 of them for 220 are new.

KIPPENDAVIE, seat in Dunblane parish, Perthshire.

KIPPENROSS, seat in southern vicinity of Dunblane, Perthshire.

KIPPERMINSHOCK, estate in Cardross parish, Dumbartonshire.

KIPPET, gravel-ridge, intersecting Slains parish, Aberdeenshire.

KIPPFORD, place, 4 miles from Dalbeattie, Kirkcudbrightshire. It has a post office under Dalbeattie.

KIPPILAW, seat in Bowden parish, Roxburghshire.

KIPPOCHILL, small northern suburb of Glasgow.

KIPPS, hill and peel-like mansion in Torphichen parish, Linlithgowshire.

KIPPS, lofty hill in Temple parish, Edinburghshire.

KIRAPOL. See **KIRKAPOL**.

KIRBISTER, lake in Orphir parish, Orkney.

KIRBISTER, small headland on north side of Deerness, Orkney.

KIRBISTER, place, with public school, in Stronsay parish, Orkney.

KIRDALS, estate in Knockando parish, Elginshire.

KIRK, village in Lundie parish, Forfarshire.

KIRK, hill, 850 feet high, 6 miles north-east of Girvan, Ayrshire.

KIRK, lake adjacent to Lochmaben, Dumfriesshire.

KIRK, burn in Broughton parish, Peeblesshire.

KIRK, burn in Traquair parish, Peeblesshire.

KIRK, burn in Mearns parish, Renfrewshire.

KIRKAIG, rivulet, entering the sea at 3 miles south-south-east of Lochinver, on west coast of Sutherland.

KIRKANDREWS, ancient parish, with ruined church and site of considerable ancient village, now in Borgue, Kirkcudbrightshire.

KIRKAPOL, bay and hamlet on north-west of Tyree Island, Argyllshire. The bay is about 2 miles wide and 2 miles long, and the hamlet has a public school with about 83 scholars.

KIRKBANK, place, $4\frac{3}{4}$ miles south-west of Kelso, Roxburgh. It has a post office under Kelso, and a railway station.

KIRKBEAN, village and parish in south-east extremity of Kirkcudbrightshire. The village stands on the coast, 12 miles south of Dumfries, is beautiful in both situation and structure, and has a post office under Dumfries, Established and Free churches, and a public school with about 109 scholars.—The parish contains also Carsethorn, Southernness, and Prestonmill villages, measures 5 miles by $3\frac{3}{4}$, and comprises 7937 acres. Real property in 1880-81, £9560. Pop. 790. The coast makes a great sweep round Southernness Point, has an extent of about 10 miles, and is mostly low and silty. The north-west corner is occupied by part of Criffel Mountain, and the interior declines thence to the shore, and presents a rich appearance. The seats are Arbigland and Cavens, and the chief antiquities are remains of Wreaths and Macculloch's castles. A public school is at Preston.

KIRKBOST. See **KIRKIBOST**.

KIRKBRIDE, farm, with traces of ancient church, in Kirkcolm parish, Wigtonshire.

KIRKBRIDE, place, with traces of ancient church, in Kirkmaiden parish, Wigtonshire.

KIRKBRIDE, ancient parish, with ruined church, now forming coast part of Maybole, Ayrshire.

KIRKBRIDE, place, with traces of ancient church, in Kirkpatrick-Durham parish, Kirkcudbrightshire.

KIRKBUDDO, detached section of Guthrie parish, averagely 5 miles south-south-east of Forfar. It contains a mansion of its own name, and has a post office under Forfar and a railway station.

KIRKCALDY, town and parish on south coast of Fife. The town consists of Invertiel in Kinghorn parish, Linktown in Abbotshall parish, Kirkcaldy-proper in Kirkcaldy parish, and Pathhead, Sinclairtown, and Gallatown in Dysart parish; measures less than a mile in Kirkcaldy-

proper, but about $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles in total length; stands partly on low flat ground contiguous to the shore, and partly on adjoining braes; appears first on record in 1334; underwent much vicissitude, with considerable aggregate prosperity, till modern times; ranks now as a seat of extensive manufacture, a head seaport, and a royal and parliamentary burgh, but does not include the Dysart part within its burgh boundaries; unites with Dysart, Kinghorn, and Burntisland in sending a member to Parliament; publishes 3 weekly newspapers; and has a head post office with all departments, a railway station, 4 banking offices, 4 hotels, a town hall, a corn exchange, extensive waterworks of 1869, 4 Established churches, 5 Free churches, 3 United Presbyterian churches, Congregational, Evangelical Union, Baptist, Episcopalian, and Roman Catholic churches, 2 public schools of 1876 for 1000 scholars, 13 other schools for 1688 scholars within its burgh limits, and schools with about 1161 scholars in its Dysart portions. The main street of Kirkcaldy-proper was formerly dingy and very narrow, but has been greatly improved; and new streets of handsome and spacious character have been formed. One of the Established churches is a spacious Gothic edifice of 1807, and one of the Free churches was projected in 1877 and estimated to cost £16,000. The harbour was improved in 1843-46 at a cost of about £40,000. The vessels belonging to the port at the end of 1879 were 16 sailing vessels of 1972 tons, and 8 steam vessels of 506 tons. The arrivals in that year were 1740 British vessels of 213,829 tons, and 1249 foreign vessels of 208,128 tons; and the departures were 1694 British vessels of 209,333 tons, and 1271 foreign vessels of 210,643 tons. Real property of the parliamentary burgh in 1880-81, £50,489. Pop. 23,288.—The parish comprises 1177 acres. Real property of landward part in 1880-81, £6698. Pop. of the whole, quoad civilia, 8501; quoad sacra, 5739. The beach is level and sandy, and the interior is first flat, then somewhat abruptly ascending into brae, then gradually rising to an elevation of about 300 feet. Coal is worked, and ironstone is found. The chief residences are Dunnikier House and several fine villas.

KIRKCALDY (ST. JAMES), quoad sacra parish with church in Kirkcaldy, Fife. Pop. 2762.

KIRK-CAMBUSNETHAN. See KIRK-COWAN.

KIRKCHRIST, ancient parish, now forming southern part of Twynholm, Kirkcudbrightshire. The ruins of the church and the cemetery are on the Dee, opposite Kirkcudbright.

KIRKCLAUCH, seat in Anwoth parish, Kirkcudbrightshire.

KIRKCOLM, village and parish in extreme north of Rhinns district, Wigtonshire. The village stands on Loch Ryan,

6 miles north-by-west of Stranraer, and has a post office under Stranraer, Established and Free churches, and a public school with about 111 scholars. The parish consists of the northern part of the peninsula, between Loch Ryan and North Channel, measures about $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles in both length and breadth, and comprises 13,318 acres. Real property in 1880-81, £13,679. Pop., quoad civilia, 1847; quoad sacra, 1653. The east coast includes the shelving sandbank called the Scar; the north coast includes Kirkcolm and Corsewall points; and the interior presents an undulated surface, with hillocks neither steep nor high. A chief residence is Corsewall House; and a chief antiquity is the thick-walled shell of Corsewall Castle. There are 3 schools with capacity for 230 scholars.

KIRKCONNEL, village and parish in extreme north-west of Nithsdale, Dumfriesshire. The village stands on the Nith, 3 miles west-north-west of Sanquhar, and has a post office under Sanquhar, an inn, a parochial church, and a public school with about 115 scholars. Pop. 464.—The parish measures 11 miles by 6, and comprises 26,660 acres. Real property in 1880-81, £10,197. Pop. 1019. The surface includes a reach of the Nith's valley, but is partly moorish and chiefly mountainous. Coal, ironstone, and limestone exist; and two strong medicinal springs are not far from the village. There are 2 schools with capacity for 190 scholars.

KIRKCONNEL, ancient parish, now part of Kirkpatrick-Fleming, Dumfriesshire. Its cemetery, on Kirtle rivulet, still exists, and contains the grave of 'Fair Helen of Kirkconnel Lee.'

KIRKCONNEL, seat and Roman Catholic church, 2 miles north-east of Newabbey, Kirkcudbrightshire.

KIRKCOORMACK, ancient parish, now part of Kelton, Kirkcudbrightshire. Its cemetery and remains of its church still exist.

KIRK-COWAN, village and parish in Wigtonshire. The village stands on Tarrivulet, 7 miles west-south-west of Newton-Stewart; and has a post office, with money order and telegraph departments, designated of Wigtonshire, a railway station, Established and United Presbyterian churches, and a public school with about 191 scholars. Pop. 671.—The parish is 16 miles long and from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 6 miles broad, and comprises 35,865 acres. Real property in 1880-81, £10,547. Pop. 1307. The surface is mostly moorish, either pastoral or waste, and has been ploughed to the aggregate of less than one-fourth of its area. The only mansion is Craiglaw; and the other chief objects of interest are a remarkable rock-stone and the site of Mindork Castle. There are 4 schools with capacity for 193 scholars.

KIRK-CUDBRIGHT, town and parish on coast of Kirkcudbrightshire. The town

stands on the Dee, at terminus of branch railway, 30 miles south-west-by-south of Dumfries; figures in the history of the Roman occupation, and in that of the contests between the petty kings of Galloway and the kings of Scotland; was held by the English during the competition for the Scottish crown; gave the peerage title of baron from 1633 till 1832 to the family of Maclellan; contains a massive, gloomy, roofless castle of the Maclellans, built in 1582 on site of mediæval monastery; is situated at head of pleasant estuary, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles long, called Kirkcudbright Bay; ranks now as a seaport, the political capital of Kirkcudbrightshire, and a royal and parliamentary burgh; unites with Dumfries, Annan, Lochmaben, and Sanguhar in sending a member to Parliament; presents a neat, well-edified appearance, with streets parallel to one another, or at right angles; and has a head post office with money order and telegraph departments, a railway station, 3 banking offices, 3 hotels, fine county buildings, a large steeped Established church of 1838, a recently erected Free church, a United Presbyterian church of 1880, a Roman Catholic church, an academy, and 3 primary public schools. Real property in 1880-81, £8324. Pop. 2571. — The parish measures $8\frac{3}{4}$ miles by $3\frac{1}{2}$, and comprises 12,280 acres. Real property of landward part in 1880-81, £13,828. Pop. of the whole, 3473. The surface lies along left side of the Dee down to Solway Firth, consists mostly of level land adjacent to the river and the estuary, and is elsewhere uneven or undulating, but nowhere high. The chief residences are St. Mary's Isle, Balmae, Janefield, St. Cuthbert's, and Fludha; and the chief antiquities, besides Maclellan's Castle, are a large Caledonian fort, vestiges of 7 smaller Caledonian forts, traces of 3 Roman camps, and vestiges or sites of 8 ancient churches. There are 7 schools with capacity for 1002 scholars.

KIRKCUDBRIGHT, place, with site of ancient church, in Glencairn parish, Dumfriesshire.

KIRKCUDBRIGHT-INNERTIG. See INNERTIG.

KIRKCUDBRIGHTSHIRE, stewardry or county comprising eastern part and nearly two-thirds of Galloway. Its length is 44 miles; its greatest breadth 40 miles; its area 954 square miles. The north-western, northern, and north-eastern boundaries are a series of streamlets, lakes, mountain watersheds, and artificial lines; the south-eastern follows the river and estuary of the Nith; the southern lies along Solway Firth and Wigton Bay; and the western is traced by the river Cree. The coast, from head of Nith estuary to head of Wigton Bay, makes proximately a semi-circular sweep; measures, exclusive of sinuosities, about 50 miles; and is flat in the east, but mostly bold, rocky, cavernous,

or cliffy, and diversified by inlets and headlands in the south and the south-west. The northern section of the interior, comprehending about two-thirds of the entire area, is chiefly mountainous, and has summits 2597, 2650, and 2704 feet high. The southern section is variously low, tumulated, and hilly; consists largely of broken knolly champaign; and includes, in the east, Criffell Mountain, 1800 feet high,—in the west, Cairnharrow, Fleetfell, and Cairnsmuir-of-Fleet, 1497, 1544, and 2331 feet high. The chief rivers, besides the two on the boundaries, are the Urr, the Dee, and the Fleet, running to the sea; the Cargen, running to the Nith; and the Ken, running to the Dee. Lakes are very numerous, and many of them have much attraction for anglers. Chalybeate springs also are numerous. Granitic building-stone, granitic millstone, Silurian building-stone, and Silurian slate are worked. Rotation of crops is various, not only in different districts, but often in a single parish. The breeding, rearing, and exporting of cattle are largely pursued. Both manufactures and commerce are inconsiderable. The harbours to the east of Kirkcudbright are creeks of Dumfries port, and those to the west are creeks of Wigton port. The towns with each more than 2000 inhabitants are Kirkcudbright, Castle-Douglas, Dalbeattie, and Maxwelltown; and the other towns and villages, with each more than 300, are Gatehouse, Creetown, Dalry, Kirkpatrick-Durham, Auchencairn, New Galloway, Newabbey, Crossmichael, Rhonehouse, and Springholm. Chief antiquities are numerous cairns, numerous Caledonian forts, nine Caledonian stone circles, a Roman road, Roman camps, vestiges of a Cumbrian bulwark, and ruins of Lincluden College and Newabbey, Dundrennan, and Tongland abbeys. Real property in 1880-81, £396,937. Pop. in 1871, 41,859; in 1881, 42,126.

KIRKDALE, seat and ancient parish, now in Kirkcudbrightshire.

KIRKDEN, parish with church 5 miles east-south-east of Forfar, and containing most of Frickeheim post-town, in Forfarshire. Its length is $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles; its greatest breadth 2 miles; its area 4999 acres. Real property in 1880-81, £10,912. Pop., quoad civilia, 1682; quoad sacra, 541. The surface includes a skirt of Sidlaw Hills, but is elsewhere gently undulated or comparatively level. The seats are Gardyne Castle, Pitmuies, and Middleton; and the antiquities are two artificial mounds and the stump of a sculptured obelisk. Established, Free, and Evangelical Union churches are in Frickeheim. The parochial public school has capacity for 105 scholars, and 3 other schools for 326 are in Frickeheim quoad sacra parish, which consists mostly of part of Kirkden.

KIRKDOMINÆ, ancient chapelry, now part of Barr parish, Ayrshire.

KIRKDRYNE, place with traces of an-

cient church in Kirkmaiden parish, Wigtonshire.

KIRKFIELD, seat adjacent to Kirkfieldbank, Lanarkshire.

KIRKFIELD BANK, or **KIRKLAND**, village on the Clyde, about a mile west of Lanark. It has a post office under Lanark, a bridge, a chapel-of-ease, and a public school with about 104 scholars. Pop. 963.

KIRKFORTHAR, ancient chapelry, with old mansion and ruined church, in Markinch parish, Fife.

KIRKGUNZEON, village and parish in south-east of Kirkcudbrightshire. The village stands $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile west of railway station of its own name, at $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-east of Dalbeattie, and has a post office designated of Kirkcudbrightshire, a parochial church, and a public school with about 131 scholars.—The parish contains also Gateside village, measures about 7 miles by $4\frac{3}{4}$, and comprises 11,956 acres. Real property in 1880-81, £8360. Pop. 656. The surface is mostly hilly, yet includes a considerable portion of excellent meadow land. Remains of ancient fortalices are at Corrah, Bardosh, and Drumcoltran.

KIRKHILL, parish on south side of Beaulie Firth, between Inverness and Beaulie, Inverness-shire. Its post town is Inverness. Its length is about 8 miles; its breadth from 1 to 3 miles. Real property in 1880-81, £10,610. Pop. 1480. Part of the surface is a narrow slope contiguous to the Firth, and the rest consists of pretty high heathy hills. The seats are Newton, Lentrarn, Auchnagairn, Fin-gask, Reelick, and Bunchrew; and a chief object of interest is the mausoleum of the Lovat family, on site of an ancient church. The present churches are Established and Free, and the schools are 3 new ones with capacity for 295 scholars.

KIRKHILL, village, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile north-east of Penicuik, Edinburghshire. It has a public school with about 123 scholars. Pop. 755.

KIRKHILL, village in Cambuslang parish, Lanarkshire.

KIRKHILL, place in Nigg parish, Kincardineshire. It has a public school with about 98 scholars.

KIRKHILL, seat and ruined fortalice in Colmonell parish, Ayrshire.

KIRKHILL, seat in western vicinity of Broxburn, Linlithgowshire.

KIRKHILL, eminence, with fragment of ancient collegiate church, adjacent to St. Andrews, Fife.

KIRKHILL, eminence in Avondale parish, Lanarkshire.

KIRKHILL, eminence adjacent to site of old church in Dryfesdale parish, Dumfriesshire.

KIRKHILL, rising-ground, believed to have been crowned by ancient church, in Kinnetles parish, Forfarshire.

KIRKHILL, rising-ground in Tillicoultry parish, Clackmannanshire.

KIRKHILL, eminence in Neilston parish, Renfrewshire.

KIRKHILL, site of parochial church in Stornoway, Outer Hebrides.

KIRKHOBLE, site of ancient chapel in Penningham parish, Wigtonshire.

KIRKHOLM, small island in Sandsting parish, Shetland.

KIRKHOPE, parish, containing Ettrick-bridge post office village, in Selkirkshire. It dates from ancient times, became part of Yarrow, and was reconstituted in 1852. Its length is about 9 miles; its mean breadth about 5 miles; its area 22,724 acres. Real property in 1880-81, £9106. Pop. 547. The surface is intersected by Ettrick river, consists chiefly of hills, includes a heathy plateau fully 1000 feet above sea-level, and has three summits upwards of 1500 feet high. There are 3 schools with capacity for 175 scholars.

KIRKHOPE, hill vale in Hounam parish, Roxburghshire.

KIRKIBOLL, village on Kyle of Tongue, Sutherland. It contains an inn, and Tongue post office, parochial church, Free church, and public school.

KIRKIBOST, island adjacent to south-west side of North Uist, Outer Hebrides. Pop. 12.

KIRKINNER, village and parish in south-east of Wigtonshire. The village stands $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-by-west of Wigton, and has a post office designated of Wigtonshire, a railway station, a handsome church of 1828, kirk-session records of severe persecutions in the times of the Covenanters, and a public school with about 160 scholars.—The parish contains also the villages of Marchfarm and Slohabert, measures $6\frac{1}{2}$ by $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles, and comprises 15,250 acres. Real property in 1880-81, £16,555. Pop. 1597. The east border, to the length of about 3 miles, lies along Wigton Bay, and has considerable belts of foreshore and flat carse; and the rest of the surface consists mostly of verdant gently-swelling little hills. The chief residence is Barnbarroch, and the chief antiquity is Baldoon Castle. Public schools are at Longcastle and Malzie.

KIRKINTILLOCH, town and parish in detached section of Dumbartonshire. The town stands on Forth and Clyde Canal, adjacent to Kelvin river, $8\frac{1}{4}$ miles north-east of Glasgow; sprang from a strong fort on Antoninus' Wall, and retains a moundish remnant of it; possessed importance in the time of William the Lion; presents now the dingy appearance of a place of mere manufacture and traffic; was designed, about the end of 1879, to undergo some cleansing improvement; and has a post office, with all departments, under Glasgow, a railway station, 2 banking offices, a court-house, 2 Established churches, 2 Free churches, United Presbyterian, Original Secession, and Methodist churches, and 2 public schools with about 428 scholars. Pop. 7352.—The parish contains also Waterside village and part of Lenzie town, measures

6½ by nearly 3½ miles, and comprises 7146 acres. Real property in 1880-81, £52,755. Pop., quoad civilia, 10,591; quoad sacra, 5356. The surface is nearly all a very gentle slope with northern exposure. Coal abounds and is extensively mined. Ironstone, limestone, and sandstone also are plentiful. The residences include several handsome mansions and many fine villas; and the antiquities include traces of Antoninus' Wall, the site of a castle of the Comyns, and Banheath Tower, once a stronghold of the Earls of Kilmarnock. Established, United Presbyterian, and Episcopal churches are at Lenzie. Seven schools for 1610 scholars are in the parish, and 2 of them for 750 are new.

KIRKINTILLOCH (ST. DAVID), quoad sacra parish with Established and Free churches in Kirkintilloch, Dumbartonshire. Pop. 3786.

KIRKLAND, village, with spinning-mills, on Leven river, 1 mile west of Leven town, Fife. Pop. 297.

KIRKLAND, village in Tinwald parish, Dumfriesshire.

KIRKLAND, hamlet in Glencairn parish, Dumfriesshire.

KIRKLAND, seat in Saline parish, Fife.

KIRKLAND, printfield in Bonhill parish, Dumbartonshire.

KIRKLAND, Lanarkshire. See **KIRK-FIELDBANK**.

KIRKLAND PARK, seat near Strathavon, Lanarkshire.

KIRKLANDS, seat near Ancrum, Roxburghshire.

KIRKLANDS, place, with medicinal spring, in Ceres parish, Fife.

KIRKLANE, village in Kincardine parish, Perthshire.

KIRKLEISH, place, with vestige of ancient church, in Kirkmaiden parish, Wigtonshire.

KIRKLISTON, village in Linlithgowshire, and parish partly also in Edinburghshire. The village stands on left side of Almond river, 9 miles west of Edinburgh, and has a post office, with money order and telegraph departments, designated of Linlithgowshire, a railway station, an ancient Norman parochial church with old burial vault of the noble family of Stair, a Free church with spire added in 1880, and a public school with about 250 scholars. Pop. 747.—The parish contains also the villages of Winchburgh and Newbridge, and the hamlet of Niddry; measures 5½ miles in length, and 4½ miles in greatest breadth; and comprises 5333 acres in Linlithgowshire and 4208 in Edinburghshire. Real property in 1880-81, £21,586 and £8941. Pop. 2377 and 186. The surface is a slightly elevated plain, bisected by Almond river, and diversified with very gentle swells. The rocks are carboniferous. A chief seat is Newliston; and chief antiquities are Niddry Castle and the Catstane. A public school is at Winchburgh.

KIRKMABRECK, parish, containing Creetown, on south-west border of Kirkcudbrightshire. It lies along left side of Cree estuary and Wigton Bay, measures 10 miles by 4½, and comprises 23,031 acres. Real property in 1880-81, £12,300. Pop. 1834. The coast is very picturesque, includes very curious clefts and caves, and seems to have been in great degree the prototype of the scenery around 'Ellan-gowan' in Sir Walter Scott's *Guy Mannering*. The interior rises rapidly from the shore, consists largely of heathy hills, and contains Cairnharrow, 1497 feet high, and part of Cairnsmuir, 2331 feet high. Fine granite is extensively quarried and exported. The seats are Kirkdale, Barholm, Hillhouse, and Cassenacarry; and the chief antiquities are tumuli, circles of large standing stones, and two battle-mented towers. The churches are Established and United Presbyterian; and there are 3 schools with capacity for 297 scholars.

KIRKMADRINE, ancient parish, now forming eastern part of Sorbie, in Wigtonshire. Its burying-ground and ruins of its church still exist.

KIRKMAHOE, village and parish in Nithsdale, Dumfriesshire. The village stands 4 miles north of Dumfries, and has a post office under Dumfries, and Established and Free churches.—The parish contains also the villages of Duncow and Dalswinton, measures 7½ miles by 5½, and comprises 12,553 acres. Real property in 1880-81, £13,310. Pop. 1250. The Nith runs about 6 miles along the western boundary. The southern section is nearly level, and the northern one rises gradually into hills upwards of 600 feet high. The chief seats are Dalswinton, Milnhead, and Carnsalloch; and the chief antiquities are tumuli, moats, and vestiges of forts. There are 4 schools with capacity for 275 scholars.

KIRKMAIDEN, peninsular parish in extreme south-west of Wigtonshire and Scotland. It contains the post office villages of Drummore and Port-Logan; terminates in Mull of Galloway; measures 9 miles in length and 4½ in greatest breadth; and comprises 13,730 acres. Real property in 1880-81, £14,793. Pop. 2446. The coasts are extensively bold and rocky, abound in caves and fissures, and have many alternations of headland and bay. The interior is partly rolling hillocky plain, partly rocky or mossy moor, partly an assemblage of bleak wild heights, and largely a broad belt of hill, and can be ploughed to the aggregate of less than one-third of its area. A chief seat is Logan House; and chief antiquities are Drummore and Clan-yard castles and vestiges of forts. The churches are Established and Free. There are 3 schools, all new, with capacity for 495 scholars.

KIRKMAIDEN, ancient parish, now part of Glasserton, Wigtonshire. Its bury-

ing-ground and ruins of its church still exist.

KIRKMAY, seat near Crail, Fife.

KIRKMICHAEL, parish with church 6 miles north-west of Lochmaben, Dumfriesshire. Its post town is Dumfries. It measures 9 miles by $4\frac{1}{2}$, and comprises 16,983 acres. Real property in 1880-81, £9850. Pop. 849. Kinnel river runs for $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles on the eastern boundary, and Ae river runs about 12 miles on the western, the south-western, and the southern boundaries, to a point near conflux with the Kinnel. Belts of holm lie contiguous to the rivers, a plain occupies most of the south-east and the south, and two hill-ranges ascend thence northward to culminating summits upwards of 1300 feet high. A chief residence is Kirkmichael House, and chief antiquities are traces of a Roman road, vestiges of camps and forts, remains of Wallace's tower, and the ruin of Glenae tower. The churches are Established and Free, and there are 2 public schools with about 180 scholars.

KIRKMICHAEL, village and parish in Carrick, Ayrshire. The village stands on Girvan river, $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles east of Maybole, and has a post office under Maybole, a parochial church with 600 sittings, and a public school with about 109 scholars. Pop. 343.—The parish contains also Crosshill village, measures 12 miles by $5\frac{3}{4}$, and comprises 15,930 acres. Real property in 1879-80, £16,384. Pop., quoad civilia, 1781; quoad sacra, 1511. The central section, traversed by Girvan river, is vale with undulating flanks; the northern section is partly level and partly diversified with heights; the western section is swelling and hilly; and the eastern one rises into pastoral upland, with summits more than 1500 feet high. The chief seats are Cassilis, Blairquhan, and Kirkmichael House. Established and Free churches and 2 public schools are in Crosshill.

KIRKMICHAEL, village and parish in north-eastern extremity of Perthshire. The village stands in Strathardle, $13\frac{3}{4}$ miles north-by-west of Blairgowrie, and has a post office under Blairgowrie. Established and Free churches, and 2 public schools with about 136 scholars.—The parish is divided quoad sacra into Kirkmichael-proper, Glenshee, and small part of Persie. Its length is 17 miles; its greatest breadth 7 miles; its area 57,283 acres. Real property in 1880-81, £16,556. Pop., quoad civilia, 849. The surface is mountainous, and consists chiefly of Strathardle and Glenshee, with their broad alpine screens and their small lateral glens. The chief seats are Ashintully and Woodhill; chief antiquities are a large cairn, a multitude of smaller cairns, and four concentric Caledonian stone circles; and an interesting object is a great rocking-stone. The churches are 2 Established and 1 Free;

and there are 3 schools with capacity for 231 scholars.

KIRKMICHAEL, parish, containing Tomintoul post office village, in southern extremity of Banffshire. Its length is $24\frac{1}{2}$ miles; its greatest breadth $8\frac{3}{4}$ miles; its area 75,759 acres. Real property in 1880-81, £6215. Pop., quoad civilia, 1073; quoad sacra, 387. The southern half consists chiefly of the portion of Cairngorm Mountains overhanging and flanking Glenaven, and is uninhabited. The northern half is a reach of vale along the Aven downward to the Spey, diversified and flanked or overhung by mountains. Only about 2400 acres are in tillage. The churches are 2 Established, 1 Free, and 1 Roman Catholic; and there are 2 public schools with about 189 scholars.

KIRKMICHAEL, parish forming part of Resolis in Ross-shire.

KIRKMICHAEL, farm, with site of ancient chapel, in Row parish, Dumbartonshire.

KIRKMUIRHILL, village in Lesmahagow parish, Lanarkshire. It has a post office, with money order department, designated of Lanarkshire, and a United Presbyterian church. Pop. 547.

KIRKNESS, small headland in Sandsting parish, Shetland.

KIRKNEWTON, village and parish in west of Edinburghshire. The village stands in eastern vicinity of Mid-Calder railway station, 10 miles south-west of Edinburgh, and has a post office designated of Midlothian, a parochial church with about 430 sittings, and a public school with about 104 scholars. Pop. 368.—The parish contains also East Calder and Wilkieston villages, measures 6 miles by $3\frac{1}{2}$, and comprises 9477 acres. Real property in 1880-81, £20,586. Pop. 2742. The southern section, or nearly one-half of all the land, lies among the Pentland Hills; and the northern section is nearly level, yet declines gently to the boundary at Almond river. The seats are Linnburn, Hillhouse, Meadowbank, Ormistonhill, and Calderhall. There is a Free church for Kirknewton and Ratho, and a United Presbyterian church is in East Calder. There are 4 schools for 513 scholars, and 1 of them and enlargements for 218 are new.

KIRKNEY, place, with site of ancient chapel, in Gartly parish, Banffshire.

KIRKKNOW, or **KIRK-CAMBUSNETHAN**, village about a mile east of Wishaw, Lanarkshire.

KIRK-OF-FIELD, extinct collegiate church of 15th century, on ground now partly covered by south-eastern portion of College, in Edinburgh. Its provost's house was the place of Lord Darnley's murder.

KIRK-OF-GROVE, curious natural pile of large stone blocks in Monzie parish, Perthshire.

KIRK-OF-HOW, ruined ancient chapel,

with small cemetery, in Papa-Westray Island, Orkney.

KIRK-OF-MUIR, extinct ancient church in St. Ninian's parish, Stirlingshire. Its cemetery still exists.

KIRK-OF-ORCHY, braes flanking Orchy river in Glenorchy parish, Argyshire.

KIRK-OF-SHOTT'S. See SHOTT'S.

KIRKOSWALD, village and parish in Carrick, Ayrshire. The village stands 4 miles south-west of Maybole, figures in the early history of the poet Burns, contains the graves of his 'Tam o' Shanter' and 'Souter Johnnie,' and has a post office under Maybole, a good inn, Established and Free churches, and a public school with about 164 scholars. Pop. about 300.—The parish contains also Maidens village, is bounded on the west by Firth of Clyde, measures about 7 miles by 6, and comprises 14,861 acres. Real property in 1879-80, £16,239. Pop., quoad civilia, 1781; quoad sacra, 1511. The coast is mostly verdant beach. The interior is strikingly and beautifully diversified, consists largely of broad-based softly-outlined hills, includes the large esplanaded wooded hill of Mochrum, exhibits elsewhere great luxuriance of wood and culture, and commands from many a spot a magnificent view of the waters and screens of the Firth of Clyde. The chief seat is the Marquis of Ailsa's mansion of Colzean; an old strong seat is Thomastown; an interesting farm now annexed to another is Shanter; and grand antiquities are vestiges of Turnberry Castle and Crossraguel Abbey. There are 3 schools for 291 scholars, and 1 of them and a classroom for 140 are new.

KIRKOWAN. See KIRKOWAN.

KIRKPATRICK. See KILPATRICK.

KIRKPATRICK-DURHAM, village and parish in Kirkeudbrightshire. The village stands 6 miles north-north-east of Castle-Douglas, is modern and pleasant, and has a post office under Dalbeattie, Established and Free churches, and a public school with about 135 scholars. Pop. 463.—The parish contains also part of Springholm, Crockettford, and Corsock villages, measures 10½ miles by 4½, and comprises 18,277 acres. Real property in 1880-81, £13,089. Pop., quoad civilia, 1317; quoad sacra, 1113. The surface is aggregately low in the south, hilly in the middle, loftily moorish in the north, abounds in craggy eminences, and includes seven small lakes. About 8000 acres are in tillage. There are 3 schools with capacity for 293 scholars.

KIRKPATRICK-FLEMING, village and parish in south-east of Dumfriesshire. The village stands on Kirtle rivulet, 13 miles south-east of Lockerby, and has a post office under Ecclefechan, a railway station, Established and Free churches, and a public school with about 80 scholars. The parish contains also Newton and Hollee villages, measures 6½ miles by 4½, and comprises 11,529 acres. Real property in 1880-81, £11,413. Pop. 1464.

The surface includes much of the beautiful vale of Kirtle rivulet, is elsewhere diversified with vales and waving elevations, rises gradually from south to north, and consists over fully two-thirds of arable land. Marble is quarried, and limestone largely worked. The seats are Springkell, Langshaw, Wyessie, Mossknow, Cove, and Kirkpatrick; and the antiquities are Merkland Cross, and remains or sites of a number of Border fortalices. There are 2 schools for 281 scholars, and 1 of them and an enlargement for 200 are new.

KIRKPATRICK-IRONGRAY, parish on east border of Kirkeudbrightshire, extending to a point 3 miles north-west of Dumfries. Its post town is Dumfries. Its length is 8½ miles; its greatest breadth 5½ miles; its area 13,675 acres. Real property in 1880-81, £12,488. Pop. 784. The eastern section is low and level; the middle one consists of undulated hills; and the western one is loftily upland. The chief seat is Grove, and chief objects of interest are graves of two Covenanter martyrs, and a monumental stone by Sir Walter Scott to the original of Jeanie Deans in his *Heart of Midlothian*. The churches are Established and Free; and there are 2 schools with capacity for 181 scholars.

KIRKPATRICK-JUXTA, parish, containing Craigielsands post office village and Beattock railway station, in north of Annandale, Dumfriesshire, but including a tract with one house in Lanarkshire. Its length, exclusive of that tract, is 7½ miles; its greatest breadth 6¾ miles; its area 22,335 acres. Real property in 1880-81, £10,606. Pop. 1064. The river Annan traces all the eastern boundary, and the rivulet Evan runs about 3 miles across the north-east to the Annan. Queensberry is partly on the western border; other high hills and offsets of the Lowther Mountains fill most of the north; and a diversity of lower hill and vale fills the rest of the area. The seats are Craigielsands, Auchan, Marchbankwood, and Beattock; and the antiquities include Auchencass Castle, Lochhouse Tower, vestiges of a Roman camp, and numerous cairns. The parochial church contains about 500 sittings; and there are 3 schools with capacity for 253 scholars.

KIRKPOTTIE, quondam church about 3 miles south of Bridge of Earn, Perthshire.

KIRKROW, low-lying lands in Hounam parish, Roxburghshire.

KIRKSIDE, seat in St. Cyrus parish, Kincardineshire.

KIRKSTYLE, old village, now represented by Carluke, Lanarkshire.

KIRKSTYLE, place, with site of ancient chapel, in Ruthwell parish, Dumfriesshire.

KIRKTON, any hamlet or village which is or was the site of a Scottish parochial church. Chief instances are in the par-

ishes of Abbey St. Bathans, Airlie, Arbrilot, Assynt, Auchterless, Avoch, Balmerino, Banchory, Blantyre, Burntisland, Carluke, Cumbray, Dunnichen, Ewes, Farr, Fetteresso, Fordoun, Fenwick, Gargunnock, Glenelg, Glenisla, Guthrie, Hobkirk, Kilbride, Kilmaurs, Kinnettles, Kirkmahoe, Largo, Laurencekirk, Liff, Lintrathen, Neilston, New Deer, Newtyle, Row, St. Cyrus, St. Ninians, Slamannan, Stonykirk, Tealing, Tulloch, and Weem.

KIRKTON, parish, with church $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles east of Hawick, Roxburghshire. Its post town is Hawick. Its length is $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles; its greatest breadth less than 2 miles; its area 6202 acres. Real property in 1880-81, £5367. Pop. 334. The surface is mostly undulating, but includes some hills nearly 1000 feet high. The school arrangement is a combination with Cavers.

KIRKTON, mineral-field in Bathgate parish, Linlithgowshire.

KIRKTON, picturesque glen in Campsie parish, Stirlingshire.

KIRKTON, rivulet, running from Parson's Lake to the sea, in Kilniver parish, Argyleshire. A fine cascade of 40 feet is on it.

KIRKTON, burn in Neilston parish, Renfrewshire.

KIRKTON, hill-ridge in Kingoldrum parish, Forfarshire.

KIRKTONHILL, seat in Marykirk parish, Kincardineshire.

KIRKTONHOLM, decayed elegant seat in East Kilbride parish, Lanarkshire.

KIRKTONMAINS, place, with vestige of strong old tower, in Dryfesdale parish, Dumfriesshire.

KIRKURD, parish on right side of Tarth rivulet, on west border of Peeblesshire. Its post town is Dolphinton. Its length is $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles; its breadth 4 miles; its area 5698 acres. Real property in 1880-81, £3141. Pop. 282. The surface lies on a high base, ascends mostly from the Tarth to the southern boundary, and includes the mountain summit of Pykestone. The seats are Castle Craig and Cairnmuir; and the antiquities are two moats and remains of two circular forts. The churches are Established and Free, and there is a public school with about 92 scholars.

KIRKVILLE, seat in Skene parish, Aberdeenshire.

KIRK WALL, town and parish on narrow part of Pomona, Orkney. The town stands on fine northward bay, 2 miles north of Scalpa, 12 east-north-east of Stromness, and 41 north-by-west of Wick; possessed much importance during the Scandinavian rule over Orkney and Shetland; was constituted a royal burgh at the annexation to the Scottish crown in 1468; has ever since been both the political and the commercial capital of the Orkadian archipelago; unites with Wick, Dornoch, Dingwall, Cromarty, and Tain in sending a member

to Parliament; is a head port, with excellent pier accommodation, improved in 1880-81 for its own bay, and with a pier completed in 1880 at a cost of £11,000, at Scalpa; presents a picturesque mixture of ancient and modern buildings, with recent handsome dwellings in the outskirts; contains a well-preserved Romanesque cathedral, dating from 1138, a ruined bishop's palace, probably of the 13th century, a ruined earl's palace of 1607, and remains of a fort built by Cromwell, and now used as a volunteers' battery; publishes three weekly newspapers; and has a head post office with all departments, 4 banking offices, 3 hotels, county buildings founded in 1876, Established, Free, United Presbyterian, Congregational, Episcopalian, and Roman Catholic churches, 2 public schools, and a reading-room, library, and literary and scientific association. The vessels belonging to the port at end of 1879 were 36 sailing vessels of 2235 tons, and 4 steam vessels of 164 tons. The arrivals in 1879 were 1787 British vessels of 182,826 tons, and 8 foreign vessels of 768 tons; and the departures were 1780 British vessels of 183,239 tons, and 6 foreign vessels of 433 tons. Real property of the burgh in 1880-81, £10,786. Pop. 3923.—The parish is bounded on both the north and the south by the sea, and measures about 6 miles in length, and about $5\frac{1}{2}$ in greatest breadth. Real property of landward part in 1880-81, £5037. Pop. of the whole, 4801. The shores are prevaillingly rocky, but not high, and part of the southern one has bold cavernous crags. The interior is somewhat diversified, and rises in the north-west into Wideford Hill, commanding a view of nearly all Orkney. Curious Scandinavian subterranean ruins were discovered in 1870 at Lingrow, within half an hour's walk of the town; remains of other large subterranean buildings are at Save-rock; and two Picts' houses are in the north-west. Four schools for 700 scholars are in the parish, and 1 of them and enlargements for 320 are new.

KIRKWOOD COLLIERY, or **BRAEHEAD**, village in Old Monkland parish, Lanarkshire. Pop. 667.

KIRK-YETHOLM, part of Yetholm village, Roxburghshire.

KIRKYETTON, a summit of the Pentlands, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-south-east of Colinton, Edinburghshire.

KIRMEIL, fine small plain in Killin parish, Perthshire.

KIRN, modern watering-place, comprising village and quoad sacra parish, suburban to Dunoon, Argyleshire. It extends along the shore from Dunoon to mouth of Holy Loch; consists chiefly of villas and ornate cottages; and has a post office, with money order and telegraph departments, under Greenock, a steamboat pier, 2 hotels, Established and United Presbyterian churches, and a new public school

with capacity for 150 scholars. Pop. of village, 472; of quoad sacra parish, 791.

KIRNAN, estate, held by ancestors of the poet Campbell, in Glassary parish, Argyleshire.

KIROUCHTREE, seat in Minnigaff parish, Kirkcudbrightshire.

KIRPIRNIE. See **KILPIRNIE**.

KIRRIEMUIR, town and parish in west of Forfarshire. The town stands at terminus of branch railway, 5 miles by road, but $8\frac{1}{2}$ by railway, west-north-west of Forfar; presented long a mean appearance, but has undergone great improvement; carries on textile manufacture and considerable country trade; and has a head post office with money order and telegraph departments, 4 banking offices, several good inns, 2 Established churches, 2 Free churches, 2 United Presbyterian churches, Original Secession and Episcopalian churches, an educational institute, and a large public school. Pop. of town proper, 2937; with Southmuir suburb, 4390.—The parish contains also the villages of Northmuir, Westmuir, Maryton, Padanaram, and Sledmuir; consists of two mutually detached sections, $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles asunder; measures, inclusive of the intersection, $16\frac{3}{4}$ miles in length, and $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles in greatest breadth; and comprises 35,600 acres. Real property in 1880-81, £41,675. Pop., quoad civilia, 6616; quoad sacra, 3740. The southern section contains the town, lies in Strathmore, and is chiefly level. The northern section bears the name of Glenprosen, lies among Benchinan Mountains, and is nearly all mountainous. The seats are Kinnordy, Balnaboth, Logie, Ballandarg, and Shielhill; a chief antiquity is Inverquharity Castle; and interesting objects are two rocking-stones and several artificial caves. A quoad sacra parochial church is in Glenprosen. Eight schools for 1230 scholars are in the parish, and 5 of them for 640 are new.

KIRRIEMUIR (SOUTH), quoad sacra parish with church in Kirriemuir town, Forfarshire. Pop. 2701.

KIRTA, small island near west coast of Lewis, Outer Hebrides.

KIRTLE, rivulet running about 14 miles south-south-westward and south-eastward to Solway Firth, at $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile south-west of Gretna Green, Dumfriesshire.

KIRTLE-BRIDGE, village on Kirtle rivulet, 9 miles south-east of Lockerby, Dumfriesshire. It has a post office under Ecclefechan, a railway station, and a chapel-of-ease.

KIRTLEFOOT, hamlet at mouth of Kirtle rivulet, Dumfriesshire.

KIRTOMY, small bay and headland, with cavern, in Farr parish, Sutherland.

KISHORN, sea-loch and hamlet in south-west of Ross-shire. The loch is a projection from Loch Carron, 3 miles north-north-eastward, on mutual border of Applecross and Lochcarron parishes.—The hamlet lies on its Applecross side,

and has a post office under Lochcarron, a Free church of 1876, and a public school with about 43 scholars.

KISMULL, bay, with strong old castle on a rock within it, in Barra Island, Outer Hebrides.

KISTHILL, medicinal spring in Spott parish, Haddingtonshire.

KITCHEN-LINN, burn in east end of Cambusnethan parish, Lanarkshire.

KITTERICK, lofty hill in Minnigaff parish, Kirkcudbrightshire.

KITTOCK, burn, running 5 miles north-westward to the White Cart at 4 miles south-west of Glasgow.

KITTOCKSIDE, village on lower part of Kittock burn, Lanarkshire.

KITYBREWSTER, suburb, with railway station, on north-west side of Aberdeen.

KITYFRISTY, pure copious spring in Kilsyth parish, Stirlingshire.

KITYMURE, medicinal spring in Stonehouse parish, Lanarkshire.

KITYS, coast cave in Fordyce parish, Banffshire.

KLETT, small island in Assynt parish, Sutherland.

KNAICK, rivulet, running 7 miles south-eastward to the Allan at 5 miles north-north-east of Dunblane, Perthshire.

KNAP, hill on south side of junction of Loch Gail and Loch Long, Argyleshire.

KNAPDALE, district between Lorn and Kintyre, Argyleshire. It is bounded on the north by Crinan loch and canal; on the south by Tarbert lochs and isthmus. Its length southward is 23 miles; its greatest breadth is 13 miles; and its west side is cut into three peninsulas by Loch Swin and Loch Killisport.

KNAPDALE (NORTH), parish, comprising northern part of Knapdale mainland and Danna and Ulva islands, in west of Argyleshire. It contains the post office villages of Bellonach and Tayvallich; measures, on mainland, about 14 miles by 6; and comprises 26,293 acres. Real property in 1880-81, £6557. Pop. 927. The mainland coast, along Jura Sound, and within Loch Swin, measures above 50 miles; and the part of it from Ardnoe point to Keills promontory is bold and rocky, and includes reaches of precipice upwards of 200 feet high. The interior is a diversity of dale and hill, with much wood and many lakes; and culminates on Cruach-Lussa at altitude of 1530 feet above sea-level. Chief antiquities are Castle Swin, Dundonald moat, remains of three old forts, and ruins of two old religious houses. The churches are Established and Free. There are 3 schools for 235 scholars, and 2 of them for 155 are new.

KNAPDALE (SOUTH), parish, comprising most of southern part of Knapdale, in west of Argyleshire. It contains Ardrishaig town and part of Tarbert; measures about 21 miles by 10; and comprises 52,560 acres. Real property in

1880-81, £12,598. Pop., quoad civilia, 2522; quoad sacra, 1202. The west coast is deeply cut by Loch Killisport. The interior is roughly upland, mostly pastoral or waste, and very limitedly arable. The seats are Auchendaroch, Ormsary, Inverneill, Drindishaig, Erines, and Barmore; and the antiquities are remains or sites of seven chapels. Parochial churches are at Inverneill and Achoich, a quoad sacra parish church and a Free church are in Ardrishaig, and a quoad sacra parochial church is in Tarbert. Three schools for 95 scholars are in the part of the parish exclusive of Tarbert, and 2 of them for 48 are new.

KNAPP, headland terminating peninsula between Lochs Swin and Killisport, in Knapdale, Argyleshire.

KNEES, bold headland, 7 miles north-north-east of Stornoway, Outer Hebrides.

KNIGHTLAND, extensive flat tract in Drumblade parish, Aberdeenshire.

KNIGHTSRIDGE, hill and estate in Livingstone parish, Linlithgowshire.

KNIGHTSWOOD, village, 5 miles north-west of Glasgow. Pop. 790.

KNIFE, hill in New Cumnock parish, Ayrshire.

KNOCK, hill, 1409 feet high, in Grange parish, Banffshire.

KNOCK, hills in Fordyce parish, Banffshire; in Ordiquhill parish, Banffshire; in Alves parish, Elginshire; in Edenkillie parish, Elginshire; in Fordoun parish, Kincardineshire; in Lintrathen parish, Forfarshire; in Crieff parish, Perthshire; in Bathgate parish, Linlithgowshire; and in each of some other parishes.

KNOCK, isolated eminence, said to have been death-place of King Robert II.'s mother, nearly midway between Renfrew and Paisley, Renfrewshire.

KNOCK, headland in Boyndie parish, Banffshire.

KNOCK, railway station adjacent to Knock Hill, 9½ miles south of Portsoy, Banffshire.

KNOCK, ruined tower in Glenmuick parish, Aberdeenshire.

KNOCK, estate, with modern castellated mansion and renovated ancient baronial fortalice on the coast, 1½ mile south of Skelmorlie, Ayrshire.

KNOCK, ruined old seat in Foveran parish, Aberdeenshire.

KNOCK, ruined ancient baronial fortalice in Sleet parish, Isle of Skye.

KNOCK, rivulet. See **KNAICK**.

KNOCKAGHAISH, hill, 982 feet high, 3 miles south of Cape Wrath, Sutherland.

KNOCKANDO, parish, containing Archieston village, on south-east border of Elginshire. It has a post office of its own name under Craigellachie, measures about 15 miles by 6, and comprises 28,134 acres. Real property in 1880-81, £8401. Pop. 1838. The Spey traces all the north-eastern boundary. The land includes a fine low tract adjacent to the river, rises

thence in diversity of heights and glens, and terminates in upland moors and a lofty mountain summit. The seats are Knockando House, Easter Elchies, Wester Elchies, and Glengunnery; the antiquities are sites of four churches; and interesting objects are Craigellachie rock and bridge, and two caves. The churches are Established, Free, and United Presbyterian; and there are 5 schools with capacity for 469 scholars.

KNOCKANTSABHAL, hill in south of Eddertoun parish, Ross-shire.

KNOCKARD, village in Barvas parish, Lewis, Outer Hebrides. Pop. 136.

KNOCKBAIN, parish, containing Munlochy and Charleston villages, and north side of Kessock ferry, in south-east corner of Ross-shire. It has a post office of its own name under Inverness; and it measures about 6½ miles by 5½. Real property in 1880-81, £10,019. Pop. 1866. The surface is intersected by Munlochy Bay, lies along Moray Firth, and ascends thence gradually to the summit of Mullbuy. A chief seat is Belmaduthy; and a notable spot is the scene of a battle in 13th century between the Macdonalds and the men of Inverness. The churches are Established and Free. There are 4 schools for 362 scholars, and 3 of them for 310 are new.

KNOCKBEG, hill, with remains of ancient circular fort, in Aboyne parish, Aberdeenshire.

KNOCKBIRNY, mountain at head of Strathokell on mutual border of Ross-shire and Sutherland. It abounds with marble, both white and coloured.

KNOCKBRAS, hill, 1384 feet high, near Berriedale, Caithness.

KNOCKBRECK, hill and stream in Jura Island, Argyleshire.

KNOCKBREX, or **ARDWALL**, island in Borge parish, Kirkcudbrightshire.

KNOCK CASTLE. See **KNOCK, AYRSHIRE**.

KNOCKCRAGGY, terminal part of mountain-range overhanging Kyle of Tongue, in Sutherland.

KNOCKCRAIG, lofty hill in Kirkmichael parish, Dumfriesshire.

KNOCKDAVIE, ruined ancient baronial fortalice in Burntisland parish, Fife.

KNOCKDAW, ruined baronial fortalice in Colmonell parish, Ayrshire.

KNOCKDERRY, vestige of Scandinavian fort on Loch Long, in Roseneath parish, Dumbartonshire.

KNOCKDOLIAN, conspicuous conical hill, mansion, and ruined baronial fortalice, in Colmonell parish, Ayrshire.

KNOCKDOW, seat in Inverchaolain parish, Argyleshire.

KNOCKDURROCH, eminence, with small ancient camp, near Monzie village, Perthshire.

KNOCKELDERAVOLL, mountain on mutual border of Loth and Kildonan parishes, Sutherland.

KNOCKENBAIRD, hill in Inch parish, Aberdeenshire.

KNOCKFARREL, acclivitous hill, crowned with large vitrified fort, on south side of Strathpeffer, Ross-shire.

KNOCKFIN, mountain on mutual border of Kildonan and Reay parishes, Sutherland.

KNOCKFIN, Inverness-shire. See FINGAL'S FORT.

KNOCKGEORGAN, hill, 706 feet high, with vestiges of Scandinavian fort, and with extensive magnificent view, in Ardrossan parish, Ayrshire.

KNOCKGERRAN, barony in Dailly parish, and including Ailsa Craig, in Ayrshire.

KNOCKHALL, ruined castle in Foverau parish, Aberdeenshire.

KNOCKHALL, place of cattle markets in St. Andrews parish, Orkney.

KNOCKIE, seat on Loch Ness, 5 miles north-east of Fort-Augustus, Inverness-shire.

KNOCKINGLAW, hill in Inverury parish, Aberdeenshire.

KNOCKINHAGLISH, hill, with site of ancient church, in Drymen parish, Stirling-shire.

KNOCKINNAN, ruined ancient castle in Latheron parish, Caithness.

KNOCKINTIBER, village in Kilmaurs parish, Ayrshire.

KNOCKLAGAN, hill on west side of Eddertoun parish, Ross-shire.

KNOCKLEA, place, with public school, in Strathdon parish, Aberdeenshire.

KNOCKLECARLEW, lofty hill, with extensive view and with site of Dalriadan watch-post, at head of Auchinchew vale, in south of Arran Island, Buteshire.

KNOCKMADE, barony in Neilston parish, Renfrewshire.

KNOCKMAHAR, hill-ridge in Blairgowrie parish, Perthshire.

KNOCKMAN, lake in Dalry parish, Kirkcudbrightshire.

KNOCK-MORAY, lofty hill, with extensive view, in Edenkillie parish, Elginshire.

KNOCKMOY, lofty hill, with extensive view, adjacent to Mull of Kintyre, Argyle-shire.

KNOCKNABAREIVICH, hill in Reay parish, Caithness.

KNOCKNAFEDAGH, hill in western vicinity of Thurso, Caithness.

KNOCKNALLING, seat in Kells parish, Kirkcudbrightshire.

KNOCKNANERANACH, western summit of Morven Mountains, Caithness.

KNOCKNAVIE, wooded cairn-crowned hill in Rosskeen parish, Ross-shire.

KNOCKNOWTON, eminence, with extensive view, in east of Cambusnethan parish, Lanarkshire.

KNOCKPHAIL, notable small green hill in Kilmuir parish, Isle of Skye.

KNOCKSHOGGLE, village and colliery in Coylton parish, Ayrshire.

KNOCKSIDE, lofty hill in Largs parish, Ayrshire.

KNOCKSLEITILL, lofty hill in Reay parish, Caithness.

KNOCKSTING, lake in Dalry parish, Kirkcudbrightshire.

KNOWE, place, 10 miles west of Newton-Stewart, Wigtonshire. It has a post office under Kirkcowan.

KNOWE, headland on south-west of Westray Island, Orkney.

KNOWES, three large tumuli in north-east of Sanday Island, Orkney.

KNOWHEAD, estate and spade manufactory, 1½ mile east of Denny, Stirling-shire.

KNOWHEAD, seat in Glassford parish, Lanarkshire.

KNOWS, place, with spinning-mills, in vicinity of Beith, Ayrshire.

KNOWSOUTH, seat in Bedrule parish, Roxburghshire.

KNOX, conspicuous farm-steading in St. Cyrus parish, Kincardineshire.

KNOX (JOHN), quoad sacra parish in Aberdeen. Pop. 6656.

KNOX (JOHN), chapel-of-ease in north-east of Glasgow.

KNOXLAND, seat in vicinity of Dum-barton.

KNOYDART, district on west coast of mainland, Inverness-shire. It is bounded on the north by Loch Hourn, on the south by Loch Nevis; it measures 21 miles in length, and 8 in greatest breadth; and it contains Inverie hamlet, post office, and mansion, a quoad sacra parochial church for a pop. of 435, and a public school.

KOLLIEBEN, hill on mutual border of Loth and Clyne parishes, Sutherland.

KOLTAG, verdant hill in Reay parish, Caithness.

KYLE, middle district of Ayrshire. It is divided from Cunningham by Irvine river, from Carrick by Doon river; and it is subdivided into Kyle-Stewart on the north, and King's Kyle on the south, by Ayr river.

KYLEAKIN, strait dividing Isle of Skye from south-western extremity of Ross-shire mainland, and village on Skye side of that strait. The strait is short, and scarcely ½ mile wide, and it leads westward from Loch Alsh.—The village stands 7¼ miles east-by-north of Broadford; was founded by the late Lord Macdonald, with design to become a town; adjoins the ruined strong fortalice of Castle Maoil; and has a post office under Lochalsh, a hotel, a pier, a ferry, and a public school. Pop. 232.

KYLE CASTLE, remains of old fortalice in upper part of Auchinleck parish, Ayrshire.

KYLE OF ASSYNT. See KYLE-SKOW.

KYLE OF DURNESS, narrow bay projecting 6½ miles southward from west side of Farouthead, in Durness parish, Sutherland.

KYLE OF LAXFORD. See LAXFORD.

KYLE OF SUTHERLAND, upper part of Dornoch Firth, between Sutherland and Ross-shire.

KYLE OF TONGUE, narrow sea-loch, 8 miles long, intersecting northern part of Tongue parish, Sutherland.

KYLE-RHEA, strait connecting Sleat Sound with Loch Alsh, between mainland and Isle of Skye. It is about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile wide, is swept by very rapid tidal current, is overhung on the Skye side by lofty mountains, and has a ferry and an inn.

KYLES, hill in Polwarth parish, Berwickshire.

KYLESHILL, place in Stevenston parish, Ayrshire. It has a public school with about 110 scholars.

KYLE-SKOW, narrow sea-loch on mutual boundary of Edderachyllis and Assynt parishes, Sutherland. It commences at head of large semicircular bay; goes 5 miles east-by-southward, with maximum width of about a mile; and then splits into two branches, Lochs Dhu and Coui, each about 3 miles long.

KYLESMURE, ancient barony in Mauchline parish, Ayrshire.

KYLES OF BUTE, semicircular offset of Firth of Clyde, dividing northern half of Bute Island from Argyshire, measuring about 17 miles from end to end, and flanked all round by rich diversity of picturesque scenery. Its east end, at opening into Rothesay Bay, is about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile wide; its middle reaches, throughout much of their aggregate, have an average width of about only a furlong; and its west end, at Ardlamont Point, dividing it from mouth of Loch Fyne, has a width of about 3 miles. Lochs Striven and Riddan strike northward from it into Cowal.

KYLESTROME, place, with large remains of Scandinavian fort, in Edderachyllis parish, Sutherland.

KYMAGH, rivulet running 7 miles south-westward to the Livet in Banffshire.

KYPE, rivulet running 8 miles windingly northward to the Avon, in the vicinity of Strathavon, Lanarkshire.

KYPES-RIGG, hill-ridge, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles long, flanking Kype rivulet, Lanarkshire.

LACHT, vestige of ancient strong castle on cliff in deep glen in Dalmellington parish, Ayrshire.

LACKERSTONE, barrow in Kettle parish, Fife.

LACKSTA, salmon-stream in Harris, Outer Hebrides.

LACOCK, section of Fowlis village, Perthshire.

LADDER, lofty acclivitous rock, formerly surmounted by fortalice, at Awe Pass, on Awe river, Argyshire.

LADDER, coast cave in Airdmeanach, on west coast of Mull Island, Argyshire.

LADDERS, rude stair on precipitous bank of Trossachs, formerly the only means of access to foot of Loch Katrine, on south-west border of Perthshire.

LADEDDA, hill in Ceres parish, Fife.

LADHOPE, quoad sacra parish, contain-

ing part of Galashiels town, on mutual border of Roxburghshire and Selkirkshire. It was constituted in 1855, and it has Established and Free churches, with respectively 900 and 550 sittings. Pop. 6576.

LADSHAW, mountain, 1527 feet high, 13 miles north-north-west of Langholm, Dumfriesshire.

LADY, parish comprising north-eastern section of Sanday Island, Orkney. Its length is $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles, and its breadth varies from less than a furlong to $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles. Real property, with rest of Sanday, in 1880-81, £6023. Pop. 945. About one-third of the land is waste, and the rest is variously pastoral and arable. See SANDAY.

LADY, rocky islet, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-west-by-north of Ayr harbour, Ayrshire.

LADY, burn entering the Eden at Cupar, Fife.

LADY, small bay on north coast of Kirkcolum parish, Wigtonshire.

LADY, romantic glen, with site of ancient chapel, in Dailly parish, Ayrshire.

LADY, quondam chapel of 14th century, in ravine near Cambuslang parochial church, Lanarkshire.

LADY, quondam ancient chapel at Duncansby, in north-east corner of Caithness.

LADY, half-sunk insulated rock near Duart Castle, Mull Island, Argyshire. It was the scene of a tragical event, noted in Campbell's *Glenara*, and Joanna Baillie's *Family Legend*.

LADY, notable wells in Airth parish, Stirlingshire; in Balmerino parish, Fife; in Falkland parish, Fife; in old north-eastern part of Glasgow; in Glenisla parish, Forfarshire; in Grange parish, Banffshire; and in some other Scottish places.

LADYBANK, town, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-west of Cupar, Fife. It stands at the junction of the railways from Tayport and Perth, and has a head post office with money order and telegraph departments, a railway station and depot, a banking office, a quoad sacra parochial church of 1882, and a public school with about 246 scholars. Pop. 1072.

LADYBURN, place, with chapel-of-ease, in West Kirk section of Greenock, Renfrewshire.

LADY GLENORCHY, quoad sacra parish, with Established and Free churches, in Edinburgh. Pop. 6043.

LADYHILL, hillock, with vestige of fort, at west end of Elgin.

LADYKIRK, hamlet and parish on south-east border of Berwickshire. The hamlet lies adjacent to the Tweed, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-north-east of Coldstream, and has a post office designated of Berwickshire, a renovated old Gothic church, and a public school with about 105 scholars.—The parish contains also Horndean and Upsetlington villages, measures 4 miles by

2½, and comprises 3380 acres. Real property in 1880-81, £6783. Pop. 438. The surface rises gently from the Tweed, and has a few swells, but is mostly flat and very fertile. The only mansion is Ladykirk House, and the chief antiquity is a slight vestige of a religious house of 12th century. Three springs, surmounted by modern pillars, and called Nun's, Monk's, and St. Mary's, are near that vestige. A United Presbyterian church is in Horndean.

LADYKIRK, ancient parish, comprising south-western limb of Stronsay Island, Orkney. It is now united to Stronsay parish.

LADYKIRK, ancient parish, comprising northern part of Westray Island, Orkney. It is now united to Westray parish.

LADYKIRK, estate, with remains of ancient chapel, in Monkton parish, Ayrshire.

LADYLAND, suburb of Glengarnock, and estate with modern mansion, in Kilbirnie parish, Ayrshire. The suburb has a public school with about 263 scholars.

LADYLOAN, quoad sacra parish, with Established and Free churches, in Arbroath, Forfarshire. Pop. 4049.

LADY'S, notable wells in Aboyne parish, Aberdeenshire; in Alloa parish, Clackmannanshire; in Avoch parish, Ross-shire; in Bedrule parish, Roxburghshire; in Daviot parish, Aberdeenshire; in Kincardine parish, Ross-shire; in Marnoch parish, Banffshire; in Stow parish, Edinburghshire; in Traquair parish, Peeblesshire; and in Whitekirk parish, Haddingtonshire.

LADY'S BRIDGE, railway station, 2½ miles west of Banff.

LADYSFORD, seat in Fyvie parish, Aberdeenshire.

LADY'S SEAT, lofty hill-peak, with extensive view, in Eddertoun parish, Ross-shire.

LADY YESTER, parish in south side of Edinburgh. Pop., quoad civilia, 3041; quoad sacra, 1593.

LAG, hamlet adjacent to Kilmorie church in mouth of Torlin glen, in south of Arran Island, Buteshire.

LAG, ruined massive old tower in Dunscore parish, Dumfriesshire.

LAGG, hamlet on east coast of Jura Island, Argyleshire. It lies opposite Keills in Knapdale, and has a post office under Greenock, an inn, and a ferry.

LAGGA, tract, about 10 miles long, on coast of Loch Sunart, Argyleshire.

LAGGAN, parish comprising upper part of Badenoch district, Inverness-shire. It has a post office, with money order department, under Kingussie, and it measures about 22 miles in both length and breadth. Real property in 1880-81, £15,041. Pop. 917. The Central Grampians, cut by Loch Ericht, are on the south-eastern border; the Monadhliadh Mountains, in their alpine parts around the sources of

the Spey, are on the north-western border; and other wild lofty mountains, intersected by corries, ravines, and narrow glens, occupy most of the interior parts. A tract about 3 miles broad, along upper part of the Spey, contains nearly all the inhabitants. Loch Laggan extends about 7 miles to the south-western boundary, has a mean breadth of about a mile, is overlooked by the ruined mansion of Ardverikie, and discharges from its foot the river Spean. The present mansions are Oluny Castle, Glentruin, Falls of Truim, and Glenshirra; and the antiquities are remains of a very strong fort, ruins of an old church, and alleged grave of five early Scottish kings. The churches are Established, Free, and Roman Catholic. There are 4 schools for 263 scholars, and 3 of them for 215 are new.

LAGGAN, place, with public school, in Anwoth parish, Kirkcudbrightshire.

LAGGAN, beautiful conical hill in Monivaird parish, Perthshire.

LAGGAN, bay on east side of Lochindaal, Islay Island, Argyleshire.

LAGGAN, headland, with large cavern, on Loch Buy, in south-east side of Mull Island, Argyleshire.

LAGGAN, lake formed by expansion of Evelix rivulet, in Crieich parish, Sutherland.

LAGGANTALLOCH, headland in west of Kirkmaiden parish, Wigtonshire.

LAGGAN-ULVA, hamlet on Loch Tuadh, west coast of Mull Island, Argyleshire.

LAGGAVOULIN, village and bay, 4 miles north-east of Port-Ellen, Islay Island, Argyleshire.

LAICH, sea-loch striking south-eastward to Bunessan village, in south-west of Mull Island, Argyleshire.

LAID, place in north-west of Sutherland. It has a post office under Lairg.

LAIGH, tract traversed by Meikle river in Lochroom parish, Ross-shire.

LAIGHDOORS, place, 6 miles south-south-east of Crieff, Perthshire. It has a post office under Crieff.

LAIGHTOWN, section of Fenwick village, Ayrshire.

LAIGHWOOD, barony in Clunie parish, Perthshire.

LAINSHAW, seat in Stewarton parish, Ayrshire.

LAIRDMANNOCH, series of cascades on Tarf rivulet, Kirkcudbrightshire.

LAIRDS, lofty hill, with magnificent view, in Kilsyth parish, Stirlingshire.

LAIRG, village and parish in south centre of Sutherland. The village stands 9 miles north-by-west of Bonar-Bridge, and has a head post office with money order and telegraph departments, a railway station, a banking office, a good inn, Established and Free churches, and a public school.—The parish measures 19 miles in length, and from 6 to 15 miles in breadth. Real property in 1880-81, £8204. Pop. 1355. Most of the boundaries are formed by lofty mountain watersheds, and most of

the interior consists of wild uplands, mostly declining toward Loch Shin. That lake intersects the greater part of the interior south-eastward through the centre, and a number of minor lakes lie among the uplands. An extensive process of reclamation of moor was commenced in 1873 by the Duke of Sutherland, and cost for some years about £24 per acre. Knock-a-chath, 'the hill of fight,' has a number of tumuli, and is believed to have been a battle-scene between the Sutherlands and the Mackays. There are 2 schools with capacity for 120 scholars.

LAIRG, hill-pass in Eddertoun parish, Ross-shire.

LAIRNEY, seat near Kincardine-O'Neil village, Aberdeenshire.

LAITHERS, estate in Turriff parish, Aberdeenshire.

LAKEFIELD, seat and public school, the latter with about 75 scholars, in Glenurquhart, Inverness-shire.

LAKEHEAD, place, with public school, in Kirkmahoe parish, Dumfriesshire.

LAMANCHA, hamlet and seat, 20½ miles by railway south-by-west of Edinburgh. The hamlet has a post office designated of Peeblesshire, a railway station, and a public school with about 63 scholars.

LAMB, headland, with large Picts' house, in south-east of Stronsay Island, Orkney.

LAMB, islet, 1½ mile north-west of North Berwick, Haddingtonshire.

LAMBA, island in Yell Sound, Shetland.

LAMBANESS, headland at north-east extremity of Unst Island, Shetland.

LAMBANESS, small headland on west side of Otterswick Bay, Sanday Island, Orkney.

LAMBERTON, ancient parish, now part of Mordington, on south-east border of Berwickshire. Its church was the marriage-place of King James IV., and the scene of an international convention in 1573; and its toll-bar was long a place of runaway marriages in the east, like Gretna in the west.

LAMBHILL, village in Maryhill parish, near Glasgow. Pop. 298.

LAMBHILL, estate in Avondale parish, Lanarkshire.

LAMBHILL, place, with quondam slate quarry, in Fergie parish, Aberdeenshire.

LAMBHOGA, hill, with turbary, in Fetlar parish, Shetland.

LAMBHOLM, island in Holm Sound, Orkney. Pop. 8.

LAMGARROCH, lofty hill in Tynron parish, Dumfriesshire.

LAMINGTON, village and parish in upper ward of Lanarkshire. The village stands on burn of its own name adjacent to the Clyde, 10 miles south-south-east of Carstairs Junction, is a decayed ancient place, and has a post office, with money order department, under Biggar, a railway station, a church which retained till recent times the old 'cutty stool' and 'jouggs,' and a public school with about

50 scholars.—The parish measures about 7¼ miles by 3¾, and comprises 12,820 acres. Real property in 1880-81, £7921. Pop. 316. The surface includes some fertile alluvial lands, but is mostly hilly and bleak. Lamington barony belonged to the wife of Sir William Wallace; and Lamington Tower on it, once a splendid ancient edifice, is now a small ruin not far from the village. Other antiquities are Caledonian works on Arbory Hill, three Roman camps at Whitehill, and a number of other camps and a moat in other parts.

LAMLASH, village and bay on east coast of Arran Island, Buteshire. The village stands at the bay's head, 5½ miles south-south-east of Brodick, and has a post office, with money order and telegraph departments, designated of Arran, a banking office, a hotel, a good stone pier, a parochial church, and 2 public schools with about 125 scholars. Pop. 219.—The bay measures about 3 miles across the mouth, has a horse-shoe outline, is more than half occupied in outer part by Holy Isle, enjoys complete shelter from every wind, and is a remarkably excellent refuge-harbour.

LAMLOCH, lake in Cadder parish, Lanarkshire.

LAMMERLAW, summit of Lammermoors, 8½ miles south of Haddington. It has a height of 1732 feet above sea-level, is the loftiest of the Lammermoors, and gives name to the entire range.

LAMMERMOORS, hill-range on mutual border of Haddingtonshire and Berwickshire. It extends from vale of Gala river eastward to German Ocean; is 26 miles long, and averagely about 10½ miles broad; and was formerly covered with forest, but is now for the most part bleak sheep-pasture.

LAMNA, island in south-west of Yell Sound, Shetland.

LAMONT, seat and bay on west side of peninsula between Loch Fyne and Kyles of Bute, Argyllshire.

LANARK, town and parish in upper ward of Lanarkshire. The town stands on a fine high slope, about ½ mile from right bank of the Clyde, 4¾ miles south-west of Carstairs Junction, and 25 by road south-east-by-east of Glasgow; is believed to have sprung from the Roman station Colonia; was the meeting-place of a Scottish parliament in 978, the earliest one on record; had a royal castle, occasionally occupied by William the Lion and other kings; figured prominently in the history of Sir William Wallace; was one of the four original Scottish royal burghs; ranked long as the capital of the country on the Clyde and its affluents down to Dumbartonshire and Ayrshire; ranks now as the capital of upper ward of Lanarkshire, and as a burgh uniting with Hamilton, Airdrie, Linlithgow, and Falkirk in sending a member to Parliament; gives the title of earl to the Duke of Hamilton; is engirt, to a far distance, by richly picturesque country; attracts multitudes of

strangers for visiting the falls of Clyde; carries on considerable amount of miscellaneous business; publishes a weekly newspaper; and has a head post office with all departments, a railway station, 4 banking offices, 4 hotels, county buildings of 1834, a parochial church of 1777, with colossal statue of Sir William Wallace over its door, a quoad sacra parochial church of 1867, a Free church, 2 United Presbyterian churches, Evangelical Union and Episcopalian churches, a Roman Catholic church of 1858-59 erected at a cost of about £15,000, an interesting ruin of ancient church on site of Culdee cell, a cemetery around that ruin with grave of a martyred Covenantanter and grave of the persecutor Bonshaw, a bowling-green on site of the ancient royal castle, a grammar school, an educational institute, and 6 other schools. Real property in 1880-81, £13,108. Pop. 4910.—The parish contains also the villages of New Lanark and Cartland; measures about $6\frac{1}{4}$ miles by $4\frac{1}{2}$; and comprises 10,385 acres. Real property of landward part in 1880-81, £20,814. Pop. of the whole, quoad civilia, 7580; quoad sacra, 4327. The river Clyde traces all the south-eastern and south-western boundaries, and achieves, on the latter, all its famous falls; and the rivulet Mouse, running to the Clyde, cuts the interior into two not very unequal parts, and traverses, in its lower reach, the celebrated ravine of Cartland Craggs. The land is mostly an elevated plateau, bisected by the Mouse, and flanked partly by gentle slopes, partly by steep declivities, downward to the Clyde. A high part of it, called Lanark Moor, was formerly an unsightly waste, but is now adorned with wood; and all other parts are embellished with mansions, parks, and well-cultivated fields. Chief seats are Lee, Bonnington, Smyllum, Cleghorn, and Sunnyside; and chief antiquities are traces of the Roman Watling Street, remains of two Roman camps, vestiges of Castle Qua, and the remnant of a lofty tower on Castlehill. Fifteen schools for 1838 scholars are in the parish, and 3 of them for 265 are new.

LANARK (NEW), manufacturing village on the Clyde, about a mile south-south-west of Lanark. It was founded in 1784 by the philanthropic David Dale; it became, for a number of years till 1827, the scene of the socialistic experiments of Robert Owen; and it has a post office under Lanark, cotton factories, and a large school. Pop. 706.

LANARK (ST. LEONARD), quoad sacra parish with church in Lanark. Pop. 3253.

LANARKSHIRE, county nearly identical with the basin of the Clyde from that river's sources downward to north-western vicinity of Glasgow, and often called Clydesdale. Its length is 52 miles; its greatest breadth 34 miles; its area 889 square miles. It is divided, for administrative purposes, into three wards, upper,

middle, and lower; and into four districts, Lanark, Airdrie, Hamilton, and Glasgow. The upper ward comprises about three-fifths of the entire area; is separated from adjoining counties by lofty mountain watershed; has summits there 2258, 2483, and 2454 feet of altitude above sea-level; consists mostly of mountains, upland wastes, wild moors, and pastoral heights; and includes, adjacent to the Clyde and its affluents, a considerable aggregate of fertile holms and other low arable lands. The middle ward is broadly bordered by lofty hills and broad moors; declines thence in plateaus and undulations, intersected by ravines; comprises a large aggregate of arable land, at elevations of from 250 to about 400 feet above sea-level; and includes a rich low orchard tract along its centre, with such depression and flanking as to be called the Trough of Clyde. The lower ward is much smaller than even the middle one; includes, on its south-west side, the moderate hill-ridge of Dechmont and Cathkin; and exhibits elsewhere the aspect of a plain slightly diversified with rising-grounds. The streams of the county, with trivial exceptions, are the Clyde and its affluents; and the lakes, though numerous, are all small. The rocks of the upper ward are principally Silurian; and those of the middle and lower wards are extensively carboniferous, with great wealth of coal, ironstone, limestone, and sandstone. The agriculture made early, steady, rapid progress, and has long been in high condition. The mining, iron-working, and manufacturing industries have not been excelled by those of any part of the empire. The commerce also is great, and has its focus in Glasgow. The country belonged to the Caledonian Damnii; was overrun, and for some time dominated, by the Romans; formed part of the kingdom of Cumbria or Strathclyde, and made some figure in the history of the early Scoto-Saxon kings; and it possesses many antiquities of all the times from the Caledonian to the mediæval. The chief town is the greater part of Glasgow. Other towns with each more than 15,000 inhabitants are Govan, Partick, Airdrie, and Coatbridge; others with each more than 9000 are Hamilton and Rutherglen; others with each more than 5000 are Wishaw, Motherwell, Lanark, Maryhill, and Springburn; others with each more than 2000 are Hillhead, Baillieston, Bellshill, Calderbank, Cambuslang, Carluke, Holytown, Larkhall, Newmains, Rosehall, Stonehouse, Strathavon, Tollcross, and Shettleston; others with each more than 1000 are Biggar, Blantyre-works, Bothwell, Cambusnethan, Carfin, Chapelhall, Coatdyke, Craigneuk, Douglas, Leadhills, Calder-Ironworks, Mossend, Overtown, Shotts-Ironworks, East Kilbride, Lesmahagow, Newarthill, Uddingston, and Whiteinch; and the

villages with each more than 300 amount to 61. Glasgow sends three members to Parliament; Lanark, Airdrie, Hamilton, and Rutherglen unite with other burghs in sending two; Glasgow University unites with that of Aberdeen in sending one; and the north and south sections of the county, exclusive of the burghs, send each one. Real property of landward part of upper ward in 1880-81, £337,391; of landward part of middle ward, £886,568; of landward part of lower ward, £815,064. Pop. of the entire county in 1831, 316,819; in 1851, 530,169; in 1871, 765,339; in 1881, 904,102. Pop. in 1881 of Lanark district, 46,118; of Airdrie district, 84,909; of Hamilton district, 120,454; of Glasgow district, 662,621.

LANCE, lake, 4 miles north-east of Fort-Augustus, Inverness-shire.

LANCEFIELD, berthage-place for heavy screw-steamers on north side of Glasgow harbour.

LANDERICK, place, with fosse-engirt tumulus, in Airlie parish, Forfarshire.

LANDHEAD, hill in Kingoldrum parish, Forfarshire.

LANG, lake in Lanark parish, Lanarkshire.

LANG, affluent of Slitrig rivulet, Roxburghshire.

LANGA, island in Tingwall parish, Shetland.

LANGAL, extensive reclaimable moss, adjacent to Loch Shiel, in Moydart, Inverness-shire.

LANGANDUIN, place, with Scandinavian dune, near Janetown, Ross-shire.

LANGAVAT, lake, $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles long, on south border of Lewis-proper, Outer Hebrides.

LANGBANK, village and quoad sacra parish on north verge of Renfrewshire. The village stands adjacent to the Clyde, $4\frac{1}{4}$ miles east-south-east of Port-Glasgow; includes a chain of new ornate cottages; and has a post office under Port-Glasgow, a railway station, Established and United Presbyterian churches, and a commodious school. Pop. of the village, 322; of the quoad sacra parish, 575.

LANGBAR, village on mutual border of Beith and Dalry parishes, Ayrshire. Pop. 233.

LANGHAUGH, place, with site of peel-tower, in Manor parish, Peeblesshire.

LANGHOLM, town and parish in Eskdale, Dumfriesshire. The town stands on Esk river, at terminus of branch railway, amid delightful environs, $7\frac{1}{4}$ miles north-west of Riddings Junction, and 18 by road north-east of Annan; comprises old section, with central market-place, and new section in form of triangle; publishes a weekly newspaper; and has a head post office with money order and telegraph departments, a railway station, 2 banking offices, a first-class hotel, a steeped town hall, a spacious parochial church of 1846, a Free church, 2 United Presbyterian churches, an Evangelical Union church, a mission church of 1881, 2 public schools

with about 429 scholars, and a statue of Sir Pulteney Malcolm, and is adjacent to a lofty, conspicuous, obeliskal monument of Sir John Malcolm, and to the Duke of Buccleuch's seat of Langholm Lodge. Pop. 4209.—The parish measures $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles by $5\frac{1}{2}$, and comprises 16,971 acres. Real property in 1880-81, £17,744. Pop. 4612. The Esk cuts the interior southward into two equal parts; and Ewes and Wauchope rivulets bisect these parts, and enter the Esk at the town. Rich arable land lies along reaches of the streams, and smooth verdant pastoral hills occupy most of the rest of the area. The seats are Langholm Lodge and Broomholm; and the antiquities are ruins or vestiges of three old castles, traces of a Roman road, and supposed site of a Caledonian town. There are 4 schools for 758 scholars, and part of 1 of them for 220 is new.

LANGHOUSE, seat in Innerkip parish, Renfrewshire.

LANGLANDS, village in Wilton parish, Roxburghshire.

LANGLEE, seat in Jedburgh parish, Roxburghshire.

LANGLEY, estate in Dun parish, Forfarshire.

LANGLOAN, north-western section of Coatbridge, Lanarkshire. It has a railway station, a range of smelting furnaces, a monument of 1880 to the native poetess Janet Hamilton, and a public school with about 307 scholars.

LANGRIGG (EAST and WEST), villages in New Monkland parish, Lanarkshire. Pop. 519 and 333.

LANGSHAW, place in Melrose parish, Roxburghshire. It has a post office under Galashiels, and a public school.

LANGSHAW, seat in Kirkpatrick-Fleming parish, Dumfriesshire.

LANGSHAW, burn and lime-works in Carluke parish, Lanarkshire.

LANGSIDE, town, mansion, and battle-field of 1568, adjacent to south-west side of Queen's Park, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-south-west of centre of Glasgow. The town has a chapel-of-ease. Pop. 2105.

LANGTON, parish, containing Gavinton post office village, near centre of Berwickshire. Its length is fully 6 miles; its breadth fully 3 miles; its area 7139 acres. Real property in 1880-81, £8157. Pop. 505. The north-western section is part of the Lammermoors, comprises hills from 500 to 1056 feet high, and is all pastoral. The south-eastern section is part of the Merse, and is all fertile and richly embellished. Langton House was founded in 1862 by the Marquis of Breadalbane, and passed at his death to Lady Elizabeth Pringle. Langton village covered the ground now occupied by that mansion, figured much in the Border warfare, and was erased in 1760 to be succeeded by Gavinton. Existing antiquities are traces of two camps and two military stations. The churches are Established and Free,

and the former was rebuilt in 1873. The public school is new, and has capacity for 120 scholars.

LANGWELL, mansion and rivulet on south border of Caithness. The mansion stands near Berriedale village, and belongs to the Duke of Portland. The rivulet rises among the Morven Mountains, and runs about 12 miles eastward to confluence with Berriedale rivulet near the mansion.

LANRICK, modern seat on Teith river, 3 miles west-by-north of Doune, Perthshire. The estate around it is called Lendrick in *The Lady of the Lake*.

LANRIG. See LONGRIDGE.

LANTON, village, 2½ miles west-north-west of Jedburgh, Roxburghshire. It has a peel-tower and a public school.

LANY, ancient parish, now partly united to Port-of-Monteith, Perthshire.

LAOGHAL. See LOYAL.

LAOIDEAN. See LYDOCH.

LAORBEN, mountain, 3341 feet high, on south side of Loch Hourn, Inverness-shire.

LAPPOCH, dangerous rock, 1½ mile south-south-west of mouth of Irvine river, in bay of Ayr.

LARACHBEG, place in north-west of Argyleshire mainland. It has a post office under Oban.

LARAN, affluent of Fruin rivulet, Dumbartonshire.

LARBERT, village and parish in east of Stirlingshire. The village stands 3 miles west-north-west of Falkirk, and has a post office, with money order department, designated of Stirlingshire, a railway station, a parochial church, and a public school with about 215 scholars. Pop. 831.—The parish contains also Stenhouse-muir town, most of West Carron and Kinnaird villages, and nearly half of Carronshore. Its length is 3½ miles; its greatest breadth about 2½ miles; its area 3963 acres. Real property in 1880-81, £20,966. Pop. 6346. The river Carron traces all the southern boundary. The land is nowhere higher than about 100 feet above sea-level, and slopes toward the Carron and the east. The chief seats are Larbert House, Glenbervie, Kinnaird, Carronhall, and Carronpark; the chief antiquities are traces of a Roman road and the site of Arthur's Oven; and a notable place is the scene of the Falkirk cattle trysts. There is a Free church for Larbert and Dunipace; and there are, for Larbert alone, 7 schools, with capacity for 961 scholars. The Scottish National Institute for imbecile children also is here, has capacity for 250, and had 71 boys and 45 girls at beginning of 1880.

LARBRAK, place, with public school, in Leswalt parish, Wigtonshire.

LARCHHILL, seat near Moffat, Dumfriesshire.

LARG, ruined castle in south of Minni-gaff parish, Kirkcudbrightshire.

LARG, remains of castle in east of Inch parish, Wigtonshire.

LARG, lofty hill in Kirkmabreck parish, Kirkcudbrightshire.

LARG, hill-range in north of Urr parish, Kirkcudbrightshire.

LARGIE, place in Insch parish, Aberdeenshire. It has a public school with about 110 scholars.

LARGIE, seat near Otter-Bank, in Loch Fyne, Argyleshire.

LARGIE, seat in Killelan parish, Argyleshire.

LARGIEBEG, headland on south-east coast of Arran Island, Buteshire.

LARGIMORE, headland on east side of Loch Fyne, to the north of Otter Ferry, Argyleshire.

LARGO, bay, two villages, and parish on south coast of Fife. The bay describes the segment of a circle between Methil Point on the west and Kincaig Point on the east, measures 6 miles across the entrance, and is the scene of the old song, 'Weel may the boatie row.'—Lower Largo village stands at the bay's head, 3 miles east-north-east of Leven; has a post office, with money order and telegraph departments, designated of Fife, a railway station, a banking office, and a small harbour; and was the birth-place of Alexander Selkirk, the prototype of 'Robinson Crusoe.' Pop. 440.

—Upper Largo or Kirkton-of-Largo village stands about ¾ mile east-north-east of Lower Largo, and has a parochial church with about 800 sittings, and a public school with about 113 scholars. Pop. 318.—The parish contains also Lundinmill, Drumochie, Woodside, and New Gilston villages; measures 4 miles by 3½; and comprises 7386 acres. Real property in 1880-81, £15,477. Pop., quoad civilia, 2234; quoad sacra, 2013. The coast is flat and sandy, and the interior shows much diversity of low ground and acclivity, includes a deep ravine, and culminates in the green conical hill of Largo Law, rising to an altitude of 965 feet above sea-level, and commanding a view over all the lower basin of the Forth. Chief residences are Largo House and Lundin; and chief antiquities are a circular tower, ruins of Balcruvie Castle, a Runic monument, and three large unheun stones. The churches are Established, Free, United Presbyterian, and Baptist. A large public school is at Lundinmill. Sir Andrew Wood's hospital also is in the parish, dates from 1659, and was rebuilt in 1830.

LARGOWARD, village and parish in south-east of Fife. The village stands 4½ miles north-east of Lower Largo, and has a post office under St. Andrews, a church of 1835, and 2 public schools with about 135 scholars. Pop. 338.—The parish comprises portions of Kilconquhar, Largo, Cameron, and Carnbee, and includes New Gilston village; and it has a public school at New Gilston. Pop. 1103.

LARGS, town and parish in extreme north-west of Cunningham, Ayrshire. The town stands on the coast, 8 miles by

water east-south-east of Rothesay, and 18 south-by-west of Greenock; was proposed near end of 1876 to have a railway about $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles long to Wemyss Bay; dates from old times, but presents a modern appearance; gives name to a famous battle fought adjacent to it, in 1263, between Alexander III. of Scotland and Haco of Norway; is now a small seaport, a summer retreat, and a sea-bathing resort; has charming environs, and commands delightful views; stands behind a spacious esplanade used as a public lounge; comprises a terraced street, a main street striking at right angles from that, and numerous outskirting villas and ornate cottages; publishes a weekly newspaper; and has a post office, with money order and telegraph departments, designated of Ayrshire, 2 banking offices, 4 hotels, a good quay, waterworks, a curious mausoleum of the Skelmorlie Montgomerys, Established, Free, United Presbyterian, Episcopalian, and Roman Catholic churches, and a public school with about 160 scholars. Pop. 3076. — The parish contains also Skelmorlie village and most of Fairlie, measures about 9 miles by $3\frac{1}{2}$, and comprises 21,850 acres. Real property in 1879–80, £41,483. Pop., quoad civilia, 5149; quoad sacra, 3422. A hill-range with summits from 700 to 1691 feet high occupies all the inland border, and is so compact and engirdling as to have occasioned former generations to say, 'Out of the world and into the Largs.' A narrow vale runs between the hill-range and the coast in the north, and a rich semicircular plain about a mile wide lies between the range and the shore, between the centre and the south. The chief seats are Kelburn, Brisbane, Skelmorlie, and Knock; and the chief antiquities are souvenirs of the battle of 1263. Established and United Presbyterian churches are at Skelmorlie, and Established and Free churches are at Fairlie. Five schools are in the parish, and have capacity for 625 scholars.

LARGYBAAN, bay, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles north of Mull of Kintyre, Argyleshire.

LARKFIELD, village in Blantyre parish, Lanarkshire. Pop. 593.

LARKHALL, town and quoad sacra parish in middle ward of Lanarkshire. The town stands on Avon river, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-east of Hamilton; dates mostly from about 1776; is rather an assemblage of villages than strictly a town; and has a post office, with money order and telegraph departments, designated of Lanarkshire, a railway station, a banking office, Established, Free, United Presbyterian, Evangelical Union, and Roman Catholic churches, and 2 new public schools with accommodation for 700 scholars. Pop. of the town, 6503; of the quoad sacra parish, 7063.

LARO, small lake in Criech parish, Sutherland.

LAROCK, section of Ballachulish, Argyleshire.

LARRISTON, estate on the Liddel, 6 miles north-north-east of Newcastleton, Roxburghshire.

LARY, lake emitting stream southward to Carron river, Ross-shire.

LASHY ROOST, foaming tidal rapids between Sanday and Eday Islands, Orkney.

LASSODIE, village, 4 miles north-east of Dunfermline, Fife. It has a post office under Dunfermline, a Free church, and a public school of 1877 with capacity for 250 scholars. Pop. 826.

LASSWADE, town and parish in Edinburghshire. The town stands on the North Esk, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles by road, but $9\frac{1}{2}$ by railway, south-south-east of Edinburgh; includes a suburb or section within Cockpen parish; is situated partly in a dell, and partly on steep high banks; is environed by picturesque tracts, with numerous villas; was for several years the residence of Sir Walter Scott, and may have given hints for his picture of Ganderscleugh in *Tales of my Landlord*; is, with places around it, a favourite summer retreat of Edinburgh citizens; and has a post office, with money order and telegraph departments, under Edinburgh, a railway station, a banking office, a hotel, Established and United Presbyterian churches, and a public school with about 284 scholars. Pop. 1232. — The parish contains also Loanhead, Polton Mills, Roslin, and Rosewell, parts of Bonnyrigg and Kirkhill, and small part of Penicuik. Its length is 8 miles; its breadth mostly less than 3 miles; its greatest breadth 5 miles; its area 10,675 acres. Real property in 1880–81, £53,580. Pop., quoad civilia, 8872; quoad sacra, 5267. A wing in the north-west ascends to the summit of the Pentlands; a tract of about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles by 2 in the extreme south is bleak moorish upland; a strip about $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles long, downward to the north-eastern border, is part of the picturesque dell of the North Esk; and the rest of the surface is mostly fertile ornate plain. Coal, limestone, and sandstone abound, and the coal is extensively worked. The chief residences are Melville Castle, Hawthornden, Springfield, Mavisbank, Dryden, Rosebank, Eldin, Goston, Glenesk, Polton, and Auchindinny; and the chief antiquities are Roslin castle and chapel, remains of Hawthornden fortalice, two military stations, and a short reach of what was formerly a Roman road. Established, Free, and Episcopalian churches are at Roslin, an Established church is at Rosewell, and a Free church is at Loanhead. Five schools for 1009 scholars are in the parish, and 2 of them and enlargements for 583 are new.

LATCHE, flagstone quarry in Carmyle parish, Forfarshire.

LATERBANNOCHEY, rocky rising-ground, with fine view, in Fowlis-Wester parish, Perthshire. It once was crowned with a mansion of the Earl of Mansfield's ancestors.

LATHAICH, small sea-loch in south-west of Ross promontory, in Mull Island, Argyshire.

LATHALLAN, seat in Kilconquhar parish, Fife.

LATHALMOND, lime quarry in Dunfermline parish, Fife.

LATHERON, hamlet and parish in south of Caithness. The hamlet lies on the coast, $17\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-south-west of Wick, and has a post office, with money order department, under Wick. Established and Free churches, and a public school with about 100 scholars.—The parish contains also the villages of Lybster, Berriedale, Dalbeath, and Swiney. Its length is nearly 27 miles; its greatest breadth $12\frac{1}{2}$ miles. Real property in 1880–81, £19,825. Pop., quoad civilia, 6675; quoad sacra, 5486. The coast has a length nearly equal to that of the entire parish; is mostly bold and cavernous, faced with cliffs from 100 to 300 feet high, and much indented with inlets at mouths of streams; and terminates at southern extremity in the precipitous mountain sea-front of Ord of Caithness. The interior is remarkably diversified; exhibits a continuous alternation of hill and vale, often in rapid succession; and rises, throughout a tract of about 12 miles by 10 in the extreme south, into the alpine heights and wild glens of the Morven Mountains. Chief seats are Latheron House, Latheronwheel, Forse, Swiney, Lybster, and Langwell; and chief antiquities are eight old castles, mostly in ruins, and all on the coast. Established churches are at Berriedale and Lybster, and Free churches are at Berriedale, Bruan, and Lybster. Twelve schools for 1518 scholars are in the parish, and 6 of them and an enlargement for 991 are new.

LATHERONWHEEL, estate in Latheron parish, Caithness. Pop. 518.

LATHONES, hamlet, 5 miles south-south-west of St. Andrews, Fife. It has a United Presbyterian church.

LATHRISK, seat, $1\frac{3}{4}$ miles north-east of Falkland, Fife.

LATHRO, estate in Kinross parish, Kinross-shire.

LATRICK, notable extinct mansion in Cambuslang parish, Lanarkshire.

LATTERACH, small affluent of the Lossie between Birnie and Dallas parishes, Elginshire.

LAUDER, town and parish on west border of Berwickshire. The town stands on Leader river, 7 miles north-north-west of Earlston; possessed some consequence in the time of William the Lion; was the scene of the execution of James III.'s favourites by the Earl of Angus, 'Bell the Cat'; unites now with Jedburgh, Haddington, Dunbar, and North Berwick in sending a member to Parliament; has long presented a worn and dull appearance; adjoins the mansion of Allanbank and the Earl of Lauderdale's seat of Thirlstane Castle; and has a head post office

with money order and telegraph departments, a banking office, a town hall, Established, Free, and United Presbyterian churches, and a public school with about 281 scholars. Real property in 1880–81, £2456. Pop. 964.—The parish comprises a main body and a detached district, averagely $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile asunder; measures, across the intersection, $13\frac{1}{2}$ miles in length; has a breadth of from $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile to $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles; and comprises 34,898 acres. Real property of landward part in 1880–81, £21,591. Pop. 1940. The surface includes part of the vale of the Leader; extends northward, among the Lammermoors, to summit of Lammerlaw; and consists, to about two-thirds of its extent, of moorish upland. Many ancient camps, many tumuli, and traces of a Roman road are among the hills. There are 6 schools for 488 scholars, and 1 of them for 96 is new.

LAUDERDALE, western district of Berwickshire. It long had a separate jurisdiction, but seems to have had uncertain limits; and it may now be regarded as co-extensive with all the Berwickshire parts of the basin of Leader river.

LAURENCE HOUSE (ST.), hamlet about a mile west of Haddington.

LAURENCEKIRK, town and parish in Kincardineshire. The town stands $14\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-west of Stonehaven; consists chiefly of one street about a mile long; and has a head post office with all departments, a railway station, 2 banking offices, 4 hotels, 2 public halls, Established, Free, Congregational, and Episcopalian churches, and 2 public schools with about 268 scholars. Pop. 1454.—The parish measures $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles by 3, and comprises 5612 acres. Real property in 1880–81, £14,483. Pop. 2045. The surface consists of parts of the How of Mearns, traversed by Luther rivulet, and flanked by low hills. The only mansion is Johnstone Lodge. There are 4 schools for 569 scholars, and 2 of them and an enlargement for 320 are new.

LAURENCE (ST.), parish, more commonly called Slamannan, Stirlingshire.

LAURENCE (ST.), quondam chapel in Greenock, Renfrewshire. It served for the inhabitants in the times when Greenock belonged to Innerkip parish.

LAURIESTON, suburb and quoad sacra parish between Tradeston and Gorbals—proper, on south side of Glasgow. Pop. of the parish, 10,040.

LAURIESTON, town, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile east of Falkirk, Stirlingshire. Founded in 1756; comprises a central square and intersecting streets; and has a post office under Falkirk and a Free church. Pop. 1452.

LAURIESTON, village, 6 miles west-north-west of Castle-Douglas, Kirkcudbrightshire. It has a post office under Castle-Douglas, and 2 public schools with about 98 scholars.

LAURIESTON, railway station and man-

sion between St. Cyrus and Johnshaven, Kincardineshire.

LAURIESTON, suburb westward of New Royal Infirmary in south of Edinburgh.

LAURIESTON, seat near Davidson's Mains, Edinburghshire.

LAURIESTON, Roxburghshire. See **LARRISTON**.

LAW, town between Carluke and Wishaw, Lanarkshire. It originated a few years prior to 1880; it is maintained chiefly by the working of mines, quarries, and brickworks; and it has a post office under Carluke, a new important railway junction station, an Established church of 1880, a Free church of 1879, and a public school with about 180 scholars. Pop. 1461.

LAW, hill, with ruined old castellated seat of Earls of Kilmarnock, in West Kilbride parish, Ayrshire.

LAWALL, hill, 3 miles north-east of Inverury, Aberdeenshire.

LAWERS, village on Loch Tay at south skirt of Benlawers, Perthshire. It has an inn, a Free church, and a public school.

LAWERS, seat in Monivaird parish, Perthshire.

LAWHEAD, hill in Kirknewton parish, Edinburghshire.

LAWHEAD, eminence, with fine view, in Whitekirk parish, Haddingtonshire.

LAWHILL, conical eminences in Blantyre parish, Lanarkshire; in Craigie parish, Ayrshire; in Symington parish, Ayrshire; in Tarbolton parish, Ayrshire; in Deskford parish, Banffshire; in Gask parish, Perthshire; in Maryton parish, Forfarshire; in Tannadice parish, Forfarshire; in Kirkurd parish, Peeblesshire; and in some other Scottish parishes.

LAWKNOW, eminences in East Kilbride parish, Lanarkshire; in Carnock parish, Fife; and in Errol parish, Perthshire.

LAWMUIR, seat in East Kilbride parish, Lanarkshire.

LAWMUIR, place, with coal mine and limestone, in New Kilpatrick parish, Lanarkshire.

LAWRENCE, wooded hill in Inverarity parish, Forfarshire.

LAWRENCE (ST.). See **LAURENCE (ST.)**.

LAWS, modern mansion and conical hill, with vestiges of vitrified fort and with extensive view, in Monifieth parish, Forfarshire.

LAWS, place, with three remarkable tumuli, in Logiepert parish, Forfarshire.

LAWS, estate in Whitsome parish, Berwickshire.

LAWSTON, place, with very strong mineral spring, in Castleton parish, Roxburghshire.

LAWTING, islet, once the seat of grand Foud's court, in Tingwall Loch, Tingwall parish, Shetland.

LAWTON, seat near Burrelton, Perthshire.

LAWTON, seat in Inverkeilor parish, Forfarshire.

LAWYETT, village adjacent to Wallace-town, Stirlingshire.

LAXAY, rivulet and small island in Lochs parish, Lewis, Outer Hebrides.

LAXDALE, suburb of Stornoway, and rivulet running eastward to Broad Bay a little north of that town, Outer Hebrides.

LAXFIRTH, bay in Tingwall, Shetland.

LAXFORD, sea-loch and rivulet in Edderachyllis parish, Sutherland. The loch commences at 4 miles north-north-east of Scourie, strikes 5 miles east-south-eastward, and has a mean breadth of about a mile.—The rivulet issues from Loch Stack, runs about 3 miles west-north-westward to the sea-loch's head, and is crossed by a large strong bridge.

LEACHT, hill, containing iron-ore, in Kirkmichael parish, Banffshire.

LEACHTON, rivulet, running to Loch Fyne, between Inverary and Glassary parishes, Argyleshire.

LEADBURN, hamlet, 17½ miles by railway south-by-west of Edinburgh. It lies at an elevation of about 800 feet above sea-level, adjoins a forking of railways towards Peebles and Dolphinton, and has a post office designated of Peeblesshire, a railway station, and an inn.

LEADER, small river, running 17 miles southward to the Tweed at 2 miles east of Melrose.

LEADHILLS, town and quoad sacra parish on southern verge of Lanarkshire. The town stands 6½ miles south-south-west of Abington; is situated on ground 1301 feet above sea-level, near mountains 1102 feet higher; derives its name and its maintenance from the existence and working of rich adjacent lead veins; and has a post office, with money order and telegraph departments, under Abington, an inn, a church originally a chapel-of-ease, and a public school with about 222 scholars. Pop. of the town, 1036; of the quoad sacra parish, 1072.

LEADLAW, hill adjacent to West Linton village, Peeblesshire.

LEADLICH, mountain summit on boundary of Coull parish, Aberdeenshire.

LEADLOCH, burn in east end of Cambusnethan parish, Lanarkshire.

LEAGACH, mountain in Gairloch parish, Ross-shire.

LEAP, isolated pyramidal hill, 1544 feet high, in Teviothead parish, Roxburghshire.

LEAP, cataract on Ale rivulet, Roxburghshire.

LEARNEY, seat and hill in Kincardine-O'Neil parish, Aberdeenshire.

LEASK, seat and ruined old chapel in Slains parish, Aberdeenshire.

LEASTON, hamlet in Humbie parish, Haddingtonshire.

LEATHALT, rivulet, running to the sea at 10½ miles north of Portree, Isle of Skye.

LEATHAN, lake, 5 miles north of Portree, Isle of Skye.

LECKIE, seat and glen in Gargunnoch parish, Stirlingshire.

LECROFT, parish, containing part of Bridge of Allan, on mutual border of Perthshire and Stirlingshire. Its length is about 3 miles; its breadth about $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles; its area 2276 acres in Perthshire and 692 in Stirlingshire. Real property in 1880-81, £3222 and £3054. Pop. 202 and 400. The Allan, the Teith, and the Forth trace most of the boundaries. The southern section is rich carse; the northern section is a gentle ascent of what, in vicinity of carse lands, is called dryfield; and a central beautiful bank extends between the two sections. The chief residence is Keir; and the chief antiquities are remains of a Caledonian fort and the site of a Roman post. The church is a neat modern Gothic edifice; and the public school is partly new, and has capacity for 107 scholars.

LEDAIG, place, $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Bunawe, in Lorn, Argyshire. It has a post office, with money order department, designated of Argyshire.

LEDARD, seat and very beautiful cascade adjacent to west end of Loch Ard, on south-west verge of Perthshire.

LEDNATHY, affluent of the Prosen, at 6 miles north-north-west of Kirriemuir, Forfarshire.

LEDNOCK, rivulet, running about $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-south-eastward to the Earn at Comrie, in Perthshire.

LEE, seat of Sir Simon M. Lockhart, Bart., $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles north-west of Lanark.

LEE, lake and head-stream of the North Esk in Lochlee parish, Forfarshire.

LEEDS (NEW), village, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles north of Mintlaw, Aberdeenshire. It has a post office under Mintlaw, and a United Presbyterian church. Pop. 242.

LEELAW, place, with public school, in Leshmahagow parish, Lanarkshire.

LEE-PEN, peaked mountain on left side of the Tweed, 5 miles east-by-south of Peebles.

LEES, seat of Sir John Marjoribanks, Bart., in vicinity of Coldstream, Berwickshire.

LEET, rivulet, running about 12 miles south-south-westward, southward, and south-eastward to the Tweed at Coldstream, Berwickshire.

LEETOWN, village in Errol parish, Perthshire.

LEETSIDE, farm, with outlines of Roman camp, in Whitsome parish, Berwickshire.

LEGBRANNOCK, village and colliery in Bothwell parish, Lanarkshire.

LEGERWOOD, hamlet and parish on west border of Berwickshire. The hamlet lies 3 miles north-north-east of Earlston, and has a church with 300 sittings, and a public school with about 85 scholars. The post town is Earlston.—The parish measures $5\frac{1}{4}$ miles by 4, and comprises 8789 acres. Real property in 1880-81, £8719. Pop. 549. The surface includes a small aggregate of vale, but consist-

chiefly of high pastoral hills. The chief residence is Birkhillside, and the chief antiquities are two old towers and traces of two Caledonian camps.

LEGGAN, small wood-girt lake in Kippen parish, Stirlingshire.

LEGLAND, flag-stone quarry in Monifieth parish, Forfarshire.

LENZIE. See LENZIE.

LEITH, town and two parishes on Firth of Forth contiguous to Edinburgh. The town stands on low ground, skirted by considerable breadth of foreshore, is cut by Water of Leith into two sections, called North Leith and South Leith, and has outskirts and suburbs interlaced with those of Edinburgh. It dates from ancient times; it figured long as simply the port of Edinburgh; it often shared in the events of the city's military history; it was the landing-place of many princes and kings on occasions of state policy or public demonstration; it did not acquire definite limits or a separate political status till 1838; and it now ranks as a head port, and as a burgh uniting with Portobello and Musselburgh in sending a member to Parliament. Its extent, as strictly a town, is about $\frac{3}{4}$ mile in length and $\frac{1}{2}$ mile in greatest breadth; but as a burgh is $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles in length and 7 furlongs in breadth. It excels every Scottish town, excepting Glasgow and Greenock, in commercial enterprise; it possesses abundant railway communication both coast-wise and through Edinburgh; it connects with all parts of the city, and with some suburbs, by street tramway; it publishes a daily commercial list and two weekly newspapers; and it has a central post office and 6 branch post offices under Edinburgh, 7 banking offices, an extensive well-constructed harbour, a number of good civil public buildings, 5 Established churches, 7 Free churches, 5 United Presbyterian churches, 2 Episcopal churches, Congregational, Evangelical Union, Baptist, Wesleyan, Scandinavian, and Roman Catholic churches, a High school, Bell's schools, numerous public and private schools, an hospital with an annual income of about £2400, and a number of miscellaneous institutions.

The town is winged, on its east side, by an extensive public green, called Leith Links; has, on other sides, some pleasant environs; and includes, in its exterior or newer parts, some good streets; but is mostly an assemblage of narrow, irregular, unpleasant thoroughfares. A scheme for clearing out its dense central portion, widening some of its streets, and forming some new streets, was projected in 1877, came to maturity in the early part of 1881, and was to be effected by means of a loan of £100,000, payable in thirty years. The town hall was built in 1827, at a cost of £3300. The custom-house was erected in 1812, at a cost of £12,000. The post office was erected in 1876. Trinity House dates

from 1555, and was rebuilt in 1817. The Exchange Buildings were erected at a cost of £16,000, sold in 1876 for £25,000, and improved at a further cost of about £3000. Leith Fort was erected in 1779; underwent enlargement and modification; is the headquarters of the Royal Artillery in Scotland; and has quarters for about 400 men, stabling for 150 horses, and batteries for defence of the harbour. The Martello Tower, near the harbour's entrance, was erected at a cost of £17,000. Seafield Baths, at eastern extremity of the links, were built at a cost of £8000. South Leith parochial church is a restored edifice of 15th century, with modern tower. North Leith parochial church was built in 1816, at a cost of £12,000. South Leith Free church is an edifice of 1881, in lieu of a previous one on a different site. North Leith Free church is a steepled edifice of 1858-59. St. John's Free church was built in 1870-71, at a cost of about £7500. North Leith United Presbyterian church was extensively altered in 1878-79, at a cost of about £4000. St. James' Episcopal church was erected in 1862-63, is an ornate Gothic edifice, and has a fine steeple, with chime of bells. The Roman Catholic church is a cruciform high-roofed structure. Eight public schools, with 3574 scholars on their roll, were in operation in October 1876.

The harbour underwent vast improvements at enormous cost, in a long series of years up to 1876; it acquired new works at a cost of about £400,000 in the five subsequent years; it had a grand inauguration of these works by the Duke of Edinburgh in July 1881; and it includes 2 piers respectively 3123 and 3530 feet long, 5 extensive docks, great ranges of storehouses, and facile connection between the docks and the landward railways. Its tonnage dues in 1880 amounted to £29,549, its port dues to £38,530, its entire revenue to £88,331. The vessels belonging to it at end of 1879 were 76 sailing vessels of 16,714 tons, and 107 steam vessels of 56,855 tons. The vessels which entered in the year ending 15th May 1880 were 1684 sailing vessels of 261,407 tons, and 2674 steam vessels of 678,793 tons; and those which left were 1690 sailing vessels of 263,927 tons, and 2677 steam vessels of 681,303 tons. Real property of the burgh in 1880-81, £347,029. Pop. 59,485.

North Leith parish includes Bonnington, Newhaven, and Trinity suburbs, and part of Wardie or Granton, and is all within the burgh westward and north-westward of Water of Leith. Its area is 349 acres. Pop., quoad civilia, 17,986; quoad sacra, 13,292. The coast has been much abraded by the Firth, and is mostly defended by a very strong artificial stone bulwark. The interior makes a considerably rapid ascent from vicinity of shore, and is thence very nearly level; and, with trivial aggregate exceptions, it is all occupied by town, suburbs, and villas.—South Leith parish

includes Restalrig, Jock's Lodge, small part of Portobello, and a north-east wing of Edinburgh; has a nearly triangular outline of $2\frac{3}{4}$, $2\frac{1}{2}$, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles along the sides; and comprises 1629 acres. Real property in 1880-81 of landward part, £15,356. Pop. of the whole, quoad civilia, 44,240; quoad sacra, 30,848. The coast is all low, and has a fine beach suited to sea-bathing; and the interior is almost a plain ascending very gently to Edinburgh, but includes there Calton Hill. Much of the surface is occupied by mansions, villas, and new streets.

LEITH WALK, thoroughfare and railway station between Edinburgh and Leith. The thoroughfare extends about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile in straight north-north-eastward line from Greenside in Edinburgh to compact exterior of Leith; was formed in manner of defensive earth-work across a trackless open plain by General Leslie in 1650; was changed into a broad level footpath after the return of Charles II.; became a carriage-way after the founding of New Town of Edinburgh; was intended for a time to be all winged with crescents, terraces, and parallel streets as part of Edinburgh New Town; continued, nevertheless, till about 1860, to be unwinged and little more than half edified; and is now all a comparatively plain street with comparatively plain new adjuncts.—The railway station adjoins it on the North British new line to Granton.

LEITH (WATER OF), small river rising among the Pentland Hills, and running about 20 miles north-eastward to Firth of Forth at Leith. Its economized water-power for driving of mills exceeds that of any other stream of its volume in Scotland.

LEITH (WATER OF), old large village, now a suburb of Edinburgh. It stands on Water of Leith river immediately west of Dean Bridge, and presents a striking contrast to elegant adjacent suburbs.

LEITHEN, rivulet running about 10 miles southward to the Tweed in vicinity of Innerleithen, Peeblesshire.

LEITHFIELD seat in Foudoun parish, Kincardineshire.

LEITHHEAD, head-stream of Water of Leith in Mid-Calder parish, Edinburghshire.

LEITH-LUMSDEN. See LUMSDEN.

LEITHOLM, village, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles east-by-south of Greenlaw, Berwickshire. It has a post office under Coldstream, and a United Presbyterian church, and it had anciently a Roman Catholic chapel. Pop. 284.

LEIVEN, lake in upper part of Kildonan parish, Sutherland.

LEMNO, affluent of the South Esk at $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles west-south-west of Brechin, Forfarshire.

LEMPITLAW, village and ancient parish in Roxburghshire. The village stands 4 miles east-south-east of Kelso, and the parish is now part of Sprouston.

LENACH-GLUTHIN, cascade on Aray rivulet, 3 miles north of Inverary, Argyshire.

LENDAL, rivulet, running to Firth of Clyde, in Colmonell parish, Ayrshire.

LENDALFOOT, place, with public school, in Colmonell parish, Ayrshire.

LENDRICK. See LANRICK.

LENDRUM, battlefield between Thane of Buchan and Donald of the Isles in Monquhitter parish, Aberdeenshire.

LENNEL, ancient parish, now called Coldstream, in Berwickshire. It contains Lennel mansion, New Lennel village, and the site of ancient Lennel village, destroyed by hostile incursion in time of the Border wars.

LENNOCH, affluent of the Lossie in Birnie parish, Elginshire.

LENNOX, ancient county, comprehending all the present Dumbartonshire, large part of Stirlingshire, and parts of Perthshire and Renfrewshire. It gives the Scottish title of duke to the English Duke of Richmond.

LENNOX, ancient ruined strong tower in Currie parish, Edinburghshire.

LENNOXBANK, seat in Bonhill parish, Dumbartonshire.

LENNOX CASTLE, splendid modern mansion in Campsie parish, Stirlingshire.

LENNOX HILLS, hill-range, extending 23 miles north-eastward from vicinity of Dumbarton to vicinity of Stirling. It is bisected by upper part of Blane valley; it bears the name of Kilpatrick Hills from its south-west end thither; and it bears the names of Killearn, Campsie, Kilsyth, Fintry, Gargunnock, and Dundaff Hills in its various parts thence to its north-east end.

LENNOXLOVE, a seat of Lord Blantyre, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile south of Haddington.

LENNOXTOWN, town near south skirt of Campsie Hills, 9 miles by road, but $11\frac{1}{2}$ by railway, north-by-east of Glasgow. It is a centre of extensive manufacture and traffic, and has a post office, with money order and telegraph departments, under Glasgow, 2 railway stations, a banking office, Established, Free, United Presbyterian, and Roman Catholic churches, a large public school, and a mechanics' institution. Pop. 3249.

LENTRAM, hamlet and seat in Kirkhill parish, Inverness-shire. The hamlet lies $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles west of Inverness, and has a post office designated of Inverness-shire, and a railway station.

LENTURK, quondam ancient castle in Leochel parish, Aberdeenshire.

LENY, hamlet and low hill in Cramond parish, Edinburghshire. The hamlet has a public school with about 60 scholars.

LENY, seat and pass in Callander parish, Perthshire. The pass is a narrow defile, flanked by wooded precipices, overhung by Benledi, and traversed by eastern head-stream of the

Teith downward from Loch Lubnaig, and is described by Sir Walter Scott in his *Legend of Montrose* and his *Lady of the Lake*.

LENZIE, town and quoad sacra parish in Dumbartonshire and Lanarkshire, and an ancient district wholly in Dumbartonshire. The town stands $6\frac{1}{4}$ miles north-east of Glasgow, and has a post office, with money order and telegraph departments, under Glasgow, a railway junction station, Established, United Presbyterian, and Episcopalian churches, and the Glasgow Convalescent Home, and is near the Barony or Woodilee Lunatic Asylum. Pop. of the town, 1316; of the quoad sacra parish, 1440. The district was originally a barony belonging to the Earls of Wigton, but was afterwards co-extensive with all the detached section of Dumbartonshire, now forming Kirkintilloch and Cumbernauld parishes.

LEOCHEL, rivulet and parish in Alford district, Aberdeenshire. The rivulet runs about 10 miles deviously but mostly northward to the Don, in vicinity of Alford village.—The parish lies around the upper and the middle reaches of the rivulet, and its post town is Alford. Its length is about 6 miles; its breadth from 3 to 6 miles; its area 12,856 acres. Real property in 1880–81, £8184. Pop. 1217. The surface is much diversified, lies nowhere lower than about 500 feet above sea-level, and comprises four lofty hill-ridges with intervening vales. Chief objects are Craigievar Castle, Cushnie and Hallhead relinquished mansions, Corse ruined castle, and sites of Lenturk Castle and three ancient chapels. The churches are Established, Free, and United Presbyterian. There are 4 schools for 386 scholars, and 3 of them and an enlargement for 326 are new.

LEOGH, hamlet on Fair Isle, between Orkney and Shetland.

LEONARD (ST.), parish, partly in St. Andrews city and partly consisting of rural tracts from 4 to 5 miles distant. Acres, 1008. Real property of landward part in 1880–81, £1428. Pop. 769. The church is the ancient chapel of St. Salvador in St. Andrews.

LEONARD (ST.), quoad sacra parish, with Established and Free churches, in Perth. Pop. 3642.

LEONARD (ST.), quoad sacra parish, suburb, and hill on south-east verge of Edinburgh. Pop. of the parish, 7875.

LEONARD (ST.), quoad sacra parish, with church, in Lanark. Pop. 3253.

LEONARD (ST.), or **WESTMILL**, village in Cockpen parish, Edinburghshire.

LERWICK, town and parish in Shetland. The town stands contiguous to middle part of Bressay Sound, on east coast of Mainland, about 114 miles north-north-east of Kirkwall; is the political capital

of Shetland and the focus of trade, the head port, and the centre of fisheries for all the Shetland Islands; presents a well-built but very irregular appearance; adjoins a small fort erected by Cromwell, and reconstructed in 1781; publishes a weekly newspaper; and has a head post office with all departments, 2 banking offices, 2 hotels, an excellent harbour, county buildings projected in 1876, a town hall projected in 1881, Established, Free, United Presbyterian, Congregational, Baptist, Methodist, and Episcopalian churches, and a handsome academy. The vessels belonging to the port at end of 1879 were 88 sailing vessels of 4237 tons, and 1 steam vessel of 116 tons. The arrivals in 1879 were 238 British vessels of 40,378 tons, and 16 foreign vessels of 2232 tons; and the departures were 223 British vessels of 39,503 tons, and 12 foreign vessels of 1388 tons. Pop. of the town, 3857.—The parish is about 6 miles long, but nowhere more than 1 mile broad. Real property in 1880-81, £9340. Pop. 4772. The land is rocky and tumulated, but rises to a maximum height of about 300 feet above sea-level. The only mansion is Gremista, and the only noticeable antiquity is a ruined Scandinavian tower. There are 5 schools for 702 scholars, and 2 of them for 205 are new.

LESLIE, town and parish in Fife. The town stands on Leven river, at terminus of branch railway, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles west of Markinch junction; is old and irregularly built; and has a post office, with money order and telegraph departments, designated of Fife, a railway station, a banking office, a parochial church of 1820, a Free church of 1879, 2 United Presbyterian churches, a Baptist chapel, and 2 large public schools. Pop. 3853.—The parish excludes a small part of the town, measures about $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles by $2\frac{1}{2}$, and comprises 5028 acres. Real property in 1880-81, £17,987. Pop. 4345. The surface undulates from skirt of Lomond Hills southward to Leven river, and consists mostly of good land. Leslie House, a large quadrangular pile with charming grounds, is the seat of the Countess of Rothes; and Leslie Green is believed by some writers to have been the scene of King James' poem, 'Christ's Kirk on the Green.' There are 3 schools for 639 scholars, and parts of them for 132 are new.

LESLIE, parish nearly midway between Inverury and Huntly, Aberdeenshire. It has a post office under Insch. Its length is about $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles; its greatest breadth about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles; its area 4444 acres. Real property in 1880-81, £3257. Pop. 523. The surface includes part of the Gadie rivulet's valley, and is bisected by elevated ground, rising partly into hills. Leslie House is a ruinous castellated edifice of 17th century. The churches are Established, Free, and Congrega-

tional; and there are 2 schools with capacity for 154 scholars.

LESMAGHAW, town and parish in upper ward of Lanarkshire. The town stands on Nethan rivulet, at terminus of branch railway, 13 miles south-east of Hamilton; is sometimes called Abbeygreen, with reference to a monastery founded at it in 1140 on site of a Culdee cell; figured much in the history of the Covenanters; and has a post office with all departments designated of Lanarkshire, a railway station, 2 banking offices, Established, Free, and United Presbyterian churches, and 2 public schools. Pop. 1386.—The parish contains also the villages of Kirkfieldbank, Kirkmuirhill, Crossford, Aucheneath, Turfholm, Boghead, Hazelbank, and New Trows. Its length is $11\frac{1}{2}$ miles; its greatest breadth $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles; its area 41,299 acres. Real property in 1880-81, £68,578. Pop. 9949. The surface is much diversified, and abounds in picturesque scenery. More than three-fourths of it have a mean elevation of about 500 feet above sea-level; and the rest, situated in the west and the south-west, consists of fine pastoral uplands. The Clyde runs about $7\frac{3}{4}$ miles along the north-eastern boundary, and achieves there all its celebrated falls. Carboniferous rocks underlie a large portion of the surface, and yield a great output of pit coal, cannel coal, and limestone. The mansions are numerous; and a grand antiquity is Craignethan Castle. A chapel-of-ease is at Kirkfieldbank, a Free church is at Crossford, and United Presbyterian churches are at Crossford and Kirkmuirhill. There are 11 schools for 1931 scholars, and 5 of these and enlargements for 1230 are new.

LESMORE, ruined ancient castle of the Gordons in Rhynie parish, Aberdeenshire.

LESMURDIE, place, with distillery and vestiges of ancient chapel, in Cabrach parish, Banffshire.

LESSEDRUM, seat in Drumblade parish, Aberdeenshire.

LESSUDDEN. See BOSWELLS (St.).

LESWALT, hamlet and parish in north-west of Wigtonshire. The hamlet lies $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-west of Stranraer, and has a post office under Stranraer, Established and Free churches, and a public school.—The parish contains also part of Stranraer, measures about 6 miles by $5\frac{1}{2}$, and comprises 12,253 acres. Real property of landward part in 1880-81, £9188. Pop. of the whole, quoad civilia, 2635; quoad sacra, 2673. The surface is the southern part of the peninsula between Loch Ryan and North Channel; consists mostly of broken hilly ground; is partly flat adjacent to Loch Ryan; presents a bold, broken, rocky, cavernous coast to the Channel; and includes many fine meadows and pasture-lands. Lochnaw Castle, the seat of Sir Andrew Agnew, is the chief residence. Established and Free churches

are in Sheuchan. Two schools for 256 scholars are in the landward part, and 1 of them for 200 is new.

LETHAM, village, 5 miles east-south-east of Forfar. It is modern, was founded on a regular plan, and has a post office under Forfar, Free and Congregational churches, and 2 public schools with about 240 scholars. Pop. 866.

LETHAM, village, 5 miles east-north-east of Auchtermuchty, Fife. It has a post office under Ladybank.

LETHAM, a seat of Sir Thomas B. Hepburn, Bart., $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile west-south-west of Haddington.

LETHAM, hill in Inverkeithing parish, Fife.

LETHAM-GRANGE, seat in St. Vigeans parish, Forfarshire.

LETHAN, colliery in Dunfermline parish, Fife.

LETHEN, seat, and hill 648 feet high, in Auldearn parish, Nairnshire.

LETHEN, rivulet, running about 12 miles north-eastward to head of Findhorn Loch, in north-west corner of Elginshire.

LETHENBAR, hill, with entire ancient Caledonian stone circle, in Ardcloch parish, Nairnshire.

LETHENDY, parish, averagely $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-west of Blairgowrie, Perthshire. Its post town is Blairgowrie. Its length is 5 miles; its greatest breadth $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile; its area, together with that of Kinloch, to which it is united, 7060 acres. Real property of Lethendy alone in 1880-81, £2952. Pop. of Lethendy and Kinloch, 404. The west end of Lethendy, for about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile, is a rapid ascent, and the rest is all a gentle descent. Lethendy Tower is a very old structure. The churches in the united parish are 1 Established, 1 Free, and 1 United Presbyterian; and there are 2 public schools for respectively Lethendy and Kinloch.

LETHENTY, railway station and estate between Inverury and Old Meldrum, Aberdeenshire.

LETHNOT, parish, with church 6 miles north-north-west of Brechin, Forfarshire. It has a post office under Brechin. Its length is $11\frac{1}{2}$ miles; its greatest breadth $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles; its area 26,590 acres. Real property in 1880-81, £4459. Pop. 288. The surface is the basin of the upper part of West water, lies wholly among Benchinan Mountains, and includes only a small extent of cultivated and inhabited land. There are 2 schools with capacity for 91 scholars.

LETTERCHOIL, southern section of Kintail parish, Ross-shire.

LETTEREWE, estate on north side of Loch Maree, Ross-shire.

LETTERFEARN, western section of Glen-shiel parish, Ross-shire.

LETTERFINLAY, estate on south-east side of Loch Lochy, Great Glen, Inverness-shire.

LETTERFOURIE, seat of Sir Robert G. Gordon, Bart., near Buckie, Banffshire.

LETIR, lake in Port-of-Monteith parish, Perthshire.

LEUCHARS, village and parish on north-east border of Fife. The village stands 7 miles north-east of Cupar, and has a post office with all departments designated of Fife, a railway station, an ancient Norman parochial church, a Free church, and public and industrial schools with about 213 scholars. Pop. 588.—The parish contains also Balmullo village; is partly bounded by German Ocean and estuary of the Eden; measures 7 miles by $3\frac{1}{2}$; and comprises 13,354 acres. Real property in 1880-81, £22,241. Pop. 2185. The coast is flat and sandy, and the interior is mostly a plain with elevation of not more than 15 feet above sea-level, but rises gradually in the west to the summit of a hill-range about 250 feet high. There are four modern seats and three old castellated mansions. Pitlathie, one of the modern seats, is supposed to occupy the site of an ancient royal hunting-seat; and Earlsall, one of the old mansions, possesses much antiquarian interest. Leuchars Castle made some figure in history, but has disappeared. A public school is in Balmullo.

LEUCHARS, seat in Urquhart parish, Elginshire.

LEUCHER, rivulet, running about 13 miles south-eastward to the Dee at $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles west-south-west of Aberdeen.

LEUCHIE, seat of Sir Hew H. Dalrymple, Bart., in North Berwick parish, Haddingtonshire.

LEUCOPHIBIA. See WHITHORN.

LEURARY, quondam lake, all a marl-bed, in Halkirk parish, Caithness.

LEURBOST, village in Lochs parish, Lewis, Outer Hebrides. Pop. 654.

LEVEN, lake in Kinross-shire. It has a roundish oblong outline; measures $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles in circuit, and 3406 acres in area; lies at mean elevation of 353 feet above sea-level; is screened partly by plain and slope, and partly by bold lofty hill; contains the famous island in which Queen Mary was imprisoned, and two other islands; and, subsequent to 1826, was subjected to artificial works, making it a storage of 600,000,000 cubic feet of water for the driving of mills beyond its outlet.

LEVEN, river, issuing from south-east corner of Loch Leven and Kinross-shire, and running 12 miles eastward to Firth of Forth at Leven town, in Fife.

LEVEN, sea-loch, deflecting from head of Loch Linnhe, and extending 12 miles in straight line eastward between Argyleshire and Inverness-shire. It is mostly less than a mile wide, and it has grandly picturesque screens.

LEVEN, rivulet, running 13 miles westward to head of Loch Leven, between Argyleshire and Inverness-shire. It forms, in its progress, a chain of lakelets; and it

traverses, from head to foot, a strikingly romantic Highland glen.

LEVEN, river issuing from Loch Lomond, and running southward to the Clyde at Dumbarton Castle. It measures little more than 5 miles in straight line, but measures about 10 miles along its bed; and it traverses a rich vale, once possessing character depicted in Smollett's 'Ode to Leven Water,' but now thickly studded with mansions, print-fields, and masses of human dwellings. The Vale of Leven Institute, adjacent to the river at Alexandria, was founded with great ceremony in June 1882, and estimated to cost about £5000.

LEVEN, seaport town at mouth of Leven river, 9 miles by road, but $10\frac{3}{4}$ by railway, north-east of Kirkcaldy, Fife. It connects by bridge with Inverleven village; it gives the title of earl to the family of Melville; it has a head post office with all departments, a railway station, 3 banking offices, 2 hotels, Established, Free, and United Presbyterian churches, an Episcopalian chapel of 1881, and 2 public schools with about 511 scholars; and in 1880 it acquired a new wet dock, with fully 16 feet of water on the sill. Pop. 3040.

LEVEN, modern mansion and ruined old baronial fortalice, 2 miles south-west of Gourcock, Renfrewshire.

LEVENBANK, print-works in Bonhill parish, Dumbartonshire.

LEVENFIELD, seat and bleachfield in Bonhill parish, Dumbartonshire.

LEVEN GROVE, seat in southern vicinity of Dumbarton.

LEVENSTRATH, seat in Southend parish, Kintyre, Argyshire.

LEVERA, island in Northern Uist parish, Outer Hebrides. Pop. 11.

LEVERN, rivulet and quoad sacra parish in Renfrewshire. The rivulet issues from lakes near boundary with Ayrshire; traverses the manufacturing vicinity of Neilston and Barrhead; is at first limpid, but afterwards exceedingly foul; has a total run of about 10 miles measured in straight line, but nearly double that distance measured along its bed; and enters the White Cart at $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles east of Paisley.—The parish lies on the rivulet contiguous to Barrhead; comprises parts of Abbey-Paisley and Eastwood; and has a public school with about 128 scholars. Pop. 2847.

LEVERNBANK, village adjacent to Crofthead, Renfrewshire.

LEWES, hamlet in Fyvie parish, Aberdeenshire.

LEWIS, northern part of Outer Hebrides. It consists of Harris and adjacent islets in the south belonging to Inverness-shire, and Lewis-proper and adjacent islets in the north belonging to Ross-shire; and, exclusive of the islets, is the largest island of Great Britain. Lewis-proper is divided from Harris by Lochs Seaforth and Reasort and an intervening isthmus; extends $42\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-westward to the Butt; is

widest near its south-west end, and contracts somewhat gradually thence north-eastward; measures 27 miles in extreme breadth; and comprises an area of 417,460 acres. About one-fourth of it is bleak high upland, and much of the rest consists of moors, mosses, swamps, and lakes. All was purchased in 1844 by the late Sir J. Matheson, Bart., for £190,000; and a considerable aggregate was afterwards reclaimed and embellished at very great expense. Lewis Castle, the seat of the proprietor, is a handsome Tudor edifice in vicinity of Stornoway. Pop. of Lewis-proper, 22,447.

LEWISTON (EAST and WEST), two villages in Urquhart parish, Inverness-shire.

LEY, hamlet in Kettins parish, Forfarshire.

LEY, place, with ruined chapel, in Towie parish, Aberdeenshire.

LEYS, estate and lake in Banchory-Ternan parish, Kincardineshire.

LEYS, castellated modern mansion, with extensive view, in Croy parish, Inverness-shire.

LEYSMILL, railway station and village, $5\frac{1}{4}$ miles north-north-west of Arbroath, Forfarshire.

LANHARBYDE. See **ANDREWS-LHAN-BRYDE (ST.)**.

LIBBERTON, hamlet and parish in upper ward of Lanarkshire. The hamlet lies $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-east of Carnwath, and has a church with 450 sittings, and a public school with about 64 scholars.—The parish contains also Quothquan hamlet, and its post town is Carnwath. Its length is 6 miles; its greatest breadth 5 miles; its area 8231 acres. Real property in 1880-81, £8550. Pop. 625. The surface is a peninsula between the Clyde and the South Medwin, includes much alluvial land adjacent to the Clyde, and rises thence to summit of hill-ridge on south-eastern boundary. The seats are Shieldhill and Huntfield; and an interesting antiquity is a double-walled Caledonian camp with extensive view. A public school is in Quothquan.

LIBERTON, village and parish in Edinburghshire. The village stands $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles south-south-east of the centre of Edinburgh, and has a post office with all departments under Edinburgh, a large conspicuous parochial church of 1815, and a large public school.—The parish contains also a pendicle of Edinburgh, all Gilmerston, Greenend, and Niddry villages, about 17 hamlets, and parts of Echobank and New Craighall. Its length is 6 miles; its greatest breadth 4 miles; its area 6617 acres. Real property in 1880-81, £53,968. Pop., quoad civilia, 6026; quoad sacra, 4401. The surface presents a rich diversity of plain, undulation, rising-ground, and low hill; and, both in its own features and in the views which it commands, is the most beautiful in the Lothians, and may compare with the finest in Great Britain. The rocks are extensively carboniferous,

and are largely mined or quarried. The mansions and villas are numerous; and the antiquities include the imposing ruin of Craigmillar Castle, and the curious cavern of Gilmerton. A Free church is near Liberton village, and a quoad sacra parochial church is at Gilmerton. There are 7 schools for 625 scholars, and 1 of them for 150 is new.

LIBERTY, village in Kilconquhar parish, Fife.

LIBO, beautiful small lake, 3 miles south-west of Neilston, Renfrewshire.

LICKLYHEAD, decayed mansion in Premnay parish, Aberdeenshire.

LICKPRIVICK, quondam castellated mansion, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile south of East Kilbride, Lanarkshire.

LIDDEL, river, running $12\frac{1}{2}$ miles in Roxburghshire, and $7\frac{1}{2}$ on boundary between Scotland and England, all south-south-westward to the Esk at 7 miles south of Langholm.

LIDDELBANK, estate on Scottish side of the Liddel, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-south-west of Newcastleton.

LIDDESDALE, district identical with Newcastleton parish, Roxburghshire. It consists of the Liddel's basin down to the point of that river's leaving Roxburghshire; and it is the country of 'Dandy Dinmont' in Sir Walter Scott's *Guy Mannering*.

LIETCHFIELD, small lake in Ardersier parish, Inverness-shire.

LIEURARY, hamlet in Halkirk parish, Caithness. It has a public school with about 72 scholars.

LIFF, village and parish in south-west extremity of Forfarshire, but the parish including 4 acres in Perthshire. The village stands $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles west-north-west of Dundee, and has a railway station, Established and Free churches, and a public school with about 88 scholars.—The parish contains also much of Dundee burgh, all Lochee town, Muirhead, Birkhill, Benvie, Invergowie, Dargie, and Backmuir villages, and part of Mylnefield-Feus. Its length is 6 miles; its greatest breadth 4 miles; its area, exclusive of the Perthshire pendicle, 7070 acres. Real property of landward part in 1880–81, £15,336. Pop., quoad civilia, 42,647; quoad sacra, 12,772. The surface rises gently from Firth of Tay for nearly 3 miles, till it has an elevation of about 400 feet above sea-level, and then declines northward to Dighty rivulet. Chief seats are Grey, Camperdown, and Balruddery; and chief antiquities are a Caledonian stone circle, King's Cross of Pitalpie, and sites of a Roman camp and an early royal castle. Numerous churches and schools are in Lochee and the Liff section of Dundee, and 2 schools for 230 scholars are in rural parts.

LIGHTBURN, village in east end of Cambslang parish, Lanarkshire. Pop. 464.

LIGHTWATER, burn entering the Caron near Camelon, Stirlingshire.

LILLIARD'S-EDGE, battlefield of 1545, 5 miles north-by-west of Jedburgh, Roxburghshire.

LILLIESLEAF, village and parish in north-west of Roxburghshire. The village stands 8 miles south of Melrose; had 14 peel towers in the times of the Border feuds; and has now a post office, with money order and telegraph departments, designated of Selkirkshire, Established and United Presbyterian churches, and 2 public schools with capacity for 169 scholars. Pop. 289.—The parish measures 5 miles by $2\frac{3}{4}$, and comprises 6673 acres. Real property in 1880–81, £8841. Pop. 718. The surface consists mostly of ridgy eminences with fertile slopes, and includes a moor where numerous meetings of the Covenanters were held. The seats are Riddell and Cotehead.

LILLYBURN, print-field in Campsie parish, Stirlingshire.

LILY, lake in Shotts parish, Lanarkshire.

LIMECRAIGS, seat in Campbeltown parish, Argyshire.

LIMEFIELD, seat in West Calder parish, Edinburghshire.

LIMEKILNEDGE, limeworks in Hobkirk parish, Roxburghshire.

LIMEKILNS, seaport village on the Forth, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles west of Inverkeithing, Fife. It has a post office under Dunfermline, a good harbour, a United Presbyterian church with 1056 sittings, and a public school with about 160 scholars. Pop. 677.

LIMEKILNS, seat in East Kilbride parish, Lanarkshire.

LIMERIGG, village in Slamannan parish, Stirlingshire. Pop. 811.

LINA (ALTARS OF), two reefs off north-east coast of North Ronaldshay, Orkney.

LINBURN, seat in Kirknewton parish, Edinburghshire.

LINCLET, bay on east side of North Ronaldshay, Orkney.

LINCLUDEN, seat and ruined ancient collegiate church on the Nith, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile north of Dumfries. Burns frequented Lincluden, and depicts it in two of his poems.

LINDALEE. See LINTALEE.

LINDEAN, ancient parish on north-west border of Roxburghshire. It lies on the Ettrick and the Tweed mid-way between Selkirk and Galashiels; it is now united to Galashiels; and it has a railway station and a public school.

LINDERTIS, seat of Sir Thomas Munro, Bart., 3 miles west-south-west of Kirriemuir, Forfarshire.

LINDORES, village, lake, mansion, and fragments of ancient abbey in Abdie parish, Fife. The village stands 2 miles south-east of Newburgh; contains vestiges of a castle thought to have belonged to Macduff; gave the peerage title of baron from 1600 till 1775 to the family of Leslie; and has a post office under Newburgh.

LINDSAY, ruined strong old tower in Crawford parish, Lanarkshire.

LINDSTON, lake in Dalrymple parish, Ayrshire.

LINE, lake in Kilninver parish, Argyleshire.

LINGA, island in Tingwall parish, Shetland. Pop. 10.

LINGA, island in Walls parish, Shetland. Pop. 13.

LINGA, islet and sound in Stronsay parish, Orkney.

LINGA, one of the Treshinish Isles, near north-west of Mull, Argyleshire.

LINGAFIELD, hill in Sandwick parish, Orkney.

LINGAY, islet in Barra parish, Outer Hebrides.

LINGLASS, sand-covered ruins of two old castles in Wick parish, Caithness.

LINGORE, burn at east end of Cambusnethan parish, Lanarkshire.

LINHOPE, lofty hill in Tivethead parish, Roxburghshire.

LINHOUSE, rivulet, running about 10 miles northward to the Almond in vicinity of Mid-Calder, Edinburghshire.

LINKS, low, flat, grassy, unenclosed tracts adjacent to Dunbar, Musselburgh, Leith, Burntisland, St. Andrews, and other places on east coast of Scotland.

LINKSHOUSE, place, with post office under Lerwick, Shetland.

LINKSNESS, headland in north of Stronsay Island, Orkney.

LINKS OF ARDUTHIE, southern section of Stonehaven, Kincardineshire.

LINKS OF FORTH, serpentine windings of river Forth among alluvial lands from vicinity of Stirling to vicinity of Alloa.

LINKS OF OLD TAIN, section of Olrig parish, Caithness.

LINKTOWN, section of Kirkcaldy town within Abbotshall parish, Fife.

LINKWOOD, place, with extensive distillery, in St. Andrews-Lhanbryde parish, Elginshire.

LINLATHEN, seat in Monifieth parish, Forfarshire.

LINLITHGOW, town and parish in Linlithgowshire. The town stands 16 miles by road, but 17 $\frac{3}{4}$ by railway, west of Edinburgh; is situated in a gentle hollow, containing a fine small lake, and screened by pleasant low braes; figures on record in connection with successively a Roman fort, an early Scottish castle, and a splendid royal palace; was the place where Hamilton of Bothwellhaugh shot the Regent Moray; gave the title of earl from 1600 till 1716 to the family of Livingstone; ranks now as a seat of provincial trade, an ancient royal burgh, and the capital of Linlithgowshire; unites with Falkirk, Lanark, Hamilton, and Airdrie in sending a member to Parliament; consists of a street about $\frac{3}{4}$ mile long, and some minor thoroughfares; presents an appearance partly ancient but chiefly modern; possesses so many fountains, two of them

curious and ornate, as to figure in an old rhyme, 'Linlithgow for wells, Glasgow for bells;' and has a head post office with money order and telegraph departments, a railway station, 2 banking offices, 3 hotels, a neat town hall, plain county buildings, the shell of its ancient royal palace, an interesting ancient parochial church, a Free church, 2 United Presbyterian churches, Congregational and Roman Catholic churches, and 5 schools with capacity for 681 scholars. The royal palace stands on a gentle rising-ground, peninsulated by the lake; arose in successive portions from the time of James IV. to that of James VI.; was a frequent residence of the kings, and the birth-place of Queen Mary; forms a hollow quadrangle, chiefly five storeys high, with towers at the angles; and presents a plain massive exterior, but possesses rich features of architecture and sculpture in the interior. The parochial church was founded by David I., measures 182 feet by 100, has a western tower once surmounted by an architectural crown, includes the scene of the vision to James IV. described in Sir Walter Scott's *Marmion*, and underwent extensive restoration in 1813 and 1877. Real property of the burgh in 1880-81, £11,480. Pop. 3913.—The parish contains also part of Linlithgow-Bridge-village, measures 6 miles by 4 $\frac{1}{2}$, and comprises 11,450 acres. Real property of landward part in 1880-81, £23,266. Pop. 5619. The western boundary is all traced by Avon river. The land has very unequal surface, is level toward the east and the north-east, rises into hills toward the south, and includes there a diversity of slopes and two summits about 500 feet high. Limestone and sandstone are worked. Chief seats are Woodcockdale and Champfleurie; and chief antiquities, besides those in the town, are the line of a Roman road and vestiges of a military station. An old school for 60 scholars, and a new one for 314, are in the landward parts.

LINLITHGOW-BRIDGE, village on Avon river, about a mile west of Linlithgow. It has a post office under Linlithgow, and a bridge of 1650; and it gives name to a battle fought adjacent to it in 1526. Pop. 479.

LINLITHGOWSHIRE, or **WEST LOTHIAN**, county on south side of Firth of Forth, between Stirlingshire and Edinburghshire. Its length is 20 miles; its breadth 15 miles; its area 127 square miles. The surface includes some flat grounds both on the coast and in the interior, and has aggregately a champion character, yet exhibits great diversity; consists mostly of low heights and gentle hollows, rises in some parts into considerable hills, and displays a rich aggregate of picturesque landscape. The chief streams are the Almond on the south-eastern and eastern boundary, the

Avon on the western boundary, and the Broxburn running to the Almond. Coal, paraffin-mineral, ironstone, limestone, and excellent sandstone are extensively worked. The soils range from bad to the best, but are aggregately rich, and have been skillfully treated. Several manufactures have considerable prominence, and commerce has a head port in Borrowstownness. The towns with each more than 4000 inhabitants are Bathgate and Borrowstownness; with each more than 3000 are Linlithgow and Crofthead; with each more than 1000 are Armadale, Queensferry, Broxburn, and Whitburn; and the villages with each more than 300 are Blackburn, Newtown, Kirkliston, Benhar, Durhamtown, Kinneil, Longridge, Torphichen, and Uphall. The territory now forming Linlithgowshire belonged to the Caledonian Gadeni, figured prominently under the Romans in their constructing of Antoninus' Wall, and long had great consequence in connection with Linlithgow Palace and Blackness Castle; and it possesses numerous monuments of respectively the Caledonian, the Roman, and the mediæval times. The county sends one member to Parliament; and its burghs, Linlithgow and Queensferry, have a share in parliamentary representation. Real property in 1880-81, £345,024. Pop. in 1871, 40,965; in 1881, 43,198.

LINN, seat near Dalry, Ayrshire.

LINN, estate in Cathcart parish, Renfrewshire.

LINN, each of numerous waterfalls in Scotland. The name properly signifies a deep pool, but is usually applied to a cascade falling into a pool.

LINNDEAN, cascade on mutual boundary of Humber and Soutra parishes, Haddingtonshire.

LINNHE, sea-loch, or rather projection of Firth of Lorn north-eastward to convergence of Loch Eil and Loch Leven, in north of Argyshire. It is 22 miles long, and averagely about 5 miles wide; it separates Appin on the one side from Morvern and Ardgour on the other; and it contains Lismore, Shuna, and some smaller islands.

LINNHE, mountain streamlet, entering head of Loch Long on boundary between Argyshire and Dumbartonshire.

LINHOUSE. See **LINHOUSE**.

LINNMILL, burn, running to Firth of Forth about a mile west of Queensferry, Linlithgowshire. It makes a cascade of 75 feet in leap.

LINN OF CAMPSIE. See **CAMPSIE**, Perthshire.

LINN OF DEE, impetuous rush of Dee river through very narrow gorge, 7 miles west-south-west of Castleton-Braemar, Aberdeenshire.

LINN OF DESKFORD, beautiful fall of nearly 30 feet on rivulet in Deskford parish, Banffshire.

LINN OF MUCKERSEY, fine fall of about

30 feet on May rivulet, in Forteviot parish, Perthshire.

LINN OF MUICK, fine fall of 36 feet on Muick rivulet, 7 miles south-south-west of Ballater, Aberdeenshire.

LINN OF RUTHRIE, fine fall on burn near Aberlour village, Banffshire.

LINN OF SHIN, high salmon-leap on Shin river, in Lairg parish, Sutherland.

LINT, seat on the Clyde between Govan and Renfrew.

LINTALEE, seat in Jedburgh parish, Roxburghshire.

LINTHILL, seat in Bowden parish, Roxburghshire.

LINTHILL, seat in Eyemouth parish, Berwickshire.

LINTLAW, hamlet in Bunkle parish, Berwickshire. It has a public school with about 75 scholars.

LINTON, parish, with church 6 miles south-south-east of Kelso, Roxburghshire. Its post town is Kelso. Its length is $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles; its greatest breadth $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles; its area 6393 acres. Real property in 1880-81, £8530. Pop. 543. The surface includes part of Kale valley; extends north-north-eastward thence, in variety of form and elevation, to boundary with England; and contains a number of hillocks and three considerable hills. The chief residence is Clifton Park; and the chief antiquities are tumuli, remains of camps, traces of two Border fortalices, and sites of two ancient villages, Linton and Hoselaw. The public school has accommodation for 50 scholars.

LINTON, parish, containing West Linton and Carlops villages, in north-west of Peeblesshire. Its length is $10\frac{1}{4}$ miles; its greatest breadth $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles; its area 23,256 acres. Real property in 1880-81, £13,198. Pop. 1117. The surface lies on a base about 600 feet above sea-level, includes only about 4000 acres of arable land, and is elsewhere chiefly moorish, hilly, and mountainous. Coal and limestone are worked. Established and United Presbyterian churches are at West Linton, and a Free church is at Carlops. Four schools for 284 scholars are in the parish, and share of another for 30 stands beyond its bounds.

LINTON (EAST), town on the Tyne, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles west of Dunbar, Haddingtonshire. It takes name from an adjacent linn on the river, is a seat of considerable country trade, and has Prestonkirk post office, a railway station, a banking office, a handsome Free church enlarged in 1880, a United Presbyterian church, and 3 public schools. Pop. 1012.

LINTON (WEST), village near Broomlee railway station, at 24 miles south-south-west of Edinburgh. It has a post office, with money order and telegraph departments, designated of Peeblesshire, Established and United Presbyterian churches, and a public school with about 40 scholars. Pop. 434.

LINTRATHEN, parish, with church $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles west of Kirriemuir, Forfarshire. It has a post office under Kirriemuir. Its length is 10 miles; its greatest breadth $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles; its area 22,624 acres. Real property in 1880-81, £11,673. Pop., quoad civilia, 641; quoad sacra, 587. The surface consists of a lower section of the Benchinan Mountains down to a reach of Isla river, and includes about 3000 acres of arable land, but is mainly upland. Lintrathen Lake, near the church, measures about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles in circuit, and consists of remarkably pure water. There are 4 public schools with about 186 scholars.

LINTROSE, seat and cavern in Kettins parish, Forfarshire.

LINVILLE, section of Kirkfieldbank village, Lanarkshire.

LINWOOD, manufacturing town on the Black Cart, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-by-west of Paisley, Renfrewshire. It is modern and regularly planned, and it has a post office under Paisley, a quoad sacra parochial church, and a large public school. Pop. of town, 1393; of quoad sacra parish, 2505.

LION'S FACE, curious, lofty, acclivitous rock near Clunie mansion, in Crathie parish, Aberdeenshire.

LIPRICK, burn in Eccles parish, Berwickshire.

LISMORE, island and parish in north of Argyleshire. The island extends along Loch Linnhe from a point 6 miles north-west of Oban; measures $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles in length, and about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile in mean breadth; consists chiefly of limestone, with rugged but fertile surface; has a post office designated of Argyleshire, and a lighthouse with fixed light visible at the distance of 16 nautical miles; and contains Portramsay and Clachan villages. Established and United Presbyterian churches, remains of a cathedral including its present Established church, the shell of a bishop's castle, the site of a Roman Catholic college, and vestiges of several camps. Pop. 628.—The parish comprises the districts of Lismore, Appin, and Kingairloch; includes Musdale, Sheep, and Shuna islands; has Firth of Lorn, Loch Creran, and Loch Leven on its boundaries; and contains Ballachulish town, and Appin, Tayfuirst, Duror, Baligarve, and Baligrundle villages or hamlets. Its length is about 48 miles; its mean breadth about 10 miles. Real property in 1880-81, £19,244. Pop., quoad civilia, 3433; quoad sacra, 2174. The coast has an aggregate extent of not less than 90 miles; and the interior consists chiefly of hill pasture, moss, moor, and barren mountain, but comprises about 4000 acres of arable land, and about 4000 acres of wood. Established churches are in Appin, Glencreran, Duror, Glencoe, and Kingairloch; Free churches are at Ballachulish and Appin; Episcopalian churches are in Ballachulish, Duror, and Glencreran; and a Roman Catholic church is in Glencoe. Eight schools for 641

scholars are in the parish, and 5 of them for 460 are new.

LISTONSHIELDS, detached section of Kirkliston parish, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-south-east of nearest part of the parish's main body, and lying among the Pentlands, Edinburghshire.

LITTLE BRECHIN, etc. See BRECHIN (LITTLE), etc.

LITTLEDEAN, ruined ancient baronial tower on the Tweed in Maxton parish, Roxburghshire.

LITLLEMILL, village on the Clyde in Old Kilpatrick parish, Dumbartonshire.

LITTLE RAITH, collier village in Auchtertool parish, Fife. Pop. 329.

LITTLE ROE, small island in Delting parish, Shetland.

LITTLE ROSS, small island at mouth of Dee estuary, Kirkcudbrightshire. It commands an extensive view, and has a lighthouse with flashing light visible at the distance of 18 nautical miles.

LITTLEWOOD, seat in Tullynessle parish, Aberdeenshire.

LIVE-AND-LET-LIVE, columnar testimonial, 805 feet high, on Downie hill, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-west of Barry, Forfarshire, erected in 1839 in honour of Lord Panmure.

LIVER, stream, running about 6 miles westward to Loch Etive, in Ardchattan parish, Argyleshire.

LIVET, rivulet, running about 11 miles north-westward to the Aven at 8 miles north of Tomintoul, Banffshire.

LIVINGSTONE, village and parish on south border of Linlithgowshire. The village stands on Almond river, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles east-south-east of Bathgate; is an ancient place, adjacent to site of strong baronial fortalice; and has a post office under Mid-Calder, a railway station, Established and Free churches, and a public school with about 110 scholars.—The parish contains also most of Blackburn village, measures $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles by $2\frac{3}{4}$, and comprises 5362 acres. Real property in 1880-81, £15,911. Pop. 1484. The surface is diversified, but includes only one considerable hill. Coal and limestone are plentiful. An ancient royal hunting-seat stood at Newyearfield. There are 2 schools for 323 scholars, and 1 of them for 208 is new.

LIVINGSTONE, estate in Kilsyth parish, Stirlingshire.

LOANHEAD, town, 5 miles by road, but $10\frac{1}{2}$ by railway, south-by-east of Edinburgh. It has charming environs; is inhabited chiefly by operatives, but attracts Edinburgh families for summer residence; and has a post office, with all departments, designated of Midlothian, a railway station, a banking office, a Free church, and a public school with about 270 scholars. Pop. 2493.

LOANHEAD, place, with large public school, in Montrose parish, Forfarshire.

LOANHEAD, place, with large public school, in Banchory-Ternan parish, Kincardineshire.

LOANHEAD, bleachfield in Lochwinnoch parish, Renfrewshire.

LOANHEAD, hill in Wandell parish, Lanarkshire.

LOANHEAD-BY-DENNY. See DENNY-LOANHEAD.

LOANINGDALE, seat in Biggar parish, Lanarkshire.

LOANS, village, 2½ miles east-north-east of Troon, Ayrshire.

LOCHABER, district of Inverness-shire. It is mostly bounded by Loch Lochy, the river Lochy, Loch Eil, Loch Linnhe, Loch Leven, the river Leven, and a long mountain watershed right and left of foot of Loch Laggan. Its length is 33 miles, its greatest breadth 21 miles. The surface is an assemblage of deep glens, broad moors, and lofty mountains, culminates on the summit of Ben Nevis, and is the most completely Highland region in Scotland. A wolf slain there in 1680 was the last wolf in Great Britain.

LOCH-A-BHEALICH, lake in Kintail parish, Ross-shire.

LOCH-ACHALL, etc. See ACHALL, etc.

LOCHALINE, village and seat within mouth of Loch Aline, in Morvern parish, Argyshire. The village is modern, and has a pier.

LOCHALSH, village and parish in south-west of Ross-shire. The village stands on north side of upper part of Loch Alsh, 7 miles south-south-west of Strone Ferry, and has a head post office with all departments, Established and Free churches, and a public school with about 104 scholars.—The parish contains also Plockton village, includes Gillean Island, and measures about 28 miles by 8. Real property in 1880–81, £6365. Pop. 2050. The surface is mostly mountainous, but less rugged and lofty than that of neighbouring parishes, and includes about 1500 acres of arable land. The chief residence is Balmacarra. Established and Free churches are at Plockton. Four schools for 386 scholars are in the parish, and 2 of them and enlargements for 195 are new.

LOCHAN, burn entering Kinnel river, Dumfriesshire.

LOCHANDOW, chain of reedy lakes in Muckairn parish, Argyshire.

LOCHANDUNTY, lake in Petty parish, Inverness-shire.

LOCH-AN-EILAN, lake in Rothiemurchus parish, Inverness-shire. It contains an islet with ruined fortalice of the Wolf of Badenoch.

LOCHANFALLOCH, lake in Port-of-Monteth parish, Perthshire.

LOCHANHEAD, railway station, 13½ miles north-east of Castle-Douglas, Kirkcudbrightshire.

LOCHANGANUH, lake in Kildonan parish, Sutherland.

LOCHAN-LEAMHAN, lake in Glassary parish, Argyshire.

LOCHAN-NAN-CORP, tarn on shoulder of Benledi, Perthshire.

LOCHANS, village, 2 miles south-by-east of Stranraer, Wigtonshire. It has a post office designated of Wigtonshire, and a public school with about 160 scholars.

LOCHANTUIRC, small lake in Kirk-michael parish, Perthshire.

LOCHANUAINE, beautiful tarn on hill top, near mouth of Glendouglas, Dumbar-tonshire.

LOCHANUAINE, curious pond, with greenish water, in Logie-Coldstone parish, Aberdeenshire.

LOCHAR, moss and rivulet in south-west of Dumfriesshire. The moss extends southward to Solway Firth at 8 miles south-east-by-south of Dumfries; measures 10 miles in length, and from 2 to 3 miles in breadth; is nearly all a dead level; has been proved by excavations to have been both a sea-inlet and a forest; and exhibits now a surface partly reclaimed for the plough, and partly used as turbary, but chiefly waste and unsightly. The rivulet bisects the moss from end to end, and is so nearly stagnant as to make an aggregate fall of only about 11 feet.

LOCHAR, burn, running to the Avon in Avondale parish, Lanarkshire.

LOCHARBRIGGS, village, with railway station, 2½ miles north-north-east of Dumfries. Pop. 306.

LOCHARCLINY, lake in Kildonan parish, Sutherland.

LOCHAY. See LOCHY.

LOCHBOISDALE, hamlet on Loch Boisdale, in South Uist Island, Outer Hebrides. It has a post office with money order department, under Lochmaddy.

LOCHBROOM, parish in north-west of Ross-shire. It has a post office, with money order and telegraph departments, designated of Ross-shire, contains Ullapool village, and includes Martin, Tanera, Ristal islands, and some islets. Its length is about 36 miles; its greatest breadth about 20 miles. Real property in 1880–81, £14,799. Pop., quoad civilia, 4191; quoad sacra, 1615. The coast, measured around promontories and sea-inlets, has an aggregate length of more than 100 miles; and it is bold, rocky, and precipitous on the Atlantic, and mostly low and sandy at the heads of the sea-inlets. The interior is chiefly mountainous; appears, as seen from lofty inland vantage-grounds, to be a wild, dismal, Highland waste; includes, nevertheless, a considerable aggregate of fine valley and fertile seaboard; and is divided into the districts of Coigach, Lochbroom-proper, the Little Strath, and the Laigh. Coigach lies north of Tanera Island and Loch Broom up to a point above Ullapool; Lochbroom-proper lies around the upper part of Loch Broom and south-eastward thence to a mountain watershed; the Little Strath lies around and above Little Loch Broom; and the Laigh lies around and above Loch Greinord. The chief residence is Dundonnell, and the chief antiquities are numerous dunes.

The churches are 2 Established and 2 Free. There are 12 schools for 842 scholars, and 4 of them and an enlargement for 256 are new. Lochbroom is the headquarters of a fishery district comprising 43 creeks.

LOCHEBUY, bay, hamlet, and old tower on south coast of Mull Island, Argyshire. The bay enters at 15 miles west-south-west of Oban, and is 3 miles long; and the hamlet has a post office, with money order department, under Oban.

LOCHCALVA, bay on Edderachyllis coast, Sutherland.

LOCHCARRON, hamlet and parish in south-west of Ross-shire. The hamlet lies near head of Loch Carron, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-east of Strome Ferry, and has a post office, with money order and telegraph departments, designated of Ross-shire, a banking office, Established and Free churches, and a public school with about 120 scholars. Pop. 417.—The parish contains also Jeantown village, and measures about 25 miles by 10. Real property in 1880–81, £5858. Pop., quoad civilia, 1456; quoad sacra, 1405. The surface is bisected lengthwise by Carron river and Loch Carron, consists of glen and valley with flanking moorish heights, and includes about 1250 acres of arable land, and about 1500 of woods. Chief objects of interest are Strome Castle ruins, and a Scandinavian dune. There are 3 schools for 242 scholars, and 1 of them for 50 is new.

LOCHCOTE, lake, seat, and hills in Torphichen parish, Linlithgowshire.

LOCHCRAIG, mountain adjacent to Hartfell, on mutual border of Dumfriesshire and Peeblesshire.

LOCHDON, bay on east coast of Mull Island, Argyshire. It enters opposite middle of Kerrera, and goes 4 miles windingly and narrowly to the north-west.

LOCHDONHEAD, hamlet at head of Lochdon, Argyshire. It has a public school with about 67 scholars.

LOCHEARNHEAD, village at head of Loch Earn, 12 miles north of Callander, Perthshire. It has a post office, with money order and telegraph departments, designated of Perthshire, a railway station, and a hotel; and it was designed in 1880 to be extended by a series of buildings about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile long on north side of Loch Earn.

LOCHEE, town, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile by road, but 6 miles by railway, north-west of Dundee. It is included in Dundee parliamentary burgh; it was, at a recent period, a mere village, irregularly constructed, and consisting mostly of narrow lanes; it rose rapidly to importance as a seat of textile manufacture; it now comprises a good main street and very large and imposing factories; and it has a post office, with all departments, under Dundee, a railway station, 2 banking offices, 2 Established churches, a Free church, 2 United

Presbyterian churches, Baptist, Episcopalian, and Roman Catholic churches, and large public schools. Pop. included in Dundee burgh.

LOCHEIL, old seat of chief of clan Cameron on Loch Eil, 12 miles west of Fort-William, Inverness-shire.

LOCHENBRECK, lake, spa, and hotel in Balmaghie parish, Kirkcudbrightshire.

LOCHEND, small lake, overlooked by remains of ancient castle, in north-eastern outskirts of Edinburgh.

LOCHEND, small lake, with artificial islet, in Newabbey parish, Kirkcudbrightshire.

LOCHEND, small lake in Old Monkland parish, Lanarkshire.

LOCHEND, place, with Free church, in Colvend parish, Kirkcudbrightshire.

LOCHEND, seat of Sir George Warrender, Bart., in western vicinity of Dunbar, Haddingtonshire.

LOCHEND, seat near Port-of-Monteith village, Perthshire.

LOCHEND, place near Dores church, near foot of Loch Ness, Inverness-shire. It has a post office designated of Inverness-shire.

LOCHEND, place, with public school, in Tarbert quoad sacra parish, Argyshire.

LOCHEND, place, with rude memorial of battle in 995, near Newbridge, 9 miles west of Edinburgh.

LOCHEPORT, hamlet on Loch Epert, in North Uist, Outer Hebrides. It has a post office under Lochmaddy.

LOCHER, affluent of the Gryfe at $1\frac{3}{4}$ mile east of Houston village, Renfrewshire.

LOCHER, Dumfriesshire. See **LOCHAR**.

LOCHFAULD, place, with public school, in Cadder parish, Lanarkshire.

LOCHFELL, mountain, 2256 feet high, 5 miles east-by-south of Moffat, Dumfriesshire.

LOCHFOOT, village in Lochrutton parish, Kirkcudbrightshire. It has a post office under Dumfries.

LOCHGAIR, hamlet and seat in Glassary parish, Argyshire. The hamlet has a post office designated of Argyshire, and a public school with about 79 scholars.

LOCHGARRY, seat on the Tummel near foot of Loch Rannoch, Perthshire.

LOCHGELLY, town and quoad sacra parish in south-west of Fife. The town stands 6 miles by road, but $7\frac{1}{2}$ by railway, east-north-east of Dunfermline; is near a pleasant lake of its own name, about 3 miles in circuit; flourishes in connection with manufactures and neighbouring coal mines and ironwork; and has a post office with money order and telegraph departments, designated of Fife, a railway station, a banking office, waterworks of 1880; Established, Free, United Presbyterian, and Roman Catholic churches, and a public school with about 577 scholars. Pop. of the town, 2601; of the quoad sacra parish, 3190.

LOCHGILPHEAD, seaport town and quoad sacra parish in Argyshire. The town stands at head of Loch Gilp, 2 miles

north of Ardrishaig, and 40 north-west of Rothesay; serves jointly with Ardrishaig as a centre of trade between the Clyde and the Western Highlands; and has a head post office with all departments, 2 banking offices, Established, Free, Baptist, and Episcopalian churches, and 3 public schools with about 401 scholars. Pop. of the town, 1485; of the quoad sacra parish, 2377.

LOCHGOILHEAD, village and parish in north of Cowal, Argyleshire. The village stands at head of Loch Goil, 21 miles north-north-west of Greenock; is engirt, at near distance, by grand mountain scenery; includes a long chain of villas and ornate cottages on the loch's bank; and has a post office, with money order and telegraph departments, under Greenock, a steamboat pier, a hotel, a parochial church, and a public school with about 60 scholars.—The parish is about 35 miles long, and from 6 to 20 miles broad. Real property in 1880-81, £10,947. Pop. 870. The surface is bounded for 12 miles by middle and upper parts of Loch Long, for 4 miles by upper part of Loch Fyne; extends northward to vicinity of Benloy; includes some good arable land adjacent to the lochs; and consists chiefly of rugged, wild, lofty mountains. Chief residences are Drimsynie and Ardgarten; and chief antiquities are Carrick, Ardkinglass, and Dunduramh castles. An Established church is at Cairndow, and 2 schools with capacity for 98 scholars are in the parish.

LOCHGOIN, moorland farm, a famous fastness of the Covenanters, in Fenwick parish, Ayrshire.

LOCHHOUSE, ruined but well-preserved tower of about the year 1400, about a mile south of Moffat, Dumfriesshire.

LOCHINDAAL, sea-loch bisecting southern half of Islay Island, Argyleshire. It penetrates about 12 miles north-north-eastward, and is about 11 miles wide at the entrance, but narrows to less than 2 miles at the extremity.

LOCHINDAAL, bay on Skye side of Sleat Sound, Inverness-shire.

LOCHINDORB, hill-girt lake, 7 miles north-north-west of Grantown, Elginshire. It is 2½ miles long, and it contains an islet with remains of historical strong castle.

LOCHINRUAR, lake in Kildonan parish, Sutherland.

LOCHINTALLAN, small bay on east side of Islay Island, Argyleshire.

LOCHINVAR, lake, with remains of ancient castle of knights of Lochinvar, ancestors of Viscounts Kenmure, in Dalry parish, Kirkcudbrightshire.

LOCHINVER, village at head of Loch Inver, on south-west coast of Sutherland. It stands 52 miles west-north-west of Bonar-Bridge, serves as a tourists' centre for a great extent of country, and has a post office, with money order and telegraph

departments, under Lairg, a hotel, a pier, an occasional residence of the Duke of Sutherland, and a public school with about 56 scholars.

LOCHKNOCK, small bay on east side of Islay Island, Argyleshire.

LOCHLEE, parish in extreme north of Forfarshire. It contains Tarfside hamlet, with post office under Brechin, measures 14 miles by 8, and comprises 58,382 acres. Real property in 1880-81, £4171. Pop. 359. The surface consists wholly of heights and glens of Benchinnan Mountains; has on its northern boundary Mounts Battock and Keen, 2554 and 3180 feet high; includes numerous other mountains of great altitude; comprises the basins of all the head-streams of the North Esk; and is inhabited throughout very little more than one-fourth of its area. A small lake, called Loch Lee, giving name to the parish, is in the south-west centre; and the ruins of Invermark Castle are near the lake's foot. The churches are Established, Free, and Episcopalian, and the public school has about 52 scholars.

LOCHLEE, farm, with small lake, 2½ miles north-by-west of Tarbolton, Ayrshire. The poet Burns resided here with his father during several years, and wrote here a number of his most popular poems.

LOCHLEE, small lake in Auldearn parish, Nairnshire.

LOCHLETTER, seat on Loch Meikle, in Urquhart parish, Inverness-shire.

LOCHLIN, conspicuous turreted ancient castle in Fearn parish, Ross-shire.

LOCHLUICHART, hamlet on Loch Luichart, 17 miles west of Dingwall, Ross-shire. It has a post office designated of Ross-shire, and a railway station.

LOCHMABEN, town and parish in Annandale, Dumfriesshire. The town stands on low ground environed by lakes, 8 miles by road, but 10¼ by railway, north-east of Dumfries; figured prominently in the history of the early Bruces; adjoins the site of the castle in which King Robert Bruce was born; is an ancient royal burgh, the poet Burns' 'Marjory w' mony lochs;' sank into a somewhat decayed and mean condition, but recently underwent much revival and renovation; presents now a pleasant appearance; has a post office, with money order and telegraph departments, designated of Dumfriesshire, a railway station, a banking office, 2 good inns, a handsome town hall of 1878, a pedestalled statue of King Robert Bruce erected in 1879, Established, Free, and United Presbyterian churches, and 2 public schools with about 301 scholars; and unites with Dumfries, Annan, Sanquhar, and Kirkcudbright in sending a member to Parliament. Real property in 1880-81, £2609. Pop. 1216.—The parish contains also the villages of Hightae, Greenhill, Heck, Smallholm, and Templand. Its length is 8¼ miles;

its greatest breadth $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles; its area 10,813 acres. Real property of landward part in 1880-81, £14,029. Pop. of the whole, 2816. The western border is a ridge of arable brae, and the rest of the surface is mostly a rich plain. The river Annan traces most of the eastern boundary, and four lakes, covering aggregately about 532 acres, lie in the interior. Lochmaben Castle, succeeding that in which King Robert Bruce was born, stood on a peninsula of the largest lake, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile south-south-east of the town; occupied, with its offices and outworks, an area of nearly 16 acres; was long a structure of great historical note, both as a princely residence and as a fortress; and is now represented by only small ruins. The chief seats are Halleaths, Elshieshields, Broad-chapel, and Todhillmuir; and the chief antiquities, besides Lochmaben Castle, are Rockhall moat and Spedlin's Tower. A Free church is at Hightae. Three schools for 640 scholars are in the parish, and 2 of them for 420 are new.

LOCHMADDY, sea-loch and village on middle of east side of North Uist Island, Outer Hebrides. The loch has an aggregate water area of not more than $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles, yet cuts the land into such a multitude of isles and peninsulas as to have an aggregate coast-line of about 200 miles; and it forms many safe, capacious, natural harbours.—The village stands on one of its harbours, and has a head post office with money order and telegraph departments, a banking office, an inn, and a court-house.

LOCHMALONIE, seat in Kilmany parish, Fife.

LOCHMAREE, place on Loch Maree, Ross-shire. It has a post office under Dingwall.

LOCHMORE, lake and quondam strong castle in Halkirk parish, Caithness.

LOCHMYRE, lake and ruined old chapel with burying-ground in Alness parish, Ross-shire.

LOCHNABO, beautiful lake in vicinity of Elgin.

LOCHNACLAR, lake in Kildonan parish, Sutherland.

LOCHNACUEN, lake, with winding bays and small islands, in Kildonan parish, Sutherland.

LOCHNAGANA, lake in Assynt parish, Sutherland.

LOCHNAGAR, mountain, 3777 feet high, 11 miles south-west of Ballater, Aberdeen-shire. It is cut by frightful corries; it has on its shoulder a gloomy tarn overhung by tremendous precipices; it commands from its summit a very extensive and impressive view; and it is the subject of a well-known small poem of Lord Byron.

LOCHNAGAU, bay, 3 miles long, in Arasaig district, Inverness-shire.

LOCHNAKEAL, or **LOCHNANGAU**, sea-loch bisecting west side of Mull Island, Argyleshire. It penetrates $13\frac{1}{2}$ miles east-by-northward; contracts in width from

9 miles to about 1 mile; and contains Little Colonsay, Inchkenneth, and Eorsa Islands.

LOCHNALUIRE, lake, 3 miles long, in course of Glass river, Inverness-shire.

LOCHNAMBREACDEARG, lake in Kiltarlity parish, Inverness-shire.

LOCHNAMHOON, small lake, once possessing a floating islet, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles east of Aviemore, Inverness-shire.

LOCHNAMOIN, lake in Kildonan parish, Sutherland.

LOCHNANEAN, lake in Kirkmichael parish, Perthshire.

LOCHNANGAU. See **LOCHNAKEAL**.

LOCHNANUA, sea-loch, 9 miles long, split in upper part into Lochnanua and Loch Aylort, on mutual border of Arasaig and Moydart districts, Inverness-shire.

LOCHNASEALG, lake, 6 miles long, in Laigh section of Lochbroom parish, Ross-shire.

LOCHNAW, seat of Sir Andrew Agnew, Bart., $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-west of Stranraer, Wigtonshire.

LOCHNELL, seat, 5 miles north-north-east of Oban, Argyleshire. It was built by Sir Duncan Campbell, and enlarged at much cost by General Campbell; it has a conspicuous shell of an observatory burnt in 1850; and it is near an ancient tumulus, opened in 1871, and thought to have marks of serpent-worship. See also **NELL**.

LOCHORE, hamlet, seat, and drained lake in Ballingry parish, Fife. The hamlet has a post office under Lochgelly, and the lake had an islet long crowned by a castle of the time of Malcolm III.

LOCHPARD, source of river Isla in Botherphrie parish, Banffshire.

LOCHRAENZA, bay and village at north end of Arran Island, Buteshire. The bay is a mile long and 3 furlongs wide, adjoins a promontory with ruined ancient royal hunting-seat, and forms part of a grand landscape depicted in Sir Walter Scott's *Lord of the Isles*. The village has a post office under Greenock, a good inn, a Free church, and a public school with about 84 scholars.

LOCHRUTTON, lake and parish in east of Kirkcudbrightshire. The lake lies 6 miles west-south-west of Dumfries, measures about 3 miles in circuit, and has much attraction for anglers.—The parish contains Lochfoot village, with post office under Dumfries, measures $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles by $4\frac{1}{2}$, and comprises 7411 acres. Real property in 1880-81, £9048. Pop. 614. The land is partly flat, partly hilly, and mostly arable. Chief objects of interest are Merkland Spa, a well-preserved ancient peel tower, and remains of a Caledonian stone circle. The public school has capacity for 92 scholars.

LOCHRYAN, quoad sacra parish and seat on east side of Loch Ryan, Wigtonshire. Pop. 292.

LOCHS, parish in south-east of Lewis, Outer Hebrides. It contains the post

office villages of Balallan and Carloway, and the villages of Gruver, Leurboist, Rarnish, and North Shawboist; and includes the Shiant Isles. Its length is 18 miles; its greatest breadth, exclusive of the isles, 12 $\frac{3}{4}$ miles; its total area 124,681 acres. Real property in 1880-81, £4670. Pop. 6284. The coast is mostly very bold and rocky, terminates in the south in Loch Seaforth, and is deeply cut by Lochs Brolum, Shell, Erisort, Leurboist, and other sea-inlets. The south-eastern district bears the name of Park or Forest of Lewis, and is mountainous and pastoral; and the other districts are mostly flat and heathy, and have such a multitude of lakes as to be a labyrinth of land and water. The churches are Established and Free. There are 11 schools for 994 scholars, and 7 of them for 748 are new.

LOCES, northern section of Applecross parish, Ross-shire.

LOCHSIDE, village in Slamannan parish, Stirlingshire. Pop. 393.

LOCHSIDE, village in St. Cyrus parish, Kincardineshire.

LOCHSIDE, seat in Lochwinnoch parish, Renfrewshire.

LOCHSLIN, lake, 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ miles long, and conspicuous ruined ancient castle, in Fearn parish, Ross-shire.

LOCHTHORN, village in Dumfries parish, Dumfriesshire.

LOCHTON, seat and hill in Longforgan parish, Perthshire.

LOCHTY, affluent of the Ore, at 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ miles north-east of Dysart, Fife.

LOCHTY, affluent of the Lossie in Dallas parish, Elginshire.

LOCHWINNOCH, town and parish in south-west border of Renfrewshire. The town stands near Castle-Semple Loch, 9 $\frac{3}{4}$ miles south-west of Paisley; carries on considerable manufacture; and has a post office, with money order and telegraph departments, designated of Renfrewshire, a railway station, a banking office, Established, Free, and United Presbyterian churches, and 2 public schools with about 323 scholars. Pop. 1192.—The parish contains also the villages of Howwood and Newton-of-Beltrees, measures about 12 miles by 6, and comprises 19,507 acres. Real property in 1880-81, £27,735. Pop. 3369. The surface is bisected by Castle-Semple Loch, includes a rich valley along the sides of that lake, rises thence very irregularly to the south-eastern and north-western boundaries, and culminates in the north-west in the lofty hill of Mistylaw. Coal, limestone, and sandstone are worked. Chief seats are Castle-Semple, Barr, and Gartland; and chief antiquities are Barr, Elliston, and Auchenbathie castles. A chapel-of-ease is at Howwood, and 5 schools for 597 scholars are in the parish.

LOCHWOOD, ruined ancient strong seat of the Johnstones of Annandale, 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles south of Moffat, Dumfriesshire.

LOCHY, lake and river in Great Glen, Inverness-shire. The lake begins at 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-west of Fort-Augustus; extends 10 miles south-westward, with width from $\frac{3}{4}$ to 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ mile; is flanked on both sides by steep hills; and forms part of the Caledonian Canal navigation. The river issues from the lake's foot; runs for a mile in an artificially-cut channel; is then identified for $\frac{1}{2}$ mile with its tributary the Spean; proceeds then about 9 miles south-westward, mostly in near vicinity to the canal; is crossed, at about 2 miles from Fort-William, by a ferry, with good quay on each side; and falls impetuously into Loch Eil.

LOCHY, small river in Breadalbane, Perthshire. It describes the arc of a circle from west to east; has a run of about 13 miles; makes in its lower reach a series of six cataracts in two groups; unites with the Dochart at Killin village; and falls a few paces afterwards into the head of Loch Tay.

LOCHY, small affluent of the Aven, in Kirkmichael parish, Banffshire.

LOCHY, hill in Creich parish, Fife.

LOCKERBY, town, 12 miles by road, but 14 $\frac{3}{4}$ by railway, east-north-east of Dumfries. It sprang from an old baronial fortalice of the Johnstones; acquired consequence, after the national Union, in connection with great Border fairs; presents a well-built appearance in midst of a varied pleasant landscape; is notable for a vast annual lamb fair in August; publishes a weekly newspaper; and has a head post office with all departments, a railway station, 4 banking offices, 2 hotels, a fine town hall projected in 1873, a recently renovated Established church, a conspicuous Free church of 1872, a handsome United Presbyterian church of 1875, and a new public school with about 545 scholars. Pop. 2029.

LOCKS, place, with ironstone pit, in Old Monkland parish, Lanark.

LODGE, village in Slamannan parish, Stirlingshire. Pop. 249.

LOGAN, burn and seat in Lesmahagow parish, Lanarkshire.

LOGAN, seat, associated with memory of the witty 'Laird of Logan,' about a mile east of Cumnock, Ayrshire.

LOGAN, burn in Kirkpatrick-Fleming parish, Dumfriesshire.

LOGAN, seat in Kirkmaiden parish, Wigtonshire.

LOGAN, burn in Broughton parish, Peeblesshire.

LOGAN, or **LOGANHOUSE**, historical rivulet, now called Glencross Burn, running east-south-eastward from the Pentlands to the North Esk, in Edinburghshire.

LOGANBANK, seat in Glencross parish, Edinburghshire.

LOGGIE. See **LUGGIE**.

LOGIE, hamlet and parish in north-east of Fife. The hamlet lies 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-east of Cupar, and has a parochial church

and a public school.—The parish contains also Lucklawhill hamlet, and its post town is Cupar. Its length is nearly 4 miles; its greatest breadth about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile; its area 3599 acres. Real property in 1880–81, £5644. Pop. 390. The surface is irregular and hilly, but rises nowhere higher than about 550 feet above sea-level. A chief object is a ruined square tower. There is a Free church for Logie and Gauldry.

LOGIE, parish in Stirlingshire, Clackmannanshire, and Perthshire. It adjoins Stirling town, and contains Causewayhead, Menstrie, and Blairlogie villages, part of Bridge of Allan town, and small part of Stirling burgh. Its length is $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles; its greatest breadth about 6 miles; its area 3026 acres in Stirlingshire, 3632 acres in Clackmannanshire, and 5156 acres in Perthshire. Real property in 1880–81, £23,761, £9294, and £3712. Pop. 2985, and 1438, and 273. The river Allan traces the western boundary; the river Devon traces the eastern boundary; and the river Forth, from mouth of the former to mouth of the latter, traces all the southern boundary. The land in the north and the north-east is part of the Ochil Hills; thence, to about the middle, is brae or hanging plain; and thence, to the rivers, is rich carse. One of its Ochil hills is the famous Dunmyat; and another of its prominent features is Abbey-Craig. Silver and copper ores are among its Ochils; and the mineral wells of Airthrie are near Bridge of Allan. A chief residence is Lord Abercromby's seat of Airthrie Castle, and a chief antiquity is Cambuskenneth Abbey. The parochial church stands on a rural spot near Blairlogie. Established, Free, United Presbyterian, and Episcopalian churches are at Bridge of Allan, and a United Presbyterian church is at Blairlogie. Six schools for 976 scholars are in the parish, and 3 of them for 570 are new.

LOGIE, ancient parish, now part of Liff, Forfarshire.

LOGIE, quoad sacra parish, named from ancient parish, and suburban to Dundee. Pop. 4270.

LOGIE, manufacturing village in Logie-perth parish, Forfarshire.

LOGIE, seat and irrigated meadows in Kirriemuir parish, Forfarshire.

LOGIE, seat and beautiful valley in Edenkillie parish, Elginshire.

LOGIE, seat, $1\frac{3}{4}$ mile south-west of Dunfermline, Fife.

LOGIE, estate and lake in Crimond parish, Aberdeenshire.

LOGIE, rivulet, running about 10 miles south-westward and westward to the Deveron at $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles south of Banff.

LOGIE, promontory flanking east side of Cullen Bay, Banffshire.

LOGIEALMOND, quoad sacra parish on river Almond, averagely $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-west of Perth. Its post town is Perth. Its churches are Established, Free, and

United Presbyterian; and its public school has about 92 scholars. Pop. 581.

LOGIEBRIDE, ancient parish, now part of Auchtergaven, Perthshire.

LOGIE-BUCHAN, parish, with church 2 miles east-south-east of Ellon, Aberdeenshire. Its post town is Ellon. Its length is $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles; its greatest breadth about 2 miles; its area 6683 acres. Real property in 1880–81, £5750. Pop. 767. The surface is mostly flat and fertile, and is cut into two nearly equal sections by the navigable river Ythan. There are 3 schools for 219 scholars, and 1 of them and an enlargement for 109 are new.

LOGIE-COLDSTONE, parish, with church 7 miles north-west-by-west of Aboyne, Aberdeenshire. Its post town is Dinnet, under Aberdeen. Its length is 7 miles; its greatest breadth fully 5 miles; its area 13,600 acres. Real property in 1880–81, £5728. Pop. 908. The surface is partly a valley and partly a range of steep high hills. The seats are Blalack and Corrachree, and the antiquities are two cairns and a moat. The public school has capacity for 145 scholars.

LOGIE-DURNO, ancient parish, now called Chapel-of-Garioch, Aberdeenshire.

LOGIE (EAST and WEST), detached section of Caputh parish, surrounded by Clunie, Perthshire.

LOGIE-EASTER, parish, averagely 5 miles south-south-west of Tain, Ross-shire. Its post town is Parkhill. Its length is 7 miles; its breadth about 3 miles. Real property in 1880–81, £5941. Pop. 827. The surface descends from north-west and north to seaboard of Cromarty Firth, and is uneven but not rugged. The seats are Calrossie and Shandwick; and the antiquities are cairns, supposed to be memorials of an ancient battle between the Scotch and the Danes. The churches are Established and Free; and the schools are 2 new ones with capacity for 162 scholars.

LOGIE-ELPHINSTONE, seat of Sir James D. H. Elphinstone, Bart., on Ury river, in Chapel-of-Garioch parish, Aberdeenshire.

LOGIE-MONTROSE, ancient parish, now part of Logieperth, Forfarshire.

LOGIE-NEWTON, farm, with Roman camp and tri-concentric Caledonian stone circle, in Auchterless parish, Aberdeenshire.

LOGIEPERT, parish, containing Logie, Craigo, and Muirside villages, on north-east border of Forfarshire. It has a post office of its own name under Montrose. Its length is $5\frac{1}{4}$ miles; its greatest breadth 3 miles; its area 5739 acres. Real property in 1880–81, £10,079. Pop. 995. The North Esk traces all the northern boundary. The land rises at first gently, afterwards more rapidly from that river, attains a commanding but not hilly elevation, and then slopes a short way to the southern boundary. The seats are Craigo and Gallary; and the antiquities are three tumuli, called Craigo Laws. The churches

are Established and Free, and there are 2 schools with capacity for 256 scholars.

LOGIERAIT, village and parish in north of Perthshire. The village stands on peninsula between the Tay and the Tummel, nearly in line with railway viaducts across these rivers, $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-north-west of Dunkeld; maintains carriage ferries on the two rivers; was long the seat of the Athole family's regality courts; had then a grand court-hall and a prison, the place of Rob Roy's incarceration under sentence of the court; and has now a post office designated of Perthshire, Established and Free churches, and a public school with about 166 scholars.—The parish contains also Ballinluig village and part of Aberfeldy town; consists of a number of detached sections, one of them 19 miles west of the village; measures, apart from intersections, about 12 miles in length, and $4\frac{1}{2}$ in mean breadth; and comprises 37,759 acres. Real property in 1880-81, £18,288. Pop., quoad civilia, 2323. The main body around the village is remarkably beautiful, but much of the detached districts is wild upland. A number of fine mansions are in the main body; and ruins of a castle, said to have been a residence or hunting-seat of King Robert III., are near the village. Established, Free, Congregational, Baptist, and Episcopalian churches, and a large public school, are in Aberfeldy.

LOGIERIEVE, railway station, $16\frac{1}{4}$ miles north of Aberdeen.

LOGIE-WESTER, ancient parish now united to Urquhart in Ross-shire.

LOING, rivulet, running about 9 miles south-westward to head of Loch Long, in south-west of Ross-shire.

LOINHEIRIE, burn in Strathdon parish, Aberdeenshire.

LOIRSTON, lake in Nigg parish, Kincardineshire.

LOMOND, lake in Dumbartonshire and Stirlingshire. It commences at foot of Glenfalloch, near boundary with Perthshire; extends about 21 miles south-by-eastward to vicinity of Balloch; has a mean width of less than a mile for 13 miles from its head; expands then gradually over $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles to a maximum width of about $5\frac{3}{4}$ miles; and contracts thence, in somewhat angular manner, to a width of about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile at its foot. Its depth, in the upper parts, is from 200 to 600 feet; in the lower parts, little more than 60 feet. It looks northward, at its head, into a vast Highland amphitheatre zoned with alpine peaks; it lies close to the soaring acclivities of Benlomond and four other lofty mountains on the upper and middle parts of its east side; it is overhung by many mountains of many forms, from 1500 to 3092 feet high, on all its west side; it cleaves the broad foot of riant Strathendrick at its south-east corner; it contains, in its expanded portion, numerous islands in much variety

of size, form, height, and surface; it receives, at numerous points on both sides, numerous rivulets, burns, and torrents, either through glens or with cataractine descent; it curves, from its south-east corner to its foot, round a rich hanging plain, backed by the Lennox Hills; and it sends off a limpid effluence, at its foot, into the luxuriant hill-screened vale of Leven. The scenery of its upper parts is predominantly sublime; of its lower parts, predominantly ornate; of its central parts, a rich intermixture of beauty, brilliance, and grandeur.

LOMOND, isolated hill-group on mutual border of Kinross-shire and Fife. It extends 6 miles eastward from north-east shore of Loch Leven; rises steeply and ruggedly on the north, but gradually and smoothly on the south; and culminates in two conical peaks 1713 and 1471 feet high, which command an exquisite view of great part of eastern Lowlands.

LONACH, mountain, crowned with modern large memorial cairn, in Strathdon parish, Aberdeenshire.

LONAN, rivulet, running about 6 miles westward to Loch Nell, in Lorn, Argyleshire.

LONEHEAD. See **LOANHEAD**.

LONG, sea-loch on mutual border of Dumbartonshire and Argyleshire. It strikes from Firth of Clyde at 5 miles west-north-west of Greenock; goes prevalently northward, but with a curve in its lower part; is 22 miles long, and from 2 miles to $\frac{3}{4}$ mile wide; sends off Loch Goil north-westward from middle of its west side; is flanked by a variety of fine slopes, verdant hills, and steep heathy mountains throughout its lower half; lies in a profound Highland trough, with stern, rugged, lofty flanks throughout its upper half, with the fantastic precipitous alpine group of Argyre's Bowling-Green on the west side; and is overlooked at the head by the curiously-outlined mass of the Cobbler Mountain.

LONG, sea-loch projecting from head of Loch Alsh, in south-west of Ross-shire. It curves from a northerly to an easterly direction, and has a length of about 4 miles, and a mean breadth of about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile.

LONG, lake in Lundie parish, Forfarshire.

LONG, lake on south-east border of Neilston parish, Renfrewshire.

LONGA, island, 5 miles west-north-west of Kyleakin, Inverness-shire.

LONGANNAT, village and famous sandstone quarry on the Forth, 4 miles south-east of Alloa.

LONGART, lake in upper part of Glescannich, on north-west border of Inverness-shire.

LONG CALDERWOOD, place, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile north-east of East Kilbride, Lanarkshire.

LONGCASTLE, ancient parish, now united to Kirkinner, Wigtonshire. It includes

part of Dowalton Lake, and it has a public school with about 110 scholars.

LONG CAUSEWAY. See CAUSEWAY-HEAD.

LONG CRAIG, islet in Firth of Forth to the west of North Queensferry, Fife.

LONGCROFT, village in Denny parish, Stirlingshire. Pop. 246.

LONG DALMAHOY, place, with site of ancient chapel, in Ratho parish, Edinburghshire.

LONGDYKE, village in Bothkennar parish, Stirlingshire. Pop. 305.

LONGFAUGH, rising-ground, with well-preserved remains of Roman camp and with extensive view, in Crichton parish, Edinburghshire.

LONGFORGAN, village and parish on east border of Perthshire. The village stands on rising-ground with splendid view, 6 miles west of Dundee, and has a post office under Dundee, a railway station, Established and Free churches, and a public school with about 165 scholars. Pop. 366.—The parish contains also Kin-goodie and Balbunno villages, and part of Mylnefield-Feus. Its length is 7 miles; its greatest breadth 3 miles; its area 8528 acres. Real property in 1880–81, £16,105. Pop. 1854. The surface includes part of Carse of Gowrie, rises thence in irregular slope and low ridge, and ascends to two summits of the Sidlaws. The seats are Mylnefield and Lochton; and the chief antiquities are Castle-Huntly and remains of an ancient chapel. There are 2 schools with capacity for 330 scholars, and 1 of them and an enlargement for 240 are new.

LONGFORMACUS, parish, with church $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles west-north-west of Dunse, Berwickshire. Its post town is Dunse. It consists of a main body of 8 miles by $7\frac{3}{4}$, and a detached section of $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile by $1\frac{1}{4}$, and comprises 19,532 acres. Real property in 1880–81, £7319. Pop. 385. The surface lies wholly among the Lammermoors. The chief residence is Longformacus House. The churches are Established and Free. The public school has about 47 scholars.

LONG GALLERY, natural marine tunnel, navigable by boats, through high promontory in Dunnottar parish, Kincardineshire.

LONGHAVEN, place, 4 miles from Peterhead, Aberdeenshire. It has a post office under Ellon.

LONGHOPE, natural harbour nearly bisecting southern part of Hoy Island, Orkney. It opens at 11 miles north-north-west of Duncansby Head; goes $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles west-south-westward; enjoys perfect shelter from every wind; and has at its mouth a post office, with money order and telegraph departments, under Stromness, a battery, and two martello towers.

LONG ISLAND, largest group of Western Islands. See HEBRIDES.

LONGLEES, hamlet in Meikle parish, Perthshire.

LONGLOAN. See LANGLOAN.

LONGMANHILL, village and hill in Gamrie parish, Banffshire. The village stands on the hill, was founded about 1822, and has a post office under Banff.

LONGMORN, railway station, 3 miles south of Elgin.

LONGNEWTON, ancient parish, now part of Ancrum, Roxburghshire.

LONGNEWTON, hamlet in Yester parish, Haddingtonshire.

LONGNIDDRY, village, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-east of Tranent, Haddingtonshire. It has a post office designated of Haddingtonshire, and a railway station. Vestiges of Longniddry House, notable in the history of the Reformation, are near the village.

LONGO, small island in mouth of Gairloch, west coast of Ross-shire.

LONGRIDGE, or **LANRIG**, village, $1\frac{3}{4}$ mile south of Whitburn, Linlithgowshire. Pop. 442.

LONGRIGGEND, village, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-east of Airdrie, Lanarkshire. It has a post office under Airdrie, and a railway station. Pop. 475.

LONGSHANK, lofty summit of Moorfoot Hills in Larkhall parish, Edinburghshire.

LONGSIDE, village and parish in Buchan district, Aberdeenshire. The village stands 6 miles west-by-north of Peterhead, and has a post office, with money order department, under Aberdeen, a railway station, a banking office, Established, Free, and Episcopalian churches, and a public school with about 194 scholars.—The parish contains also Mintlaw village, measures about 6 miles by 5, and comprises 16,836 acres. Real property in 1880–81, £17,566. Pop., quoad civilia, 3222; quoad sacra, 2835. The surface is low and level. The seats are Cairngall and Innerquhonry. There are 6 schools for 591 scholars, and 2 of them for 250 are new.

LONG SPROUSTON, village, destroyed by the English in 16th century, in Sprouston parish, Roxburghshire.

LONGSTONE, hamlet in Colinton parish, Edinburghshire.

LONGSTRUTHER, burn in Newlands parish, Peeblesshire.

LONMAY, village and parish on north-east coast of Buchan, Aberdeenshire. The village stands $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-south-east of Fraserburgh, and has a post office, with money order and telegraph departments, under Aberdeen, a railway station, a banking office, Established and Episcopalian churches, and a public school with about 140 scholars.—The parish contains also St. Combs village, measures about $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles by $3\frac{1}{2}$, and comprises 11,075 acres. Real property in 1880–81, £11,813. Pop. quoad civilia, 2393; quoad sacra, 1767. The beach is low and sandy, the seaboard is flat, and the rest of the surface consists of two plains divided by small ridges. The seats are Crimondmogate and Cairness; and the antiquities are a Caledonian stone circle and the site of

Lonnay Castle. A quoad sacra parish church is in Kinninmonth. Seven schools for 675 scholars are in the parish, and 3 of them and an enlargement for 463 are new.

LORABANK, extinct old castle in Lochwinnoch parish, Renfrewshire.

LORD ARTHUR'S SEAT, mountain-summit in Tullynessle parish, Aberdeen-shire.

LORETTO, famous extinct mediæval chapel adjacent to east end of Musselburgh, Edinburghshire.

LORGIE, estate in Kilcalmonell parish, Argyleshire.

LORN, district of Argyleshire. It is bounded on the north by Loch Leven, on the south by Lochs Awe, Avich, and Melfort, together with arbitrary lines between them; it measures 33 miles in extreme length, and 32 in extreme breadth; it is divided into Upper Lorn, north of Loch Etive; Middle Lorn, southward to southern boundary of Muckairn; and Nether Lorn, thence to the southern boundary; and it gives the titles of baron and marquis to the Duke of Argyll.

LORN (FIRTH OF), sea-belt southward from Loch Linnhe on coast of Lorn.

LORN FURNACE, extensive ironwork adjacent to Bunawe, Argyleshire.

LORNTY, burn and village in Blairgowrie parish, Perthshire.

LOSSET, bay, 2 miles north of Portnave, Islay Island, Argyleshire.

LOSSIE, small river, running about 20 miles north-north-eastward to the sea at Lossiemouth, Elginshire.

LOSSIEMOUTH, coast town at terminus of branch railway, 5 miles north-north-east of Elgin. It comprises Lossiemouth-proper, Branderburgh, Stotfield, and Seatown; it is all modern, and was built on regular plan; it serves for the commerce of Elgin and large part of Elginshire; and it has a post office, with money order and telegraph departments, under Elgin, a railway station, a banking office, a hotel, a good artificial harbour of 1829, waterworks of 1877, Established, Free, and United Presbyterian churches, and a large public school. Pop. of Lossiemouth-proper, 1116; with Branderburgh, Stotfield, and Seatown, 3484.

LOSSODIE. See **LASSODIE**.

LOTH, hamlet and parish on east coast of Sutherland. The hamlet lies $11\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-east of Golspie, and has a post office designated of Sutherlandshire, a railway station, a handsome church of 1838, and a public school with about 57 scholars.—The parish contains also Portgower village, and measures about $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles by $4\frac{3}{4}$. Real property in 1880–81, £2599. Pop. 591. The coast is low and sandy, the seaboard is mostly flat, and the surface thence ascends to a lofty hill-ridge on the landward boundary, and is cut by a wild glen and several ravines. The rocks on the coast are oolitic.

LOTHIAN, territory on south side of Firth of Forth, divided into East, Mid,

and West, or Haddingtonshire, Edinburghshire, and Linlithgowshire, but anciently more extensive. It gives the titles of earl and marquis to the family of Kerr.

LOTHRY, rivulet, running about 6 miles south-eastward to the Leven in eastern vicinity of Leslie, Fife.

LOUDANS, bay adjacent to Port-Allen, Islay Island, Argyleshire.

LOUDOUN, parish, containing most of Newmilns and Darvel towns, and part of Galston, in south-east of Cunningham, Ayrshire. Its length is 9 miles; its greatest breadth 7 miles; its area 15,486 acres. Real property in 1879–80, £23,563. Pop. 5239. Irvine river rises near the north-eastern corner, and runs about 9 miles along the eastern and the southern boundary. Loudoun Hill, on the eastern border, rises in conical form to high altitude above sea-level, figures conspicuously in great extent of landscape, and was the scene of a victory, in 1307, by Robert Bruce over the English. Much of the land on the eastern border and near the centre is moor and moss, but the rest is either gently sloping or champaign. Limestone is largely worked, and coal and ironstone are plentiful. Loudoun Castle is chiefly a grand edifice of 1807–11, but partly a tower of 15th century; has exquisite grounds, 'Loudoun's bonnie woods and braes;' and, with the estate around it, was sold in 1868 by the Marquis of Hastings to the Marquis of Bath for £300,000. The antiquities include ruins of two castles and remains of a Caledonian stone circle. Loudoun gave the peerage title of baron in 1601, and that of earl in 1633, to a branch of the family of Campbell. The parochial church, a Free church, and a United Presbyterian church are in Newmilns, and a Free church is in Darvel. Four schools for 920 scholars are in the parish, and 2 of them and an enlargement for 605 are new.

LOUESK, small hill, once a seat of justice, in Rayne parish, Aberdeenshire.

LOUISEBURGH, section of Wick town, Caithness. Pop. 940.

LOUP, cascade of 90 feet on Endrick river, in Fintry parish, Stirlingshire.

LOUPS, series of cascades on Melgum rivulet, in Kingoldrum parish, Forfarshire.

LOUTHER. See **LOWTHER**.

LOVAT, hamlet, with site of ancient fortalice, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile south-east of Beauly, Inverness-shire. It gave the peerage title of baron in 1472, attained in 1745, and restored in 1837, to the family of Fraser.

LOVAT-BRIDGE, bridge, built in 1810 at a cost of nearly £10,000, on Beauly river, Inverness-shire.

LOVAT-WESTER, landing-place on Beauly Firth, in Kirkhill parish, Inverness-shire.

LOW CHURCH, parish in Paisley. Pop., quoad civilia, 7095; quoad sacra, 6122.

LOWER, seat and hill in Forfar parish, Forfarshire.

LOWER, moor, with Roman camp, in Inverarity parish, Forfarshire.

LOWER BANTON. See AUCHINMULLY.

LOWER BARVAS, village in Barvas parish, Lewis, Outer Hebrides. Pop. 398.

LOWER BAYBLE, village in Stornoway parish, Outer Hebrides. Pop. 431.

LOWER CABRACH, north-eastern section of Cabrach parish, Banffshire. It has a post office under Huntly.

LOWER LARGO. See LARGO.

LOWES (LOCH OF THE), lake, about a mile long, separated by only a low narrow neck of land from head of St. Mary's Loch, in Selkirkshire. A massive monument to the Ettrick Shepherd stands on a hill near its head.

LOWLANDMANS, small bay on east side of Jura Island, Argyleshire.

LOWLANDS, all the Scottish mainland not included in the Highlands. It extends from south side of Moray Firth, and from north-eastern and eastern side of Firth of Clyde, to boundary with England; but, as regards configuration, it includes extensive tracts beyond these limits, and contains a large aggregate of grand mountain scenery; and it must be understood with reference to characteristics noted in our article HIGHLANDS.

LOWNIE, village in Dunnichen parish, Forfarshire.

LOW ORBISTON, village in Bothwell parish, Lanarkshire.

LOWRAN, rocky hill overlooking Loch Ken, in Kirkcudbrightshire.

LOWS (LOCH OF THE), beautiful small lake, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile east of Dunkeld, Perthshire.

LOW'S WARK, strong ancient weir across Almond river about 4 miles from the Tay, in Perthshire.

LOWTHER, mountain, 2403 feet high, in southern vicinity of Leadhills, Lanarkshire. Its summit is a prominent one in the long central range of Southern Highlands, and occasions all that range to be often called Lowther Mountains.

LOWTHERTOWN, village in Dornock parish, Dumfriesshire.

LOWTIS, lofty northern offset of Criffel Mountain, in Newabbey parish, Kirkcudbrightshire.

LOW VALLEYFIELD, village in Culross parish, Perthshire.

LOW VICTORIA, section or suburb of Carnoustie, Forfarshire.

LOW WATERS, village in Hamilton parish, Lanarkshire.

LOY, rivulet, running south-eastward to upper part of Lochy river in Great Glen, Inverness-shire.

LOYAL, lake on mutual border of Tongue and Farr parishes, Sutherland. It is 5 miles long, and more than a mile wide, contains two islets, and is screened by Benstomino, Benhiel, and Benloyal.

LOYALL, hill in Alyth parish, Perthshire.

LUACHRAGAN. See LUSRAGAN.

LUAG, lake in narrow glen on west

boundary of Fowlis-Wester parish, Perthshire.

LUENAIG, lake, extending $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-south-eastward and southward to Leny Pass in vicinity of Callander, Perthshire. It is nowhere more than $3\frac{1}{2}$ furlongs wide; is flanked on the east by Ardhullary Mountains, on the west by Armandane and Benledi; exhibits scenery with some gentle features, but predominantly wild and grand; and is skirted by the Callander and Oban Railway, and by places noted in Sir Walter Scott's *Lady of the Lake*.

LUCE, ancient parish, now part of Hoddam, Dumfriesshire.

LUCE, river and bay in Wigtonshire. The river runs 16 miles south-south-eastward to the bay's head at $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile south of Glenluce village.—The bay ought to be called a gulf; extends southward and south-eastward to a line between Mull of Galloway and Boroughhead; measures $16\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the head to that line, and $18\frac{3}{4}$ miles along the line; covers an area of about 160 square miles; has mostly a bluff, bold, rocky coast; cuts the southern half of Wigtonshire into two peninsulas, a narrow one on the west and a broader one on the east; and looks direct toward the Isle of Man, commencing 18 miles south of its mouth.

LUCE (NEW), village and parish in Wigtonshire. The village stands on Luce river, 5 miles north-by-west of Glenluce, and has a post office under Glenluce, a railway station, Established and Baptist churches, and a public school. Pop. 320.—The parish measures $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles by $5\frac{1}{4}$, and comprises 28,877 acres. Real property in 1880–81, £5960. Pop. 706. The surface includes a small aggregate of low ground, but is prevailingly moorish and roughly tumulated.

LUCE (OLD), parish containing Glenluce village, Wigtonshire. Its length is $10\frac{1}{2}$ miles; its greatest breadth $7\frac{1}{4}$ miles; its area 31,596 acres. Real property in 1880–81, £18,726. Pop. 2447. The surface is bounded for 5 miles by Luce Bay; includes some level lands on the coast and on Luce river; and is elsewhere moorish or hilly. The chief residences are Balkail, Park Place, and Genoch; and the chief antiquities are ruins of Glenluce Abbey and Synniness and Carscreuch castles. The churches are Established, Free, and United Presbyterian. There are 3 schools for 500 scholars, and 2 of them for 400 are new.

LUCKENSFORD, village in Inchinnan parish, Renfrewshire.

LUCKLAWHILL, village in Logie parish, Fife.

LUDE, seat on the Garry near Blair-Athole, Perthshire.

LUFFNESS, estate in Aberlady parish, Haddingtonshire.

LUGAR, small river and town in Kyle district, Ayrshire. The river runs about

15 miles westward to the Ayr near Barskimming; flows 'mang moors and mosses many' in its upper part, but traverses richly picturesque scenery in its middle and lower parts; and is crossed near Cumnock by a nine-arched railway viaduct, 756 feet long and 150 feet high. —The town stands on the river, $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles east of Auchinleck, and has a post office, with money order and telegraph departments, under Cumnock, a railway station, ironworks, and a chapel-of-ease. Pop. 1353.

LUGGAN. See LAGGAN.

LUGGATE, rivulet, running about 7 miles eastward to the Gala at a mile south of Stow, Edinburghshire.

LUGGIE, rivulet, running about 11 miles, chiefly west-north-westward, to the Kelvin in vicinity of Kirkintilloch, Dumbartonshire.

LUGGIE, upper part of Ballencrieff river, Linlithgowshire.

LUGTON, village in Dalkeith parish, Edinburghshire.

LUGTON, rivulet, running about 14 miles south-south-westward to the Garnock at 2 miles north-north-west of Irvine, Ayrshire.

LUGTON, railway station, at deflection of Beith branch from Kilmarnock-Direct, in Dunlop parish, Ayrshire.

LUI, stream, descending from Ben-macduh to the Dee at about 3 miles below Linn of Dee, Aberdeenshire.

LUIB, place in Glendochart, 22 miles by railway north-north-west of Callander, Perthshire. It has a post office designated of Perthshire, a railway station, and an inn.

LUIB, bridge on the Don in Strathdon parish, Aberdeenshire.

LUICHAFT, lake, 6 miles long and mostly about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile wide, in Contin parish, Ross-shire.

LUIN, lake at head of Glenmoriston, Invernessshire.

LUINA, historical lake, now called Loch Avich, Argyleshire.

LUING, the south-western one of the Slate Islands, at south end of Firth of Lorn, Argyleshire. It is separated by narrow straits from Seil and Shuna; is distant only $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile from Loch Melford; measures 6 miles in length and mostly about a mile or less in breadth; consists of low land incumbent on fissile slate; and contains Toberonochy, Millbuy, and Colipole villages, and a model farm. Pop. 521.

LUIRBOST, place, with Free church 6 miles south-west of Stornoway, Outer Hebrides.

LUKE (ST.), quoad sacra parish, with Established and Free churches, in New Town, Edinburgh. Pop. 1945.

LUKE (ST.), quoad sacra parish, with Established and Free churches, in east of Glasgow. Pop. 6945.

LUKE (ST.), quoad sacra parish in Dundee. Pop. 3716.

LUMBISTER, dale in Yell Island, Shetland.

LUMPHANAN, hamlet and parish in south-west of Aberdeenshire. The hamlet lies 27 miles west of Aberdeen, and has a post office under Aberdeen, a railway station, a banking office, Established and Free churches, and a large public school. —The parish measures 6 miles by 4, and comprises 8754 acres. Real property in 1880-81, £5912. Pop. 1130. The south end is bounded by the Dee; and the north end, to the extent of about 2 miles, is within the basin of the Don. Part of the surface is valley land, and part consists of flanking hills. Chief seats are Glenmillan and Findrack; and chief antiquities are cairns associated with the last battle and the death of Macbeth. There are 2 schools for 223 scholars, and 1 of them for 200 is new.

LUMPHINANS, village in Ballingry parish, Fife. It has a public school with about 194 scholars. Pop. 440.

LUMSDANE, bay between Fast Castle and St. Abb's Head, Berwickshire.

LUMSDEN, village, 8 miles south-south-west of Gartly railway station, Aberdeenshire. It has a post office under Aberdeen, a banking office, a hotel, Established, Free, and United Presbyterian churches, and a public school with about 230 scholars. Pop. 519.

LUMSDEN, ancient manor in Coldingham parish, Berwickshire.

LUNAC, rivulet in Rothiemurchus parish, Invernessshire.

LUNAN, river, bay, and parish in east of Forfarshire. The river rises in eastern vicinity of Forfar, traverses Rescobie and Balgavies lakes, and runs altogether 13 miles eastward to the bay's head. —The bay has a half-moon outline, measures 5 miles round the semicircle, and has a bold rocky coast at each extremity, and a low sandy beach over the intermediate distance. —The parish is bounded on the south by the river, on the east by the northern part of the bay; lies adjacent to Chance Inn, with post office designated of Forfarshire; and measures $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles in length, and 1910 acres in area. Real property in 1880-81, £5031. Pop. 243. The coast goes $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile northward to Buckieden, and the interior rises northward to an extreme height of about 400 feet. The only mansion is Lunan House; and the chief antiquities are knaps, formerly used as beacon posts. The public school has about 75 scholars.

LUNAN, rivulet, running eastward from and through the lakes of Caputh and Clunie to the Isla, 2 miles east of Meikleour, Perthshire.

LUNANHEAD, village adjacent to source of Lunan river in eastern vicinity of Forfar. It has a public school with about 112 scholars.

LUNASTING, ancient parish, now united to Nesting, in Shetland. It has a church and a public school.

LUNCARTY, village and ancient parish in Strathmore, Perthshire. The village stands near the Tay, 4 miles north of Perth, and has a railway station and an extensive bleachfield.—The parish now forms part of Redgortou, was the scene of a famous victory over the Danes about the year 990, and contained till a recent period many small tumuli commemorative of that event.

LUNDERSTON, small bay about a mile north-by-west of Inuerkip, Renfrewshire.

LUNDIE, village and parish on south-west border of Forfarshire. The village stands 9 miles north-west of Dundee, and has a post office under Dundee, a parochial church, and a public school with about 68 scholars.—The parish measures 3 miles by 2, and comprises 4188 acres. Real property in 1880-81, £4428. Pop. 317. The surface includes part of the Sidlaw Hills, and is elsewhere a finely undulated tract, with mean elevation of about 550 feet above sea-level, diversified by four lakes. Fowlis-Easter parish in Perthshire is annexed to Lundie.

LUNDIE, hill in upper part of Strickathrow parish, Forfarshire.

LUNDIE, lake and lofty hill in Golspie parish, Sutherland.

LUNDIN, modern mansion, united to ancient tower, about a mile west-by-north of Lower Largo, Fife.

LUNDIN LINKS, railway station, 1 mile west of Lower Largo, Fife.

LUNDIN-MILL, village adjacent to Luudiu Links railway station, Fife. It has a public school with about 111 scholars. Pop. 386.

LUNGA, island a little north of Scarba and west of Luing islands, Argyleshire. It measures about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles by $\frac{3}{4}$, and consists of an irregular hill-ridge with maximum height of nearly 1000 feet. Pop. 17.

LUNGA, one of the Treshinish Isles, off west coast of Mull, Argyleshire.

LUNNA, seat, 8 miles north-by-east of Nesting church, Shetland.

LUNNAFIRTH, sea-belt between north end of Nesting parish and south end of Yell Island, Shetland.

LUNNASTING. See LUNASTING.

LURDENLAW, section of Sprouston parish, Roxburghshire.

LURG, hill, 1028 feet high, in north of Grange parish, Banffshire.

LURG, place, with considerable wealth of lead-ore, in Glendubh, Morvern parish, Argyleshire.

LURG, place, with vestige of ancient chapel, in New Kilpatrick parish, Dumbartonshire.

LURGAN, lake, 8 miles north of Ullapool, Ross-shire.

LURGIE, rising-ground, with basaltic colonnade, in Stichel parish, Roxburghshire.

LURKY-PATIESTHORN, lake in Parton parish, Kirkcudbrightshire.

LUSCAR, seat in Carnock parish, Fife.

LUSRAGAN, stream, running northward to the sea in Muckairu parish, Argyleshire.

LUSS, village and parish in Dumbartonshire. The village stands at mouth of rivulet of its own name on west side of Loch Lomond, 9 miles north-north-east of Helensburgh, and has a post office designated of Dumbartonshire, a pier, an inn, Established and Free churches, and a public school with about 76 scholars.—The parish includes a number of the Loch Lomond islands; measures $10\frac{3}{4}$ miles in length, and, inclusive of the islands, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles in greatest breadth; and comprises 24,206 acres. Real property in 1880-81, £6416. Pop. 719. The surface includes a considerable flat tract in the south-east, and is elsewhere mainly mountainous, with intersecting glens. Luss glen bisects the northern half, descends $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles eastward to the village, contains and adjoins slate quarries; and is overhung, on the north side, by mountains 2108, 2149, and 2302 feet high; at the head, by mountains 2244 and 2328 feet high; on the south side, by mountains 2338, 2149, and 2158 feet high. The only mansion is Sir James Colquhoun's seat of Rosdhu, and the chief antiquities are a cairn and traces of an ancient fort.

LUSSA, rivulet, running 6 miles eastward to Loch Spelvie, in Mull Island, Argyleshire.

LUSETTER, headland near middle of east side of Yell Island, Shetland.

LUTHER, rivulet, running 5 miles southward and 6 miles south-westward to the North Esk at $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile west-by-north of Marykirk village, Kincardineshire.

LUTHERMUJR, village in Marykirk parish, Kincardineshire. It has a post office under Laurencekirk. Pop. 333.

LUTHRIE, village, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-north-west of Cupar, Fife. It has a post office under Cupar.

LYBSTER, village on the coast, 13 miles south-west of Wick, Caithness. It has a post office, with money order and telegraph departments, under Wick, 2 banking offices, Established and Free churches, and a public school with about 214 scholars. Pop. 828. Lybster House is in the vicinity.

LYDIAMILL, place on the Eden, in Dairsie parish, Fife.

LYDOCH, lake on Rannoch moor near meeting-point of Perthshire, Argyleshire, and Invernessshire. It is 7 miles long, and about a mile broad, and it lies amid a dismal tract of bog, heath, and rock.

LYLESLAND, southern suburb of Paisley, Renfrewshire.

LYMYCLEUCH, burn, running to the Teviot in Teviothead parish, Roxburghshire.

LYNCHAT, hamlet in Alvie parish, Invernessshire.

LYNDEMUS, hill in Flisk parish, Fife.

LYNE, railway station, river, and parish

in Peeblesshire. The station stands adjacent to the river, 3 miles west of Peebles. —The river runs about 17 miles south-south-eastward from the Pentlands to the Tweed in vicinity of the station. —The parish is bounded on the south-west by the river, extends northward from vicinity of the station, measures about $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles by $2\frac{3}{4}$, and is united to Megget, lying detached from 8 to $13\frac{1}{2}$ miles to the south. The post town is Stobo. The area of Lyne and Megget is 17,227 acres. Real property in 1880–81, £5248. Pop. 204. Lyne includes a strip of low ground along the river, but is mostly upland; and it contains, adjacent to the river, vestiges of a Roman camp of 6 acres in extent. Megget will be separately noticed. A public school in Lyne has about 55 scholars.

LYNE, or **SPITAL**, burn traversing Dunfermline parish, passing Dunfermline town, and entering the Forth at Charlestown, Fife.

LYNEDALE, seat in Duirinish parish, Isle of Skye.

LYNEDOCH, mansion on Almond river, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-west of Perth. It was the seat of General Graham, Lord Lynedoch, the hero of Barossa; and it is near the grave of the song-celebrated 'Bessie Bell and Mary Grey.'

LYNEGAR, estate in Watten parish, Caithness.

LYNEMORE, fine cascade on Torgarrow burn, in Ardcloch parish, Nairnshire.

LYNTURK, estate, deep dell, and burn with fine cascade, at south-eastern extremity of Leochel parish, Aberdeenshire.

LYNWILG, hamlet in Alvie parish, Inverness-shire. It has a post office under Aviemore, and an inn.

LYOLL. See **LOYAL**.

LYON, lake and river in Breadalbane, Perthshire. The lake is an expansion of the uppermost reach of the river, 2 miles long. —The river rises adjacent to the boundary with Argyshire, at $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-north-east of Tyndrum; runs prevalingly east-north-eastward along Glenlyon; makes two considerable cascades at Sputbaan and Moar; has a total run of about 32 miles; and falls into the Tay at $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-east of Kenmore. See **GLENLYON** and **FORTINGAL**.

LYTH, estate in Bower parish, Caithness.

MAAM-RATTACHAN, alpine pass, opening on magnificent view, on mutual border of Glenelg, Inverness-shire, and Glenshiel, Ross-shire.

MAAMSOU, alpine mountain, 3862 feet high, with very imposing view, on north side of Loch Beneveian, in Strathaffrick, Inverness-shire.

MAAR, burn, traversing grounds of Drumlanrig Castle, and entering the Nith at 2 miles north-north-west of Thornhill, Dumfriesshire.

MABEARY, or **MABBERY**, lake on

mutual border of Wigtonshire and Ayrshire, $10\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-west of Newton-Stewart. Several islets are in it, and one of them has remains of a large castle.

MACALISTER, bay on east coast of Mull Island, Argyshire.

MACALLAN, ancient parish, now part of Knockando, Elginshire.

MACANREE, small lake in Port-of-Monteith parish, Perthshire.

MACARTHUR, headland on Islay coast at south-east entrance of Islay Sound, Argyshire. It is crowned by a lighthouse with fixed light visible at the distance of 17 nautical miles.

MACBETH'S CASTLE, circular mound, about 230 feet in diameter, with moat 30 feet wide, at Cairnbeddie, in St. Martin's parish, Perthshire.

MACBETH'S CASTLE, site of strong fortress, believed to have been erected by Macbeth, on Dunsinnan Hill, $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles east of Cairnbeddie, Perthshire.

MACBETH'S CASTLE, traces of large bi-concentric fortification, in Broughton parish, Peeblesshire.

MACBETH'S CASTLE, vestige of what seems to have been ancient Caledonian structure, in Manor parish, Peeblesshire.

MACBIEHILL, railway station and seat in north of Peeblesshire, $21\frac{3}{4}$ miles south-west of Edinburgh.

MACASKIN, island in Kilmartin parish, Argyshire.

MACDUFF, seaport town on right side of mouth of Deveron river, fully a mile east of Banff. It is included in Banff parliamentary burgh, but has separate local jurisdiction; it all dates from times subsequent to 1732, but was preceded by a fishing hamlet; it occupies uneven ground contiguous to irregular sea-cliffs, and presents a romantic contour; it comprises a number of well-built streets, and underwent much recent extension and improvement; it conducts extensive commerce, and possesses one of the best harbours on the Moray Firth, enlarged and greatly improved in 1877; and it has a post office, with money order and telegraph departments, designated of Banffshire, a railway station, 2 banking offices, a hotel, a town hall, a quoad sacra parochial church, Free and Congregational churches, and a new public school with capacity for 700 scholars. Pop. of quoad sacra parish, 4095.

MACDUFF CASTLE, ruined strong fortalice, said to have been built by Macduff, on the coast, $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles north-east of Dysart, Fife.

MACDUFF'S CAVE, cave, said to have been retreat of Macduff when hiding from Macbeth, on Kinerraig promontory, $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile west of Elie, Fife.

MACDUFF'S CROSS, rudely indented large block of sandstone, long possessing sanctuary privilege for persons of clan Macduff, about a mile south of Newburgh, Fife.

MACFADYEN'S CAVE, historical cave in

face of crag in Pass of Awe, Argyleshire.

MACHAIG, beautiful small lake, 3½ miles north of Doune, Perthshire.

MACHAN and **MACHANSHIRE**, ancient chapelry and district, now forming Dalserf parish, Lanarkshire.

MACHAR, south-western section of Harris, Outer Hebrides.

MACHAR-MIANACH, large sandy tract near northern extremity of South Uist, Outer Hebrides.

MACHAR (NEW), parish extending 8 miles south-south-eastward to the Don at 4 miles north-north-west of Aberdeen. Its post town is Aberdeen. Its northern part is a detached section of Banffshire; its other parts belong to Aberdeenshire; and all are comparatively narrow. Acres in Banffshire, 2087; in Aberdeenshire, 6915. Real property in 1880-81, £1944 and £7828. Pop. 238 and 1267. The land is somewhat level, but considerably diversified by hills. The seats are Parkhill, Straloch, and Elrick; and the chief antiquity is the isleted site of an early residence of the bishops of Aberdeen. The churches are Established and Free. There are 4 schools for 368 scholars, and 2 of them and an enlargement for 185 are new.

MACHAR (OLD), parish containing Old Aberdeen, and much of the city and most of the suburbs of Aberdeen. It is bounded on the south by the Dee, and traversed through the centre by the Don. Its length is about 7½ miles; its greatest breadth about 4 miles; its area within Aberdeen parliamentary burgh, or all of it between the Dee and the Don, 5115 acres; its area landward, or all of it north of the Don, 7028 acres. Real property of the landward part in 1880-81, £13,491. Pop. of the whole, quoad civilia, 56,002; quoad sacra, 8388. The surface rises slowly from the sea, and is beautifully diversified by rising-grounds. Chief features are 5 miles of beach, steep banks and winding course of the Don, a large aggregate of wood and other artificial ornature, and numerous manufactories and villages; and chief residences are Grandholm, Scotstown, Denmore, Balgownie, Hillton, Powis, Cornhill, Seaton, Woodside, and many villas. The parochial church is the quondam cathedral in Old Aberdeen; and there are 7 other Established churches, and a correlative number of Free and other churches. Sixteen schools for 2922 scholars are outside Aberdeen burgh, and 6 of them for 1590 are new. See **ABERDEEN**.

MACHERMORE, seat in Minnigaff parish, Kirkcudbrightshire.

MACHERS, territorial division between Moors and Rhinns, chiefly large peninsula between Wigton Bay and Luce Bay, Wigtonshire.

MACHIRHANISH, bay on the Atlantic, 4 miles west of Campbeltown, Argyleshire.

MACHONY, or **MADRANY**, rivulet,

running about 9 miles eastward to the Earn near Kinkell, Perthshire.

MACHRIE, rivulet and bay at middle of west side of Arran Island, Buteshire.

MACHRIRIOCH, small bay in Southend parish, Kintyre, Argyleshire.

MACHRY, bay adjacent to Kilchoman church, on west coast of Islay Island, Argyleshire.

MACHRYKILL, place, with vestiges of ancient church, in Dailly parish, Ayrshire.

MACKINNON'S CAVE, vast cavern in Gribon promontory, on west side of Mull Island, Argyleshire.

MACKINTOSH, estate, with small remains of ancient castle, in Daviot parish, Inverness-shire.

MACKISTON. See **MAXTON**.

MACLACHLAN. See **STRALACHLAN**.

MACLARTY, islet in Craignish parish, Argyleshire.

MACLEAN'S CROSS, prominent one of ancient monuments in Iona, Argyleshire.

MACLEOD, quoad sacra parish in Glasgow. Pop. 7761.

MACLEOD'S CASTLE, fragment of strong old fortalice on beach adjacent to Stornoway, Outer Hebrides.

MACLEOD'S MAIDENS, three lofty vertical basaltic columns on north side of mouth of Loch Braacadale, Isle of Skye.

MACLEOD'S TABLES, two broad tabular hills, 1527 and 1583 feet high, in western peninsula of Duirinish parish, Isle of Skye.

MACMERRY, village in Gladsmuir parish, Haddingtonshire. It has a post office designated of Haddingtonshire, a terminal railway station, and ironworks. Pop. 141.

MACNIVEN, islet in Craignish parish, Argyleshire.

MADDERTY, village and parish in Strathearn, Perthshire. The village stands 6½ miles east of Crieff, and has a post office under Crieff, a railway station, Established and Free churches, and a public school.—The parish contains also St. David and Bellyclone, measures about 5½ miles by 3½, and comprises 4861 acres. Real property in 1880-81, £6477. Pop. 527. The land is low and flat. The seats are Dollary and Woodend, and a prominent antiquity is the ruined abbey of Inchaffray.

MADDISTON, village in Muiravonside parish, Stirlingshire. It has a post office under Linlithgow.

MADDY, large bog, occasionally discharging a muddy torrent, in Dollar parish, Clackmannanshire.

MADDY, Outer Hebrides. See **LOCH-MADDY**.

MADOES (ST.), small parish in Carse of Gowrie, Perthshire. It is bounded on the south by the Tay; it contains two hamlets and a pier; it adjoins Glen-carse, with post office under Perth; and it comprises 1160 acres. Real property in 1880-81, £5433. Pop. 316. The land is nearly flat. Pitfour Castle, the seat of Sir John S. Richardson, Bart., is

the only mansion; and a Caledonian stone circle, a beautiful Runic monument in the churchyard, and a stone historically associated with the battle of Luncarty, are the antiquities. The church contains 410 sittings, and the public school has about 37 scholars.

MADRANY. See **MACHONY.**

MAEDIE, lake, 3 miles long, at head of Strathnaver, Sutherland.

MAGBIEHILL. See **MACBIEHILL.**

MAGDALENE-BRIDGE, hamlet about a mile west of Musselburgh, Edinburghshire.

MAGGIEKNOCKATER, hamlet in Boharm parish, Elginshire. It has a post office under Craigellachie, and a public school with about 77 scholars.

MAGNUS (ST.), cathedral in Kirkwall, Orkney.

MAGNUS (ST.), large bay on west coast of Shetland. It measures $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles across the entrance, strikes $14\frac{1}{2}$ miles thence to the east, expands to a width of 11 miles in middle, and breaks into a number of voes or minor bays around the head. Papa Stour Island lies in the south side of its mouth, Meikle Roe Island in the south-east of its wider part, and a number of lesser islands in other parts.

MAGUS MOOR, scene of the murder of Archbishop Sharpe, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles west of St. Andrews, Fife. It was literally a moor, but has been subjected to the plough.

MAICH, moorland stream, running south-eastward to head of Kilbirnie Loch, in Ayrshire.

MAIDEN BOWER, curious cavity on hill-crag, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile south-south-east of Dumfries.

MAIDEN CASTLE, round hill, with vestiges of ancient fortifications, in southwestern vicinity of Kennoway, Fife.

MAIDEN CASTLE, vestige of ancient fort in Colleslie parish, Fife.

MAIDEN CASTLE, extinct ancient fort on the North Esk, in Roslin parish, Edinburghshire.

MAIDEN CASTLE, large romantic cavern in coast cliff near Auchmithie, Forfarshire.

MAIDEN CAUSEWAY, ancient stone-paved road from Bennochie into Pitodrie woods, Aberdeenshire.

MAIDENKIRK. See **KIRKMAIDEN.**

MAIDEN-PAP, hill, 1229 feet high, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-north-west of Berriedale, Caithness.

MAIDEN-PAPS, conical mountain, 1677 feet high, 8 miles south of Hawick, Roxburghshire.

MAIDENS, village in Kirkoswald parish, Ayrshire.

MAIDEN'S BREAST, mountain peak in north of Arran Island, Buteshire.

MAIDEN-SKERRY, inaccessible insulated rock on north side of St. Magnus Bay, Shetland.

MAIDEN-STONE, huge block, with curious hieroglyphics, near Chapel-of-Garioch church, Aberdeenshire.

MAIN, head-stream of Luce river, Wigtonshire.

MAINLAND OF ORKNEY. See **POMONA.**

MAINLAND OF SHETLAND, largest of the Shetland Islands. It comprehends about one-half of their area; extends nearly due north from Sumburgh Head; measures about 56 miles in length, and from a few yards to $20\frac{1}{2}$ miles in breadth; and is so abundantly and deeply intersected by sea-inlets as to be practically a series of peninsulas.

MAINS, parish, comprising Mains-proper and Strathmartine, and containing Claverhouse, Baldovan, and Kirkton villages, in northern vicinity of Dundee. Its length is $5\frac{3}{4}$ miles; its greatest breadth $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles; its area 6301 acres. Real property in 1880-81, £27,363. Pop. 3490. The surface is part of the strath of Dighty river, flanked by fertile low hills. Sandstone is largely quarried, and textile manufacture is extensively carried on. The seats are Baldovan, Balmuir, and Strathmartine; and a notable object is a monumental structure on site of extinct mansion of Graham of Claverhouse, Viscount Dundee. The churches are Established and Free; and there are 5 schools with capacity for 420 scholars.

MAINS, flag-stone quarry in Carmylie parish, Forfarshire.

MAINS, ruined baronial castle in East Kilbride parish, Lanarkshire.

MAINS, remnant of strong baronial fortalice in Daviot parish, Invernessshire.

MAINS, seat in Chirnside parish, Berwickshire.

MAINS, estate in New Kilpatrick parish, Dumbartonshire.

MAINS, hamlet in Errol parish, Perthshire.

MAINS, head-stream of the White Cart in Eaglesham parish, Renfrewshire.

MAINSRIDDLE, hamlet, with United Presbyterian church, in Colvend parish, Kirkcudbrightshire.

MAISLEY, place, with limework, in Keith parish, Banffshire.

MAKERSTON, village and parish on north border of Roxburghshire. The village stands on the Tweed, 5 miles west-south-west of Kelso, and has a post office under Kelso, Established and Free churches, and a public school with about 66 scholars.—The parish measures $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles by $2\frac{1}{2}$, and comprises 2865 acres. Real property in 1880-81, £7006. Pop. 381. The land rises gradually from left bank of the Tweed, and has a luxuriant appearance. A chief feature is Makerston House.

MAL, bay on west coast of Durness parish, Sutherland.

MALLENY, seat, said to have belonged to King James VI., in Currie parish, Edinburghshire.

MALLERT, river, running northward to the Naver at its efflux from Loch Naver, in Sutherland.

MALLORE, lofty hill-range in Muckairn parish, Argyleshire.

MALSACH, hill in Gartly parish, Banffshire.

MALTAN-WALLS, extinct structure, with vaults and subterranean passages, thought to have been an establishment of the Knights of Malta, in Ancrum parish, Roxburghshire.

MALZIE, rivulet and hamlet in Wigtonshire. The rivulet runs about 7 miles eastward to the Bladenoch at 4 miles west of Wigton; and the hamlet lies on its lowest reach, and has a public school with about 77 scholars.

MAMBEG, hamlet on west side of Gareloch, $6\frac{1}{4}$ miles north-west-by-north of Helensburgh, Dumbartonshire.

MAMORE, district in north of Lismore parish, Argyshire.

MAM-RATTACHAN. See MAAM-RATTACHAN.

MANAR, seat and hill in Inverury parish, Aberdeenshire.

MANBANE, one of the Central Grampians, $16\frac{1}{2}$ miles west-by-north of Blair Athole, Perthshire.

MANDERSTON, seat, 2 miles east-north-east of Dunse, Berwickshire.

MANDROSE-YETTS, hill-pass in Glendevon parish, Perthshire.

MANGASTER, bay on west side of North-maven parish, Shetland.

MANGERTON, old tower, once a stronghold of 'Kinmont Willie,' on the Liddel, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile south of Newcastleton, Roxburghshire.

MANIGOE, small sea-inlet in Wick parish, Caithness.

MANISH, place in Harris, Outer Hebrides. It has a post office under Stornoway.

MANNER. See MANOR.

MANNOCH-HILL, upland tract in north of Knockando parish, Elginshire.

MANNOCH HILL, place in Rothiemay parish, Banffshire. It has a public school with about 80 scholars.

MANNOFIELD, village, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles west-south-west of Aberdeen. It has a post office under Aberdeen.

MANOR, parish, with church $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-west of Peebles. Its post town is Peebles. Its length is $8\frac{3}{4}$ miles; its greatest breadth $5\frac{3}{4}$ miles; its area 16,622 acres. Real property in 1880-81, £6286. Pop. 277. The Tweed traces the northern boundary; and Manor rivulet, rising on the southern border, traverses most of the interior and the northern part of the eastern boundary to the Tweed. The land includes two isolated hills, but is mostly a narrow vale engirt by steep lofty hills or mountains. Chief objects of interest are the cottage of the 'Black Dwarf' of Sir Walter Scott's novel, the Earl of Wemyss' seat of Barns, Hallyards House, a peel tower, an ancient obelisk, five ancient camps, and two Caledonian remains. The public school has capacity for 59 scholars.

MANOR, seat on the Don, 3 miles west of Inverury, Aberdeenshire.

MANOR, small promontory, with ves-

tiges of strong ancient castle, south-west of mouth of Kirkcudbright Bay, Kirkcudbrightshire.

MANOR, vestiges of Roman causeway across the Forth, and site of neighbouring Roman fort, in vicinity of Stirling.

MANQUHILL, farm, with remains of ancient noble castle, in Dalry parish, Kirkcudbrightshire.

MANSFIELD, village and seat of Sir James S. Menteith, Bart., in eastern vicinity of New Cumnock, Ayrshire.

MANSLAUGHTER, one of the Lammermoor Hills, with tumulus, in Cranshaws parish, Berwickshire.

MANUEL, railway station and neighbouring remains of ancient priory, 2 miles west of Linlithgow.

MANXMAIS, eastern offset or section of Kirkcudbright Bay, Kirkcudbrightshire.

MAR, ancient district, chiefly between the Dee and the Don, in south-west of Aberdeenshire. It is divided into Braemar, Midmar, and Cromar; and it gives the title of earl to the family of Erskine.

MAR, Dumfriesshire. See MAAR.

MARCH, ancient territory, now called Merse, in Berwickshire. It gives the title of earl, dating from 1697, to the Earl of Wemyss.

MARCH, burn, running to Medwin river, Lanarkshire.

MARCHFARM, hamlet in Kirkinner parish, Wigtonshire.

MARCHFIELD, extinct spa in Barnton grounds, Cramond parish, Edinburghshire.

MARCH-GILL, ravine, traversed by rivulet, on mutual border of Lanark and Carluke parishes, Lanarkshire.

MARCHMONT, estate, with railway station, $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles north-east of Greenlaw, Berwickshire. It gave the title of earl from 1697 till 1794 to the family of Home. Marchmont House on it was erected by the last earl, and is now the seat of Sir Hugh H. Campbell, Bart.

MAREE, lake, extending 18 miles north-westward from Kinlochewe to within 3 miles of Poolewe, in west of Ross-shire. It competes with Loch Lomond the claim of being the grandest lake in Scotland; it possesses some resemblances to that lake, yet differs widely from it; and it has, in late years, acquired enthusiastic celebrity entirely from the force of its own intrinsic character. It varies in width from $\frac{1}{4}$ mile to $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles, and is widest at the middle; and, for the most part, has a depth of about 360 feet. Its cincture is mostly an intricate series of little rocky bays and little bold headlands; its north-east side is flanked by a mountain-range rising from its edge in cliffs, ascending into shattered shoulders, and terminating in a curved alpine summit; its south-west side is mostly overhung by an upland amphitheatre, in series of ranges, with great diversity of breaks and peaks, away to a lofty picturesque sky-line; and the foot, to the extent of

about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles, is a narrow strip, so bordered and overhung by crags and pinnacles as to present considerable resemblance to the Trossachs. Twenty-four low rocky islets are in its central part; and one of them, called Ellan-Maree, had successively a Culdee cell and a Romish chapel, and retains a curious ancient burying-ground. Loch Maree Hotel was erected in 1872, stands at Talladale, commands a splendid view of the lake, and was occupied for several days in September 1877 by Queen Victoria.

MAREG, land-locked bay in Loch Seaforth, Lewis, Outer Hebrides.

MARESTONE, hamlet in Rescobie parish, Forfarshire.

MARGARET'S HOPE (ST.), sheltered bay on west side of North Queensferry peninsula, Fife. It gives refuge to ships during adverse winds from the east.

MARGARET'S HOPE (ST.), small bay and village in north of South Ronaldshay Island, Orkney. The bay is a first-rate harbour for small vessels, and the village stands at its head, and has a post office, with money order department, under Kirkwall, and a good inn. Pop. 403.

MARK, head-stream of the North Esk in Lochlee parish, Forfarshire.

MARKHOUSE, seat in Tannadice parish, Forfarshire.

MARKIE, rivulet, running eastward to the Deveron at $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles west of Huntly, Aberdeenshire.

MARKIE, upland affluent of the Spey in Laggan parish, Inverness-shire.

MARKINCH, town and parish in south centre of Fife. The town stands on a gentle eminence, once engirt by a lake, 7 miles north-by-east of Kirkcaldy; dates from the Culdee times, but presents a modern appearance; and has a head post office with money order and telegraph departments, a railway station, a banking office, a good inn, waterworks, Established, Free, and United Presbyterian churches, and a new public school with accommodation for 300 scholars. Pop. 1273.—The parish contains also Milton, Coalton, Auchmuty, Balbirnie, Windygates, Thornton, Cameron-Bridge, Inverleven, Woodside, Balcurvie, Haughmill, and Burns villages, and part of Star; and it is deeply indented by the parish of Kennoway. Its length is about 6 miles; its greatest breadth 5 miles; its area 9821 acres. Real property in 1880-81, £30,153. Pop., quoad civilia, 5863; quoad sacra, 3129. The surface slopes gently toward the south and the east, but is intersected by four valleys with flanking ridges of low hills. Coal and ironstone abound, and various manufactures are carried on. Interesting ancient residences are Balfour and Balgonie castles; chief modern seats are Balbirnie and Kirkcaldy; and principal antiquities are a cross adjacent to the town, artificial terraces, supposed to be Roman, eastward of the cross, and Maiden

Castle on the eastern border. Established churches are at Milton and Thornton. Seven schools for 1052 scholars are in the parish, and 3 of them and 2 enlargements for 657 are new.

MARKLAND. See **MERKLAND**.

MARKLE, farm, with ruined old church, in Prestonkirk parish, Haddingtonshire.

MARK (ST.), quoad sacra parish, with Established and Free churches, in Glasgow. Pop. 18,002.

MARLAGE, coal-field in Dalserf parish, Lanarkshire.

MARLEE, lake, seat, and inn in Stornmont, Perthshire.

MARLEFIELD, seat in Eckford parish, Roxburghshire.

MAR LODGE, a seat of the Earl of Fife, 2 miles west-south-west of Castleton-Braemar, Aberdeenshire.

MARNOCH, parish, containing Aberchirder town, in north-east of Banffshire. Its length is about 8 miles; its greatest breadth about 5 miles; its area 14,954 acres. Real property in 1880-81, £13,854. Pop., quoad civilia, 3230; quoad sacra, 3141. The Deveron runs in serpentine folds along the southern and south-eastern boundaries. The land adjacent to that river is all fertile, and includes some rich haugh; and that in the centre and the north is diversified by vales, hollows, rising-grounds, and hills. The chief residences are Auchintoul, Cluny, Netherdale, and Ardmellie; and the chief antiquities are Kinardy and Crombie castles. The churches are two Established and four respectively Free, United Presbyterian, Episcopalian, and Roman Catholic. There are 3 schools for 670 scholars, and 1 of them and an enlargement for 430 are new.

MARNOCK (ST.), quoad sacra parish in Kilmarnock. Pop. 3487.

MARR. See **MAR**.

MARREL, suburb or section of Helmsdale, Sutherland.

MARSCO, one of the Cuchullin Mountains in Isle of Skye.

MARSH, seat in Canonbie parish, Dumfriesshire.

MARSON, farm, with site of ancient chapel, in Roseneath parish, Dumbartonshire.

MARTIN, island, 4 miles north-north-west of Ullapool, Ross-shire. Pop. 42.

MARTINEAM, lake in Dalrymple and Coynton parishes, Ayrshire. A wooded islet is in it, and has ruins of an ancient mansion.

MARTIN (ST.), parish, averagely 5 miles north-north-east of Perth. It contains Guildtown and Caroline-Place villages, and its post town is Perth. Its length is $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles; its greatest breadth $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles; its area 6565 acres. Real property in 1880-81, £8953. Pop. 741. The surface rises eastward from left bank of the Tay, attains considerable elevation, and has much diversity of contour. A chief residence is St. Martin's House, and chief

antiquities are Macbeth's Castle, vestiges of a Roman road, and remains of several Caledonian stone circles. The church is a handsome edifice of 1842. There are 2 public schools with about 98 scholars.

MARTIN (ST.), ancient parish, now part of Resolis, Ross-shire.

MARTIN (ST.), ruined ancient chapel in Nungate suburb, Haddington.

MARTIN (ST.), extinct ancient church in Wick parish, Caithness.

MARTIN'S STONE, ancient standing-stone, the subject of a curious legend, in Strathmartine parish, Forfarshire.

MARTLE, hamlet, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-east of Haddington.

MARTLE, lake, 4 miles south-by-east of Barrhill, Ayrshire.

MARTYRS, quoad sacra parish, with Established and Free churches, in north-east of Glasgow. Pop. 6491.

MARTYRS, quoad sacra parish, with Established and Free churches, in Paisley. Pop. 9464.

MARTYRS, bay in Iona Island, Argyleshire.

MARYBANK, place in Urray parish, Ross-shire. It has a public school with about 112 scholars.

MARYBURGH, village, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile south of Dingwall, Ross-shire. It has a post office under Dingwall, a Free church, and a public school with about 153 scholars. Pop. 420.

MARYBURGH, hamlet, 4 miles south of Kinross, Kinross-shire.

MARYBURGH, Inverness-shire. See FORT-WILLIAM.

MARYCULTER, parish in north border of Kincardineshire, averagely 7 miles west-south-west of Aberdeen. It has a post office under Aberdeen, and it contains Blairs Roman Catholic College. Its length is $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles; its greatest breadth $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles; its area 7781 acres. Real property in 1880-81, £7338. Pop. 1072. The river Dee traces all the northern boundary. The land adjacent to the river is partly low and fertile, but southward thence is uneven and rocky, and toward the boundaries rises into hilly skirts of the Grampians. The seats are Maryculter, Heathcote, Kingcausie, and Auchlunies; and the only antiquities are small cairns. The churches are Established, Free, and Roman Catholic. There are 3 schools for 188 scholars, and 2 of them for 120 are new.

MARYDALE, place, with Roman Catholic church, near Beaully, Inverness-shire.

MARYHILL, town and parish suburban to Glasgow. The town stands on Kelvin river and Forth and Clyde Canal, 3 miles north-west of centre of Glasgow; adjoins a chain of canal locks, a lofty aqueduct, and a charming reach of the Kelvin's vale; is near extensive new barracks for Glasgow, and the site of a grand observatory, projected in 1880; carries on considerable manufacture; and has a post office, with

money order and telegraph departments, under Glasgow, a railway station, 2 banking offices, 2 Established churches, Free, United Presbyterian, and Roman Catholic churches, a public school with about 306 scholars, and 5 other schools. Pop. 12,884. —The parish contains also Possil Park suburb, part of Springburn suburb, and a north-western part of Glasgow burgh; and it comprises 4377 acres. Pop. 21,644.

MARYKIRK, village and parish in south border of Kincardineshire. The village stands near the North Esk, 6 miles north-west of Montrose, and has a post office under Montrose, a railway station, Established and Free churches, and a public school with about 149 scholars. The parish contains also Luthermuir village, measures about 7 miles by 6, and comprises 9841 acres. Real property in 1880-81, £13,421. Pop. 1431. The land is chiefly part of How of Mearns, but includes two low parallel hill-ridges. The seats are Kirktonhill, Balmakewan, Inglismaldie, Thornton, and Hatton. A United Presbyterian church is at Muirton.

MARYKIRK, quoad sacra parish in Stirling. Pop. 4568.

MARYPARK, place on south-west border of Banffshire. It has a post office under Ballindalloch.

MARYPORT, bay, $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles north-by-west of Mull of Galloway.

MARY (ST.), parish, with Established and Free churches, in New Town, Edinburgh. Pop. 7592.

MARY (ST.), central town section of Dundee parish, Forfarshire. Pop. 40,461.

MARY (ST.), quoad sacra parish, with church in Blairgowrie, Perthshire. Pop. 3312.

MARY (ST.), quoad sacra parish, with church in Hawick, Roxburghshire. Pop. 5540.

MARY (ST.), quoad sacra parish, with church in Dumfries. Pop. 5764.

MARY (ST.), parish in Glasgow. See TRON.

MARY'S (ST.), lake on north-west border of Selkirkshire. It receives at the head, across a low narrow isthmus, the effluence of Loch of the Lowes; has there a house of entertainment called St. Mary's Cottage; extends in a curve from northerly to east-north-east direction; measures about $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles in length, and nowhere more than 7 furlongs in width; lies closely embraced by smooth, verdant, lofty hills; sends off from its foot the river Yarrow; and is graphically described in well-known verses of Sir Walter Scott.

MARY'S (ST.), charming small lake in vicinity of Tobermory, Mull Island, Argyleshire.

MARY'S (ST.), or **MOIR**, upland lake, 3 miles long, in Alness parish, Ross-shire.

MARY'S HOLM (ST.), place, 7 miles south-south-east of Kirkwall, Orkney. It has a post office under Kirkwall.

MARY'S ISLE (ST.), peninsula, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile

long, with seat of Earl of Selkirk and site of ancient priory, in head of Kirkcudbright Bay, Kirkcudbrightshire.

MARY'S KIRK (ST.), quondam church on north side of St. Mary's Loch, Selkirkshire. It long had peculiar celebrity; it figures in many ballads and traditions; it ceased to be used after end of 16th century; and it is now represented mainly by its burying-ground, containing the ashes of many old notable Border men.

MARY'S WELL, notable springs in Alness, Bellie, Maryton, and other parishes.

MARYTON, parish, averagely $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles west-by-south of Montrose, Forfarshire. Its post town is Montrose. Its length is 3 miles; its breadth $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile; its area 3562 acres. Real property in 1880-81, £6423. Pop. 389. The surface adjoins South Esk river and Montrose lagoon, and is partly strath and partly low hill. The churches are Established and Free. The public school is partly new, and has capacity for 116 scholars.

MARYTON, village in Kirriemuir parish, Forfarshire.

MARYVILLE, railway station between Broomhouse and Uddingston, in north-west of Lanarkshire.

MARYWELL, village in St. Vigeans parish, Forfarshire.

MASHOCKMILL, mineral tract in Carluke parish, Lanarkshire.

MASON'S COVE, cavern in coast-cliffs near Auchmithie, Forfarshire.

MASSAN, affluent of the Eachaig in Dunoon parish, Argyshire.

MASTERTON, village, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile north-north-west of Inverkeithing, Fife.

MATHERS, tract, with ruin on rocky peninsula, and with site of sea-destroyed village on coast of St. Cyrus parish, Kincardineshire.

MATTHEW (ST.), quoad sacra parish, with Established and Free churches, in north side of Glasgow. Pop. 4620.

MAUCHLINE, town and parish in Kyle district, Ayrshire. The town stands amid charming environs, $11\frac{1}{4}$ miles east-north-east of Ayr; was a constant resort of the poet Burns during his residence at Moss-giel, about a mile to the north; retains scenes and objects depicted in his 'Holy Fair'; retains also an old edifice containing the room in which he was married to Jean Armour; carries on cotton-weaving and the manufacture of ornamental articles in painted wood; and has a head post office with money order and telegraph departments, a railway station, a banking office, 2 hotels, Established, Free, and United Presbyterian churches, a large public school, and a new educational institute. Pop. 1616. — The parish contains also Haugh and Auchmillan villages, measures about $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles by 4, and comprises 5907 acres. Real property in 1879-80, £15,657. Pop. 2504. Mauchline Hill, extending westward from vicinity of the town, rises softly to considerable altitude, commands

a very extensive and splendid view, and was the scene of a victory over royal troops by the Covenanters. The rest of the surface is mostly flat, or declines gently to the south. A public school is at Crosslands.

MAUCHLINE, reach of Calder river, rich in picturesqueness and in mineral strata, 5 miles west of Hamilton, Lanarkshire.

MAUCHRY, rivulet and bay near middle of west coast of Arran Island, Buteshire.

MAUD, village, 13 miles west of Peterhead, Aberdeenshire. It stands near junction of railways from Peterhead and Fraserburgh, midway between Old Deer and New Deer churches, and has a post office under Aberdeen. Pop. 240.

MAUD, hill in Rathven parish, Banffshire.

MAUDISTON. See MADDISTON.

MAULD, place, with public school, in Kiltarlity parish, Inverness-shire.

MAULDSLIE, barony, with splendid seat and commanding hill, in Carluke parish, Lanarkshire.

MAUL-ELLAN, two islets in Loch Assynt, Sutherland.

MAULSIDE, seat near Dalry, Ayrshire.

MAUM-SOUL. See MAAMSOU.

MAUNDERLEA, hill in Alvah parish, Banffshire.

MAVISBANK, seat in Lasswade parish, Edinburghshire.

MAVIS-GROVE, seat near the Nith, in Troqueur parish, Kirkcudbrightshire.

MAVISTOWN, sand-hills, named from extinct fishing-village, in Auldearn parish, Nairnshire.

MAWCARSE, railway station, $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles north-north-east of Kinross.

MAXTON, village and parish on north border of Roxburghshire. The village stands near the Tweed, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-east of Melrose, was anciently a considerable town, is now a very small place, and has a railway station, the shaft of an ancient cross, a small parochial church, and a public school with about 73 scholars. — The parish contains also Rutherford village, and its post town is St. Boswells. Its length is $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles; its greatest breadth $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles; its area 4422 acres. Real property in 1880-81, £8591. Pop. 456. The Tweed curves between beautiful banks along all the northern boundary. The land is chiefly a very gentle ascent from the river, but includes part of Lilliard's Edge. Chief objects of interest are Littledean Tower and a triple-ramparted circular camp.

MAXWELL, ancient parish on the Tweed and the Teviot, now part of Kelso, Roxburghshire.

MAXWELL, quoad sacra parish, on mutual border of Lanarkshire and Renfrewshire, in south-western vicinity of Glasgow. Pop. 13,133.

MAXWELLHEUGH, village, with Kelso railway station, on right bank of the Tweed, opposite eastern part of Kelso town, Roxburghshire.

MAXWELLTON, western suburb of Paisley, Renfrewshire.

MAXWELLTON, village near East Kilbride town, Lanarkshire.

MAXWELLTON, seat, 3 miles east-north-east of Minniehive, Dumfriesshire.

MAXWELLTOWN, town on eastern verge of Kirkcudbrightshire, divided only by the Nith from Dumfries, and included in Dumfries parliamentary burgh. It stands chiefly on low ground, but partly on Corbally Hill, and commands there a charming extensive panoramic view; it figures in history as Bridgend, but got its present name in 1810 in honour of Mr. Maxwell of Nithsdale; it presents an appearance variously old and new, dingy and fine; it contains Dumfries mills, and carries on woollen and other manufactures; and it has a post office, with money order department, under Dumfries, a railway station, 2 Established churches, a Free church, a conspicuous Roman Catholic nunnery and church projected in 1880, an interesting observatory and museum, and 2 public schools with about 463 scholars. Pop. 4568.—Maxwelltown quoad sacra parish includes only part of the town. Pop. 2070.

MAY, island in mouth of Firth of Forth, 6 miles south-south-east of Crail, in Fife. It measures about 1 mile by $\frac{2}{3}$, has a flat-tish surface, contains ruins of an ancient priory, and is crowned by two lighthouses with fixed lights visible at the distance of 16 and 22 nautical miles. Pop. 10.

MAY, rivulet, running about 12 miles northward to the Earn in vicinity of Forteviot, Perthshire. It traverses picturesque scenery, and makes several fine falls.

MAYBOLE, town and parish in north-west of Carrick, Ayrshire. The town stands on eastern slope and skirts of broad-based hill, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Firth of Clyde, and 9 south-by-west of Ayr; presents an appearance partly dense and antiquated, and partly incompact and modern; contained upwards of twenty ancient mansions of landed gentry; retains the largest of these in good preservation, and a number of others in decayed condition; contains a ruined collegiate church of 14th century, with burying-place of the Ailsa family; and has a head post office with all departments, a railway station, 2 banking offices, a hotel, 2 Established churches, a Free church, a United Presbyterian church of 1880, Episcopalian and Roman Catholic churches, and 3 public schools with about 565 scholars. Pop. 4474.—The parish contains also Culroy, Dunure, and Fisherton villages; measures 9 miles by 5; and comprises 21,993 acres. Real property in 1879-80, £39,494. Pop., quoad civilia, 6628; quoad sacra, 2935. The land is bounded on the north-east by the lowmost reach of river Doon, in the curvatures and ornamate most familiar to the poet Burns; it includes about $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles of coast of Firth of Clyde, with outline like segment of a circle, and with strata of same kind as

those on confronting coast of Arran; and it contains the long high hill of Brown Carrick, and is elsewhere a very diversified assemblage of small plains, many undulations, and numerous heights. Newark and Kilkenzie are renovated old castles; Greenan is a weird-like ruined old fortalice near Heads of Ayr; and Auchindrane, Smithstown, Craigskean, Doonside, Dalduff, Garrystone, Brochlock, Beoch, Glenayas, and Sauchrie were old castles now either extinct or represented only by vestiges or remains. Tumuli and small camps are numerous. An Established church is at Fisherton. Four schools for 968 scholars are in the parish, and 3 of them for 840 are new.

MAYBOLE (WEST), quoad sacra parish, with church in Maybole town, Ayrshire. Pop. 2650.

MAYEN, seat on the Deveron, in Rothiemay parish, Banffshire.

MAYFIELD, south-eastern suburb of Edinburgh. It stands south of Newington, is chiefly new, and has Established and Free churches of very recent erection.

MAYFIELD, place, with large public school, in Carluke parish, Lanarkshire.

MAYVILLE, seat near Stevenston, Ayrshire.

MEADOWBANK, small north-eastern suburb of Edinburgh. Pop. 196.

MEADOWBANK, seat in Kirknewton parish, Edinburghshire.

MEADOWMILL, village in Tranent parish, Haddingtonshire.

MEADOWS, public park in south side of Old Town, Edinburgh.

MEAG, rivulet, running 8 miles east-north-eastward to the Conan at Seatwell, Ross-shire.

MEALASBAL, mountain, 1750 feet high, near south-western extremity of Lewis-proper, Outer Hebrides.

MEALBUIDHE, lofty mountain in Fortingal parish, Perthshire.

MEALCEANDEARG, alpine summit in Glenshiel parish, Ross-shire.

MEALFOURVOUNIE, broad-based, round-backed, dome-topped mountain, 3060 feet high, on north-west side of Loch Ness, 29 miles south-west of Inverness. It commands a very grand extensive view, and is a landmark for navigation over most of Moray Firth.

MEALGIRDY, mountain, 3407 feet high, on south flank of Glenlyon, Perthshire.

MEALHORN, mountain in north of Durness parish, Sutherland.

MEALHORN, mountain in Edderachyllis parish, Sutherland.

MEALISTA, island in Uig parish, Lewis, Outer Hebrides.

MEALLANEUION, summit of Benclibric, Sutherland.

MEALMEADHONCH, mountain in north of Durness parish, Sutherland.

MEAL-NAN-TIGHEARNAN, mountain on east flank of Loch Awe, Argyleshire.

MEALNAZOW, mountain, 2638 feet

high, on south flank of Glenlyon, Perthshire.

MEALPHUIL, mountain, 2882 feet high, on north flank of Glenlyon, Perthshire.

MEARNS, county between Aberdeenshire and Forfarshire. See **KINCARDINESHIRE**.

MEARNS, parish, containing Newton-Mearns village and part of Busby town, in south-east of Renfrewshire. Its length is $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles; its greatest breadth $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles; its area 10,281 acres. Real property in 1880-81, £24,946. Pop. 3965. The surface rises gradually from north-east to south-west, is mostly diversified with rising-grounds and small green hills, and includes, in the north-west, a considerable extent of moor. Chief seats are Upper Pollock, Capelrig, Southfield, and Greenbank; and the chief antiquity is Mearns Castle, a well-preserved ancient tower, once the principal seat of the Earls of Nithsdale. The churches, including those in Busby, are Established, Free, and 2 United Presbyterian. There were formerly 6 schools for 467 scholars, and there are now, in lieu of these, 2 new ones for 815.

MEARNS, hill, crowned with artificial cave, in Kirriemuir parish, Forfarshire.

MEATHIE, ancient parish, now united to Inverarity, Forfarshire.

MEDAN'S (ST.), cave in Kirkmaiden parish, Wigtonshire.

MEDWIN, rivulet formed by the North Medwin, running 8 miles south-south-westward, and the South Medwin, running 10 miles south-westward, and going $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile from their confluence to the Clyde near Carstairs Junction, in Lanarkshire.

MEETHILL, conical eminence, crowned by a tower 170 feet high in honour of Earl Grey and the Reform Bill, $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile south-west of Peterhead, Aberdeenshire.

MEGGERNIE, seat and public school in Glenlyon, Perthshire.

MEGGET, parish on south border of Peeblesshire. It measures 7 miles in length, and $6\frac{1}{2}$ in greatest breadth; it touches, for about a mile, the west side of St. Mary's Loch; it sends down Megget rivulet, through its middle, to that lake, and is thence sometimes called Meggetdale; it consists of some of the loftiest mountains of Southern Highlands, with narrow intersecting glens; it contains vestiges of two ancient royal hunting-seats and the ruined tower of Henderland Castle; it is united to Lyne, situated many miles to the north; and it has a small chapel and small public school.

MEGGET, affluent of the Esk, in Westerkirk parish, Dumfriesshire.

MEGGINCH, seat in Errol parish, Perthshire.

MEIG. See **MEAG**.

MEIGLE, village and parish on eastern verge of Perthshire. The village stands on burn of its own name, $21\frac{1}{4}$ miles north-north-east of Perth; contains ancient curiously-sculptured stones, alleged to be

monumental of Guinevar, wife of King Arthur; and has a head post office with money order and telegraph departments, a railway station, 2 banking offices, a good inn, Established, Free, and Episcopalian churches, and 2 public schools with about 266 scholars.—The parish measures $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles by $2\frac{1}{2}$, and comprises 3980 acres. Real property in 1880-81, £9717. Pop., quoad civilia, 696; quoad sacra, 966. The surface is part of Strathmore, all low, and diversified by slight rising-grounds. The seats are Belmont Castle, Meigle House, Potento, Drumkilbo, and Kinloch; and the chief antiquities, besides the ancient sculptured stones, are a tumulus and a large whinstone block traditionally associated with the name of Macbeth. There are 3 schools for 310 scholars, and 1 of them for 200 is new.

MEIGLE, hill, 1480 feet high, with splendid view, in western vicinity of Galashiels, Selkirkshire.

MEIKLE, rivulet, running west-north-westward to Loch Greinord, on west coast of Ross-shire.

MEIKLE, lake about a mile long, near centre of Glenurquhart, Inverness-shire. Lochletter, Lakefield, and Sheuglie seats are on its banks.

MEIKLEBEN, conspicuous summit of Lennox Hills, 1870 feet high, 4 miles north-west of Kilsyth, Stirlingshire.

MEIKLE CESE, summit of the Lammermoors, 1531 feet high, $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-south-east of Haddington.

MEIKLE DAAN, old mansion in Eddertoun parish, Ross-shire.

MEIKLE EARNOCK, place, with station on Strathaven Railway, between High Blantyre and Quarter Road, Lanarkshire.

MEIKLE FARNES, quondam village in Cromarty parish, Cromartysire.

MEIKLE FERRY. See **FERRY**.

MEIKLEFOLLA, hamlet on southern border of Fyvie parish, Aberdeenshire. It has an Episcopalian chapel, and male and female public schools.

MEIKLEHOLM, burn, running south-westward to the Annan at 3 miles south-south-east of Moffat, Dumfriesshire.

MEIKLEOUR, village, 5 miles west of Coupar-Angus, Perthshire. It has a post office under Perth. Meikleour mansion is in the vicinity.

MEIKLE ROE, island, about $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles in diameter, in St. Magnus Bay, Shetland. Pop. 230.

MEIKLE TORBOLL, mountain overhanging Strathfleet, in Sutherland.

MEIKLE WARD, vestige of ancient castle in Inch parish, Aberdeenshire.

MEIKLEWARTHILL, village in Rayne parish, Aberdeenshire.

MEIKLEWOOD, seat in Gargunnock parish, Stirlingshire.

MEIKLEWOOD, hill, with small lake near its summit, in Tongland parish, Kirkcudbrightshire.

MEIKLEWOOD, moor, with memories

of the Covenanters, partly within Dunscore parish, Dumfriesshire.

MEIN, rivulet, running 9 miles southward and south-westward to the Annan at $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile south-south-west of Ecclefechan, Dumfriesshire.

MEIN, hill between Gareloch and Glenfruin, Dumbartonshire.

MELDON, burn, running southward to the Lyne at 3 miles west-by-south of Peebles.

MELDRUM, parish, containing Old Meldrum town, in Garioch district, Aberdeenshire. Its length is about 6 miles; its greatest breadth about 4 miles; its area 8102 acres. Real property in 1880-81, £12,242. Pop., quoad civilia, 2254; quoad sacra, 2136. The surface is chiefly a hill-ridge, and includes about 5800 acres of arable land. The chief residence is Meldrum House, and the chief antiquity is the site of a Roman camp. The churches are Established, Free, United Presbyterian, and Episcopalian. There are 3 schools for 537 scholars, and 2 of them for 410 are new.

MELDRUM (OLD), town at terminus of branch railway, 18 miles by road, but 22 by railway, north-north-west of Aberdeen. It has a post office, with money order and telegraph departments, designated of Aberdeenshire, a railway station, 2 banking offices, a town hall, a public hall, a mechanics' institution, and Meldrum churches and schools. Pop. 1494.

MELFORT, sea-loch on southern boundary of Lorn district, Argyleshire. It measures 4 miles by $1\frac{1}{4}$, is sprinkled with islets, and terminates in vicinity of Melfort House and Kilmelfort village.

MELGUM, rivulet, running west-south-westward to the Isla at Airlie Castle, on west boundary of Forfarshire.

MELGUND, ruined castle in Aberlemno parish, Forfarshire. It gives the title of viscount to the Earl of Minto.

MELLENDAN, burn, running to the Tweed at 2 miles north-east of Kelso, Roxburghshire.

MELLERSTAIN, village and seat, 8 miles north-west-by-west of Kelso, Roxburghshire.

MELLONCHARLES, village in Gairloch parish, Ross-shire. Pop. 309.

MELNESS, strath in north-west of Tongue parish, Sutherland. It has a Free church.

MELROSE, town and parish in extreme north-west of Roxburghshire. The town stands at north base of Eildon Hills, 3 furlongs south of the Tweed and $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles south-east-by-south of Edinburgh; is noted for a famous ruined abbey of 12th century; was originally a hamlet called Fordel, and got its present name at the founding of its abbey; underwent great and frequent vicissitudes of fortune in connection with the abbey; passed into decay and poverty soon after the Reformation; acquired renovation and extension in recent times, as a home of

annuitants and a centre for tourists; consists now of a small old portion, some well-built new streets, and extensive, scattered, handsome new outskirts; is near Waverley Hydropathic Establishment, erected in 1871, and enlarged in 1876, and not far from the Border Counties' Lunatic Asylum, built in 1872 at a cost of about £45,000; and has a head post office with all departments, a fine railway station, 2 banking offices, 3 hotels, a very ancient interesting cross, a corn exchange and town hall, Established, Free, United Presbyterian, Evangelical Union, and Episcopalian churches, a large public school of 1876, and an infant public school. Pop. 1550. The abbey was founded in 1136, destroyed by the English in 1322, and re-founded in 1326; comprised a cruciform church of 250 feet by 137, a square cloister of 150 feet each side, and enclosed precincts about a mile in circuit; sustained great injuries at and after the times of the Reformation; consists now of chiefly the greater part of its church's walls and a small part of its cloister; exhibits graceful, elaborate, unique features of pointed architecture; and is graphically described in *Grose's Antiquities* and in Sir Walter Scott's *Lay of the Last Minstrel*.—The parish contains also Darnick, Gattonside, Newstead, Eildon, and Blainslie villages, most of Newton St. Boswells, and part of Galashiels. Its length is $10\frac{1}{4}$ miles; its greatest breadth $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles; its area 25,794 acres. Real property in 1880-81, £49,422. Pop., quoad civilia, 11,131; quoad sacra, 4555. The Eildon Hills are partly within the southern border; a rich vale, 6 miles long, averagely about a mile or more wide in the central parts, and traversed throughout by the Tweed, forms the section immediately north of these hills; and groups or ranges of gentle upland, skirted by Gala and Leader rivers at the sides, and traversed by Allen rivulet through the middle, form all the surface thence to the northern boundary. The seats are Abbotsford, Eildon Hall, Allerly, Pavilion, Prior-Bank, Priory, Drygrange, Gattonside, Huntly-burn, Ravenswood, Ladhope, Langhaugh, Bowood, Threepwood, Langlee, Whitelee, Wooplaw, Sunnyside, and numerous villas; and the antiquities include objects on Eildon Hills, three ruined Border peels on Allen rivulet, site of Roman town near Newstead, and site of famous Culdee establishment at Old Melrose. A United Presbyterian church is at Newton St. Boswells, and various churches are in Galashiels. Twelve schools for 1254 scholars are in the parish, and 3 of them and class-rooms for 731 are new.

MELROSE, seat, burn, and headland in Gamrie parish, Banffshire.

MELROSE (OLD), peninsula on the Tweed, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles east of Melrose, Roxburghshire. It measures 5 by 3 furlongs:

was occupied by a famous Culdee establishment similar to that of Iona; suffered devastation during warfare in 839; had afterwards and long a chapel to which crowded pilgrimages were made; and is now occupied by a modern mansion.

MELSETER, seat at head of Longhope, in Walls parish, Orkney.

MELSHACH, hill, with medicinal spring, in Kennenthmont parish, Aberdeenshire.

MELUNDY, wooded hill in Dallas parish, Elginshire.

MELVICH, village at head of small bay in north-east corner of Sutherland, 14 miles west-south-west of Thurso. It has a post office under Thurso, and a good inn.

MELVILLE, ancient parish, now part of Lasswade, Edinburghshire. Melville Castle here, 5 furlongs north-east of Lasswade town, is the splendid seat of Viscount Melville.

MELVILLE, quoad sacra parish, with church in Montrose, Forfarshire. Pop. 3058.

MELVILLE, seat in Monimail parish, Fife.

MEMSEY, seat in Rathen parish, Aberdeenshire.

MEMUS, place with Free church near Kiriemuir, Forfarshire.

MENMUIR, parish, averagely $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-west of Brechin, Forfarshire. It contains Tigerton hamlet, and has a post office of its own name under Brechin. Its length is $6\frac{1}{4}$ miles; its greatest breadth 4 miles; its area 10,218 acres. Real property in 1880-81, £8488. Pop. 755. The southern section is part of Strathmore, and the northern one is the frontier portion of Benchnman Mountains. The only seat is Balnamoon, and the chief antiquities are extensive remains of large strong Caledonian fortifications on Caterthun Hills. The churches are Established and Free. The public school has capacity for 125 scholars.

MENNOWAY, lofty hill on mutual border of Alford and Keig parishes, Aberdeenshire.

MENOCK. See MINNICK.

MENSTRIE, village adjacent to base of Ochil Hills, 5 miles north-east of Stirling. It carries on woollen manufacture, and has a post office designated of Clackmannanshire, a railway station, a chapel-of-ease erected in 1880, and a public school with about 230 scholars. Pop. 918. Menstrie House, in its vicinity, was a seat of the Earls of Stirling.

MENTEITH. See MONTEITH.

MENZIEHILL, place, with medicinal spring, in Eaglesham parish, Renfrewshire.

MENZION, burn, running to the Tweed in Tweedsmuir parish, Peeblesshire.

MERCHANTS, rocks, crowned with lighthouse, at Mull of Kintyre, Argyleshire.

MERCHISTON, suburb, with modernized old castellated mansion, in south-west of Edinburgh.

MERKINCH, northern suburb of Inverness. It has a public school with upwards of 400 scholars.

MERKLAND, monumental cross of 15th century in Kirkpatrick-Fleming parish, Dumfriesshire.

MERKLAND, chalybeate spring in Lochrutton parish, Kirkcudbrightshire.

MERKLAND, headland on north side of Brodick Bay, Arran Island, Buteshire.

MERKLAND, lake, 3 miles long, on south-east border of Edderachyllis parish, Sutherland.

MERRICK, mountain, 2764 feet high, on north border of Minnigaff parish, Kirkcudbrightshire.

MERRYSTONE, suburb or section of Coatbridge, Lanarkshire.

MERRYSTONE, village in Crosshill district of Old Monkland parish, Lanarkshire. Pop. 534.

MERSE, either the largest and most southerly of the three districts of Berwickshire, or the entire territory between the Lammermoors and the Cheviots. It is prevaillingly champaign, but has many gentle undulations and several isolated heights, and it all exhibits much luxuriance and ornaturne.

MERTON, parish, containing Clintmains post office hamlet, and three other hamlets, in south-west extremity of Berwickshire. Its length is about 5 miles; its greatest breadth $4\frac{1}{4}$ miles; its area 6374 acres. Real property in 1880-81, £10,721. Pop. 682. The Tweed traces all the western and southern boundary, and makes there three large serpentine curves. The land rises eastward and northward from the river in much variety of gradient and contour, and exhibits profusion of fine scenery and rich embellishment. Merton House is a seat of Lord Polwarth; and other seats are Dryburgh Abbey, Dryburgh House, Bemersyde, and Gladswood. Chief antiquities are the ruins of Dryburgh Abbey, containing the grave of Sir Walter Scott; and other interesting objects are a colossal statue of Sir William Wallace, and a small circular Ionic temple, crowned by bust of the poet Thomson. The parochial church contains 380 sittings, and the public school has capacity for 120 scholars.

MERTON, seat, 2 miles south-west of Newton-Stewart, Wigtonshire.

MESHIE, burn, running northward to the Spey in Laggan parish, Invernesshire.

MESSAN, stream, running to Loch Ryan in Inch parish, Wigtonshire.

METHIL, seaport village and quoad sacra parish on south coast of Fife. The village stands about a mile south-south-west of Leven, and has a church with 800 sittings. Pop. of the village, 819; of the quoad sacra parish, 2331.

METHILHILL, village near Methil, Fife. Pop. 483.

METHLICK, village and parish in north-east centre of Aberdeenshire. The village

stands 7 miles north-north-east of Old Meldrum, and has a post office under Aberdeen, Established and Free churches, and 2 public schools with about 289 scholars.—The parish measures about 8 miles by 7, and comprises 14,842 acres. Real property in 1880-81, £10,306. Pop. 2162. The surface is bisected by the Ythan; includes the mansion and policies of Haddo House, the chief seat of the Earl of Aberdeen; and rises into hills, mostly barren or heathy, in the north. There are 5 schools for 439 scholars, and 1 of them and an enlargement for 162 are new.

METHVEN, village and parish in Glenalmond district, Perthshire. The village stands at terminus of branch railway, 6 miles by road, but $7\frac{1}{2}$ by railway, west-by-north of Perth; was the seat of a barony belonging to the queen-dowager of James IV., and gave the peerage title of baron to her third husband; presents an appearance variously neat and quaint; and has a post office, with money order department, under Perth, a railway station, Established, Free, and United Presbyterian churches, the aisle of a collegiate church of 1433, and a public school with about 104 scholars. Pop. 714.—The parish contains also the villages of Almondbank and Scrogiehill, measures about 5 miles by $3\frac{1}{2}$, and comprises 12,911 acres. Real property in 1880-81, £14,039. Pop., quoad civilia, 1910; quoad sacra, 2103. The land is mainly bounded in the north by Almond river, presents a pleasant diversity of rising-grounds and hollows, and exhibits much embellishment. The barony passed to the Dukes of Lennox, and was purchased from them by the ancestor of the present proprietor, William Smythe, Esq. Methven Castle, Mr. Smythe's seat, is partly an edifice of 1680, but chiefly a series of extensive additions. Another chief residence is Lynedoch. A public school is at Almondbank.

METHVEN JUNCTION, railway station about a mile south of Methven village, Perthshire.

MEY, headland, rocky islets, lake, and hamlet in Canisbay parish, Caithness. The headland is $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles west-by-north of Duncansby Head, and was anciently crowned by a chapel.—The islets lie a little north of the headland, are half-submerged, often throw the tidal current into turbulence when all around is calm, and are sometimes called Merry Men of Mey.—The lake lies $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles west-south-west of the headland, and measures about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile in circuit.—The hamlet lies $\frac{3}{4}$ mile south-south-east of the lake, and has a post office under Wick.

MEYRICK. See MERRICK.

MHORGAY, island in North Uist parish, Outer Hebrides.

MIAGHAILT, lake, discharging effluence subterraneously to the sea, in Kilmuir parish, Isle of Skye.

MIAVAIG, place in Uig parish, Lewis, Outer Hebrides. It has a post office under Stornoway.

MICHELSTON, seat, superseded by Torquhan, in Stow parish, Edinburghshire.

MICKERY. See INCHMICKERY.

MICRAS, old clachan in Glenmuick parish, Aberdeenshire.

MIDBAY, estate in Westray parish, Orkney.

MIDBRAKE, seat in Yell Island, Shetland.

MID-CALDER. See CALDER (Mid).

MID-CLYTH, village on the coast, 9 miles south-south-east of Wick, Caithness. It has a post office under Wick. Pop. 303.

MIDDLE, parish, with Established and Free churches, in Perth. Pop. 4902.

MIDDLE, parish, with Established and Free churches, in Greenock. Pop. 6180.

MIDDLE, parish, with Established and Free churches, in Paisley. Pop., quoad civilia, 13,117; quoad sacra, 5293.

MIDDLE, one of the Ochil Hills in Alva parish, Stirlingshire.

MIDDLEBIE, parish, containing Eaglesfield, Kirtlebridge, and Waterbeck post office villages, in south-east of Dumfriesshire. Its length is 9 miles; its greatest breadth $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles; its area 17,545 acres. Real property in 1880-81, £14,742. Pop. 1927. The surface, in the south and south-west, is low and undulating; in the centre, includes considerable rising-grounds; in the north and north-east, is chiefly mountainous and wild. Principal antiquities are the Roman camp of Birrens, and the ruined tower of Blacket House. The churches are Established and United Presbyterian; and there are 3 public schools with about 180 scholars.

MIDDLEFIELD, seat in Cupar parish, Fife.

MIDDLEFOODIE, burn and village in Dairsie parish, Fife.

MIDDLEGILL, burn, running to the Annan at $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-by-east of Moffat, Dumfriesshire.

MIDDLEHAUGH, seat between Pitlochrie and Moulinearn, Perthshire.

MIDDLE LETHENDY, place, with remains of ancient Caledonian fort, in Monzie parish, Perthshire.

MIDDLERIG, coal-field in Polmont parish, Stirlingshire.

MIDDLE ROSS, headland on west side of Loch Lomond, in Luss parish, Dumbartonshire.

MIDDLETON, village and seat in Borthwick parish, Edinburghshire.

MIDDLETON, village in Orwell parish, Kinrossshire.

MIDDLETON, seat in Kirkden parish, Forfarshire.

MIDDLETON, seat in Uphall parish, Linlithgowshire.

MIDDLETON, coal-field in Muckart parish, Perthshire.

MIDDLETON, estate, giving the title of earl to its proprietor in the time of Charles II., but now called Fettercairn, in Fettercairn parish, Kincardineshire.

MIDDLETON (NORTH), village in Borthwick parish, Edinburghshire.

MIDGEHOLE, fine cascade on Lavern rivulet in Neilston parish, Renfrewshire.

MIDHOLM. See **MIDLEM**.

MIDHOPE, burn and old edifice in Linlithgowshire. The burn runs 7 miles east-north-eastward to Firth of Forth at $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles west-by-north of Queensferry. —The edifice stands adjacent to the burn near its mouth, and was once a seat of the Earls of Linlithgow.

MIDLAND, hill, with slate quarry, in Orphir parish, Orkney.

MIDLEM, or **MIDHOLM**, village, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles east of Selkirk. It has an Original Secession church and a public school.

MIDLEYS, place, with entire very large ancient Caledonian stone circle, in Croy parish, Inverness-shire.

MIDLOCK, affluent of the Clyde in Crawford parish, Lanarkshire.

MID-LOTHIAN. See **EDINBURGHSHIRE**.

MIDMAR, parish averagely 14 miles west of Aberdeen. It has a post office under Aberdeen. Its length is nearly 7 miles; its greatest breadth $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles; its area 10,868 acres. Real property in 1880–81, £7024. Pop. 1041. The surface lies between the Dee and the Don, includes part of Fare Hill, and is very uneven. Midmar Castle is an old disused mansion. The churches are Established, Free, and United Presbyterian. The public school has about 96 scholars.

MIDTOWN, place, with bleachfield and quondam limeworks, in Lochwinnoch parish, Renfrewshire.

MID YELL. See **YELL**.

MIGDALE, hamlet, lake, and hill in Crieich parish, Sutherland. The hamlet has a post office under Ardgay, and the hill is 1082 feet high.

MIGLO, head-stream of the Eden, in Fife. It traverses and gives name to Strathmiglo parish.

MIGVIE, ancient parish, now united to Tarland, in Aberdeenshire. It has a public school with about 71 scholars.

MILBUY. See **MULLBUY**.

MILDEWNE, battlefield of 1057 in Rhynie parish, Aberdeenshire.

MILDOVAN, estate in Cardross parish, Dumbartonshire.

MILDRIGGEN, burn in Kirkinner parish, Wigtonshire.

MILE-END, eastern suburb of Glasgow.

MILEHILL, eminence, with slate quarry, in Cortachy parish, Forfarshire.

MILESMARK, village at boundary between Dunfermline and Inverkeithing parishes, Fife. Pop. with Parknook, 439.

MILGUY. See **MILNGAVIE**.

MILK, rivulet, running about 15 miles south-south-westward to the Annan at $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles west of Ecclefechan, Dumfriesshire.

MILL, burn, either now or formerly driving a mill, in each of numerous parishes in Scotland.

MILL, bay on east side of Stronsay Island, Orkney.

MILL, lake adjacent to Lochmaben, Dumfriesshire.

MILLERSTON. See **MILLERSTON**.

MILLBANK, place, with paper-mill, in Ayton parish, Berwickshire.

MILLBANK, place, with quondam large broadcloth factory, in Longside parish, Aberdeenshire.

MILLBANK, seat in Nairn parish, Nairnshire.

MILLBANK, seat in St. Vigeans parish, Forfarshire.

MILLBANK, estate in Erskine parish, Renfrewshire.

MILLBAY, village, inhabited by slate quarriers, in Luing Island, Argyleshire.

MILLBEX, quoad sacra parish, consisting of parts of Monquhitter and Fyvie, chiefly the latter, in Aberdeenshire. It has a post office under Fyvie, a church with about 500 sittings, and a public school with about 85 scholars. Pop. 1406.

MILLBRIDGE, hamlet in Cathcart parish, Renfrewshire.

MILLBURN, place, with chemical works, in Bonhill parish, Dumbartonshire.

MILLBURN, seat in Dalserf parish, Lanarkshire.

MILLBURN, farm, with ancient Caledonian stone circle, in Castleton parish, Roxburghshire.

MILLBURN TOWER, seat in Ratho parish, Edinburghshire.

MILLCROFT, part of Creebridge village, Kirkcudbrightshire.

MILLENS, place near large deposit of serpentine in Belhelvie parish, Aberdeenshire.

MILLEARN, seat on the Earn in Trinity Gask parish, Perthshire.

MILLEFIACH, place, with public school, in Kirkhill parish, Inverness-shire.

MILLENWOOD, mountain, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-west of Newcastleton, Roxburghshire.

MILLERHILL, village, $4\frac{3}{4}$ miles north-north-east of Dalkeith, Edinburghshire. It has a post office under Dalkeith and a railway station. Pop. 335. But that village is properly Easter Millerhill, and another called Wester Millerhill is near it.

MILLERINDEH, mountain in Edderachyllis parish, Sutherland.

MILLERS, bay immediately south of Loch Killisport, Argyleshire.

MILLER'S ACRE, encampment - place of Edward Baliol's army in 1332, near Forteviot, Perthshire.

MILLERSTON, western suburb of Paisley, Renfrewshire.

MILLERSTON, village in east-north-eastern outskirts of Glasgow. It has a post office under Glasgow, a chapel-of-ease, and a Free church. Pop. 412.

MILLERTON, hill in Ayton parish, Berwickshire.

MILLEUR, headland at mouth of Loch Ryan, Wigtonshire.

MILLFIELD, village in Inverkeilor parish, Forfarshire.

MILLFIELD, seat in Polmont parish, Stirlingshire.

MILLGUY. See **MILNGAVIE**.

MILLHALL, place, with cotton factory, about a mile south-east of Eaglesham, Renfrewshire.

MILLHEAD, estate in Kirkmahoe parish, Dumfriesshire.

MILLHEUGH, suburb of Larkhall, Lanarkshire.

MILLHEUGH, seat in Blantyre parish, Lanarkshire.

MILLHOUSE, seat of manufacture, 3 miles north of Dundee.

MILLHOUSE, place near Nethercleugh railway station, Dumfriesshire. It has a post office under Lockerby.

MILLHOUSE, place near Tighnabruach, Argyleshire. It has a post office under Greenock.

MILLIKEN, seat of Sir Robert J. N. Napier, Bart., near Milliken Park railway station, Renfrewshire.

MILLIKEN PARK, railway station, $4\frac{1}{4}$ miles west of Paisley, Renfrewshire.

MILLISLE, railway station, $8\frac{1}{4}$ miles south of Wigton, Wigtonshire.

MILL OF CONVETH, small estate in Laurencekirk parish, Kincardineshire.

MILL OF HALDEN. See **HALDANE'S MILL**.

MILLPORT, town on south end of Big Cumbray Island, Butheshire. It curves round a crescent-shaped bay; adjoins the Earl of Glasgow's seat of Garrison; is a much-esteemed watering-place; consists chiefly of neat two-storey houses; and has a post office, with money order and telegraph departments, designated of Ayrshire, a banking office, 2 hotels, a public hall of 1872, a town hall of 1879, a stone pier of 1820, a spacious iron pier of 1872, a beautiful Episcopalian church and college, Established, Free, United Presbyterian, and Baptist churches, and 2 public schools. Pop. 1838.

MILLSEAT, place, with Congregational chapel, in King-Edward parish, Aberdeenshire.

MILLS OF DRUM, railway station, $13\frac{1}{2}$ miles west-south-west of Aberdeen.

MILLTIMBER, railway station, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles west-south-west of Aberdeen.

MILLTOWN. See **MILTON**.

MILMAD, hill, with ancient earthen rampart, in Lumphanan parish, Aberdeenshire.

MILNATHORT, town, $1\frac{3}{4}$ mile north-by-east of Kinross. It carries on woollen manufactures, and has a post office, with money order and telegraph departments, designated of Kinross-shire, a railway station, a banking office, Established, Free, and United Presbyterian churches, and a public school with about 120 scholars. Pop. 1269.

MILNCROFT, place on northern verge of New Monkland parish, Lanarkshire.

MILNE-GRADEN, seat on the Tweed, 4

miles north-north-east of Coldstream, Berwickshire.

MILNESS. See **MELNESS**.

MILNGAVIE (popularly **MILLGUY**), manufacturing town, 7 miles by road, but $9\frac{1}{2}$ by railway, north-west of Glasgow. It has a post office, with money order and telegraph departments, under Glasgow, a terminal railway station, a quoad sacra parochial church, United Presbyterian and Roman Catholic churches, and 2 public schools with about 400 scholars. Pop. of the town, 2636; of the quoad sacra parish, 2927.

MILNHOLM, place, with ancient sculptured cross, in Castleton parish, Roxburghshire.

MILNHOUSE, place, with bridge on Annan river, in Applegarth parish, Dumfriesshire.

MILNTOWN, village in Kilmuir-Easter parish, Ross-shire.

MILNTOWN, village in Glenurquhart, Inverness-shire.

MILRIG, seat between Riccarton and Tarbolton, Ayrshire.

MILTON, quoad sacra parish, with Established and Free churches, in north of Glasgow. Pop. 4170.

MILTON, village, $1\frac{3}{4}$ mile south-east of Markinch, Fife. Pop. 375.

MILTON, manufacturing village in Old Kilpatrick parish, Dumbartonshire. It has a public school with about 129 scholars. Pop. 499.

MILTON, village, 2 miles south of Lennoxton, Stirlingshire. It has a post office under Glasgow, and a railway station. Pop. 555.

MILTON, suburb of Denny, Stirlingshire.

MILTON, village in Glammis parish, Forfarshire.

MILTON, village in Auchterarder parish, Perthshire.

MILTON, village in Rothiemay parish, Banffshire.

MILTON, village, with public school, in Urr parish, Kirkcudbrightshire.

MILTON, village, with inn and distillery, in Jura Island, Argyleshire.

MILTON, hamlet in east end of Kilmarnock parish, Ayrshire.

MILTON, fishing-village in St. Cyrus parish, Kincardineshire.

MILTON, burn in Applegarth parish, Dumfriesshire.

MILTON-BRIDGE, place on the Clyde, in line between Larkhall and Carluke, Lanarkshire.

MILTON-BRODIE, seat between Elgin and Forres, Elginshire.

MILTON-DUFF, estate in Elgin parish, Elginshire.

MILTON-FIELD, place, with bleaching and calico-printing works, in Old Kilpatrick parish, Dumbartonshire.

MILTON-LOCKHART, seat, 2 miles west-north-west of Carluke, Lanarkshire.

MINARD, estate on Loch Fyne, 12 miles

south-south-west of Inverary, Argyshire. It has a post office, with money order and telegraph departments, designated of Argyshire, and a castellated mansion.

MINCH, portion of sea, from 20 to 30 miles wide, separating Lewis, Outer Hebrides, from northern part of Scottish mainland.

MINCH (LITTLE), sound, from 10 to 20 miles wide, separating middle part of Outer Hebrides from Isle of Skye.

MINCHMOOR, broad-based lumpish mountain, 1856 feet high, culminating 3 miles north of Yarrow hamlet, Selkirkshire.

MINDERNAL, lofty hill in Durris parish, Kincardineshire.

MINDORK, quondam baronial fortalice in Kirkcowan parish, Wigtonshire.

MINEFIELD, place, with lead and copper mine, in Glencreran, Lorn, Argyshire.

MINES, village in Minnigaff parish, Kirkcudbrightshire.

MINGALAY, island, with precipitous coasts and lofty cliffs, 9 miles south-west of Barra, Outer Hebrides. Pop. 150.

MINGARRY, imposing remains of strong ancient castle, which figured much in the wars of the Lords of the Isles, on Ardnarmurchan coast, 7 miles north of Tobermory, Argyshire.

MINGINISH, section of Bracadale parish, Isle of Skye.

MINISHANT, village in Maybole parish, Ayrshire. It has a post office under Maybole, and a public school with about 57 scholars.

MINN, sea-inlet off head of St. Magnus Bay, Shetland.

MINNICK, rivulet, running 6 miles westward to the Nith at 2 miles south-east of Sanquhar, Dumfriesshire.

MINNICK, lake in Kells parish, Kirkcudbrightshire.

MINNICK, rivulet, running about 13 miles southward to the Cree at 13 miles north-north-west of Creetown, Kirkcudbrightshire.

MINNIEHIVE, or **MONIAIVE**, village, 7 miles north-north-west of Thornhill, Dumfriesshire. It has a post office, with money order and telegraph departments, under Thornhill, a banking office, 2 inns, an ancient cross, a monument to the martyr Renwick, Free and United Presbyterian churches, and 2 public schools with about 216 scholars. Pop. 452.

MINNIGAFF, village and parish on west border of Kirkcudbrightshire. The village stands on Cree river, opposite Newton-Stewart, is suburban to that town, and has a large handsome parochial church of 1836.—The parish contains also Cree-bridge, Millcroft, Mines, and Blackeraig villages; measures 18 miles by 12; and comprises 88,130 acres. Real property in 1880-81, £18,337. Pop., quoad civilia, 1587; quoad sacra, 1384. The surface includes a strip of carse land adjacent to the Cree, but consists mostly of a portion of the Southern Highlands,

and contains several summits from 1700 to 2331 feet high. Lakes are numerous, but the largest are not more than 2 miles long. The seats are Kirroughtree, Cumlodden, Cairnsmore, and Machermore; and the chief antiquities are numerous tumuli, three moat-hills, and ruins of Garlies Castle. A quoad sacra parochial church is at Bargrennan. Two schools for 216 scholars are in the parish, and 1 of them and an enlargement for 129 are new.

MINNISHANT. See **MINISHANT**.

MINNONIE, burn, running to the Deveron in King-Edward parish, Aberdeenshire.

MINNYHIVE. See **MINNIEHIVE**.

MINTLAW, village, 9 miles west-north-west of Peterhead, Aberdeenshire. It has a head post office with money order and telegraph departments, a railway station, a banking office, and a public school with about 76 scholars. Pop. 435.

MINTO, village and parish in Roxburghshire. The village stands about 1 mile north-north-west of Denholm, and $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile north-east of Hassendean railway station, is small but beautiful, and has a handsome parochial church and a neat public school.—The parish measures $5\frac{3}{4}$ miles by 3, and comprises 5602 acres. Real property in 1880-81, £7226. Pop. 433. The river Teviot traces all the south-eastern boundary. A strip of haugh lies along the river; a fine winding dell descends along the west to that haugh; two green domical hills, 905 and 870 feet high, flank the east side of that dell; an inclined plain, with diversity of feature, descends from these hills to the greater part of the haugh; and a ridge deflects from the east side of the upper hill onward to a terminal height of 712 feet, and breaks down there in a frontage of picturesque crags to the haugh. Minto House, the seat of the Earl of Minto, stands amid ornate grounds on the inclined plain. Other seats are Teviotbank and Hassendeanburn. The only antiquity is Fatlips Castle, an old ruin sung by Sir Walter Scott, recently reconstructed in romantic shape, and situated near the top of the crags. There are 2 schools with capacity for 92 scholars.

MIOBLE, rivulet, entering Loch Morar, in south-west of Inverness-shire.

MIRE, drained lake in Dunnichen parish, Forfarshire.

MIREBIRD, flat tract in Banchory-Ternan parish, Kincardineshire.

MIRES, lofty hill in Eaglesham parish, Renfrewshire.

MIRAN, rivulet in Fortingal parish, Perthshire.

MIRRITON, quondam seat of branch of the noble family of Hamilton, in Hamilton parish, Lanarkshire.

MISTYLAW, hill, 1863 feet high, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles west-north-west of Lochwinnoch, Renfrewshire.

MIULIE, lake, with islet, near head of Glenstrathfarrar, Inverness-shire.

MOAN, lake on north-west border of Minnigaff parish, Kirkcudbrightshire.

MOAR, cascade on Lyon river, Perthshire.

MOAT, burn in Tweedsmuir parish, Peeblesshire.

MOCHRUM, village and parish on south coast of Wigtonshire. The village stands 9 miles south-west of Wigton, and has a post office under Port-William, a parochial church, and a public school.—The parish contains also Port-William and Eldrig villages; measures $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles by 6; and comprises 24,071 acres. Real property in 1880–81, £16,174. Pop. 2315. A narrow belt of flat gravel beach lies along the east side of Luce Bay; a steep bank, almost a precipice, flanks the beach; and a mixture of flats, hills, lakes, and moors forms most of the interior. Mochrum Fell, broad-based, and 646 feet high, is prominent. Monreith, the seat of Sir Herbert E. Maxwell, Bart., is the chief residence; and Old Place of Mochrum, a decayed strong castle, now belonging to the Marquis of Bute, is a chief antiquity. A United Presbyterian church is at Port-William. Five schools for 499 scholars are in the parish, and 2 of them and an enlargement for 292 are new.

MOCHRUM, broad-based, conical, wooded, conspicuous hill, with magnificent view, midway between Maybole and Kirkoswald, Ayrshire.

MOCKET, headland at south-east of Papa-Westray Island, Orkney.

MOFFAT, town in Dumfriesshire, and parish partly also in Lanarkshire. The town stands adjacent to Annan river, 2 miles north-by-east of Beattock railway station, and 21 by road, but $29\frac{1}{2}$ through Beattock, north-north-east of Dumfries; was acquiring in 1881–82 a railway to the Caledonian at Beattock; sprang from a village dating back to at least 14th century; began, in latter part of last century, to attract convalescents and other visitors for benefit of health; acquired such celebrity as has long drawn to it upwards of 5000 visitors a year; commands three medicinal springs, delightful views, and rich appliances of recreation; enjoys a salubrious climate, beautiful environs, and the shelter of a grand mountain semi-amphitheatre; presents a modern, well-built, clean, and agreeable appearance; publishes 2 weekly newspapers; and has a head post office with money order and telegraph departments, 3 banking offices, good hotels, many lodging-houses, pure water supply, baths, a curious public fountain of 1875, a hydropathic establishment of 1877, assembly and reading rooms, a steeped Established church of 1790, a steeped Free church of 1843, a United Presbyterian church of 1863, an Episcopalian church of 1872, and an academy of 1834, enlarged in 1876. Pop. 2161.—The parish measures about 15 miles in length and $8\frac{1}{2}$ in greatest breadth, and

comprises 39,846 acres in Dumfriesshire, and 3119 in Lanarkshire. Real property in 1880–81, £28,739 and £1194. Pop. 2909 and 21. A watershed of Hartfell Mountains, with some of the loftiest summits of the Southern Highlands, forms most of the northern boundary; other mountain watersheds form all the eastern and part of the western boundaries; and glens and vales, traversed by Annan, Moffat, and Evan rivers, together with flanking heights, form most of the interior. The Annan rises adjacent to the northern boundary, and runs southward 3 miles through the interior, and 5 along the western boundary; the Moffat rises adjacent to the north-eastern boundary, is soon joined by the stream from Loch Skene and Grey Mare's Tail, and runs $10\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-westward to the Annan at 2 miles south of the town; and the Evan traverses a mountain pass 6 miles southward across the north-western wing, and runs thence, through Kirkpatrick-Juxta, to the Annan. Moffat well, the chief of the medicinal springs, is about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile north-north-east of the town; and Hartfell spa, situated in a deep ravine, is about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles farther north-north-east. Chief seats are Dumerieff, Craigieburn, Larchhill, and Granton; and chief antiquities are a Roman road, some moats, and several ruined peel-towers. There are 9 schools for 551 scholars, and 1 of them and an enlargement for 64 are new.

MOIDART. See MOYDART.

MOIN, lofty moorish tract, 12 miles long and $4\frac{1}{2}$ broad, southward from Whitenhead, on north coast of Sutherland.

MOIR, lake, 5 miles long, in Edderachyllis parish, Sutherland.

MOLL, ancient parish, now part of Morebattle, Roxburghshire.

MOLLANCE, seat in Crossmichael parish, Kirkcudbrightshire.

MOLLENBURN, village in south-east extremity of Cadder parish, Lanarkshire. It has a public school.

MOLLINDINAR, burn, traversing ravine between Cathedral and Necropolis, in Glasgow.

MONACH, island in North Uist parish, Outer Hebrides. Pop. 13.

MONACH, hill, 12 miles north-north-east of Stornoway, Outer Hebrides.

MONADHLEADH, broad-based, rugged, moorish mountain-range, extending about 26 miles north-eastward between upper part of Strathspey and most part of Strathdearn, Invernessshire.

MONAHOUDIE, large moss in Knockando parish, Elginshire.

MONALTRIE, seat near Ballater, Aberdeen.

MONANCE (ST.), seaport town, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile west-by-south of Pittenweem, on south-east coast of Fife. It has a post office, with money order and telegraph departments, designated of Fife, a renovated ancient

Established church, a Free church, a Congregational church, and a large public school. Pop. 1918.

MONAR, lake, 5 miles long, overhung by wild, steep, alpine mountains, at head of Glenstrathfarrar, Inverness-shire. Monar House is at its foot.

MONBODDO, seat in Fordoun parish, Kincardineshire.

MONCRIEFF, seat of Sir Robert D. Moncrieff, Bart., near Bridge of Earn, Perthshire.

MONCRIEFF, or **MORDUN**, hill in southern outskirts of Perth. It forms most of the peninsula between the Tay and the Earn; is pierced by a railway tunnel, 990 yards long; rises to a height of 756 feet above sea-level; and commands a superb view.

MONCUR, ruined ancient fortalice within grounds of Rossie Priory, in Inchture, Perthshire.

MONDUFF, estate in Fetteresso parish, Kincardineshire.

MONDYNES, section of Fordoun parish, Kincardineshire.

MONERN, lofty hill in Durrus parish, Kincardineshire.

MONEDIE, parish with church 4 miles north-north-west of Perth. Its post town is Perth. Its length and breadth are each about 2 miles; its area 4438 acres. Real property in 1880-81, £4555. Pop. 233. The surface is partly flat, partly diversified by rising-grounds. The church contains 460 sittings, and the public school has about 43 scholars.

MONESS, burn, running about 6 miles north-eastward, traversing a romantic dell, making three exquisite cascades, and passing through Aberfeldy to the Tay. Moness House stands adjacent.

MONEY, headland, 5 miles south-south-east of Portpatrick, Wigtownshire.

MONEYDIE. See **MONEDIE**.

MONEYMORE, glen, descending north-eastward to Lamblash, in Arran Island, Buteshire.

MONEYPOOL, burn, running west-south-westward to head of Wigton Bay at Creetown, Kirkcudbrightshire.

MONFODE, burn in Ardrossan parish, Ayrshire.

MONGARRY, hamlet in Tullynessle parish, Aberdeenshire.

MONIABRUGH, ancient parish, now part of Kilsyth, Stirlingshire.

MONIAIVE. See **MINNIEHIVE**.

MONIFIETH, town and parish on south border of Forfarshire. The town stands 2½ miles north-east of Broughty Ferry, and has a post office, with money order and telegraph departments, under Dundee, a railway station, Established and Free churches, and 2 public schools with about 297 scholars. Pop. 1564.—The parish contains also Drumsturdymoor and Barnhill villages, and most of Broughty Ferry town. Its length is 5 miles; its greatest breadth 3½ miles; its area 5952 acres.

Real property in 1880-81, £55,849. Pop., quoad civilia, 9521; quoad sacra, 3608. The coast is low and sandy, and the interior rises gently to the north, but is intersected by a range of low heights, and includes a hill about 500 feet high. Chief seats are Linlathen, Grange, and Laws; and chief antiquities are Broughty Castle, a vitrified fort, and sites or traces of several mediæval churches. Ten places of worship are in Broughty Ferry, and 3 schools for 324 scholars, 1 of them new for 100, are in the parts beyond that town.

MONIKIE, parish, containing Craigton post office village, and Bankhead, Camus-town, Guildie, and Newbigging villages, in south of Forfarshire. It lies averagely 5 miles north-north-east of Broughty Ferry, and has a station on the railway thence to Forfar. Its length is 7 miles; its greatest breadth 5 miles; its area 8921 acres. Real property in 1880-81, £19,931. Pop. 1412. The surface is divided by two hill-ranges into a gentle slope in the south, a valley in the middle, and a swampy moorish tract in the north. A chief residence is Newbigging House; chief antiquities are Affleck Castle, vestiges of Hynd Castle, and a memorial cross of seemingly the 11th century; and a conspicuous object is the 'Live and Let Live' testimonial erected in 1839 in honour of Lord Panmure. The churches are Established, Free, and United Presbyterian. There are 4 schools for 314 scholars, and 1 of them for 100 is new.

MONIMAIL, village and parish in Cupar district, Fife. The village stands 4½ miles west of Cupar, and has Established and Free churches.—The parish contains also the post office village of Letham, and the village of Easter Fernie. Its length is 5 miles; its greatest breadth 4½ miles; its area 6554 acres. Real property in 1880-81, £12,125. Pop. 834. The southern section is part of the How of Fife, and the northern one consists of a range of fine hills. The seats are Melville, Rankeilour, Cunoquhie, and Balgarvie; the antiquities are Fernie, believed to have been a castle of Macduff, and a tower said to have been built and inhabited by Cardinal Beaton; and a conspicuous object is a pillar upwards of 100 feet high, in memory of the martial Earl of Hopetoun. There are 2 schools with capacity for 130 scholars.

MONIVAIRD, parish adjacent to west side of Crieff, Perthshire. Its post town is Crieff. Its length is 9 miles; its greatest breadth 5½ miles; its area 26,093 acres. Real property in 1880-81, £11,574. Pop., quoad civilia, 700; quoad sacra, 547. The surface includes a section of Strath-earn from immediate vicinity of Crieff to immediate vicinity of Comrie; extends northward and southward to lofty water-sheds; comprises a large aggregate of hill and mountain; and exhibits, in eminent degree, the characteristic features of both the valley and the screens of the Earn. Chief seats are Ochertyre, Lawers,

Clathick, and Strowan; chief antiquities are barrows, vestiges of Roman works, and remains of a castle said to have belonged to the Red Comyn; and a prominent object is a lofty obeliskal monument to Sir David Baird, on site of castle of the Earls of Strathearn on Tomnachastle eminence. The church contains 600 sittings, and the public school has about 164 scholars.

MONKCASTLE, seat in Kilwinning parish, Ayrshire.

MONKLAND, seat and ancient barony in middle ward of Lanarkshire. The seat is $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile south of Airdrie; and the barony belonged to the monks of Newbattle, took its name from them, and was divided in 1640 into the two parishes of New Monkland and Old Monkland.

MONKLAND CANAL, canal commencing at North Calder river, traversing Monkland ancient barony, sending off branches there to public works, and going north-westward thence into junction with Forth and Clyde Canal at Port-Dundas, Glasgow.

MONKLAND (NEW), village and parish in middle ward of Lanarkshire. The village stands $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile north-west of Airdrie, and has a church with 1200 sittings, and a public school with about 124 scholars. Pop. with Glenmavis, 369.

—The parish contains also Airdrie town, Rawyards, Drungelloch, and Clarkston suburbs, Arden, Greengairs, Langrigg, and Roughrigg villages, part of Coatdyke town, and part of Garnqueen village. Its length is 9 miles; its greatest breadth 6 miles; its area 19,885 acres. Real property of landward parts in 1880-81, £66,159. Pop. of the whole, quoad civilia, 27,816; quoad sacra, 8284. The surface is chiefly tabular, with slopes to the south-east and north-west, lies mostly at elevations of from 600 to 700 feet above sea-level, and is to a great extent mossy. The mineral wealth, in coal, ironstone, and limestone, is very great, and maintains a large amount of industry and export. Chief seats are Airdrie House, Monkland, Rochsoles, and Auchingray. Fourteen places of worship are in Airdrie, a quoad sacra parochial church is at Clarkston, chapels-of-ease are at Greengairs and Meadowfield, and a Free church is at Greengairs. Ten schools for 2141 scholars are in the parts outside of Airdrie burgh, and 7 of them and enlargements for 1915 are new.

MONKLAND (OLD), parish, containing Coatbridge, Baillieston, and Rosehall towns, Gartsherrie, Langloan, High Sunnyside, and Whifflet suburbs, Bargeddie, Dykehead, Braehead, Carnyle, Clyde-ironworks, Cullhill, Faskine, Palacecraig, Swinton, Merrystone, and Woodhall villages, and parts of Calderbank, Coatdyke, and Tolleross towns, in middle ward of Lanarkshire. Its length is 8 miles; its greatest breadth $4\frac{1}{4}$ miles; its area 10,935 acres. Real property in 1880-81,

£160,014. Pop., quoad civilia, 37,323; quoad sacra, 13,471. The surface is fertile champaign, mostly flat or gently undulated. The mineral wealth in carboniferous rocks, and the industries arising from it are very great. Chief estates are Gartsherrie, Drumpellier, Rosehall, Calderbank, Calderpark, Faskine, Cairnhill, Daldowie, Breadiesholm, and Carmyle. The churches are 7 Established, 5 Free, 2 United Presbyterian, and 6 of other denominations. There are 26 schools for 5545 scholars, and 2 of them and enlargements for 911 are new.

MONKLAND RAILWAYS, the Monkland and Kirkintilloch, the Ballochney, and the Slamannan, constructed chiefly for mineral traffic from Coatbridge, Airdrie, Kirkintilloch, Bathgate, and Borrowstownness, and now part of the North British system.

MONKLAU, hill and Roman camp in Jedburgh parish, Roxburghshire.

MONKMIRE, lake on mutual border of Blairgowrie and Bendochy parishes, Perthshire.

MONKRIGG, seat, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile south-south-east of Haddington.

MONKS, burn, with falls, entering the North Esk in Penicuik parish, Edinburghshire.

MONKS, burn, entering Douglas river in Douglas parish, Lanarkshire.

MONK'S FORD, place on the Tweed near Old Melrose, Roxburghshire.

MONK'S HOUSE, remains of monastic establishment in Stromness parish, Orkney.

MONK'S MOSS, section of Collessie parish, Fife.

MONKSTADT, old seat, scene of incident in life of Flora Macdonald and Prince Charles Edward, in Kilmuir parish, Isle of Skye.

MONKSTON, modern village in Monk's Moss, Collessie parish, Fife.

MONK'S WELL, fine spring, with surmounting pillar, in Ladykirk parish, Berwickshire.

MONKTON, village and parish on coast of Kyle, Ayrshire. The village stands about a mile from the shore, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-east of Ayr, and has a post office under Ayr, a railway station, Established and Free churches, and a public school with about 114 scholars. Pop. 354.—The parish contains also Prestwick town, measures $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles by $3\frac{1}{2}$, and comprises 3769 acres. Real property in 1879-80, £14,513. Pop. 2121. The coast is low, flat, and sandy, and the interior rises so slightly from it as almost to appear a dead level. Coal has been largely worked. Chief seats are Fairfield, Orangefield, and Adamton; and chief antiquities are two disused old parochial churches, and ruins of a leper's hospital. A public school is at Prestwick.

MONKTONHALL, village on the Esk, 1 mile north of Musselburgh, Edinburghshire.

MONKWOOD, place on lower part of Doon river, Ayrshire.

MONQUHITTER, parish, containing Cuminstown post office village and Garmond village, in Turriff district, Aberdeenshire. Its length is 8 miles; its greatest breadth $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles. Real property in 1880-81, £12,933. Pop., quoad civilia, 2794; quoad sacra, 2474. The surface is mostly undulating, but includes bleak, barren hills. Lendrum here was the scene of a great battle between Donald of the Isles and the Thane of Buchan. The churches are 2 Established, 1 Free, and 1 Episcopalian. Five schools for 466 scholars are in the quoad sacra parish, and 2 of them for 210 are new.

MONQUIECH, estate in Fetteresso parish, Kincardineshire.

MONREITH, bay, village, and seat of Sir Herbert E. Maxwell, Bart., $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles west of Whithorn, Wigtonshire.

MONRITHMONT, extensive moor, mostly covered with plantation, averagely 4 miles south of Brechin, Forfarshire.

MONS, hill, with delightful view, in Dalmeny parish, Linlithgowshire.

MONS GRAMPUS, scene of famous battle between the Roman Agricola and the Caledonian Galgacus, assigned to various localities, but most probably was adjacent to Ardoch Roman camp, in Perthshire.

MONS TREMONTIUM, the Eildon Hills, in Roxburghshire.

MONTELAIRY, seat and distillery in Alvah parish, Banffshire.

MONTCOFFER, a seat of the Earl of Fife on the Deveron, in King-Edward parish, Aberdeenshire, in southern vicinity of Duff House and Banff.

MONTEITH, district in south-west of Perthshire. It takes name from the river Teith; it comprehends all the Perthshire portion of the Forth's basin west of the Ochils, excepting Balquhadder parish; it measures about 28 miles in length, and 15 in greatest breadth; and it gave the title of earl from 1428 till 1694 to the family of Graham.

MONTEITH (PORT OF), hamlet and parish in Monteith district, Perthshire. The hamlet lies on north shore of Monteith Lake, 6 miles south-south-west of Calander; communicates by public coach with a railway station of its own name, 13 miles west of Stirling; and has a post office under Stirling, a good hotel, a parochial church erected since 1877, a mausoleum of the Grahams of Gartmore, and a public school with about 47 scholars.—The parish contains also Gartmore, Ruskie, and Tomachar villages; measures 9 miles by $6\frac{1}{4}$; and comprises 22,233 acres. Real property in 1880-81, £12,480. Pop., quoad civilia, 1175; quoad sacra, 654. Monteith Lake lies nearly in the centre; has a roundish outline about $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles in circuit; contains Inchmahome Island with extensive remains of ancient friary, Tulla Island with massive ruins of Earls of Monteith's

castle, and Dog Isle with site of the Earls' kennels; and has shores and cincture of much beauty. Loch Vennachoir is on the northern boundary, Loch Drunkie is on the western boundary, and three small lakes are in the interior. The river Forth cuts off the south-west wing around Gartmore village; runs thence along the southern boundary; and from the point of entering the parish till the point of leaving it, makes a run of about 7 miles measured in straight line, but of about 12 miles measured along its sinuosities. The land adjacent to the river is rich carse; in part of the west border, is considerably high moor; around Monteith Lake, consists of gently undulating hills; in the north-west and north, rises abruptly into frontier Grampian Mountains commanding extensive views. Chief seats are Cardross, Rednock, Gartmore, Blairhoyle, and Inver-trossachs; and chief antiquities, besides those on the islands, are a Roman road and a Roman castellum. Established and Free churches are at Gartmore, and 3 schools for 173 scholars are in the parish.

MONTEITH (PORT OF), railway station, 13 miles west of Stirling. It has a post office under Stirling.

MONTEVIOT, a seat of the Marquis of Lothian on the Teviot, 3 miles north of Jedburgh.

MONTFODE, ruined baronial fortalice, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile south-east of West Kilbride, Ayrshire.

MONTGOMERY, seat, $\frac{3}{4}$ mile south-east of Tarbolton, Ayrshire.

MONTHRIVE, seat in vicinity of Leven, Fife.

MONTKEGGIE, ancient parish, now called Keithhall, Aberdeenshire.

MONTLOKOWRE, hill in Kirkmaiden parish, Wigtonshire.

MONTQUHANY, seat in Kilmany parish, Fife.

MONTQUHITTER. See **MONQUHITTER**.

MONTROSE, town and parish on north-east coast of Forfarshire. The town stands at mouth of the South Esk, 30 miles by road, and 31 by railway, north-east of Dundee; was a principal town of Scotland in middle of 13th century; had a very ancient castle on rising-ground called Fort-hill; was the place whence Sir James Douglas sailed to carry the heart of King Robert Bruce to Palestine; contains or recently contained remnant of house in which the martial Marquis of Montrose was born; was the landing-place of Chevalier St. George at commencement of civil war in 1715; gives the titles of earl, marquis, and duke to the family of Graham; ranks now as a seat of manufacture, a head port, and a royal burgh; publishes two weekly newspapers; and unites with Arbroath, Forfar, Brechin, and Bervie in sending a member to Parliament. It occupies a low peninsula northward from the Esk; includes a small insular suburb

within the river; adjoins, on the west, a lagoon about 7 miles in circumference, filled and emptied at every tide; straggles on the east into broad downs or links, partly in commonage, winged with fine sandy beach; is separated only by the Esk, between the lagoon and the sea, from Ferryden fishing town and the beautiful braes of Craig; has across the river a suspension bridge of 1829, erected at a cost of about £27,000, and a railway viaduct constructed in 1879, and reconstructed in 1881 at very great expense; presents a modern, well-built, prosperous appearance; includes a high street so spacious as to resemble a double square; and has a head post office with all departments, 2 railway stations, 8 banking offices, 5 hotels, a town hall, monuments of Sir Robert Peel and Joseph Hume, an assembly hall, a spacious parochial church with Gothic front and lofty steeple, a quoad sacra parochial church, 3 Free churches, 3 United Presbyterian churches, Congregational, Evangelical Union, and Wesleyan churches, 2 Episcopal churches, a large public academy, 6 primary public schools, a quondam lunatic asylum, converted into barracks in 1878, and a recent lunatic asylum about 2½ miles distant, erected at a cost of about £20,000, and enlarged in 1880 at a cost of £8395. The harbour comprises the reach of the Esk from the suspension bridge to the sea, is naturally deep and well-sheltered, and has a good amount of artificial appliances. The vessels belonging to the port at end of 1879 were 60 sailing vessels of 11,220 tons, and 8 steam vessels of 2190 tons. The arrivals in 1879 were 637 British vessels of 69,904 tons, and 65 foreign vessels of 19,594 tons; and the departures were 645 British vessels of 71,481 tons, and 65 foreign vessels of 17,960 tons. Real property of the burgh in 1880-81, £53,387. Pop. 14,973.—The parish contains also the village of Hillside, measures 4 miles by fully 3, and comprises 4134 acres. Real property of landward part in 1880-81, £10,369. Pop. of the whole, quoad civilia, 16,303; quoad sacra, 11,746. The coast is first a broad band of smooth sandy beach, next a broad belt of downs or links, and the interior rises gradually in the north-west into pleasant braes. A quoad sacra parochial church is at Hillside. Seventeen schools for 2837 scholars are in the parish, and 1 of them and 3 enlargements for 398 are new.

MONTROSE AND ARBROATH RAILWAY. See ARBROATH AND MONTROSE RAILWAY.

MONTROSE AND BERVIE RAILWAY, railway, 13 miles north-north-eastward from Montrose to Bervie. It was authorized in 1860 on a capital of £70,000 in shares, and £23,000 in loans; was opened in November 1865; yielded a dividend of only ¼ per cent. at April 1880; and is now connected at Montrose with the Arbroath and Montrose Railway.

MONTROSE (OLD), section of Maryton parish, 3 miles west of Montrose, Forfarshire. It was an estate of the Montrose family, but does not appear to have had ever any town.

MONWIG, lake in midst of large deep moss in Aberdour parish, Aberdeenshire.

MONYMUSK, village and parish in Garioch district, Aberdeenshire. The village stands 19 miles by road, but 21½ by railway, west-north-west of Aberdeen, dates from at least the time of Malcolm Canmore, and has a post office under Aberdeen, a railway station, Established and Episcopalian churches, a public school with about 107 scholars, and the site of an ancient priory.—The parish measures about 7 miles by 4½, and comprises 10,728 acres. Real property in 1880-81, £6939. Pop. 1155. The surface is bisected by the river Don, and consists partly of vale, but chiefly of heights and hills. Monymusk House is the seat of Sir Archibald Grant, Bart. There are 2 schools with capacity for 225 scholars.

MONYNUT, rivulet, running about 8 miles south-eastward to the Whitadder near Abbey St. Bathans church, Berwickshire.

MONYNUT EDGE, hill-ridge overhanging Monynut rivulet, in Innerwick parish, Haddingtonshire.

MONZIE, village and parish in Glenalmond district, Perthshire. The village stands 3 miles north-north-east of Crieff, which is its post town; and it has Established and Free churches, and a public school with about 80 scholars.—The parish measures 9 miles by 8, and comprises 21,487 acres. Real property in 1880-81, £8941. Pop., quoad civilia, 753; quoad sacra, 304. The Vale of Monzie, about 5 miles long, and part of the Valley of Glenalmond are the only habitable portions; and the rest of the surface includes the deep narrow 'small glen' of Glenalmond, and consists chiefly of wild hills and mountains, frontiers of the Grampians. The seats are Monzie Castle and Cultoquhey, and the antiquities are numerous and various—Caledonian, Roman, and mediæval.

MONZIEVAIRD. See MONIVAIRD.

MOODIESBURN, village in east of Cadder parish, Lanarkshire.

MOODLAW, loftily-situated small lake at meeting-point of Roxburghshire, Selkirkshire, and Dumfriesshire.

MOONEN, bay near Benhalival, in west of Isle of Skye.

MOONZIE, parish, with church 3 miles north-west of Cupar, Fife. Its post town is Cupar. Its length is 2¼ miles; its greatest breadth 1½ mile; its area 1258 acres. Real property in 1880-81, £2656. Pop. 148. The surface is a diversity of hill and dale. A chief object is the massive ruin of Lordscairnie Castle. The public school has capacity for 54 scholars.

MOONZIE, burn, rising in Moonzie parish, and running 7 miles eastward to the Eden, in Fife.

MOORFIELD, place, with public school, in Delting parish, Shetland.

MOORFOOT, moorish hill-range on mutual border of Edinburghshire and Peeblesshire. It extends 10 miles southward from head of Gala vale, has a mean breadth of about 6 miles, and rises, in its highest parts, to altitudes of from 1500 to 2136 feet.

MOORHOUSE, birthplace of the poet Pollock, in Eaglesham parish, Renfrewshire. The scenery around it is described in his *Course of Time*.

MOORLAND, hamlet, 4 miles south of Luss, Dumbartonshire.

MOOR-OF-ORD, flat sandy tract, scene of great cattle markets, 3 miles north of Beauly, Inverness-shire. It has a post office designated of Inverness-shire, and a railway station.

MOORS, eastern one of the three divisions of Wigtonshire.

MOORS, district, with large limework, in Glassford parish, Lanarkshire.

MORAL, fine cascade on Enneric rivulet, in Urquhart parish, Inverness-shire.

MORANGE, section of Inveraven parish, Banffshire.

MORANGIE, burn and huge boulder in Tain parish, Ross-shire.

MORANSIDE. See MUIRAVONSIDE.

MORAR, lake and district on west coast of Inverness-shire. The lake discharges its superfluency by a very brief stream into south end of Sleat Sound, measures 10 miles in length and $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile in breadth, and is mostly all flanked on both sides by wild, lofty hills.—The district is in great part bisected by the lake; measures 19 miles in length and from 4 to 9 in breadth; is bounded on the north by Loch Nevis; and has a Roman Catholic church.

MORAY, firth and ancient province in north-east of Scotland. The firth strikes from junction with Loch Beauly at Inverness; goes 7 miles, with extreme width of 4 miles, north-eastward to Chanonry Point; contracts there to a width of $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile; proceeds thence 22 miles north-eastward to a line between Burghhead and Tarettness; expands gradually over that distance to a width of 16 miles; and begins there to form a great triangular gulf, measuring 58 miles along the south coast from Burghhead to Kinnaird Head, and nearly 80 miles in exterior or seaward line from Kinnaird Head to Duncansby Head.—The province extends along greater part of the firth's south coast; includes considerable territory westward of the firth's head; ascends southward to a watershed of the Central Grampians; comprehends part of Banffshire, all Elginshire, all Nairnshire, and nearly half of continental Inverness-shire; formed a bishopric with seat at Elgin; constituted an earldom from times prior to the era of

modern authentic history; and has given the title of earl since 1562 to a branch of the family of Stuart.

MORAYSHIRE. See ELGINSHIRE.

MORAYSHIRE RAILWAY, railway from Lossiemouth, by way of Elgin and Rothes, in Elginshire, into junction with the Strathspey Railway at Craigellachie, on border of Banffshire. It was opened in successive portions in 1852, 1858, 1862, and 1863; and was authorized in 1866 to be amalgamated with the Great North of Scotland.

MORDINGTON, parish on coast in extreme east of Berwickshire. It contains the fishing hamlet of Ross, and its post town is Berwick. Its length is $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles; its greatest breadth $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles; its area 2939 acres. Real property in 1880-81, £5049. Pop. 367. The northern section consists of high ground, presents to the sea a continuous line of abrupt cavernous rocks, and includes many eminences commanding extensive views; and the southern section descends gradually to the Whitadder, but is mostly flat. The seats are Mordington House, Edrington House, and Edrington Castle; and the antiquities are the ruined old Edrington Castle and remains of Lamberton church. The churches are Established and Free. The public school has capacity for 57 scholars.

MORDUN. See MONCRIEFF.

MORE, lake, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles long, in Edderachyllis parish, Sutherland.

MORE, lake in Halkirk parish, Caithness.

MORE, or **RUMORE**, promontory between Loch Greinord and Loch Ewe, on west coast of Ross-shire.

MOREBATTLE, village and parish in extreme east of Roxburghshire. The village stands on Kale rivulet, $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-south-east of Kelso, and has a post office, with money order and telegraph departments, under Kelso, Established, Free, and United Presbyterian churches, and a public school with about 121 scholars. Pop. 322.—The parish measures about $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles by 6, and comprises 22,334 acres. Real property in 1880-81, £15,190. Pop. 1003. The surface consists almost wholly of vales and intersecting hills, rises to the watershed of the Cheviots, and is cultivated in its lower grounds and verdant in its heights. The seats are Lochside, Gateshaw, and Otterburn; and the antiquities are remains of two Border towers and of numerous ancient camps. A public school is at Mowhaugh.

MOREDUN, seat in Liberton parish, Edinburghshire.

MORHAM, small parish, with church $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles east-south-east of Haddington. Post town, Haddington. Acres, 2087. Real property in 1880-81, £3125. Pop. 209. The surface is a tame, bare, undulating slope, with maximum height of about 300 feet. The public school has about 46 scholars.

MORINISH, place, with post office under Oban, Argyleshire.

MORIR. See **MORAR**.

MORISON'S HAVEN, harbour, 5 furlongs west of Prestonpans, Haddingtonshire. It was enlarged and improved in 1875-77 at a cost of about £10,000.

MORISTON, river, running about 22 miles prevailing eastward to Loch Ness at Invermoriston, Inverness-shire. It traverses all Glenclunie and Glenmoriston, has picturesque scenery, and makes its last reach in rushing cataract.

MORLICH, lake and burn in Rothiemurchus parish, Inverness-shire.

MORMOND, hill and seat in vicinity of Strichen, Aberdeenshire. The hill is 749 feet high and conspicuous, bears on its west brow a ruined hunting-lodge, and has on respectively its west and east sides vast figures of a horse and a stag formed respectively about 1800 and in 1870 by cuttings in the turf filled with white quartz stones.

MORNINGSIDE, south-western suburb of Edinburgh. It extends southward on the outlet toward Penicuik, adjoins west end of Grange, stands chiefly along a slope, includes lines of elegant villas on the north and an old street-line on the south, has a post office under Edinburgh, and contains a modern quoad sacra parochial church, a Free church rebuilt in 1874, a United Presbyterian church of 1881, an Episcopal church of 1876-78, a Roman Catholic nunnery of 1835, a literary institute of 1881, and the Edinburgh Lunatic Asylum of 1810 and 1850. Pop. of quoad sacra parish, 9241.

MORNINGSIDE, village in Cambusnethan parish, Lanarkshire. It has a post office under Newmains, a railway station, and a public school with about 97 scholars. Pop. 740.

MORPHY, hill in St. Cyrus parish, Kincardineshire.

MOREISON'S HAVEN. See **MORISON'S HAVEN**.

MORRISTON, two villages, East and West, in Old Monkland parish, Lanarkshire.

MORRISTON, seat in Rutherglen parish, Lanarkshire.

MORRISTON, estate in Legerwood parish, Berwickshire.

MORRISTON, Inverness-shire. See **MORISTON**.

MORROCH, small rocky bay, 2 miles south-east of Portpatrick, Wigtonshire.

MORTLACH, parish, containing Dufftown, in south-west centre of Banffshire. Its length is 11 miles; its greatest breadth 7 miles; its area 34,184 acres. Real property in 1880-81, £10,376. Pop., quoad civilia, 2634; quoad sacra, 2651. The surface is encompassed by bills and mountains, including Corhabbie and Benrinnes; and it consists largely of two glens with intervening heights. The arable lands comprise only about one-seventh of the entire area, and the uplands

are mostly either moor or coarse pasture. Chief antiquities are fragments of a small cathedral of 10th century, and ruins of Auchindune and Balvary castles; and places of interest are a battlefield of 1010 and the scene of 'Roy's Wife o' Aldivalloch.' The churches in Mortlach quoad sacra are Established, Free, and Roman Catholic; and another Established church is in Glenrinnes. There are 4 schools for 562 scholars, and 2 of them for 260 are new.

MORTLICH, hill, with traces of extensive camp, on mutual boundary of Aboyne and Coull parishes, Aberdeenshire.

MORTON, parish, containing Thornhill town and part of Carronbridge village, in Upper Nithsdale, Dumfriesshire. Its length is about 7 miles; its greatest breadth about 2½ miles; its area 8036 acres. Real property in 1880-81, £7777. Pop. 2118. The surface includes low ground adjacent to the Nith and the Cample, low tabular hill partly occupied by Thornhill, and diversified ascent northward thence to watershed of Lowther Mountains. Chief antiquities are traces of a strong Roman castellum and massive ruin of Morton Castle. That castle figured in the time of Randolph, Earl of Moray, and passed to the branch of the Douglasses who became Earls of Morton. The churches are Established, United Presbyterian, and Evangelical Union; and there is a public school with about 158 scholars.

MORTON, ancient parish, now divided between Langholm and Half-Morton, Dumfriesshire.

MORTON, estate in East Calder section of Kirknewton parish, Edinburghshire.

MORTON HALL, seat in Liberton parish, Edinburghshire.

MORVEN, mountain, 2882 feet high, 5½ miles north of Ballater, Aberdeenshire. It is celebrated in a poem of Lord Byron.

MORVEN, mountain group, with central summit 2331 feet high, on south border of Caithness.

MORVERN, or **MORVEN**, parish in north-west of Argyleshire. It has a post office and money order department under Oban; it is bounded, except at an isthmus of about 4 miles, by Loch Sunart, Mull Sound, and Loch Linnhe; and it includes small islands in Loch Sunart. Its length is 16 miles; its greatest breadth 14 miles. Real property in 1880-81, £8978. Pop., quoad civilia, 828; quoad sacra, 749. The south-western section, measuring 12 miles by 5, and extending along Mull Sound, contains Lochaline village, four mansions, Artornish, Kinlochaline, and Killundine ruined castles, remains of several small Scandinavian forts, and several Caledonian stone circles; includes Loch Aline sea-inlet and Unimore valley; abounds in lakes, streams, torrents, fine cascades, and rich blendings of upland and lowland scenery;

and, especially in the part around Unimore, was pronounced by Professor Wilson 'an abyss of poetry.' The north-eastern section consists chiefly of bleak heathy hills and mountains, and has several summits upwards of 2000 feet high. The churches are 3 Established, 1 Free, and 1 Roman Catholic. There are 4 schools for 255 scholars, and 3 of them for 143 are new.

MORVICH, hill in Golspie parish, Sutherland.

MOSS, estate, with site of George Buchanan's birthplace, in Killearn parish, Stirlingshire.

MOSS, farm, with site of strong Border tower, in Eckford parish, Roxburghshire.

MOSS, quondam castle in Crawfordjohn parish, Lanarkshire.

MOSS, quondam ancient church in Wick parish, Caithness.

MOSSAT, burn, entering left side of Don river, at 5 miles west of Alford, Aberdeen-shire; and place on that burn, with post office under Aberdeen.

MOSSBANK, place adjacent to Hogganfield village, in north-eastern outskirts of Glasgow. A Glasgow industrial school here was founded in 1868, destroyed by fire in 1873, and rebuilt at a cost of £11,000 in 1874-75.

MOSSBANK, hamlet and estate in Delting parish, Shetland. The hamlet has a post office under Lerwick, and a United Presbyterian church.

MOSSBURNFORD, place, with seat and strong old baronial fortalice on Jed river, 3 miles south-east of Jedburgh, Roxburghshire.

MOSSEND, town near Bellshill, Lanarkshire. It has a public school with about 279 scholars, and a Roman Catholic church. Pop. with Low Carnbroe, 3030.

MOSSEND, village near West Calder, Edinburghshire. Pop. 669.

MOSSFENNAN, seat and mountain in Glenholm parish, Peeblesshire.

MOSSFIELD, place, with public school, in Rosskeen parish, Ross-shire.

MOSSFINNIN, large turbary in Kirkintilloch parish, Dumbartonshire.

MOSSFLANDERS. See FLANDERS.

MOSSGIEL, small farm, notable as residence of the poet Burns, and place where he wrote many of his most popular pieces, from his twenty-fifth to his twenty-eighth year, in northern vicinity of Mauchline, Ayrshire.

MOSSGREEN, village in east of Dunfermline parish, Fife. It has a quoad sacra parochial church erected in 1877, and a public school for 220 scholars opened in 1876. Pop. of quoad sacra parish, 1609.

MOSSHAT, mineral field in Carnwath parish, Lanarkshire.

MOSSIDE, place, with limeworks, in Carluke parish, Lanarkshire.

MOSSIDE, farm, with two notable cairns, in Culsalmond parish, Aberdeenshire.

MOSSKNOWE, seat in Kirkpatrick-Fleming parish, Dumfriesshire.

MOSSPAUL, hill-pass and inn, 12½ miles south of Hawick, Roxburghshire.

MOSSPEEBLE, burn in Ewes parish, Dumfriesshire.

MOSSPLAT, estate in Carstairs parish, Lanarkshire.

MOSTODLACH, village in Speymouth parish, Elginshire.

MOSTON, flagstone quarry in Carmylie parish, Forfarshire.

MOSTOWIE, vale in Elgin parish, Elginshire.

MOTHERTOP, rocky peak of Bennochie Mountain, in Oyne parish, Aberdeenshire.

MOTHERWELL, town, 12½ miles south-east of Glasgow. It has a head post office with all departments, a junction railway station, 2 banking offices, a hotel, waterworks of 1877, 2 Established churches, 2 United Presbyterian churches, Free, Evangelical Union, Primitive Methodist, and Roman Catholic churches, and 2 public schools with about 557 scholars. One of the Established churches was erected in 1874; one of the United Presbyterian in 1881. A new railway station, one of the largest on the Caledonian system out of Glasgow, was projected in 1880. Pop. of the town, 12,904.

MOTHERWELL BRIDGE, railway station between Hamilton and Carfin, Lanarkshire.

MOTRAY, rivulet, running about 12 miles eastward and southward to head of Eden estuary, in Fife.

MOUL, headland at north of Papa-Westray Island, Orkney.

MOULIN, village and parish in north-east of Perthshire. The village stands about a mile north-east of Pitlochrie, and has a post office under Pitlochrie, a curious ruined castle of 12th century, Established and Free churches, and a public school with about 91 scholars.—The parish contains also Pitlochrie and Kinnaird villages, measures about 16 miles by 8½, and comprises 44,640 acres. Real property in 1880-81, £19,378. Pop., quoad civilia, 2066; quoad sacra, 1569. The south-western section rises from Killiecrankie Pass and Tummel river to summit of Benvrackie, consists mostly of hills and mountains with intersecting vales or glens, and includes some level arable land in what is called the How. The north-eastern section is divided from the south-western by a hill from 3 to 4 miles wide, and consists chiefly of the glens and verdant hill-screens of two head-streams of the river Ardlie. Chief seats are Faskally, Urrard, and Donavoured; and chief antiquities are the ruined castle at Moulin village, Caledonian forts and standing stones, and vestiges or sites of mediæval chapels. A quoad sacra parochial church is at Tenandry. There are 3 schools for 497 scholars, and they include new classrooms for 150.

MOULINEARN, village, with famous quondam hotel, 3 miles south-south-east of Pitlochrie, Perthshire.

MOUNACK, hill in Stornoway parish, Outer Hebrides.

MOUND, hamlet on Loch Fleet, in south-east corner of Sutherland. It takes name from an arched and sluiced mound, with public road, constructed in 1816 at a cost of £12,500, across Loch Fleet; and it has a post office designated of Sutherlandshire, and a railway station.

MOUNIE, estate, with remains of two Caledonian stone circles, in Daviot parish, Aberdeenshire.

MOUNT, village in Campsie parish, Stirlingshire.

MOUNT, hill and bog in Kirkurd parish, Peeblesshire.

MOUNT, hill in Monimail parish, Fife.

MOUNT ALEXANDER, seat, 3 miles west of Tummel-Bridge, Perthshire.

MOUNT ANNAN, seat on Annan river, 2 miles north of Annan town, Dumfriesshire.

MOUNT BATTOCK. See **BATTOCK**.

MOUNTBENDER, farm, occupied for some time by the 'Ettrick Shepherd,' $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles south-west of Yarrow hamlet, Selkirkshire.

MOUNT BLAIR. See **BLAIR**.

MOUNTBLOW, seat in Old Kilpatrick parish, Dumbartonshire.

MOUNTBOY, hill in Craig parish, Forfarshire.

MOUNT CAMERON, seat in East Kilbride parish, Lanarkshire.

MOUNT CHARLES, seat near Ayr, Ayrshire.

MOUNT CYRUS, seat in St. Cyrus parish, Kincardineshire.

MOUNTEVIOT. See **MONTEVIOT**.

MOUNT FLORIDA, suburb and eminence, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles south of centre of Glasgow. The suburb has a post office under Glasgow. Pop. 1978.

MOUNTFORT, seat near Ascog, Isle of Bute.

MOUNTGERALD, estate in Kiltarn parish, Ross-shire.

MOUNTGOWER, lofty hill in Durris parish, Kincardineshire.

MOUNTGREENAN, seat and colliery in Kilwinning parish, Ayrshire.

MOUNT HECLA, mountain, 1992 feet high, on east side of South Uist Island, Outer Hebrides. Its seaward skirt forms Ushenish headland, and is crowned by a lighthouse with fixed red light visible at the distance of 18 nautical miles.

MOUNT HOLLY, eminence in Dryfesdale parish, Dumfriesshire.

MOUNT KEEN. See **KEEN**.

MOUNT LOTHIAN, ancient chapelry, now part of Penicuik parish, Edinburghshire.

MOUNT MELVILLE, seat in Cameron parish, Fife.

MOUNT MISERY, hill-ridge, with grand view, in Kilmaronock parish, Dumbartonshire.

MOUNT OLIPHANT, now **MOUNT FERGUSON**, farm on which the poet Burns lived from his seventh to his seventeenth year, 4 miles south-south-east of Ayr.

MOUNT PLEASANT, suburb of Newburgh, Fife.

MOUNT PLEASANT, hill-ridge adjacent to Burntisland, Fife.

MOUNT PLEASANT, place in Greta parish, Dumfriesshire. It has a public school with about 150 scholars.

MOUNT STUART, seat of Marquis of Bute, 4 miles south-south-east of Rothesay, Isle of Bute. It was destroyed by fire in December 1877, and according to plans approved in July 1879, was to be replaced by an edifice of notable taste and magnificence, 120 feet square.

MOUNT VERNON, seat in Liberton parish, Edinburghshire.

MOUNT VERNON, village, railway station, seat, and colliery, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-east of Glasgow. Pop. of village, 335.

MOUSA, island, with well-preserved very interesting Scandinavian tower, $10\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-by-west of Lerwick, Shetland.

MOUSE, rivulet, running about 12 miles south-westward, traversing the chasm of Cartland Crag, and entering the Clyde a mile below Lanark.

MOUSWALD, village and parish in south-west of Dumfriesshire. The village stands 7 miles south-east of Dumfries, and has a post office under Dumfries, a parochial church, and a public school with about 121 scholars.—The parish contains also Brocklehurst and Cleughbrae hamlets, measures $4\frac{3}{4}$ miles by $4\frac{1}{4}$, and comprises 5889 acres. Real property in 1880-81, £6683. Pop. 558. The surface includes nearly 900 acres of Lochar moss, and is elsewhere diversified with rising-grounds and cultivated hill. The only mansion is Rockhall, the seat of Sir Alexander D. Grierson, Bart.; and the antiquities are several barrows, several camps, and vestiges of five Border towers. There are 2 schools with capacity for 159 scholars.

MOUTRIE, extinct ancient village on site of St. James' Square, Edinburgh.

MOW, ancient parish, now part of Morebattle, Roxburghshire.

MOWBRAY, ancient thanedom in north-east of Banffshire.

MOWICK, small harbour in Fetlar Island, Shetland.

MOWSES, burn in Eckford parish, Roxburghshire.

MOY, village in Inverness-shire, and parish partly also in Nairnshire. The village stands $11\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-east of Inverness, was the headquarters of the clan Chattan or Mackintosh, and has a post office under Inverness, an inn, and Established and Free churches.—The parish contains also Freeburn hamlet, measures about 30 miles by 5, and comprises in its Nairnshire portion 5538 acres. Real property in 1880-81 of the Inverness-shire part, £8587; of the Nairnshire part,

£138. Pop. 803 and 19. The surface consists of the long glen of the Findhorn, and the small glen of the Funtack, together with their hill and mountain flanks, and is inhabited only on their narrow bottom. Moy Loch, adjacent to Moy village, lies in the small glen, measures about 3 miles in circuit, and contains two islands. Moy Castle, the ancient seat of the chiefs of the clan Chattan, stood on the larger island, but is now a ruin; and a tall obeliskal monument erected in 1824 to the memory of Sir Æneas Mackintosh stands also on that island. Moy Hall, the modern seat of the chief of the Mackintoshes, stands at the loch's head. There are 3 schools for 160 scholars, and all of them are new.

MOY, ancient parish, now united to Dyke, in Elginshire. It contains a mansion of its own name.

MOYDART, sea-loch and district in south-west extremity of Inverness-shire. The loch penetrates 5 miles eastward, is extensively bisected by Shona Island, receives on its south side the efflux from Loch Shiel, and has on its banks, at and near the head, Kinloch-Moydart mansion and Castle Tioram.—The district extends eastward up Loch Shiel, is partly bounded by Loch Aylort, measures 18 miles in length and 7 miles in mean breadth, and has a Roman Catholic church.

MOYNESS, place in Auldearn parish, Nairnshire. It has a United Presbyterian church, a public school with about 47 scholars, and vestiges of an old castle.

MUCHALLS, place, $4\frac{3}{4}$ miles north-east of Stonehaven, Kincardineshire. It has a post office under Stonehaven, a railway station, a quaint mansion of 1619-27, and an Episcopalian church.

MUCK, island, 13 miles west of north-western extremity of mainland of Argyleshire. It measures about 2 miles in length, rises to a height of about 600 feet, and exhibits everywhere rocky lines of basaltic terrace. Pop. 51.

MUCK, beautiful lake, on south-east border of Dalmellington parish, Ayrshire.

MUCK, burn, running to the Forth in Kincardine parish, Perthshire.

MUCK, affluent of Dhuisk rivulet in Barr parish, Ayrshire.

MUCKAIRN, quoad sacra parish, containing Bunawe village, in Lorn district, Argyleshire. It has Established and Free churches, and a public school with about 124 scholars. Pop. 615.

MUCKART, hamlet and parish in Ochil district, Perthshire. The hamlet lies 3 miles east-north-east of Dollar, and has a post office under Dollar, Established and United Presbyterian churches, and a public school with about 80 scholars.—The parish contains also Pool hamlet, and small part of Dollar town. Its length is $4\frac{3}{4}$ miles; its greatest breadth $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles; its area 4928 acres.

Real property in 1880-81, £6012. Pop., quoad civilia, 601; quoad sacra, 593. The surface is mainly a portion of the Ochils, and partly a long romantic reach of the Devon's vale, both above and below Crook-of-Devon.

MUCKERACH, ruined old castle in Cromdale parish, Elginshire.

MUCKERSEY, fine fall of about 30 feet on May rivulet, in Forteviot parish, Perthshire.

MUCROSS, peninsula occupied by St. Andrews, Fife, and ancient nucleus of that city.

MUDALE, rivulet, running about 8 miles north-eastward to Loch Navar, in Sutherland.

MUDHOUSE, estate in Aberlour parish, Banffshire.

MUDIESBURN. See MOODIESBURN.

MUGDOCK, ancient barony in Strathblane parish, Stirlingshire. It contains the ruined ancient castle of the Earls of Montrose, a lake of 25 acres, formerly encircling the castle as a fosse, and a great reservoir of Glasgow waterworks.

MUGDRUM, seat, sculptured ancient cross, and island in the Tay, adjacent to Newburgh, Fife. Pop. of the island, 6.

MUICK, lake and rivulet in Glenmuick parish, Aberdeenshire. The lake lies among the Grampians, near boundary with Forfarshire; is engirt by bold, romantic heights; and measures 2 miles in length and $\frac{1}{2}$ mile in breadth.—The rivulet issues from the lake; makes at $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile onward a fine cascade of 36 feet; and runs altogether about 8 miles north-eastward to the Dee in vicinity of Ballater.

MUIRAVONSIDE, parish, containing Avonbridge post office village, Blackbraes, Rumford, Maddiston, and Staudrigg villages, and part of Linlithgow-Bridge, on east border of Stirlingshire. Its length is $6\frac{3}{4}$ miles; its greatest breadth 3 miles; its area 7963 acres. Real property in 1880-81, £18,927. Pop. 2713. The river Avon traces the southern, eastern, and north-eastern boundaries. The land adjacent to the river is mostly pleasant slope or brae, but that along the north-west is moorish plateau. Coal is extensively worked. A chief seat is Muiravon-side House, and chief antiquities are fine remains of Almond Castle, ruins of Manuel or Emanuel Priory, and traces of a chain of Caledonian forts. The churches are Established and United Presbyterian. There are 5 schools for 405 scholars, and 1 of them and an enlargement for 247 are new.

MUIRBANK, seat near Rutherglen, Lanarkshire.

MUIRBURN, seat in Glassford parish, Lanarkshire.

MUIRDRUM, village, 6 miles south-south-west of Arbroath, Forfarshire. It has a post office under Carnoustie.

MUIRDYKES, farm, with battlefield of

1685, in east of Lochwinnoch parish, Renfrewshire.

MUIRESK, seat on the Deveron about a mile west of Turriff, Aberdeenshire.

MUIRFIELD, seat in Dirleton parish, Haddingtonshire.

MUIRHEAD, village in Liff parish, Forfarshire. It has a public school with about 116 scholars. Pop. 120.

MUIRHEAD, town on north-east border of Shotts parish, Lanarkshire. Pop. 1412.

MUIRHEAD, village in east of Cadder parish, Lanarkshire.

MUIRHEAD, village in Kettle parish, Fife.

MUIRHOUSE, seat on coast of Cramond parish, Edinburghshire.

MUIRHOUSE, farm, with remains of Roman camp, in Stow parish, Edinburghshire.

MUIRHOUSE, seat at western extremity of Cambusnethan parish, Lanarkshire.

MUIRHOUSE, Forfarshire. See **MURROES**.

MUIRHOUSES, village in Carriden parish, Linlithgowshire.

MUIRKIRK, town and parish in extreme north-east of Kyle, Ayrshire. The town stands 25½ miles by road, but 27 by railway, north-east-by-east of Ayr; occupies a high site among heathy uplands; sprang from a small hamlet in latter part of last century, in result of rich iron-ore in its vicinity; prospered and is maintained in connection with extensive ironworks; and has a post office, with money order and telegraph departments, under Lanark, a railway station, a banking office, Established, Free, United Presbyterian, Evangelical Union, and Roman Catholic churches, and a public school with about 203 scholars. Pop. 3470.—The parish contains also Glenbuck village, measures 9 miles by 8½, and comprises 30,229 acres. Real property in 1879-80, £27,863. Pop. 5123. The boundary all round, except in the west and the north-west, is a hill-line of watershed, and culminates on Cairntable at an altitude of 1944 feet above sea-level; and the interior is an assemblage of moorish hills and ridges, mostly from 800 to 1000 feet high, with slender intersection of tame vales and depressions. Coal, ironstone, and limestone abound, and are largely worked. Several localities teem with memories of the Covenanters. There are 3 schools for 612 scholars, and 1 of them for 120 is new.

MUIRLAND, place, with public school, in St. Ninians parish, Stirlingshire.

MUIR OF ORD. See **MOOR OF ORD**.

MUIRSIDE, village in Kinnell parish, Forfarshire.

MUIRTON, place, with public school, in Knockbain parish, Ross-shire.

MUIRTON, village, with United Presbyterian church, in Marykirk parish, Kincardineshire.

MUIRTOWN, suburb of Inverness, and seat near that town.

MUIRTOWN, barony in Kinloss parish, Elginshire.

MUIRTOWN, extinct large village in East parish, Perth.

MUIRYFAULDS, place, with site of ancient chapel, in Kettins parish, Forfarshire.

MUIRYHALL, tract adjacent to Queensferry, Linlithgowshire.

MULACH-CORRIE, lake, 2½ miles east of head of Loch Assynt, Sutherland.

MULBEN, burn, traversing romantic rocky gorge to the Spey in Boharm parish, Banffshire.

MULBEN, railway station, 5 miles west of Keith railway station, Banffshire.

MULBUIE. See **MULLBUY**.

MULCHAICH, place, 3 miles from Conan-Bridge, on south border of Ross-shire. It has a post office under Dingwall.

MULDEARY, estate and round hills in Boharm parish, Banffshire.

MULDONICH, island, 1¼ mile south of Barra, Outer Hebrides.

MULDRON, place in West-Calder parish, Edinburghshire. It has a public school with about 64 scholars.

MULDRON-DRUM, hill in north-western vicinity of Wilsontown, Lanarkshire.

MULIGRACH, most northerly of Summer Islands, off mouth of Loch Broom, west coast, Ross-shire.

MULL, sound, island, and district in north-west of Argyleshire. The sound separates the island from the mainland; commences at junction of Firth of Lorn with Loch Linnhe; goes north-westward to Aros, north-north-westward thence into junction with Loch Sunart, and westward thence to the ocean; measures about 26 miles in length, and seldom more than 3 miles in width; and has mostly moorish hilly shores, occasionally with verdant slopes, and generally overhung by distant, wild, alpine mountains.—The island is partially bounded also by Firth of Lorn; lies across a central artificial line drawn from Oban to southern vicinity of Staffa; measures 30 miles west-south-westward along its southern seaboard, 25 miles north-westward nearly through its centre, and more than 290 miles in sinuous curvature round its coast; consists chiefly of mountain masses, intersecting glens, bold cliffs, and intruding sea-lochs; culminates a little west of its centre in the summit of Benmore, 3172 feet above sea-level; projects a long broad promontory from its south-west section to vicinity of Iona; is narrowed to an isthmus of about 5 miles between Aros and Loch-na-Keal head; and, notwithstanding the great predominance of heathy moor and barren waste, contains a large aggregate of grand scenery. Pop. 5168.—The district comprehends also Tyree, Coll, Muck, Rum, and Canna islands, and the mainland parish of Morvern.

MULLBUY, broad-based gently-outlined hill-ridge on west side of Ardmeanach or Black Isle district, Ross-shire. It extends north-north-eastward from vicinity of head of Loch Beaully along east side of Cromarty Firth to vicinity of Cromarty town; is 16 miles long; and commands fine views. A large section of it is within Urquhart parish, and has a public school with about 122 scholars.

MULLHEAD, promontory terminating at 8 miles east of Kirkwall, Orkney.

MULLION, detached section of Redgorton parish, Perthshire.

MULLOCH, small bay, convertible into good harbour, in Rerrick parish, Kirkcudbrightshire.

MULLOCH, hill, battle-scene between Malcolm Canmore and the Danes, crowned by large cairn, in Aboyne parish, Aberdeenshire.

MULL OF GALLOWAY. See GALLOWAY (MUL OF).

MULROY, scene of last Scottish feudal clan-fight, in centre of Kilmanivaig parish, Inverness-shire.

MUMBYHIRST, site of Border peel in Canonbie parish, Dumfriesshire.

MUMRILLS, site of station on Antoninus' Wall in Larbert parish, Stirlingshire.

MUNCRAIG, headland and romantic cliffs in Borgue parish, Kirkcudbrightshire.

MUNDOLE, woodland in Forres parish, Elginshire.

MUNESS, ruined feudal castle in south-east of Unst Island, Shetland.

MUNGO (ST.), parish, with church $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-by-west of Lockerby, Dumfriesshire. Its length is 5 miles; its greatest breadth 3 miles; its area 4897 acres. Real property in 1880-81, £6379. Pop. 653. The surface is bounded on the south-west by the Annan, and intersected through the middle by the Milk; and it consists of vales and two low hill-ridges. The only mansion is Castlemilk. The church is a handsome edifice of 1876. The public school is new, and has capacity for 130 scholars.

MUNGO (ST.), Lanarkshire. See HIGH CHURCH, Glasgow.

MUNGO'S (ST.), remains of old church in Auchterarder parish, Perthshire.

MUNGO'S (ST.), isle, with ancient burying-place, in mouth of Loch Leven, near Ballachulish, Argyshire.

MUNGO'S (ST.), hill, with vestiges of volcano, in Huntly parish, Aberdeenshire.

MUNGO'S (ST.), copious spring in Currie parish, Edinburghshire.

MUNLOCHY, village at head of bay of its own name, 7 miles north of Inverness. It has a post office, with money order and telegraph departments, under Inverness, and a public school with about 103 scholars.

MUNNOCK, burn in Ardrossan parish, Ayrshire.

MUNZIE, hill and saline spring in Eaglesham parish, Renfrewshire.

MURDER, small deep lake in Tinwald parish, Dumfriesshire.

MURDOCH'S, isle, containing ruined castle of Murdoch, Duke of Albany, in Loch Ard, south-west verge of Perthshire.

MURIE, seat in Errol parish, Perthshire.

MURUESTON, rivulet, running about 8 miles north-north-eastward to the Linn-house near Mid-Calder village, Edinburghshire.

MURKLE, bay, flagstone quarries, and estate in Olrig parish, Caithness.

MURRAY, burn, entering Water of Leith in northern vicinity of Slateford, Edinburghshire.

MURRAYFIELD, village on left side of Water of Leith in western vicinity of Edinburgh. It consists chiefly of villas, and it has a post office, with money order and telegraph departments, under Edinburgh.

MURRAY'S, two pastoral isles in mouth of Fleet Bay, Kirkcudbrightshire.

MURRAYSHALL, seat and hill in Kin-noul parish, Perthshire.

MURRAYSHALL, mineral-field in St. Ninians parish, Stirlingshire.

MURRAY'S (ST.), place, with cairn and sandstone quarry, in Maybole parish, Ayrshire.

MURROCH, glen in Dumbarton parish, Dumbartonshire.

MURROES, parish, with church 3 miles north of Broughty Ferry, Forfarshire. Its post town is Dundee. Its length is $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles; its greatest breadth $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles; its area 5298 acres. Real property in 1880-81, £11,087. Pop. 749. The surface is chiefly undulating, with considerable rise toward the north, and presents, for the most part, a highly cultivated appearance. The chief residence is Ballumbie, and the chief antiquities are remains of two old castles. The public school is new, and has capacity for 150 scholars.

MURSAY, estate in Bower and Olrig parishes, Caithness.

MURSLIGOE, cove in Wick parish, Caithness.

MURTHLY, place, with railway station, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-south-east of Dunkeld, Perthshire. It has a post office designated of Perthshire, and a public school with about 66 scholars. Murthly Castle, $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile west-north-west of the station, is a seat of Sir Archibald D. D. Stewart, Bart., and has extensive grounds, containing a renovated ancient Roman Catholic chapel. Perthshire Lunatic Asylum, in eastern vicinity of the station, was erected in 1864 at a cost of about £30,000, and destined in 1876 to be improved and enlarged at a cost of about £9406.

MURTHLY, isolated district of Weem parish, Perthshire.

MURTLE, estate, with railway station,

post office under Aberdeen, and elegant modern mansion, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles west-south-west of Aberdeen.

MUSDALE, insular rock adjacent to south-west end of Lismore Island, Argyleshire. It is crowned by a lighthouse with fixed light visible at the distance of 16 nautical miles.

MUSSELBURGH, town on Firth of Forth, at mouth of Esk river, 6 miles east-south-east of Edinburgh. It dates from ancient times; contains a bridge supposed to be Roman, and several buildings and sites of historical and antiquarian interest; ranks now as a sub-seaport, a resort of summer residents, and a parliamentary burgh; unites with Leith and Portobello in sending a member to Parliament; comprises Musselburgh-proper on right bank of the Esk, Fisherrow on left bank, and considerable suburbs; is adjoined by fine downs called Musselburgh Links, containing an oval race-course of about 2400 yards; enjoys charming environs, studded with mansions and villas; presents for the most part a modern, well-built appearance; and has a head post office with all departments, a terminal railway station, 3 banking offices, a hotel, a town hall enlarged in 1876, a five-arched bridge of 1807, a monument to the poet and novelist Dr. Moir, 3 Established churches, a Free church, 2 United Presbyterian churches, a Congregational church, a handsome Episcopalian church of 1870, a grammar school, and 4 public primary schools. Real property of the burgh in 1880-81, £25,329. Pop. 7866.

MUTHILL, town and parish in south of Perthshire. The town stands $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile west of railway station of its own name, and 3 miles by road south of Crieff; dates from the time of the Culdees; adjoins a grand wooded avenue toward the north, and Drummond Castle park on the west; presents a well-built, pleasant appearance; and has a post office, with money order and telegraph departments, designated of Perthshire, Established, Free, and Episcopalian churches, and 2 public schools with about 268 scholars. Pop. 882.—The parish contains also a suburb of Crieff; measures $10\frac{1}{2}$ miles by $4\frac{1}{2}$; and comprises 21,916 acres. Real property in 1880-81, £22,776. Pop., quoad civilia, 1702; quoad sacra, 1757. The surface includes part of Strathearn, from the river to the southern watershed, exhibits there much beauty and luxuriance, contains the wooded conical hill of Torlum, and extends south-westward into wild upland. The chief seats are Drummond Castle and Culdees; and chief antiquities are a ruined collegiate church of 15th century in the town, and a Roman camp or station at Strageath on the Earn. There are 4 schools for 408 scholars, and an enlargement of 1 of them for 105 is new.

MUTTONHOLE. See DAVIDSON'S MAINS.

MYLNEFIELD-FEUS, village, 4 miles west of Dundee. It has a post office,

with money order department, under Dundee, and a public school with about 148 scholars. Pop. 348.

MYOTHILL, seat and small conical hill in Denny parish, Stirlingshire.

MYREHEAD, place, with vestige of strong old tower, in Dryfesdale parish, Dumfriesshire.

MYRES, estate, with castellated mansion, near Auchtermuchty, Fife.

MYRESIDE, village in Kettle parish, Fife.

MYRETON, quondam burgh of barony in Penningham parish, Wigtonshire.

MYROCH, small bay on east coast of Kirkmaiden parish, Wigtonshire.

NABAIGH, south-eastern section of Harris, Outer Hebrides.

NABEANNIBH, northern section of Harris, Outer Hebrides.

NABO, fine lake in vicinity of Elgin.

NACKERTON, village in Bothwell parish, Lanarkshire. Pop. 556.

NAGANA, picturesque lake in Assynt parish, Sutherland.

NAGUNNAICHEAN, cavernous chasms, emitting thunderous sounds during gales, off north coast of Kilmuir parish, Isle of Skye.

NAIRN, town and parish on coast of Nairnshire. The town stands adjacent to mouth of Nairn river, 15 miles north-east of Inverness; dates from at least the time of William the Lion; gave the peerage title of baron from 1681 till 1746, and from 1824 till 1837, to a family of its own name; has given that of baroness since 1874 to their lady representative; ranks as a sea-bathing resort, a sub-port, and a royal burgh; unites with Forres, Fortrose, and Inverness in sending a member to Parliament; publishes 2 newspapers, one of them weekly, the other twice a week; presents an appearance partly old and dingy, partly new and pleasant; and has a head post office with all departments, a railway station, 4 banking offices, 2 hotels, steeped town and county buildings, a public hall, fine artificial baths of 1872, a large Established church of 1811, a very large Free church of 1881, 2 Episcopalian churches, United Presbyterian, Congregational, and Roman Catholic churches, an academy, 3 public primary schools, and a town and county hospital. Real property in 1880-81, £12,943. Pop. 4161.—The parish contains also Seatown village, measures 8 miles by 6, and comprises 8827 acres. Real property of landward part in 1880-81, £7063. Pop. 5368. The seaboard is low and flat, and the rest of the land is chiefly a gentle slope. The seats are Geddes, Viewfield, Newton, Firhall, Auchrhea, Millbank, Ivybank, and Househill; and chief antiquities are vestiges or remains of two old castles. Six schools for 1077 scholars are in the parish, and 3 of them and enlargements for 704 are new.

NAIRN, river, rising in Inverness-shire at 9 miles east of middle of Loch Ness, and running about 31 miles, measured in straight line, north-eastward to Moray Firth at Nairn town.

NAIRNE, extinct seat of Lord Nairn in Auchtergaven parish, Perthshire.

NAIRNSHIRE, small maritime county, comprising main body and detached sections in ancient province of Moray, and detached section in ancient earldom of Ross. The main body lies around Nairn town; extends southward across Findhorn river to lofty mountain watershed; measures 19 miles in length, and from $3\frac{1}{4}$ to $16\frac{1}{2}$ miles in breadth; has a coast-line $7\frac{3}{4}$ miles long; is, for nearly 6 miles thence, prevailingly low and flat; and consists elsewhere of uplands, less or more lofty, intersected through the middle by the picturesque vale of the Findhorn. The detached sections lie at distances of from $2\frac{1}{2}$ to more than 20 miles from the main body; are surrounded variously by Elginshire, Inverness-shire, and Ross-shire; have such measurements as to be little else than peninsules; and, for the most part, are wildly upland. The entire area of the county is 215 square miles. The only town is Nairn, and the only village with more than 300 inhabitants is Auldearn. Real property in 1880-81, £35,801. Pop. in 1871, 10,225; in 1881, 10,454.

NALUIRE, lake on mutual border of Kiltarlity and Kilmorack parishes, Inverness-shire.

NAMHOON, small lake, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles east of Aviemore, in Badenoch, Inverness-shire.

NAMOIN, lake in Kildonan parish, Sutherland.

NANBREACDEARG, lake in Kiltarlity parish, Inverness-shire.

NANEAN, lake in Kirkmichael parish, Perthshire.

NA-NUA. See **LOCHNANUA**.

NAORSAL, islet, containing Rhinns point, adjacent to extremity of Rhinns peninsula, in Islay Island, Argyshire.

NARROWS, sheltered anchoring-ground at head of Loch Scriden, south-west coast of Mull Island, Argyshire.

NATHANSTHORN. See **NENTHORN**.

NAUGHTON, mansion and ruined old castle in Balmerino parish, Fife.

NAUNT, rivulet, running about 6 miles northward to Loch Etive at short distance west of Bunawe, Argyshire. It traverses a deep, narrow, densely-wooded glen, and makes several cascades.

NAVAR, ancient parish, now united to Lethnot, Forfarshire.

NAVE, islet off entrance of Loch Gruinard, west coast of Islay Island, Argyshire.

NAVER, lake and river in Sutherland. The lake lies immediately north of Benclybric, nearly in centre of the county; extends 7 miles east-north-eastward, with mean width of $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile; has, in some parts, a depth of 30 fathoms; and contains an

islet with remains of Scandinavian tower. —The river issues from the lake; runs about 16 miles northward to Torrisdale Bay; traverses a fine strath, formerly maintaining about 1200 inhabitants, but now nearly all pastoral; and is the best salmon stream in the Northern Highlands.

NAVIDALE, site of ancient chapel, with extant burying-ground, in Loth parish, Sutherland.

NEARTAY, small island in Harris Sound, Outer Hebrides.

NEATTIE, small lake in Kiltarlity parish, Inverness-shire.

NEDD, small bay, forming natural harbour, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-west of Kyle-Skov, west coast of Sutherland.

NEEDLE, isolated pyramidal rock at entrance of Quiraing, Isle of Skye.

NEEDLE'S EYE, long, grand, curious cavern on Gamrie coast, Banffshire.

NEEDLE'S EYE, long, deep, narrow fissure, swept by rushing billows during easterly gales, on Slains coast, Aberdeen-shire.

NEEDLE'S EYE, rude natural arch, about 40 feet high, on Colvend coast, Kirkcudbrightshire.

NEIDPATH, massive structure, partly peel-tower of 12th century, chiefly thick-walled quadrangular castle of 15th century, on the Tweed, about a mile west of Peebles. It was garrisoned for Charles II.; it resisted a siege by Cromwell; it was purchased by the first Duke of Queensberry, and given by him to his second son, who became Baron Neidpath and Earl of March; and it went by inheritance to the Earl of Wemyss.

NEILSLAND, estate in Hamilton parish, Lanarkshire. It belonged anciently to a branch of the noble family of Hamilton, and it was sold in 1871 for £23,000.

NEILSTON, town and parish in upper ward of Renfrewshire. The town stands on the Lovern, $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-west of Glasgow; shares with Barrhead a considerable country trade; and has a post office under Glasgow, a railway station, a banking office, Established, Free, and Roman Catholic churches, and a large public school. Pop. 2311. —The parish contains also Crofthead, West Arthurlee, Newton-Ralston, Gateside, and Uplawmoor villages, Cross-Arthurlee and Grahamston suburbs, and most of Barrhead town. Its length is nearly 7 miles; its greatest breadth $4\frac{3}{4}$ miles; its area 12,451 acres. Real property in 1880-81, £51,556. Pop., quoad civilia, 11,359; quoad sacra, 4631. The land, in the north-east, is flat; through most of the centre, is valley; in the west, is part of the Fereneze Hills; in the south-east, includes the fine hill-ridges of Neilston-Pad and Corkindale-Law, commanding magnificent views. Several lakes and reservoirs are in the south; and springs of purest water, one of them discharging 42 gallons

per minute, are numerous. Chief seats are Arthurlee and Crofthead; chief spots of antiquarian interest are sites of old castles and two religious houses; and prominent objects are numerous printfields, bleach-fields, and cotton factories. Five places of worship are in Barrhead. Seven schools for 1338 scholars are in the parish, and 2 of them for 655 are new. Neilston-Pad is 854 feet high.

NEISH, wooded islet in foot of Loch Earn, Perthshire.

NELL, lake, 2 miles long, averagely 3 miles east-south-east of Oban, Argyleshire. See also **LOCHNELL**.

NELLFIELD, lands, with quarries and iron-ore, in Carluke parish, Lanarkshire.

NEMPLAR, village and braes on right side of the Clyde about 2 miles north-west of Lanark. The village has a public school.

NENTHORN, hamlet and parish on south border of Berwickshire. The hamlet lies 4 miles north-west of Kelso, and has Established and Free churches, and a public school with about 67 scholars. Its post town is Kelso.—The parish measures $5\frac{1}{4}$ miles by $1\frac{1}{2}$, and comprises 3454 acres. Real property in 1880-S1, £5851. Pop. 454. The surface is partly bounded, partly bisected by Eden rivulet, and is variously flat, sloping, and undulated. The seats are Nenthorn House and Newton-Don. An ancient chapel stood at Nathansthorn, and became for some time the parochial church.

NEPTUNE'S STAIRCASE, series of eight locks on south-west extremity of Caledonian Canal, Inverness-shire.

NERSTON, village in East Kilbride parish, Lanarkshire.

NERVELSTONE, colliery in west extremity of Lochwinnoch parish, Renfrewshire.

NESBIT. See **NISBET**.

NESS, each of numerous headlands and promontories in Shetland, Orkney, Hebrides, and northern parts of Scottish mainland. The name is sometimes used in bald form, sometimes with prefix of the definite article, and sometimes, as in Buddonness and Fifeness, with designative prefix.

NESS, bay on south-east coast of North Ronaldshay Island, Orkney.

NESS, northern section of Lewis, Outer Hebrides. It has a post office under Stornoway.

NESS, cavern in small precipitous headland, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile east-north-east of Arbroath, Forfarshire.

NESS, deep, narrow, romantic ravine, traversed by Doon river, in Dalmellington parish, Ayrshire.

NESS, lake and river in Inverness-shire. The lake occupies the bottom of north-eastern reach of Great Glen; extends from Fort-Augustus to Bona Ferry; measures $23\frac{1}{2}$ miles in length, about $1\frac{1}{2}$

mile in mean width, and mostly from 630 to 960 feet in middle depth; and is closely flanked by steep mountain-ranges.—The river issues from the lake, runs 8 miles north-eastward to head of Moray Firth at Inverness, and has a mean width of 180 feet, and a mean summer depth of about 3 feet.

NESS CASTLE, estate with mansion on Ness river, 5 miles south-west of Inverness. It belonged to Lord Saltoun, and was sold in 1871 for £90,000 to Sir John Ramsden.

NESSOCK. See **PORTNESSOCK**.

NESTING, parish in east side of Shetland. It contains Whalsay post office under Lerwick; includes part of Mainland measuring 18 miles by 4, on coast and seaboard, from Gletness to Lunaness; comprehends also Whalsay Island, and Bound, Brurie, Gruna, and Housie skerries; and is much diversified, on all its coasts, by voes and headlands. Real property in 1880-S1, £2523. Pop., quoad civilia, 2626; quoad sacra, 1599. The land comprises only about 1000 acres in tillage, and is mostly pastoral or waste. The seats are Lunna and Whalsay. Established churches are in the south and the north of Mainland section and on Whalsay Island. There are 8 schools for 443 scholars, and 3 of them for 240 are new.

NETHAN, rivulet, running about 11 miles northward to the Clyde at vicinity of Crossford, Lanarkshire. It passes Lesmahagow town and Craignethan Castle, and, while traversing a deep ravine, is crossed at about 3 miles from the Clyde by the loftiest railway viaduct in Scotland.

NETHANFOOT, village at mouth of Nethan rivulet, Lanarkshire.

NETHER-BUCKIE. See **BUCKIE**.

NETHERBURN, place in south-east of Dalserf parish, Lanarkshire. It has a post office under Hamilton, and a railway station.

NETHERBYRES, seat near Eyemouth, Berwickshire.

NETHERCLEUGH, railway station, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-north-west of Lockerby, Dumfriesshire.

NETHER-COLL, stream, running to Broad Bay in Stornoway parish, Outer Hebrides.

NETHERCRAIGS, place, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile south of Paisley, Renfrewshire.

NETHERCROY, seat in Cumbernauld parish, Dumbartonshire. A Roman altar is in its garden.

NETHERDALE, seat in Marnoch parish, Banffshire.

NETHERFIELD, seat near Strathaven, Lanarkshire.

NETHERHALL, lands in Kirkmahoe parish, Dumfriesshire.

NETHERHILL, seat near Paisley, Renfrewshire.

NETHERHOUSE, estate in Mearns parish, Renfrewshire.

NETHERHOUSE, coal-field in Old Monkland parish, Lanarkshire.

NETHERINCH, hill-stream in Kilsyth parish, Stirlingshire.

NETHER-KILRENNY. See **KILRENNY**.

NETHERLAW, seat and headland in Rerrick parish, Kirkcudbrightshire.

NETHERLEE, village and seat in Cathcart parish, Renfrewshire.

NETHERLEY, post office under Stonehaven, seat, and public school in Fetteresso parish, Kincardineshire.

NETHERMAINS, hamlet in Kinnaird parish, Perthshire.

NETHERMILL, place in Kirkmichael parish, Dumfriesshire. It has a public school with about 116 scholars.

NETHERMILL, place on coast at foot of deep wooded glen, 10 miles east of Banff.

NETHERMILL, place with distillery near Fettercairn, Kincardineshire.

NETHERMILL, rivulet, running 7 miles north-eastward to Firth of Forth at 3½ miles west of Queensferry, Linlithgowshire.

NETHERMILLS, hamlet in Grange parish, Banffshire.

NETHERMUIR, seat in New Deer parish, Aberdeenshire.

NETHERPLACE, vestige of strong old tower in Dryfesdale parish, Dumfriesshire.

NETHERPLACE, printfield in Mearns parish, Renfrewshire.

NETHERSHIELDS, farm, with remains of Roman camp, in Stow parish, Edinburghshire.

NETHERTON, hamlet in Crawfordjohn parish, Lanarkshire.

NETHERTON, extinct ancient town, predecessor of Hamilton town, on ground now within Hamilton ducal park, Lanarkshire.

NETHERTON, village in New Kilpatrick parish, Dumbartonshire. Pop. 677.

NETHERTON, place in Lesmahagow parish, Lanarkshire. It has a public school with about 70 scholars.

NETHERTOWIE, farm, with ruined ancient chapel, in Towie parish, Aberdeenshire.

NETHER-TYNE, bleachfield in Kinghorn parish, Fife.

NETHERWOOD, lands with limestone and sandstone quarries in Cumbernauld parish, Dumbartonshire.

NETHY, burn, running to the Earn in Abernethy parish, Perthshire.

NETHY, rivulet, running about 12 miles northward from Cairngorm Mountains to the Spey at Abernethy church, Invernessshire.

NETHY-BRIDGE, railway station adjacent to Nethy rivulet, 4½ miles south-west of Grantown.

NEVAY, ancient parish, now annexed to Eassie, Forfarshire.

NEVIE, place, with site of ancient chapel, in Inveraven parish, Banffshire.

NEVIS, sea-loch on mutual boundary of Knoydart and Morar districts, Invernessshire. It measures 13 miles in length,

varies from ½ mile to 2 miles in breadth, is closely flanked by mountain-ranges, and exhibits much picturesqueness.

NEVIS, rivulet traversing Glennevis, curving round southern base of Bennevis, making several romantic cascades, and falling into Loch Eil at Fort-William, Invernessshire.

NEWABBEY, village and parish on east border of Kirkcudbrightshire. The village stands on a charming tract near north-east base of Criffel Mountain, 2 miles west of the Nith and 7 south of Dumfries; and has a post office under Dumfries, a hotel, a ruined abbey of 13th century, a parochial church of 1876, a Free church, and a public school with about 73 scholars. Pop. about 320.—The parish contains also Drumbar and Lochend hamlets, measures about 10 miles by 4½, and comprises 13,199 acres. Real property in 1880-81, £8237. Pop. 906. A belt of flat land, partly carse, adjoins the Nith's estuary; a slope ascends thence westward, and is prolonged, in the north, by a narrow strath; and two hill-ridges, one of them ascending to summit of Criffel, form most of the rest of the surface. There are three lakes, all more or less fringed with wood. Chief seats are Sbambelly and Kinharvey; and prominent objects are a Wellington monument 50 feet high, and a very large rocking-stone. There are 2 schools for 224 scholars, and 1 of them for 130 is new.

NEW ABERDOUR. See **ABERDOUR**, Aberdeenshire.

NEWARK, locality more or less identified with Port-Glasgow, Renfrewshire. The site of that town is part of a tract originally called Newark; a bay at it, converted at great cost into spacious wet dock, is still called Newark Bay; and a portion of the town, with church containing 1600 sittings, forms the quoad sacra parish of Newark, constituted in 1855. Newark Castle, on a small low headland in eastern vicinity, was the seat of an ancient barony extending far into Kilmacolm parish; is a massive, quadrangular, well-preserved pile, mostly of date near end of 16th century, but partly older; and forms a striking feature in views from the firth. Pop. of quoad sacra parish, 3287.

NEWARK, large, square, roofless ancient castle, scene of Sir Walter Scott's *Lay of the Last Minstrel*, 4 miles west-by-north of Selkirk.

NEWARK, renovated old baronial fortalice, a seat of Marquis of Ailsa, 4 miles south of Ayr.

NEWARK, ruinous old mansion in Abercrombie parish, Fife.

NEWARK, place, with well-preserved ancient Caledonian stone circle, in Lomay parish, Aberdeenshire.

NEWARK, place, with ancient Scandinavian remains, and traces of ancient church, in north-eastern peninsula of Sanday Island, Orkney.

NEWARTHILL, town amid a rich

mineral field, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-east of Motherwell, Lanarkshire. It has a post office under Motherwell, a railway station, a United Presbyterian church, and a large public school. Pop. 1355.

NEWBARNs, estate in Oathlaw parish, Forfarshire.

NEWBATTLE, village and parish in east of Edinburghshire. The village stands on the South Esk about a mile south of Dalkeith, is a small old place, and has a parochial church and a large public school. Its post town is Dalkeith. — The parish contains also Easthouses, Newton-Grange, and Stobhill villages, and part of Whitehill. Its length is $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles; its greatest breadth $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles; its area 5223 acres. Real property in 1880–81, £17,884. Pop., quoad civilia, 3346; quoad sacra, 2771. The ground rises from boundary vales in all directions to a central ridge, with height of about 680 feet above sea-level. Coal is extensively worked, and limestone and sandstone are quarried. Newbattle Abbey, the chief seat of the Marquis of Lothian, is a large elegant modern edifice, and occupies the site of a monastery of 12th century. The only other mansion is Woodburn, and the only noticeable extant antiquity is the remnant of a Roman station. Established and Free churches are at Stobhill. Three schools are in the parish, and have capacity for 540 scholars.

NEWBIGGING, suburb or section of Musselburgh, Edinburghshire.

NEWBIGGING, village, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-east of Carstairs Junction, Lanarkshire. It has a post office under Lanark, a railway station, and a public school with about 53 scholars.

NEWBIGGING, village in Auchtertool parish, Fife.

NEWBIGGING, seat and limestone quarries near Burntisland, Fife.

NEWBIGGING, seat in Carnock parish, Fife.

NEWBIGGING, farm, with long range of basaltic columns, in Ceres parish, Fife.

NEWBIGGING, hamlet, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-west of St. Andrews, Fife.

NEWBIGGING, village in Monikie parish, Forfarshire. It has a post office under Dundee, and a United Presbyterian church.

NEWBIGGING, village in Newtyle parish, Forfarshire.

NEWBIGGING, village in Tealing parish, Forfarshire.

NEWBIGGING, place, with small Caledonian stone circle and remains of ancient tower, in Lethnot parish, Forfarshire.

NEWBIGGING, hamlet, with spinning-mill, in Kinnell parish, Forfarshire.

NEWBIGGING, place in Cargill parish, Perthshire. It has a public school with about 137 scholars.

NEWBIGGING, extinct ancient village in Oxnam parish, Roxburghshire.

NEWRIDGE, village on Almond river, 9 miles west of Edinburgh.

NEWRIDGE, hamlet in Terregles parish, Kirkcudbrightshire.

NEWBURGH, town and parish in extreme north-west of Fife. The town stands amid delightful environs on upper part of Firth of Tay, $10\frac{3}{4}$ miles east-south-east of Perth; dates from at least 13th century, and was once a royal burgh; includes Mount Pleasant suburb within Abdie parish; presents for the most part a modern and attractive appearance; ranks as a suburb, with convenient harbour and considerable commerce; and has a head post office with all departments, a railway station, a banking office, a town hall, new waterworks commenced in 1877, Established, Free, United Presbyterian, Evangelical Union, and Baptist churches, and a large public school. Pop. 2366. — The parish is nearly cut into two sections by intervention of Abdie, measures about 3 miles by 2, and comprises 1365 acres. Real property in 1880–81, £7554. Pop. 2183. The northern section extends about 2 miles along the Tay, and is low, flat, and fertile; but the other section lies averagely about 2 miles south of the town, has much diversity of surface, and includes elevations of more than 500 feet. A chief seat is Mugdrum House; and chief antiquities are Mugdrum Cross, Macduff Cross, and the ruins of Lindores Abbey. There are 2 schools for 437 scholars, and an enlargement of one of them for 142 is new.

NEWBURGH, seaport village, 10 miles north of Aberdeen. It has a post office under Aberdeen, a banking office, and a public school with about 191 scholars. Pop. 636.

NEWBURN, parish between Largo and Elie, on south coast of Fife. Its post town is Largo. Its length is about $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles; its greatest breadth about 2 miles; its area 3040 acres. Real property in 1880–81, £5516. Pop. 344. The shore is flat, and the interior rises in fine diversity of surface north-westward and northward, and includes part of Largo Law. There are 4 mansions, and the reputed site of a Culdee church. The public school has about 86 scholars.

NEWBYRES, ruined castle near Gorebridge, Edinburghshire.

NEWBYTH, village and quoad sacra parish in Buchan district, Aberdeenshire. The village stands 6 miles north-west of New Deer, was founded in 1764, and has a post office under Turriff, a church of 1852, and 2 public schools with about 158 scholars. Pop. of the village, 491; of the quoad sacra parish, 1932.

NEWBYTH, seat of Sir David Baird, Bart., 2 miles north-by-west of East Linton, Haddingtonshire.

NEWCASTLETON, village on the Liddel, $21\frac{1}{2}$ miles south of Hawick, Roxburghshire. It was founded in 1793; it forms a street nearly a mile long, with intersection of three squares; and it has a post office, with money order and telegraph

departments, designated of Roxburghshire, a railway station, a banking office, United Presbyterian and Evangelical Union churches, and a public school with about 254 scholars. Pop. 924.

NEW CATHCART. See CATHCART.

NEWCK, seat in Airth parish, Stirling-shire.

NEW CRAIGHALL, etc. See CRAIGHALL, etc.

NEWE, seat of Sir Charles J. Forbes, Bart., in Strathdon parish, Aberdeenshire.

NEW ELGIN, village in Elgin parish, Elginshire. Pop. 625.

NEW ENGINE. See ENGINE.

NEW ENGLAND, small bay, $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles north of Mull of Galloway, Wigtonshire.

NEWFIELD, seat near Rutherglen, Lanarkshire.

NEWFIELD, seat in Dundonald parish, Ayrshire.

NEWFIELD DYKE, village in Slamannan parish, Stirlingshire. Pop. 153.

NEW GALLOWAY. See GALLOWAY (NEW).

NEW GILSTON, village in Largoward quoad sacra parish, Fife. It has a public school with about 81 scholars.

NEWGORD, pastoral isle adjacent to Unst, Shetland.

NEW HAILES, railway station and seat, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile west of Fisherrow, Edinburghshire.

NEWHALL, quoad sacra parish in Glasgow. Pop. 5199.

NEWHALL, seat, with romantic grounds, 3 miles south-west of Penicuik, Edinburghshire.

NEWHALL, seat in Kettins parish, Forfarshire.

NEWHALL, seat in Fetteresso parish, Kincardineshire.

NEWHALL, seat in Resolis parish, Ross-shire.

NEWHALL, quondam town in Crail parish, Fife.

NEWHALLS, ferry station adjacent to Queensferry, Linlithgowshire. It figures in Sir Walter Scott's *Antiquary*.

NEWHALLS, burn entering Quair rivulet, Peeblesshire.

NEWHAVEN, town and quoad sacra parish on the Forth in Edinburghshire. The town stands $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles north of centre of Edinburgh; made some figure in time of James IV., with prospect of becoming a place of considerable commerce; has long been little else than a prosperous fishing place, but adjoins Trinity and some fine tracts thickly studded with villas; gave the title of viscount, from 1681 till 1738, to the family of Cheyne; acquired extensive harbour improvements, at a cost of £10,000, in 1876-77; and has a post office with telegraph under Edinburgh, a banking office, Established and Free churches, and a large public school. Pop. of the quoad sacra parish, 4694.

NEWHILLS, parish extending west-north-westward from a line about 2 miles west of Aberdeen. Its post town is Aberdeen. Its length is about 6 miles;

its greatest breadth about 5 miles; its area, 10,282 acres. Real property in 1880-81, £23,379. Pop. 5480. The surface in the north-east is low and level, but elsewhere is upland. The seats are Springhill, Hazelhead, Sheddocksley, Fairley, Craillston, Cloghill, Gateside, Waterton, and Newhills Place. The churches are 2 Established and 1 Free. There are 8 schools for 954 scholars, and 3 of them for 420 are new. A Convalescents' Cottage Home was opened in June 1882.

NEWHOLM, estate in Dolphinton parish, Lanarkshire.

NEWHOUSE, village adjacent to north end of St. Ninians suburb of Stirling. Pop. 334.

NEWHOUSE, place about a mile south-west of Ettrick-bridge, Selkirkshire. Ettrick river here has cut the barrier of an ancient lake, and traverses a deep ravine flanked by wooded cliffs.

NEWHOUSE, mineral field adjacent to the Clyde in Bothwell parish, Lanarkshire.

NEWHOUSEMILL, hamlet on eastern verge of East Kilbride parish, Lanarkshire.

NEWHOUSES, hamlet in Kirkliston parish, Linlithgowshire.

NEWINGTON, modern, genteel, south-eastern suburb of Edinburgh. It stands on a gentle slope, declining to the south; consists principally of handsome villas, along the sides of spacious thoroughfares; is adjoined by Grange suburb on the west, and Mayfield on the south; and has a quoad sacra parochial church, Free, United Presbyterian, and Baptist churches, and a large public school. Pop. of quoad sacra parish, 11,904.

NEWINGTON, estate in Kilmany parish, Fife.

NEW INVERAWE, seat on west shore of Loch Awe, Argyleshire.

NEW KEITH. See KEITH.

NEW KELSO, village on Carron river, 7 miles north-east of Strome Ferry, Ross-shire.

NEW KILPATRICK. See KILPATRICK (NEW).

NEW LANARK. See LANARK (NEW).

NEWLANDRIGG, village in Borthwick parish, Edinburghshire.

NEWLANDS, parish, containing Noblehouse post office, and Lamancha and Macbiehill railway stations, in north of Peeblesshire. It measures about 9 miles by $3\frac{1}{2}$, and comprises 12,518 acres. Real property in 1880-81, £10,958. Pop. 819. The surface is chiefly a vale flanked by hill-ridges, and comprises more than 3300 acres of arable land. Coal, limestone, sandstone, and chalybeate springs abound. Chief seats are Whim, Lamancha, Macbiehill, Romanno, and Callends; and chief antiquities are Drochil Castle and vestiges of several hill-forts. The churches are Established and United Presbyterian. There are 2 schools for 157 scholars, and 1 of them for 90 is new.

NEWLANDS, quoad sacra parish in Glasgow. Pop. 4415.

NEWLANDS, hamlet in Latheron parish,

Caithness. It has a public school with about 101 scholars.

NEWLANDS, extensive bleachfield near Pollockshaws, Renfrewshire.

NEWLANDS, or **DUNCAN,** burn in Kirkmahoe parish, Dumfriesshire.

NEW LANGHOLM. See **LANGHOLM.**

NEWLAW, hill, with extensive splendid views, in Rerrick parish, Kirkcudbrightshire.

NEW LEEDS. See **LEEDS (NEW).**

NEWLISTON, seat, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile west of Kirkliston, Linlithgowshire.

NEW LUCE. See **LUCE (NEW).**

NEW MACHAR. See **MACHAR (NEW).**

NEWMAINS, town adjacent to Coltness Ironworks, north of Wishaw, and between Cleland and Morningside, Lanarkshire. It has a post office, with money order and telegraph departments, designated of Lanarkshire, a railway station, and a well-endowed church, projected in 1876 in memory of a member of the Houldsworth family. Pop. with Coltness Ironworks, 2682.

NEWMAINS, seat in Lochmaben parish, Dumfriesshire.

NEWMARKET, village in Stornoway parish, Outer Hebrides. Pop. 313.

NEWMILL, village and quoad sacra parish in Banffshire. The village stands on the Isla, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile north of Keith, and has a post office under Keith, a recently erected church, and a public school with about 116 scholars. Pop. of the village, 651; of the quoad sacra parish, 1431.

NEWMILL, place, with public school, in Hawick parish, Roxburghshire.

NEWMILL, place, with large flour-mill, in Kilmarnock parish, Ayrshire.

NEWMILL, seat in Dairsie parish, Fife.

NEWMILL, place, with foundry, in St. Andrews-Lhanbryde parish, Elginshire.

NEWMILLS, village on Firth of Forth, 4 miles west-south-west of Dunfermline, Fife.

NEWMILLS, hamlet in Fordyce parish, Banffshire.

NEWMILLS, place, with corn-mills, in Jedburgh parish, Roxburghshire.

NEWMILN, harbour on the Forth in Airth parish, Stirlingshire.

NEWMILNS, town on river Irvine, $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles east of Kilmarnock, Ayrshire. It consists of Newmilns-proper on right bank of the river, and Greenholm on left bank; enjoys delightful environs, including 'Loudoun's bonnie woods and braes'; contains an old tower which figured in the history of the Covenanters; and has a post office, with money order and telegraph departments, under Kilmarnock, a terminal railway station, a banking office, Established, Free, and United Presbyterian churches, 2 public schools with about 404 scholars, and a working men's institute. Pop. 2860.

NEW MONKLAND. See **MONKLAND (NEW).**

NEWMORE, seat near Invergordon, Ross-shire.

NEW NORTH, parish, with Established and Free churches, in Old Town, Edinburgh. Pop. 2792.

NEW PITSLIGO. See **PITSLIGO (NEW).**

NEWPORT, town on south coast of Firth of Tay, directly opposite Dundee. It strictly is both town and village, East and West; it ranks as a sub-port of Dundee, and maintains a ferry many times a-day to that town; it has an excellent ferry harbour, 350 feet long and 60 feet wide, with carriage-way on each side; it adjoins or is near numerous handsome villas and two fine mansions; and it has a post office, with money order and telegraph departments, under Dundee, a hotel, a quoad sacra parochial church, Free, United Presbyterian, and Congregational churches, and a public school with about 195 scholars. Pop. of town, 2311; of quoad sacra parish, 1775.

NEW POSSO. See **DAWICK.**

NEW PRESTWICK. See **PRESTWICK.**

NEW RATTRAY. See **RATTRAY.**

NEW REAY, village in Reay parish, Caithness.

NEW SAUCHIE, suburb of Alloa, Clackmannanshire. Pop. 904. See **SAUCHIE.**

NEW SAUGHTON, seat in Cramond parish, Edinburghshire.

NEW SCONE. See **SCONE.**

NEW SEAT, railway station, 4 miles west of Peterhead, Aberdeenshire.

NEWSHOT, island in the Clyde, 2 miles north-west of Renfrew.

NEW SPYNIIE. See **SPYNIIE.**

NEWSTEAD, village on the Tweed about a mile east of Melrose, Roxburghshire. It adjoins ground where Roman relics have been found, and where a monastery stood between 9th and 12th centuries; it is believed to stand on or near the site of a Roman town; and it has a post office under Melrose. Pop. 301.

NEW STEVENSTON, suburb of Holytown, Lanarkshire. It has a public school with about 180 scholars. Pop. 1048.

NEW TARBAT, quondam seat of Earls of Cromarty, now a fragmentary ruin, in Kilmuir-Easter parish, Ross-shire.

NEWTON, parish, containing Millerhill village, with post office and railway station, and ten other villages or hamlets, in north-east of Edinburghshire. Its length is $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles; its greatest breadth $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile; its area 2033 acres. Real property in 1880-81, £15,000. Pop. 1307. The surface is partly a gentle slope toward the North Esk, partly a low ridge, the ends of which are in contiguous parishes. Coal abounds, and is extensively worked. The seats are Edmonstone, Newton, and Woolmet; and the chief antiquity is an ancient church tower. The public school has about 99 scholars.

NEWTON, suburb of Kirkcaldy, Fife. It adjoins east end of Linktown, and was founded about the year 1790, and built on a regular plan.

NEWTON, suburb of Carnoustie, Forfarshire.

NEWTON, suburb of Dunning, Perthshire.

NEWTON, village, 6 miles south-east of Glasgow. It stands on a rich mineral field, and has a post office, with money order department, under Glasgow, a railway station, and an Episcopalian church of 1875. Pop. 730.

NEWTON, village in Glamis parish, Forfarshire.

NEWTON, village in Panbride parish, Forfarshire.

NEWTON, hamlet in Wiston parish, Lanarkshire.

NEWTON, village in Abercorn parish, Linlithgowshire. Pop. 109.

NEWTON, village in Pencaitland parish, Haddingtonshire.

NEWTON, village in Kirkpatrick-Fleming parish, Dumfriesshire.

NEWTON, village in Fintry parish, Stirlingshire.

NEWTON, village in Falkland parish, Fife.

NEWTON, suburb of Cupar, Fife.

NEWTON, village in Ross detached district of Nairnshire. See FERINTOSH.

NEWTON, hamlet and estate in Bedrule parish, Roxburghshire.

NEWTON, section of Millport, on Big Cumbay Island, Buteshire.

NEWTON, quondam village and ancient chapelry in Nenthorn parish, Berwickshire.

NEWTON, place, with vestige of ancient castle, in Glenisla parish, Forfarshire.

NEWTON, estate in Abbey-Paisley parish, Renfrewshire.

NEWTON, estate, with mansion and two ancient sculptured standing-stones, in Culsalmond parish, Aberdeenshire.

NEWTON, estate in Avondale parish, Lanarkshire.

NEWTON, estate in Boharm parish, Banffshire.

NEWTON, seat in Kirkhill parish, Invernessshire.

NEWTON, place, with ruined old chapel, in Kilmadock parish, Perthshire.

NEWTON, seat in Nairn parish, Nairnshire.

NEWTON, seat in St. Vigeans parish, Forfarshire.

NEWTON, seat in Whitsome parish, Berwickshire.

NEWTON, burn, running from Hempriggs Loch to Wick river in Caithness.

NEWTONAIRDS, seat on the Cluden in Holywood parish, Dumfriesshire.

NEWTON-ARGYLE, village in South-end parish, Kintyre, Argyleshire.

NEWTON-DON, seat on Eden rivulet, 3 miles north-west of Kelso.

NEWTON-EDROM. See EDROM.

NEWTON-FERRY, place, with post office under Lochmaddy, Outer Hebrides.

NEWTON-GRANGE, town in Newbattle parish, Edinburghshire. It has a post office under Dalkeith, gasworks of 1873, and a school with capacity for 280 scholars. Pop. 1010.

NEWTONHALL, estate in Yester parish, Haddingtonshire.

NEWTONHALL, seat in Kennoway parish, Fife.

NEWTONHILL, railway station, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-by-east of Stonehaven, Kincardineshire.

NEWTON-MEARNs, village in Mearns parish, Renfrewshire. It has a post office under Glasgow. Pop. 900.

NEWTONMILL, seat in Strickathrow parish, Forfarshire.

NEWTON-MOOR, or **NEWTONMORE**, village in Kingussie parish, Invernessshire. It has a post office under Kingussie. Pop. 306.

NEWTON-ON-AYR, suburb and parish on coast of Ayrshire. The suburb forms part of Ayr parliamentary burgh; is separated only by Ayr river from Ayr-proper; shares largely in the industries and commerce of Ayr burgh; contained, till 1701, a strong castle of the feudal times; and contains now extensions of Ayr harbour, the original Ayr railway station, Established and Free churches, an academy, and 2 large primary public schools. Pop. 6113.—The parish measures about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile by 1, and comprises 585 acres. Real property of landward part in 1879-80, £1806. Pop. of the whole, 6450. The coast is flat and sandy, and the interior is nearly a dead level.

NEWTON-RALSTON, village in Levern valley between Neilston and Barrhead, Renfrewshire.

NEWTON ST. BOSWELLS, village, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-east of Melrose, Roxburghshire. It adjoins the station at forking of railway from Edinburgh toward respectively Hawick and Kelso, and has a post office, with money order and telegraph departments, designated of Roxburghshire, a hotel, waterworks of 1876, a recent United Presbyterian church, and a public school with about 85 scholars. Pop. 423.

NEWTONSHAW, village, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile north of Alloa, Clackmannanshire. See SAUCHIE.

NEWTON-STEWART, town on river Cree, comprising Newton-Stewart-proper on Wigtonshire bank, and Minnigaff suburb on Kirkeudbrightshire bank, $50\frac{1}{2}$ miles by railway west-by-south of Dumfries. It was founded in 1701; had long a rude appearance, but underwent much improvement; is now a centre of considerable country trade; publishes a weekly newspaper; and has a head post office with all departments, a railway station, 3 banking offices, 2 chief inns, a town hall, a lofty monument to the Earl of Galloway who died in 1873, a handsome five-arched bridge, 2 Established churches, 2 Free churches, a United Presbyterian church of 1878, Episcopalian and Roman Catholic churches, and a great suite of schools called the Ewart Institute. Pop. of town-proper, 2645; with Minnigaff suburb and Cree-bridge, 3072.

NEWTON-WAMPHRAY, or **GILGAL**, hamlet in Wamphray parish, Dumfriesshire.

NEWTOWN, place, with public school, in Inverary parish, Argyleshire.

NEW TOWN. See **EDINBURGH**.

NEW TROWS, village in Lesmahagow parish, Lanarkshire.

NEWTYLE, village and parish on south-west border of Forfarshire. The village stands $16\frac{3}{4}$ miles by railway north-west-by-west of Dundee; was founded in 1832, in relation to the Dundee and Newtyle Railway; assumed a neat and prosperous appearance; and now has a post office under Coupar-Angus, a railway station and depot, Established and Free churches, and 2 public schools with capacity for 204 scholars. Pop. 409. — The parish contains also Newbigging village and several hamlets, measures about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles by 2, and comprises 5192 acres. Real property in 1880-81, £12,586. Pop. 911. The surface lies partly in Strathmore, partly among Sidlaw Hills, and includes a hill-pass called Glack-of-Newtyle, regarded from old times as a strong military pass, and now traversed by Dundee and Newtyle Railway. Hatton Castle, built in 1575, and now a ruin, commanded the pass. The shell of an old observatory crowns one of the hills, and figures in a great extent of landscape.

NEWTYLE, wooded hill in eastern vicinity of Dunkeld, Perthshire. It commands rich extensive views.

NEWYEARFIELD, farm, with site of hunting-seat of the kings of Scotland, in Livingstone parish, Linlithgowshire.

NIBEN, islet in Northmaven parish, Shetland.

NICHOLAS (ST.). See **ABERDEEN**.

NIDDRY, village and seat, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-east of Edinburgh. The village commands a delightful view, and has a public school with about 115 scholars. — The seat is partly an ancient baronial fortalice, partly a handsome modern edifice, and is near vestiges of an ancient chapel.

NIDDRY, hamlet and ruined ancient castle in Kirkliston parish, Linlithgowshire. The castle stands adjacent to railway, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile south-east of Winchburgh, belonged to the Earls of Winton, received Queen Mary on her escape from Loch Leven, and gave the peerage title of baron to General Sir John Hope, afterwards fourth Earl of Hopetoun.

NIGG, parish in extreme north-east of Kincardineshire. It has a post office of its own name under Aberdeen, contains the post office villages of Cove and Torry, and the villages of Burnbank and Charleston, and is separated by only the river Dee from Aberdeen. Its length is about 5 miles; its greatest breadth 3 miles; its area 4432 acres. Real property in 1880-81, £16,163. Pop. 2935. The north border is partly low ground along Aberdeen harbour, partly Girdleness promontory crowned by

lighthouse with two fixed lights; the east side includes Nigg Bay, of half-moon form, about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile in diameter, immediately south of Girdleness, and presents thence to the sea a bold cavernous breast of rock from 60 to 80 feet high; and the interior and western sections are mainly unarable and wild. The churches are Established and Free. Public schools are at Cove, Torry, and Kirkhill.

NIGG, parish, chiefly peninsulated, between Moray Firth and north side of Cromarty Firth in east of Ross-shire. It contains Shandwick, Balnabruach, and Balnappellin villages, has a post office of its own name under Inverness, and communicates with Nigg railway station in its north-western vicinity. Its length is 6 miles; its breadth from 2 to $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles. Real property in 1880-81, £6842. Pop. 1000. Nigg Bay flanks the west side, forms a northward projection of Cromarty Firth, has a triangular outline contracting from $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles to a point, and is bare at efflux of the tide. About two-thirds of the land are fertile plain or slope, and the rest consists of Nigg Hill extending along the east coast, rising to heights of from 300 to 500 feet, commanding very grand views, and presenting to the sea fissured cavernous cliffs. The chief seat is Bayfield; and the chief antiquities are the sculptured stone of Shandwick, a similar stone now placed at gable of parochial church, and traces of a fort erected by William the Lion. The churches are Established, Free, and United Presbyterian. There are 2 public schools with capacity for 180 scholars, and both are new.

NIGG STATION, station, $7\frac{3}{4}$ miles north-north-east of Invergordon, Ross-shire. It has a post office, with money order and telegraph departments, designated of Ross-shire.

NINEMILEBURN, village in Penicuik parish, Edinburghshire. It has a public school with about 47 scholars.

NINESTANERIG, hill, where Lord Soulis is traditionally said to have been burned to death, in Castleton parish, Roxburghshire.

NINEWARE, seat, $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles west-south-west of Dunbar, Haddingtonshire.

NINEWELLS, seat near Chirnside, Berwickshire. It was built in 1841 to supersede a previous mansion, the birth-place and occasional residence of David Hume.

NINEWELLS, copious pure spring in hill district of Newburgh parish, Fife.

NINIAN'S (ST.) (popularly **ST. RINGAN'S**), town and parish in Stirlingshire. The town stands nominally $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile south of Stirling, but is nearly united to it by the intermediate villages of Bellfield and Newhouse, and forms part of its Parliamentary burgh; has intimate association with the battlefield of Bannockburn; extends to within $\frac{1}{4}$ mile of the 'Bore Stone,' where Bruce planted his standard; retains the steeple of a church used as a powder-

magazine by Prince Charles Edward in 1746, and then blown to pieces; consists principally of one long, narrow, dingy street; and has a post office under Stirling. Established, Free, United Presbyterian, and Baptist churches, and a large public school. Pop. 1654.—The parish contains also Bannockburn and Cambusbarron towns, and Bannockburn-Muir, Whins-of-Milton, Bellfield, Newhouse, Plean, Torbrex, Charterishall, Greenyards, and Auchinbowie villages. Its length is 13 miles; its greatest breadth nearly 8 miles; its area 38,012 acres. Real property of landward part in 1880-81, £59,243. Pop. of the whole, quoad civilia, 10,423; quoad sacra, 6105. The river Forth, except for a short distance contiguous to Stirling, traces all the northern boundary, and effects there most of the serpentine windings called Links of Forth. The land, in the east, is nearly all carse; in the middle, is variously undulating, broken, and hilly; in the west, is mostly part of the Lennox Hills, either moorish or poorly pastoral. Coal abounds and is extensively worked. Chief residences are Touch, Polmaise, Craigforth, Sauchie, Auchintowie, Plean, Throsk, and Carnock; chief antiquities are a Roman road, five Roman camps, and ruins or vestiges of several baronial fortalices; and historical places are the battlefields of Bannockburn and Sauchie, the skirmish-field of Newhouse, and part of the battlefield of Stirling. Established, Free, and United Presbyterian churches are at Bannockburn, an Established church is at Plean, and a Free church is at Cambusbarron. Ten schools for 1344 scholars, besides the large one in the town, are within the parish, and 6 of them for 940 are new.

NINIAN'S (ST.), island in Dunrossness parish, Shetland.

NINIAN'S (ST.), famous spring near Lamington village, Lanarkshire.

NINIAN'S (ST.), Episcopalian cathedral in Perth.

NINIAN'S (ST.), site or remains of ancient chapels in Edinburgh, Aberdeen, Bute Island, Sanday Island, St. Ninian's parish, St. Vigeans parish, Penningham parish, Loth parish, Urquhart parish, Wick parish, and other parts of Scotland.

NINIAN'S (ST.), quondam notable hospital in Gorbals, Glasgow.

NIPPEs, hill in New Cumnock parish, Ayrshire.

NISBET, hamlet and ancient parish, now in Crailing, Roxburghshire. The hamlet lies adjacent to the Teviot, 3½ miles north-north-east of Jedburgh, represents an ancient village of considerable note, and has a railway station and a recently constructed bridge.

NISBET, hamlet on the Tyne, 4½ miles south-west of Haddington.

NISBET, seat, 2 miles south-east of Dunse, Berwickshire.

NISBET, estate in Culter parish, Lanarkshire.

NITH, river, partly of Ayrshire, and partly on north-eastern boundary of Kirkcudbrightshire, but chiefly traversing western district of Dumfriesshire. It rises 7 miles south-west of New Cumnock; runs 11 miles eastward to Kirkconnel; goes thence chiefly south-south-eastward about 39 miles to Solway Firth at about 3 miles below Glencaple; and is tidal and navigable from Dumfries to its mouth. But its tides, like those of the Solway, 'flow with a bore or breast of water,' and make a long recess at the reflux.

NITHSDALE, anciently a political territory of shifting limits, more or less commensurate with the basin of the Nith, and sometimes called Strathnith; but now the western one of the three great divisions of Dumfriesshire. Yet while now excluding the portions of the basin within Ayrshire and Kirkcudbrightshire, it includes the long narrow tract drained to the Solway by Lochar rivulet. Nithsdale gave the title of earl from 1620 till 1716 to the family of Maxwell.

NITHSIDE, seat in Troqueer parish, Kirkcudbrightshire.

NITSHILL, village in Levern vale, 4 miles south-east of Paisley, Renfrewshire. It adjoins extensive mineral works, and has a railway station and a Free church. Pop. 1001.

NINGINGSTONE, place, with sandstone quarry, in Cleish parish, Kinrossshire.

NOBLEHOUSE, place, 3 miles east-south-east of Linton, Peeblesshire. It has a head post office with money order and telegraph departments.

NOCEFY, rivulet, running 7 miles south-eastward to the Don in Strathdon parish, Aberdeenshire.

NODDLE, rivulet in Largs parish, Ayrshire.

NOE, stream traversing Glennoe, in Ardchattan parish, Argyllshire.

NOIR, lake in Dallas parish, Elginshire.

NOLTLAND, ruined strong, thick-walled, ancient castle on north-west coast of Westray Island, Orkney.

NOOP, bay and headland in north-west of Westray Island, Orkney.

NOOP, mural headland, nearly 500 feet high, on east side of Noss Island, Shetland.

NORAN, rivulet, running about 11 miles southward and east-south-eastward to the South Esk at 4 miles west-by-south of Brechin, Forfarshire.

NORANSIDE, seat on Noran rivulet, Forfarshire.

NORMANDYKES, trace of large Roman camp, perhaps site of Roman town, on hill-top, with delightful view, in Peterculter parish, Aberdeenshire.

NORMAN'S LAW, lofty hill, with rough remains of ancient fortification, and with charming view, 4 miles east-by-north of Newburgh, Fife.

NORRIE'S LAW, rising-ground, where Roman relics have been found, in Largo parish, Fife.

NORRIESTON, quoad sacra parish, with village 6 miles south-south-east of Callander, Perthshire. The village stands conjoint with Thornhill, and has a parochial church with 870 sittings, and a Free church.—The parish includes also Thornhill, with post office under Stirling, and a large public school. Pop. 1032.

NORSHIELD, farm, with pretty entire ancient circular camp, in Eddlestone parish, Peeblesshire.

NORTBAR, village, 2 miles south-east of Beith, Ayrshire.

NORTH BARR, estate, with site of old castle of Lords Sempill, in Erskine parish, Renfrewshire.

NORTH BERWICK. See **BERWICK (NORTH)**.

NORTH BRITISH RAILWAY, extensive railway system, with centres in Edinburgh and Glasgow, and with lines, branches, and connections throughout much of Scottish Lowlands, southward into English border, and northward to Aberdeen. It was originally a line of 58 miles from Edinburgh to Berwick, with branch of 4 miles to Haddington, authorized in 1844, and opened in 1846; it afterwards included the Edinburgh and Dalkeith, 16 miles; the Edinburgh and Hawick, 43½ miles; branches to Tranent, Cockenzie, North Berwick, Dunse, Selkirk, Jedburgh, and Kelso, 42 miles; the Peebles, 21 miles; and two lines in Cumberland, 24 miles; it subsequently acquired, by amalgamation, the Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee, the West of Fife, the Monkland, and the Edinburgh and Glasgow, together with their several connections and branches; it includes also the Border Union from Hawick to Carlisle, the Border Counties from Riccarton to Hexham, the Wansbeck across Northumberland, the Tay-Bridge line from Leuchars to Dundee, the Arbroath and Montrose, and a number of recent branches; and it had, in 1879–80, a stock and share capital of £22,650,016, an ordinary capital of £6,283,239, and a loans and debenture stock of £7,272,857. The dividends on the preference shares, in the early part of 1880, notwithstanding the loss by the fall of the Tay bridge, were paid in full; but the dividends on the ordinary shares were then nil, and they had fluctuated between nil and 4½ per cent since 1873.

NORTH BUTE. See **BUTE (NORTH)**.

NORTH CALDER. See **CALDER (NORTH)**.

NORTH CHURCH, quoad sacra parish in Paisley. Pop. 7844.

NORTHDALE, place, with remains of old chapel, in North Yell parish, Shetland.

NORTH ESK. See **ESK (NORTH)**.

NORTHFIELD, fishing village in Coldingham parish, Berwickshire.

NORTHFIELD, seat in Annan parish, Dumfriesshire.

NORTHFIELD, seat in Duffus parish, Elginshire.

NORTHFIELD, estate in Bower parish, Caithness.

NORTHFIELD, old mansion at west end of Prestonpans, Haddingtonshire.

NORTH KNAPDALE. See **KNAPDALE (NORTH)**.

NORTHMAVEN, parish in north-west of Shetland. It contains the post office villages of Hillswick and Ollaberry, comprehends northern part of Mainland and a number of adjacent islets, and measures 16 miles by 8. Real property in 1880–81, £2274. Pop. 2269. An isthmus about 100 yards wide, mostly submerged at spring tides, forms the sole connection with the rest of Mainland. The coast is indented by numerous bays; consists largely of high precipitous rocks; presents to the west a series of lofty, fissured, cavernous cliffs; is flanked, at brief distance, by many skerries, bold islets, and lofty insulated rocks; and exhibits great diversity and force of romantic scenery. The interior comprises a very small aggregate of arable land; consists mostly of rough rising-grounds and bleak hills; and culminates on Rona or Roeness Hill, 1476 feet high, crowned by an ancient watch-tower, and commanding a view of nearly all Shetland. Remains of other ancient watch-houses, and remains of barrows and dunes, are numerous. The churches are the parochial with about 600 sittings, 2 mission stations on the Royal Bounty, and United Presbyterian, Congregational, and Methodist churches.

NORTHMUIR, village in Kirriemuir parish, Forfarshire. Pop. 315.

NORTH OF SCOTLAND RAILWAY (GREAT), railway system north-westward and northward from Aberdeen. It originally consisted of a line from Aberdeen to Huntly opened in 1854, a branch from Inverury to Old Meldrum opened in summer of 1856, and a prolongation from Huntly to Keith opened in October 1856; but it now comprises also a prolongation from Keith to Elgin, the Morayshire from Craigellachie to Lossiemouth, the Deeside from Aberdeen to Ballater, a branch from Kintore to Alford, a line from Inveramsay to Macduff, and a line from Dyce Junction to Maud, forking there into branches to Fraserburgh and Peterhead. Its stock and share capital in 1879–80 was £2,960,724; its ordinary capital, £87,791; its loans and debenture stock, £956,807. The dividend for its ordinary stock in January 1880 was 1 per cent.; at end of next half-year, nil. A branch to Buckie was projected in 1881.

NORTH RONALDSHAY. See **RONALDSHAY (NORTH)**.

NORTH TARRY, seat and factory in St. Vigeans parish, Forfarshire.

NORTH TOLSTA, place, 12 miles north by-west of Stornoway, Outer Hebrides. It has a post office under Stornoway.

NORTH UIST. See **UIST (NORTH)**.

NORTHWALL, ancient chapelry, now part of Lady parish, Sanday Island, Orkney.

NORTH WATER, head-stream of the South Esk, Edinburghshire.

NORTH WATER, river North Esk in Forfarshire, and on boundary with Kincardineshire.

NORTH WATER BRIDGE, place, 3 miles north of Montrose, Forfarshire. It has a post office under Laurencekirk, and a railway station.

NORTHWEST CASTLE, seat in Inch parish, Wigtonshire.

NORTH YELL. See **YELL (NORTH)**.

NORTON, seat in Ratho parish, Edinburghshire.

NORWICK, bay, public school, and ruined old church, with burying-place, on east side of Unst Island, Shetland.

NOSS, island, less than $\frac{1}{4}$ mile east of Bressay, Shetland. It measures about $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles in circuit; consists mostly of fertile pleasant land; has, on its east coast, the lofty mural headland of Noop; and is separated on the south-east by only a narrow chasm from the tabular, cliff-girt, lofty islet of Hohn-of-Noss. Pop. 3.

NOSS, bold rocky promontory on south side of Sinclair Bay, 3 miles north-east of Wick, Caithness. It is crowned by a lighthouse with revolving light visible at the distance of 18 nautical miles.

NOTH, lofty conical hill, with remains of vitrified fort, in Rhynie parish, Aberdeenshire.

NOTHLAND. See **NOLTLAND**.

NOVAR, railway station and seat, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-by-east of Dingwall, Ross-shire.

NUNGATE, suburb of Haddington. Pop. 564.

NUNRAW, seat in Garvald parish, Haddingtonshire.

NUNSBURGH, headland, hamlet, and Scandinavian burgh in Sandsting parish, Shetland.

NUN'S CAVE, cavern marked with crosses in Innimore headland, on south coast of Mull Island, Argyshire.

NUNS' ISLAND, islet adjacent to Iona, Argyshire.

NUNS' WELL, one of three famous springs, surmounted by modern pillars, in Ladykirk parish, Berwickshire.

NUNTON, hamlet on Benbecula Island, Outer Hebrides. It has a post office under Lochmaddy, and a banking office.

NUNTOWN, two farms, high and low, named from extinct ancient nunnery, in Twynholm parish, Kirkcudbrightshire.

NUTBERRY, hill, 1712 feet high, 6 miles south-west of Lesmahagow, Lanarkshire.

NUTHILL, seat about a mile west of Falkland, Fife.

NUTHOLM, hill in St. Mungo parish, Dumfriesshire.

NUTWOOD, seat in Rerrick parish, Kirkcudbrightshire.

OA, peninsula and quoad sacra parish in south-east of Islay Island, Argyshire. The peninsula forms the south-eastern section of the island; contains on its south-east coast the village of Port-Ellen, with post office under Greenock; projects to the south-south-west a grand lofty promontory called Mull of Oa; and is crowned at extremity of that promontory by ruined strong ancient fortalice.—The parish comprehends large portion of the peninsula, was constituted in 1849, and has a modern church and a public school. Pop. 247.

OAKBANK, village in Kirknewton parish, Edinburghshire. It adjoins oil-works, and has a public school with about 76 scholars. Pop. 506.

OAKFIELD, village in Beath parish, Fife.

OAKLEY, village and seat, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles west of Dunfermline, Fife. The village is entirely modern, adjoins extensive iron-works, and has a post office under Dunfermline, a railway station, and a Roman Catholic church. Pop. 191.

OAKSHAW, hill in Abbey-Paisley parish, Renfrewshire.

OAKWOOD, ruined ancient tower on Ettrick river, 4 miles south-west of Selkirk. It belonged to the Scotts of Harden, and was occupied for some time by the reputed wizard Sir Michael Scott.

OATFIELD, hamlet in Campbelton parish, Argyshire.

OATHLAW, parish, with church $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-by-east of Forfar. It contains Finhaven hamlet, is itself sometimes called Finhaven, measures 6 miles by 3, and comprises 5274 acres. Real property in 1880-81, £5649. Pop. 440. Much of the surface is low land adjacent to the South Esk, and part is the north side of a lofty hill. Chief antiquities are ruins of Finhaven Castle, and remains of a large Roman camp. The public school has capacity for 63 scholars.

OATLANDS, south-western suburb of Glasgow. It is of recent origin, and has a post office, with money order department, under Glasgow, a chapel-of-ease, and a United Presbyterian church.

OBAN, coast town on crescent-shaped bay on east side of Firth of Lorn, at terminus of Callander and Oban Railway, 39 miles by road north-west of Inverary, and 45 by water north of Ardrishaig, Argyshire. It was founded in 1791; it had a rental of £1719 in 1847, and of £3423 in 1866; it made rapid increase in subsequent years, and underwent great changes in connection with completion of the railway to it in 1880; it acquired extensions of its harbour in sea-walls and other works before the end of 1881; it came to be regarded by some spectators as prospectively a 'Celtic Liverpool'; it was bewailed by Professor Blackie in October 1879 as undergoing alterations and enlargements in a manner most detrimental to its beauty; it comprises streets in

regular alignment, and presents a fine frontage to the bay; it enjoys charming environs, and commands near or ready access to many objects and scenes of high interest; it serves as the central point for steam-vessel communication between the Clyde on the south and the Deucaledonian sea and the Caledonian Canal on the north; it contains numerous hotels and many genteel lodging-houses; it ranks as a parliamentary burgh, and unites with Inverary, Campbelton, Irvine, and Ayr in sending a member to Parliament; it publishes 2 weekly newspapers; and it has a head post office with all departments, 4 banking offices, a court-house, 2 Established churches, Free, United Presbyterian, Congregational, Episcopalian, and Roman Catholic churches, and 2 public schools with about 290 scholars. Real property in 1880-81, £20,054. Pop. 3991.

OBBE, hamlet and salmon-stream in Harris, Outer Hebrides. The hamlet has a post office, with money order and telegraph departments, under Stornoway.

OBINAG, semicircular creek, well-sheltered harbour, in Glenshiel parish, Ross-shire.

OBNEY, short high hill-range in Auchtergavenny parish, Perthshire.

OCAL, interesting cavern in Ardnarmurchan parish, Argyllshire.

OCLESTER, place of cattle-markets in St. Andrews parish, Orkney.

OCUMSTER, headland near Lybster, Caithness.

OCHILS, hill-range east-north-eastward from eastern vicinity of Stirling to southern vicinity of Perth. It measures about 24 miles in length, and 12 miles in mean breadth; it culminates in Bencluch and Craigrossie at altitudes of 2352 and 2859 feet above sea-level; it includes carboniferous rocks in its eastern skirts, but consists mainly of traps, with much variety and value of rare minerals; it presents some abrupt bald faces, but has mostly roundish verdant shoulders and summits; and it is so cut and diversified by glens and defiles as to possess abundance of fine close scenery.

OCHILTREE, village and parish in Kyle district, Ayrshire. The village stands on the Lugar, 4 miles west of Cumnock; made some figure in violent scenes of early times of James V., and in the insurrection of the Covenanters in 1666; gave the peerage title of baron to a branch of the Stewarts from 1543 till 1675; and now has a post office, with money order department, under Cumnock, a railway station, Established and Free churches, and a large public school. Pop. 523.—The parish measures 8 miles by 5, and comprises 18,328 acres. Real property in 1879-80, £20,066. Pop. 1493. The surface consists of hill-ridges and intervening vales or dingles; and, to fully two-thirds of its extent, is arable. Ochiltree Castle is extinct, and Auchendoich Castle is a ruin.

There are 2 schools for 298 scholars, and 1 of them and a class-room for 140 are new.

OCHILTREE, eminence, with traces of Roman camp, in south-east of Linlithgow parish, Linlithgowshire.

OCHTERLONY, seat in Rescobie parish, Forfarshire.

OCHTERTYRE, seat, $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles south-south-east of Doune, Perthshire. It was visited by Sir Walter Scott and Robert Burns, and it has delightful grounds, mentioned in *The Lady of the Lake*.

OCHTERTYRE, seat in Monivaird parish, Perthshire.

OCHTO, mission-station in Kincardine parish, about 13 miles from Kincardine church, Ross-shire.

OCKREN, headland in south-west of Northmaven parish, Shetland.

ODAIRN, sea-loch, 12 miles south of Stornoway, Outer Hebrides.

ODIN'S CAVE, vast cavern on south side of Loch Buy, south coast of Mull Island, Argyllshire. It is believed to have been a retreat of the Scandinavian pirates; and it gave shelter for many months after the battle of Culloden to Lord Lovat.

ODINSWICK. See OTTERSWICK.

ODNESS, headland on east side of Stronsay Island, Orkney.

OFFERS, ruined historical bridge on the Forth, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles west-by-north of Stirling.

OGILFACE, vestige of ancient castle, seat of ancient Barons of Ogilface, in Torphichen parish, Linlithgowshire.

OGILVIE, glen and quondam castle in Glammis parish, Forfarshire.

OGILVY, ruined castle in Blackford parish, Perthshire.

OGLE, two seats, Easter and Wester, in Tannadice parish, Forfarshire.

OGLE, Perthshire. See GLENOGLE.

OGSTON, ancient parish, now part of Drainie, Elginshire.

OICE, lake and river in Great Glen, Inverness-shire. The lake commences 9 miles south-west of Fort-Augustus; is $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles long, and from $\frac{1}{2}$ furlong to 2 furlongs wide; lies at elevation of 1000 feet above sea-level; forms the summit-level of Caledonian Canal; contains one or two wooded islets; receives on its north-west side the river Garry; and is flanked by green banks and steep lofty hills.—The river issues from the lake, and runs in curved line to head of Loch Ness at Fort-Augustus.

OIKELL, river, rising at south skirt of Benmore-Assynt, and running about 23 miles successively south-eastward, eastward, and east-south-eastward to head of Kyle of Sutherland. Its basin for about half-way is wildly Highland, afterwards is vale or strath; its current, before reaching the vale, makes a series of wild cataracts and a great cascade; and its waters, up to Rosehall, are navigable by boats, and nearly to that point tidal. The Dornoch Firth, commencing in Kyle of Sutherland, is properly the Oikell's estuary.

OISGIL, bay in Kilmuir parish, Isle of Skye.

OSHSNIE, small lake in Dowally parish, Perthshire.

OLA (ST.), landward part of Kirkwall parish, Orkney.

OLD ABERDEEN, etc. See **ABERDEEN**, etc.

OLD CAMBUS. See **ALDCAMBUS**.

OLDCASTLE, fishing village in Slains parish, Aberdeenshire.

OLD CAULDRON, very deep lake in Dryfesdale parish, Dumfriesshire.

OLD CUMNOCK, etc. See **CUMNOCK**, etc.

OLD FINGLAND, early affluent of the Tweed in Tweedsmuir parish, Peeblesshire.

OLDHALL, quondam ancient tower in Gargunnoch parish, Stirlingshire.

OLDHAMSTOCKS, village in Haddingtonshire, and parish partly also in Berwickshire. The village stands $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles west-south-west of Cockburnspath, and $18\frac{1}{2}$ east-south-east of Haddington, and has a post office under Cockburnspath, Established and Free churches, and a public school with about 78 scholars.—The parish contains also Bilsdean village; comprehends a main body mostly in Haddingtonshire, and a detached section, $1\frac{3}{4}$ mile to the south-east, all in Berwickshire; measures about 6 miles by 3 in the main body; and comprises 6492 acres in Haddingtonshire and 2345 in Berwickshire. Real property in 1880, £5295 and £1856. Pop. 568. The surface includes $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile of bold rocky coast, and an adjacent belt of low undulating ground; and it rises thence first into a succession of small hills, and afterwards into the Lammermoors. Chief objects of interest are the mansion, grounds, and dean of Dunglass.

OLDHAVEN, small cliff-screened bay in Gamrie parish, Banffshire.

OLD IRONWORKS, village in Gladsmuir parish, Haddingtonshire. Pop. 211.

OLD KILPATRICK, etc. See **KILPATRICK**, etc.

OLD KIRK, parish in Old Town, Edinburgh. Pop. 3136.

OLDMORE, hill, with about 300 inhabitants, in Keith parish, Banffshire.

OLDNEY, island and harbour in Assynt parish, Sutherland. Pop. 4.

OLD PLACE, village in Blantyre parish, Lanarkshire.

OLD RAYNE, village, 9 miles north-west of Inverury, Aberdeenshire. It has a post office under Inch, and a public school with about 80 scholars.

OLD ROME, village and colliery in Dundonald parish, Ayrshire.

OLD ROSEISLE, hamlet in Duffus parish, Elginshire.

OLD ROXBURGH. See **ROXBURGH**.

OLDSHIELDS, estate, with remains of Caledonian stone circle, in Biggar parish, Lanarkshire.

OLDSHOREMOLE, place, with large public school, in Edderachyllis parish, Sutherland.

OLDTOWN, place, with public school, in Kennethmont parish, Aberdeenshire.

OLDWALLS, vestige of strong old tower in Dryfesdale parish, Dumfriesshire.

OLD WATER, affluent of the Cluden on north-east border of Kirkcudbrightshire.

OLD WIFE'S POINT, headland on north-west coast of Mull Island, Argyleshire.

OLGRINMORE, place, with public school and site of ancient chapel, in Halkirk parish, Caithness.

OLIVER, seat and site of ancient baronial fortalice in Tweedsmuir parish, Peeblesshire.

OLIVER'S KNOLL, spot, with traces of camp ascribed to Cromwell, on Firth of Forth, near Burntisland, Fife.

OLLABERRY, hamlet on east coast of Northmaven parish, Shetland. It has a post office under Lerwick, a chapel-of-ease, a United Presbyterian church, and ruins of old parochial church.

OLLA'S, vœ or bay on west side of Sandsting parish, Shetland.

OLNAFIRTH, bay and hamlet in Delting parish, Shetland. The bay strikes eastward from south-east part of St. Magnus Bay, and is about 5 miles long.—The hamlet lies at its head, and has an Established church.

OLRIG, parish, containing Castletown post town, on north coast of Caithness. Its length is about 5 miles; its greatest breadth about $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles. Real property in 1880–81, £9521. Pop. 2002. The coast extends along Dunnet Bay to within $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles of Thurso, and includes some sandy links. The interior is partly flat, partly hilly. Orlrig Hill rises to a height of 453 feet, has vestiges of an ancient watch-tower, and commands an extensive view. Flagstone abounds, and is very largely quarried and exported. The seats are Orlrig, Murkle, and Ratter. The site of an ancient nunnery, and the scene of a notable battle between two Scandinavian earls, are near Murkle; and the site of an ancient church dedicated to St. Columba is on the eastern border. The churches are Established and Free. There are 6 schools with 614 scholars, and 1 of them and an enlargement for 329 are new.

OMACHIE, estate in Monifieth parish, Forfarshire.

OMOA, village with ironworks, 3 miles east of Motherwell, Lanarkshire.

ONICH, village at head of Loch Linnhe, 9 miles south-south-west of Fort-William, Inverness-shire. It has a post office under Ballachulish, and a public school.

OOA. See **OA**.

OPINAN, hamlet in Gairloch parish, Ross-shire. It has a public school with about 98 scholars.

OPSAY, islet in Sound of Harris, Outer Hebrides.

ORANGEFIELD, seat in Monkton parish, Ayrshire.

ORANSAY, island contiguous to south end of Colonsay, and 4 miles north-west

of northern extremity of Islay, Argyshire. It is separated from Colonsay by only a narrow channel, dry at low-water; it measures about 2 miles in length, and has a rugged but not high surface; and it contains a modern mansion, an interesting ruined ancient priory, a beautiful sculptured ancient cross, and several cairns.

ORANSAY, island in Loch Sunart, 6 miles east-north-east of Tobermory, Argyshire.

ORANSAY, Inverness-shire. See **ISLE-ORONSAY**.

ORAN (ST.). See **IONA**.

ORBISTON, estate in southern vicinity of Bellshill, Lanarkshire. It contained the quondam Owenite establishment of New Orbiston, popularly called Babylon.

ORBOST, seat in Duirinish parish, Isle of Skye.

ORCADES. See **ORKNEY**.

ORCHARD, seat in Kilsyth parish, Stirlingshire.

ORCHARD, colliery in Carluke parish, Lanarkshire.

ORCHARDTON, seat in Rerrick parish, Kirkcudbrightshire.

ORCHARDTON, small bay $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-by-east of Wigton.

ORCHIL, estate and moor in Ardoch parish, Perthshire.

ORCHIL, burn in Boharm parish, Banffshire.

ORCHY, rivulet, issuing from Loch Tolla and running about 14 miles south-westward and westward to north-east horn of Loch Awe, Argyshire.

ORD, quoad sacra parish in south-western vicinity of Banff. It has a church of about 1836, and a public school with about 158 scholars. Pop. 851.

ORD, abrupt, broad, lofty hill, rising sheer from the sea on mutual border of Caithness and Sutherland. It forms the commencement of the Morven mountains, and is traversed by the public road, rising in very steep gradients to an elevation of about 1200 feet.

ORD, receding rocky headland, about 500 feet high, in south of Bressay Island, Shetland.

ORD, southern part of Mullbuy, Ross-shire. See **MOOR-OF-ORD**.

ORD, abrupt hill in east side of Drum-oak parish, Aberdeenshire.

ORD, seat in Urray parish, Ross-shire.

ORDBAN, isolated wooded hill near west end of Rothiemurchus parish, Inverness-shire.

ORDFUNDLIE, hill in Kincardine-O'Neil parish, Aberdeenshire.

ORDHEAD, place near Tillyfourie railway station, Aberdeenshire. It has a post office, with money order department, under Aberdeen.

ORDIE, lake in Dowally parish, Perthshire.

ORDIE, rivulet, running about 7 miles south-eastward to the Tay in vicinity of Luncarty, Perthshire.

ORDIQUEHILL, parish, containing Corn-

hill post office and railway station and Corncairn village, in Banffshire. Its length is $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles; its greatest breadth $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles; its area 4754 acres. Real property in 1880-81, £3477. Pop. 714. The surface is partly flat, partly tumulated, and includes north-east side of Knock Hill, 1409 feet high. The only mansion is Park. The churches are Established and Free. There are two schools with capacity for 192 scholars.

ORE, rivulet, running about 16 miles east-by-northward to the Leven at 3 miles west of Leven town, Fife. See **LOCHORE**.

ORE-BRIDGE, place with chemical works on Ore rivulet, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles north of Dysart, Fife.

ORKIE, seat near Kettle, Fife.

ORKNEY, archipelago separated by Pentland Firth from north coast of Caithness. Its length northward is 37 miles; its greatest breadth 27 miles; its area 510 square miles. It comprises the main island of Pomona, 28 other inhabited islands, 38 pastoral islands, and a multitude of skerries, and it embraces an aggregate of intersecting sea not much greater than the aggregate of its land. The northern third of it lies beyond a belt of sea about 5 miles in mean breadth, is much less compact than the rest, and bears the name of North Isles. The coast-line, in much of the west of the southern two-thirds, consists of bold high cliffs; but in nearly all other parts is almost constantly cut or carved into constant diversity of headlands and bays. The land in the south-west is grandly upland, almost mountainous; toward the south-east subsides into successively hills, slopes, and plains; and in the north is mostly low, and either undulating or flat. The archipelago was known to the Romans as Orcades; appears, from its antiquities, to have been originally occupied by Celts; seems to have lost its Celtic population before the time of Agricola; became a haunt of Scandinavian pirates towards close of third century, or early in the fourth; was annexed to Norway in latter part of ninth century; became subject in 920 to the first of a long line of independent Scandinavian jarls or earls; passed afterwards to another line of earls connected with Scotland; became, through that line, at beginning of fifteenth century, an annexation to the Scottish crown; and has thenceforth been part of the Scottish kingdom. It unites with Shetland in sending a member to Parliament, and is under the same sheriff as Caithness; but in all other respects it is a separate county, and has its own sheriff-substitute. Its only towns are Kirkwall and Stromness, and its only village with more than 300 inhabitants is St. Margaret's Hope; but it both forms of itself a great fishery district, and has commercial importance in Kirkwall being a head scaport. Real property in 1880-81, £77,527. Pop. in 1871, 31,274; in 1881, 32,037.

ORMIDALE, watering-place on west side of Loch Riddan. It lies $5\frac{3}{4}$ miles north-west of Rothesay; is of recent formation; has steamboat pier, hotel, and villas; and is near Ormidale mansion.

ORMISTON, village and parish on west border of Haddingtonshire. The village stands near Macmerry railway, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles south of Tranent, and has a post office under Pencaitland, a railway station, an old cross, Established and Free churches, and a public school with about 65 scholars. Pop. 378.—The parish measures $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles by $3\frac{1}{2}$, and comprises 3444 acres. Real property in 1880-81, £7416. Pop. 1026. The surface is low and flat. Ormiston Hall is a seat of the Earl of Hopetoun. A female public school is at East Paiston.

ORMISTON, barony, with site of Border tower, in Eckford parish, Roxburghshire.

ORMISTON-HILL, seat in Kirknewton parish, Edinburghshire.

ORMOND, isolated rocky knoll, site of ancient castle, in Avoch parish, Ross-shire. It gave the title of Marquis to second son of James III.

ORMSARY, seat, and post-office under Ardrishaig, in South Knapdale parish, Argyshire.

ORONSAY. See ORANSAY.

ORPHIR, parish, averagely 9 miles south-west of Kirkwall, Orkney. It has a post office under Kirkwall; and it comprehends a sea-board tract on Pomona measuring about 7 miles by $3\frac{1}{2}$, and the island of Cava. Real property in 1880-81, £2749. Pop. 1013. The mainland coast includes Houton head, about 300 feet high, but all elsewhere is nearly level; and the interior is an assemblage of vales and hills, the latter culminating at about 700 feet above sea-level, and commanding fine views. A chief residence is Claistran Hall; and chief antiquities are ruins of Earl Paul's palace, remains of Romish chapels, and several tumuli. The churches are Established and Free; and there are 2 new public schools with capacity for 150 scholars.

ORE. See ORE and URR.

ORREA, quondam Roman station at confluence of the Tay and the Almond, Perthshire.

ORRIN, river, running about 27 miles east-north-eastward to the Conan at $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-south-west of Dingwall, Ross-shire.

ORROCK, lofty hill, partly with basaltic colonnades, in Burntisland parish, Fife.

ORROLAND, seat in Kerrick parish, Kirkcudbrightshire.

ORSAY, or **OVERSAY**, islet adjacent to Rhinns Point, at south-west extremity of Islay Island, Argyshire. It is crowned by a lighthouse, with flashing light visible at the distance of 17 nautical miles. Pop. 15.

ORTON, estate, with post office under Fochabers, railway station, and mansion on the Spey, $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-east of Elgin.

ORWELL, parish, containing Milnathort

post town and Middleton village, in north of Kinross-shire. Its length is $8\frac{3}{4}$ miles; its greatest breadth $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles; its area 13,133 acres. Real property in 1880-81, £18,736. Pop. 2031. The southern section is a level, diversified by gently swelling heights; and the northern one has braes in the east, and includes a portion of the Ochils in the west. About 8000 acres are in tillage. Chief objects of interest are Burleigh Castle, near Milnathort, and remains of a huge cairn on one of the Ochils. The churches are Established, Free, and United Presbyterian; and there are 2 schools with capacity for 340 scholars.

OSCAR, small bay on west side of Lismore Island, Argyshire. It has a group of islets in its mouth, and it forms a sheltered natural harbour.

OSNABURGH, village, 3 miles north-east of Cupar, Fife.

OSPIDALE, seat in Crieich parish, Sutherland.

OSSE, lofty insulated rock, with great natural arch, off south-west coast of Northmaven, Shetland.

OSSIAN'S GRAVE, old stone-faced small cavity in deep narrow pass of Glenalmond, Perthshire. It got its name from the sheer fancy of some antiquaries.

OSSIAN'S HALL, summer-house so placed and furnished as to reflect startlingly a contiguous foaming cataract of the river Bran, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile west of Dunkeld, Perthshire.

OTTER, sandbank, quay, ferry, mansion, and public school on east side of Loch Fyne, 6 miles east of Ardrishaig, Argyshire. The sandbank is about 1800 yards long, seems to be due to conflicting currents, and is nearly all bare during six hours of ebb spring tide.

OTTERBURN, farm in Longformacus parish, Berwickshire. It contests with Otterburn in Northumberland the claim of having been the battlefield between Douglas and Hotspur.

OTTERSTON, seat and lake in Dalgetty parish, Fife.

OTTERSWARE, bay, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles long, with good anchoring-ground, in north of Sanday Island, Orkney.

OTTERVORE, bay and sound, sprinkled with islets, at north end of Barra group, Outer Hebrides.

OUAM, small lake in Monivaird parish, Perthshire.

OUCHAN, lake, 3 miles long, on south-east border of Lochaber, Inverness-shire.

OUDE, rivulet, running $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-westward from Loch Trallag to head of Loch Melfort, Argyshire.

OUPLAYMOOR, place near Neilston, Renfrewshire. It has a post office under Glasgow.

OUSIE, or **USSIE**, isletted lake on shoulder of Knockfarrel, on south side of Strathpeffer valley, Ross-shire.

OUTER HEBRIDES. See HEBRIDES.

OUTER HIGH. See PAUL (ST.), Glasgow.

OUT-SKERRIES, islet group north-east of Whalsay, Shetland. See **HOUSE**.

OVERBERVIE. See **GLENBERVIE**.

OVERBIE, Roman camp in Eskdalemuir parish, Dumfriesshire.

OVERBRAE, hill, with great turbary, in King-Edward parish, Aberdeenshire.

OVERLEE, farm on which an ancient subterranean village was discovered about 1812, on the White Cart, 3 miles south-south-east of Pollockshaws, Renfrewshire.

OVERSAY. See **ORSAY**.

OVERTON, town, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-west of Carlisle, Lanarkshire. It has a post office under Wishaw, a railway station, a depot for Lesmahagow coal, and a recent steepled quoad sacra parochial church. Pop. of town, 1293; of quoad sacra parish, 2051.

OVERTON, suburb of Johnstone, Renfrewshire.

OVERTON, village in Dregthorn parish, Ayrshire. Pop. 413.

OVERTON, section of Smailholm village, Roxburghshire.

OVERTON, seat near Strathaven, Lanarkshire.

OXCLEUGH, burn, entering foot of Loch of the Lowes, Selkirkshire.

OXENFORD, seat of the Earl of Stair, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles east-south-east of Dalkeith, Edinburghshire.

OXGANG, estate, with ruined old parochial church, in south-eastern vicinity of Kirkintilloch, Dumbartonshire.

OXHILL, burn and medicinal spring in Rathven parish, Banffshire.

OXNA, island, 4 miles south-west of Scalloyay, in Shetland. Pop. 30.

OXNAM, rivulet, hamlet, and parish in Roxburghshire. The rivulet rises among the Cheviot Hills, and runs about 10 miles northward to the Teviot at 6 miles south-south-west of Kelso.—The hamlet lies on the rivulet, 4 miles south-east of Jedburgh, and has a post office under Jedburgh, a parochial church, and a public school.—The parish measures 10 miles by 5, and comprises 21,190 acres. Real property in 1880-81, £12,643. Pop., quoad civilia, 683; quoad sacra, 635. The southern section is a lofty part of the Cheviot Hills, and the northern one is much diversified with green conical hills and numerous narrow ravines. Chief objects of interest are a long reach of the Roman Watling Street, two Caledonian stone circles, several old circular camps, and ruins of an old castle. There are 2 schools with capacity for 176 scholars.

OXNOR, island in Tingwall parish, Shetland.

OXTON, village, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-north-west of Lauder, Berwickshire. It has a post office under Lauder.

OYKELL. See **OIKELL**.

OYNE, village and parish in Garioch district, Aberdeenshire. The village stands 25 miles north-west of Aberdeen, and has a post office designated of Aberdeenshire, a

railway station, a large suite of factories, a conspicuous modern parochial church, a Free church, and a public school with capacity for 150 scholars. The parish measures about 6 miles by $3\frac{1}{2}$, and comprises 10,131 acres. Real property in 1880-81, £5898. Pop. 962. The surface is bounded on the north by the Shevock, on the north-east by the Ury, on the south by the Don; and it includes about three-fourths of the great mountain Bennochie. About 3200 acres are in tillage, and the rest is variously woodland, good pasture, moor, and bare rock. Chief residences are Westhall, Pittodrie, and Tillyfour; and chief antiquities are the ruined ancient fortalices of Harthill and three Runie stones.

PABBAY, island off mouth of Broadford Bay, north-east side of Isle of Skye. It measures nearly 3 miles in circuit, has a flattish surface less than 60 feet high, and is engirt with low reefs.

PABBAY, island in north-west end of Harris Sound, Outer Hebrides. It measures about 7 miles in circuit, rises conically to a height of about 800 feet, and has been much damaged by storm and sand-drifts.

PABBAY, island, 5 miles north-north-east of south-western extremity of Outer Hebrides. It measures about $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles in circuit, consists of a single hill, and rises to a height of about 800 feet. Pop. 26.

PABBAY, islet, with ruins of ancient nunnery, in Uig parish, Lewis, Outer Hebrides.

PACKMAN, quondam island in the Clyde, now part of Scotstown lands, near Renfrew.

PAD, tabular-topped hill, 854 feet high, with grand panoramic view, in south-eastern vicinity of Neilston, Renfrewshire.

PADANARAM, village in Kirriemuir parish, Forfarshire. It has a post office under Forfar, and a public school with about 53 scholars.

PAISLEY, town and parishes in upper ward of Renfrewshire. The town stands on the White Cart, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles west of Glasgow; covers the site of the Roman station Vanduara, with commencement of iter thence to Antoninus' Wall; sprang from an abbey founded in 1163 by the High Steward of Scotland; was originally a village for use of the abbey's retainers, all situated on the Cart's right bank, and now represented by Seedhill suburb; spread thence to the left bank, and gradually extended there into large town and new suburbs; stands partly there on a gentle hill-ridge, but everywhere else on low ground; enjoys charming environs, with rich immediate scenery, and exquisite, extensive, panoramic views; ranks as the political capital of upper ward of Renfrewshire, a burgh sending a member to Parliament, and a great seat of textile manufac-

ture; measures nearly 2 miles in length, and fully $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile in breadth; exhibits an urban centre and almost rural outskirts, compact and straggling sections, regular and irregular thoroughfares and intermixtures of old and new; is traversed from side to side by a high railway viaduct overlooking much of its interior; was designed in 1877 to undergo material improvement by widening and otherwise altering narrow streets; contains a number of imposing public edifices; publishes a daily newspaper and three weekly newspapers; has a head post office, with all departments, 2 sub post offices, with money order department, a central railway station on expansion of the high viaduct, 7 banking offices, 4 hotels, a beautiful public park of about 22 acres opened in May 1877, 8 Established churches, 7 Free churches, 6 United Presbyterian churches, 12 churches of other denominations, an endowed educational institution, a grammar school or academy, 10 primary public schools, a number of other schools, and a free public library and museum; and is notable for the great number of distinguished natives who have emerged from it into almost every part of the field of fame. The County Buildings were erected in 1818-22 at a cost of £28,000, and enlarged about 1860 at a cost of £10,000. The New Town Hall was erected in 1879-82 at a cost of between £80,000 and £100,000, and has a large tower and an imposing aspect. The waterworks have extensive reservoirs of 1837 among Gleniffer braes, acquired a large new one in 1879-80, and were to be enlarged in and after 1881 at an estimated cost of £100,000. The Abbey church was burnt by the English in 1307, was rebuilt in portions till about middle of 15th century, survives in main parts of much architectural and monumental interest, has been used in its nave as a parochial church since the Reformation, and was designed in 1882 to undergo renovation. The High Established church stands conspicuously on the hill-ridge, and has a lofty steeple. The High Free church is in the Norman style, and has a massive tower. The Underwood Road United Presbyterian church was erected in 1881, and is a steepled cruciform edifice. The endowed educational institution, like the High Established church, figures conspicuously on the hill-ridge, and is a large edifice in form of a Greek cross surmounted by a dome. The free public library and museum was erected in 1869-71 at a cost of £15,000. The Good Templars' halls were built in 1880 at a cost of about £6500. The new cemetery comprises 23 acres of high undulated ground, is richly embellished, and contains a number of interesting monuments. Real property of the burgh in 1880-81, £206,334. Pop. 55,627.—The parishes are Abbey, High, Low, and Middle. The Abbey parish includes part of the town, but extends far beyond it, and has been separately

noticed. The other three parishes lie wholly in the town, and comprise respectively 259, 94, and 517 acres. Pop. 17,914, and 7095, and 13,117.

PAISTON, or **PEASTON**, two small villages, East and West, and ancient barony, in Ormiston parish, Haddingtonshire. East Paiston has a public school with about 40 scholars.

PALACE, vestige of ancient strong residence of Bishops of Caithness, in western vicinity of Thurso, Caithness.

PALACE-BRAE, site of ancient mansion of Duke of Athole's ancestors, 2 miles east of Dollar, Clackmannanshire.

PALACE-CRAIG, village, with colliery and ironstone pits, near Faskine, Lanarkshire.

PALDY, ancient chapelry, now part of Fordoun parish, Kincardineshire.

PALHARROW, rivulet, running to the Ken, in Kells parish, Kirkcudbrightshire.

PALKILL, or **PENKILL**, rivulet, running about 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles westward and southward to the Cree at Minnigaff village, Kirkcudbrightshire.

PALMALET, place, with two large beautiful caverns, on Sorbie coast, Wigtownshire.

PALNACKIE, seaport village at head of Urr estuary, Kirkcudbrightshire. It has a post office under Dalbeattie, and a public school with about 88 scholars.

PALNURE, rivulet and railway station in west of Kirkcudbrightshire. The rivulet runs about 10 miles south-westward to the Cree at 4 miles south-south-east of Minnigaff village; and the station stands near the rivulet at 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles east of Newton-Stewart.

PANANICH. See **PANNANICH**.

PANBRIDE, parish, containing Muirdrum post office village, Westhaven suburb of Carnoustie, Easthaven village, and Gallowlaw and Newton-Panbride hamlets, on south-east coast of Forfarshire. Its length is 5 miles; its greatest breadth 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles; its area 5199 acres. Real property in 1880-81, £12,533. Pop. 1395. The coast is flat and very rocky; and the interior has a flattish surface, rising slowly towards the north-west, and tracked by deep rocky course of two burns. The only mansion is Panmure House, a seat of the Earl of Dalhousie; and the only noticeable antiquity is the vestige of Panmure Castle, long the residence of the Earl of Panmure, whose peerage originated in 1646 and was forfeited in 1716. The churches are Established and Free; and there are 4 schools with capacity for 204 scholars.

PANHOPE, excellent natural harbour on east side of Flotta Island, Orkney.

PANMURE. See **PANBRIDE**.

PANNANICH, place, with medicinal springs and accommodation for visitors, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile east of Ballater, Aberdeenshire; also a hill-range whence the springs flow.

PANTETH, small hill, with extensive

view and vestige of ancient watch-tower, in Mouswald parish, Dumfriesshire.

PAPA, small island about a mile north of Burra, Shetland.

PAPA, sound, about a mile broad, between Mainland and Papa-Strour, Shetland.

PAPA, sound between Stronsay and Papa-Stronsay, Orkney. It projects a bay into Stronsay, and forms an excellent harbour.

PAPAL, headland and small bay at north extremity of Yell, Shetland.

PAPA-STOUR, island and ancient parish in west of Shetland. The island lies on south side of mouth of St. Magnus Bay; exhibits grand coast scenery of crags, caverns, and stacks; was the seat of an early Culdee establishment for evangelizing Shetland; and now has a post office under Lerwick, an Established church, a Methodist chapel, and a public school with about 57 scholars. Pop. 254.—The parish is now united to Walls.

PAPA-STRONSAY, island off north-east of Stronsay, Orkney. It measures about 3 miles in circuit, is flat and fertile, and contains vestiges of two ancient chapels. Pop. 23.

PAPA-WESTRAY, island, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile east of northern extremity of Westray, Orkney. It measures $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles in length and about 1 mile in breadth; consists mostly of very fertile land; forms at its northern extremity the bold, lofty Mull of Papa; was the place where Thorsin, Earl of Caithness, slew Ronald, Earl of Orkney; and contains a post office under Kirkwall, Holland mansion, Established and Free churches, two ruined ancient churches, a public school with about 63 scholars, three vitrified cairns, and a very large Picts' house. Pop. 345.

PAPIOGIE, marine offset in Wick Bay, Caithness.

PAPLAY, ancient parish, now part of Holm, Orkney.

PAPPLE, estate, with remains of ancient monastery, in Whittingham parish, Haddingtonshire.

PAPS OF CAITHNESS, summits of Morven Mountains, the loftiest 2331 feet high, on south border of Caithness.

PAPS OF JURA, conical peaks of three mountains, the loftiest 2566 feet high, in Jura Island, Argyleshire.

PARADISE, remains of beautiful pleasure-grounds, laid out in 1719, in Monymusk parish, Aberdeenshire.

PARALLEL ROADS. See GLENROY.

PARBROATH, vestige of ancient castellated mansion in Creich parish, Fife.

PARF, district between Kyle of Durness and the Atlantic, in Durness parish, Sutherland.

PARISHOLM, trace of ancient fortress near skirts of Cairntable Mountain, in Douglas parish, Lanarkshire.

PARK, quoad sacra parish, with massive Gothic church of 1861, in west of Glasgow. Pop. 7538.

PARK, village in Closeburn parish, Dumfriesshire. Pop. 67.

PARK, rivulet, running to right side of the Nith in southern vicinity of Drumlanrig Castle, Dumfriesshire. It is mentioned in lines traditionally ascribed to Thomas the Rhymer.

PARK, principal head-stream of Rotten Calder, Lanarkshire.

PARK, seat in Ordiquhill parish, Banffshire.

PARK, seat in Drumoak parish, Aberdeenshire.

PARK, seat near the Clyde, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-west of Renfrew.

PARK, ancient castle in western vicinity of Glenluce, Wigtonshire.

PARK, place, with medicinal spring, on west side of Blantyre parish, Lanarkshire.

PARK, farm, with ancient camp, in Garvald parish, Haddingtonshire.

PARK, place, with numerous standing stones, supposed to commemorate a sanguinary clan-fight of 15th century, in Fodderty parish, Ross-shire.

PARK, or **FOREST**, large south-eastern section of Lochs parish, Lewis, Outer Hebrides.

PARKEND, quondam village in Coldstream parish, Berwickshire.

PARKFOOT, small suburb of Falkirk, Stirlingshire. Pop. 319.

PARKFOOT, village in Denny parish, Stirlingshire. Pop. 360.

PARKGATE, place, 8 miles north-north-east of Dumfries. It has a post office, with money order department, under Dumfries.

PARKHEAD, quoad sacra parish, with suburb, nominally 2 miles east of Glasgow. It has a post office, with money order and telegraph departments, under Glasgow, a railway station, Established, United Presbyterian, and Congregational churches, and a public school with about 155 scholars. The United Presbyterian church was built in 1877. Pop. of the parish, 8572.

PARKHEAD, suburb of Bellshill, Lanarkshire.

PARKHEAD, affluent of Douglas river, Lanarkshire.

PARKHILL, village in Kilmuir-Easter parish, Ross-shire. It has a post office, with money order and telegraph departments, designated of Ross-shire.

PARKHILL, railway station, mansion, and public school with about 92 scholars, $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles north of Aberdeen.

PARKHILL, seat in St. Vigeans parish, Forfarshire.

PARKHILL, seat in Polmont parish, Stirlingshire.

PARKHOUSE, hill, with ancient Caledonian stone circle, in Old Deer parish, Aberdeenshire.

PARKNOOK, village on south-east verge of Dunfermline parish, Fife.

PARK PLACE. See PARK, Wigtonshire.

PARNASSUS, two-topped hill in Morebattle parish, Roxburghshire.

PARNEY, burn, crossed by double-arched viaduct, one arch above the other, at about 2 miles north-north-east of Auchterarder, Perthshire.

PARSONS, wooded lake, with ruins, in Kilinver parish, Argyleshire.

PARSONS, medicinal spring, near Park, in Drumoak parish, Aberdeenshire.

PARSONS-GREEN, small suburb, adjacent to north gate of Qucen's Park, Edinburgh. Pop. 120.

PARTICK, suburban police burgh, on right side of the Kelvin, adjacent to western extremity of Glasgow city. It stands from 2 to 9 furlongs south-west of Glasgow New University; was, till a recent period, an isolated, unimportant village; contained, in the Romish times, a residence of the Archbishops of Glasgow; retains extensive flour-mills, on ground given to the Glasgow bakers for aids rendered at the battle of Langside; includes a small dingy ancient portion, but consists chiefly of airy modern streets, with numerous outskirting villas; is partly traversed by a viaduct of Stobcross branch railway; communicates with the city and Whiteinch by tramway cars; and has a post office, with money order and telegraph departments, under Glasgow, 3 banking offices, a spacious town-hall of 1872, 2 Established churches, 2 Free churches, 3 United Presbyterian churches, Methodist and Roman Catholic churches, an academy, and 3 public primary schools. The churches are all modern; several are steepled and ornamental; and one of the Free, one of the Established, and the Methodist were built in respectively 1879, 1877, and 1881. Pop. with Whiteinch, 27,394.

PARTON, village and parish near centre of Kirkcudbrightshire. The village stands on the Dee, 7 miles north-north-west of Castle-Douglas, and has a post office designated of Kirkcudbrightshire, a railway station, a parochial church with 418 sittings, and a public school with about 77 scholars.—The parish contains also Corsock village, measures about $6\frac{3}{4}$ miles by 5, and comprises 15,841 acres. Real property in 1880–81, £10,155. Pop. 716. The surface is very uneven, includes a considerable ridge about 4 miles long, and, to the extent of more than one-third, is chiefly heath and moss. Five landowners are resident. The chief antiquities are two ditch-encircled artificial mounds, two cairns, remains of a Caledonian stone circle, and ruins of Corsock Castle. A quoad sacra parochial church and a Free church are at Corsock.

PATAIG. See PATTAG.

PATAVIEG, small lake in Rosskeen parish, Ross-shire.

PATERSON, dangerous insulated rock, fully a mile in circuit, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile east-by-south of Sanda Island, off south-eastern extremity of Kintyre, Argyleshire.

PATH, place, with public school, in Minnigaff parish, Kirkcudbrightshire.

PATHHEAD, suburban town adjacent

to north-east end of Kirkcaldy, Fife. It has a post office, with money order and telegraph departments, under Kirkcaldy, a banking office, a quoad sacra parochial church, 2 Free churches, an Evangelical Union church, and a public school with about 440 scholars, and was designed in June 1882 to have a neat new town hall. Pop. of the town, 2871; of the quoad sacra parish, 3930.

PATHEAD, village on the Tyne, 5 miles south-east of Dalkeith, Edinburghshire. It adjoins Ford, with post office under Dalkeith, and United Presbyterian church; and it has a grand five-arched bridge. Pop. 583.

PATHEAD, village, contiguous to New Cumnock village, in New Cumnock parish, Ayrshire. Pop. 532.

PATHEAD, seat near Lesmahagow, Lanarkshire.

PATH-OF-CONDIE, or **PATHSTRUIE**, village, 4 miles east-south-east of Dunning, Perthshire. It has a post office under Bridge of Earn, a United Presbyterian church, and a public school with about 40 scholars.

PATHEMUIR, village in Dunfermline parish, Fife.

PATIE'S MILL, place near Galston, Ayrshire.

PATNA, village and quoad sacra parish, on north border of Carrick, Ayrshire. The village stands on the Doon, $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-east of Ayr, is maintained chiefly by mining of coal and ironstone, and has a post office with money order department under Ayr, a railway station, Established and United Presbyterian churches, and an endowed school. Pop. 603. The parish was constituted in 1877. Pop. 1179.

PATRICKHOLM, seat near Larkhall, Lanarkshire.

PATTAIG, alpine stream, running from Benaulder forest to head of Loch Laggan, Invernesshire. It expands, about midway of its course, into a considerable lake.

PAUL (ST.), quoad sacra parish, with Established and Free churches, in Dundee. Pop. 7051.

PAUL (ST.), parish in Perth. Pop. 3009.

PAUL (ST.), or **OUTER HIGH**, parish, with Established and Free churches, in north of Glasgow. Pop. quoad sacra, 6622.

PAUL YARD, burn in Walston parish, Lanarkshire.

PAVILION, marine seat of Earl of Eglinton, in Ardrossan, Ayrshire.

PAVILION, seat on left bank of the Tweed, in Melrose parish, Roxburghshire.

PAXTON, village on the Whitadder, 5 miles west of Berwick. It has a post office under Berwick, and is believed to be the scene of the song 'Robin Adair.' Paxton House, in its vicinity, is a fine edifice of latter part of last century. Pop. 240.

PEARSIE, seat in Kingoldrum parish, Forfarshire.

PEASE-DEAN, deep, wooded, romantic ravine in Cockburnspath parish, Berwick-

shire. It was regarded, in the times of the international wars, as a strong defence against invasion by the English; it could then be crossed only by difficult zig-zag paths; and it is now crossed by a bridge 300 feet long and 127 feet high, and by a railway viaduct 120 feet high.

PEASTON. See **PAISTON**.

PEATHILL, ridge of Benchninn Mountains, descending from summit-line 15 miles south-eastward to a point 7 miles north-west of Brechin, Forfarshire.

PEATIE, hamlet in Kettins parish, Forfarshire.

PEATIE, affluent of Bervie rivulet, Kincardineshire.

PEAT INN, place, 6½ miles from Cupar, Fife. It has a post office under Cupar.

PEATLAW, mountain, 2¼ miles north-west of Selkirk.

PEATLAW, one of the Lammermoor Hills, 9½ miles south of Dunbar, Haddingtonshire.

PEBBLE, hill and medicinal spring in Kirkmabreck parish, Kirkcudbrightshire.

PECHSTANE, cromlech about 2½ miles north-north-east of Chirnside, Berwickshire.

PEDDIESTON, place in Cromarty parish, Cromartyshire. It has a public school with about 70 scholars.

PEEBLES, town in Peeblesshire and parish partly also in Selkirkshire. The town stands on left bank of the Tweed, at influx of Eddlestone rivulet, 22 miles by road, but 27 by railway, south of Edinburgh; was probably founded by either ancient or Romanized Caledonians; appears first on record about beginning of 12th century; had then a royal castle, and was long thence an occasional residence of Scottish kings and princes; flourished much in connection with royal hunts around it, famous games called 'Peebles at the Play,' and a great annual fair or festival of Beltane; suffered great injury from English armies in 1406 and 1545; is now a favourite resort of anglers, tourists, and summer residents; ranks as a royal burgh and the political capital of Peeblesshire; unites with its own county and the rural parts of Selkirkshire in sending a member to Parliament; has a head post office with all departments, 2 railway stations, 3 banking offices, and 6 hotels; has also a hydropathic establishment, erected at a cost of £70,000, and opened in 1881; publishes a weekly newspaper; contains county buildings of 1844, a town-hall, a corn-exchange, Established, Free, Episcopalian, and Roman Catholic churches, 2 United Presbyterian churches, remains of 2 ancient churches, Chambers' Institution, 3 public schools with about 533 scholars, and remnant of ancient town wall. The games of 'Peebles at the Play' are mentioned in King James I.'s poem of *Christ's Kirk on the Green*. One of the hotels dates from 1653, and figures as 'Meg Dods' in Sir Walter Scott's *St.*

Ronan's Well. The Established church dates from 1784, has a massive steeple, and was designed in 1877 to be improved at a cost of £9000. One of the two ancient churches dates from at least 1170, was probably erected on the site of a Culdee cell, and is now represented mainly by a ruined tower; and the other dates from 1261, acquired a new steeple at the Reformation, and is now represented mainly by that steeple. Chambers' Institution is partly a monastic edifice of ancient date, partly a structure of 1857-59; was in its ancient portion the scene of the romantic incident narrated in Sir Walter Scott's *Maid of Neidpath*; includes, in a court-yard, an interesting ancient cross which formerly stood in High Street; comprises public hall, public reading-room, public library, art gallery, and natural history museum; and was presented to the town by Dr. William Chambers, and opened in 1859. A five-arched ancient bridge spans the Tweed at the town, and was improved in 1835. The streets are partly old and dingy, but principally modern, well-built, and pleasant; and the environs consist chiefly of green hills and interesting vales, and abound in woods, parks, walks, and picturesque close scenes. Real property of the burgh in 1880-81, £10,579. Pop. 3495.—The parish measures 10 miles by 6, and comprises 13,425 acres in Peeblesshire and 3172 in Selkirkshire. Real property in 1880-81 of landward part in Peeblesshire, £13,517; of part in Selkirkshire, £107. Pop. of the whole, 4059. The surface includes fine reaches of vale along the Tweed and the Eddlestone, but consists partly of heathly uplands and chiefly of verdant pleasant hills. Principal seats are Hayston, Kings Meadows, Kerfield, Rosetta, Venlaw, Winkstone, and Swintonbank; and principal antiquities are Neidpath, Horsburgh, and Shieldgreen castles, remains of a Roman camp, vestiges of other camps, and a great group of monumental stones. Seven schools for 865 scholars are in the parish, and enlargements of them for 152 are new.

PEEBLES RAILWAY, railway, 18¾ miles long, from Peebles northward to junction with the North British at Eskbank. It was authorized in 1853, constructed at a cost of about £4500 per mile, and opened in 1855; and it was amalgamated with the North British in 1876, on terms of fixed dividend of 8 per cent. on the ordinary shares, and 5 per cent. on the preference shares.

PEEBLESSHIRE, or **TWEEDDALE**, inland county immediately south of Mid-Lothian. Its length is 30 miles; its greatest breadth 25 miles; its circumference about 110 miles; its area 356 square miles. The lowest ground is a long portion of the Tweed's vale from 400 to 500 feet above sea-level; a considerable aggregate of ground, a little higher, lies along the

course of tributary streams; the rest of the land is chiefly an assemblage of hills, hill-groups, hill-ridges, and mountain-ranges; and the southern border is a dense portion of Hartfell Mountains, with the loftiest summits of Southern Highlands. Only about one-seventh is arable, and a larger portion of the rest is either bleakly pastoral or altogether waste. Two coal-fields are in the north-west, but greywacke slate predominates everywhere else. The Tweed rises in the extreme south-west, and curves through the centre to the extreme east; and all the other streams, with three trivial exceptions, are tributaries of the Tweed. The chief lake is St. Mary's Loch, touching the south-east boundary for about a mile; and the chief mineral spring is the famous St. Ronan's Well at Innerleithen. Sheep husbandry is conspicuous; tillage husbandry is skilful; and woollen manufacture figures well at Innerleithen and Walkerburn. The only towns are Peebles and Innerleithen, and the only villages with each more than 500 inhabitants are Walkerburn and Linton. The territory belonged to the Caledonian Gadeni, was included in the Roman Valentia, passed to the kingdoms of Strathclyde and Northumbria, and was made a county in 13th century; and it possesses numerous monuments of all successive times from the Roman to the mediæval. Real property in 1880-81, £153,096. Pop. in 1871, 12,330; in 1881, 13,819.

PEELBOG, or **PEEL-RING**, large, circular, ancient fort, in marshy hollow, in Lumphanan parish, Aberdeenshire.

PEEL-FELL, mountain, 1964 feet high, on east border of Castleton parish, Roxburghshire.

PEEL-OF-GARFARRAN, remains of Roman fort at west end of Flanders Moss, in Drymen parish, Stirlingshire.

PEEL-OF-GARGUNNOCK, quondam strong fort, scene of exploit of Sir William Wallace, adjacent to the Forth, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles west of Stirling.

PEEL-RING. See **PEELBOG**.

PEELWALLS, seat in Ayton parish, Berwickshire.

PEESWEEP-ROW, village adjacent to Roughrigg, Lanarkshire.

PEFFER, rivulet, traversing Strathpeffer eastward to head of Cromarty Firth, Ross-shire.

PEFFER (EAST), rivulet, running about 8 miles north-eastward to the sea at $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-north-west of Dunbar, Haddingtonshire.

PEFFER (WEST), rivulet, running about 7 miles westward to head of Aberlady Bay, Haddingtonshire.

PEINDINAVAIG, lofty hill on east side of Portree harbour, Isle of Skye.

PEINDUIN, remains of castle of 16th century on insulated rock in Snizort parish, Isle of Skye.

PEINGOWEN, lands, with site of ancient

pipers' college, in Kilmuir parish, Isle of Skye.

PIERCETON. See **PIERCETON**.

PELAIG, headland on east side of lowmost reach of Loch Fyne, Argyleshire.

PELPHEIE, rivulet, running about $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles east-north-eastward to West Water at $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-by-west of Brechin, Forfar.

PENCAITLAND, two villages and parish in west of Haddingtonshire. The villages are Easter and Wester; they stand on opposite banks of the Tyne, $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles south-east of Tranent, and communicate with each other by a bridge; and they have a post office, with money order department, designated of Mid-Lothian, an old cross, an inn, Established and Free churches, and 2 public schools with about 79 scholars. —The parish contains also Newton village, measures $6\frac{1}{4}$ miles by 4, and comprises 5075 acres. Real property in 1880-81, £9566. Pop. 1107. The surface is low, fertile, and embellished. The rocks are carboniferous, and yield abundance of coal, limestone, and sandstone. The seats are Winton House, Pencaitland House, and Fountainhall. Four schools, with capacity for 283 scholars, are in the parish.

PENCREST, pyramidal mountain on south-east border of Teviothead parish, Roxburghshire.

PENERSAX, estate in Middlebie parish, Dumfriesshire.

PENICUICK, town and parish on south border of Edinburghshire. The town stands on the North Esk, 10 miles by road, but $15\frac{3}{4}$ by railway, south of Edinburgh; adjoins large structures used as depots for French prisoners of war, and afterwards converted into paper-mills and an iron foundry; and has a head post office with all departments, a terminal railway station, a banking office, a good inn, a spacious parochial church founded in 1771, and largely improved in 1880, a Free church of 1863, a United Presbyterian church of 1869, an Episcopalian church founded in 1881, and a large public school. Pop. 3793. —The parish excludes small part of the town, but includes Howgate village and the larger part of Kirkhill; and it measures about $9\frac{3}{4}$ miles by $5\frac{1}{2}$, and comprises 18,880 acres. Real property in 1880-81, £26,226. Pop. 5309. The north-western half consists of a portion of the Pentland Hills, ascending to some of the loftiest summits, and intersected by glens and vales; and the south-eastern half is much diversified, includes much of the beautiful upper vale of the North Esk, and comprises variously parks, well-cultivated lands, bleak pastures, moors, and wastes. Limestone and sandstone have been largely worked, and coal abounds but is much disovered by 'faults.' Penicuick House, a florid Grecian edifice, is the seat of Sir George D. Clerk, Bart., and has in its grounds an obeliskal monument of Allan Ramsay and

a lofty circular observatory tower. Newhall House includes part of an ancient strong castle, and adjoins the scenery of Ramsay's *Gentle Shepherd*. Bevelaw House, Ravensnook Castle, Brunstane Castle, and Logan House are interesting antiquities. A United Presbyterian church is at Howgate. Eight schools for 990 scholars are in the parish, and 1 of them and an enlargement for 154 are new.

PENIELHEUGH, isolated hill, 624 feet high, on left side of the Teviot, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles north of Jedburgh, Roxburghshire. It has vestiges of two Roman camps, and is crowned by cylindrical column, 150 feet high, commemorative of the peace won at Waterloo.

PENKILL, seat in Dailly parish, Ayrshire.

PENKILL, Kirkcudbrightshire. See PALKILL.

PENKILN, farm, with ancient burying-ground and ruined ancient church, in Sorbie parish, Wigtonshire.

PENMANSHIEL, estate, with railway tunnel 780 feet long, on south border of Cockburnspath parish, Berwickshire.

PENNAN, burn, bay, and fishing village in Aberdour parish, Aberdeenshire. Pop. 279.

PENNERSAUGHS, ancient parish, now part of Middlebie, Dumfriesshire.

PENNINGHAM, parish, containing Newton-Stewart town, on north-east border of Wigtonshire. Its length is 15 miles; its greatest breadth $6\frac{1}{4}$ miles; its area 33,448 acres. Real property in 1880-81, £22,536. Pop., quoad civilia, 3940; quoad sacra, 3777. The surface extends from boundary with Ayrshire southward between rivers Cree and Bladenoch; is mostly tumulated and moorish; presents almost everywhere a bleak appearance; and includes, in the south-east, an extensive moss. A chief residence is Penningham House; others are Corsbie, Corvisal, and Merton Hall; and chief antiquities are ruins of Castle-Stewart, an ancient chapel, and an old parochial church. The places of worship are Established, Free, United Presbyterian, Episcopalian, and Roman Catholic, all in Newton-Stewart. There are 11 schools for 989 scholars, and 1 of them for 135 is new.

PENNIWHIGATE, affluent of Gala river at Stow village, Edinburghshire.

PENNON. See PENNAN.

PENNYCROSS, seat in Kilfinichen parish, Mull Island, Argyleshire.

PENNYCUICK. See PENICUICK.

PENNYGHAEL, place in south-west of Mull Island, Argyleshire. It has a post office under Oban.

PENNYGOWAN, bay, south-south-east of Aros, on east coast of Mull Island, Argyleshire.

PENNYMORE, seat on Loch Fyne, 6 miles south-west of Inverary, Argyleshire.

PENNYMUIR, place of Border trysts,

with camp on Roman road, in east of Oxnam parish, Roxburghshire.

PENPONT, village and parish in Upper Nithsdale, Dumfriesshire. The village stands on Scarr rivulet, 2 miles west-south-west of Thornhill; had a Roman bridge, destroyed in 1801; and has now a post office, with money order and telegraph departments, under Thornhill, a parochial church, 2 Free churches, a Reformed Presbyterian church, and a public school with about 137 scholars. Pop. 437.—The parish contains also Burnhead hamlet, measures $13\frac{1}{2}$ miles by 4, and comprises 21,961 acres. Real property in 1880-81, £8667. Pop. 1176. The western half contains numerous hills, variously smooth and rugged, ascends to watersheds with summits 1657 and 1813 feet high, and is altogether pastoral; and the eastern half has diversity of surface, with very little flat or low ground, includes part of Drumlanrig ducal park, and exhibits a charming appearance. Chief summits in the west are the picturesque ones of Glenquhargen and Cairnkinna; and chief antiquities are Tibbers Castle, traces of a Roman causeway, vestiges of a Roman camp, four large cairns, two moats, and a pedimented, faintly-sculptured obelisk. A United Presbyterian church is at Burnhead; and 3 schools, with capacity for 233 scholars, are in the parish.

PENRIA, hill, with ancient circular fortification, in Newlands parish, Peeblesshire.

PENRIOCH, place, with public school, in Kilmorie parish, Arran Island, Bute-shire.

PENSHEL, ancient chapelry, with ruined baronial residence, in Whittingham parish, Haddingtonshire.

PENSTON, village in centre of rich coal-field, 3 miles east of Tranent, Haddingtonshire.

PENTECOX, hamlet in Newton parish, Edinburghshire.

PENTLAND, two hamlets and ancient parish in Edinburghshire, and hill-range partly also in Peeblesshire. The hamlets are Pentland and New Pentland, and they stand near each other, each about $5\frac{1}{4}$ miles south of Edinburgh.—The parish was suppressed after the Reformation, and is now divided between Lasswade and Glen-cross.—The hill-range commences suddenly at about 4 miles south-by-west of Edinburgh; extends about 12 miles south-south-westward; has a mean breadth of about 4 miles; rises mostly to altitudes of from 1300 to 1839 feet; is cut by ravines and hollows into numerous sections; embosoms many a piece of fine close landscape; contains, near its north end, copious springs and large reservoirs of Edinburgh water-works; and commands, from that end, magnificent views over Edinburgh and Firth of Forth to distant sky-lines.

PENTLAND, firth and skerries between Scottish mainland and Orkney. The firth

is a strait or sound, connecting the German Ocean with the Atlantic; measures about 17 miles in length, and from 6 to 8 miles in width, but expands at middle of north side into Scalpa Flow; and is swept by such rapid tides and occasional whirlpools as to make large demands on the experience, skill, and vigilance of navigators. —The skerries are two islets and some insulated rocks near middle of the firth's east end; and the largest islet is crowned by two lighthouses, 100 feet apart, with fixed lights visible at the distance of 18 and 19 nautical miles. Pop. 17.

PENTLAND (NEW). See **PENTLAND**, Edinburghshire.

PENTON, grand cataract on Liddel river, on boundary between Dumfriesshire and England, about 6 miles south-east of Langholm. It takes its name from a village on the English side.

PENWHERRY. See **PINWHERRY**.

PERCETON. See **PIERCETON**.

PERCHHALL, partially-drained lake in Applegarth parish, Dumfriesshire.

PERCY, one of the Cheviots, in Morebattle parish, Roxburghshire.

PERK, hill, with cairns supposed to be memorials of Macbeth's fatal battle, in Lumphanan parish, Aberdeenshire.

PERSIE, quoad sacra parish, averagely about 6½ miles north of Blairgowrie, Perthshire. It contains Ballintuin hamlet, with post office under Blairgowrie, and a lofty hill of its own name, with good medicinal spring; and it has a church of 1785, and a public school with about 29 scholars. Pop. 715.

PERTH, city and four parishes in Perthshire. The city stands on the Tay, 39 miles by road, but 45 by railway, north-north-west of Edinburgh; is believed by some antiquaries to date from or before the Roman times, either on its present site or on one at influx of the Almond to the Tay; was either founded or refounded about beginning of 13th century, and bore for some time the name of St. John's Town or St. Johnstone; figured prominently, with eventful issues, throughout the wars of the Succession; had, periodically or frequently, the status of the metropolis of Scotland, for a long time prior to the reign of James III.; was, as described in Sir Walter Scott's *Fair Maid of Perth*, the scene of a great judicial combat in the time of Robert III.; was also the scene, in 1437, of the murder of James I.; in 1600, of the event known as the Gowrie conspiracy; in 1623, of the burning of three women for alleged witchcraft; in 1617 and 1632, of pompous demonstrations at visits of James VI. and Charles I.; served as a centre of military operations by the Marquis of Montrose, Oliver Cromwell, the Chevalier St. George, and Prince Charles Edward; gave the title of earl from 1605 to the family of Drummond, forfeited in 1746, and restored in 1853; was publicly visited by

Queen Victoria in 1842, and became her stated halting-place in her journeys to and from the Highlands; ranked long as the centre of traffic between the Lowlands and the Highlands; ranks now as a seat of manufacture, a head port, a nexus of railway communication, a grand centre for tourists, a seat of justiciary courts, the political capital of Perthshire, and a burgh sending one member to Parliament; publishes 3 weekly newspapers and 2 twice a week; and has a head post office with all departments, a sub post office with money order and telegraph departments, a railway station with convergent lines from all parts of the kingdom, 8 banking offices, 8 principal hotels, many imposing public edifices, 7 Established churches, 5 Free churches, 4 United Presbyterian churches, Original Secession, Congregational, Evangelical Union, Baptist, Methodist, and Unitarian churches, an Episcopalian cathedral, 2 other Episcopalian places of worship, 2 Roman Catholic churches, 19 schools with capacity for 4933 scholars, and a number of important institutions.

The burgh comprises the ancient city and modern environs on right bank of the Tay, the suburb of Bridgend on left bank, and small portions within Tibbermore and Scone parishes; stands chiefly on low flat ground engirt round most of its circle by ornate hills; embraces at its upper and lower extremities, contiguous to right bank of the river, two large public parks called Inches; includes numerous villas and adornments, both on low outskirts and on overhanging braes; enjoys in the adjacent reaches of the Tay's valley, in the contiguous hills of Moncrieff and Kinnoull, and in expanse of country for several miles around, most attractive environs, both abounding in rich close scenes, and commanding splendid distant views; and exhibits within itself, in at once alignment, architecture, and amenity, a finer appearance than any other Scottish town except Edinburgh and Glasgow. A compact body, measuring about 4 furlongs by 3, intersected westward by spacious streets, and comprising all the ancient city, with numerous secondary streets, alleys, and lanes, lies between the two Inches; two modern wings, including streets, terraces, and crescents, lie respectively north and south of that body; a spacious, handsome street, begun to be formed in 1869, and serving partly as a fine promenade, extends along the Tay between the two wings; and great improvements, in formation of another new street and in erection of numerous new buildings, were made in 1877 and subsequent years. The Municipal Buildings, on site of previous town hall, were erected in 1879 at a cost of about £12,000, and include a fac-simile of a famous old tower. The County Buildings, on site of Gowrie House, adjacent to the river, were erected in 1808–20 at a cost of

£32,000, and underwent great enlargement in 1866. The Convict Prison for Scotland, on plot of about 18 acres in the south-western outskirts, was erected in 1812 at a cost of £130,000 for French prisoners of war; underwent change in 1841 at a cost of £28,000 to adapt it to its present use; and was enlarged in 1858, in some subsequent years, and again in 1880-81. The County and City prisons, behind the County Buildings, are an extensive pile with high-walled enclosure. The railway station, in the south-western outskirts, is a very large structure with Tudor front and commodious arrangements, and includes elegant refreshment rooms. The railway viaduct across the Tay on the line to Dundee was completed in 1864 at a cost of more than £24,000, describes the segment of a circle about 1180 feet long, and includes on its north side a pedestrian bridge. The carriage bridge, connecting the city-proper with Bridgend, was erected in 1766-72 at a cost of £26,631, underwent improvement in 1870-71 at a cost of £3060, and is a ten-arched structure 880 feet long. The water reservoir, on site of Cromwell's citadel adjacent to the Tay, was constructed in 1830 at a cost of £13,600; and an extension of the waterworks was completed in 1880 at a cost of about £30,000.

St. John's Established church, within an open area in the city-proper, is a cruciform edifice, mostly ancient but partly modern; has a very old steeple, a Norman arch, and a diversity of Gothic feature; had, in the Romish times, a very great number of altars; and is now partitioned into three parochial churches, East, Middle, and West. St. Paul's parochial church was erected in 1807 at a cost of £7000. St. John's West Free church was erected in 1871 at a cost of about £5000, and has a steeple 215 feet high. St. Leonard's and St. Stephen's Free churches were erected in or after 1877. The North United Presbyterian church, partly on site of a previous church, was erected in 1880 at a cost of more than £7000. St. Ninian's Episcopalian Cathedral was partly erected in 1850, with design to be completed as a cruciform structure. The public seminaries were erected in 1837 at a cost of £6000, and have capacity for 1039 scholars. Provost Marshall's monument is a circular dome-capped edifice of 1824, and contains the Perth public library, and the Literary and Antiquarian Society's museum. A new public hall to contain accommodation for 1200 persons, and to be adjoined by lecture-room, scientific library, and good museum, was projected in 1877. Other monuments than Marshall's are the late Prince Consort's, the poet Burns', and Sir Walter Scott's. The city and county infirmary was erected in 1837, and treats about 1590 patients a year. The lunatic asylum was erected in 1827, and extended in 1834, at a cost of more than £40,000. Portions of a strong ancient wall, supposed

to be that which enclosed the ancient city, were discovered at digging the foundation for the new public hall in beginning of 1880; and part of a fosse, thought to have existed before the time of Malcolm Canmore, was contiguous. An ancient chapel, part of another ancient chapel, a number of ancient dwelling-houses, and vestiges of the localities noticed in Sir Walter Scott's *Fair Maid of Perth*, are still extant. The harbour was a few years ago improved at a cost of £60,000. The vessels belonging to the port at end of 1879 were 25 sailing vessels of 1969 tons, and 1 steam vessel of 18 tons. The arrivals in 1879 were 83 British vessels of 5543 tons, and 32 foreign vessels of 4054 tons; the departures 92 British vessels of 6204 tons, and 34 foreign vessels of 4167 tons. Real property of the burgh in 1880-81, £117,983. Pop. 28,949.

The four parishes are East, Middle, St. Paul, and West; and a quoad sacra parish, that of St. Leonard's, consists of parts of the East and the West. The whole aggregately measure $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles in length, $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles in extreme breadth, and 3658 acres in area. Real property of the landward parts in 1880-81, £6207. The Middle and St. Paul lie wholly in the city. Pop. 4902 and 3009. The West also lies almost all in the city. Pop., quoad civilia, 6192; quoad sacra, 3983. The East includes part of the city, comprises nearly all the landward parts, and contains the villages of Dovecotland, Tulloch, Craigie, Cherrybank, Pitheavlis, Craigend, and Friarton. Pop., quoad civilia, 12,102; quoad sacra, 10,720. The surface, in a general view, lies westward from the Tay; consists largely of rich plain; includes, in the south-east, a part of Moncrieff hill; and is diversified in the interior by numerous swelling ridges. Upwards of two-thirds are fertile arable land, and about 750 acres of the other third are under wood. A United Presbyterian church is at Craigend; and public schools are at Craigend and Cherrybank.

PERTH AND DUNDEE RAILWAY. See DUNDEE AND PERTH RAILWAY.

PERTH AND DUNKELD RAILWAY, railway, $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles long, from a junction at $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles north of Perth north-north-westward to Birnam, in vicinity of Dunkeld. It was opened in 1856, and is now part of the Highland Railway system.

PERTHSHIRE, large county, partly maritime, but chiefly inland, in centre of Scotland. It extends southward from summit-line of Central Grampians to upper and middle reaches of the Forth, and eastward from summit-line of lateral Grampians to boundary with Forfarshire and Fife; it includes a section of $6\frac{1}{4}$ miles by $4\frac{1}{2}$, detached about 2 miles from its main body, and lying on upper part of Firth of Forth; and it comprehends the ancient districts of Athole, Breadalbane, Rannoch, Balquhider, Monteith, Strathearn, Strath-

tay, Stormont, and Gowrie. Its length is 74 miles; its greatest breadth 67 miles; its area 2601 square miles. Its extent of coast is 12 miles on Firth of Tay and 4 on Firth of Forth. Its interior unites the Highlands to the Lowlands, combines or puts into juxtaposition the characteristic features of both, and contains a larger quantity and a richer variety of picturesque landscape than any other equal extent of country in the British empire. The northern and western sections, comprising more than one-half of all the area, are entirely Highland; consist mostly of mountain-ranges, intersected by long glens, radiating toward the centre; and contain Benlawers, Bendeary, Benygloe, Benvrackie, Schichallion, Stobinian, Benvoirlich, Mealgirdy, Benchonzie, Benmore, Benledi, Benvenue, and other alpine summits. The other sections exhibit a large miniature of all the Scottish Lowlands; consist variously of hill-range, strath, valley, undulation, and plain; and include portions of the Sidlaw and the Ochil hills, part of Strathmore, all Strathearn, most of Strathallan, part of Carse of Forth, and all Carse of Gowrie. The mountains and the uplands are greatly diversified in form and feature; the upland plateaux range from pastoral to wildly weird; the glens, especially toward their outlets, exhibit rich diversity of width, flank, and ornament; the several portions of the Lowlands range from bold cliffs to gardenesque expanses; and the entire area is threaded and gemmed with beautiful streams and lovely lakes. The chief rivers are the Tay, winding centrally through both Highlands and Lowlands; the Tummel, the Lyon, the Bran, the Isla, the Almond, and the Earn, running to the Tay; the Garry, running to the Tummel; the Ericht, running to the Isla; the Forth, running mainly along the southern boundary; and the Teith, the Allan, and the Devon, running to the Forth. The chief lakes are Ericht, Rannoch, Garry, and Tummel in the north; Lows, Marlee, and Clunie in the east; Tay, Earn, and Dochart in the centre and the west; and Katrine, Achray, Vennachoir, Monteith, Lubnaig, Voil, Ard, and Chon in the south-west. Coal and ironstone abound in the detached section; red sandstone lies beneath Strathmore and Carse of Gowrie; and fine marble is found in Glentilt. The tillage lands in the carse, in Strathearn, and in some other parts, are of prime character; and the pastures for both sheep and black cattle are nearly as various as those of all Scotland. Textile manufacture employs much of the population; and commerce at Perth and through Dundee and Alloa is considerable. The towns with each more than 3000 inhabitants are Perth, Crieff, and Blairgowrie; with each more than 2000, Auchterarder, Alyth, and Coupar-Angus; with each more than 1000, Dunblane, Doune, Callan-

der, Kincardine, Scone, Comrie, Dunning, Aberfeldy, Muthill, and Lornly; and the villages with each more than 300 amount to 26. The territory belonged to the Caledonian Horestii and Vecturiones; was included by the Romans in their Vespasiana; contained a capital of Pictavia; and figured much in the public events of the mediæval and Reformation times. Its chief antiquities are numerous Caledonian stone circles, hill-forts, and cairns; vestiges of many watch-towers; the Roman camp of Ardoch, other Roman camps, a Roman road, and the site of the Roman Bertha; the cylindrical tower of Abernethy, and site of the royal palace of Scone; curious monuments associated with the semi-fabulous King Arthur and the famous Macbeth; Doune Castle, Ruthven Castle, Elcho Castle, and Castle-Campbell; the cathedrals of Dunkeld and Dunblane; the abbeys of Scone, Inchaffray, Culross, and Coupar-Angus; the monasteries of Inchmahome, Strathfillan, Loch Tay, and Elcho; and the collegiate churches of Perth, Methven, and Muthill. Real property of the county in 1880-81, £977,216. Pop. in 1871, 127,768; in 1881, 128,985.

PETCOX, village in Stenton parish, Haddingtonshire. It formerly gave name to the parish.

PETERCULTER, parish on left side of the Dee, averagely 6 miles west-south-west of Aberdeen. It contains the post offices of Peterculter and Countesswells, each under Aberdeen; and it includes 359 acres formerly belonging to Banchory-Devenick. Its length is about 6 miles; its greatest breadth about $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles; its area 10,547 acres. Real property in 1880-81, £11,726. Pop. 1908. The land includes some haugh adjacent to the Dee, rises thence in gentle slope, and then becomes very uneven and rugged, with interspersions of rocky heights and marshy flats, but is nearly all arable or utilized. The seats are Culter, Murtle, Binghall, Countesswells, and Bieldside; and the antiquities are a Caledonian stone circle, a large tumulus, and traces of the Roman camp of Normandykes. The churches are Established and Free; and there are 3 schools with capacity for 237 scholars.

PETERHEAD, town and parish on east coast of Aberdeenshire. The town stands at terminus of branch railway, on peninsula two-thirds engirt by the sea, 32 miles by road but $44\frac{1}{2}$ by railway north-north-east of Aberdeen; was founded in 1593 adjacent to the fishing village of Keith-Inch; ranks now as a head port, the centre of a fishery district, a resort of invalids for sea-bathing and use of medicinal springs, and a burgh uniting with Inverury, Kintore, Banff, Cullen, and Elgin in sending a member to Parliament; attracts tourists for inspection of a neighbouring reach of romantic coast; possesses harbour works constructed at a cost of more than £85,000, and designed

in 1878 to be improved at a cost of about £30,000; is the largest depot of the whale-fishing of Great Britain; publishes two weekly newspapers; and has a head post office with all departments, a railway station, 4 banking offices, several hotels, a steeped town hall, 3 Established churches, 2 Free churches, United Presbyterian, Baptist, Methodist, Episcopalian, and Roman Catholic churches, and 4 public schools with upwards of 700 scholars. The town is well-built, clean, and airy, yet presents a confused street arrangement. The vessels belonging to the port at end of 1879 were 66 sailing vessels of 8769 tons, and 7 steam vessels of 1263 tons. The arrivals in 1879 were 739 British vessels of 59,240 tons, and 139 foreign vessels of 12,211 tons; the departures, 730 British vessels of 60,793 tons, and 143 foreign vessels of 12,323 tons. Real property of the burgh in 1880-81, £33,672. Pop. 10,922.—The parish contains also the suburb of Buchanhaven, and the villages of Boddam, Burnhaven, and Ronheads. Its length is 5 miles; its greatest breadth 4 miles; its area 9670 acres. Real property of landward part in 1880-81, £16,741. Pop. of the whole, quoad civilia, 14,257; quoad sacra, 9906. The river Ugie traces the northern boundary to the sea; the coast thence to the southern boundary includes the bays of Peterhead and Sandford; is partly high and rocky, partly flat and sandy; and, near the southern boundary, projects into the promontory of Buchanness. A sweep of hill bearing four successive names, and nowhere higher than 286 feet above sea-level, goes from that promontory round the southern and western borders, and is crowned on one summit by a lofty tower in honour of Earl Grey and the Reform Bill. The rest of the land is an undulated or rolling plain. Granite and syenite are extensively quarried and exported. Chief objects of interest are Ravenscrag and Boddam castles. An Established mission church is in the town, and a chapel-of-ease is at Boddam. Eleven schools for 2365 scholars are in the parish, and 1 of them and enlargements for 731 are new.

PETERHEAD (EAST), quoad sacra parish, with church, in Peterhead parish, Aberdeenshire. Pop. 3926.

PETERHILL, summit of hill in Birse parish, Aberdeenshire.

PETER (ST.), quoad sacra parish, with Established and Free churches, in Glasgow. Pop. 1444.

PETER (ST.), ancient chapelry in Lady parish, Sanday Island, Orkney.

PETER (ST.), section of South Ronaldshay parish, with church in northern part of South Ronaldshay Island, Orkney.

PETER'S WELL (ST.), copious spring in Mouswald parish, Dumfriesshire.

PETERTOWN, place, with public school, in Orphir parish, Orkney.

PETERUGIE, parish, disjoined from

Peterhead in 1620, and now called Longside, in Aberdeenshire.

PETTIE. See **PETTY**.

PETTINAIN, hamlet and parish in upper ward of Lanarkshire. The hamlet lies near the Clyde, $\frac{5}{2}$ miles east-south-east of Lanark, and has a post office under Lanark, a small church, and a public school with capacity for 66 scholars.—The parish measures about 3 miles by $2\frac{1}{2}$, and comprises 3900 acres. Real property in 1880-81, £4568. Pop. 360. The surface is partly very low flat land adjacent to the Clyde, and partly a gentle unequal acclivity up to a height of about 500 feet above the Clyde's level. The only mansion is Sir Wyndham Anstruther's seat of Westraw.

PETTY, village in Inverness-shire, and parish partly also in Nairnshire. The village stands on Moray Firth, 7 miles north-east of Inverness, and has a post office under Inverness, Established and Free churches, and a public school with about 70 scholars.—The parish contains also Connage village and the Stuarton section of Campbelton. Its length is about 9 miles; its breadth between 2 and 3 miles; its area 9455 acres in Inverness-shire, and 321 in Nairnshire. Real property in 1880-81, £8100 and £203. Pop. 1488 and 43. The surface rises like a broken wave from the coast, then sinks into a vale of moss land, then ascends to Culloden moor. The seats are Castle-Stuart, Gollanfield, and Flemington; and the antiquities are several Caledonian stone circles, and two mediæval judicial moats. A United Presbyterian church is at Campbelton; and 2 new public schools with capacity for 250 scholars are in the parish.

PETTYCUR, harbour with good quay, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile south-by-west of Kinghorn, Fife.

PETYN, ancient parish, now part of Petty, Inverness-shire.

PHANTASSIE, estate in Prestonkirk parish, Haddingtonshire.

PHARAY (HOLM OF), pastoral islet adjacent to north end of North Pharay, Orkney.

PHARAY (NORTH), island, $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile west of Eday, Orkney. It is about 2 miles long, and has a public school. Pop. 72.

PHARAY (SOUTH), island, about 2 miles long, adjacent to east side of Hoy, Orkney. Pop. 68.

PHESDO, seat, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-north-west of Laurencekirk, Kincardineshire.

PHILLIP, burn, running eastward to the Monynut, on boundary between Haddingtonshire and Berwickshire.

PHILIPHAUGH, alluvial plain, scene of Sir David Leslie's victory over Marquis of Montrose in 1645, from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 miles south-west of Selkirk. It contains a monument of the victory, and the modern mansion of Philiphaugh Castle.

PHILIPSTON, village, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-west of Winchburgh, Linlithgowshire.

PHILLANS (ST.), ancient parish, now called Forgan, on north border of Fife.

PHILORTH, seat of Lord Saltoun, 2 miles south of Fraserburgh, Aberdeenshire.

PHLADDA. See FLADDA.

PHONA, place, with site of ancient chapel, in Inveraven parish, Banffshire.

PHOPACHY, seat on promontory on south side of Loch Beaully, Invernesshire.

PHYSGILL, seat and coast caves in Glasserton parish, Wigtonshire.

PICKET, hill and three lake-like reservoirs in Eaglesham parish, Renfrewshire.

PICTAVIA, ancient kingdom of the Picts. It originated with portions of the northern Caledonians unsubdued by the Romans; it came obscurely into view at the Roman abdication; it does not seem to have had any recognised permanent limits, or to have ever extended farther south than the Forth; it shifted its court from one place to another, and held it for a time at respectively Inverness, Forteviot, Abernethy, and probably other places; it had many contests both within itself and against the Dalriadans, the Romanized Caledonians, and the Saxons; and it became united in 843 with Dalriada to form the pristine kingdom of Scotland.

PICTSWORKDITCH. See CATRAIL.

PIDOURIN, affluent of Douglas river, Lanarkshire.

PIERCETON, village, with Free church, in Dreghorn parish, Ayrshire.

PIEROWALL, bay and village in north-east of Westray Island, Orkney. The bay is a very fine natural harbour for small vessels; and the village stands at its head, and has an inn, and a public school with about 92 scholars.

PIERSHILL, cavalry barracks at Jock's Lodge, in eastern vicinity of Edinburgh.

PIGEONS, spar cave on west coast of Gigha Island, Argyleshire.

PIKE FELL, mountain, 1637 feet high, 6½ miles north-north-east of Langholm, Dumfriesshire.

PILGRIMS, eminence, with site of Lazarite establishment, adjacent to Linlithgow.

PILNOUR. See PALNUR.

PILTANTON, rivulet, running about 12 miles east-south-eastward to head of Luce Bay, Wigtonshire.

PINGARIE, prominent crag in Tynron parish, Dumfriesshire.

PINKIE, seat of Sir Archibald Hope, Bart., barony, and battlefield of 1547, in eastern vicinity of Musselburgh, Edinburghshire.

PINKIE'S HOLE, large round cavity on Sheriffmuir, in Stobo parish, Peeblesshire.

PINMORE, railway station and mansion 5 miles south of Girvan, Ayrshire. The mansion was burnt in 1876, and rebuilt in 1877.

PINNACLEHILL, seat on rock overhanging the Tweed in vicinity of Kelso, Roxburghshire.

PINWHIRRY, railway station, ruined ancient fortalice, and public school with

about 60 scholars, in Colmonell parish, Ayrshire.

PIPER-DAM, reedy marsh, swarming with water-fowl, in Fowlis-Easter parish, Perthshire.

PIPERHALL, hamlet in Kingarth parish, Isle of Bute.

PIPER'S COVE, large cavern, with deep well, on Colvend coast, Kirkcudbrightshire.

PIPER'S-HEUGH, quondam village, notable for manufacture of Jew's harps, in vicinity of Stevenston, Ayrshire.

PIRN, seat on the Gala, 2 miles north-north-west of Stow, Edinburghshire.

PIRNMILL, place, with post office under Brodick, Arran Island, Buteshire.

PIRINTAITON, place, with remains of Roman camp, 3¼ miles north-north-west of Stow, Edinburghshire.

PITALPIE. See KING'S CROSS, Forfarshire.

PITBEADLAY, hill, with remains of circular camp, in St. Cyrus parish, Kincardineshire.

PITBLADO, seat in Cupar parish, Fife.

PITCAIRLY, woodlands in Newburgh parish, Fife.

PITCAIRN, or **PITCAIRNGREEN**, and **BRIDGETON-OF-PITCAIRN**, two conjoint villages, on Almond river, 4½ miles west-north-west of Perth. They have bleaching-works, Free and United Presbyterian churches, and a public school with about 80 scholars. Pop. 213 and 88.

PITCAIRN (NEW), or **NEWTON-OF-PITCAIRN**, village, ½ mile south of Dunning, Perthshire. It has a public school with about 96 scholars.

PITCAIRNS, seat in vicinity of New Pitcairn, Perthshire.

PITCAITELY, medicinal springs, with lodging-houses, about a mile south-west of Bridge of Earn, Perthshire.

PITCAPLE, railway station, post office with money order department designated of Aberdeenshire, castellated seat, partly ancient, partly modern, and a public school with about 86 scholars, 4¾ miles north-west of Inverury, Aberdeenshire.

PITCON, colliery in Dalry parish, Ayrshire.

PITCULLO, castellated old mansion in Leuchars parish, Fife.

PITCUR, ruined ancient baronial castle, 1½ mile south-east of Kettins, Forfarshire.

PITEADIE, hill and ruined old castle in Kinghorn parish, Fife.

PITFICHE, ruined old castle in Monymusk parish, Aberdeenshire.

PITFODELS, estate in Banchory-Devenick parish, Kincardineshire.

PITFOUR, seat in Old Deer parish, Aberdeenshire.

PITFOUR, seat in St. Madoes parish, Perthshire.

PITGAIR, farm, with ruined, thick-walled, romantically-situated old castle, in Gamrie parish, Banffshire.

PITHEAVLIS, village, and a seat of Lord Elbank, near Perth.

PITKERRO, estate in Dundee parish, Forfarshire.

PITLESSIE, village, 4 miles south-west of Cupar, Fife. It figures much in the history of Sir David Wilkie, and it has a post office under Ladybank, a Free church, a United Presbyterian church, and a large public school. Pop. 356.

PITLETHIE, seat in Leuchars parish, Fife.

PITLIVER, seat, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-west of Dunfermline, Fife.

PITLOCHRIE, village on the Tummel, $28\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-by-west of Perth. It stands amid richly picturesque scenery, contains many fine villas, presents a beautiful appearance, is a favourite resort of convalescents and summer visitors, and has a head post office with all departments, a railway station, 3 banking offices, 2 hotels, a large hydropathic establishment, opened in 1878, Free and Episcopalian churches, and a public school with about 201 scholars. Pop. 777.

PITLOCHRIE, small affluent of the Isla, in Glenisla parish, Forfarshire.

PITLOUR, seat in Strathmiglo parish, Fife.

PITLUNDIE, hill in Avoch parish, Ross-shire.

PITLURG, seat, $4\frac{3}{4}$ miles east-north-east of Ellon, Aberdeenshire.

PITLYAL, lake in Lundie parish, Forfarshire.

PITMAIN, place, with inn, in Kingussie parish, Inverness-shire.

PITMEDDEN, seat of Sir William C. Seton, Bart., in Udney parish, Aberdeenshire.

PITMIDDIE, village in Kinnaird parish, Perthshire.

PITMILLY, seat in Kingsbarns parish, Fife.

PITMUDIE, hamlet in Lintrathen parish, Forfarshire.

PITMUIES, seat in Kirkden parish, Forfarshire.

PITNACREE, seat on left side of the Tay, between Weem and Logierait, Perthshire.

PITNAPIES, village in Newtyle parish, Forfarshire.

PITORMIE, seat in Dairsie parish, Fife.

PITREAVIE, seat and battlefield of 1651, on south-east border of Dunfermline parish, Fife.

PITRICHIE, seat in Udney parish, Aberdeenshire.

PITRODIE, village and glen in Kilspindie parish, Perthshire. The village has a post office under Perth and a United Presbyterian church, and the glen is said to have been a hiding-place of Sir William Wallace.

PITSCANDLY, seat and hill in Rescobie parish, Forfarshire.

PITSCOTTIE, estate once belonging to the Scottish historian Lindsay, in Ceres parish, Fife.

PITSLIGO, parish, containing Roseheartly

post office village and Pittullie and Sandhaven fishing villages, in western vicinity of Fraserburgh, on north coast of Aberdeenshire. Its length is 4 miles; its greatest breadth $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles; its area 4641 acres. Real property in 1880-81, £8561. Pop. 2582. The coast is partly flat and sandy, partly high, bold, rocky, and fissured; and the interior rises gently thence to an elevation of about 300 feet, and then declines to the south. Pitsligo and Pittullie castles stand on the coast, and are ancient structures in a state of ruin; and the former gave to the family of Forbes the peerage title of baron, forfeited in 1746. The churches are Established, Free, and United Presbyterian. There are 3 schools with capacity for 529 scholars, and an enlargement of 1 of them for 120 is new.

PITSLIGO (NEW), town and quoad sacra parish in Buchan district, Aberdeenshire. The town stands 4 miles west of Strichen, and 11 south-west of Fraserburgh; was founded about the year 1790; comprises two well-built main streets, one of them fully a mile long; and has a post office, with money order and telegraph departments, under Aberdeen, a banking office, 2 hotels, Established, Free, Congregational, and Episcopalian churches, a new public school with capacity for 464 scholars, and 3 other schools. Pop. 2056.—The parish was formed in 1799, enlarged in 1835, and reconstituted by civil authority in 1853; and it measures about 6 miles by 5. Pop. 2964.

PITTAIRTHY, estate, with relinquished large old castellated mansion, in Dunino parish, Fife.

PITTENCRIEFF, seat in western vicinity of Dunfermline, and glen within that town, in Fife.

PITTENWEEM, town and parish on south-east coast of Fife. The town stands on Firth of Forth, 1 mile west-south-west of Anstruther; contains interesting remains of priory of 12th century; consists of well-built streets, partly old and partly new; ranks as a sub-port and a royal burgh; unites with St. Andrews and five other Fife burghs in sending a member to Parliament; and has a post office, with money order and telegraph departments, designated of Fife, a railway station, a good harbour, 2 banking offices, Established, United Presbyterian, and Episcopalian churches, and 3 public schools with about 417 scholars. Real property in 1880-81, £5878. Pop. 2087.—The parish measures about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile by $\frac{1}{2}$, and comprises 663 acres. Real property of landward part in 1880-81, £753. Pop. of the whole, 2119. The land is flat, and overlies workable seams of coal.

PITTHEVELISS. See **PITHEAVLIS**.

PITTDRIE, seat, loftily situated on east side of Bennachie Mountain, and commanding a grand view of Garioch valley, Aberdeenshire.

PITTULLIE, fishing village and ruined old baronial castle, 3 miles west of Fraserburgh, Aberdeenshire. Pop. 277.

PLADDA, small low green island near south-eastern extremity of Arran, in Firth of Clyde. A lighthouse is on it with two fixed lights, the one above the other, visible at the distance of 14 and 17 nautical miles. Pop. 17.

PLAIDY, railway station and estate, 4½ miles north of Turriff, Aberdeenshire.

PLAINS, village in New Monkland parish, Lanarkshire. Pop. 516.

PLANTATION, south-western suburb of Glasgow, on the Clyde, above Govan. It has a quoad sacra parochial church, and a United Presbyterian church. Pop. of the quoad sacra parish, 11,519.

PLATANE, quondam forest, extending from Finhaven Castle to Kirriemuir, in Forfarshire.

PLATT, hill, with site of ancient camp, and with extensive view, in Ratho parish, Edinburghshire.

PLEAN, village and quoad sacra parish in Stirlingshire. The village stands 5 miles south-east of Stirling, and has a post office under Stirling, a large hospital for old men, an Established church, and 2 public schools with about 218 scholars. Pop. 369. —The parish contains a ruined, thick-walled old tower, extensive collieries, and the camping-ground of Prince Charles Edward prior to the battle of Falkirk. Pop. 1037.

PLEASANCE, old suburb in south-east of Old Town of Edinburgh. It contained a nunnery of St. Mary of Placentia, and got its name from corruption of the word Placentia.

PLEASANCE, village in Dalserf parish, Lanarkshire.

PLENDERLEATH, place, with ruined old chapel, in Oxnam parish, Roxburghshire.

PLOCKTON, village and quoad sacra parish on south-west coast of Ross-shire. The village stands on the south side of Loch Carron, 5 miles west-south-west of Strome Ferry, and has a post office under Strome-Ferry, Established and Free churches, and a public school with about 126 scholars. Pop. 440.

PLODDA, fine cascade on Deaothack rivulet, in Kiltarlity parish, Inverness-shire.

FLORA, burn, running northward from Minchmoor to the Tweed, in Peeblesshire.

PLOTCKOCK, colliery in Hamilton parish, Lanarkshire.

PLUNTON, picturesquely-situated ruined old castle in Borgue parish, Kirkcudbrightshire.

PLUSCARDINE, place, with ruined abbey of 13th century, in pleasant vale 5 miles south-west of Elgin. It has a post office under Elgin and a Free church. The abbey resembles that of Melrose, but is smaller and plainer; its chapter-house resembles that of Elgin Cathedral; and part of its cloisters has been re-constructed into the Free church.

POLAGHLOUP, great cavernous fissure on north coast of Durness parish, Sutherland.

POLBEATH, burn, running southward to the Irvine, at 3½ miles east of Kilmarnock, Ayrshire.

POLGAVIE. See POWGAVIE.

POLGREE, rivulet, running south-eastward to the Garnock, in Kilbirnie parish, Ayrshire.

POLHARROW, affluent of the Ken, in Kells parish, Kirkcudbrightshire.

POLKEMMET, seat of Sir William Baillie, Bart., 1½ mile west of Whitburn, Linlithgowshire.

POLLA, rivulet, running to the sea, in north-east of Durness parish, Sutherland.

POLLEWE. See POOLEWE.

POLLOCK, rivulet, running to Loch Shiel, on north border of Argyllshire.

POLLOCK, seat of Sir John M. S. Maxwell, Bart., about a mile west of Pollockshaws, Renfrewshire.

POLLOCK, or **UPPER POLLOCK**, seat of Sir Hew C. Pollock, Bart., 3¼ miles south-west of Pollockshaws, Renfrewshire.

POLLOCKSHAWS, town on the White Cart, 2½ miles south-south-west of Glasgow. It stands in Eastwood parish, which had for ministers the ecclesiastical historians Crawford and Woodrow; consists of irregularly-arranged streets, but presents a pleasant appearance; is a prosperous seat of manufacture; and has a post office, with money order and telegraph departments, under Glasgow, a railway station, 2 banking offices, a town hall, 2 Established churches, 2 Free churches, United Presbyterian, Original Secession, and Roman Catholic churches, an academy so enlarged in 1879 as to have capacity for about 550 scholars, the Sir John Maxwell school, with about the same capacity as the academy, and a handsome monument to the historian Woodrow. Pop. 9363. Part of the town forms a quoad sacra parish. Pop. 6402.

POLLOCKSHIELDS, suburb averagely 1½ mile south-west of centre of Glasgow. It is all modern and regularly aligned; was constituted a police burgh in 1876; consists largely of rows of handsome villas; and has a post office, with money order and telegraph departments, under Glasgow, a railway station, Established and Free churches of 1878, erected at cost of about respectively £14,000 and £6500, a United Presbyterian church of 1882, and a public school. Pop. 6464. —A quoad sacra parish contains the suburb and extends beyond it. Pop. 6523.

POLMADDIE, hill, 1750 feet high, 12 miles south of Maybole, Ayrshire.

POLMADIE, suburb, with site of ancient hospital, in southern outskirts of Glasgow. Pop. 1876.

POLMAILY, seat and public school in Urquhart parish, Inverness-shire.

POLMAISE, seat on the Forth, 2½ miles east of Stirling.

POLMONT, village and parish on east border of Stirlingshire. The village stands $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles east of Falkirk, gives the title of baron to the Duke of Hamilton, and has a post office, with money order and telegraph departments, designated of Stirlingshire, Established and Free churches, and a public school with about 196 scholars. Pop. 519.—The parish contains also Redding, Wallacetown, Shieldhill, and Craigs villages, and small part of Grangemouth town. Its length is 6 miles; its greatest breadth about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles; its area 5121 acres. Real property in 1880-81, £20,883. Pop., quoad civilia, 3955; quoad sacra, 3861. The northern section is bounded by the Forth, and consists of rich carse, so low as to be protected by strong embankments from the tides; and the southern section rises gradually to a maximum height of about 553 feet. Coal, ironstone, and sandstone abound, and are largely worked. Chief seats are Polmont House, Polmont Park, Polmont Bank, Parkhill, Clarkstone, and Millfield; and a great antiquity was a reach of Antoninus' wall, now quite extinct. A chapel-of-ease is at Shieldhill. Six schools for 826 scholars are in the parish, and 1 of them and enlargements for 316 are new.

POLMONT JUNCTION, railway station, 3 miles east of Falkirk, Linlithgowshire. It has a post office designated of Stirlingshire.

POLMOOD, burn running north-eastward to the Tweed, in Tweedsmuir parish, Peeblesshire.

POLMUNCKSHEAD, estate in Douglas parish, Lanarkshire.

POLNACKIE. See PALNACKIE.

POLNOON, quondam castle, now represented by only slight vestiges, in Eaglesham parish, Renfrewshire. It was long the residence of the Earl of Eglinton's ancestors.

POLROAG, cove, with narrow entrance, but good anchorage, on Duirinish coast, Isle of Skye.

POLTAIRVE, creek, with safe anchoring-ground, on Mull coast, opposite Iona, Argyshire.

POLTALLOCH, ancient seat on south-east shore of Loch Craignish, Argyshire.

POLTIEL, sea-loch, 2 miles long, on Duirinish coast, Isle of Skye.

POLTON, village, 1 mile west of Lasswade, Edinburghshire. It has a post office designated of Mid-Lothian, and a railway station. Pop. 130.

POLTONHALL, village in Cockpen parish, Edinburghshire. Pop. 304.

POLWARTH, village and parish in Berwickshire. The village stands 4 miles south-west of Dunse, is an ancient place under modern improvement, figures in the song of 'Polwarth on the Green,' and gives the peerage title of baron to the family of Hepburn-Scott.—The parish contains Marchmont railway station, and its post town is Dunse. It measures about 3 miles by 2, and comprises 3013 acres. Real

property in 1880-81, £2812. Pop. 227. About one-third of the land is hilly and heathy, and the rest undulates gradually to the east. Marchmont House is the only mansion. The church stands within Marchmont grounds, was built in 1703, and succeeded an ancient one on the same spot which gave concealment, in the persecuting times of Charles II., to the Protestant statesman Sir Patrick Hume, who eventually became Earl of Marchmont. There are 2 schools with capacity for 91 scholars.

POMATHORN, railway station, 15 miles south of Edinburgh.

POMONA, largest of the Orkney Islands. It lies south-westward of the centre of Orkney, but presents its south coast to Scalpa Flow, and its west and north-west coast to the Atlantic; it measures 22 miles from east to west, and $17\frac{1}{2}$ from north to south, but probably not more than 150 square miles in area; it is deeply and variously indented, especially in the east and the south, by sea inlets; it includes on the south-east a section of about 9 by $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles, connected with the rest by only an isthmus of $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles; and it presents a surface of similar character and diversity to that of the entire archipelago.

PONFEIGH, railway station, 2 miles north-east of Douglas, Lanarkshire. A coal-field of same name is adjacent.

PONIEL, burn and farm, with large cairn, in Douglas parish, Lanarkshire.

POOL, village in Muckart parish, Perthshire.

POOLEWE, village and quoad sacra parish on west coast of Ross-shire. The village stands at head of Loch Ewe, 5 miles north-east of Gairloch church, and $60\frac{1}{2}$ west-by-north of Dingwall; is a chief point of communication across the Minch with Outer Hebrides; and has a post office, with money order and telegraph departments, designated of Ross-shire, an inn, Established and Free churches, and a public school with about 51 scholars.—The parish measures about 20 miles by 12, and was constituted by ecclesiastical authority in 1838, and re-constituted by civil authority in 1851. Pop. 2217.

POOLTANTON. See PILTANTON.

PORT, village in Barvas parish, Lewis, Outer Hebrides. Pop. 180.

PORT, Perthshire. See MONTEITH (PORT OF).

PORT ALLAN, creek and landing place, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles east of Whithorn, Wigtonshire.

PORT ALLEN, small harbour, $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile south of Errol, Perthshire.

PORT APPIN, hamlet on Appin coast, opposite north end of Lismore Island, Argyshire. It has a post office designated of Argyshire, an inn, and a ferry.

PORT ASKAIG, seaport village on north-east coast of Islay, opposite Jura, Argyshire. It has a post office, with money order and telegraph departments, under Greenock, and a good inn.

PORTA VAIDE, place, with public school, in Kilfinan parish, Argyleshire.

PORT BANNATYNE. See KAIMESBURGH.

PORT CHAISTEL, creek, overhung by ruined old castle, in Tarbat parish, north-east extremity of Ross-shire.

PORT CHARLOTTE, village on west coast of Lochindaal, opposite Laggan Point, in Islay Island, Argyleshire. It is entirely modern, and has a post office under Greenock, an inn, and a distillery. Pop. 502.

PORT-CORKRIE, small bay, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-west of Mull of Galloway, Wigtonshire.

PORT-CRINAN. See CRINAN.

PORT-CUMMING. See CUMMINGSTON.

PORT-DOWNIE, basin at west end of Union Canal, in Falkirk parish, Stirlingshire.

PORT-DUNDAS, northern suburb of Glasgow. It stands on tabular hill-ridge, around harbour of Forth and Clyde and Monkland canals; is chiefly a seat of commerce and manufacture; contains large warehouses, large granaries, and an Established church; and presents the curious appearance of lofty buildings and lines of shipping on crown of steep ascent, 60 or 80 feet above adjacent levels. Pop. 4704.

PORT-EASY, or **PORTEASSIE**, fishing town, nearly 2 miles east of Buckie, Banffshire. It has a Methodist chapel. Pop. 1061.

PORT-EDGAR, small harbour, $\frac{3}{4}$ mile west of Queensferry, Linlithgowshire.

PORT-EGLINTON, terminal basin of Glasgow and Johnstone Canal, on south side of Glasgow.

PORT-ELLEN, seaport village, 6 miles north-east of Mull of Oa, in Islay Island, Argyleshire. It is modern and well-built, and has a post office, with money order and telegraph departments, under Greenock, a good harbour with lighthouse, a neat inn, a large distillery, and a public school with about 135 scholars. Pop. 974.

PORT-ELPHINSTONE, suburb of Inverury, Aberdeenshire. It has a post office under Inverury, and a public school with about 147 scholars. Pop. 473.

PORT-ERROL, village in Cruden parish, Aberdeenshire. It has a post office under Ellon. Pop. 493.

PORTERSTOWN, place, with limeworks, in Keir parish, Dumfriesshire.

PORT-GILL, bay, 8 miles south-south-east of Portpatrick, Wigtonshire.

PORT-GLASGOW, town and parish on north coast of Renfrewshire. The town stands on the Clyde, $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles east-south-east of Greenock; occupies a belt of low flat ground about 300 yards broad, immediately overhung by hills from 561 to 794 feet high; was founded in 1668 to serve as the port of Glasgow; sustained a check to rapidly increasing importance by the deepening of the river up to the city; comprises regularly-aligned, well-edified streets, around a capacious, costly, artificial

harbour; is a royal burgh, uniting with Dumbarton, Renfrew, Rutherglen, and Kilmarnock in sending a member to Parliament; and has a head post office with all departments, a railway station, 3 banking offices, a weekly newspaper office, 3 hotels, a fine steeped town hall, water supply so greatly enlarged in 1880 as to give great facility for erection of public works, 2 Established churches, 3 Free churches, 2 United Presbyterian churches, Episcopalian and Roman Catholic churches, a public library, a new public school with capacity for 700 scholars, and 7 other schools with capacity for 1165. Real property in 1880-81, £47,644. Pop. 13,224.—The parish excludes a western part of the town, measures about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile by 1, and comprises 944 acres. Real property of landward part in 1880-81, £712. Pop. of the whole, quoad civilia, 10,912; quoad sacra, 7556. The surface comprises prolongation of the low flat tract contiguous to the Clyde, a rapid ascent of green and wooded hill thence to the middle, and a tabular tract thence to the southern boundary. The chief object outside of the town is Newark Castle.

PORT-GORDON, seaport village, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-west of Buckie, Banffshire. It has a post office, with money order and telegraph departments, under Fochabers, a banking office, and a tolerably good harbour. Pop. 732.

PORT-GOWER, fishing village, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-west of Helmsdale, Sutherland. It has an inn, a small harbour, and a public school.

PORT HOPETOUN, terminal basin of Union Canal, in west of Edinburgh.

PORTINCROSS, sea-cliff, 300 feet high, and about a mile long, at north side of entrance of Ayr Bay, Ayrshire. A ruined but tolerably entire small fortalice of 13th century stands at its base.

PORTINELLAN, place, about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles west of Callander, Perthshire. It is the best starting-place for ascending Benledi.

PORTINLICK, ferry on Kyle of Sutherland, north-west of Bonar-Bridge, Sutherland.

PORTKALE, small bay, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile north-west of Portpatrick, Wigtonshire.

PORT-KINGSTON. See KINGSTON.

PORT-KNOCKIE. See PORTNOCKIE.

PORTLETHEN, village and quoad sacra parish in north-east of Kincardineshire. The village stands on the coast, 8 miles north-north-east of Stonehaven, and has a railway station, a church with 460 sittings, and a public school with about 234 scholars. Pop. 298.—The parish was constituted in 1856. Pop. 1610.

PORTLICH, village on coast of Kilmuir-Easter parish, Ross-shire.

PORT-LOGAN, seaport village, 11 miles south-south-east of Portpatrick, Wigtonshire. It has a post office designated of Wigtonshire, and a public school with about 181 scholars.

PORTMAHOMACK, seaport village on

Tarbatness, 11 miles east-north-east of Tain, Ross-shire. It has a post office, with money order and telegraph departments, designated of Ross-shire, 2 inns, and a pier 420 feet long. Pop. 293.

PORMALUAG, landing-place on Lismore Island, Argyshire.

PORT-MARY, creek and seat, 6 miles east of Kirkcudbright. The creek was Queen Mary's place of embarkation on her flight to England.

PORTMOAK, parish, containing Scotland-well post office village and Kinnesswood village, on east side of Kinross-shire. Its length is 5 miles; its greatest breadth $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles; its area 9957 acres. Real property in 1880-81, £11,238. Pop. 1042. The surface embraces more than half of the shores of Loch Leven, rises thence to the summit of West Lomond Hill on the east, and the summit of Benartie on the south, makes some declension to the east, and presents aggregately a rich and beautiful diversity of feature. Coal, ironstone, and limestone are worked. The churches are Established, Free, and United Presbyterian. A monument to the native poet Michael Bruce is in the churchyard. The public school was recently enlarged, and has capacity for 160 scholars.

PORT MONTEITH. See MONTEITH (PORT OF).

PORTMONTGOMERY, coast village of 17th century, now represented by Portpatrick, Wigtonshire.

PORTMORE, bay, with good anchorage for large vessels, on west side of Loch Ryan, $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-by-west of Stranraer, Wigtonshire.

PORTMORE, seat in Eddlestone parish, Peeblesshire.

PORTMOULIN, place near Corsewall lighthouse, at north-western extremity of Wigtonshire.

PORTMURRAY, small bay in northern vicinity of Portpatrick, Wigtonshire.

PORTNACROISH, village on north horn of Appin Bay, off east side of Loch Linnhe, Argyshire. It has an inn and an Episcopalian church.

PORTNACULTER (RIVER OF), Oikell river and Dornoch Firth, forming boundary between Sutherland and Ross-shire.

PORTNACURRACH, creek on south-west coast of Iona Island, Argyshire.

PORTNAFEAMIN, good harbour, with quay, in Colonsay Island, Argyshire.

PORTNAHAVEN, village and quoad sacra parish in south-west of Islay Island, Argyshire. The village stands on the coast adjacent to Rhinns Point and Over-say lighthouse, and has a post office under Greenock, Established and Free churches, and a public school with about 56 scholars. Pop. 361. — The parish was constituted originally by ecclesiastical authority, and reconstituted in 1849 by civil authority. Pop. 860.

PORTNAMURLOCH, harbour on west side of Lismore Island, Argyshire.

PORTNAUGHAN, bay on west coast of Kirkcolm parish, Wigtonshire.

PORTNELLAN, place on the Tummel, between Loch Tummel and Tummel-Bridge, Perthshire.

PORTNELLAN, place on left side of upper part of Loch Katrine, Perthshire.

PORTNESSOCK, bay on west coast of Kirkmaiden parish, Wigtonshire.

PORTNOCKIE, fishing town, $1\frac{3}{4}$ mile west-north-west of Cullen, Banffshire. It has a chapel-of-ease, a Free church, and a public school with about 120 scholars. Pop. 1102.

PORTOBELLO, town and quoad sacra parish on coast of Edinburghshire. The town stands 3 miles east of Edinburgh, occupies part of an extensive tract which was all a furzy waste till second half of last century; took its name from a small house erected there by a sailor who had served at the capture of Porto-Bello in South America under Admiral Vernon; was at first a small village, now represented by a dingy portion at its north-west end; began about beginning of present century to assume the character of a watering-place and summer retreat for citizens of Edinburgh; rose gradually in estimation till it had from 6000 to 8000 summer residents additional to its stated inhabitants; continued in 1882 to acquire increasing popularity and increasing motives for extension; covered then a gently-sloping site nearly a mile long, and about $\frac{1}{4}$ mile broad; consists chiefly of handsome streets and numerous beautiful detached villas; ranks as a parliamentary burgh, uniting with Leith and Musselburgh in sending a member to Parliament; commands delightful views of the waters and screens of the Firth of Forth; adjoins at its south-east end the village of Joppa; and has a head post office with all departments, a railway station, tramway communication with Edinburgh, 3 banking offices, 3 chief hotels, a weekly newspaper office, a very fine bathing beach, a handsome marine parade, a fine promenade pier 1250 feet long, constructed in 1871 at a cost of about £7000, a suite of hot and cold baths, a roller-skating rink of 1876, a neat recent town hall, used also as a mission church, a double-towered parochial church projected in 1877, a steepled Free church of that year erected at a cost of £9000, a spired United Presbyterian church of 1880 built at a cost of £8500, another United Presbyterian church of the same year, reconstructed from an old church, Congregational, Episcopalian, and Roman Catholic churches, an ornamental cemetery of 1876, and a public school of that year erected at a cost of about £7000, and containing accommodation for more than 600 scholars. Real property of the burgh in 1880-81, exclusive of railways and tramways, £46,927. Pop. 6794. — The parish consists chiefly of part of Duddingston,

but includes small part of South Leith. Pop. 4504.

PORT-OF-MONTEITH. See MONTEITH (PORT OF).

PORTONKILL, small bay in Kirkmaiden parish, Wigtownshire.

PORTOUR, harbour on north coast of Durness, Sutherland.

PORTPATRICK, seaport village and parish on west coast of Wigtownshire. The village stands at narrowest part of North Channel, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles by road, but $7\frac{1}{2}$ by railway, south-west of Stranraer, and unobstructedly opposite Donaghadee in Ireland; took its name from a foolish legend about St. Patrick; possessed importance for a time as the packet station of Scotland and north of England to Ireland; is ensconced on a small bay within a deep natural amphitheatre; began in 1821 to get a grand artificial harbour, carried on till 1843, and then left off incomplete; lost its importance, and began to decline, at establishment of steam communication with Ireland by more facile routes; and now has a post office, with money order and telegraph departments, designated of Wigtownshire, a terminal railway station, Established and Free churches, and a public school. Pop. 586.—The parish measures $5\frac{3}{4}$ miles by $4\frac{1}{2}$, and comprises 9094 acres. Real property in 1880-81, £6379. Pop. 1285. The entire coast is a series of rocks and cliffs, rising abruptly or murally from deep water, partly fissured and cavernous, and partly attaining heights of about 130 feet. The interior is irregularly undulated, includes remarkably small aggregate of level ground, and consists largely of flat-topped hills. Chief objects are Dunskey House, Dunskey ruined castle, and two circular fortifications.

PORTPATRICK RAILWAY, railway, $62\frac{1}{2}$ miles long, from junction with Castle-Douglas and Dumfries Railway at Castle-Douglas, curvingly westward to a point near Portpatrick village, with two short branches to respectively Stranraer harbour and north pier of Portpatrick harbour. It was authorized in 1857 on a capital of £460,000 in shares and £150,000 in loans; and it is worked by the Caledonian.

PORTTRACT, seat in Holywood parish, Dumfriesshire.

PORTRAMSAY, village, with large well-sheltered harbour, on west coast near north-east end of Lismore Island, Argyshire.

PORTREE, sea-loch, town, and parish in Skye district, Inverness-shire. The loch is on east coast of Skye Island, opens from Raasay Sound, strikes about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles westward, has grand cliffs guarding north side of its entrance, is flanked and overhung by romantic mountains, and forms an excellent land-locked natural harbour.—The town stands on an eminence near

the loch's head, 30 miles west-by-north of Strome Ferry, and 109 west of Inverness; got its name, signifying 'king's harbour,' from a visit to it by James V. when making a progress round the Hebrides; ranks as the capital of Skye and seat of sheriff courts; and has a head post office with all departments, steam communication southward, northward, and to Strome Ferry station, 3 banking offices, 4 hotels, some fine residences, Established, Free, United Presbyterian, and Episcopalian churches, and a public school with about 114 scholars. Pop. 858.—The parish comprises a portion of Skye around the town, and all Raasay, Fladda, and Rona islands, and measures, inclusive of these islands and the intersecting straits, about 20 miles by 12. Real property in 1880-81, £7843. Pop. 3191. The section in Skye Island measures $17\frac{3}{4}$ miles along the coast; extends from Loch Inord on the south to a line $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles beyond Portree on the north; has a mean breadth of not more than about 3 miles; presents to the sea long ranges of stupendous romantic cliffs; includes some low tracts at heads of lochs and bays; and consists chiefly of lofty hills and mountains, with an intersecting glen. Chief antiquities are two circular dunes, and ruins of a Romish chapel.

PORTSBURGH, old suburb, once a burgh of barony, west-south-west of Grassmarket, Edinburgh.

PORTSEATON, seaport village adjacent to east end of Cockenzie, Haddingtonshire. It had twelve salt-pans in former part of 17th century; it now shares in the commerce and fisheries of Cockenzie; and it acquired in 1880 a new harbour at a cost of £11,000.

PORTSKERRY, small bay and fishing village at mouth of river Halladale, on north coast of Sutherland, 15 miles west-south-west of Thurso. Pop. 387.

PORT-SONNACHAN, hamlet on east side of Loch Awe, $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-west of Dalmally, Argyshire. It has a hotel.

PORTSOY, seaport at terminus of branch railway, $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles west of Banff. It dates from old times; presents an irregular but interesting appearance; is notable for exportation of beautiful quartz and very ornamental serpentine, found in its vicinity; publishes a weekly newspaper; was designed in 1879 to have a public water supply; and has a post office, with money order and telegraph departments, designated of Banffshire, 2 banking offices, 2 hotels, a quoad sacra parochial church, Free, United Presbyterian, Episcopalian, and Roman Catholic churches, and a public school of 1877 with accommodation for 430 scholars. Pop. of town, 2090; of quoad sacra parish, 2312.

PORTUISGEN, creek on south coast of Ross district, Mull Island, Argyshire.

PORTVADIE, small bay on east side of lower part of Loch Fyne, Argyshire.

PORTVASSO, small bay and flag quarry

near Rabbit Island, in Kyle of Tongue, Sutherland.

PORT-WHAPPLE, small bay in Sorbie parish, Wigtonshire.

PORT-WILLIAM, seaport village on east side of Luce Bay, 7 miles west-north-west of Whithorn, Wigtonshire. It was founded in 1770; it presents a neat appearance; and it has a post office, with money order and telegraph departments, designated of Wigtonshire, a banking office, a well-sheltered small harbour, Free and United Presbyterian churches, and a public school with about 157 scholars. Pop. 742.

PORT WYMS, village in neighbourhood of Portmahaven, Islay Island, Argyleshire.

PORT YARROCK, small bay, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile north of Isle of Whithorn, Wigtonshire.

POSSIL PARK, suburb, $1\frac{3}{4}$ mile north-north-west of Royal Exchange, Glasgow. It covers the site of Possil House, the seat of the late Sir Archibald Alison, Bart.; it is all quite recent; it consists chiefly of streets crossing one another at right angles; and it has a post office, with money order department, under Glasgow, and a chapel-of-ease. Pop. 4594.

POSSO, quondam large peel tower in Manor parish, Peeblesshire.

POSSO (NEW). See DAWICK.

POT, cascade on Wamphray rivulet, Dumfriesshire.

POT, burn, running to Cromarty Firth, on boundary between Nigg and Logie-Easter parishes, Ross-shire.

POTARCH. See BRIDGE OF POTARCH.

POTENTO, seat in Meigle parish, Perthshire.

POTTECH, sea-loch on west coast of Isle of Skye.

POUL-A-GHLOUP, large vertical cavity and long natural tide-swept tunnel on north coast of Durness, Sutherland.

POW, sluggish rivulet, going $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-eastward to the South Esk at $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles east of Brechin, Forfarshire.

POW, sluggish rivulet, going about 11 miles south-westward to the Earn in vicinity of Innerpeffray, Perthshire.

POW, sluggish rivulet, going about 8 miles mostly southward to Solway Firth at $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles west of Annanfoot, Dumfriesshire.

POW, sluggish rivulet, going 8 miles eastward to the Forth at $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile east of Airth village, Stirlingshire.

POW, sluggish rivulet, going about 15 miles round north skirt of Criffel, and eastward thence to the Nith at 2 miles east of Newabbey, Kirkcudbrightshire.

POW, each of numerous sluggish streams, mostly short, on low flat lands, in many parts of Scotland.

POWBATE, hill on east side of Eddlestone parish, Peeblesshire.

POWFOOT, small watering-place on Solway Firth, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles west-south-west of Annan, Dumfriesshire.

POWFOULIS, seat in Airth parish, Stirlingshire.

POWGAVIE, small seaport on north side of Firth of Tay, 8 miles west-south-west of Dundee.

POWIS, seat in vicinity of Old Aberdeen.

POWMILLION, rivulet, running south-eastward to the Avon, through and near Strathaven town, Lanarkshire.

POWNESS, affluent of Ayr river, in Muirkirk parish, Ayrshire.

POWRIE, ruined old castle in Murroes parish, Forfarshire.

POWTRAIL, head-stream of the Clyde, running about 9 miles north-north-eastward to confluence with the Daer at $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles south of Elvanfoot, Lanarkshire.

POYNTZFIELD, seat and post office in Resolis parish, Ross-shire. The post office is under Invergordon.

PRECEPTORY, a seat of Lord Torphichen, and interesting remains of chief seat of Knights of St. John, in Torphichen parish, Linlithgowshire.

PREMNAY, parish, containing Auchleven post office village, in Garioch district, Aberdeenshire. Its length is 4 miles; its greatest breadth $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles; its area 5431 acres. Real property in 1880-81, £4444. Pop. 930. The surface is bisected by Gadie rivulet, includes part of Bennochie Mountain, and consists elsewhere of slopes and little hills. Chief residences are Overhall and Licklyhead. The churches are Established and Free, the former enlarged in 1828, the latter erected in 1876. The public school is new, and has capacity for 120 scholars.

PRENDERGUEST, estate in Ayton parish, Berwickshire.

FRESHOLM, place, with Roman Catholic church and bishop's residence, in Ruthven parish, Banffshire.

PRESS, place, with quondam stage inn, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-west of Ayton, Berwickshire.

PRESSMENNAN, beautiful artificial lake, in Stenton parish, Haddingtonshire.

PRESSTELLOCH, estate in Luss parish, Dumbartonshire.

PRESTON, ancient parish, now part of Bunkle, Berwickshire.

PRESTON, decayed village $\frac{1}{2}$ mile south-west of Prestonpans, Haddingtonshire. It contains an ancient pillar-cross, is near a ruined ancient historical fortalice, and gave the title of viscount, from 1631 till 1739, to the family of Graham.

PRESTON, suburb of East Linton, Haddingtonshire.

PRESTON, small village, 5 miles east-south-east of Dalkeith, Edinburghshire.

PRESTON, hamlet, 3 miles south of Kirkbean, Kirkcudbrightshire. It has a post office under Dumfries, and an ancient cross.

PRESTON, islet in Firth of Forth, 2 miles north of Borrowstownness.

PRESTONFIELD, seat of Sir Robert K. A. D. Cunyngham, Bart., in eastern vicinity of Newington, Edinburgh.

PRESTONGRANGE, estate adjacent to south-west end of Prestonpans, Haddingtonshire. It belonged to the monks of Newbattle; brought them much wealth from salt-making and coal mining; passed to the baronet family of Suttie; was sold in 1875 to a company, that they might work and export its minerals; and has now, at Morrison's Haven, a harbour, enlarged and improved by them at a cost of £10,000.

PRESTONHALL, seat near Preston village, Edinburghshire.

PRESTONHALL, seat in Cupar parish, Fife.

PRESTONHOLM, village in Cockpen parish, Edinburghshire.

PRESTONKIRK, parish, containing East Linton town and Preston suburb, in Haddingtonshire. It has a head post office with money order and telegraph departments; and it measures about 7 miles by 4, and comprises 7058 acres. Real property in 1880-81, £18,615. Pop. 1929. The surface is bisected by the Tyne, includes Traprain-Law, and is elsewhere little diversified. Chief seats are Smeaton, Phantassie, and Beanston; and the chief antiquity is Hailes Castle. The churches are Established, Free, and United Presbyterian; and there are 4 schools with capacity for 351 scholars.

PRESTONMILL, hamlet in Kirkbean parish, Kirkcudbrightshire.

PRESTONPANS, town and parish on west coast of Haddingtonshire. The town stands $\frac{1}{2}$ mile north-north-west of railway station of its own name, at $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles east of Edinburgh; extends about a mile along the shore; was long famous for vast manufacture of salt; is now notable for oysters obtained in vicinity of its quondam salt-pans, and thence called Pandoor or Pandore oysters; consists chiefly of one dingy crooked street, with grimy remains of its salt-pans; and has a post office, with money order and telegraph departments, designated of Haddingtonshire, a parochial church of 1774, a Free church of 1878, and a public school of 1881 erected at a cost of £3000. Pop. 1610.—The parish contains also Preston and Dolphinton villages and Morrison's Haven. Its length is fully $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles; its greatest breadth $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile; its area 1291 acres. Real property in 1880-81, £12,341. Pop. 2573. The shore is low and sandy, but is faced with low shattered reefs, and the interior is mostly low and flat. Coal has been worked from an early period, and continues to be productive. Prestonpans battlefield of 1745 lies partly within the eastern border, and partly south-eastward thence toward Tranent.

PRESTWICK, town and ancient parish on coast of Kyle, Ayrshire. The town stands $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles north of Ayr, dates from very early times, and has a post office, with money order department, designated of Ayrshire, an ancient market cross, a

steeped modern town hall, and a ruined ancient church. Pop. 1064.—The parish is now united to Monkton.

PRESTWICK (NEW), village, $\frac{1}{4}$ mile south of Prestwick, Ayrshire. Pop. 734.

PRIEST, island, 13 miles west-north-west of Ullapool, Ross-shire.

PRIESTHAUGH, vale and ancient hill-fort in upper part of Cavers parish, Roxburghshire.

PRIESTHILL, place, famous in history of the Covenanters, about $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-east of Muirkirk, Ayrshire. It contained the domicile of the martyr John Brown, shot by Claverhouse; and it now contains a monument to his memory.

PRIESTHOPE, glen in Innerleithen parish, Peeblesshire.

PRIESTINCH, low precipitous hill, three-fourths engirt by bog, and formerly crowned with rude fortification, on south border of Abercorn parish, Linlithgowshire.

PRIESTLAW, estate, with large, strong, oval ancient camp, in south-east extremity of Whittingham parish, Haddingtonshire.

PRIEST'S BURN, brook, running to Lindores Loch, in north-east corner of Fife. It flows in the greatest drought, and never freezes in the keenest frost.

PRIEST'S CRAIG, rocky height, contiguous to Loch Ard, in south-west corner of Perthshire.

PRIEST'S CRAIG, fresh-water well and rocky height on Rathven coast, Banffshire.

PRIEST'S CROWN, place, where Roman relics have been found, in Eckford parish, Roxburghshire.

PRIEST'S ISLE, wooded islet, with remains of priest's dwelling, in lower part of Loch Awe, Argyleshire.

PRIEST'S ISLE, Ross-shire. See **PRIEST**.

PRIMSIDE, lake about a mile west of Yetholm, Roxburghshire.

PRINCE CHARLES' CAVE, cave, 2 miles north of mouth of Loch Portree, on east coast of Isle of Skye. It gave shelter to Prince Charles Edward in 1746, and it displays beautiful stalactites.

PRINCE CHARLES' CAVE, cave near middle of east side of Loch Scavaig, in Isle of Skye. It gave shelter to Prince Charles Edward in 1746.

PRINCE'S CAVE, cave near middle of east coast of South Uist Island, Outer Hebrides. It gave shelter to Prince Charles Edward for some days in 1746.

PRINLAWS, suburb of Leslie, Fife. Pop. 1253.

PRINTFIELD, manufacturing village on the Dee, near Aberdeen.

PRIOR-BANK, seat near Melrose, Roxburghshire.

PRIOSMHEALL, hill in Bracadale parish, Isle of Skye.

PROAIG, small bay near middle of east coast of Islay Island, Argyleshire.

PROCRIE, burn in Muirkirk parish, Ayrshire.

PROSEN, small river, running about 16 miles south-eastward to the South Esk at

3 miles north-north-east of Kirriemuir, in Forfarshire. The upper and middle parts of its basin are the deep glen, called from it Glenprosen, among the Benchinnan Mountains.

PROSPECT HILL, part of Mount Florida suburb in northern vicinity of Glasgow.

PROTRACT, seat on the Nith in vicinity of Holywood village, Dumfriesshire.

PROTSTONHILL, place, with public school, in Gamrie parish, Banffshire.

PROUDFOOT, promontory in Wick parish, Caithness.

PROVANMILL, village, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-east of Glasgow.

PUBILL, place, with public school, in Glenlyon, Perthshire.

PUDDLE, burn, running to the Tyne, on west border of Haddingtonshire.

PULPIT-ROCK, recess, with excavation, on rock-face, serving the purpose of a church, on west side near head of Loch Lomond.

PULROSSIE, estate in Dornoch parish, Sutherland.

PULTENEYTOWN, modern extension and main portion of Wick town, Caithness. It stands on south bank of Wick river, while Wick-proper and Louisburgh stand on north bank. It is all regularly-aligned and pleasaut, while they are irregularly-aligned and unpleasant; it includes the town's harbour, seat of manufactures, and centre of trade; and while sharing the benefits of their public buildings and institutions, it has within itself a post office with money order department under Wick, Established, Free, and United Presbyterian churches, a large academy, and 2 large primary public schools. Pop. 4884. See **WICK**.

PUMPHERSTON, quondam old castle in Mid-Calder parish, Edinburghshire.

PURDOVAN, seat, $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles east of Linlithgow.

PURVESHAL, seat in Eccles parish, Berwickshire.

PYKE-STANE. See **HELL'S CLEUGH**.

PYKETHOWE, mountain on mutual border of Dumfriesshire and Roxburghshire, 8 miles north of Langholm.

QUAICH. See **QUEICH**.

QUAIR, rivulet, running about 7 miles northward to the Tweed in vicinity of Innerleithen, Peeblesshire. See **TRA-QUAIR**.

QUANTERNES, headland, with interesting Picts' house, 2 miles north-west of Kirkwall, Orkney.

QUARFF, ancient parish and modern quoad sacra parish in south of Shetland. The ancient parish extends across Mainland from sea to sea, between Lerwick and Dunrossness parishes; gives name to two bays, East and West, at its extremities; comprises a valley about 2 miles long and $\frac{1}{2}$ mile broad, flanked on both sides by pastoral hills; and is now annexed to Bressay.

—The quoad sacra parish comprises Quarff-proper and Burra, the latter consisting of islands to the west; was constituted by ecclesiastical authority in 1833, and reconstituted by civil authority at a later date; contains a post office of Burra under Lerwick; and has 2 parochial churches, a United Presbyterian church, and a Baptist chapel.

QUARREL, burn in Dollar parish, Clackmannanshire.

QUARREL, knoll, said to have been a place of Pictavian military games, in Abernethy parish, Perthshire.

QUARRELTON, collier village in southern vicinity of Johnstone, Renfrewshire. It has a public school with about 215 scholars.

QUARRELWOOD, site of quondam notable Reformed Presbyterian church, in Kirkmahoe parish, Dumfriesshire.

QUARROLSHORE, village, now called Carronshore, in Larbert parish, Stirlingshire.

QUARRYHILL, huge mass of conglomerate rock in western vicinity of Melrose, Roxburghshire.

QUARRYPARK, place, with flagstone quarries, in Rescobe parish, Forfarshire.

QUARRYWOOD, place, with very fine durable sandstone quarries, in New Spynie parish, Elginshire. It has a post office under Elgin.

QUARTER, village, 3 miles south of Hamilton, Lanarkshire. It adjoins extensive collieries, and has a post office under Hamilton, extensive ironworks, a chapel-of-ease, and a public school with about 200 scholars.

QUARTER, seat $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile north-west of Denny, Stirlingshire.

QUARTER, seat, in Broughton parish, Peeblesshire.

QUARTER ROAD, railway station in vicinity of Quarter village, Lanarkshire.

QUEENISH, small village in Mull Island, Argyleshire.

QUEENSBERRY, mountain, culminating at 15 miles north of Dumfries. It projects from convergence of two ranges of Southern Highlands; presents a bold acclivitous front overlooking all Southern Nithsdale and Annandale; has a summit altitude of 2285 feet above sea-level; and gave to a branch of the Douglas family the titles of earl in 1633, marquis in 1682, and duke in 1684. These titles became extinct in the direct line in 1810; and then those of earl and marquis went to Sir Charles Douglas of Kelhead, and that of duke went to the Duke of Buccleuch.

QUEENSBERRY, or **POWFOOT**, small watering-place in Cummertrees parish, Dumfriesshire.

QUEENSFERRY, town and parish on coast of Linlithgowshire. The town stands at terminus of short branch railway, amid charming environs, contiguous to contracted part of Firth of Forth, 9 miles west-north-west of Edinburgh; got its

name from being the place where Malcolm Canmore's queen made numerous passages between Edinburgh and Dunfermline; has always since her time, especially till the railway epoch, been a main ferry station on the Forth; adjoins the site which was selected for erection of the stupendous Forth railway bridge; ranks as a royal burgh, uniting with Inverkeithing, Dunfermline, Culross, and Stirling in sending a member to Parliament; presents an uninviting appearance, yet serves as a quiet watering-place; and has a head post office with money order and telegraph departments, a railway station, a banking office, a town hall with ancient steeple, remains of a Carmelite friary, Established and United Presbyterian churches, and a public school with about 200 scholars. Real property in 1880-81, £4642. Pop. 1676.—The parish excludes part of the town, and comprises only 11 acres. Pop. 1064.

QUEENSFERRY (NORTH), village on Fife coast of Firth of Forth, directly opposite Queensferry, and 2 miles south of Inverkeithing. It is the ferry station for the passage from Queensferry; it adjoins the site selected for north end of Forth railway bridge; and it has a post office, with money order and telegraph departments, designated of Fife, good ferry piers, fragments of a castle of James IV.'s time and of a dismantled fort of 1779, a quoad sacra parochial church, and a Free church evolved from a mission station in 1880. Pop. of village, 360; of quoad sacra parish, 416.

QUEENSHILL, estate in Tongland parish, Kirkcudbrightshire.

QUEENSIDE, lake in Lochwinnoch parish, Renfrewshire.

QUEEN'S PARK, royal demesne contiguous to east side of Edinburgh. It extends eastward, south-eastward, and southward from Holyrood Palace; measures nearly 5 miles in circuit; comprehends Arthur's Seat, Salisbury Crag, part of St. Leonard's Hill, and a rich diversity of plain, slope, and ravine around them; was long a natural forest; underwent enclosure in time of James V., rich ornamentation toward time of Queen Mary, and great desolation in time of Cromwell; passed afterwards from the crown into such common uses as reduced much of its low-lying parts to a state of morass; was repurchased by the crown in 1844 for £30,674; was then for a number of years raised to a condition of much embellishment, and acquired then a grand circular drive in winding line around its border, commanding splendid views, and open to the public.

QUEEN'S PARK, public park and suburb adjacent to Crosshill, in southern outskirts of Glasgow. The park comprises about 100 acres, is beautifully laid out, rises gently to a central roundish summit, and commands there a rich, extensive view.

—The suburb includes portions bearing other names, and contains three churches, Established, Free, and United Presbyterian. Pop. 4781.

QUEEN'S SEAT, peak of Carberry Hill, 3 miles south-east of Musselburgh, Edinburghshire.

QUEEN'S SEAT, rock on top of Cathkin Hill, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-east of Glasgow.

QUEEN'S VIEW, commanding spot on east side of pass of Killiecrankie, Perthshire.

QUENDAL, bay and seat in Dunrossness parish, Shetland.

QUIECH, rivulet and lake describing segment of circle about 7 miles long to head of Glengarry, on north-west border of Inverness-shire.

QUIECH, rivulet, descending about 6 miles with great curve from Cairngorm mountain Benaven to the Dee, a little west of Castleton-Braemar, Aberdeenshire. Part of it is a powerful cataract over a series of precipitous ledges.

QUIECH, rivulet, running about 6 miles in semi-circular line to Loch Fraochy, and through that to the river Bran, at about 10 miles west-south-west of Dunkeld, Perthshire.

QUIECH, two rivulets, north and south, running about 6 miles eastward from the Ochil Hills to Loch Leven, the latter at Kinross town, the former at about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile to the north.

QUIEN, lake on mutual border of Rothesay and Kintgarth parishes, Isle of Bute.

QUINAG, precipitous pinnacled mountain ridge, with summit 2240 feet high, on north side of Loch Assynt, west of Sutherland.

QUINZIE, hill burn in Kilsyth parish, Stirlingshire.

QUIRAING, wild, romantic, elliptical hollow on summit of rugged, precipitous, basaltic mountain, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles west of Stein-scholl, in Isle of Skye. It is entered by a steep narrow passage, overhurling by pyramidal rock about 120 feet high; it measures about 300 feet by 180; it is en-girt by mural rocks in separate pieces, chiefly with columnar and pyramidal forms; and it commands through the clefts among the pieces very striking views southward in Skye, and eastward to the mountains of Ross and Sutherland.

QUIVOX (ST.), parish, containing Wallacetown and Content sections of Ayr, and post office village of Whitletts, in Ayrshire. Its length is 5 miles; its greatest breadth 3 miles; its area 4876 acres. Real property of landward part in 1879-80, £13,151. Pop., quoad civilia, 7352; quoad sacra, 1429. The river Ayr traces all the northern boundary. The land in the west and centre is low and level; in the east is somewhat tumulated; and everywhere, except under buildings or wood, is arable. Coal and excellent sandstone abound and are worked. Chief seats are Auchincruive and Craigie. The parochial church stands about 3 miles from

the town, and a quoad sacra parochial church and seven other places of worship are in Wallacetown. Two public schools with each about 110 scholars are in the landward part, and others are in Wallace-town.

QUOICH. See **QUIECH.**

QUOTHQUAN, village, hill, and ancient parish in upper ward of Lanarkshire. The village stands $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile east of Thankerton, has a public school, and had a strong baronial fortalice, which was destroyed by the Regent Moray after the battle of Langside.—The hill rises a little south of the village, attains a height of about 600 feet above the level of adjacent reach of the Clyde, is verdant to the summit, and has there a large unhewn stone, called Wallace's Chair, and said to have been the council-seat of Sir William Wallace with his followers on eve of the battle of Biggar.—The parish was annexed in 1660 to Liberton.

QUOYAFIRTH, sea-loch on east coast of Northmaven parish, Shetland.

QUOYHOUSE, branch of Cliff sea-loch in Unst Island, Shetland.

QUOYLLOO, place in Sandwick parish, Orkney. It has a post office under Stromness.

QUYTEFIELD, ancient chapelry in Inverkeilor parish, Forfarshire. Its burying-ground and remains of its chapel still exist.

RAASAY, sound and island in Skye district, Inverness-shire. The sound separates the island from Isle of Skye; extends northward from mouth of Loch Sligachan in Isle of Skye; projects from its west side Loch Portree; and measures 14 miles in length, and from 1 mile to 4 miles in width.—The island flanks all the sound's east side; has mostly a breadth of about 2 miles; consists chiefly of a hill-ridge, rising in many parts to heights of about 1000 feet, and in one part to a height of 1500 feet; is mostly moorish, but includes arable lands, coppices, and some grand cliffs; and contains a post office under Portree, the fine modern mansion of Raasay House, the dilapidated masses of Brochel Castle, and a Free church. Pop. 458.

RAASAY, small island in Glenelg parish, Inverness-shire.

RABBIT ISLANDS, three islets in Kyle of Tongue, Sutherland.

RACHAN, mansion, two fine lakelets, and an isolated green hill, on north border of Glenholm parish, Peebles-shire.

RACHANMILL, place near Rachan mansion, Peeblesshire, 5 miles south-east of Biggar. It has a post office under Biggar.

RACKS, railway station, $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles south-east of Dumfries.

RACKWICK, place, with fibrous gypsum, in Sandwick parish, Orkney.

RADDER, remains of strong old fortalice on north side of Keiss Bay, Caithness.

RADERNIE, village and limestone quarry in Cameron parish, Fife.

RAE, lake in Kinloch parish, Perthshire.

RAEBERRY, quondam strong castle on crown of terrific coast precipice, 5 miles south-by-east of Kirkcudbright.

RAEBURNFOOT, farm, with traces of Roman camp, in Gretna parish, Dumfriesshire.

RAEBURNFOOT, hamlet adjacent to Saxon camp, in Eskdalemuir parish, Dumfriesshire.

RAECLEUGH, upland tract in Moffat parish, but within southern border of Lanarkshire.

RAECLEUGH, farm, with remains of Roman camp, in Westruther parish, Berwickshire.

RAECLEUGHHEAD, place, with remains of two ancient military stations, in Langton parish, Berwickshire.

RAE DIKE, old earthen fence along north-western boundary of Garvock parish, and probably around ancient Garvock forest, in Kincardineshire. Many traces of it still exist.

RAEHILLS, seat of Johnstone of Annandale on Kinnel river, 13 miles north-east of Dumfries.

RAEMOIR, estate including part of Hill of Fare, in Banchory-Ternan parish, Kincardineshire.

RAEMORE, detached section of Caputh parish, surrounded by Clunie, in Perthshire.

RAES, ravine and limeworks in Carluke parish, Lanarkshire.

RAFFLES, old peel tower in Mouswald parish, Dumfriesshire.

RAFFORD, village and parish in west of Elginshire. The village stands 3 miles south-east of Forres, and has a post office under Forres. Established and Free churches, and 2 public schools with about 141 scholars.—The parish measures about 8 miles by 5, and comprises 12,456 acres. Real property in 1880-81, £6786. Pop. 1052. The northern section is low, flat, and fertile; the central section is undulated arable land, diversified by moors and lakes; and the southern section is rough, rocky, moorish upland. The seats are Altyre, Blervie, and Burgie; and the chief antiquities are Sweno's Stone or Forres Pillar, a similar sculptured obelisk at Altyre, and Burgie Castle. There are 3 schools for 171 scholars, and 1 of them for 30 is new.

RAIGMORE, seat in Inverness parish, Inverness-shire.

RAILSBURGH, headland in Nesting parish, Shetland.

RAINBERG, hill, 1495 feet high, near middle of west side of Jura Island, Argyshire.

RAINNIESHILLS, estate in New Machar parish, Aberdeenshire.

RAISS, ruined castle on Levern rivulet, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-east of Paisley, Renfrewshire.

RAIT, village in Kilspindie parish, Perthshire. It has a post office under Errol.

RAIT, ruined ancient castle of the Comyns, on east side of Nairn river, 2 miles south of Nairn.

RAITH, estate with mansion, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile west of centre of Kirkcaldy, Fife. It belonged to the ancestors of the Earl of Leven, and gives him the peerage title of baron. The grounds around the mansion contain the site of a residence of the abbots of Dunfermline, are extensive and ornate, and have a beautiful lake $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles in circuit, and a lofty tower surmounting a hill and commanding a magnificent view.

RAITS, burn, running to the Spey, in Alvie parish, Inverness-shire. A cavern, once a stronghold of bandits, is adjacent to it.

RALIA, hamlet in Kingussie parish, Inverness-shire.

RALSTON, seat in Abbey-Paisley parish, Renfrewshire.

RALSTON-NEWTON. See **NEWTON-RALSTON**.

RAMMERSCALES, seat in Dalton parish, Dumfriesshire.

RAMNA, group of very high, tower-like, insulated rocks near northern extremity of Northmaven parish, Shetland.

RAMORE, part of the highest of the three land ledges in Eddertoun parish, Ross-shire.

RAMORNIE, seat in vicinity of Ladybank, Fife.

RAMPHORLIE. See **RANFURLY**.

RAMSAY. See **PORT RAMSAY**.

RAMSAYCLEUGH, place, 18 miles from Selkirk. It has a post office under Selkirk.

RAMSNESS, headland in south of Fetlar Island, Shetland.

RANDERSTONE, seat and headland 7 miles south-east of St. Andrews, Fife.

RANDIEFORD, place among the Lennox Hills, 9 miles south-west of Stirling.

RANDOLPH BRIDGE, picturesque spot on Findhorn river, 7 miles south-south-west of Forres, Elginshire.

RANDOLPH FIELD, place, with standing-stones, memorials of battle of Bannockburn, in southern outskirts of Stirling.

RANDOLPH HILL, place on Carron river, in Denny parish, Stirlingshire.

RANFURLY, ruined baronial castle of Knox family, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile north-north-west of Kilbarchan, Renfrewshire. It gives the titles of baron and earl to the Irish branch of the Knoxes; and it is notable as having belonged to the ancestors of the Reformer John Knox.

RANGAY, lake and remains of ancient fortification in Latheron parish, Caithness.

RANGE, strong circular ancient camp on hill with commanding view of Annandale, in Dalton parish, Dumfriesshire.

RANKELOUR, seat in Monimail parish, Fife.

RANKINSTON, village in Coylton parish, Ayrshire. It has a post office, with money order department, under Ayr. Pop. 954.

RANKLE, burn, running about 8 miles deviously northward, along a very secluded glen, to Ettrick river, at $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles north-east of Ettrick hamlet, Selkirkshire.

RANNACHIE, moor, 2 miles south of Buckie, Banffshire. It appears to have been the scene of the hottest part of great battle between the Scotch and the Danes in 960.

RANNES, seat in Kennethmont parish, Aberdeenshire.

RANNOCH, lake in Perthshire and district partly also in Argyllshire. The lake discharges Tummel river at Kinloch-Rannoch village, 21 miles west of Pitlochrie; extends thence westward about 10 miles, with mean breadth of about 7 furlongs; is nearly overhung at east side of its foot by Schichallion, and flanked along both sides by ranges of lofty hill and mountain; contains, near its head, an artificial islet, once used as an asylum and a prison; and commands, from its surface, a clear view far westward to the mountain-peaks of Glencoe. Birch coppices and cultivated spots fleck its north flank; a pine forest covers all the lower half of its south flank; Dall mansion is on its south shore, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the foot; and Rannoch Lodge, a seat of Sir Robert Menzies, Bart., is at its head.—The district commences at some distance east of the lake's foot; extends about 28 miles westward, with mean breadth of about 12 miles; possesses considerable amenity along its centre to a brief distance from the lake's head; forms thence a dismal moor, the largest and most hideous in Scotland; and there includes repulsive pools, black morasses, and the sinuous, unsightly Loch Lydoch, within a gap between south-west end of Central Gramplians and north end of the great mountain-range going southward to Firth of Clyde.

RANNOCH BRIDGE. See **RANDOLPH BRIDGE**.

RANZA. See **LOCH RANZA**.

RAPLOCH, village within Stirling burgh, overhung by the castle, at $\frac{1}{2}$ mile west-north-west of Stirling bridge. It has a public school with about 39 scholars.

RAPLOCH, seat, braes, and colliery in Dalserf parish, Lanarkshire.

RAPNESS, headland and small bay in south-east of Westray Island, Orkney.

RARICHIE (EASTER and WESTER), places with respectively vestige of ancient fort and copious medicinal spring, in Nigg parish, Ross-shire.

RARNISH, village in Lochs parish, Lewis, Outer Hebrides. Pop. 419.

RASAY, stream, running 5 miles south-south-eastward from Loch Garve to Conan

river at 6 miles south-west of Dingwall, Ross-shire. It makes a cascade somewhat similar to the Falls of Tivoli in Italy.

RASAY, Inverness-shire. See **RAASAY**.

RASHELIE, prime sandstone quarry in Inchninnan parish, Renfrewshire.

RATHEN, rivulet and parish near north-east extremity of Aberdeenshire. The rivulet runs about 9 miles eastward and north-eastward to the sea at 2 miles south-east of Fraserburgh.—The parish is partly traversed, partly bounded by the rivulet; has a railway station $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles south-south-east of Fraserburgh; and contains the villages of Cairnbulg, Inverallochy, and Charleston. Its length is about 7 miles; its greatest breadth about 4 miles; its area 9587 acres. Real property in 1880–81, £10,048. Pop., quoad civilia, 2825; quoad sacra, 1248. The coast has an extent of $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles, includes Cairnbulg Point, and is partly flat and sandy, partly low and rocky. The interior comprises much low good land, and includes part of Mormond Hill. Limestone abounds, and is worked. Chief seats are Memsey and Mormond; and chief antiquities are a Caledonian stone circle, a large cairn, and the ruins of Cairnbulg and Inverallochy castles. The churches are 2 Established and 1 Free. There are 2 public schools with about 443 scholars.

RATHILLET, estate, with mansion, hill, and United Presbyterian church, in Kilmany parish, Fife.

RATHMOREAL, ancient parish, now divided between Kennethmont and Insch, Aberdeenshire.

RATHO, village and parish in north-west of Edinburghshire. The village stands about a mile south of railway station of its own name, $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles west-by-south of Edinburgh; was long a place of considerable importance; decayed, and underwent revival; presents now a modern pleasant appearance; and has a post office, with money order and telegraph departments, designated of Mid-Lothian, Established and Free churches, and a public school with about 104 scholars. Pop. 713.—The parish contains also Bonnington village, measures $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles by $3\frac{1}{2}$, and comprises 6147 acres. Real property in 1880–81, £20,321. Pop. 1815. The north-eastern section is flattish, but slightly undulating; the south-eastern section runs up to the isolated, rocky, picturesque summits of Dalmahoy and Kaimies; and the western section is a tumulated low plateau. Chief seats are Dalmahoy, Ratho, Hatton, Bonnington, Norton, Ashley, and Millburn Tower; and chief antiquities are two camps. There are 3 schools with capacity for 365 scholars.

RATHVEN, village and parish on coast of Banffshire. The village stands $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile north-east of Buckie, and contains the parochial church with 1000 sittings, and a public school with about 105 scholars.—The parish contains also the post town of

Buckie, the town of Portnockie, the villages of Port-Gordon, Porteasie, Findochtie, and New Tannachie, and part of the burgh of Cullen. Its length is 10 miles; its greatest breadth 5 miles; its area 23,165 acres. Real property, exclusive of Cullen portion, in 1880–81, £26,791. Pop. of the whole, quoad civilia, 10,931; quoad sacra, 4492. The surface comprises some good low ground on the coast, but is elsewhere a congeries of hills, and includes a conspicuous summit 945 feet high. Limestone, sandstone, and slate abound, and are worked. Perennial springs are plentiful, and three of them are medicinal. Chief seats are Letterfourie, Cairnfield, Burnside, Tannachie, Presholm, and Buckie Lodge; and chief antiquities are numerous cairns, portions of several Caledonian stone circles, ruins of two old castles, and remains of an old mansion and an old chapel. The churches are 3 Established, 2 Free, 2 United Presbyterian, 2 Episcopalian, and 2 Roman Catholic. There are 10 schools for 1969 scholars, and 5 of them for 420 are new.

RATSHILL, tuffaceous eminence near Broughton village, Peeblesshire.

RATTACHAN. See **MAAM-RATTACHAN**.

RATTER, seat on coast of Dunnet parish, and burn running north-north-westward to the sea near that seat, in Caithness.

RATTRAY, two suburbs and a parish in north-east of Perthshire. The suburbs are New Rattray and Old Rattray; they stand nearly contiguous to each other, on left bank of Erich river, opposite Blairgowrie; they are, as to both position and social interests, suburban to that town; each has a post office under it, that of New Rattray with money order department; and they contain a number of factories, Established, Free, and United Presbyterian churches, and a large public school. Pop. 2533.—The parish consists of a main body measuring about $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles by $2\frac{1}{2}$, and a detached district lying $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles to the north-north-west and measuring $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile by 1; and it comprises 5382 acres. Real property in 1880–81, £13,005. Pop., quoad civilia, 3051. The main body is flat in the south, ascends thence gradually to the north, and exhibits picturesque features along the Erich; and the detached section lies wholly among the frontier Grampians. The chief seat is Craighall; and the chief antiquities are part of a Caledonian stone circle and vestiges of a large ancient castle. There are two schools with capacity for 333 scholars.

RATTRAY, low dangerous promontory, fishing village, mansion, and hamlet representing extinct town, in Crimond parish, Aberdeenshire.

RAVELRIG, hill with remains of Roman station in Currie parish, Edinburghshire.

RAVELSTON, seat at east base of Corstorphine Hill, Edinburghshire.

RAVENSBY, suburb or section of Carnoustie, Forfarshire.

RAVENS CRAIG, ruined fine old baronial castle on the Ugie, near Peterhead, Aberdeenshire.

RAVENS CRAIG, ruined ancient castle, long the seat of ancestors of Earl of Rosslyn, on sea-cliff $\frac{1}{2}$ mile west of Dysart, Fife.

RAVENS CRAIG, railway station between Greenock and Innerkip, Renfrewshire.

RAVENSHALL, reach of romantic coast, with curious caves and old tower, believed to have furnished Sir Walter Scott with the scenery around 'Ellangowan,' in his *Guy Mannering*, averagely $\frac{3}{4}$ miles south-south-east of Creetown, Kirkcudbrightshire.

RAVENSHAUGH, burn, running to Firth of Forth on boundary between Edinburghshire and Haddingtonshire.

RAVEN SHEUGH, coast crag, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-west of Dunbar, Haddingtonshire.

RAVEN SNOK, remains of old castle $\frac{3}{4}$ mile south of Penicuik, Edinburghshire.

RAVENSTONE, old castellated mansion $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles north-west of Whithorn, Wigtonshire.

RAVENSTRUTHER, village about a mile north-west of Carstairs Junction, Lanarkshire. It has a post office under Lanark.

RAVENSWOOD, seat on the Tweed, $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles east of Melrose, Roxburghshire.

RAW, mineral field in Old Monkland parish, Lanarkshire.

RAWHEAD, farm, with site of very large sepulchral cairn, in East Kilbride parish, Lanarkshire.

RAWYARDS, suburb of Airdrie, Lanarkshire. It has a railway station.

RAYNE, village and parish on north border of Garioch district, Aberdeenshire. The village stands on the Ury 9 miles north-west of Inverury, bears the name of Old Rayne, was anciently a residence of the bishops of Aberdeen, and has a post office under Inch, a parochial church with 700 sittings, and a public school with about 80 scholars.—The parish contains also Meiklewarthill village, measures about $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles in both length and breadth, and comprises 7885 acres. Real property in 1880-81, £9042. Pop. 1284. The surface is mostly undulated, but includes Rothmaise hill and a long tract of bog. The seats are Freefield, Rothmaise, and Warthill; and the antiquities are two Caledonian stone circles and some cairns. A Free church bears the name of Rayne, but stands within Fyvie. There are 2 schools with capacity for 270 scholars, and both are new.

REARCHAR, hill-ridge in Dornoch parish, Sutherland.

REAWICK, headland, seat, and Congregational church, in Sandsting parish, Shetland.

REAY, village on north-west coast of

Caithness, and parish partly also in north-east of Sutherland. The village stands 12 miles west-south-west of Thurso, gives the peerage title of baron to the family of Mackay, and has a post office, with money order and telegraph departments, under Thurso, an inn, an old cross, Established and Free churches, and a public school with about 113 scholars.—The parish contains also Melvieh village, measures about 18 miles by 9, and is bisected southward by a line of watershed forming the boundary between its Caithness and its Sutherland portions. Real property in 1880-81, £7620 and £2801. Pop. 1197 and 994. The coast has an extent of $10\frac{1}{2}$ miles, and is partly bold, rocky, and cavernous. The interior of the Caithness section is low adjacent to the coast, but hilly and mountainous thence to the southern boundary; and that of the Sutherland section consists wholly of the valley and upland screens of Strathhalladale. The seats are Bighouse, Sandside, and Isald; and the antiquities are remains of several circular towers, walls of a very large fort, ruins of two Romish chapels, and site of ancient village of Old Reay. There are 5 schools for 475 scholars, and 2 of them and enlargements for 238 are new.

REAY'S COUNTRY (LORD), district comprehending Tongue, Durness, and Edderachyllis parishes, in north-west of Sutherland.

RED ABBEY STEAD, site of ancient monastery contiguous to Newstead, about a mile east of Melrose, Roxburghshire.

RED - BEARD'S, medicinal spring in Durris parish, Kincardineshire.

REDBRAES, quondam noble seat in Polwarth parish, Berwickshire.

RED BURN, brook, traversing bleak ravine northward to Bonny rivulet at boundary between Dumbartonshire and Stirlingshire. An eight-arched railway viaduct crosses the ravine in vicinity of Castlecary.

RED BURN, brook, running to left side of the Clyde, a little below Bothwell Bridge, Lanarkshire.

RED BURN, brook, running on boundary between Kilwinning and Irvine parishes, Ayrshire.

RED BURN, brook, running to the Lossie, in Dallas parish, Elginshire.

RED BURN, stream, running to Uig Bay, in Lewis, Outer Hebrides.

RED CASTLE, modernized old seat, once a royal castle, in Killearnan parish, Ross-shire.

RED CASTLE, ruined old structure, believed to have been a royal hunting-seat, on an eminence at south side of Lunan Bay, east coast of Forfarshire.

REDCOLL, seat in Gladsmuir parish, Haddingtonshire.

REDCRAIG, mountain in Port-of-Mon-teith parish, Perthshire.

REDCRAIG, sandstone cliff and quarry near Stonehaven, Kincardineshire.

REDCRAIGS, place, with trap-rock quarries, 3 miles north of Dunfermline, Fife.

REDDANCE, place in Dalry parish, Ayrshire. It has a public school with about 106 scholars.

REDDEN, burn and hamlet in Sprouston parish, Roxburghshire. The hamlet represents an ancient town, and both that and the burn figured in old Border history.

REDDING, village, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles east-south-east of Falkirk, Stirlingshire. It stands in the centre of a rich coal-field, and has a post office under Polmont Station. Pop. 520.

REDGILL, chalybeate spring in Alvalh parish, Banffshire.

REDGORTON, parish, comprising peninsula between the Tay and the Almond, and detached district $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles to the north-west, in Perthshire. It has a post office of its own name under Perth, and contains the villages of Pitcairngreen, Luncarty, Cromwellpark, and Bridgeton, and part of Stanley. It measures $4\frac{3}{4}$ miles by $4\frac{1}{4}$ in its main body, and $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles by $\frac{3}{4}$ in its detached district, and comprises 6007 acres. Real property in 1880-81, £9183. Pop., quoad civilia, 1452; quoad sacra, 1100. The main body is undulating, fertile, and beautiful; and the detached district is upland and mostly pastoral. Chief objects of interest are extensive factories, vestiges of a Caledonian camp, the battlefield of Luncarty, and the site of the Roman Bertha. The churches are 2 Established, 3 Free, and 1 United Presbyterian; and there are 2 public schools.

REDHALL, seat and quondam strong castle, besieged by Cromwell, in Colinton parish, Edinburghshire.

REDHALL, quondam notable baronial castle on Kirtle rivulet, in Kirkpatrick-Fleming parish, Dumfriesshire.

REDHALL, seat in Fordoun parish, Kincardineshire.

REDHEAD, farm, with remains of ancient castle on Caddon rivulet, in north-east of Selkirkshire.

REDHEAD, bold headland on south side of Lunan Bay, east coast of Forfarshire.

REDHEAD, high promontory at northern extremity of Eday Island, Orkney.

REDHEUGH, place, with interesting coast scenery, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles east-by-south of Cockburnspath, Berwickshire.

REDHEUGH, seat on Hermitage rivulet, in Castleton parish, Roxburghshire.

REDHILL, hill-range flanking south side of middle part of Alford valley, Aberdeen-shire.

REDHOLM, islet adjacent to Eday, Orkney.

REDHOUSE, estate, with ruined old castellated mansion, on south border of Aberlady parish, Haddingtonshire.

REDHYTH, headland, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile north-west of Portsoy, Banffshire.

REDKIRK, small headland and site of

ancient church on Solway Firth, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles east of Annan, Dumfriesshire.

REDLANDS, farm, with site of ancient nunnery, in Olrig parish, Caithness.

RED LOCH, small lake in Rothessay parish, Isle of Bute.

RED MOSS, bog in Kilsyth parish, Stirlingshire.

REDMYRE, estate and public school, the latter with about 113 scholars, in Laurence-kirk parish, Kincardineshire.

REDMYRE, lake in north-east of Cambusnethan parish, Lanarkshire.

REDNOCK, seat in Port-of-Monteith parish, Perthshire.

REDPATH, village in Earlstoun parish, Berwickshire.

REDPATRICK. See **REDKIRK**.

RED ROCKS, shattered romantic rocks, associated with dismal old traditions, about a mile north-east of Dysart, on south coast of Fife.

REDROW, village in Newton parish, Edinburghshire.

REDROW, village adjacent to Dunlop Place, in Dalserf parish, Lanarkshire.

REDSLIE, site of ancient castle in detached part of Lauder parish, Berwickshire.

RED SWIRE, skirmish-field of 1575 on part of Carter Fell, on boundary between Scotland and England, 10 miles south of Jedburgh. The skirmish is detailed in an old ballad preserved in the *Border Minstrelsy*.

RED WELL, medicinal spring in Boyndie parish, Banffshire.

REDWELLS, hill, crowned with conspicuous tower of 1812, immediately north of Kinglassie village, Fife.

REDWELLS, estate, with site of strong, large ancient building, in Crail parish, Fife.

REE, island in Kilmartin parish, Argyleshire.

REEF, plain, believed to have been formerly covered by the sea, in middle of Tyree Island, Argyleshire.

REEKIE LINN, broken cascade of about 75 feet in aggregate fall on Isla river, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-west of Airlie Castle, on west border of Forfarshire.

REELICK, seat in Kirkhill parish, Inverness-shire.

REFIRTH, bay on east coast of Yell Island, Shetland.

REGLAND, small lake in Dalry parish, Kirkcudbrightshire.

REICHIP, romantic dell, with mansion, about 4 miles north-east of Dunkeld, Perthshire.

REIDIE, farm, with remains of Roman road, in Airlie parish, Forfarshire.

REILIG-ORAIN, famous cemetery, with multitude of ancient monuments, in Iona Island, Argyleshire.

REISS, townland on Sinclair Bay in Wick parish, Caithness. It has a post office under Wick.

REIVING-CRAIG, hill in Bathgate parish, Linlithgowshire.

RELUGAS, estate, post office under

Forres, mansion, and picturesque grounds in Edenkillie parish, Elginshire.

RENDALL, ancient parish, averagely about 5 miles north-north-west of Kirkwall, in Orkney. It is now annexed to Evie, and it has a post office designated of Orkney, and a chapel-of-ease.

RENFIELD, estate, now called Blythswood, on the Clyde and the Cart adjacent to Renfrew.

RENFREW, town and parish in upper ward of Renfrewshire. The town stands about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile south of the Clyde and 6 miles west of Glasgow; dates from at least the time of David I., and was made a royal burgh in 1396; presents an antiquated appearance, but now includes a small modern suburb contiguous to the river; gives the title of baron to the Prince of Wales; unites with Port-Glasgow, Dumbarton, Rutherglen, and Kilmarnock in sending a member to Parliament; and has a post office, with money order and telegraph departments, under Paisley, a railway station, a banking office, wharves and extensive ship-building yards on the river, Established, Free, and United Presbyterian churches, a fine grammar school, and a large public primary school. Real property in 1880-81, £12,228. Pop. 4825.—The parish contains also part of Paisley town and Yoker village, measures $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles by $2\frac{1}{2}$, and comprises 4311 acres. Real property of landward part in 1880-81, £27,883. Pop. of the whole, quoad civilia, 7439; quoad sacra, 7267. The surface is cut into nearly three equal sections by the Clyde and the White Cart; and, excepting the isolated eminence of Knock in the south, and some low undulating outskirts of the Lennox Hills on the north, is all low and level. The soil almost everywhere is deep and fertile, and the general landscape is much embellished. Excellent coal is worked in the north. Chief seats are Blythswood, Elderslie, Scotstown, Jordanhill, and Walkingshaw; and chief antiquities are the site of the ancient residence of the royal Stewarts, the lands of Knock, which gave name to the distinguished family of Knox, and a fragmentary rock on the spot where the Earl of Argyll was wounded and taken prisoner in 1685. Five schools for 621 scholars are in the parish, and 2 of them for 240 are new.

RENFREWSHIRE, maritime county in west of Lowlands. It includes a section of Renfrew parish on right side of the Clyde, but lies all elsewhere on left side of that river and of its estuary from suburbs of Glasgow to Kelly burn on boundary with Ayrshire. Its length, in direction of north-by-west, is $31\frac{1}{2}$ miles; its greatest breadth, nearly across the middle, is $13\frac{1}{2}$ miles; and its area is 254 square miles. About one-fourth of the land, comprising the parts between the Clyde down to vicinity of Erskine Ferry, is mostly low and flat; about a third, comprising the

parts southward of that and some parts to the west, is variously sloping, undulated, tumulated, and ridgy, with interspersions of vale and dale, and abounds in both natural and artificial beauty; and the rest, along the south-western border and in the north-west, though including fine spots and presenting interesting features to the fifth, consists mostly of high moorish plateaux and hills. The chief streams are the Clyde, its direct tributary the Cart, and its remote tributaries the White Cart, the Levern, the Black Cart, the Gryfe, and the Calder. The chief lake is Castle-Semple; a beautiful little lake is Libo; and other lakes are numerous small tame ones among the moors. Carboniferous rocks underlie the surface from north-eastern boundary to Bishopston Hills, and yield a great output of coal, limestone, sandstone, and peculiarly constituted ironstone. Agriculture has made fair improvement, but necessarily presents different aspects in the rich low tracts and in the poor high plateaux. Manufactures at Paisley, Barrhead, Johnstone, Pollockshaws, Greenock, and other places are both diversified and aggregately very great; and commerce at Greenock, at Port-Glasgow, and through Glasgow, is very extensive. The territory now forming Renfrewshire belonged to the Caledonian Damnii; was included by the Romans in their Valentia; and formed part of the kingdom of Strathclyde or Cumbria. The greater part of it afterwards bore the name of Strathgryfe, and was for ages the chief patrimony of the Stewards of Scotland. The whole was constituted a county in 1404; and it is now divided administratively into two wards, upper and lower, with sheriff courts at respectively Paisley and Greenock. Its towns with each more than 10,000 inhabitants are Paisley, Greenock, Port-Glasgow, and part of Glasgow; with each more than 5000, Pollockshaws, Johnstone, and Barrhead; with each more than 2000, Renfrew, Kilbarchan, Gourock, and Thornliebank; with each more than 1000, Neilston, Lochwinnoch, Eaglesham, Elderslie, Linwood, Busby, and Bridge of Weir; and the villages with each more than 300 amount to 27. Real property in 1880-81, £727,261. Pop. in 1871, 216,947; in 1881, 262,981.

RENIAGALE, place, with public school, in Harris, Outer Hebrides.

RENTON, town and quoad sacra parish in Vale of Leven, Dumbartonshire. The town stands 2 miles north of Dumbarton, was founded in 1782, is a seat of manufacture, and has a post office, with money order and telegraph departments, designated of Dumbartonshire, a railway station, a monument to the novelist Smollett, an Established church, 2 Free churches, a Gaelic Free church, a public school with about 230 scholars, and a female industrial school with about 52. Pop. of the town, 4319; of the quoad sacra parish, 4387

RENTON, seat, public school with about 110 scholars, and quondam historical tower, $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-west of Ayton, Berwickshire.

REOCH, head-stream of the White Cart, Renfrewshire.

REPENTANCE, conspicuous tower of 15th century, 4 miles north-west of Annan, Dumfriesshire.

RERES, part of hill-ridge in Kilconquhar parish, Fife.

RERIGONIUM, site of ancient Caledonian town on Loch Ryan, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-east of Stranraer, Wigtonshire.

RERRICK, or **RERWICK**, parish, containing the post office villages of Auchencairn and Dundrennan, on coast of Kirkcudbrightshire. Its length is $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles; its greatest breadth 6 miles; its area 19,980 acres. Real property in 1880-81, £19,311. Pop., quoad civilia, 1807; quoad sacra, 770. The coast, without reckoning indentations, has an extent of $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles; is mostly bold, iron-bound, and romantic; and may have furnished Sir Walter Scott with features of the scenery of 'Ellangowan' in his *Guy Mannering*. The interior is variously flat, undulated, and rolling; rises gradually to the north in successive summits commanding fine views; and terminates northward in a group of mountains. The seats are Dundrennan, Orchardton, Orroland, Netherlaw, Balcarry, Collin, Nutwood, and Port-Mary; and the antiquities include a large Caledonian cairn, remains of two Caledonian stone circles, vestiges of twelve ancient camps, and the imposing ruin of Dundrennan Abbey. The churches are 2 Established and 1 Free. There are 3 schools for 458 scholars, and 1 of them and a class-room for 260 are new.

RESART. See **RESORT**.

RESAURIE, small village in Inverness parish, Invernessshire.

RESCOBIE, parish, with church 3 miles east-north-east of Forfar. Its post town is Forfar. Its length is about $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles; its greatest breadth $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles; its area 6559 acres. Real property in 1880-81, £10,218. Pop. 685. The surface is much diversified, includes whole or part of four considerable hills, and contains Rescobie lake, $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile long. The seats are Ochterlony, Burnside, Pitscandly, Carse, Drimmie, and Reswallie; and the antiquities are a large Caledonian fort, on craggy summit of Turin Hill, and sites of two mediæval castles. The public school has about 68 scholars.

RESOLIS, parish, containing Jemima and Gordon's Mills villages, in counties of Ross and Cromarty. Its post town is Invergordon. Its length is about 8 miles; its breadth about $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles. Real property in 1880-81, £1672 and £4819. Pop. 1424. The surface is bounded on the west and the north by Cromarty Firth, rises gradually for nearly 2 miles from low shore, subsides then into a valley extending through nearly all its

length, and rises somewhat steeply thence to the watershed of the Mullbuy. Resolis burn traverses the valley to the firth at Gordon's Mills. The seats are Poyntzfield and Newhall; and the antiquities are numerous tumuli, traces of ancient camps, relics of sanguinary clan fights, the fragmentary ruin of Castle Craig, and remains of Kirkmichael church, described by Hugh Miller. The churches are Established and Free. There are 2 public schools for 246 scholars, and both are new.

RESORT, sea-loch on west coast boundary between Lewis - proper and Harris, Outer Hebrides. It strikes about 10 miles eastward, contains Scarf Island in its mouth, is there about 3 miles wide, and makes such contraction as to be very narrow towards the head.

RESTALRIG, village and ancient barony in north-eastern vicinity of Edinburgh. The village stands about $\frac{1}{4}$ mile north-by-west of Jock's Lodge, is environed by irrigated meadows, dates from the Culdee times, was a rival of pristine Edinburgh, had a collegiate church, rebuilt or enlarged by James IV. and James V., passed into decadence, and is now small and unattractive. The choir of its collegiate church was restored from ruinous condition about 1842, and is now used as a mission church. The barony includes the site of Leith, and figures in the history of the Logans and in the forming of Leith harbour.

RESTENET, quondam lake, $1\frac{3}{4}$ mile north of Forfar. It gave the name of Forfar-Restenet to Forfar parish; it was drained in latter part of last century; and it contained an island, now a pleasant dry eminence, crowned by ruins of an ancient priory.

RESTENNOTH, site of ancient church in Rosemarkie parish, Ross-shire.

RESTLAW, ruined old retreat or resting-place of pilgrims in Channellkirk parish, Berwickshire.

RESTON, village, 4 miles west of Ayton, Berwickshire. It has a post office designated of Berwickshire, a junction railway station, an inn, a market-cross, and a Free church of 1880. Pop. 321.

RESWALLIE, seat in Rescobie parish, Forfarshire.

RETREAT, woodlands in Longformacus parish, Berwickshire.

REWCATTLE, hamlet in Bedrule parish, Roxburghshire.

RHEA. See **KYLE-RHEA**.

RHEILAN, headland on west side of Gigha Island, Argyleshire.

RHENINVER, lake in Dallas parish, Elginshire.

RHIANS, stream entering head of Kyle-of-Tongue, Sutherland.

RHICONICH, place, with inn, at head of Loch Inchard, on west coast of Sutherland.

RHIDORCH, vale and noble shooting-lodge in Lochbroom parish, Ross-shire.

RHIMUSAIG, detached section of Dornoch parish, Sutherland.

RHIN, rising-ground near conflux of the Endrick and the Blane, in Stirlingshire.

RHIND, small headland in Alloa parish, Clackmannanshire.

RHIND, Perthshire. See **RHYND**.

RHINNS, double peninsula, with isthmus at its east side, in west of Wigtonshire. It forms one of the three districts of that county.

RHINNS, south-western peninsula of Islay Island, Argyleshire.

RHINNS-OF-KELLS, mountains, with summits 2280 and 2650 feet high, on north-west border of Kirkcubrightshire.

RHIVES, residence of Duke of Sutherland's factor near Golspie, Sutherland.

RHONEHOUSE, village contiguous to Keltonhill, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles south of Castle-Douglas, Kirkcubrightshire. It has a public school with about 75 scholars. Pop. 223.

RHUAD, small headland at southern extremity of Kintyre, Argyleshire.

RHUANDUNAN, headland at southern extremity of Bracadale parish, Isle of Skye.

RHUBANE, headland on north side of Gair Loch, on west coast of Ross-shire.

RHUOIGACH, headland in section of Cromartyshire, contiguous to north-western extremity of Ross-shire.

RHUDHU, western point of Strathy Head, on north coast of Sutherland.

RHUERA, headland, 5 miles west of mouth of Loch Ewe, west coast of Ross-shire.

RHUEVA, harbour, narrow-mouthed but sheltered, on east coast of North Uist, Outer Hebrides.

RHUORMAID, eastern point of Whitenhead, on north coast of Sutherland.

RHUHUNISH, headland at north-west extremity of Trotternish, Isle of Skye.

RHUMORE, promontory separating Loch Greinord from Loch Ewe, on west coast of Ross-shire.

RHU-NA-BRADDAN, headland, 13 miles north-north-east of Portree, Isle of Skye.

RHURAIRNISH, headland in Lochs parish, Lewis, Outer Hebrides.

RHURUAIG, headland at north side of entrance of Loch Torridon, west coast of Ross-shire.

RHUSTORE, bold headland, 9 miles north-north-west of Lochinver, on west coast of Sutherland.

RHYMER'S GLEN, small ravine in lands of Abbotsford, Roxburghshire.

RHYND, peninsular parish between the Tay and left bank of the Earn, in Perthshire. It has a post office under Perth. Its length is 4 miles; its greatest breadth about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile; its area 2457 acres. Real property in 1880-81, £7884. Pop. 297. The surface includes south-east skirt of Moncrieff Hill, slopes thence to the south-east, and is low and level over the rest and greater part of the area. Chief objects are Elcho Castle and the ruin of

an ancient nunnery. The public school has about 77 scholars.

RHYNDS, seat in Saline parish, Fife.

RHYNIE, village and parish in Strathbogie district, Aberdeenshire. The village stands 4 miles south-west of Kennethmont railway station, and has a post office, with money order and telegraph departments, designated of Aberdeenshire, 2 banking offices, 2 inns, Established, Free, Congregational, and Episcopalian churches, and a public school with about 136 scholars. Pop. 442.—The parish measures about 5 miles in both length and breadth, and comprises 12,879 acres. Real property in 1880-81, £4705. Pop. 1126. The surface is nowhere lower than about 400 feet above sea-level, and it includes the conspicuous hill of Noth and some other but comparatively small heights. Remains of a vitrified fort are on Noth Hill, and ruins of Lesmore Castle and Essie church are near that hill's west base. There are 3 schools for 326 scholars, and enlargements of them for 150 are new.

RIAWAR, lake in Straiton parish, Ayrshire.

RICCARTON, town and parish on northern verge of Kyle, Ayrshire. The town stands on Irvine river; is suburban to Kilmarnock; was originally called Richardstone; is alleged to have got that name from an uncle of Sir William Wallace; adjoins the site of a quondam residence of the Wallaces; passed in recent times from an antiquated to a greatly improved condition; shares now in the industries of Kilmarnock; and has a post office under Kilmarnock, an ancient judicial moat, a conspicuous steeped parochial church, and a large public school.—The parish contains also Hurlford town and Sornhill village, measures about 8 miles by 3, and comprises 7550 acres. Real property in 1879-80, £28,487. Pop., quoad civilia, 7112; quoad sacra, 3263. The surface is mostly low and little diversified, yet rises gradually toward the south-east to a considerable hill-ridge. The rocks are chiefly carboniferous, and yield a large output of coal, limestone, and ironstone. The seats are Caprington, Shawhill, Bellfield, Milrig, Dollars, and Treesbank; and prominent objects are ironworks at Hurlford. Established and Free churches are at Hurlford, and a public school is at Crossroads.

RICCARTON, village, 13 miles south of Hawick, Roxburghshire. It stands at forking of railway from Hawick toward respectively Carlisle and Hexham, was founded and erected entirely in connection with the railway, and has a post office under Hawick, and a railway station.

RICCARTON, hamlet, hill-ridge, and burn in Linlithgow parish, Linlithgowshire.

RICCARTON, seat of Sir James H. G. Craig, Bart., 6 miles south-west of Edinburgh.

RICCARTON, or **RICKARTON**, quoad sacra parish, with church 3 miles north-

west of Stonehaven, Kincardineshire. It contains a mansion of its own name, and has a post office under Stonehaven, and a public school with about 88 scholars. Pop. 473.

RIDDAN, sea-loch in Cowal district, Argyshire. It strikes from northernmost part of Kyles of Bute, goes 6 miles northward to mouth of rivulet Ruel, and has, on its lower part, the steamboat pier, inn, mansion, and villas of Ormidale.

RIDDELL, estate on Ale rivulet adjacent to Lilliesleaf, Roxburghshire.

RIDDENS, village in Dalry parish, Ayrshire. Pop. 279.

RIDLEYWOOD, village in Cambuslang parish, Lanarkshire.

RIENLOAN. See **RINLOAN**.

RIESS. See **REISS**.

RIFF, headland in Lochbroom parish, west coast of Ross-shire.

RIGEND, village, 3 miles north of Airdrie, Lanarkshire. It has a public school with about 104 scholars. Pop. 333.

RIGG, small bay, 1 mile south of Garlieston, Wigtonshire.

RIGG, or **RIGG OF GREटना**, hamlet in Greta parish, Dumfriesshire. It has a post office under Annan, and a United Presbyterian church.

RIGSIDE, village and colliery in north-east of Douglas parish, Lanarkshire. The village figures notably in the history of the Cameronians, and has a Free church, a Reformed Presbyterian church, and a public school with about 88 scholars.

RIN, steep cuneiform acclivity between two ravines in Gamrie parish, Banffshire.

RINGANS, deep dell flanked by precipice, with site of ancient church, in Bowden parish, Roxburghshire.

RINGANS (ST.). See **NINIANS (ST.)**.

RINGANWHEY, place in Crossmichael parish, Kirkcudbrightshire. It has a public school with about 175 scholars.

RING BURN, stream, running southward to the sea at 5 miles south-south-east of Kirkcudbright.

RINGDOW, headland between mouth of Fleet estuary and mouth of Cree estuary, Kirkcudbrightshire.

RINGFORD, hamlet in Tongland parish, Kirkcudbrightshire. It has a post office designated of Kirkcudbrightshire.

RINGKNOLL, rising-ground, with vestige of circular entrenchment, in Manor parish, Peeblesshire.

RINGLYHALL, rocky height overhanging the Tweed in vicinity of Rutherford village, Roxburghshire. It is crowned by an ancient camp; it presents a cliff to the river, and was formerly defended on other sides by moats and ramparts; and it is said to have been occupied, at an early period, by an invading English army.

RINGS, traces of very extensive fortification in Hounam parish, Roxburghshire.

RINGS, ancient circular fortification in Kirkcud parish, Peeblesshire.

RINGSDALE, remains of old castle

overhanging the Avon in Stonehouse parish, Lanarkshire.

RINGWEE, cliff on Portpatrick coast, Wigtonshire.

RINK, place, with ancient camp, in Galashiels parish, Selkirkshire.

RINK, place of sheep fairs in Hawick parish, Roxburghshire.

RINLOAN, place, with inn and with quondam Established mission church, in Glengairn section of Glenmuick parish, Aberdeenshire.

RINMURE, estate in Kinnell parish, Forfarshire.

RINNS. See **RHINNS**.

RIPPEL-WALLS, huge projecting trap dykes on east coast of Big Cumbray Island, Butehire.

RISE, lofty hill-summit, 4 miles west of Newabbey, Kirkcudbrightshire.

RISGA, island in Loch Sunart, Argyshire.

RISKEND, place, with good lime, in Kilsyth parish, Stirlingshire.

RISPOND, headland, with romantic group of naked rocks, and harbour with pier and basin, on north coast of Durness parish, Sutherland.

RISTAL, small island in Lochbroom parish, Ross-shire.

RIVE, half-tide skerries off north coast of Burness peninsula, Sanday Island, Orkney.

ROADMEETINGS, village in Carluke parish, Lanarkshire.

ROADSIDE, village in St. Cyrus parish, Kincardineshire.

ROADSIDE, place, 3 miles from Errol, Perthshire. It has a post office under Errol.

ROAG, sea-loch, north-east of Gallanhead on west coast of Lewis, Outer Hebrides. It measures 10 miles across the entrance, extends $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles eastward with width of from 8 to 6 miles, extends 5 miles farther eastward in separate narrow branches, is cut by islands into portions bearing four several names, contains one island about 6 miles long and nearly 40 small ones, and is so blocked about the mouth as not to be readily found by strange boatmen. All the land of both its shores and its islands is either low or tame.

ROAIRD, section of Rogart parish, Sutherland.

ROAN, small lake in Crossmichael parish, Kirkcudbrightshire.

ROAN, mountain and burn on west side of Castleton parish, Roxburghshire.

ROAN, Sutherland. See **ELLAN-NA-ROAN**.

ROBERTLAND, seat and ruined castle in Stewarton parish, Ayrshire.

ROBERTON, parish, with church $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles west of Hawick, Roxburghshire. It lies along the mutual border of Roxburghshire and Selkirkshire, contains Deanburnhaugh post office hamlet, measures about 15 miles by $7\frac{1}{2}$, and comprises 17,936 acres in Roxburghshire and 11,483 in Selkirkshire. Real property in 1880-81, £6737 and £3928. Pop. 317 and 250.

The surface is mostly hilly or mountainous, includes six summits upwards of 1420 feet high, and is diversified by several lakes. The seats are Harden, Borthwickbrae, Borthwickshiels, Hoscote, and Chisholme; and the antiquities are several Caledonian and Roman camps. There are 2 public schools with capacity for 149 scholars.

ROBERTON, village and ancient parish in upper ward of Lanarkshire. The village stands on burn of its own name near the burn's influx to the Clyde, 4 miles north-east of Abington, and has a United Presbyterian church. The parish contains a conspicuous hill called Robertson Law, and is now annexed to Wiston.

ROBERTSON MEMORIAL, quoad sacra parish in Grange suburb, Edinburgh. Pop. 8335.

ROBERTSON MEMORIAL, quoad sacra parish in Glasgow. Pop. 5605.

ROBGILL, seat, including old tower, on Kirtle rivulet, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-east of Annan, Dumfriesshire.

ROBINRIG, sandbank in Solway Firth off Southernness Point, Kirkcudbrightshire.

ROBIN'S HEIGHT, place where King Robert Bruce lay encamped during severe sickness, in Drumblade parish, Aberdeen-shire.

ROB ROY'S CAVE. See CRAIGROYSTON.

ROBROYSTON, estate, 4 miles north-east of Glasgow. It contained, till 1826, the cottage in which Sir William Wallace was betrayed; it retains the bed of the lake which figures in the stories of his betrayal; and it now has a modern mansion.

ROB'S REDE, trace of ancient circular fort in Rescobie parish, Forfarshire.

ROCHANE, place on west side of upper part of Gare Loch, Dumbartonshire.

ROCHELHILL, estate in Glammis parish, Forfarshire.

ROCHSILLOCH, mineral tract, with rich ironstone pits, in Old Monkland parish, Lanarkshire.

ROCHSOLES, seat, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile north of Airdrie, Lanarkshire.

ROCK-AND-SPINDLE, curious insulated trap rock about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile from St. Andrews, Fife.

ROCKCLIFFE, extensive sands in head of Solway Firth between Scotland and England.

ROCKFIELD, village in Tarbat parish, Ross-shire.

ROCKHALL, seat of Sir Alexander D. Grierson, Bart., in Mouswald parish, Dumfriesshire.

ROCKHALL, artificial large mound on spur of hills overlooking south side of Lochmaben lochs and castle, Dumfriesshire. It served, in old times, both as a seat of justice and as a beacon-post, and is often called Beacon Hill.

ROCKHALL, small bay in St. Cyrus parish, Kincardineshire.

ROCKHILL, seat in Glenoreby parish, Argyleshire.

ROCKHILLFLAT, burn in Applegarth parish, Dumfriesshire.

ROCKHOLE, very deep pool, engirt by rock, in Annan river, 4 miles south of Lockerby, Dumfriesshire.

ROCK-OF-THE-KILT. See CRAIGNA-FELLE.

ROCK-OF-WEEM, romantic, acclivitous, wooded ridge, about 600 feet high, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile north-west of Aberfeldy, Perthshire.

ROCKVILLE, seat in North Berwick parish, Haddingtonshire.

RODEL. See ROWADILL.

RODONO, recently erected mansion on St. Mary's Loch, Selkirkshire.

ROE, sound and two islands, Meikle and Little, in St. Magnus Bay, Shetland.

ROENESS. See RONA, Shetland.

ROGART, hamlet and parish in south-east of Sutherland. The hamlet lies $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles west of Golspie, and has a post office designated of Sutherlandshire, a railway station, Established and Free churches, and a public school. — The parish measures 17 miles in length and from 3 to $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles in breadth. Real property in 1880-81, £5196. Pop. 1227. The surface includes upper part of Strathbroda and all Strathflett, each with bottom from a few yards to $\frac{3}{4}$ mile broad, and consists wholly of these and their hill-screens; and it contains many tumuli, Scandinavian structures, and vestiges of camps. There are 2 public schools with about 101 scholars.

ROGER'S KIRK, deep ravine, a retreat of the Covenanters, on south-east border of Dunsyre parish, Lanarkshire.

ROGIE, fine cascade on Rasay rivulet, Ross-shire. See RASAY.

ROLLOX (ST.), suburb about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile north of Glasgow Cathedral. It has a post office, with money order and telegraph departments, under Glasgow, and very extensive chemical works with more than 100 furnaces, and a conspicuous chimney-stalk 435 feet high.

ROMACH, picturesque small lake, 6 miles south-south-east of Forres, Elgin-shire.

ROMANNO, seat, 3 miles south-south-east of Linton village, Peeblesshire.

RONA, island, averagely 14 miles north-east of Portree, in Skye, Inverness-shire. It measures about 5 miles in length, and less than a mile in breadth; is nowhere higher than about 500 feet; presents an uninviting appearance; and has a lighthouse with flashing white light visible at the distance of 20 nautical miles. Pop. 176.

RONA, island near south-west point of North Uist, Outer Hebrides. It measures about 2 miles by $1\frac{1}{2}$, and rises to a height of about 600 feet. Pop. 6.

RONA, small island, 38 miles north-west of Butt of Lewis, Outer Hebrides.

RONA, or **ROENESS**, hill, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-south-west of northern extremity of Mainland, Shetland. It rises to a height of

1476 feet, is crowned by an ancient watch-tower, and commands a view of nearly all Shetland.

RONALDSHAY (NORTH), northernmost of the Orkney Islands. It commences $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles north of northernmost part of Sanday; is separated from that island by a dangerous sound called North Ronaldshay Firth; measures 4 miles in length, and fully 2 in greatest breadth; is flat and rocky in its shores, and flat and low in its interior; forms a quoad sacra parish; and has a post office under Kirkwall, Established and Free churches, and a lighthouse with flashing light visible at the distance of 17 nautical miles. Real property in 1880-81, £858. Pop. 547.

RONALDSHAY (ST. MARY), quoad sacra parish in South Ronaldshay Island, Orkney. Pop. 695.

RONALDSHAY (SOUTH), island and parish in south-east of Orkney. The island extends northward from east end of Pentland Firth; measures 8 miles in length, and mostly from 2 to $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles in breadth; includes in its coast three bold headlands, and two excellent natural harbours; rises nowhere higher than about 300 feet above sea-level; presents aggregately a productive and well-cultivated appearance; contains the post office village of St. Margaret's Hope; and has some large ancient standing-stones, numerous remains of Picts' houses, ruins or vestiges of 7 ancient chapels, 2 modern Established churches, a Free church, a United Presbyterian church, and 2 public schools. Pop. 2548.—The parish contains also Burray, Hunda, and Swona Islands, and Pentland Skerries, and measures $13\frac{1}{2}$ miles in length. Real property in 1880-81, £4254. Pop. 3314. Established, United Presbyterian, and Baptist churches are in Burray. Five schools for 659 scholars are in the parish, and 3 of them for 350 are new.

RONALDSON'S, ruined watch-tower on Kilniver coast, in Lorn, Argyshire.

RONAVAL, mountain, 1502 feet high, in south of Harris, Outer Hebrides.

RONHEADS, fishing suburb of Peterhead, Aberdeenshire.

ROOST, tumult of tidal currents adjacent to Sumburgh Head, at southern extremity of Mainland, Shetland.

ROOST, foaming rapids between Eday and Sanday Islands, Orkney.

RORA, estate, with granite quarries and public school, in Longside parish, Aberdeenshire.

RORAY, headland in north-west of Hoy, Orkney.

ROSA, stream, traversing Glenrosa, in Arran Island, Buteshire.

ROSCOBIE, village, lime-works, and hill-ridge about $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles north of Dunfermline, Fife.

ROSEBANK, quoad sacra parish in Dundee. Pop. 7954.

ROSEBANK, modern village on the Clyde in Dalserf parish, Lanarkshire.

ROSEBANK, seat in Rutherglen parish, Lanarkshire.

ROSEBANK, seat in Wick parish, Caithness.

ROSEBURN, handsome modern western suburb of Edinburgh. It has a Free church.

ROSEHALL, handsome recent suburb of Edinburgh. It has a United Presbyterian ornate church of 1880.

ROSEHALL, town in eastern vicinity of Coatbridge, Lanarkshire. It adjoins Whifflet railway station, and is largely engaged in mineral traffic. Pop. with Whifflet, 3829.

ROSEHALL, estate, with mansion 7 miles west-north-west of Invershin, on south border of Sutherland. It has a post office designated of Sutherlandshire, and a Free church.

ROSEHAUGH, seat in Avoch parish, Ross-shire.

ROSEHEARTY, fishing town, 4 miles west of Fraserburgh, Aberdeenshire. It has a post office, with money order and telegraph departments, under Fraserburgh, a banking office, a Free church, a United Presbyterian church, and a public school with about 227 scholars. Pop. 1404.

ROSEISLE, eminence and estate in Duffus parish, Elginshire.

ROSEISLEHAUGH, estate in Duffus parish, Elginshire.

ROSEMARKIE, village and parish on east coast of Ross-shire. The village stands about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile north-north-east of Chanonry, was made a royal burgh by Alexander II., became united with Chanonry to constitute the town and burgh of Fortrose, is identical in industries and institutions with that town, $10\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-north-east of Inverness, and has a post office under Inverness. Pop. 301.—The parish extends about 6 miles along the coast, and has a mean breadth of between 2 and 3 miles. Real property of landward part in 1880-81, £4561. Pop., quoad civilia, 1357; quoad sacra, 865. The coast is bold, rocky, cavernous, and romantic; and the interior makes a gradual ascent, includes part of the Mullbuy, and presents a very agreeable appearance. A chief residence is Raddery, and chief antiquities are Rosemarkie Cross, and an artificial mound called Court Hill. The churches are 2 Established, 1 Free, 1 Baptist, and 1 Episcopalian. There are 5 schools for 325 scholars, and 1 of them for 130 is new.

ROSEMOUNT, quoad sacra parish in Aberdeen. It has a post office, with money order department, under Aberdeen. Pop. 8263.

ROSENEATH, village and peninsulated parish in extreme west of Dumbartonshire. The village stands on Gare Loch, opposite Row Point, $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles west-north-west of Helensburgh, is a small charming watering-place, includes some handsome villas, and has a post office, with money order and telegraph departments, under Helensburgh, a steamboat pier, Established and

Free churches, and a public school with about 82 scholars.—The parish contains also Kilcreggan, Craigrownie, Cove, Coulport, Clynder, and Rahane villages, and part of Garelochhead. Its length is about 7 miles; its greatest breadth $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles; its area 8461 acres. Real property in 1880–81, £22,074. Pop., quoad civilia, 1994; quoad sacra, 1901. The eastern boundary is all Gare Loch down to its mouth at Roseneath Point; the southern boundary is Firth of Clyde from that westward to Craigrownie; the western boundary is Loch Long from its mouth up to vicinity of Loch Gail; and the northern boundary is an isthmus of about a mile from Loch Long eastward to head of Gare Loch. The coast is variously sandy, sloping, and rocky; exhibits, over much of its aggregate, a fine display of handsome villages, villas, and ornate cottages; and includes, on the lower part of Gare Loch, the singularly good anchoring-place of Campsaile Bay. The southern part of the interior is a mixture of slope, swell, and dingle, contains Roseneath Castle, and has much embellishment; the middle and northern parts are chiefly a hill-ridge, culminating at 530 feet above sea-level, and commanding exquisite views; and the whole belonged, till the latter part of 15th century, to the Earls of Lennox, and passed then to the noble family of Argyle. Roseneath Castle, a seat of the Duke of Argyle, stands near the site of an ancient fortalice refitted as a noble residence in 1630, and destroyed by accidental fire in 1802; and it was erected in 1803–6, is in a mixed style of Gothic, Roman, and Italian, and has ornate offices and splendid grounds. The ancient fortalice is said to have been captured by Sir William Wallace; and a tract adjacent to it figures strongly, but quite out of character with its true topography, in Sir Walter Scott's *Heart of Midlothian*. The churches are 4 Established, 2 Free, and 2 United Presbyterian; and there are 3 public schools with about 317 scholars.

ROSENESS, promontory on north side of Holm Sound, 9 miles south-south-east of Kirkwall, Orkney.

ROSETTA, seat about a mile north of Peebles.

ROSEWELL, town about a mile south of Hawthornden railway station in Edinburghshire. It adjoins collieries, and has a post office, with money order department, designated of Mid-Lothian, a quoad sacra parochial church of 1872, and a public school with about 215 scholars. Pop. of town, 1394; of quoad sacra parish, 2129.

ROSHK, lake in Strathbran, Ross-shire.

ROSKIE, lake in north-east of Port-of-Monteith parish, Perthshire.

ROSLIN, village, $\frac{1}{4}$ mile north of North Esk river, and 8 miles by road, but 12 by railway, south of Edinburgh. It adjoins a picturesque reach of the North Esk's ravine; it draws much attention for sake

of neighbouring ancient church and ancient castle; it gives name to three victories in one day achieved in its vicinity in 1303 by the Scotch over the English; it ranked in 15th century as the third largest town in the Lothians, and witnessed then a great concourse of noble visitors to the neighbouring ancient castle; it now presents a modern, pleasant, semi-rural appearance; it communicates with south bank of the Esk by a long iron girder-bridge of 1871; it has a post office designated of Mid-Lothian, a railway station, 2 hotels, a quoad sacra parochial church, a Free church of 1881, and a public school with about 171 scholars; and it gives the title of earl, in the form of Rosslyn, to the family of St. Clair-Erskine. Pop. 611. The ancient church, popularly called Rosslyn Chapel, stands about a furlong south-east of the village; was founded in 1446, for a provost and six prebendaries, by William St. Clair, third Earl of Orkney; was designed to be cruciform, but was never completed, and consists of only a chancel and part of a transept, with subadjacent burial-vault; exhibits peculiar features of pointed architecture, and a richly ornate interior; is celebrated, connectedly with a superstition about the St. Clairs, in Sir Walter Scott's ballad of 'Rosabelle'; and serves now, in the summer months, as an Episcopalian church. Roslin Castle stands about 200 yards from the church; crowns an insulated precipitous rock rising from the bed of the Esk; surmounts a triple tier of vaults; and comprises an old ruin of 200 feet by 90, and a comparatively modern pile. Pop. of quoad sacra parish, 1476.

ROSLINLEE. See ROSSLYNLEE.

ROSS, suburb of Comrie, Perthshire.

ROSS, fishing village, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles west-by-south of Aytton, Berwickshire. Pop. with Burnmouth, 371.

ROSS, ancient seat of junior member of noble family of Hamilton, in Hamilton parish, Lanarkshire.

ROSS, peninsular tract, 14 miles long, in south-west of Mull Island, extending to within a mile of Iona, in Argyshire.

ROSS, ancient parish, comprehending all Mull Island south of Aros and Loch-na-Keal, in Argyshire.

ROSS, bay and hill in Borgue parish, Kirkcudbrightshire.

ROSSACHY, burn, running to the Dee in Aboyne parish, Aberdeenshire.

ROSS-ARDEEN, small headland on west side of Loch Lomond, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles south of Luss.

ROSSDHU, seat of Sir James Colquhoun, Bart., on west side of Loch Lomond, 2 miles south of Luss.

ROSS (EASTER). See ROSS-SHIRE.

ROSSEND, castellated seat, partly of 15th century and partly modern, at west end of Burntisland, Fife.

ROSSFINLAS, small headland on west side of Loch Lomond, south of Luss.

ROSSIE, seat in south-western vicinity of Montrose, and island, called also Inch-brayock, in the South Esk, suburban to Montrose, in Forfarshire. Pop. of island, 169.

ROSSIE, estate in Collessie parish, Fife.

ROSSIE PRIORY, seat of Lord Kinnaird, 3 miles north of Inchture railway station, Perthshire. It was erected in 1817, and it has fine grounds containing a campanile tower and a ruined ancient fortalice.

ROSSITER, place, with ruined old chapel, in North Yell, Shetland.

ROSSKEEN, parish, containing Invergordon town, and Bridgend and Saltburn villages, in east of Ross-shire. Its length is about 10 miles; its mean breadth about 6 miles. Real property in 1880 - 81, £15,217. Pop. 3773. The surface includes a level shore along middle part of Cromarty Firth; rises thence with gentle acclivity over a distance of about 4 miles; and is hilly and mountainous thence to the north-western boundary. Chief seats are Invergordon Castle and Ardross, and chief antiquities are an obelisk and a number of cairns. The churches are Established and Free. There are 7 schools for 941 scholars, and 4 of them for 628 are new.

ROSSLAND, hamlet and estate in Erskine parish, Renfrewshire.

ROSS (LITTLE), islet in mouth of river Dee, Kirkeudbrightshire. It commands a splendid view, and has a lighthouse with flashing light visible at the distance of 18 nautical miles.

ROSSLYN. See ROSLIN.

ROSSLYN CASTLE, station on Penicuik Railway, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-west of Eskbank, Edinburghshire. It has a post office designated of Mid-Lothian.

ROSSLYNLEE, station on Peebles Railway, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-west-by-south of Eskbank, Edinburghshire.

ROSS (MIDDLE and NETHER), two small headlands on west side of Loch Lomond, in Luss parish, Dumbartonshire.

ROSS PRIORY, seat on Loch Lomond, $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles north-north-east of Balloch, Dumbartonshire. It was much visited by Sir Walter Scott while composing his *Rob Roy*.

ROSS-SHIRE, or **ROSS**, maritime county immediately north of Inverness-shire. It comprehends a section of the mainland extending from Moray Firth to the Atlantic; comprehends also Lewis-proper in Outer Hebrides; includes numerous islands and islets, both near the mainland and near Lewis; is intermixed, in east, north, and west parts of its main body, with the scattered sections of Cromartyshire; and embosoms, in south-east of its main body, the Ferintosh section of Nairnshire. The main body is proximately triangular, and measures 55 miles along its north side, 83 miles along its south-east side, and 64 miles along its west side; the Hebridean portion, exclusive of remote islands, measures 45 miles by 30; and the entire county, exclusive of the Cromarty-

shire and Nairnshire interspersions, comprises 3445 square miles. Ross, Cromarty, Ferintosh, and Sutherland form one sheriffdom; but the three former are divided administratively into Easter Ross, Wester Ross, and Lewis, with sheriff courts at respectively Tain, Dingwall, and Stornoway; and are regarded popularly as comprehending the districts of Easter Ross from Tarbatness to Alness river, Ardmeanach or Black Isle between Cromarty Firth and Moray Firth, Fearn-donald from Alness river to Orrin river, and Highlands subdivided into Ardross, Strathoikell, Strathcarron, Coigach, Lochbroom, Gairloch, Applecross, Lochalsh, Glenshiel, Strathbran, Strathgarve, Strathdirry, Glenelchaig, and some minor sections. The east coast is bounded in the north and the south by respectively Dornoch Firth and Loch Beaulie, includes the entire extent of Cromarty Firth, and possesses many fine small bays and good natural harbours; and the west coast extends from Loch Enard in the north to Loch Alsh in the south, and is cut into ten sections by sea-lochs mostly of considerable or great length, and winged with creeks or small bays. The eastern districts, to the mean breadth of about 11 miles from the coast, are prevaillingly low, fertile, and embellished, but include the Mullbuy and some ranges of sea-cliff, and are overhung by the stupendous alpine mass of Benwyvis; the western districts, both on the immediate seaboard and far inland, abound in bold mountains, with altitudes of from 2000 to upwards of 3000 feet above sea-level; and the interior districts, with exception of glen bottoms and lake margins, are all wildly upland, and include many an alpine summit. The chief rivers are the Oikell and the Carron, running to Dornoch Firth; the Balnagowan, the Alness, the Ault-grande, and the Conan, running to Cromarty Firth; the Broom, the Ewe, and the Carron, running to heads of sea-lochs of the same names in the west; and the Shiel, running to head of Loch Duich in the south-west. The fresh-water lakes include the long splendid Maree, the Fannich, the Fuir, the Luichart, the Glass, the Moir, the Monar, the Vattie, the Lurgan, and many others. The rocks possess great interest for geologists, but have very little economical value. The agriculture of lowland tracts is in highly improved condition; the manufactures of any sort are very limited; the fisheries comprise four districts and part of another of the 25 fishery districts of Scotland, and are very productive; and the exports are made from several sub-ports, and from Inverness and Stornoway, and consist chiefly of black cattle, sheep, wool, fish, and grain. The towns with each more than 2000 inhabitants are Dingwall and Stornoway; with each more than 1000 are Tain, Cromarty, Swainbost, Inver-

gordon, and Avoch; and the villages with each more than 300 amount to 35. Ross was inhabited by the Caledonian Creones and Cantæ; was held along with Moray province by Macbeth; formed an earldom, from an early period till that of James III., in favour of the Macdonalds; passed to the Mackenzies of Kintail; gave the peerage title of baron from 1502 till 1754 to the Rosses of Halkhead; and retains numerous monuments of both the Caledonian and the mediæval times. Real property of Ross in 1880-81, £301,556. Pop. of Ross and Cromarty in 1871, 80,955; in 1881, 78,539.

ROSS (WESTER). See ROSS-SHIRE.

ROSYTH, ruined castle and ancient parish on south coast of Fife. The castle stands on small rock connected by causeway with mainland, 2 miles east of Limekilns, and is the remnant of a royal seat noticed in Sir Walter Scott's *Abbot*.—The parish was annexed in 1636 to Inverkeithing, and retains its burying-ground and ruins of its church.

ROTHES, town in Elginshire, and parish partly also in Banffshire. The town stands near the Spey, 13 miles south-by-east of Elgin; was founded in 1766; comprises four streets meeting in a centre; has a post office, with money order and telegraph departments, under Elgin, a railway station, 2 banking offices, 2 hotels, Established and Free churches, and 2 public schools; gives the title of earl to the family of Leslie; and adjoins the site of the ancient strong castellated seat of the earls. Pop. 1382.—The parish contains also Orton village, measures about 9½ miles in length, and nearly 3 in mean breadth, and comprises 18,965 acres in Elginshire and 851 in Banffshire. Real property in 1880-81, £9716 and £383. Pop. 2201. The Banffshire section is a peninsular tract on right side of the Spey; and the Elginshire section includes a level tract along left side of the Spey, rises thence into irregular eminences intersected by four vales, and ascends to the north and the west into considerable hills. Chief seats are Orton and Auchinroath; and chief antiquities are the walls and burying-ground of Dundureus church. There are 5 schools for 581 scholars, and 2 of them for 445 are new.

ROTHES, place, with paper-mill and bleachfield, in Markinch parish, Fife.

ROTHESAY, town and parish in Isle of Bute. The town stands on half-moon bay 1½ mile wide, immediately within south-east end of Kyles of Bute, 18 miles south-west of Greenock; arose and prospered around a famous ancient castle; gave to the eldest son of Robert III., and gives now to the Prince of Wales, the title of duke; ranks as a favourite watering-place, a retreat of invalids, a seat of manufacture, a seaport, the centre of a fishery district, a royal burgh, and the capital of Buteshire; enjoys so fine a climate as to have

been long reputed the Montpellier of Scotland; commands charming views both from its front, and especially from Barone Hill immediately behind it; comprises a compact mass of streets at the bay's head, and handsome outskirts and lines of villas along the shores to the bay's mouth; underwent improvement of its sanitary condition by extensive works in 1871-77; acquired a tramway to Port-Bannatyne in 1882; publishes 3 weekly newspapers; and has a head post office with all departments, 3 banking offices, 5 hotels, county buildings, public halls, an aquarium, a band pavilion, an excellent harbour, 3 Established churches, 3 Free churches, United Presbyterian, Baptist, Episcopalian, and Roman Catholic churches, an academy, and 2 primary public schools. The Castle stands within a compact part of the town; was founded in 1098 by Magnus Barefoot of Norway to secure his hold on the Hebrides; underwent enlargement to become a palatial fort of the Lords High Stewards of Scotland; figured in the invasion by Haco of Norway, and in wars of the Succession; was an occasional residence of several of the Scottish kings, and the death-place of Robert III.; suffered injury by Cromwell, and ruination in 1685 by the Earl of Argyre; and was so extensively and tastefully restored in 1873-74 as to be rendered eminently picturesque. The County Buildings are a castellated structure of 1832. The public halls were completed in December 1879, cost upwards of £12,000, and have an elegant main circular apartment with accommodation for 1367 persons. The aquarium was formed in 1875-76 at a cost of about £12,000, is a crystal palace contiguous to the sea, and includes a promenade and concert-hall. One of the Established churches adjoins the ruined choir of what was for some time the cathedral of the diocese of Argyre and the Isles; and two of the Free churches are modern structures with conspicuous spires. The harbour was formed in years from 1822 till 1873 at a cost of about £22,000. Real property of the burgh in 1880-81, £55,704. Pop. 8291.—The parish contains also Ascog village; it formerly included what is now North Bute parish, containing Port-Bannatyne or Kaimesburgh; and it may be most conveniently described as still including that parish. Its length, thus understood, is nearly 10 miles; its greatest breadth, exclusive of Inchmar-nock, 5 miles; its area 20,847 acres, of which 14,764 are in North Bute. Real property of landward part in 1880-81, £14,646, of which £12,196 were in North Bute. Pop. 8538, of which 1192 were in North Bute. The boundary all round, except on the south, is formed by Kyles of Bute and Firth of Clyde. The coast consists mostly of gravelly slopes and shelving rocks, and is indented by two bays on the east and two on the west. Two fine dingles cross the interior from the eastern bays to the

western ones; and rising-grounds and hills, with pleasing diversity of surface, fill nearly all the rest of the interior. Chief residences are handsome villas at and near Ascog; and chief antiquities are a Caledonian stone circle, numerous standing-stones, tumuli, and hill-forts, and Kaimes and Kilmorie castles. Established and Free churches are in North Bute. There are 12 schools for 1930 scholars; 2 of them for 516 are new, and 2 for 263 are outside of Rothesay burgh.

ROTHIE, seat in Fyvie parish, Aberdeenshire.

ROTHIEMAY, village and parish in Banffshire. The village stands on left side of Deveron river, 2 miles north-east of a railway station of its own name, at 5 miles north of Huntly, and has a post office under Huntly. Established and Free churches, and a public school with about 139 scholars.—The parish contains also Milltown village, measures about $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles by $5\frac{1}{2}$, and comprises 9365 acres. Real property in 1880-81, £5062. Pop. 1363. The southern section is rich low country, and the northern one is a partially tumulated plateau. The seats are Rothiemay and Mayen, and the former belongs to the Earl of Fife. There are 4 schools for 375 scholars, and 1 of them for 80 is new.

ROTHIEMURCHUS, quoad sacra parish, with church about 13 miles north-east of Kingussie, on east border of Invernesshire. Its post town is Aviemore. Its length is about 10 miles; its breadth about 7 miles. Pop. 293. The surface includes a rich low tract along right side of the Spey, and rises thence to an alpine summit-line of Cairngorm Mountains. The chief residence is Rothiemurchus House, and the chief antiquity is a ruined fortalice of the Wolf of Badenoch on an islet in Loch-an-Eilan. The public school has about 94 scholars. The parish was formerly a quoad civilia one, but is now annexed politically to Duthil.

ROTHIE-NORMAN, place, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles north of Inveramsay, Aberdeenshire. It has a post office designated of Aberdeenshire, and a railway station.

ROTHMAISE, seat and hill in Rayne parish, Aberdeenshire.

ROTHNEY, village near Inch railway station, Aberdeenshire. Pop. 241.

ROTHNICK, estate in Fetteresso parish, Kincardineshire.

ROTMEL, two lakes and site of ancient castle in Dowally parish, Perthshire.

ROTTEARN, village in Dunblane parish, Perthshire.

ROTTEN CALDER. See CALDER, Lanarkshire.

ROTTENRAW, affluent of Elliot rivulet, Forfarshire.

ROTTRAW, farm, with site of ancient tower, in Borgue parish, Kirkcudbrightshire.

ROUCAN, village, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles east-north-east of Dumfries.

ROUGH, hill, once crowned with ancient fort, in East Kilbride parish, Lanarkshire.

ROUGH, burn, entering the Garnock 1 mile north of Kilwinning, Ayrshire.

ROUGHCASTLE, site of fort on Antoninus' Wall, 6 miles west-south-west of Falkirk, Stirlingshire.

ROUGHLY, affluent of Hermitage rivulet in Liddesdale, Roxburghshire.

ROUGHLYNOOK, hill in south of Jedburgh parish, Roxburghshire.

ROUGHRIGG, village in New Monkland parish, Lanarkshire. Pop. 689.

ROUGHTREE, place, with public school, in Kirkpatrick-Irongray parish, Kirkcudbrightshire.

ROUNABOUT, ancient camp in Alford parish, Aberdeenshire.

ROUNDHILL, eminence, with vestige of hill-fort, in Old Kilpatrick parish, Dumbartonshire.

ROUNDYHILL, hamlet in Kirriemuir parish, Forfarshire. It has a public school with about 97 scholars.

ROUSAY, island and parish in Orkney. The island lies from $\frac{1}{2}$ mile to $1\frac{3}{4}$ mile north-east of Evie in Pomona; measures about 4 miles by 3; rises from shores variously rocky, sloping, and low into the form of a massive truncated cone; has a post office, with money order department, designated of Orkney, an inn, several harbours, Westness and Westside mansions, Scandinavian dunes, tumuli, standing-stones, an ancient camp, Established, Free, and United Presbyterian churches, and 3 public schools; and yielded in 1880, through excavation of sepulchral mounds, a curious urn, destined to be lodged in Edinburgh Antiquarian Museum. Pop. 873.—The parish comprehends also Eagleshay, Weir, and Enhallow islands, and two pastoral islets, and is so little intersected by the sea as to measure only about $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles by 5. Real property in 1880-81, £3773. Pop. 1118. An Established church is in Eagleshay; and 2 old public schools for 113 scholars, and 3 new ones for 141, are in the parish.

ROUSHOLM, bay and bold high headland on south of Stronsay Island, Orkney.

ROUTDON, burn in Largs parish, Ayrshire.

ROUTING-BRIDGE, place on Old Water rivulet, at romantic chasm and cascade, in Kirkpatrick-Irongray parish, Kirkcudbrightshire.

ROUTING-WELL, deep shaft through rocks, emitting rumbling noise at high wind, in vicinity of Musselburgh, Edinburghshire.

ROVA, headland in north-east of Tingwall parish, Shetland.

ROW, village and parish on west border of Dumbartonshire. The village stands on north side of Gareloch, $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles north-west of Helensburgh; is environed by charming scenery of water, wood, and villas; and has a post office, with money order and telegraph departments, under

Helensburgh, a steamboat pier, a beautiful towered parochial church of 1850, a cemetery with grave and monument of Henry Bell, and a public school with about 83 scholars. Pop. 516.—The parish contains also Helensburgh town and most of Garelochhead village, measures 9 miles by 5, and comprises 20,126 acres. Real property in 1880-81, £79,855. Pop., quoad civilia, 10,097; quoad sacra, 1725. A belt of low shore and contiguous slope extends along all Gareloch from Helensburgh to Garelochhead, is thickly studded with mansions and villas, and has rich embellishment of wood and culture; a hill-range, with altitudes of from 667 to 1183 feet above sea-level, extends immediately behind, and abuts on Loch Long; another range, with altitudes of from 1630 to 2092 feet, extends parallel to that, has its watershed along the northern boundary, and also abuts on Loch Long; and Glenfruin, contracting gradually from strath to narrowness, lies between the two ranges. Chief seats are Ardincaple, Shandon Lodge, and West Shandon; and chief antiquities are vestiges of Shandon and Faslane castles. Eight churches are in Helensburgh, 2 are in Garelochhead, and 1 is at Shandon. Fourteen schools for 2132 scholars are in the parish, and 2 of them for 230 are new.

ROW, high natural arch in peninsular crag on Sandwich coast, Orkney.

ROWADILL, sea-loch and peninsula at south-eastern extremity of Harris, Outer Hebrides. A ruined church stands on the peninsula; belonged to an ancient monastery on site of a Culdee cell; and was used for some time as a parochial church.

ROWALLAN, ancient castle, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile north-east of Kilmaurs, Ayrshire.

ROWANBURN, brook and village in Canonbie parish, Dumfriesshire. Pop. 407.

ROWARDENNAN, hotel on east side of Loch Lomond and south skirt of Benlomond, Stirlingshire. It is the best and ordinary starting-point for ascending Benlomond.

ROWCHESTER, seat in Greenlaw parish, Berwickshire.

ROXBURGH, village and parish in north of Roxburghshire. The village stands $\frac{1}{2}$ mile west of the Teviot, and $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles by road, but 4 by railway, south-south-west of Kelso; was long a considerable town, dating from about the time of David I.; adjoins a ruined old tower bearing variously the names of Roxburgh, Wallace, and Sunlaws; gives the titles of earl and duke to the family of Kerr; is now a small place with rural aspect; and has a post office designated of Roxburghshire, a railway station, a parochial church with about 500 sittings, and a public school with about 104 scholars.—The parish contains also Heiton village, measures about 8 miles by 5, and comprises 7781 acres. Real property in 1880-81, £16,499. Pop. 1012. The Tweed forms part of the northern

boundary, and the Teviot crosses the interior, and is here spanned by a lofty fourteen-arched railway viaduct. A moorish hill is in the south-west, but the rest of the surface declines chiefly to the rivers, and is prevaillingly low, undulated, and fertile. The seats are Sunlaws and Fairmington; curious objects are several old artificial caves overlooking the Teviot; and the chief antiquity is the ruin of Roxburgh Castle. There are 3 schools with capacity for 248 scholars.

ROXBURGH (OLD), quondam town on northern verge of Roxburgh parish, Roxburghshire. It stood on the peninsula between the Tweed and the Teviot, opposite original town of Kelso; was one of the early four burghs of Scotland, and long a provincial capital; had such prosperity in time of David I. as to originate Roxburgh town, 2 miles to the south-south-west, by overflow of its population; possessed a great castle, a royal mint, and large ecclesiastical and commercial establishments; figured much and suffered severely in wars of the Succession and other military conflicts; underwent utter desolation in 1369 and 1460; passed under ban of the Scottish Government on account of entanglement with the English; and is now represented by only a fragment of its castle. That structure stood on a tabular rock about 40 feet high at its upper extremity; may have been erected by the Northumbrian Saxons; became, by enlargement, both a fortress of the Scottish kingdom and a palace of the Scottish kings; went repeatedly, by capture, into possession of the English; sustained a vigorous siege by James II. of Scotland at the cost of his life; was then taken by the Scotch, and dismantled, that it might not again serve the English; underwent reconstruction into a barrack by the Duke of Somerset in 1547; and now consists of only ruined portions of walls covered with trees.

ROXBURGHSHIRE, inland county between Berwickshire and Dumfriesshire, on Scottish border. Its length is 41 miles; its greatest breadth 29 miles; its circuit about 140 miles; its area 670 square miles. Its boundary in most of the east, in most of the south-east, and in nearly all the south-west, is mostly lofty mountain watershed; over an aggregate of about 7 miles in the north is the Tweed; in other parts is mostly artificial and extensively capricious. A small section in the north-west, between the Gala and the Leader, consists of pastoral hills intersected by one vale, and flanked by parts of two others. Another small section on north side of the Tweed is part of the champaign of the Merse. A larger section, in the extreme south, is Liddesdale, chiefly moorish upland, mainly bounded by lofty watersheds. The rest of the area, comprising fully three-fourths of the whole, consists principally of the basin of the Teviot; gives some

times the name of Teviotdale to the whole county; includes Eildon Hills in the north-west, Minto Hills in the west centre, and Ruberslaw, Dunian, and Bonchester Hills farther south; is bisected from south-west to north-east by the Teviot's vale, commencing in narrow glen, widening into considerable strath, and flattening and expanding into champaign; and rises thence, partly in upper portion of the left side, principally with increasing breadth on the right side, through much diversity and picturesque of feature, to a boundary line of watershed, first along a range of the Southern Highlands, next along a central line of the Cheviots, with multitudes of summits upwards of 1500 feet high, to a culminating one 2668 feet high. The chief streams are the Liddel in the south passing into England, the Tweed in the north, the Teviot along the centre, and such numerous and brilliant affluents of the Tweed and the Teviot as give great beauty to the landscape. The lakes are numerous, but all small. The rocks possess much interest for geologists, but have small amount of economical value. Agriculture in both its arable and its pastoral departments is advanced and skilful. The woollen manufactures flourish in Hawick, Jedburgh, and Galashiels; and other manufactures are considerable, both in these towns and in other places. The towns with each more than 4000 inhabitants are Hawick, Kelso, and part of Galashiels; one with upwards of 3000 is Jedburgh; one with upwards of 1000 is Melrose; and the villages with each more than 300 amount to 12. The territory belonged to the Caledonian Gadeni and Ottadiui; was included by the Romans in their Valentia; formed part of the Saxon Northumbria; figured much in the movements of the Culdees, and in all stages of the Border wars; and has numerous Caledonian and Roman remains, numerous Border peels and castles, and fine abbey ruins at Melrose, Jedburgh, and Kelso. Real property in 1880-81, £429,916. Pop. in 1871, 49,407; in 1881, 53,445.

ROY, rivulet, running 16 miles south-westward to the Spean, in Inverness-shire. See **GLENROY**.

ROY'S CAIRN, mountain summit, with extensive view, in Knockando parish, Elginshire.

ROZELLE, seat near Ayr.

RU. See **RHU**.

RUBERSLAW, rugged peaked mountain, 1392 feet high, overhanging vale of the Teviot near Denholm, Roxburghshire.

RUBISLAW, village, factories, and fine granite quarries in Old Machar parish, Aberdeenshire. The village has a post office under Aberdeen, and a quoad sacra parochial church. Pop. of quoad sacra parish, 3194.

RUCHAZIE, place, with public school, in Shettleston parish, south-eastern outskirts of Glasgow.

RUCHILL, rivulet, running about 13 miles to right side of the Earn at Comrie, Perthshire.

RUCHILL, woodlands in East Barony, Kilsyth parish, Stirlingshire.

RUCHLAW, ancient seat in Whittingham parish, Haddingtonshire.

RUDE, spring, beneath curious circular stone building, near Stenton village, Haddingtonshire.

RUEL, rivulet, running 10 miles southward to head of Loch Riddan, in Cowal, Argyleshire.

RUEVAL, sound between North Uist and Benbecula, Outer Hebrides. It measures about 9 miles in length and 3 in mean breadth, but is so studded with islands and islets as to be a labyrinth of land and water.

RUGGY, hill, with site of annual market, $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-by-east of Thurso, Caithness.

RUGH, hill in Kilsyth parish, Stirlingshire.

RUGLEN. See **RUTHERGLEN**.

RUISKY, old forest around Mealfourvounie Mountain, on north-west side of Loch Ness, Inverness-shire.

RULE, rivulet, running about 14 miles northward to the Teviot at 2 miles north-east of Denholm, Roxburghshire.

RULLION GREEN, scene of defeat of the Covenanters in 1666, with monument to those of them who fell there, 2 miles north-west of Penicuik, Edinburghshire.

RUM, island of Inner Hebrides, 16 miles north-by-west of Ardnamurchan Point, Argyleshire. It measures 8 miles by 7, consists chiefly of trap rocks, has rough dangerous shores, rises in many parts abruptly from the sea, and is mostly a wild mass of mountains, culminating at an altitude of 2667 feet above sea-level. Pop. 89.

RUMBLETON, estate in Gordon parish, Berwickshire.

RUMBLING-BRIDGE, place on Devon river, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles east-north-east of Dollar, Clackmannanshire. It adjoins romantic falls in the river; includes a chasm spanned by two bridges at heights of respectively 80 and 120 feet above the stream; and has a post office designated of Clackmannanshire, a railway station, and a hotel.

RUMBLING-BRIDGE, place, with fearful chasm traversed by wild cataracts of river Bran, and spanned by a single arch, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles west-south-west of Dunkeld, Perthshire.

RUMBLING BURN, brook, tracing mutual boundary of Monkton and Dundonald parishes, Ayrshire.

RUMBLING WELL, chalybeate spring, formerly an object of superstitious regard, in Buittle parish, Kirkcudbrightshire.

RUMFORD, village adjacent to Craigs, Stirlingshire.

RUMFORD, colliery adjacent to Old Rome village, in Dundonald parish, Ayrshire.

RUMLIE, burn in Leochel parish, Aberdeenshire.

RUMSDALE, tract in south of Halkirk parish, Caithness.

RUNABRARIN, headland, 13 miles north-by-east of Portree, Isle of Skye.

RUNABRECK, large dangerous shoal, 2½ miles west of North Ronaldshay, Orkney.

RUNAGALL, headland on Sound of Mull, Argyreshire. It has a lighthouse showing fixed red light toward the sea, green toward Stirks Rocks, and white toward Sound of Mull, visible at distance of 12 nautical miles.

RUNAHAVRINE, headland on west coast of Kintyre, opposite north end of Gigha Island, Argyreshire.

RUNALEAC, headland in south-east of Raasay Island, Inverness-shire.

RUSCO, modern seat and old baronial tower, the latter once a residence of Viscounts Kenmure, in Anwoth parish, Kirkcudbrightshire.

RUSDALE, pastoral strath in Rosskeen parish, Ross-shire.

RUSKIE, village and lake in Port-of-Monteith parish, Perthshire. The village has a post office under Stirling, and a public school with about 58 scholars; and the lake has an islet with ruins of ancient mansion.

RUSSNESS, hill in Sandsting parish, Shetland.

RUTHERFORD, village and ancient parish in north of Roxburghshire. The village stands adjacent to the Tweed, 5½ miles west-south-west of Kelso, has a railway station, and adjoins the ancient camp of Ringlyhall.—The parish is now united to Maxton.

RUTHERFORD, place, with medicinal spring, in Linton parish, Peeblesshire.

RUTHERGLEN, town and parish in lower ward of Lanarkshire. The town stands adjacent to the Clyde, 2 miles east-south-east of Glasgow; figures obscurely in very early tradition; rivalled or excelled pristine Glasgow in both size and importance; had an ancient strong military castle, and shared through that in the wars of the Succession; had also an ancient church, notable in the history of Sir William Wallace; presents now an appearance little accordant with its ancient consequence; is practically a manufacturing suburb of Glasgow, but unites with Renfrew, Port-Glasgow, Dumbarton, and Kilmarnock in sending a member to Parliament; publishes a weekly newspaper; and has a post office, with money order and telegraph departments, under Glasgow, a railway station, 2 banking offices, a conspicuously and curiously towered modern town hall, a masonic hall of 1876, 2 Established churches, 2 Free churches, a United Presbyterian church, a Roman Catholic church, and 2 large public schools. Real property in 1880-81, £34,468. Pop. 11,265.—The parish contains also small

part of Cambuslang town, measures about 3 miles by 1½, and comprises 2151 acres. Real property of landward part in 1880-81, £21,720. Pop. of the whole, quoad civilia, 13,801; quoad sacra, 10,900. The part adjacent to the Clyde is low, level, and very fertile; and the rest rises in pleasantly diversified surface to skirts of Cathkin Hills, and is all arable. Coal and ironstone abound, and are largely worked. The mansions are numerous; and the chief antiquities are remains of a tumulus and site of a remarkable sculptured cross. There are 5 schools for 1329 scholars, and 2 of them and an enlargement for 770 are new.

RUTHERGLEN (WEST), quoad sacra parish, with church in Rutherglen. Pop. 2901.

RUTHERHOUSE, seat near Rutherglen, Lanarkshire.

RUTHERLAW, one of the Moorfoot Hills, 1249 feet high, adjacent to source of Heriot river, on south-east border of Edinburghshire.

RUTHIGOE, rocky-sided small bay in north of Wick parish, Caithness.

RUTHRIE, romantic cascade on Aberlour burn about a mile south-east of Aberlour village, Banffshire.

RUTHRIESTON, village, 2 miles west-south-west of Aberdeen. It has a railway station, a recent chapel-of-ease, a Free church of 1876, and a public school with about 127 scholars.

RUTHVEN, parish on west border of Forfarshire, averagely 2½ miles north of Meikle. It has a post office of its own name under Meikle, contains 4 hamlets, measures about 2 miles by 2, and comprises 2049 acres. Real property in 1880-81, £2593. Pop. 195. The surface is bisected by the Isla, and makes a gentle slope toward the south. Chief objects are Ruthven House and the site of Ruthven Castle, the latter once belonging to the Earls of Crawford. The public school has about 60 scholars.

RUTHVEN, rivulet, running 7 miles north-north-eastward to the Earn at 2½ miles east-north-east of Kinkell, Perthshire.

RUTHVEN, eminence on right side of the Spey, opposite Kingussie, Invernessshire. It had anciently a strong castle of the Comyns, has now the ruin of a government barrack, destroyed by the rebels in 1746, and commands an extensive view.

RUTHVEN, lake in Glenfarigag, Inverness-shire.

RUTHVEN, place, 7 miles from Huntly, Aberdeenshire. It has a post office under Huntly.

RUTHVEN, or **RUTHVENFIELD**, village, 2½ miles north-west of Perth. It adjoins Huntingtower, formerly called Ruthven Castle, the scene of the remarkable event known as Raid of Ruthven; it gives the peerage title of baron to the noble family of Ruthven; and it has an extensive

printfield. The seats Ruthvenfield and Ruthvenhill are in the vicinity.

RUTHWELL, village and parish on coast of Dumfriesshire. The village stands $8\frac{1}{4}$ miles south-east of Dumfries, dates from ancient times, was rebuilt about beginning of present century, and has a railway station. Established and Free churches, a public school with about 95 scholars, and a famous Runic monument.—The parish contains also Clarencefield post office village, and the decayed small watering-place of Brow. Its length is $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles; its greatest breadth 3 miles; its area 8693 acres. Real property in 1880–81, £7007. Pop. 868. The surface adjoins the broad foreshore of Solway Firth, includes part of Lochar moss, and is all low and tame. Chief objects are the Earl of Mansfield's seat of Comlongan Castle, and vestiges of Cockpool Castle.

RYAN, sea-loch, deflecting from Firth of Clyde at boundary between Ayrshire and Wigtonshire, and projecting 10 miles south-by-eastward to Stranraer. Its northern half has a mean breadth of about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile, its southern half about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles; its west side, at about the middle, is invaded south-eastward by a sandbank $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles long; its seaboard, except around the head, are assemblages of knolls, hills, and hillocks; and its bottom, at and near all the head, is dry at low-water. Lochryan House, the seat of Sir William T. F. A. Wallace, Bart., is near the middle of its west shore.

RYE, rivulet, running about 8 miles south-eastward to the Garnock at Dalry, Ayrshire.

RYEDALE, seat in Troqueer parish, Kirkcudbrightshire.

RYLAY, pastoral islet in Walls parish, Orkney.

SAARTAY, islet in Harris Sound, Outer Hebrides.

SAATVEN, rivulet in south of Isle of Skye.

SABBATH WELL, medicinal spring in Knockando parish, Elginshire.

SABHALMORE, lofty mountain in Edderachyllis parish, Sutherland.

SADDELL, parish, containing Carradale post office hamlet, in Kintyre district, Argyleshire. It forms the eastern part of the peninsula from about 3 miles south of Tarbert to about 8 miles north of Campbellton, and comprises 46,872 acres. Real property in 1880–81, £8601. Pop., quoad civilia, 1156; quoad sacra, 684. The coast and seaboard both include and command delightful scenery, and the interior is chiefly an assemblage of hills with intersecting vales, but ascends to the summit of Beninturk Mountain. Principal objects of interest are four mansions, a Caledonian stone circle, several tumuli, a vitrified fort, Aird Castle, Skipness Castle, Saddell Castle, once a seat of the Lords of the Isles, and Saddell monastery, erected

in 12th century by two of the Lords of the Isles, and now represented by interesting remains of its church, and by many interesting monuments in its cemetery. Two parochial churches are at respectively Carradale and Skipness. There are 5 schools for 227 scholars, and 2 of them for 78 are new.

SADDELBACK, steep lofty hill, with saddle-shaped summit, 6 miles north-north-east of Moffat, Dumfriesshire.

SADDELEHAGG, hill in New Cumnock parish, Ayrshire.

SAIGTOWN, town of 12th century, now called Kilwinning, Ayrshire.

SAINT ANDREWS, etc. See **ANDREWS** (ST.), etc.

SAINT'S ISLAND. See **ELLAN-NA-NAOIMH**.

SAINT'S WELL, very deep and copious spring in St. Mungo parish, Dumfriesshire.

SAINT'S WELL, very strong chalybeate spring in Fodderty parish, Ross-shire.

SALACHIE, lake in Golspie parish, Sutherland.

SALANSIDE, tract, with vestige of very strong tower, in Ashkirk parish, Roxburghshire.

SALEN, village and quoad sacra parish on north-east coast of Mull Island, Argyleshire. The village stands on bay of its own name, 10 miles south-south-east of Tobermory, commands the road across the isthmus to head of Loch-na-Keal, and has a post office, with money order and telegraph departments, designated of Argyleshire, a banking office, an inn, Established and Episcopalian churches, and a new public school with capacity for 120 scholars.—The parish comprises portions of Torosay and Kilninian. Pop. 594.

SALIGÙE, bay, 10 miles north of Rhinns, in Islay Island, Argyleshire.

SALINE, village and parish on west border of Fife. The village stands 6 miles west-north-west of Dunfermline, presents a pleasant appearance, and has a post office, with money order and telegraph departments, under Dunfermline, Established and Free churches, and a new public school with capacity for 180 scholars. Pop. 369.—The parish measures $6\frac{1}{4}$ miles by $4\frac{1}{2}$, and comprises 8189 acres. Real property in 1880–81, £8482. Pop. 954. The western section is mostly level, and the eastern one is mainly occupied by a group of considerable hills. The seats are Kinnedar, Inzievar, Hillside, Bandrum, Balgonar, Kirklands, Rhynds, and Oakley; and the antiquities are some cairns, vestiges of two Roman camps, and remains of two old towers.

SALISBURY CRAG, hill in Queen's Park contiguous to south-east verge of Edinburgh. It is separated by the dingle of Hunter's Bog from west base of Arthur's Seat; it ascends westward in regular gradient, over a distance of about 700 yards, to a height of 574 feet above sea-

level; it then makes a semicircular sweep of about 5 furlongs in diameter, with convexity to the west; it then makes a crest of sheer rocky precipice, averagely about 60 feet deep, round all the semicircle; it then has a broad artificial foot-path contiguous to that crest; and it thence descends in smooth and very declivitous talus to the great western curve of the Queen's Drive.

SALLACHAN, bay and headland at junction of Loch Linnhe and Loch Eil, Argyleshire.

SALLOCH. See **GLENSALLOCH**.

SALLYSBURGH, or **SALSBURGH**, village in Old Monkland parish, Lanarkshire. It has a post office under Holytown. Pop. 576.

SALMON LEAP, cascade on Kale rivulet, in Hounam parish, Roxburghshire.

SALMORE, mountain, 2498 feet high, 8 miles south-west of Ullapool, Ross-shire.

SALTBURN, village in Rosskeen parish, Ross-shire. It has a public school with about 55 scholars. Pop. 302.

SALTCOATS, coasttown, nominally 1 mile east-south-east of Ardrossan, Ayrshire. It got its name from salt-works erected in time of James V.; fluctuated till modern times in diversity of manufacture and commerce; shares now in the business and sea-bathing attractions of Ardrossan; and has a head post office with all departments, a railway station, 2 banking offices, 2 Established churches, 2 Free churches, 2 United Presbyterian churches, an Evangelical Union church, a Roman Catholic church, and a large public school. Pop. 5096.

SALTCOATS, estate, with ruined old mansion, in Dirleton parish, Haddingtonshire.

SALTERNESS. See **SOUTHERNESS**.

SALT GREENS, large tidal lake at mouth of Tyne river, Haddingtonshire.

SALTHOUSE, or **SALTERS**, headland in southern vicinity of Peterhead, Aberdeenshire.

SALTON, two villages and a parish in south-west of Haddingtonshire. The villages are East Salton and West Salton, and the latter stands about a mile west of the former, and 6 miles south-west of Haddington, and has a post office under Pencaitland.—The parish measures about 4 miles by nearly 3, and comprises 3812 acres. Real property in 1880-81, £6405. Pop. 575. The land rises gradually from the north and the west, and somewhat abruptly from the south, into broad-based tabular hill, and presents a pleasing diversity of aspect. Limestone abounds and is worked. The seats are Salton Hall and Herdmanston; and the antiquities are remains of a camp and of a very old chapel. The parochial church contains about 400 sittings; there is a Free church for Salton and Bolton; and the public school has about 92 scholars.

SALTPAN, creek, 7 miles west-north-west of Stranraer, Wigtonshire.

SALTPANS, coast village, 5 miles west of Campbeltown, Argyleshire.

SALTPANS, coast cave, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-south-west of Kirkwall, Orkney.

SALT STONES, reef, 2 miles north of Banff.

SAMPHREY, island, about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles long, in south end of Yell Sound, Shetland.

SAMSON'S RIBS, lofty cliff, with basaltic columns, at south base of Arthur's Seat, in south-eastern vicinity of Edinburgh.

SAMUEL'S CAVE, cave in Glennevis, 8 miles east-south-east of Fort William, Inverness-shire. It gave refuge to some fugitives from battlefield of Culloden.

SAMUELSTON, village on the Tyne, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-west of Haddington. It has a post office under Haddington.

SANCHAR. See **SANQUHAR**.

SAND, lake in Slains parish, Aberdeen-shire.

SAND, lake in Dumfries parish, Dumfriesshire.

SAND, small bay in Fetlar Island, Shetland.

SAND, bay, seat, and old church in Sandsting parish, Shetland.

SANDA, island, 6 miles east-south-east of Mull of Kintyre, Argyleshire. It measures about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile in length, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile in breadth, and 300 feet in height; is partly engirt with cliffs; exhibits in one of these a very large natural arch; was a station of the Scandinavian fleets in the times of the contest for the Hebrides; has vestiges of an ancient church, probably on site of a Culdee cell; and is crowned by a lighthouse showing a fixed red light visible at a distance of 17 nautical miles. Pop. 14.

SANDAY, island, contiguous to Canna, Inner Hebrides, Argyleshire. It is united to Canna at low-water, extends thence eastward $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile, rises from Sanday beach into gentle elevations, and terminates in cliffs.

SANDAY, island in centre of North Isles group, Orkney. It comprises five peninsulas radiating from a centre, and measures about 13 miles in length, but has an area of not more than about 19 square miles; and, excepting a hillocky ridge on its west side, it is all remarkably low and flat. It includes several spacious harbours; terminates on the north-east in Start Point with lighthouse; is divided into Lady parish and the united parish of Cross and Burness; has a post office, with money order department, under Kirkwall, and a good inn; and contains 2 Established churches, a Free church, a United Presbyterian church, 5 public schools with accommodation for 450 scholars, Tresness mansion, upwards of 20 vitrified cairns, remains of several Scandinavian dunes, and ruins of 1 or 2 ancient chapels. Real property in 1880-81, £6023. Pop. 2075.

SANDBANK, village on south side of

Holy Loch, opposite Kilmun, Argyshire. It is a sea-bathing resort, and has a post office, with money order and telegraph departments, under Greenock, a quoad sacra parochial church, and a Free church. Pop. of quoad sacra parish, 570.

SANDEEL, or **SANDY**, small bay, with rocky side and cave, in Portpatrick parish, Wigtonshire.

SANDEND, fishing village, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles west-north-west of Portsoy, Banffshire. It has a public school with about 65 scholars. Pop. 256.

SANDERA, island, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-west of Barra, Outer Hebrides. It measures about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile each way, and consists chiefly of one pretty lofty hill. Pop. 10.

SANDFIOLD, low sandy hill in Sandwick parish, Orkney.

SANDFORD, village in Stonehouse parish, Lanarkshire.

SANDFORD, bay, with flat sandy shore, in Peterhead parish, Aberdeenshire.

SANDHAVEN, fishing village, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile west of Fraserburgh, Aberdeenshire. It has a post office under Fraserburgh, a pier, and a Free church of 1881. Pop. 308.

SANDHEAD, fishing village on east coast of Stoneykirk parish, Wigtonshire. It has a post office designated of Wigtonshire, and a pretty good natural harbour.

SANDHILLS, extensive sandy waste on seaboard of Stevenston parish, Ayrshire.

SANDHILLS, Elginshire. See **CULBIN**.

SANDHOLM, place, with public school, in Applegarth parish, Dumfriesshire.

SANDILANDS, place, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-west of Lanark. It has a post office under Lanark and a railway station.

SANDINCH, quondam island, now part of mainland, near Renfrew Ferry, Renfrewshire.

SANDNESS, headland and district in west of Shetland. The headland flanks south side of Papa Sound leading into St. Magnus Bay; and the district includes the headland, forms a mainland part of Walls parish, and has a post office under Lerwick.

SANDS, spacious bay forming northern extremity of Cromarty Firth. It has a water-depth of 8 feet at spring tides, but is dry at low-water; and it affords large supply of shell-fish and flounders.

SANDS, seat some distance from Kincardine-on-Forth.

SANDSIDE, bay and seat, $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles west-south-west of Thurso, Caithness.

SANDSOUND, bay, winding about $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles northward, in Sandsting parish, Shetland.

SANDSTING, parish, containing Garderhouse post office hamlet, in west of Shetland. It includes Venentry and Little Papa islands in south side of St. Magnus Bay, and comprehends a mainland district of about 10 miles by 8 between that bay and Scalloway Bay. Real property in 1880-81, £2445. Pop. 2702. The coast is partly bold and cavernous; the sea-

board is cut into sections by long bays; and the interior is mostly an assemblage of knolls and hillocks, with profusion of heath and interspersions of moss. The seats are Sandhouse, Garder, and Reawick; and the antiquities are standing-stones, tumuli, Scandinavian dunes, and old burying-grounds. The churches are Established, Congregational, and Baptist. There are 10 schools for 589 scholars, and 7 of them for 482 are new.

SANDWICK, parish on west coast of Pomona, Orkney. It commences 4 miles north of Stromness, has a post office under that town, and measures 6 miles by $4\frac{1}{2}$. Real property in 1880-81, £3475. Pop. 1198. The coast, except at a small sandy bay, consists of cavernous cliffs from 100 to 200 feet high, includes a lofty natural arch, and is much flanked by insulated pillar-rocks. The interior is much diversified, and comprises both a large aggregate of flat arable land, and a considerable extent of hilly ground, partly more than 300 feet high. The chief residence is Breckness, and chief antiquities are numerous tumuli, a vitrified cairn, a remarkable cromlech, a remnant of very large Caledonian stone circle, five Scandinavian dunes, and ruins of Sunsgar Castle. The churches are Established, Free, and United Presbyterian. There are 3 schools for 190 scholars, and 1 of them for 190 is new.

SANDWICK, quoad sacra parish in south of Shetland. It lies averagely 13 miles south-by-west of Lerwick, has a post office under that town, and belongs quoad civilia to Dunrossness; and it has a parochial church with 564 sittings, a Congregational church, and a public school with about 72 scholars. Pop. 2308.

SANDWICK, ancient parish, now forming part of Borgue, Kirkcudbrightshire.

SANDWICK, two villages, Sandwick Hill and Lower Sandwick, near Stornoway, Outer Hebrides. Pop. 370 and 155.

SANDWOOD, small bay, receiving rivulet from lake 6 miles south-by-west of Cape Wrath, in Sutherland.

SANDY, islet adjacent to Canna, Inner Hebrides.

SANDY, small rocky-sided sea-inlet in Wick parish, Caithness.

SANDY, Wigtonshire. See **SANDEEL**.

SANDYDEAN, suburb of Bonnyrigg, Edinburghshire.

SANDYFORD, quoad sacra parish, comprising handsome new suburb, in west of Glasgow. Pop. 9299.

SANDYFORD, burn in Muiravonside parish, Stirlingshire.

SANDYHILLS, village, 5 miles east of Glasgow.

SANDYHOLES, suburb of Shettleston, Lanarkshire.

SANDYKNOWE, farm, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles east of Melrose, Roxburghshire. Sir Walter Scott spent on it part of his boyhood, and took impressions from it which

afterwards appeared in his *Marmion* and his *Eve of St. John*. See **SMILHOLM**.

SANEG, reach of cavernous coast in north-west of Islay Island, Argyleshire.

SANNES. See **SANDNESS**.

SANNOX, stupendous glen, two burns, and small seaport in north-east of Arran Island, Buteshire. See **GLENSANNOX**.

SANQUHAR, town and parish in Upper Nithsdale, Dumfriesshire. The town stands on the Nith, 26½ miles north-north-west of Dumfries; sprang from an ancient strong historical castle; is notable for the 'Sanquhar Declaration' promulgated at it in 1680 by the extreme Covenanters; figures in a poem of Burns as 'Black Joan frae Crichton Peel'; was constituted a royal burgh at request of Robert Crichton, lord of Sanquhar, in 1598; unites with Dumfries, Annan, Lochmaben, and Kirkcudbright in sending a member to Parliament; consists chiefly of a single street; retains a picturesque ruin of its ancient castle; and has a post office with all departments designated of Dumfriesshire, a railway station, 2 banking offices, a hotel, a towered town hall, a handsome towered Established church, 2 United Presbyterian churches, Free, Evangelical Union, and Baptist churches, a large public school, and the Crichton school. Real property in 1880-81, £3657. Pop. 1339.—The parish contains also Wanlockhead and Crawick-mill villages, measures 18 miles by 5, and comprises 40,846 acres. Real property of landward part in 1880-81, £14,868. Pop., quoad civilia, 3109; quoad sacra, 2255. The Nith, in south-eastward course, cuts the area into two nearly equal sections; numerous burns subdivide each of the sections to the Nith; lofty watersheds of the Southern Highlands, with culminating summits 2403 and 2298 feet high, form the eastern and the western boundaries; and a narrow strath along the Nith, glens along the burns, and a dense diversity of hill and mountain, form all the interior. Coal, limestone, sandstone, and lead-ores are worked. Ellick House, the birthplace of the Admirable Crichton, is a chief residence. Established and Free churches are at Wanlockhead; and 4 schools, with accommodation for 650 scholars, are in the parish.

SANQUHAR, seat about a mile south of Forbes, Elginshire.

SANQUHAR, ancient parish, now called St. Quivox, in Ayrshire.

SARCLET, fishing village, 4½ miles south-by-west of Wick, Caithness. Pop. 290.

SARK, rivulet, running southward about 5 miles on east border of Dumfriesshire, and 6 miles along boundary with England to head of Solway Firth.

SARK (BLACK), affluent of the Sark in Dumfriesshire.

SARKFOOT, small seaport village at mouth of the Sark, 8½ miles east of Annan, Dumfriesshire.

SARKSHIELDS, place in Kirkpatrick-Fleming parish, Dumfriesshire.

SASSEN, burn in Fortingal parish, Perthshire.

SATURNESS. See **SOUTHERNESS**.

SAUCHEN, place in Cluny parish, Aberdeenshire. It has a banking office.

SAUCHENFORD, place in St. Ninians parish, Stirlingshire.

SAUCHENLOAN, place, with medicinal spring, in Culsalmond parish, Aberdeenshire.

SAUCHENSIDE, village in Cranston parish, Edinburghshire.

SAUCHER, village in Collace parish, Perthshire.

SAUCHIE, village, 1½ mile north-east of Alloa, Clackmannanshire. It has a post office under Alloa, a railway station, and a quoad sacra parochial church. Pop. of village, 875; of quoad sacra parish, 2935.

SAUCHIE, seat, and battlefield of 1488, in St. Ninians parish, Stirlingshire.

SAUCHIE, burn in Kinglassie parish, Fife.

SAUCHIEBOG, section of Cambuslang town, Lanarkshire.

SAUCHIEBURN, place in Marykirk parish, Kincardineshire.

SAUCHIEHALL, quondam narrow rural road, now well-built spacious long street in north-west of Glasgow.

SAUCHIE (NEW). See **NEW SAUCHIE**.

SAUCHRIE, ruined ancient castle in Maybole parish, Ayrshire.

SAUCHUR, bay and bold headland in Elie parish, Fife.

SAUGHS (WATER OF), head-stream of North Esk river, Forfarshire.

SAUGHTON, seat, ½ mile south-west of Crumond-Bridge, Edinburghshire.

SAULSEAT, lake, quondam abbey, and ancient parish in Wigtonshire. The lake lies 3 miles south-east of Stranraer, measures about a mile in horse-shoe form, and has finely-wooded shores.—The abbey stood within the lake's curve, was founded in 12th century, and is now represented by only fragments of its walls and curious monuments in its cemetery.—The parish is now part of Inch.

SAVALMORE. See **SABHALMORE**.

SAVILLE, seat on west side of Sanday Island, Orkney.

SAVOCH, quoad sacra parish, comprising portions of Old Deer, New Deer, Ellon, and Tarves, in Aberdeenshire. Its post town is Ellon; its churches are Established and United Presbyterian; and its public schools are 2, with about 124 scholars. Pop. 1981.

SAVOCH, burn, running north-eastward to Loch Strathbeg at 6 miles south-east of Fraserburgh, Aberdeenshire.

SAVSKAL, bay in north of Rousay Island, Orkney.

SAXAFORTH, conspicuous hill on north coast of Unst Island, Shetland. It is pierced through the base by a wide, long natural tunnel; it rises boldly from the sea to height of 938 feet; and it serves as a landmark to mariners at distances of very many miles.

SAXON, place, with sites of five ancient fortalices, in Dunsyre parish, Lanarkshire.

SAXONIA, territory of the three Lothians in times of Saxon Northumbria.

SAYES, one of the Lammermoor Hills, 1531 feet high, $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles east of Lammerlaw, on mutual border of Haddingtonshire and Berwickshire.

SCADDENS, lake in Avoch parish, Ross-shire.

SCALLOP, basaltic cave, 30 feet high and 130 feet long, in Staffa, Argyleshire.

SCALLOWAY, village, castle, and bay in south-west of Shetland. The village stands on the bay, 6 miles west-south-west of Lerwick, was anciently the capital of Shetland, presents now a pleasant modern appearance, and has a post office under Lerwick, a good natural harbour, and Established, Congregational, and Baptist churches. Pop. 752.—The castle stands east of the village and above it; was erected in 1600 by Patrick, Earl of Orkney; and is now a mere shell, quadrangular, and 3 storeys high.—The bay, in one sense, opens between Skeldaness and Burra Island, measures $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles across the entrance, penetrates 7 miles eastward and north-eastward, and sends off a number of long narrow voes; but, in another sense, opens between Skeldaness and Fitful Head, measures 18 miles across the entrance, and includes the sounds between Burra and Mainland.

SCALPA, island and sound in Skye district, Inverness-shire. The island lies near south-east extremity of Raasay and of Broadford part of Skye; measures $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles in length and $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles in breadth; consists chiefly of one verdant mountain, with rounded outline and uneven summit; and has vestiges of an ancient chapel on site of a Culdee cell. Pop. 540.—The sound separates it from Skye; has in many parts a width of not more than $\frac{1}{2}$ mile; is a great centre or rendezvous of herring-fishery; and yields large quantities of bluish and blackish coloured oysters.

SCALPA, island in mouth of East Loch Tarbert, Harris, Outer Hebrides. It measures about 3 miles by $1\frac{1}{2}$; is cut into numerous small peninsulas; includes 2 very good natural harbours; is mostly low and heathy; and adjoins an islet with lighthouse showing fixed light visible at the distance of 16 nautical miles. Pop. 37.

SCALPA-FLOW, expanse of sea between Pentland Firth and Pomona, Orkney. It measures 16 miles in length northward, 8 miles in mean breadth, and about 46 miles in roughly-estimated circumference; it is bounded by South Ronaldshay, Burray, and Holm on the east, and by Hoy on the west; it makes large expansion in the north, and communicates there by Holm Sound with the German Ocean, and by Hoy Sound with the Atlantic; it contracts suddenly from that expansion into

narrow angular bay, terminating at 2 miles south of Kirkwall: it has there a steam-boat pier for traffic to Kirkwall, completed in June 1880, and noticed in our article on Kirkwall; it embosoms Flotta, Pharay, Rysay, Cava, Hunda, and other islands; and it projects from its sides and into its islands a great number of sheltered roadsteads and fine natural harbours.

SCALPSIE, bay on west coast of Bute Island, 5 miles north-north-west of Garroch Head, Buteshire.

SCAMMADALE, fine lake, 2 miles long, 7 miles south-south-east of Oban, Argyleshire.

SCAR, sandbank extending $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-eastward from middle of west side of Loch Ryan, Wigtonshire.

SCAR, seat on west coast of Sanday Island, Orkney.

SCARBEN, mountain, 2054 feet high, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-west of Berriedale, Caithness.

SCARBA, island, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile north of Jura, Argyleshire. It measures 3 miles by $2\frac{1}{2}$; is mostly an oblong conoidal mountain, 1490 feet high; rises picturesquely on the east side in form of an amphitheatre; and falls precipitously to the sea on the other sides, partly with cliffs several hundred feet deep. The fearfully whirling tidal current of Corrieveckan scours the strait between it and Jura; and a similar current, though not quite so violent, scours a strait on the north between it and Lunga. Pop. of the island, 19.

SCARBH, hill in extreme north of Islay Island, Argyleshire.

SCARES, sunken rocks, ranging far into the sea, off Cruden coast, Aberdeen-shire.

SCARES, two rocks, Big and Little, within mouth of Luce Bay, Wigtonshire.

SCARFSKERRY, landing-place and headland on Pentland Firth, 3 miles west of Dunnet Head, Caithness. The landing-place has a post office under Thurso, and a Baptist chapel.

SCARHILL, place, with limeworks, in Cleish parish, Kinross-shire.

SCARINISH, harbour in north-east of Tyree Island, Argyleshire.

SCARLAW, vestige of old castle in Cranshaws parish, Berwickshire.

SCARMCLET, estate and lake in Bower parish, Caithness.

SCARNOSE, bold headland on west side of Cullen Bay, Banffshire.

SCARP, island in south side of mouth of Loch Reasort, Harris, Outer Hebrides. It measures about 3 miles by 2, and is chiefly a hill nearly 1000 feet high. Pop. 213.

SCARR, rivulet, running about 15 miles south-eastward to the Nith at $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles south-east of Penpont, Dumfriesshire.

SCARSBURGH, place, with fine, well-preserved circular camp, and with site of ancient chapel, in Jedburgh parish, Roxburgh,

SCARSCOCH, mountain, 3402 feet high, among Central Grampians, 13 miles north-north-east of Blair-Athole, Perthshire.

SCARVAG, pastoral isle in Harris Sound, Outer Hebrides.

SCATAVAGH, bay, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles long, on east coast of Harris, Outer Hebrides.

SCATERIG, collier village on mutual border of Govan and Renfrew parishes, near Glasgow.

SCATWELL, reach of Meag and Conan valley, 10 miles west-south-west of Dingwall, Ross-shire.

SCAUR, coast village in Colvend parish, Kirkcudbrightshire.

SCAUAIG, sea-loch between Minginish and Strathaird, on south coast of Isle of Skye. It measures $4\frac{3}{4}$ miles in length, and from 4 miles to $1\frac{1}{2}$ in width; holds in its mouth the cliff-bound rugged island of Soa; is flanked by bare, bold, fissured, rocky hills; has, on its east side, a cave which gave shelter to Prince Charles Edward; is sky-lined by the alpine spiry summits of Cuchullin Mountains; and as a whole has a very impressive aspect.

SCAWDLAW, mountain, 2354 feet high, 5 miles south of Peebles.

SCHAW PARK, a seat of the Earl of Mansfield in Clackmannan parish, Clackmannanshire.

SCHELL, one of the Cheviot Hills in Morebattle parish, Roxburghshire.

SCHICHALLION, isolated mountain, 3547 feet high, on south side of the Tummel, between Tummel-Bridge and Loch Rannoch, Perthshire. It has a lumpish form, but, as seen at a distance from either east or west, looks to be a regular cone; and it is notable for astronomical observations made on it in 1777 by Dr. Maskelyne.

SCHIVAS, seat in Tarves parish, Aberdeenshire.

SCHURROCH, hill-ridge, with remains of Caledonian stone circle, in Kingoldrum parish, Forfarshire.

SCIRACH, lake, $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles south-by-east of Reay, Caithness.

SCIRRIVAL, headland at northern extremity of Barra Island, Outer Hebrides.

SCIULM-A-CHARRA, mountain in Bannagown forest, Kincardine parish, Ross-shire.

SCLANDERS, burn in south of Denny parish, Stirlingshire.

SLATTIE, village near Buxburn railway station, Aberdeenshire. Pop. 374.

SLATYGOE, small steep-sided sea-inlet in Wick parish, Caithness.

SCOBACH, seat in Turriff parish, Aberdeenshire.

SCOLIESCROSS, place in Strachan parish, Kincardineshire.

SCOLPET, farm, with great sea-cavern, in North Uist Island, Outer Hebrides.

SCOLTIE, hill, with delightful view, in Strachan parish, Kincardineshire.

SCONCER. See **SCONSER**.

SCONE, palace, quondam abbey, extinct city, modern town, and parish in Perthshire. The palace stands near left side of the Tay, 2 miles north of Perth, is the chief seat of the Earl of Mansfield. was erected in 1803-6, is a grand castellated edifice with frontage of 240 feet, and either covers or adjoins the site of an ancient royal palace, the occasional residence of many kings.—The abbey stood adjacent to the royal palace, covered the site of a Culdee cell, was founded in 1114, contained the coronation-stone previously in Dunstaffnage and now in Westminster Abbey, was long the coronation place of the Scottish kings, and, together with the royal palace, was destroyed at the Reformation.—The extinct city adjoined the abbey, was long a place of great historical note, declined to the condition of a hamlet, and is now represented chiefly by a market-cross within the Earl of Mansfield's pleasure-grounds.—The modern town stands about a mile to the east, bears the name of New Scone, was mostly built since beginning of present century, presents a pleasant appearance, and has a post office with money order department under Perth, Established, Free, and United Presbyterian churches, and a large public school. Pop. 1483. — The parish contains also Stormontfield village and a small part of Perth burgh. Its length is about 4 miles; its greatest breadth about 3 miles; its area 7815 acres. Real property in 1880-81 of landward part, £14,059. Pop. of the whole, 2347. The Tay traces all the western boundary. The land rises gently from the river towards the north-east and the east, has pleasant diversity of surface, and exhibits a richly cultured appearance. A recent mansion is Bonhard, and the antiquities include two Caledonian stone circles, the line of a Roman road, and vestiges of a large oblong camp. There are 2 public schools for 362 scholars, and 1 of them for 311 is new.

SCONSER, hamlet and ferry-station on south side of mouth of Loch Sligichan, Isle of Skye.

SCOONIE, parish, containing Leven town, on south coast of Fife. Its length is $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles; its greatest breadth $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles; its area 4091 acres. Real property in 1880-81, £16,909. Pop. 3730. The coast extends $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile east-north-eastward from mouth of Leven river, and is flat and sandy. The interior rises gently northward, is diversified with swells, and attains an elevation of more than 600 feet. The seats are Durie, Kilmux, and Montrive; and the chief antiquity is the site of extensive sepulchral remains on supposed scene of ancient battle between the Scotch and the Danes. The churches are Established, Free, United Presbyterian, and Episcopalian. There are 4 schools for 565 scholars, and 1 of them for 239 is new.

SCOONIEBURN, hamlet in Scoonie parish, Fife.

SCORAIG, place, adjacent to vast bed of bog iron-ore, in Lochbroom parish, Ross-shire. It has a public school with about 78 scholars.

SCORIDALE, place, with medicinal spring, in Orphir parish, Orkney.

SCORRIEBRECK, farm, 4 miles north-east of Portree, in Isle of Skye. It gave shelter to Prince Charles Edward.

SCOTLANDWELL, village, $\frac{3}{4}$ mile from Loch Leven, and 5 miles south-east of Milnathort, Kinross-shire. It adjoins some notable springs, contains vestiges of an ancient hospital called Fons-Scotiæ, and has a post office under Kinross.

SCOTSBURN, place, with public school, in Logie-Easter parish, Ross-shire.

SCOTSCALDER, railway station, $18\frac{1}{4}$ miles west of Wick, Caithness.

SCOTSCRAIG, seat in western vicinity of Tayport, Fife.

SCOTSDYKE, old ditch and embankment, about 4 miles long, eastward from Sark rivulet, on boundary between Scotland and England.

SCOTSHOLE, ravine on the Tweed, opposite Ringlyhall, in Maxton parish, Roxburghshire.

SCOTSMILL, place, with public school, in Tullynessle parish, Aberdeenshire.

SCOTSTARVIT, fine old tower, with charming view, in south-eastern vicinity of Cupar, Fife.

SCOTSTOWN, village in Renfrew parish, Renfrewshire. Pop. 757.

SCOTSTOWN, seat on right bank of the Clyde, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-west of Glasgow.

SCOTSTOWN, seat near Rutherglen, Lanarkshire.

SCOTSTOWN, estate in Auchterhouse parish, Forfarshire.

SCOTSTOWN, seat in northern vicinity of Aberdeen.

SCOTSTOWN, headland, $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles north of Peterhead, Aberdeenshire.

SCOTSWAY, island in Harris parish, Outer Hebrides.

SCOTTISH CENTRAL RAILWAY, railway from two junction lines converging at Larbert in Stirlingshire, going north-north-westward thence through Stirling to Dunblane, and proceeding north-eastward thence to general station of Perth. It was authorized in 1845, and became amalgamated with the Caledonian in 1865.

SCOTTISH MIDLAND RAILWAY, railway from general station at Perth north-eastward to Forfar. It was opened in 1848, acquired afterwards some branches, and is now part of the Caledonian system.

SCOTTISH NORTH-EASTERN RAILWAY, railway system formed in 1856 by amalgamation of the Scottish Midland, the Arbroath and Forfar, and the Aberdeen, together with their branches and connecting lines, and is now part of the Caledonian system.

SCOUGAL, ancient chapelry, now part

of Whitekirk parish, on north-east coast of Haddingtonshire.

SCOULAG, small bay on east coast of southern part of Isle of Bute.

SCOURIE, village and bay, 21 miles south of Cape Wrath, in Sutherland. The village has a post office, with money order department, under Lairg, an inn, and a public school.

SCOURINGBURN, section or suburb of Dundee. It has a post office, with money order department, under Dundee.

SCOURMORE, mountain, 1774 feet high, in north of Trotternish, Isle of Skye.

SCOUR-OURAN, alpine mountain, with conical summit 3505 feet high, overhanging upper part of Glenshiel, on south-west border of Ross-shire. It commands a striking view over Loch Duich to Isle of Skye and Outer Hebrides.

SCOYNE, place, with female public school, in Panbride parish, Forfarshire.

SCRAADA (HOLES OF), two wide, deep, vertical apertures at inner end of two natural tunnels on west coast of North-maven parish, Shetland.

SCRABSTER, seaport suburb of Thurso, on westward expansion of upper part of Thurso Bay, Caithness. It has a post office under Thurso, and it adjoins vestiges of Scrabster Castle, once a residence of the Bishops of Caithness, and afterwards a fortress of the crown.

SCRAPE, round-backed mountain, 2347 feet high, with traces of Roman road and with extensive view, 8 miles south-west of Peebles.

SCRAULAC, mountain, 2432 feet high, 6 miles north-north-west of Ballater, Aberdeenshire.

SCREBHISBEN, mountain in Parf section of Durness parish, Sutherland.

SCRESORT, bay, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile long, on east side of Rum Island, Inner Hebrides.

SCRIDEN, long, broad, steep declivity of shattered blocks, appearing like a rocky avalanche rushing to the shore, at northern extremity of Arran Island, Buteshire.

SCRISHBEN, lofty hill on north coast of Durness parish, Sutherland.

SCROGIEHILL, village in Methven parish, Perthshire.

SCROULACH, mountain in Strathdon parish, Aberdeenshire.

SCUIR-DONALD, mountain - summit, 2730 feet high, in centre of Ardgour district, Argyleshire.

SCUIR-EIGG, precipitous eminence, with columnar peak 1272 feet high, in Eigg Island, Inner Hebrides.

SCUIR-MAXY, bold rocky hills, upwards of 1600 feet high, overhanging cataracts of Conan river immediately below Loch Luichart, Ross-shire.

SCUIR-NA-BANACHTICH, peak, 3200 feet high, in west centre of Cuchullin Mountains, in south of Isle of Skye.

SCUIR-NA-CAIRAN, lofty peaked mountain near falls of Glomach, in south-west of Ross-shire.

SCUIR-NA-FINGAL, mountain peak, 3168 feet high, on north side of Glencoe, Argyleshire.

SCUIR-NA-GILLEAN, peak, 3220 feet high, in north-east of Cuchullin Mountains, in south of Isle of Skye.

SCUIR-NA-GOUR, peaked mountain, 1983 feet high, near Kyle-Rhea, in east of Isle of Skye.

SCUIR-NA-LAPICH, peaked mountain, 3772 feet high, on south side of upper part of Glenstrathfarrar, Inverness-shire.

SCUIR-NA-RIACH, mountain peak on north side of Glencoe, Argyleshire.

SCUIR-NA-VERTACH, peaked mountain on north side of head of Glenstrathfarrar, Inverness-shire.

SCUIR-OURAN. See SCOUR-OURAN.

SCUIR-VULLIN, mountain, with three rocky peaks about 2500 feet high, overhanging south side of Loch Fannich, in Ross-shire.

SCULOMY, boat harbour on east side of Kyle of Tongue, Sutherland.

SCUNT, salmon rivulet in Harris, Outer Hebrides.

SCURDYNESS, headland in vicinity of Montrose, Forfarshire.

SCURE, hill, remarkable for fine kinds of agates, in Balmerino parish, Fife.

SEABANK, seat in Stevenston parish, Ayrshire.

SEABEGS, barony, containing several mediæval judicial moats, in Falkirk parish, Stirlingshire.

SEACLIFFE, seat, with very fine sea-view, in Whitekirk parish, Haddingtonshire.

SEAFIELD, barony in Cullen parish, Banffshire. It was formerly called Ogilvy, and it gives the titles of Earl of Seafield, Viscount Seafield, and Baron Ogilvy to the family of Grant-Ogilvy.

SEAFIELD, chapelry, with church of 1839, in Rathven parish, near Cullen, Banffshire.

SEAFIELD, hamlet, small port, and ruined ancient fortalice, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile north of Kinghorn, in Fife.

SEAFIELD, small suburb on Firth of Forth, at eastern extremity of Leith Links, Edinburghshire. It includes baths erected in 1813 at a cost of £8000.

SEAFIELD, place, with public school, in Mid Yell parish, Shetland.

SEAFORTH, sea-loch, partly dividing Lewis-proper from Harris, and partly penetrating Lewis-proper, in Outer Hebrides. It opens at 23 miles south-by-west of Stornoway; is $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles wide at entrance; goes $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-westward; diminishes there to $\frac{1}{2}$ mile in width; goes thence $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles northward with width of from $\frac{1}{4}$ mile to $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles; contains in that reach an island of its own name $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile long; and terminates in two branches westward and eastward 1 mile and $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles long. It is everywhere flanked or overhung by high mountains, is much exposed to sudden squalls, and presents, in its middle

and upper reaches, a solemn appearance. It gave the title of earl from 1623 till 1716 to the family of Mackenzie.

SEAGREENS, small harbour in St. Cyrus parish, Kincardineshire.

SEAL CAVE, coast cavern about a furlong in length, with terminal spacious stalactitic semicircular chamber, in Stornoway parish, Outer Hebrides.

SEAL ISLAND. See ELLAN-NA-ROAN.

SEAMAB, conical hill, 1440 feet high, one of the Ochils, in Muckart parish, Perthshire.

SEAMILL, eminence in West Kilbride parish, Ayrshire.

SEAPARK, seat near Kinloss, Elginshire.

SEATON, ancient parish, now part of Tranent, Haddingtonshire. Seaton House, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile north-north-east of Tranent town, is a castellated mansion of latter part of last century. Seaton Palace, on the ground now occupied by that mansion, was a very splendid edifice erected in the time of James v.; belonged to Lords Seaton, Earls of Winton, attainted in 1716; and gave entertainment to James VI. and Charles I. on occasion of their public progress through Scotland. Seaton collegiate church, in vicinity of site of the palace, was a handsome spired Gothic edifice of 14th century, contained the mausoleum of the Earls of Winton, and is now an interesting ruin.

SEATON, seat in vicinity of Old Aberdeen.

SEATON, seat in St. Vigeans parish, Forfarshire.

SEATOWN, section or suburb of Lossiemouth, Elginshire. Pop. 277.

SEATOWN, section or suburb of Cullen, Banffshire.

SEATOWN, suburb of Rosehearty, Aberdeenshire.

SEATOWN, village in Nairn parish, Nairnshire.

SEEDHILL, suburb of Paisley, Renfrewshire.

SEGGIE, place, with extensive distillery, on the Eden near Leuchars, Fife.

SEGGIEDEN, seat near the Tay in Kinfauns parish, Perthshire.

SEIL, island, 8 miles south-south-west of Oban, Argyleshire. It is separated by narrow straits from Nether Lorn mainland on the east, from Torsa and Luing on the south, and from Easdale and Sheep Isle on the west; it measures $4\frac{1}{4}$ miles in length, and $2\frac{1}{4}$ in extreme breadth; it is so much indented by the sea as to have a very irregular outline; it consists chiefly of three parallel ridges, two intervening vales, and a belt of low seaboard; it rises, in its loftiest ground, to a height of more than 800 feet; it ranks as one of the Slate Islands, but is greatly eclipsed by Easdale; and it contains the village of Balvicar and the mansion of Ardingcapple. Pop. 656.

SEIRACH, lake in Reay parish, Caithness.

SEISTER, lake, about 2 miles long, amid dismal expanse of moss, 11 miles east of Thurso, Caithness.

SELBISTER, section of north-eastern peninsula of Sanday Island, Orkney.

SELIVOE, bay in Sandsting parish, Shetland.

SELKIRK, town in Selkirkshire, and parish partly also in Roxburghshire. The town stands on right side of Ettrick river, at terminus of branch railway, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-by-west of Galashiels; sprang from a hunting-seat of the Scoto-Saxon kings; figured notably in the wars of the Succession; lost many of its best men, 'the Flowers of the Forest,' on the field of Flodden; was famous during several centuries for its shoemakers or 'sutors,' celebrated in song; appeared, at beginning of present century, to be going rapidly to decay; underwent sudden revival, with subsequent steady prosperity, as a seat of woollen manufacture; ranks now as the capital of Selkirkshire, and as a burgh uniting with Galashiels and Hawick in sending a member to Parliament; stands on tabular ground contiguous to a haugh, with charming environs, comprising Haining Park and mansion; comprises a spacious marketplace, well-edified streets, and a number of elegant private residences; was designed in 1877 to be much improved by formation of new drainage works; publishes a weekly newspaper; has a head post office with all departments, a railway station, 3 banking offices, 2 hotels, a recent suite of county buildings, a steeped town hall, monuments of Sir Walter Scott and Mungo Park, Established churches of 1863 and 1867, a Free church, a United Presbyterian church of 1880, another United Presbyterian church, Evangelical Union, Episcopalian, and Roman Catholic churches, a grammar school, and 2 large primary public schools; and gives the title of earl to a branch of the Douglasses. Real property in 1880-81, £22,788. Pop. 6090. — The parish consists of a main body measuring $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles by 7 in Selkirkshire, and two small sections in Roxburghshire, and comprises 21,210 acres in the main body, and 1348 acres in the sections. Real property, exclusive of the burgh, in 1880-81, £14,923 and £1381. Pop., quoad civilia, 7432; quoad sacra, 7369. The Tweed traces all the northern boundary, the Ettrick intersects the main body to conflux with the Tweed, and the Yarrow joins the Ettrick at $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile west-south-west of the town. About 3000 acres of the land are under the plough, about 1000 are under wood, and the rest nearly all consists of pastoral or waste hills with chief summits from 1519 to 1718 feet high. Chief seats are Bowhill, Haining, Philiphaugh, Sunderland Hall, and Broadmeadows; chief antiquities are Newark Castle and Oakwood Tower; and other

chief objects of interest are the battlefield of Philiphaugh and the birthplace of Mungo Park.

SELKIRK AND GALASHIELS, railway, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles long, from junction with Hawick branch of North British near Galashiels station south-by-westward across the Tweed to Selkirk. It was authorized in 1854, opened in 1856, and amalgamated with the North British in 1859.

SELKIRKSHIRE, inland county between Peeblesshire and Roxburghshire. Its length southward is 28 miles; its greatest breadth $17\frac{1}{2}$ miles; its area 260 square miles. The boundary round the south, to the extent of about one-third of the entire circumference, is a lofty watershed of the Southern Highlands, but all elsewhere is irregularly defined and mostly arbitrary. All the surface lies on a base of from 280 to nearly 800 feet above sea-level; a belt on the east side is comparatively low; tracts along the Ettrick, the Yarrow, the Tweed, and the Gala are pleasant vale; the rest of the land consists chiefly of hills and mountains, with intersection of glens and heughs; and the part near and on the sweep of watershed southern boundary contains a number of summits from 1800 to 2269 feet in altitude. St. Mary's Loch and the Loch of the Lowes are in the south-west, and some small lakes are in the east. Sheep-farming in the higher parts, and arable husbandry in the lower ones, are skilful and effective. Woollen manufacture, at Selkirk and Galashiels, is extensive and flourishing. The only towns are Selkirk and part of Galashiels; and no village is so large as to have 300 inhabitants. The territory belonged to the Caledonian Gadeni, was overrun by the Saxons, and formed the chief part of the royal sporting-ground of Ettrick Forest. Real property in 1880-81, exclusive of railways, £125,079. Pop. in 1871, 14,005; in 1881, 25,562.

SELLAY, pastoral island in Harris parish, Outer Hebrides.

SELLER, headland, 17 miles north-north-east of Stornoway, Outer Hebrides.

SELLMOOR, hill, 1368 feet high, in eastern vicinity of Stow, Edinburghshire.

SELMA. See BERIGONTUM.

SEMMIEDORES, popularly St. Madoes parish, Perthshire.

SEMPILL, estate in Lochwinnoch parish, Renfrewshire. It has given the peerage title of baron since 1489 to a distinguished family of its own name. Sempill House, long inhabited by that family, stood in High Street, Paisley, and passed into a state of decadence.

SENWICK. See SANDWICK.

SERF (ST.), island, with remains of ancient priory, in south-east of Loch Leven, Kinrossshire.

SERVENT, rivulet, making cascade of about 110 feet, falling afterwards 20 feet into natural tunnel, and entering upper

part of Loch Leven, on south-east verge of Inverness-shire.

SETON. See SEATON.

SEUNTA. See SIANTA.

SEVEN BRETHREN, semicircular line of ancient standing-stones in Tundergarth parish, Dumfriesshire.

SEVEN GREY STONES, vestige of ancient Caledonian stone circle in Lochrutton parish, Kirkcudbrightshire.

SGIAH, rivulet, running eastward from Benwyvis, Ross-shire. Its basin contains coal.

SGRINNICALDALE, mountain, 1653 feet high, in Jura Island, Argyllshire.

SGURCHAIRIE, lofty mountain in Fortingal parish, Perthshire.

SGURRANAIRGOID, mountain, 2734 feet high, on north side of Loch Duich, Ross-shire.

SHADIR, small bay, 11 miles south-south-west of Butt of Lewis, Outer Hebrides.

SHAGGY, romantic stream, making three falls, one of them of 55 feet, in Monzie parish, Perthshire.

SHALLAIN, rivulet, running to Loch Garry, Perthshire.

SHAMBELLY, seat near Newabbey, Kirkcudbrightshire.

SHANDON, hamlet on north side of Gareloch, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-north-west of Helensburgh, Dumbartonshire. It took its name, signifying 'old fort,' from an ancient fortalice, now almost extinct; it has a post office, with money order and telegraph departments, under Helensburgh, and a Free church; and it is near the elegant modern mansions of Shandon Lodge and West Shandon. Pop. 291.

SHANDWICK, village, mansion, and curiously-sculptured ancient obelisk in Nigg parish, Ross-shire. Pop. of village, 182.

SHANK, picturesque spot, sung by the poet Graham, at influx of Gore rivulet to the South Esk, in Edinburghshire.

SHANKEND, railway station, 7 miles south of Hawick, Roxburghshire.

SHANKRAMUIR, estate, with extensive limeworks, in Cadder parish, Lanarkshire.

SHANKSTON, lake in Kirkmichael parish, Ayrshire.

SHANNAN, hill, 4 miles south-west of Luss village, Dumbartonshire.

SHANNASS, place in Old Deer parish, Aberdeenshire. It has a public school with about 122 scholars.

SHANNOCKHILL, estate in Tillicoultry parish, Clackmannanshire.

SHANTER, farm once occupied by Burns' 'Tam o' Shanter,' $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile west of Kirkoswald, Ayrshire. It is now annexed to another farm and stripped of its buildings.

SHANWELL, seat near Milnathort, Kinross-shire.

SHAPINSHAY, insular parish, averagely 6 miles north-north-east of Kirkwall, Orkney. It flanks the north side of the String or eastward marine outlet from

Kirkwall, and measures about 5 miles by $4\frac{1}{2}$, but is indented on the north by the large bay of Viantrø. Real property in 1880-81, £2125. Pop. 974. The shores and seaboard are mostly low and fertile, but the interior rises gradually into pastoral or barren hill, and commands from a summit there a map-like view of great part of Orkney. A modern village overlooks Elswick Bay on the south coast, and has there a fine natural harbour, screened by a green islet. Chief objects of interest are Clifdale modern mansion, How ruined old mansion, numerous littoral Scandinavian dunes, the Black Stone of Odin, and a place on the west coast traditionally said to have been fatal to one of the ships of Agricola. The churches are Established, United Presbyterian, and Evangelical Union; and there are 3 schools with accommodation for 141 scholars.

SHAWBOST, three villages, New, North, and South, in Lochs parish, Lewis, Outer Hebrides. Pop. 214, 322, and 291.

SHAWEND, burn, running to large reservoir about a mile east-north-east of Kilsyth, Stirlingshire.

SHAWFIELD, **SHAWFIELD-BANK**, and **SHAWFIELD-PARK**, seats near Rutherglen, Lanarkshire.

SHAWHEAD, village in Kirkpatrick-Irongray parish, Kirkcudbrightshire. It has a post office under Dumfries.

SHAWHILL, seat in Riccarton parish, Ayrshire.

SHAWLANDS, village in northern vicinity of Pollockshaws, Renfrewshire. It shares in the industries of Pollockshaws, and has a chapel-of-ease. Pop. 798.

SHAW PARK. See SCHAW PARK.

SHAWS, reservoirs at 500 feet above sea-level, and copious constant stream thence for water-supply of Greenock, Renfrewshire.

SHAWS, small lake and high hill about $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-west of Selkirk.

SHAWS, farm, with two ancient circular fortifications, in Castleton parish, Roxburghshire.

SHAWS, near Glasgow. See POLLOCK-SHAWS.

SHAWSBURN, colliery in Dalserf parish, Lanarkshire.

SHAWTONHILL, small cemetery in Glassford parish, Lanarkshire.

SHEAL, affluent of Leochel rivulet in Leochel parish, Aberdeenshire.

SHEARDALE, coalfield in Dollar parish, Clackmannanshire.

SHEARINGTON, village in Caerlaverock parish, Dumfriesshire.

SHEBSTER, hamlet and hill in Reay parish, Caithness. The hamlet lies 6 miles south-west of Thurso, and has a post office under Thurso, a public school, and a ruined old chapel; and the hill has remains of two ancient forts at some distance from each other.

SHEDDEN, public park, with fine

entrance gateway, on east side of Kelso, Roxburghshire.

SHEDDOCKSLEY, seat in Newhills parish, Aberdeenshire.

SHEE, mountain rivulet, running about 16 miles southward into conflux with the Aird to form the Ericht, on north-east border of Perthshire.

SHEECHALLIN. See **SCHICHALLION**.

SHEELAGREEN, estate in Culsalmund parish, Aberdeenshire.

SHEEMORE, seat in south of Luss parish, Dumbartonshire.

SHEEN, upper part of Conan river, Ross-shire.

SHEEOCH, rivulet, running about 12 miles north-north-eastward to the Dee at Durris church, Kincardineshire.

SHEEP, islet, engirt with low cliffs, near Seil, and 9 miles south-south-west of Oban, Argyleshire.

SHEEP, islet in Lismore parish, Argyleshire.

SHEEP, islet adjacent to Sanda, near southern extremity of Kintyre, Argyleshire.

SHEIL. See **SHIEL**.

SHEILSWOOD, lake in Ashkirk parish, Roxburghshire.

SHELKY, skerry near north-east of North Ronaldshay Island, Orkney.

SHELL, sea-loch in Forest district of Lewis, Outer Hebrides. It opens $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles south of Stornoway, and strikes about 5 miles to the west.

SHELLEGHAN, rivulet, running to the Almond, in Fowlis-Wester parish, Perthshire.

SHELLIVA, bay, with natural harbourage for small craft, in north of South Uist Island, Outer Hebrides.

SHELLOCH, affluent of Old Water of Cluden, in east of Kirkcudbrightshire.

SHELNICK, small cliff-screened bay in Stornoway parish, Outer Hebrides.

SHERIFFHALL-ENGINE. See **ENGINE**.

SHERIFFMUIR, extensive heathy outskirt of Ochil Hills, about 2 miles north-east of Dumblane, Perthshire. It was the scene of the battle in 1715 between the royal forces under the Earl of Argyle and the rebel forces under the Earl of Mar, celebrated in well-known derisive verses; and it contains, within an iron grating, the 'Gathering Stone of the Clans,' renovated in 1840.

SHERIFFMUIR, tabular peninsula at confluence of the Lyne and the Tweed, 3 miles west-by-south of Peebles. It contains ancient standing-stones; is supposed to have been the scene of a battle between the Caledonians and the Romans; and commands fine vista-views through gaps in surrounding hills.

SHERIFF-POT, scene of tragical event in time of James I., on top of Garvock Hill, Kincardineshire.

SHERLETT, lake, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles west of Auchnasheen, Ross-shire.

SHESHERNICH, upland lake in Kirk-michael parish, Perthshire.

SHETLAND, archipelago in extreme north of Scotland. It includes Fair and Foola islands, respectively about 20 miles south-south-west and 17 miles west-south-west of nearest parts of its own mainland; but it otherwise forms a very compact group, commences 48 miles north-east of northern extremity of Orkney, extends 68 miles north-by-eastward, and has a breadth of from $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 28 miles. It altogether comprehends 23 inhabited islands, about 70 pastoral islets, and a great number of skerries or insulated rocks, and has a total land area of 325 square miles. Its chief island, called Mainland, comprises about one-half of the area, but is so profusely intersected by sea-lochs as to be mostly a chain of peninsulas. The three islands next in size, Yell, Unst, and Fetlar, form most of a compact group in the extreme north, and are separated from Mainland by a sound from 2 to 4 miles wide, but thickly sprinkled with islets and skerries. The coasts, in all parts, are prevaillingly bold and rocky; in many parts are cut by long deep bays, forming good natural harbours; in some parts are bored with tunnels, caverns, and arches, and flanked by insulated pillar-rocks; and, on the whole, exhibit a large amount of very striking romantic scenery. The seaboards include a considerable aggregate of verdant plain, but are predominantly bleak and wild, and frequently terminate in bold headlands or sheer cliffs. The interior is extensively moorish or mossy; contains not one grove or coppice, and very little shrubbery; consists mostly of tabular or undulating low hills; and culminates at north-west of Mainland in a summit 1476 feet high. The rocks are various and interesting, but the minerals have little economical value. Arable husbandry is of small account; and the rearing of live stock is mainly remarkable for the fact that the sheep, the cattle, and the horses or shelties are all of breeds peculiar to Shetland. Fisheries are the main source of subsistence, insomuch that all the able-bodied males, with trivial exceptions, are more or less fishermen, and that Shetland by itself constitutes one of the twenty-five fishery districts of all Scotland. The only town is Lerwick, the only village with more than 300 inhabitants is Scalloway, and most of the few other villages are small hamlets. The civil history is nearly identical with that of Orkney; and the antiquities, though numerous and interesting, are chiefly Scandinavian. Shetland unites with Orkney in sending a member to Parliament, and is under the same lord-lieutenant and sheriff as Orkney, but in other respects forms a separate county. Real property in 1880-81, £38,125. Pop. in 1871, 31,608; in 1881, 29,709.

SHETTLESTON, town and parish in

lower ward of Lanarkshire. The town stands nominally 3 miles south-east of Glasgow, is inhabited chiefly by operatives and colliers, and has a post office under Glasgow, a railway station, Established, Free, and Roman Catholic churches, and a large public school. Pop. with Eastmuir and Sandyholes, 3608.—The parish contains also most of Millerston and Hogganfield, was constituted quoad sacra by civil authority in 1847, and ranks now as quoad omnia. Its territory is the south-eastern part of Barony of Glasgow. Real property with that of Springburn and Maryhill in 1880-81, £151,416. Pop. of Shettleston alone, 9232. There are 7 schools for 1354 scholars, and 2 of them and an enlargement for 650 are new.

SHEUCHAN, quoad sacra parish, containing part of Stranraer town, in Wigtownshire. It has Established and Free churches, and a Madras school. Pop. 1533.

SHEVOCK, rivulet, running to the Ury a little above Old Rayne, Aberdeen-shire.

SHEWALTON, village, mansion, and large turbary in Dundonald parish, Ayrshire.

SHEWGLIE, residences at Loch Meikle, in Glenurquhart, Inverness-shire.

SHIAN, seat in Glenquiech, about 11 miles west of Dunkeld, Perthshire.

SHIANT, group of islets, 18 miles south of Stornoway, Outer Hebrides. Two of them measure each about 2 miles in circuit, and are mutually adjacent; and all have a basaltic columnar formation similar to that of Staffa.

SHIANT, Isle of Skye. See **SIANTA**.

SHIEL, lake and river on boundary between Inverness-shire and Argyllshire. The lake commences at foot of Glenfinnan, extends about 16 miles south-westward, has nowhere a width of more than 2 miles, and is flanked by picturesque mountains. The river issues from the lake's foot, and runs about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-westward to Loch Moydart.

SHIEL, rivulet, running about 10 miles westward and west-north-westward to head of Loch Duich, on south-west border of Ross-shire.

SHIELBURN, place, with public school, in Rathven parish, Banffshire.

SHIELDAG, village and quoad sacra parish on west coast of Ross-shire. The village stands on a bay of its own name on middle reach of Loch Torridon, 9 miles from the loch's mouth; is overhung by a hill of vast sandstone cliffs, rising to a height of 1667 feet; carries on an extensive fishery; and has a post office under Lochearron, a small inn, a parochial church of 1827, a Free church of 1879, and a public school with about 47 scholars.—The parish was constituted ecclesiastically in 1833, and politically in 1851, measures about 18 miles by 15, and has all its population, except two families, in a rugged tract along the coast. A sub-

parochial church and a public school are at Kishorn. Pop. 1447.

SHIELDFIELD, estate in Gordon parish, Berwickshire.

SHIELDGREEN, lofty ruined old castle near head of Soonhope burn, in vicinity of Peebles.

SHIELDHALL, estate about 4 miles south-west of Glasgow. It was sold in 1872 for £112,000.

SHIELDHILL, fishing village in Kinneff parish, Kincardineshire.

SHIELDHILL, modernized old seat in Libberton parish, Lanarkshire.

SHIELDHILL, place, with railway station and public school, $6\frac{3}{4}$ miles north-north-east of Dumfries.

SHIELDHILL (EAST), village in Polmont parish, Stirlingshire. Pop. 391.

SHIELDS, estate in Renfrewshire section of Govan parish, in south-western vicinity of Glasgow.

SHIELDS, place, with limeworks, in East Kilbride parish, Lanarkshire.

SHIELDS, burn in Campsie parish, Stirlingshire.

SHIELDS ROAD, railway-junction station in southern suburbs of Glasgow.

SHIELHILL, seat on the South Esk, in Kirriemuir parish, Forfarshire.

SHIELHOUSE, inn near head of Loch Duich, at foot of Glenshiel, on south-west border of Ross-shire.

SHIELHOUSE, burn, entering Carron rivulet at 4 miles north of Thornhill, Dumfriesshire.

SHIELS, burn, running to the Tweed at $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-north-east of Coldstream, Berwickshire.

SHIELS, place, with United Presbyterian church, in Belhelvie parish, Aberdeen-shire.

SHIERGLASS, seat near Blair-Athole village, Perthshire.

SHILLINGLAW, affluent of Quair rivulet, Peeblesshire.

SHIN, lake and river in south-west of Sutherland. The lake lies all in Lairg parish, extends 18 miles south-eastward, has a mean breadth of less than a mile, and is flanked by uplands, very grand around the head, but tame along the sides. The river issues from the lake's foot, runs 7 miles southward to the Oikell at 7 miles north-west of Bonar-Bridge, and makes, at 2 miles from its mouth, a considerable cascade.

SHINEACH, lake in Glassary parish, Argyllshire.

SHINNEL, rivulet, running 10 miles south-eastward, and $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile north-north-eastward, to the Scarr in western vicinity of Penpont, Dumfriesshire. It is partly flanked by picturesque mountains, and it makes a rushing cataract and a considerable cascade.

SHIRA, rivulet, running 10 miles south-by-westward to Loch Fyne at 2 miles north-west of Inverary, Argyllshire. It

traverses Glenshira, and then, on a very low level, makes a lacustrine expansion to its mouth.

SHIRGARTON, village in Perthshire section of Kippen parish.

SHIRVA, estate, with colliery, in Kirkin-tilloch parish, Dumbartonshire.

SHIRVA, hamlet in Fair Island, Shetland.

SHISKIN, hamlet and vale in south-west of Arran Island, Buteshire. The hamlet lies on Drimadown Bay, 9 miles west-by-south of Lamlash, and has a post office under Brodick, Isle of Arran, a Free church, and a public school with about 126 scholars.—The vale extends from the hamlet up Blackwater rivulet, comprises more than 1700 acres of arable land, and is the most fertile part of Arran.

SHOCHIE, rivulet, running about 8 miles eastward to the Tay at Luncarty, Perthshire.

SHONA, island bisecting about two-thirds of Loch Moydart, Inverness-shire. Pop. 118.

SHOTTS, parish on north-east border of middle ward of Lanarkshire. It is bounded on the north-west by North Calder river, on the south-east by South Calder river. It has, of its own name, a post office, with money order and telegraph departments, designated of Lanarkshire, a railway station, and a banking office; and it contains the villages of Dykehead, Harthill, Muirhead, Omoa, and Sallsburgh, and most of the villages of Shotts-Ironworks and Cleland-Ironworks. Its length is 10 miles; its greatest breadth 8 miles; its area 24,944 acres. Real property in 1880-81, £74,635. Pop., quoad civilia, 8593; quoad sacra, 4294. The watershed between the basin of the Clyde and that of the Forth passes along the centre, has here a maximum altitude of about 500 feet above sea-level, and commands here extensive, delightful, panoramic views. The surface declines gradually on both sides of the watershed, sinks to a minimum elevation of about 200 feet, and formerly was mostly moorish, sterile, and bleak, but now exhibits prevalently a reclaimed and highly-improved appearance. Coal and ironstone abound throughout the south, and are richly utilized in the ironworks of Shotts, Omoa, Gartness, and Cleland. The parishioners, in the times of persecution, figured greatly in the affairs of the Covenanters. The parochial church was shattered by lightning, and afterwards restored, in 1876. Other churches are Free, United Original Secession, Evangelical Union, and Roman Catholic. There are 6 schools for 1329 scholars, and 3 of them and an enlargement for 880 are new.

SHOTTSBURN, place, with United Original Secession church, in Shotts parish, Lanarkshire.

SHOTTS-IRONWORKS, village, with ironworks, on right bank of Calder rivulet, 6½

miles north-east of Wishaw, Lanarkshire. Pop. with Torbothie, 969.

SHOUGHENDS, hill-ridge forming backbone of Big Cumbray Island, Buteshire. It commands a panoramic view of the waters and screens of Firth of Clyde.

SHUNA, island, about 3 miles long, divided by narrow straits from Luig Island and Craignish peninsula, in Nether Lorn, Argyleshire. Pop. 14.

SHUNA, island in Loch Linnhe, opposite Appin village, Argyleshire.

SHURIRY, lake in Reay parish, Caithness.

SHURRACH, hill, with Caledonian stone circle, in Kingoldrum parish, Forfarshire.

SHUTTERFLAT, barony, 2½ miles east-by-north of Beith, Ayrshire.

SIAN, bay on west side of Jura Island, Argyleshire.

SIANTA, tiny limpid lake, long associated with popular superstition, in Kilmuir parish, Isle of Skye.

SIBBALDIE, ancient parish, now part of Applegarth, Dumfriesshire. It retains ruins of its church, and has a public school with about 65 scholars.

SIBSTER, seat in Wick parish, Caithness.

SICCAR, small headland, with almost vertical stratified rocks, in Cockburnspath parish, Berwickshire.

SIDEHILL, eminence on right side of the Liddel, 2 miles south-by-west of New-castleton, Roxburghshire. It is crowned by a Roman camp 300 feet broad, and was the site of the residence of the Border reiver 'Jock o' the Side.'

SIDERA, township in Dornoch parish, Sutherland.

SIDLAW, hill-chain commencing on left side of the Tay adjacent to Perth, extending 21 miles north-eastward to a line 6 miles south-south-west of Forfar, and forking there into one line 18 miles east-north-eastward to Redhead in Forfarshire, and another line 38 miles north-eastward to the coast adjacent to Stonehaven in Kincardineshire. Its prominent portion is from the Tay to the fork; consists of ridges, plateaux, and isolated hills, mostly compact but occasionally separated by passes and hollows; and has numerous summits upwards of 900 feet high, but none higher than 1406 feet.

SIGHTHILL, eminence, 7 furlongs north of Glasgow Cathedral. It rises to a height of nearly 400 feet; is covered, to the extent of 12 acres, by an ornate cemetery; and commands a view of the Clyde's basin from Tinto to the Grampians. A Free church and a railway goods station are adjacent.

SIGHTHILL, eminence, formerly fortified, in Muiravonside parish, Stirlingshire.

SILLYEARN, wooded hill in Grange parish, Banffshire.

SILVERBANK, village in west end of Cambuslang parish, Lanarkshire. Pop. 479.

SILVERBIT, seat near Hawick, Roxburghshire.

SILVER CASTLE, vestige of ancient fortification in Scone parish, Perthshire.

SILVERMILLS, old village, $\frac{3}{4}$ mile north of Edinburgh Castle. It had crown mills, erected in early part of 17th century, for reducing silver-ore brought from Linlithgowshire; but it never acquired much importance, and it became engirt by northern part of New Town, and is now nearly obliterated.

SILVERMINE, extensive limework, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles west-north-west of Bathgate, Linlithgowshire.

SILVER-ROCK, hill in Golspie parish, Sutherland.

SILVERTONHILL, small farm, with site of ancient residence of branch of the noble family of Hamilton, in Hamilton parish, Lanarkshire.

SILVERWELLS, farm, with spring long regarded as powerfully medicinal, in Turriff parish, Aberdeenshire.

SIMBISTER, fine modern seat in Whalsay Island, Shetland.

SIMPRIN, ancient parish, now part of Swinton, Berwickshire.

SINAVEY, copious pure spring in Mains parish, Forfarshire.

SINCLAIR, bay and ruined castle in Wick parish, Caithness. The bay opens on north side of Noss Head, at $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-east of Wick town; is nearly of half-moon form on chord of $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles; lies so open to the ocean as to have been sometimes mistaken by mariners for east entrance of Pentland Firth; and bears the alternative names of Keiss Bay and Riess Bay.—The castle stands adjacent to Girnigoe Castle, on the bay's south shore, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile west of Noss Head, has a grim appearance, and was a stronghold of the Earls of Caithness.

SINCLAIRSTON, hamlet in Ochiltree parish, Ayrshire.

SINCLAIRTON, northern suburb of Kirkcaldy, Fife. It was founded in 1766; it stands continuous with the older suburb of Dunnikier; it and that suburb are reached from Kirkcaldy-proper by a steep ascent, and are therefore jointly called Pathhead; and, besides sharing in the institutions bearing the name of Pathhead, it has a railway station, a banking office, a chapel-of-ease, a United Presbyterian church of 1881, and a public school with about 250 scholars.

SITHCHAILLIN. See SCHICHALLION.

SIX PLOUGHS, detached district of Methlick parish, Aberdeenshire.

SIX TOWNS, northern section of Birse parish, traversed by Birse burn and lying along the Dee, in Aberdeenshire.

SKA, islet adjacent to north end of Unst, in Shetland.

SKAE. See **SKEA**.

SKAILL, small bay near middle of west coast of Pomona, Orkney.

SKAILWICK, section of Westray Island,

Orkney. It has a public school with about 96 scholars.

SKARR. See **SCARR**.

SKATERAW, village in Innerwick parish, Haddingtonshire.

SKATEROW. See **SKETRAW**.

SKAVAIG. See **SCAVAIG**.

SKEA, hill-range, promontory, and group of skerries at south-west of Westray Island, Orkney.

SKEABOST, hamlet and seat in Snizort parish, Isle of Skye. The hamlet has a post office under Portree, and an inn.

SKEANASS, headland on east side of Northmaven parish, Shetland.

SKEEN. See **SKENE**.

SKELBO, public school and ruined ancient seat of Lords Duffus on south side of Loch Fleet, in Dornoch parish, Sutherland.

SKELD, headland, two bays, and ancient burying-ground in Sandsting parish, Shetland.

SKELDAQUOY, headland on north side of west end of Holm Sound, Orkney.

SKELDON, seat on the Doon, in Dalrymple parish, Ayrshire.

SKELF, spire-peaked, precipitous hill, 1745 feet high, 9 miles west of Hawick, Roxburghshire.

SKELLATER, seat in Strathdon parish, Aberdeenshire.

SKELLYTON, colliery in Dalserf parish, Lanarkshire.

SKELMORLIE, seaside village and noble castle on north-west verge of Ayrshire. The village stands on Firth of Clyde, 5 miles north-by-west of Largs; is a recently erected watering-place; consists largely of handsome villas; and has a post office, with money order department, under Greenock, a steamboat pier, a hydropathic establishment, and a quoad sacra parochial church. Pop. of village, 757; of quoad sacra parish, 953.—The castle stands in southern vicinity of the village, is a seat of the Earl of Eglinton, was erected partly in 16th and 17th centuries, partly in 1858, and figures conspicuously amid dense old woods.

SKELWICK. See **SKAILWICK**.

SKENE, hamlet and parish in south-east of Aberdeenshire. The hamlet lies 8 miles west-by-north of Aberdeen, and has a post office under Aberdeen, Established and Free churches, and a large public school.—The parish measures $6\frac{3}{4}$ miles by $4\frac{1}{2}$, and comprises 10,246 acres. Real property in 1880–81, £10,846. Pop. 1787. The surface is uneven, lies within the basin of the Dee, declines prevalingly to the south-east, and includes, on the west border, a lake about 3 miles in circuit, serving as a reservoir for mills and factories, and sending off a rivulet toward the Dee. Skene estate, with Skene House, had in 1880 an annual value of about £2820, and was then sold by the Earl of Fife to Mr. George Hamilton. Other seats are Easter Skene and Kirkville;

and chief antiquities are tumuli, Caledonian stone circles, the line of a Roman road, and the site of a mediæval watch-tower. A public school is at Westhill.

SKENE, lake, 10 miles north-east of Moffat, Dumfriesshire. It measures nearly a mile by about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile; has a surface elevation of about 1000 feet above sea-level; is overhung by rugged lofty masses of the Southern Highlands; and emits the streamlet which forms the profound cascade of Grey Mare's Tail.

SKEOCH, hill, with extensive view, in Tarbolton parish, Ayrshire.

SKEOCH, moorland hill, notable in history of the Covenanters, in Kirkpatrick-Irongray parish, Kirkcudbrightshire.

SKEOK, site of ancient chapel, 1 mile north-east of Bannockburn, Stirlingshire.

SKEOTISVAY, islet in East Loch Tarbert, between Harris and Lewis-proper, Outer Hebrides.

SKERNISH, headland in Kilmuir parish, Isle of Skye.

SKERRAY, hamlet in Tongue parish, Sutherland. It has a post office under Thurso, and a public school.

SKERRIES, each of numerous groups of rocky islets, or insulated rocks, off many parts of Scottish coasts, specially in Shetland, Orkney, and Hebrides.

SKERRIES (OUT). See **HOUSIE**.

SKERRINGTON, mineral-field near Kilmarnock, Ayrshire.

SKERROW, lake in Girthon parish, Kirkcudbrightshire.

SKERRYVORE, insulated rock, 11 miles south-west-by-south of southern extremity of Tyree Island, Inner Hebrides. It lies within a dangerous reef about 10 miles long, and has a lighthouse of 1844, with revolving light visible at the distance of $18\frac{1}{2}$ nautical miles. Pop. 3.

SKERVUILE, island near southern entrance to Jura Sound, Argyleshire. It has a lighthouse with revolving light visible at the distance of 14 nautical miles.

SKETEWEN, hamlet near the Tay, between Balnaguard and Grandtully, Perthshire.

SKETRAW, or **SKATEROW**, fishing village, 5 miles north-north-east of Stonehaven, Kincardineshire. Pop. 308.

SKEULAN, well, held in superstitious veneration, in Aboyne parish, Aberdeen-shire.

SKIACH, rivulet, running about 8 miles north-eastward to Cromarty Firth near Kiltarn church, Ross-shire.

SKIACH, two small lakes, Skiach and Little Skiach, in Little Dunkeld parish, Perthshire.

SKIANID, village in Tongue parish, Sutherland.

SKIBA, place, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles north of Port-Charlotte, Islay Island, Argyleshire.

SKIBBA, boat harbour in Birsay parish, Orkney.

SKIBO, seat and hill-ridge in Dornoch

parish, Sutherland. The seat is called Skibo Castle; and an ancient edifice of the same name stood on or near the site, was the residence of the Bishops of Sutherland and Caithness, and was demolished in last century.

SKILMONY, hill in Methlick parish, Aberdeenshire.

SKILTIEMUIR, village in Cockpen parish, Edinburghshire.

SKIMMER, hills in Salton parish, Haddingtonshire.

SKINFLATS, village in Bothkennar parish, Stirlingshire. Pop. 395.

SKINNET, ancient parish, now part of Halkirk, Caithness. Remains of its church still exist.

SKINSDALE, rivulet and vale, descending about 9 miles southward to the Brora, in Clyne parish, Sutherland.

SKIPNESS, headland, ancient castle, bay, fishing village, and parish in Kintyre, Argyleshire. The headland flanks south side of entrance of Loch Fyne, and is 4 miles north-north-west of northern extremity of Arran.—The castle crowns the headland, forms an open square of 450 feet, and has walls 7 feet thick and 35 feet high, with 3 small towers.—The bay lies immediately south of the headland, and receives a rivulet of 5 miles in length of course.—The village stands at the bay's head, and has a post office under Greenock, an inn, and a quay.—The parish is ancient, was annexed to Saddell, and is now separate quoad sacra. The church and a public school are at Clonaig. Pop. of the quoad sacra parish, 470.

SKIPPORT, sea-loch in northern part of east coast of South Uist Island, Outer Hebrides. It penetrates about 4 miles westward, is much ramified, includes good harbourage, and connects, at its head, with branches of a sea-loch striking south-westward from north-west coast.

SKIRLING, village and parish on west border of Peeblesshire. The village stands $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-east of Biggar, and has a post office under Biggar, Established and Free churches, and a public school.—The parish measures $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles by $1\frac{1}{4}$, and comprises 3423 acres. Real property in 1880-81, £3683. Pop. 274. The surface lies at considerable elevation above sea-level, and is uneven and partly rolling. Skirling Castle belonged to the Cockburns, became obnoxious for partisanship with Queen Mary, and was demolished by order of the Regent Moray.

SKIRMISHFIELD, scene of fierce Border conflict in 1526 in western vicinity of Melrose, Roxburghshire.

SKIRSA, headland, 3 miles south of Duncansby Head, Caithness.

SKREEL, lofty hill, with rich extensive view, in Kelton parish, Kirkcudbrightshire.

SKYE, island and district in west of Inverness-shire. The island is a very prominent one of Inner Hebrides; extends from a point opposite Arasaig in Inverness-

shire mainland to a point opposite Loch Torridon in Ross-shire; is separated from Inverness-shire mainland by Sound of Sleat, from Ross-shire partly by mouth of Loch Alsh, mainly by a band of sea from 9 to 17 miles wide; lies so near mainland as to appear to be interlocked with it in part of Sound of Sleat and round the mouth of Loch Alsh; has an exceedingly irregular outline, such as to make it, in large degree, an assemblage of peninsulas; measures 47 miles in length from south-east to north-west, and mostly from 7 to 25 miles in breadth, but with contractions to 4 miles and less; is so intersected by long and numerous sea-lochs as to contain no point farther than $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles from some shore; presents to the sea many bold high headlands, and some extensive reaches of grand lofty cliff; includes on its coasts and within its sea-lochs a remarkable amount of very imposing scenery; and, while comprising some aggregate of arable plain and large aggregate of pastoral hill, consists principally of bleak high moors and wild lofty mountains. The chief sea-lochs are Sligachan, Portree, Snizort, Dunvegan, Bracadale, Scavaig, and Eishart. Chief ranges of coast-cliff are northward from mouth of Portree, and eastward from mouth of Loch Bracadale. Striking natural features are Loch Staffin on north-east coast, the Quiraing west of Loch Staffin, mountain screens around fresh-water Lake Coruisk near head of Loch Scavaig, and Spar Cave on south-east coast. Chief mountains are the Storr, 7 miles north of Portree, summits overhanging Loch Portree, and pre-eminently the Cuchullins and Blabhein to the north of Loch Scavaig. Streams are numerous, but all small, and mostly subject to become voluminous torrents in time of rains. The rocks form a study to geologists, and those of the Cuchullins are so predominantly syenitic and hypersthenic as to present a very bare and dark appearance. Portree is the capital, but would in a lowland county be regarded as only a very small town; and the other chief sea's of population are either very small villages or mere hamlets. Principal antiquities are cairns, pristine forts, watch-towers, and mediæval castles. Pop. of the island, 16,795.—The district comprehends also Raasay, Scalpa, Rona, and some smaller islands, all near Skye.

SKYREBURN, brook and hamlet in Anwoth parish, Kirkcudbrightshire. The brook rises among mountains, runs about 5 miles southward to Fleet Bay, and sometimes swells into river volume.—The hamlet lies on the brook, and has a post office under Gatehouse.

SLACK, burn, running from Bengairn Hill north-north-westward to the Dee in south-western vicinity of Castle-Douglas, Kirkcudbrightshire.

SLACKHEAD, place in Enzie quoad sacra parish, Banffshire. It has a public school with about 113 scholars.

SLADE, place, with flagstone quarry, in Carmylie parish, Forfarshire.

SLAGINNAN, deep cavern in wild narrow glen, near Duniphaill Castle, in Edenkilleie parish, Elginshire.

SLAINS, parish, containing Collieston post office village, on Buchan coast, Aberdeenshire. It includes a cuneiform peninsula between Ythan river and the sea, measures about $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles by $4\frac{1}{2}$, and comprises 9124 acres. Real property in 1880-81, £6925. Pop. 1256. The coast is fully 6 miles long; about a third of it is sandy beach; and the rest consists of cavernous shattered cliffs from 170 to 200 feet high, and includes a stalactitic cave, and a long high-arched cavern. The surface is remarkably diversified, but nowhere hilly. Slains lake covers about 70 acres. The chief residence is Leask House, and chief antiquities are extensive ruins of Old Slains Castle, and remains of a mediæval chapel. The churches are Established and Free. There are 3 schools for 225 scholars, and 2 of them for 150 are new.

SLAINS, hill in Kinneff parish, Kincardineshire.

SLAINS CASTLE, seat of the Earl of Errol on brink of sea-cliff, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-west of Peterhead, Aberdeenshire. It dates from time of James VI., was mostly rebuilt in 1836, and commands a very grand sea view; and it succeeded Old Slains Castle, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles to the south-south-west, destroyed in 1594 by command of James VI.

SLAM, lake, overhung by Benstomina, in Tongue parish, Sutherland.

SLAMANNAN, town and parish on south-east border in Stirlingshire. The town stands 5 miles south-south-west of Falkirk, and 13 by railway west-south-west of Borrowstownness, and has a post office, with money order and telegraph departments, designated of Stirlingshire, a railway station, a banking office, Established, Free, and Methodist churches, and a public school with about 207 scholars. Pop. 1644.—The parish contains also the villages of Binniehill, Burnrow, Limerigg, and Southfield. Its length is $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles; its greatest breadth $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles; its area 7062 acres. Real property in 1880-81, £21,086. Pop., quoad civilia, 5850; quoad sacra, 6428. The Avon separates about one-third of the area on the north from about two-thirds of the area on the south. The lands on each side of it, to the width of about a mile, are low and alluvial; and those farther off rise, in undulations and ridges, to a maximum elevation of fully 600 feet. Coal and ironstone of superior quality abound, and are largely worked. Chief seats are Balquhatton and Glenellrig. There are 6 schools for 1029 scholars, and 3 of them for 695 are new.

SLAMANNAN RAILWAY, railway, $12\frac{1}{2}$ miles long, from a point in Muiravonside parish, Stirlingshire, through Slamannan

parish, onward to a junction with the Ballochney. It was opened in 1840, but it became amalgamated with the Monkland system, and went through that to the North British.

SLAP, farm, with well once reputed sacred, in Turriff parish, Aberdeen-shire.

SLAPIN, sea-loch, 4 miles long, overhanging by Blabhein Mountain, on south coast of Isle of Skye.

SLATEFORD, village, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-west of Edinburgh. It stands on Water-of-Leith at near juxtaposition of carriage bridge, canal aqueduct, and railway viaduct, and has a post office, with money order and telegraph departments, designated of Mid-Lothian, a railway station, a United Presbyterian church, and a public school with about 158 scholars. Pop. 417.

SLATEFORD, Forfarshire. See EDZELL.

SLATE ISLANDS, group, 10 miles long and $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles broad, separated by narrow straits from one another and from Nether Lorn, Argyshire. They consist more or less largely of fissile clay slate, include extensive slate quarries, and comprehend Luing, Shuna, Torsay, Seil, Easdale, and Balnahaugh.

SLEAT, parish, containing Isle Oransay post office village, in south-east end of Skye, Inverness-shire. It is separated from Inverness-shire mainland by Sleat Sound, 21 miles long and from $\frac{1}{4}$ mile to $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles wide; includes a peninsula 14 miles long, extending south-westward to termination in Sleat Point; and measures 21 miles in total length, and about 6 miles in greatest breadth. Real property in 1880-81, £3665. Pop. 2060. The north-west border is a high hill-ridge, and much of the interior is low bleak moor; but the seaboard of the peninsula, all round, is low and populous. The only mansion is Lord Macdonald's seat of Armadale; and the chief antiquities are remains of two old castles. The churches are Established and Free. There are 5 public schools for 420 scholars, and all are new.

SLEDMUIR, village in Kirriemuir parish, Forfarshire.

SLEISCHILLIS, ancient district, comprising Stratholick down to Bonar-Bridge, on mutual border of Sutherland and Ross-shire. It was given in 12th century, by the Earls of Sutherland, to the Bishops of Caithness.

SLEITILL, lake in Reay parish, Caithness.

SLIABHACH, **SLIOCH**, or **SLEUGACH**, mountain, 3216 feet high, overhanging north side of upper part of Loch Maree, in Ross-shire.

SLIABHGAOIL, hill, associated with ancient legend, in Kilcalmonell parish, Argyshire.

SLIACH, battlefield of 1307, on mutual border of Drumblade and Huntly parishes, Aberdeenshire.

SLICKLY, burn, entering Wester Lake, in Wick parish, Caithness.

SLIDDRY, rivulet, running to the sea, in south-west of Arran Island, Bute-shire.

SLIGHSHOUSES, estate in Bunkle parish, Berwickshire.

SLIGACHAN, sea-loch, hamlet, and glen in Isle of Skye. The loch opens opposite south end of Raasay Island, goes $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-westward, and has an extreme width of about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile.—The hamlet lies at the loch's head, and has a post office under Broadford, and a good inn.—The glen commences in vicinity of the hamlet, strikes 5 miles southward to vicinity of Lochs Coruisk and Scavaig, is all narrow and partly a gorge, and shares in the wild alpine scenery of Cuchullin Mountains.

SLIN, lake, $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles long, about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles east-south-east of Tain, Ross-shire.

SLIOCH. See SLIABHACH.

SLIPPERFIELD, notable small lake, surrounded by extensive moor, in Linton parish, Peeblesshire.

SLISBEG, vale in Logierait parish, Perthshire.

SLITRIG, rivulet, running about 10 miles northward to the Teviot at Hawick, Roxburghshire. It makes a descent of about 1000 feet, rushes along a narrow hill-screened vale, descends often in sudden strong freshets, is followed upward by the North British branch railway toward Carlisle, and abounds in associations with legendary stories.

SLOCH-A-CHORRY, coast cavern at Tighary Point, near parochial church, in North Uist, Outer Hebrides. It has a vertical aperture about 12 feet wide, and it discharges thence, in times of storm, a vast and very lofty jet-d'eau.

SLOCHD-A-MHADAIDH, coast tunnel in Kilmuir parish, Isle of Skye. It commences in a natural arch, swept by the sea; contains thence a circular pool, open to the sky; and curves thence, in contracted breadth and height, some hundred yards backward to the shore.

SLOCHMUICHT, wild perilous pass through Monadhleath Mountains, between Freeburn and Duthill, Inverness-shire.

SLOCH OF DESS. See DESS.

SLOHABERT, village in Kirkiner parish, Wigtonshire.

SLOY, lake in Glensloy at base of Ben-voirlich, 4 miles south-west of head of Loch Lomond, Dumbartonshire. The clan Macfarlane took their war-cry from it, 'Loch Sloy! Loch Sloy!'

SLUGS OF ACHRANNIE. See ACHRANNIE.

SLUIE, fine vale in Edenkille parish, Elginshire.

SLUIE, promontory in Dyke parish, north-west corner of Elginshire.

SMADDY, lake in Crossmichael parish, Kirkcudbrightshire.

SMAILHOLM, village and parish on north border of Roxburghshire. The vil-

lage stands 6 miles west-north-west of Kelso, is ancient and straggling, consists of three sections, East-Third, West-Third, and Overtown, and has a post office under Kelso, a parochial church, and a public school with about 82 scholars.—The parish measures $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles by $2\frac{3}{4}$, and comprises 4194 acres. Real property in 1880–81, £6192. Pop. 446. The surface exhibits variety of flat and rising-ground, and is nowhere higher than about 500 feet above sea-level. Smailholm Tower is a large Border keep, was erected in 1535, is visible at a great distance, and stands on Sandyknowe farm, where Sir Walter Scott spent part of his boyhood.

SMALL GLEN. See **ALMOND**, Perthshire.

SMALLHOLM, one of the villages called Four Towns in Lochmaben parish, Dumfriesshire.

SMALL ISLES, parish, comprising Eigg, Rum, Canna, and Muck, in Inner Hebrides. Eigg belongs to Invernesshire, the other islands to Argyleshire. Real property in 1880–81 of Eigg, £1077; of the other islands, £3259. Pop. of the whole, 541. The churches are Established and Roman Catholic; and there are 2 schools with accommodation for 78 scholars.

SMALL ISLES, harbour, sheltered by islets, 3 miles north of south-eastern extremity of Jura Island, Argyleshire.

SMEATON, seat of Sir Thomas B. Hephurn, Bart., 1 mile north of East Linton, Haddingtonshire.

SMEATON, station on Macmerry Railway, near boundary between Haddingtonshire and Edinburghshire.

SMIRSIRI, headland at mouth of Loch-na-Nua, Invernesshire.

SMITHSTONE, seat in Tarholton parish, Ayrshire.

SMITHSTOWN-ROW, village in Cumbernauld parish, Dumbartonshire. Pop. 420.

SMITHTOWN, village in Inverness parish, Invernesshire.

SMITHYHAUGH, village on Ruthven rivulet, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles east of Auchterarder, Perthshire.

SMOO, limestone cavern at head of narrow sea-inlet, 3 miles west of mouth of Loch Eriholl, in Sutherland. It enters by a grand Gothic-like arch, 53 feet high; penetrates about 200 feet with width of about 110 feet, a vaulted roof, and cupolar aperture to the open air; proceeds side-ward 70 feet by 30, with high-arched roof and vertical aperture; receives then a cascade of 80 feet in leap by an inflowing burn; and extends farther about 120 feet by 8, with height of from 12 feet to 40.

SMOUDIE, fine cascades on lowmost reach of Leven river, on boundary between Argyleshire and Invernesshire.

SMYLLUM, seat, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile south-east of Lanark.

SNAB, coal-field in Borrowstownness parish, Linlithgowshire.

SNADON, hill in St. Cyrus parish, Kincardineshire.

SNAIGOW, seat in Caputh parish, Perthshire.

SNALDA, inaccessible insulated columnar rock, at least 60 feet high, off Walls coast, Shetland.

SNAMABHAL, lake and mountain in Uig parish, Lewis, Outer Hebrides.

SNAP, headland in south-east of Fetlar Island, Shetland.

SNAR, rivulet, rising in vicinity of Leadhills, and traversing a mountain glen about 7 miles northward to Duneaton river, Lanarkshire. A lead-mine and the site of a Border peel-tower are on its banks.

SNAWBURGH, place, with ancient camp alleged to be Roman, on Fetlar Island, Shetland.

SNELSETTER, seat in Walls parish, Orkney.

SNICKERTKNEES, hill in Wandell parish, Lanarkshire.

SNIFE, lake in Dalrymple parish, Ayrshire.

SNIZORT, sea-loch, hamlet, and parish in Isle of Skye. The loch enters between Dunlea and Vaternish points on north-west coast, is there 8 miles wide, penetrates 13 miles south-south-eastward, sends off several ramifications, contracts toward the head to the width of a few furlongs, has picturesque shores, and receives, near its head, the rivulet Snizort, running 9 miles to it from the south.—The hamlet lies at the loch's head, 6 miles north-west of Portree, and has a post office under Portree, an inn, and Established and Free churches.—The parish contains also the post office village of Uig, and measures 12 miles by 6. Real property in 1880–81, £5777. Pop., quoad civilia, 2120; quoad sacra, 2103. The coast, at heads of the bays or ramifications of Loch Snizort, is low and sandy, but elsewhere is hold and rocky. The interior includes three vales, consists chiefly of pastoral or heathy hills, and contains the pinnacled conspicuous Storr Mountain, 2343 feet high. Cairns, tumuli, and Caledonian stone circles are in several places. A sub-parochial church is at Uig; and public schools are at Bernisdale and Kensaleyre.

SNOASIMIL, islet in Vatersay Sound, Outer Hebrides.

SNOOK, harony, with remains of fortification, in Coldstream parish, Berwickshire.

SNUCK, headland near middle of west coast of Hoy, Orkney.

SOA, islet near St. Kilda, Outer Hebrides.

SOAY, island in mouth of Loch Scavaig, Isle of Skye. It measures 3 miles by $2\frac{1}{4}$, has hold cliffy shores, is nearly bisected by two bays, and rises from low ground

to elevation of more than 500 feet. Pop. 102.

SOAY, islet near mouth of Loch Inver, west coast of Sutherland.

SOAY, small island near south end of Iona, Argyshire.

SOAY, two islets, Little and Meikle, in mouth of W. Loch Tarbert, Outer Hebrides.

SOCCACHMAAM, lofty mountain in Kintail parish, Ross-shire.

SOCCOCH, lofty hills on mutual border of Leochel and Towie parishes, Aberdeenshire.

SOLEBURN, bay in Loch Ryan, 3 miles north of Stranraer, Wigtownshire.

SOLLAS, place, with post office under Lochmaddy, Outer Hebrides.

SOLWAY, firth, entered at its head by rivers Sark, Esk, and Eden, and extending westward and south-westward, between Scotland and England, to the Irish Sea. Its length is about 33 miles; its breadth, over the first 12 miles, averages about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles, and afterwards increases to about 19; and its coast, on the Scottish side, is modified by entrance of rivers Annan, Nith, Urr, and Dee. Its tidal ebb leaves all its upper reaches, except the ruins of streams, so bare as to be a sheer sandy expanse; and its tidal flow begins with a breast of waters from 3 to 6 feet high, and runs, in spring tides, at the rate of from 8 to 10 miles per hour. An earldom of Solway was created in favour of a branch of the Douglas family in 1706, merged into the dukedom of Queensberry in 1711, and became extinct in 1778.

SOLWAY BANK, seat in Half-Morton parish, Dumfriesshire.

SOLWAY JUNCTION RAILWAY, railway, $25\frac{1}{2}$ miles long, from the Caledonian near Kirtlebridge south-south-westward to Annan, and thence southward across Solway Firth to Brayton station of Maryport and Carlisle Railway in Cumberland. It was authorized in 1864 on a capital of £320,000 in shares and £106,600 in loans, was opened in 1869, and became amalgamated with the Caledonian in 1873. Its communication across the firth commences at $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile south-south-east of Annan; extends 2544 yards in straight line; consists of embankment over 594 yards, and of grand iron viaduct over 1950 yards; and commands, from the viaduct, a splendid view, sky-lined by Hartfell Mountains, Criffel, and Skiddaw. The viaduct was severely damaged by storm in February 1881; suffered overthrow near its south end to the extent of almost $\frac{1}{4}$ mile; was much shaken also in the centre and near the north end; looked, for a time, as if it would be totally destroyed; and was proposed, by bill in July 1882, to be reconstructed.

SOMMER, high moor, formerly crowned with group of ancient tumuli, and now covered with plantation, in Bonhill parish, Dumbartonshire.

SOMMERLEE. See SUMMERLEE.

SOMMERVILLE, barony, with ruined ancient castle, in Carnwath parish,

Lanarkshire. It gave the peerage title of baron from 1430 till 1870 to a family of its own name; and its castle was much frequented by King James VI.

SONACHAN, seat and hotel on Loch Awe near Port Sonachan, Argyshire.

SOONHOPE, vale traversed by burn 4 miles southward to the Tweed at about a mile east of Peebles.

SORBIE, village and parish on south-east coast of Wigtownshire. The village stands $6\frac{1}{4}$ miles south of Wigton, was founded in latter part of last century, and has a post office designated of Wigtownshire, a railway station, and a parochial church of 1877.—The parish contains also Garlieston village, measures $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles by 3, and comprises 9611 acres. Real property in 1880–81, £16,065. Pop. 1696. The coast has an extent of about 4 miles, and is partly sandy and flat, partly rocky and bold. The interior is finely diversified by hillocks and small vales, and presents, in many parts, a charming appearance. The western border includes part of Dowalton lake. A chief feature is the Earl of Galloway's seat of Galloway House; and chief antiquities are the ruined strong baronial fortalice of Sorbie Place, and remains of the strong ancient noble residence of Cruggleton Castle. Free and Congregational churches are in Garlieston. Two schools for 326 scholars are in the parish, and 1 of them for 160 is new.

SORBIES, section of Portpatrick parish, Wigtownshire.

SORN, village and parish in north of Kyle, Ayrshire. The village stands on Ayr river, 4 miles east of Mauchline, and has a post office under Mauchline, a parochial church with 611 sittings, and a public school with about 200 scholars.—The parish contains also Catrine town, measures about $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles in both length and breadth, and comprises 19,195 acres. Real property in 1879–80, £20,206. Pop., quoad civilia, 4255; quoad sacra, 1617. The surface rises to an altitude of 1540 in the east, declines toward the west, and exhibits much diversity of moorland, hill, rising-ground, vale, and haugh. The rocks include coal, ironstone, limestone, and sandstone. Sorn Castle is a modernized very ancient edifice, crowns a rock overhanging Ayr river, belonged successively to the Earls of Linton and the Earls of Loudoun, and was occupied by Government forces for overawing the Covenanters. Established, Free, United Presbyterian, and Evangelical Union churches are in Catrine. Four schools for 762 scholars are in the parish, and 1 of them and an enlargement for 255 are new.

SORNE, headland in north of Mull Island, Argyshire.

SORNHILL, village in Riccarton parish, Ayrshire.

SORRYSIKEMUIR, tract, with site of large ancient sepulchral tumulus, in St. Mungo parish, Dumfriesshire.

SOULSEAT. See SAULSEAT.

SOURIN, hamlet in Rousay Island, Orkney. It has a post office under Rousay, and a public school with about 94 scholars.

SOUTHANNAN, estate, with ruined mansion of time of James VI., in West Kilbride parish, Ayrshire.

SOUTHBARR, seat in Inchinnan parish, Renfrewshire.

SOUTH BRAE, western section of Campsie parish, Stirlingshire.

SOUTH CHURCH. See PAISLEY and GREENOCK.

SOUTHDEAN, parish, with church 7 miles south-south-west of Jedburgh, Roxburghshire. It has a post office under Hawick. Its length is $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles; its greatest breadth $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles; its area 27,880 acres. Real property in 1880-81, £11,507. Pop., quoad civilia, 724; quoad sacra, 641. The surface extends from watershed of the Cheviots to within $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles of Jedburgh, and is mostly drained by Jed river. The southern section is mountainous, and has summits from 1802 to 1964 feet high. The northern section also contains much upland, but has about 3000 acres in tillage, and about 500 under wood. The seats are Wolflee, Abbotrule, and Glendouglas; and the antiquities are sites of cairns and ancient camps, and ruins of peel towers. A Free church is at Wolflee, and a public school with about 82 scholars is near the parochial church.

SOUTHEND, parish, comprehending southern extremity of Kintyre and neighbouring islands of Sanda and Sheep, in Argyleshire. It has a post office under Campbelton. Its length is 11 miles; its greatest breadth 5 miles; its area 30,501 acres. Real property in 1880-81, £14,168. Pop. 955. The mainland coast measures about 19 miles; is chiefly sandy in the east, but rocky, bold, and high in the south-west and west; includes Mull of Kintyre; and, especially at Keil and Dunaverty, abounds with caves. The interior contains the conspicuous mountain of Knockmoy, and exhibits elsewhere much diversity of hills, rising-grounds, hollows, and vales. Chief residences are Ballyshear, Keil, Carskey, and Levenstrath; and chief antiquities are obelisks, Scandinavian forts, vestiges of Dunaverty Castle, and ruins or traces of three ancient churches. The present churches are Established and United Presbyterian; and there are 2 schools with accommodation for 148 scholars.

SOUTHEND, curious natural harbour, with sides, quay, and breakwater, near Lag, on south coast of Arran Island, Buteshire.

SOUTHERN HIGHLANDS, broad band of hills and mountains, extending west-south-westward from coast of Berwickshire around St. Abb's Head to coast of Ayrshire opposite Ailsa Craig. They stand partly in ranges, but chiefly in groups; they have, in their middle parts, many summits from 2000 to 2651 feet high; and they are so far compact as to be divided

by only three lines of railway or good road communication through them, traced by Gala, Evan, and Nith rivers.

SOUTH ESK, etc. See Esk, etc.

SOUTHFIELD, seat in Liberton parish, Edinburghshire.

SOUTHFIELD, seat in Mearns parish, Renfrewshire.

SOUTHFIELD, seat in Auchtermuchty parish, Fife.

SOUTHFIELD, seat, converted into farmhouse, in Gladsmuir parish, Haddingtonshire.

SOUTHFIELD, village in Lesmahagow parish, Lanarkshire. Pop. 467.

SOUTHFIELD, village in Dalry parish, Ayrshire.

SOUTHFIELD, village in Slamannan parish, Stirlingshire. Pop. 340.

SOUTHFIELD, small modern suburb of Stirling, partly on scene of skirmish on eve of famous battle of Bannockburn.

SOUTHALL, seat, Free church, and public school on Kyles of Bute, about a mile west of mouth of Loch Striven, Argyleshire.

SOUTHMUIR, section or suburb of Kirriemuir, Forfarshire. Pop. 1453.

SOUTH RONALDSHAY, etc. See RONALDSHAY, etc.

SOUTHWICK, ancient parish, now part of Colvend, Kirkcudbrightshire. It has a post office under Dumfries, and a railway station at $7\frac{3}{4}$ miles east of Castle-Douglas.

SOUTRA, ancient parish in Haddingtonshire, now united to contiguous parish of Fala in Edinburghshire. Soutra Hill, 1209 feet high, at 2 miles south-east of Fala village, commands a splendid view over the Lothians and Fife, and had anciently a village with famous hospital founded by Malcolm iv.

SOY, quondam lake adjacent to Portsoy, in Banffshire. It gave name to Portsoy, but has been reduced to the limits of a mill pond.

SOYA, island off mouth of Loch Inver, at south-west corner of Sutherland.

SPALANDER, lake in Kirkmichael parish, Ayrshire.

SPANGO, upland stream, running about 6 miles eastward to the Crawick at 5 miles north-by-east of Sanquhar, Dumfriesshire.

SPAR CAVE, notable stalactitic cavern on west side of Loch Slapin, Isle of Skye.

SPARTLEDOWN, lofty summit of Lamermoor, 9 miles south of Dunbar, Haddingtonshire.

SPEAN, river, running about 20 miles, chiefly west-south-westward, from Loch Laggan to the Lochy, in Great Glen, Invernessshire. Its basin is alpine, has Glenspean along its middle, and includes Glenroy and Glentreig in its flanks.

SPEAN-BRIDGE, hamlet on Spean river, 10 miles from Fort-William, Invernessshire. It has a post office designated of Invernessshire, and a hotel.

SPEDDOCH, hamlet, with mill and pub-

lic school, on Cluden river, in Holywood parish, Dumfriesshire.

SPEDLIN, strong, turreted, ancient tower on Annan river, opposite Jardine Hall, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-by-east of Lochmaben, Dumfriesshire.

SPELVIE, sea-loch on east side of Mull Island, Argyllshire. It opens opposite south side of Kerrera, goes 6 miles west-north-westward, is narrow in the mouth, but about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile wide in the middle, and has flanks ranging from low to alpine.

SPEY, largest river, except the Tay, in Scotland. It issues from small lake of its own name 10 miles geographically south-east of Fort-Augustus in Inverness-shire; runs about 82 miles, chiefly north-eastward, mostly in Inverness-shire, partly in Elginshire, partly on boundary between Elginshire and Banffshire, to Moray Firth at Garmouth; has principally a very mountainous basin, with great diversity of contour; runs generally in very rapid current, subject to sudden and voluminous freshets; gives the name of Strathspey to a long glen of its upper and middle reaches; and is distinguished, next to the Tweed and the Tay, for salmon fisheries.

SPEYMOUTH, parish on left side of lowmost reach of the Spey, adjacent to Garmouth post office village, in Elginshire. Its length is $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles; its greatest breadth 2 miles; its area 6025 acres. Real property in 1880-81, £6545. Pop., quoad civilia, 656; quoad sacra, 1608. The surface presents a steep bank, averagely about 45 feet high, to the Spey, and includes a small steep hill, but is elsewhere almost all a continuous plain. There are 5 schools for 445 scholars, and 1 of them for 230 is new.

SPINNINGDALE, village, 4 miles east of Bonar-Bridge, on south verge of Sutherland. It has a post office under Dornoch, and a public school with about 99 scholars.

SPITTAL, ancient parish, now part of Crailing, Roxburghshire.

SPITTAL, place, with site of ancient hospital, in north-east of Cavers parish, Roxburghshire.

SPITTAL, seat in Hutton parish, Berwickshire.

SPITTAL, hamlet in Halkirk parish, Caithness. It has a post office under Wick, and a public school with about 84 scholars.

SPITTAL, estate in northern vicinity of Aberdeen.

SPITTAL, burn, running 6 miles south-westward to Firth of Forth, in Dunfermline parish, Fife.

SPITTAL, site of ancient hospital, 2 miles east of Cambuslang, Lanarkshire.

SPITTALFIELD, village in Caputh parish, Perthshire. It has a post office under Dunkeld, and a public school with about 108 scholars.

SPITTAL OF GLENSHEE, place, with hotel, on Highland road, 23 miles north of Blairgowrie, Perthshire.

SPITTLEHAUGH, seat of Sir James R.

Fergusson, Bart., in Linton parish, Peeblesshire.

SPITTLEHOPE, burn, running southward to the Tweed at $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles east-south-east of Peebles.

SPOTT, village and parish in east of Haddingtonshire. The village stands on Spott or Broxburn rivulet, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles south of Dunbar, and has a post office under Dunbar, a parochial church, and a public school with capacity for 58 scholars.—The parish consists of two sections $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles asunder; extends from about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile north of the village to watershed of the Lammermoors; measures, inclusive of the intersection, $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles by 3; and comprises 7583 acres. Real property in 1880-81, £7076. Pop. 579. The northern and greatly larger section includes Doon Hill and some other eminences, but is mostly low and undulated; and the southern consists wholly of part of the Lammermoors. Doon Hill was the place of General Leslie's camp at the battle of Dunbar. Chief residences are Spott House and Bowerhouses; and a chief antiquity is vestige of a Roman or Danish camp.

SPOTTISWOODE, seat in Westruther parish, Berwickshire.

SPOTTSHALL, seat on Urr river, 4 miles north-east of Castle-Douglas, Kirkcudbrightshire.

SPOUTING CAVE, cave on west coast of Iona Island, Argyllshire. It has a vertical aperture, and it projects thence a lofty jet-d'eau at high-water in stormy weather.

SPOUT-OF-BALLAGAN, leap of 70 feet in upper part of Blane river, Stirlingshire.

SPOUT-OF-GARNOCK, fine cataract in upper part of Garnock river, Ayrshire.

SPOUT-ROLLA, waterfall on upper part of Lednock rivulet, Perthshire.

SPRINGBANK, northern suburb of Glasgow. It has a United Presbyterian church and a large public school.

SPRINGBANK, village in East Kilbride parish, Lanarkshire.

SPRINGBANK, place, with United Presbyterian church, near Ayton, in Berwickshire.

SPRINGBANK, seat on the Clyde in eastern outskirts of Glasgow.

SPRINGBURN, town and quoad omnia parish in lower ward of Lanarkshire. The town stands nominally $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile north-east of Glasgow, includes a portion within Maryhill parish, presents a good and prosperous appearance, and has a post office with money order and telegraph departments under Glasgow. Established and United Presbyterian churches, and a large Roman Catholic church founded in November 1881. Pop. 5911.—The parish was constituted in 1854, extends from Duke Street of Glasgow northward to boundary with Cadder, comprises 1901 acres, and includes Cowlares village, part of Hogganfield village, and part of Glasgow burgh. Pop., quoad civilia, 20,987. A

chapel-of-ease and a large industrial school are at Hogganfield; and other places of worship and large schools are in the part within Glasgow burgh.

SPRINGFIELD, village on Eden river, 2 miles west-south-west of Cupar, Fife. It has a post office under Cupar, a railway station, and a quoad sacra parochial church. Pop. of village, 931; of quoad sacra parish, 1480. Springfield House is adjacent.

SPRINGFIELD, village on Sark rivulet at boundary with England, 9 miles east of Annan, Dumfriesshire. It was founded in 1791, and became the place of the Gretna irregular marriages. Pop. 200.

SPRINGFIELD, place, with paper-mills on North Esk river, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile south-south-west of Lasswade, Edinburghshire. Springfield House is adjacent.

SPRINGFIELD, part of Larkfield, Lanarkshire.

SPRINGFIELD, seat in Cadder parish, Lanarkshire.

SPRINGFIELD, seat in St. Vigeans parish, Forfarshire.

SPRINGFIELD, ruined old castle in Scone parish, Perthshire.

SPRINGHILL, seat in Newhills parish, Aberdeenshire.

SPRINGHILL, estate in Douglas parish, Lanarkshire.

SPRINGHOLM, village on mutual border of Urr and Kirkpatrick-Durham parishes, Kirkcudbrightshire. It has a post office under Dalbeattie, and a public school. Pop. 223.

SPRINGKELL, seat of Sir John H. Maxwell, Bart., $4\frac{1}{4}$ miles east of Ecclefechan, Dumfriesshire.

SPRINGVALE, north-eastern suburb of Glasgow.

SPRINGWELL, suburb of Stonefield, Lanarkshire. Pop. 693.

SPRINGWOOD, seat of Sir George H. S. Douglas, Bart., on the Teviot, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile south-south-west of Kelso, Roxburghshire.

SPOUSTON, village and parish in extreme north-east of Roxburghshire. The village stands near right bank of the Tweed, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles east-north-east of Kelso, was once a considerable town, suffered much devastation from the English, presents now a semi-rural appearance, and has a post office under Kelso, a railway station, a parochial church with 420 sittings, and a public school with about 64 scholars.—The parish contains also Lempitlaw hamlet, measures $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles by $3\frac{1}{4}$, and comprises 8635 acres. Real property in 1880–81, £16,286. Pop. 1026. The northern district lies along the Tweed, and is low and fertile; and the southern district includes two ridgy swells, with intermediate vale. A Free church of Sprouston is in Kelso, and 4 schools, with accommodation for 230 scholars, are in the parish.

SPURNESS, headland at southern extremity of Sanday Island, Orkney.

SPUTBAAN, cascade on river Lyon at mouth of Glenlyon, Perthshire.

SPYLAW, estate in Colinton parish, Edinburghshire.

SPYNIE, ancient parish, with quondam episcopal palace and cathedral church, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile north-north-east of Elgin. It took its name from a lake, 3 miles long, which has been entirely drained; and it gave the peerage title of baron from 1590 till 1672 to the family of Lindsay. The palace was a magnificent edifice, forming a quadrangle of about 120 feet, with strong towers at the corners, and it still exists in a state of haggard ruin. A new church, in lieu of the cathedral, was erected on a widely different site in 1736, and occasioned the parish to be thenceforth called New Spynie.

SPYNIE (NEW), parish, containing Bishopmill suburb of Elgin. It measures about 4 miles by 2, and comprises 5956 acres. Real property in 1880–81, £5432. Pop., quoad civilia, 1626; quoad sacra, 544. Part of bed of quondam Spynie lake is on the northern border, and a ridge 3 miles long, rising into considerable hill, and mostly covered with wood, extends along the middle. The parochial church stands fully 2 miles north-west of Elgin. There are 3 schools with accommodation for 208 scholars.

SPYONBEG and **SPYONMORE**, hills, 1155 and 1455 feet high, on north-east coast of Mull Island, Argyleshire.

SQUARETOWN, hamlet in Newton parish, Edinburghshire.

SRONFERNAN, village on Loch Tay, 3 miles west-by-south of Kenmore, Perthshire.

STABLESTONE, place, with public school, in Douglas parish, Lanarkshire.

STACK, fine lake, 3 miles long, and mountain, 2364 feet high, overhanging that lake, in Edderachyllis parish, Sutherland.

STACK, mountain, overhanging west side of Loch Eck, in Cowal, Argyleshire.

STACK, rocky islet, famous for seals, 31 miles north of Whiten Head, in Sutherland.

STACK-A-CHLO, insulated pillar-rock, about 200 feet high, near the coast, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles east-south-east of Cape Wrath, in Sutherland.

STACKS, two insulated tower-like rocks near Duncansby Head, in Caithness.

STACKS, insulated rocks, the chief one a huge tower-like perforated mass, and all swarming with sea-fowl, near mouth of Wick Bay, Caithness.

STAFFA, famous basaltic island, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles west-by-north of nearest part of Gribon promontory, and 57 miles by steamer's course west of Oban, in Argyleshire. It has an irregularly oval outline, measures about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile in circuit, and rises to a height of 129 feet above high-water level. It lies on a basement of conglomerated trap; projects thence a small rough landing-place, and a small basaltic inclined plane; nearly adjoins an islet of similar structure to its own; ascends in vertical columnar cliffs to near its summit; is pierced with grand basaltic caves; and terminates in an uneven plateau of amorphyseous rock. Its objects of chief interest,

named in order from the landing-place, are the Buachaille or Herdsman, a conoidal islet about 30 feet high, faced with basaltic columns seeming to be piled against a central nucleus; the Great Causeway, an inclined plane of similar character to the Giant's Causeway on the north coast of Ireland, but both larger and more picturesque; the Great Colonnade, a long facade of vertical columnar cliff, averagely about 36 feet high; Fingal's Cave, 59 feet high, 33 feet wide, and 238 feet long, faced all round with basaltic columns; the Boat Cave, 16 feet high, 12 feet broad, and 150 feet long, presenting some resemblance to the gallery of a mine; and the Cormorant's or Mackinnon's Cave, 50 feet high, 48 feet wide, and 224 feet long, walled with conglomerate trap and crowded with cormorants.

STAFFIN, or **ALTAVAIG**, sea-loch or bay in vicinity of Steinscholl, on north-east coast of Isle of Skye. It measures about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile across the entrance, has nearly a half-moon form, and is screened all round by successive tiers or terraces of basaltic colonnades, terminating at elevation of from 1000 to 1500 feet. Staffin post office, under Portree, is in Steinscholl.

STAGEHALL, farm, with remains of Roman camp, in Stow parish, Edinburghshire.

STAIN. See **STANE**.

STAIR, village and parish in Kyle district, Ayrshire. The village stands on Ayr river, 5 miles south-west of Mauchline, gives the titles of viscount and earl to the family of Dalrymple, and has a post office designated Stairbridge, under Tarbolton Station, Established and Free churches, and a large public school.—The parish measures about 6 miles by $2\frac{3}{4}$, and comprises 5376 acres. Real property in 1879–80, £10,782. Pop. 928. The boundaries are largely formed by rivers Ayr and Coyle, and the land exhibits much beauty adjacent to the Ayr, and is prevalently undulating. Chief seats are Stair House, Barskimming, and Drongan; and chief antiquities are remains of Tribboch and Drongan towers.

STAIRHAVEN, small harbour, $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles south of Glenluce, Wigtonshire.

STAKE, hill, 1711 feet high, 5 miles north-east of Largs, Ayrshire.

STANDARD, small lake on high ground in Gamrie parish, Banffshire.

STANDING-STONES. See **STENNESS**.

STANDRIGG, village in Muiravonside parish, Stirlingshire.

STANE, village on South Calder river, 7 miles north-east of Wishaw, Lanarkshire. It adjoins extensive collieries, is connected with Shotts Ironworks, and has an Evangelical Union church.

STANEMANNISHEAD, ancient estate in Alvah parish, Banffshire.

STANGAR, headland in south-east of Westray Island, Orkney.

STANHOPEMILL, hamlet in Corstorphine parish, Edinburghshire.

STANLEY, town and quoad sacra parish in Perthshire. The town stands on the Tay, 7 miles north of Perth; was named from a member of the ducal family of Athole; and has a post office, with money order and telegraph departments, designated of Perthshire, a railway junction station, an inn, cotton mills, a public hall of 1880, a conspicuous Established church, and a Free church. Pop. 1015. Stanley House, a renovated old mansion of the Lords Nairne, stands adjacent to the town.—The quoad sacra parish was constituted in 1877. Pop. 1276.

STANLEY, tower and braes, 2 miles south-west of Paisley, Renfrewshire. The tower is a ruined baronial fortalice about 40 feet high, and was engirt in 1837 by a reservoir of Paisley waterworks. The braes are a northern portion of the Ferezeze Hills.

STANNER, island in Isla river near mutual border of Forfarshire and Perthshire.

STANSTILL, estate and public school in east of Bower parish, Caithness.

STAPLEGORTON, ancient parish, now part of Langholm, Dumfriesshire.

STAR, village in Kennoway parish, Fife. It has a post office under Markinch. Pop. 264.

STAR, mountains, flanking east side of Loch Doon, on north-west verge of Kirkcudbrightshire.

STARE-DAM, place, adjacent to ancient rude standing-stones, in Auchtergaven parish, Perthshire.

STARLEY, burn and small harbour in Burntisland parish, Fife. The burn falls in cascade into Firth of Forth, and the harbour is adjacent to its mouth.

STARR, farm, where considerable number of sarcophagi have been found, in Kilmany parish, Fife.

STARSACH-NA-GAEL, mountain-pass in Moy parish, Inverness-shire.

START, terminating point of narrow peninsula in north-east of Sanday Island, Orkney. It has a lighthouse with fixed red light visible at the distance of $14\frac{1}{2}$ nautical miles.

STARTHOPE, hill, with remains of Caledonian camp, in Wandell parish, Lanarkshire.

STASLAY, islet on east side of South Uist, Outer Hebrides.

STAVANESS, headland in Nesting parish, Shetland.

STAXIGOE, fishing village, 2 miles north-east of Wick, Caithness. It has a public school with about 120 scholars. Pop. 402.

STEELE-ROAD, railway station, $16\frac{1}{2}$ miles south of Hawick, Roxburghshire.

STEILSTON, place, with public school, in Holywood parish, Dumfriesshire.

STEIN, fishing village, 5 miles north of Dunvegan, in Isle of Skye.

STEINSCHOLL, village and quoad sacra parish in north-east of Isle of Skye. The village stands near head of Loch Staffin, 18 miles north of Portree, and has a post office of Staffin under Portree, an inn,

Established and Free churches, and a public school.—The parish was constituted ecclesiastically in 1833, and politically in 1847. Pop. 1314.

STEMPSTER, hamlet in Bower parish, Caithness. It has a public school with about 107 scholars.

STEMPSTER, lake on north border of Latheron parish, Caithness.

STENHOUSE, hamlet in Liberton parish, Edinburghshire.

STENHOUSE, seat of Sir William C. Bruce, Bart., in Larbert parish, Stirlingshire.

STENHOUSE, small eminence, with ruined small fort, in north-west of Burntisland parish, Fife.

STENHOUSEMUIR, town in north-eastern vicinity of Larbert railway station, Stirlingshire. It has a post office under Larbert, a public hall, a Free church, and a large public school; and it adjoins the ground on which the Falkirk trysts, or cattle, sheep, and horse fairs, are held. Pop. 2617.

STENISH, northern suburb of Stornoway, Outer Hebrides.

STENNESS, lake, great Caledonian monuments, and quoad sacra parish in south-west of Pomona, Orkney. The lake communicates with the tidal currents of Hoy Sound, at $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-east of Stromness; has somewhat the form of the letter V, with two arms $3\frac{1}{2}$ and $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles long, meeting in acute angle at about 2 miles east-north-east of the point of communication with the tidal currents; and is partly flanked with the scene of much of the action in Sir Walter Scott's *Pirate*. The Caledonian monuments comprise two standing-stones 17 feet high, a prostrate stone 18 feet long, and remains of a large stone semicircle outside the lake's apex, and 16 standing-stones from 3 to $14\frac{1}{2}$ feet high, 17 remains of other standing-stones, and traces of a surrounding ditch 1071 feet in circuit within the lake's peninsula; and form the most remarkable group of monuments of their class in Great Britain.—The parish adjoins the southern extremity of the lake; is bounded on the west by the efflux thence and a branch of Hoy Sound; measures $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles by $3\frac{1}{2}$; is politically part of Firth parish; and has a post office designated of Orkney, and a parochial church. Real property in 1880–81, £1494. Pop. 697.

STENNESS, isle in Northmaven parish, Shetland.

STENNIS, upland rivulet in Westerkirk parish, Dumfriesshire.

STENRIESHILL, seat in Wamphray parish, Dumfriesshire.

STENSHIEL, hill in Bunkle parish, Berwickshire.

STENTON, village and parish in east of Haddingtonshire. The village stands $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-west of Dunbar, and has a post office under Prestonkirk, a handsome church with 400 sittings, and a public

school with about 117 scholars.—The parish contains also Pitcox village, consists of two sections fully $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles asunder, measures across the intersection $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles by $4\frac{1}{2}$, and comprises 7676 acres. Real property in 1880–81, £6715. Pop. 594. The northern and larger section lies averagely about 180 feet above sea-level, exhibits beautiful diversity of surface, comprises a luxuriant hanging plain, and includes the picturesque lake of Presmennan. The southern section lies wholly among the Lammermoors, includes one of their loftiest summits, and is partly bounded by Whitadder river. A prominent feature in the north is Beil mansion.

STENTON, seat and romantic crag in Caputh parish, Perthshire.

STEPHEN (ST.), parish, with Established and Free churches, in New Town, Edinburgh. Pop. 7678.

STEPHEN (ST.), quoad sacra parish, with Established and Free churches, in Glasgow. Pop. 5423.

STEPPS, railway station, 5 miles north-east of Glasgow.

STEUARTFIELD. See STEWARTFIELD, Aberdeenshire.

STEVENSON, seat near Carfin, Lanarkshire.

STEVENSON, burn in Newlands parish, Peeblesshire.

STEVENSON, large public school in Kilwinning parish, Ayrshire.

STEVENSTON, town and parish in Cunningham district, Ayrshire. The town stands about a mile north-east of Saltcoats, dates at least from 13th century, commands a fine view, has large connection with neighbouring collieries and ironworks, and has a post office, with money order and telegraph departments, designated of Ayrshire, a railway station, Established and Free churches, and a large public school. Pop. 3556.—The parish contains also Ardeer Works and part of Saltcoats, measures about 5 miles by 3, and comprises 3771 acres. Real property in 1879–80, £20,829. Pop. 5694. The southern section lies along Ayr Bay, and includes a sandy waste of about 1200 acres; and the middle and northern sections rise gradually thence, and have a fertile, well-cultivated surface. The seats are Kerilaw, Ardeer, Seabank, Mayville, Hallerhirst, and Hayocks; and the chief antiquity is the massive ruin of Kerilaw Castle. Several churches are in Saltcoats; and 3 schools for 1101 scholars, 1 of them new for 750, are in the parish.

STEVENSTON, seat of Sir Robert C. Sinclair, Bart., $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles east-north-east of Haddington.

STEVENSTON (NEW), suburb of Holytown, Lanarkshire. Pop. 1048.

STEWARTFIELD, village, 3 miles south-west of Mintlaw, Aberdeenshire. It was founded in latter part of last century, bore for some time the name of Crichtie, and has a post office under Mintlaw, United

Presbyterian and Congregational churches, and a public school with about 124 scholars. Pop. 675.

STEWARTFIELD, seat in Jedburgh parish, Roxburgh.

STEWARTHALL, seat near Crossford, Lanarkshire.

STEWARTON, town and parish in Cunningham district, Ayrshire. The town stands on Annock rivulet, 5 miles north-by-west of Kilmarnock; sprang from an obscure village of ancient date; presents an appearance much superior to that of most third-rate towns; comprises portions called Townhead, Darlington, and Kirkford; carries on extensive and various woollen manufactures; and has a post office, with money order and telegraph departments, designated of Ayrshire, a railway station, 3 banking offices, a town hall, Established, Free, United Presbyterian, Congregational, and Methodist churches, a large educational institute, and a primary educational school. Pop. 3130.—The parish measures nearly 10 miles by 4, and comprises 13,626 acres. Real property in 1879–80, £29,189. Pop. 4309. The surface on the north-east border is somewhat high, descends thence gradually towards the south-west, and exhibits a pleasing diversity of rising-grounds, slopes, and flats. Limestone and sandstone are extensively worked, and coal exists in thin seams. Chief seats are Lainshaw, Robertland, Kennox, and Giregenti; and chief antiquities are remains of two castles, and site of an ancient chapel. There are 3 schools for 702 scholars, and 1 of them for 430 is new.

STEWARTON, suburb of Wishaw, Lanarkshire.

STEWARTON, part of Campbelton village, Inverness-shire.

STEWARTON, village, more commonly called Kirkeolm, in Wigtonshire.

STEWART'S RAISS, ancient tower on Levern rivulet, 4 miles south-south-east of Paisley, Renfrewshire.

STICKS, small detached district of Weem parish, Perth.

STILLAG, small headland on east side of head of Loch Fyne, Argyleshire.

STINCHEAR, river, running about 30 miles south-westward to the sea in vicinity of Ballantrae, near south-west extremity of Ayrshire.

STIRKOKE, seat and public school about $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles west-south-west of Wick, and fine strath extending about 12 miles west-north-westward from Wick Bay to Watten Lake, in Caithness.

STIRKRIIG, site of Roman camp in Bedrule parish, Roxburghshire.

STIRLING, town on north border of Stirlingshire, and parish partly also in Clackmannanshire. The town stands on right bank of the Forth, 36 miles north-west of Edinburgh; had military command, till modern times, over chief communication between the Lowlands and the Highlands;

was probably a powerful strategic place of the ancient Caledonians, the Romans, and the Picts; had and retains a strong castle dating from times unknown to record; was intermittently, through large aggregate of years, the metropolis of Scotland from the time of Malcolm Canmore till that of James VI.; figured prominently in national events, both martial and political, till the end of the rebellion of 1745–46; ranks now as a royal burgh within ancient limits, a parliamentary burgh with extended boundaries, a seat of judiciary courts, and the capital of Stirlingshire; unites with Dunfermline, Inverkeithing, Culross, and Queensferry in sending a member to Parliament; occupies a site, presents features, is widely engirt with environs, of remarkable picturesque-ness, and both contains and adjoins view-points of very striking interest; and has a head post office with all departments, a commodious central railway station, 7 banking offices, 5 hotels, many important ancient edifices and monuments, numerous handsome modern public buildings, 4 Established churches, 4 Free churches, 3 United Presbyterian churches, Congregational, Baptist, Wesleyan, Episcopalian, and Roman Catholic churches, and a remarkable number of educational, philanthropic, and miscellaneous institutions. Its site is partly an isolated hill similar to that of the original Old Town of Edinburgh, rising gradually to an altitude of 340 feet with sudden termination in mural cliffs, and partly a circumjacent plain diversified by eruptive masses and gentle slopes. The old streets occupy most of the hill, and are variously antique, modernized, narrow, and spacious; and the new streets occupy adjacent parts of the plain, exhibit much diversity of alignment and structure, and include an extensive wing of beautiful terraces, places, and crescents. Part of a strong wall which engirt the ancient town is still standing; a very fine wooded public airing-ground, called the Back Walk, curves round the exterior of the wall's base; a series of curious remains of ancient royal gardens are at the skirt of part of the Back Walk; and the King's Park, measuring about 3 miles in circuit, and once profusely embellished, but now unadorned, adjoins these remains.

The castle crowns the summit of the hill, and forms a bold feature in an extensive landscape; is separated from the town's head by an esplanade, used as a parade ground; retains massive features of great military strength, but serves now only as a barrack garrison; and has, around two courts, a quondam parliament hall erected by James III., a quondam royal palace erected by James V., a quondam chapel-royal rebuilt by James VI., and an edifice of 1856 on site of the apartment in which James II. slew the Earl of Douglas. A depression, called the Valley, lies ad-

jacent to the castle's esplanade; was long used for tournaments and other feats of chivalry; and, together with adjacent slopes, is now occupied by ornate gardens, and by a modern cemetery containing many interesting monuments. Argyle's House, in Castle Wynd, is a large quadrangular edifice of 1633, and was long a palatial residence. Mar's Work, at head of Broad Street, was erected by the Regent Mar about 1570, and is now a haggard ruin. The Town Hall, adjacent to that ruin, was erected in 1701, and has a steeple with finely toned bell. The Guild Hall, on brink of west shoulder of the hill, is a pinnacled edifice of 1637. The Public Hall, in Dumbarton Road, was erected in 1882 at a cost of about £6000. The new Prison, near the Guild Hall, is a castellated structure of 1846-48, and makes a prominent figure. The County Buildings, in Barton Place, are a handsome erection of 1874. Smith's Institute, adjacent to skirt of Back Walk, was erected and largely endowed in 1874, and contains spacious picture galleries, museums, reading-room, and library, free to the public. The Athenæum, in centre of the town, is a modern edifice with lofty spire. Greyfriar's church dates from 1494, measures 200 feet by 52, and is divided into two parochial churches, East and West. One of the other parochial churches, 1 of the Free churches, and 2 of the United Presbyterian churches, are fine steepled Gothic edifices; and another of the Free churches is a handsome edifice of 1882. The Episcopalian church, in Dumbarton Road, was erected in 1878, at a cost of £14,000. A monument to King Robert Bruce, a pedestalled standing statue, is on the castle esplanade, and was erected in 1877. A small mausoleum monument to Rev. Ebenezer Erskine is on a neat plot in front of Erskine United Presbyterian church. Two handsome bridges take the North British and the Caledonian railways across the Forth; and the North British one, in 3 spans of 105, 108, and 105 feet, was rebuilt in 1881. A remarkable number of handsome buildings, both semi-public and private, was erected in 1880-82. Real property of the parliamentary burgh in 1880-81, £71,063. Pop. 16,001.

The parish contains also the villages of Raploch and Abbey, but excludes small part of the royal burgh and large part of the parliamentary burgh; and it comprises 1212 acres in Stirlingshire, and 200 in Clackmannanshire. Real property of landward parts in 1880-81, £1883 and £819. Pop., quoad civilia, 13,469; quoad sacra, 8901. The Forth, flowing in serpentine folds, traces most of the northern boundary, but runs across some small sections. The land outside of the town's site is partly carse and partly what is locally called dryfield. A chief object of interest is Cambuskenneth Abbey. There are 19 schools for 3161 scholars, and 2 of them for 755 are new.

STIRLING, hill on the coast, $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles south of Peterhead, Aberdeenshire. It includes the promontory of Buchanness; rises from a bold, rocky, fissured, cavernous coast; exhibits a remarkably beautiful outline as seen from the north; and contains the quarries of the famous Peterhead granite or syenite.

STIRLING AND DUNFERMLINE RAILWAY, railway, 24 miles long, from Stirling to Dunfermline, with branches to Tillycultry and Alloa harbour. It was authorized in 1846 on a share capital of £390,000; it became amalgamated in 1858 with the Edinburgh and Glasgow; and it passed with that in 1865 to the North British.

STIRLINGSHIRE, inland county between Perthshire and Dumfriesshire. It includes part of Logie parish, and all Alva, lying respectively about a mile north-east and $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles north-north-east of nearest parts of its main body; but it elsewhere is all compact, extending from Loch Lomond east-south-eastward to river Avon; and it measures 45 miles in length, 18 miles in greatest breadth, and 467 square miles in area. The detached sections are part of the Ochil Hills, with a belt of plain at the foot; a broad tract along the north and the north-east of the main body, comprising between one-fourth and one-third of the entire area, is chiefly flat carse, and partly gently inclined plains; another broad tract through the centre, from vicinity of Stirling to south-western boundary, is the main portion of the Lennox Hills; a stripe between that tract and the southern boundary is part of the great dingle or strath traversed by the Forth and Clyde Canal; two lowland tracts emerging from the Lennox Hills, and going respectively westward and north-westward into junction, are the valleys of the Endrick and the Blane; and a tract north-north-westward from these, flanking most of the east side of Loch Lomond, is all upland, and culminates in Benlomond. The principal streams, besides the Forth, the Avon, the Endrick, and the Blane, are the Allan, the Devon, the Carron, the Bannock, and the Allander; and the only considerable lake, besides Loch Lomond, is about 2 miles of the upper part of Loch Katrine. Coal is very extensively worked; limestone and sandstone also are abundant and valuable; and several other economical minerals are found and utilized. Agriculture is in high condition, and is conducted with skilful regard to diversity of soil and situation. Woollen factories, cotton mills, printfields, and other manufacturing establishments are numerous and productive. Distilleries and a large chemical work also are prominent. The territory belonged to the Caledonian Damii; was included by the Romans in their Vespasiana; was annexed for a time to both the Cumbrian and the Northumbrian kingdoms; and figured largely in the conflicts between the Picts and the Scots; and it contains

many interesting monuments of at once the Caledonian, the Roman, and the subsequent times. The towns with each more than 10,000 inhabitants are Stirling and Falkirk; with each more than 3000 are Kilsyth, Denny, Lennoxton, and part of Bridge of Allan; with each more than 2000 are Grangemouth, Bannockburn, and Milngavie; with each more than 1000 are St. Ninians, Cambusbarron, Balfron, Stenhousemuir, Lauriston, and Carron Ironworks; and the villages with each more than 300 amount to twenty-nine. Real property in 1880-81, £488,582. Pop. in 1871, 98,218; in 1881, 112,437.

STITCHEL, village and parish on north border of Roxburghshire. The village stands $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles west of Kelso, and has a post office under Kelso, a parochial church, a United Presbyterian church of 1877 in lieu of a notable old one, and a public school with about 62 scholars.—The parish measures 4 miles by $2\frac{3}{4}$, and comprises 2799 acres, but has annexed to it, both politically and ecclesiastically, the contiguous parish of Hume in Berwickshire. Hume has been separately noticed. Real property of Stitchel in 1880-81, £5641. Pop. 342. The rivulet Eden runs across and makes a fine cascade. Nearly all the land is under cultivation. Stitchel House was erected in 1866, and has a tower more than 100 feet high, commanding a very extensive view.

STOBACHOIN, mountain, 2839 feet high, on north screen of Strathgartney, Perthshire.

STOBES, village, with gunpowder mills, adjacent to Gorebridge, Edinburghshire.

STOBCHOIRE, summit, 3497 feet high, at north-western extremity of Balquhiddier braes, Perthshire.

STOBCREAGACH, summit, 2966 feet high, $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile north-east of Stobchoire, Perthshire.

STOBCROSS. See GLASGOW.

STOBGARBH, summit, 3148 feet high, $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles south-east of Crianlarich, Perthshire.

STOGLAS, summit, 3673 feet high, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile south-south-west of Stobgarbh, Perthshire.

STOBGREEN, village adjacent to Stobhill, Edinburghshire.

STOBHALL, seat on the Tay in Cargill parish, Perthshire.

STOBHILL, village on mutual border of Newbattle and Temple parishes, Edinburghshire. It has a quoad sacra parochial church, a Free church, and a large public school. Pop. of quoad sacra parish, 3065.

STOBHILL-ENGINE, hamlet in Cockpen parish, Edinburghshire.

STOBINNAN, summit, 3827 feet high, adjacent to Benmore, on south flank of Glendochart, Perthshire.

STOBLUIB, hill-summit, 1579 feet high, on south flank of Glendochart, near Luib railway station, Perthshire.

STOBMEALL, summit, 2467 feet high, 3 miles north-west of Balquhiddier village, Perthshire.

STOBO, parish, with post office designated of Peeblesshire, and railway station $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-west of Peebles. Its length is 6 miles; its greatest breadth $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles; its area 10,302 acres. Real property in 1880-81, £5183. Pop. 467. The surface is half engirt by the Tweed and the Lyne; includes, on a high base, a belt of beautiful ornate land along the Tweed; rises thence in uplands, with intersecting glens, to the north-west; and has there a number of summits upward of 1500 feet high. Stobo Castle and Dawick are the seats of respectively Sir Graham G. Montgomery, Bart., and Sir James Nasmyth, Bart.; and Sheriffmuir peninsula, at confluence of the Lyne and the Tweed, contains interesting antiquities. The public school has about 52 scholars.

STOBS, railway station and seat of Sir William F. A. Elliott, Bart., 4 miles south of Hawick, Roxburghshire.

STOBSMILLS. See STOBBS.

STOCKBRIDGE, north-western suburb of Edinburgh. It is bisected by Water of Leith northward from vicinity of Dean Bridge; it embraces a romantic reach of the river's ravine, overhung by lofty houses of Moray Place, and containing St. Bernard's Well; it engirds the site of an ancient village; it stands on ground diversified from low flat to steep brae; it exhibits much diversity and mixture of character, from meanness to high grandeur; it includes elegant terraces and handsome crescents; and it contains Free and United Presbyterian churches, adjoins an Episcopalian church, and is near great educational and philanthropic institutions.

STOCKBRIDGE, place, with United Presbyterian church, about a mile south of Cockburnspath village, Berwickshire.

STOCKBRIGGS, seat near Lesmahagow, Lanarkshire.

STOCKMUIR, tract, with ancient Caledonian stone circle, in Abernethy parish, Perthshire.

STOCKY, extensive high moor, averagely $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-by-east of Drymen village, on south-west border of Stirlingshire.

STOER, quoad sacra parish, north of Lochinver, on south-west coast of Sutherland. It was constituted in 1877; it measures about 11 miles by 10; and it has a post office under Lairg, Established and Free churches, and a public school with about 126 scholars. Pop. 1386.

STONEBYRES, fall on the Clyde, and estate adjacent to it, about 3 miles north-west of Lanark. The fall commences at foot of very narrow rocky crevasse; makes three fan-like leaps, somewhat similar to those of Corra-Linn; and is engirt by a rugged, rocky, copse-clad amphitheatre.

The estate adjoins the fall's left side, and has a mansion with extensive view, and a public school with about 58 scholars.

STONEFIELD, town in Blantyre parish, Lanarkshire. It has a post office under Glasgow, and an Established church founded in 1878 and containing 900 sittings. Pop. of town proper, 2164; with Spring-wall, Dixon's Rows, and Baird's Rows, 4509.

STONEFIELD, bay on south side of Loch Etive, between Bunawe and Connel Ferry, Argyleshire.

STONEFIELD, seat on south-east side of West Loch Tarbert, Argyleshire.

STONEHAVEN (vulgarly **STANEHIVE**), seaport town and capital of Kincardineshire, 15 miles by road, but 16 by railway, south-south-west of Aberdeen. It consists of a dingy irregular old town, and a pleasant well-planned new town, separated from each other by Carron river; it carries on small commerce and considerable country business, and publishes a weekly newspaper; and it has a head post office with all departments, a railway station, 3 banking offices, a town hall of 1877, Free, United Presbyterian, Episcopalian, and Roman Catholic churches, the last two built in 1877, and a free school. Pop. 3948.

STONEHILL, hill in Carmichael parish, Lanarkshire.

STONEHOUSE, town and parish in middle ward of Lanarkshire. The town stands near Avon river, 7 miles south-east of Hamilton; comprises a long main street and two neat new streets; and has a post office, with money order and telegraph departments, designated of Lanarkshire, a railway station, a banking office, Established, Free, United Presbyterian, and Evangelical Union churches, and 2 public schools with about 326 scholars. The Established church is a handsome modern edifice, with upwards of 900 sittings, and the United Presbyterian church was rebuilt in 1879. Pop. of the town, 2615.—The parish contains also Sandford village, measures about 6 miles by nearly 3, and comprises 6241 acres. Real property in 1880-81, £12,654. Pop. 3173. The surface consists of pleasant hanging plains, and the rocks are chiefly carboniferous. Chief antiquities are remains of two old castles, and the site of a very strong camp.

STONEHOUSE, vestige of strong Border peel in Greta parish, Dumfriesshire.

STONELAW, seat and colliery in Rutherglen parish, Lanarkshire.

STONE-LUDD, standing-stone, supposed to be memorial of ancient victory, in Bower parish, Caithness.

STONEYHALL, hamlet in Inveresk parish, Edinburghshire.

STONEYHILL, estate in Abercorn parish, Linlithgowshire.

STONEYKIRK, village and parish in Rhinns district, Wigtonshire. The village stands $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-south-east of Stran-

raer, and has a post office designated of Wigtonshire, Established and Free churches, and a public school.—The parish measures about 8 miles by $7\frac{1}{2}$, and comprises 19,480 acres. Real property in 1880-81, £21,382. Pop. 2766. The west coast has an extent of 7 miles, and is mostly bold and rocky; the east coast, on upper part of Luce Bay, has an extent of 6 miles, and includes a bay with landing-ground for small craft; and the interior is mostly undulated, but rises much more rapidly from the west coast than from the east. Chief seats are Ardwell and Balgrogan; and chief antiquities are three conical earthen mounds, a battlemented tower of 13th century, and remains of two old churches and of several Scandinavian forts and Caledonian stone circles. There are 4 schools for 448 scholars, and 1 of them and a class-room for 210 are new.

STONEYPATH, hill and ruined old tower in Whittingham parish, Haddingtonshire.

STONEYWOOD, place, 4 miles west of Aberdeen. An Established church was erected here in 1879, contains 800 sittings, and was intended to be made quoad sacra parochial.

STONEYWOOD, place, with two factories, in Denny parish, Stirlingshire.

STONYHILL, quondam notable mansion and extant seat in Inveresk parish, Edinburghshire.

STOOP, village about a mile north-east of Dumfries.

STOOS, headland near middle of east side of South Ronaldshay Island, Orkney.

STORE, Isle of Skye. See STORR.

STORE, Sutherland. See STOER.

STORMONT, district, bounded by Dunkeld Hills and the rivers Tay, Isla, and Erich, in Perthshire. It measures about 14 miles by $7\frac{1}{2}$, exhibits much beauty and diversity of landscape, and gives the title of viscount to the Earl of Mansfield.

STORMONTFIELD, village on the Tay in Scone parish, Perthshire. It has a large bleachfield and a public school with about 57 scholars.

STORNOWAY, sea-loch, seaport town, castle, and parish in Lewis, Outer Hebrides. The sea-loch opens from the south-east at 60 miles north-by-west of Portree; is a capacious well-sheltered bay; has, on a point at its entrance, a lighthouse with revolving light visible at the distance of 12 nautical miles; has also, on low tide rock, about 200 yards from the lighthouse, a beacon with prisms showing an apparent light; and is provided, at the head, with commodious pier and first-class patent slip.—The town stands at the loch's head; sprang from an old small fishing hamlet; underwent much extension and vast improvement subsequent to Sir James Matheson's purchase of Lewis; ranks now as a head port, the centre of a great fishery district, and the seat of administration for the Ross-shire Hebrides; comprises ten or

more well-aligned streets and a number of small suburbs; presents an appearance similar to that of a neat third-class Lowland town; includes fragmentary ruin of an old castle dismantled by the troops of Cromwell; and has a head post office with all departments, 3 banking offices, 3 hotels, an assembly-room, a court-house, a parochial church, 2 Free churches, United Presbyterian and Episcopal churches, 2 educational institutes, and a Free Church school. The vessels belonging to the port at end of 1879 were 23 sailing vessels of aggregate 1642 tons, and 1 steam vessel of 66 tons. The vessels which entered in that year were 731 British of 101,195 tons, and 6 foreign of 727 tons; and those which cleared were 694 British of 98,222 tons, and 7 foreign of 857 tons. The exports comprise fish, cattle, horses, sheep, and wool, and have a value of about £150,000 a year; and the imports are very miscellaneous, and have an equal or greater value. The fishing-boats of the district in 1879 were 1014, worked by 3968 men and boys. Pop. of the town, 2627.—The castle crowns a height overlooking the town, occupies the site of an old mansion of the Mackenzies of Seaforth, was erected by the late Sir James Matheson, is a splendid edifice in the Tudor style, and has charming grounds adorned at great cost, and open to the public.—The parish contains also Back, Lower Bayble, Upper Bayble, Coll, Garabost, Sandwick, Swordle, Knock, Tolsta, Tong, and Vatskir villages; measures about 20 miles by 12; and comprises 67,652 acres. Real property in 1880–81, £13,155. Pop., quoad civilia, 10,386; quoad sacra, 7333. Most of the land is compact, narrowing northward to an acute angle; but a large arm strikes from the north side of Loch Stornoway, first forms a peninsula $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles long and from $\frac{1}{2}$ mile to $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles broad, then contracts to an isthmus less than 200 yards wide, and then expands into a semi-insular tract $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles long and from $\frac{3}{4}$ mile to $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles broad, separated from the mainland by a bay averagely more than 3 miles wide. The coast has mostly a gentle acclivity, but is partly bold and rocky, and includes several caves and fissures. The interior almost everywhere rises slowly from the coast; and, excepting a hill about 650 feet high on the southern boundary, it contains no considerable eminence. Chief antiquities are a large cairn and remains of three old chapels. Established and Free churches are at Knock, and a Free church is at Back. Fifteen schools for 1963 scholars are in the parish, and 7 of them and an enlargement for 1209 are new.

STORNOWAY, bay adjacent to Ardpatrik Head, in Knapdale, Argyshire.

STORE, mountain, 2343 feet high, 7 miles north of Portree, Isle of Skye. Its east side ascends in an avalanche of fallen rocks to a precipice about 405 feet high; its other sides are massive and almost

symmetrical; and its summit is grouped with shattered crags looking like castles, towers, and pinnacles, and commands a very extensive and impressive view.

STOTFIELD, coast village and headland in western vicinity of Lossiemouth, Elginshire. Pop. 203.

STOURHOLM, island about midway between Mainland and Yell, Shetland.

STOUSLIE, place, with public school, in Wilton parish, Roxburghshire.

STOVE, bay in south-west of Sanday Island, Orkney.

STOW, village in Edinburghshire and parish partly also in Selkirkshire. The village stands on Gala river, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles by road, but $26\frac{3}{4}$ by railway, south-south-east of Edinburgh; sprang from an ancient seat of the bishops of St. Andrews; was a retreat of the monks of Melrose; and now has a post office with money order and telegraph departments, designated of Mid-Lothian, a railway station, a good inn, a public hall, handsome Established and United Presbyterian churches of 1872 and 1876, a Free church, and a large public school. Pop. 341.—The parish contains also four hamlets, measures about 15 miles by $8\frac{1}{2}$, and comprises 26,863 acres in Edinburghshire, and 9969 in Selkirkshire. Real property in 1880–81, £26,386 and £6851. Pop. 1954 and 56. The Edinburgh section consists of the valley, hill-screens, and lateral vales of the Gala to within $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile of Galashiels; and the Selkirk section consists of the basin of the Caddon. Chief seats are Crookston, Burnhouse, Symington, Pirn, Torquhan, Torwoodlee, and Bowland; and chief antiquities are remains of seven camps, and ruins or vestiges of many old castles. An Established church is at Caddonfoot. Five schools for 599 scholars are in the parish, and 2 of them for 335 are new.

STRACATHRO. See STRICKATHROW.

STRACHAN, hamlet and parish in west of Kincardineshire. The hamlet lies on the Feugh, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-south-west of Banchory, and has a post office under Aberdeen, Established and Free churches, and a public school with about 135 scholars.—The parish measures 13 miles by 9, and comprises 41,672 acres. Real property in 1880–81, £5272. Pop. 694. The surface includes about 2250 acres of arable land adjacent to the Dee and the Feugh, consists mainly of outskirts and masses of the Grampians, and culminates on the west boundary in the summit of Mount Battock. Chief objects are 2 mansions, a shooting-lodge, 3 ancient artificial mounds, and 2 large cairns. There are 3 schools for 257 scholars, and 1 of them for 120 is new.

STRACHUR, hamlet and parish on west side of Cowal, Argyshire. The hamlet lies on small bay of Loch Fyne, adjacent to Creggan Ferry, 5 miles south of Inverary, and has a post office with money order and telegraph departments, designated of

Argyleshire, an inn, Established and Free churches, and a public school with about 70 scholars.—The parish extends 18 miles along Loch Fyne, and is from 3 to 8 miles broad. Real property in 1880-81, £7810. Pop. 932. About one-twentieth of the land, chiefly in two vales, is arable; most of the rest of the area is filled with an assemblage of lofty verdant hills; and a portion in the south-east is occupied with the upper part of Loch Eck. Chief seats are Strachur, Strachurnmore, Glenshellis, Ballimore, Glenbrantir, and Castle-Lachlan; and an object of curious interest and of popular superstition is a conspicuous stone on an eminence commanding an extensive view. The parochial church of the annexed parish of Stralachlan stands 6 miles south-west of Strachur hamlet. There are 3 schools for 156 scholars, and 1 of them and an enlargement for 100 are new.

STRAE, rivulet, traversing Glenstrae south-south-westward to head of north-east branch of Loch Awe, in Argyleshire.

STRAFONTANE, ancient parish, now part of Abbey St. Bathans, in Berwickshire.

STRAGEATH, quondam Roman camp on the Earn near Innerpeffray, Perthshire.

STRAIT, medicinal spring in Muthill parish, Perthshire.

STRAITON, village and parish in east of Carrick, Ayrshire. The village stands $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-east of Maybole, and has a post office under Maybole, a parochial church with 414 sittings, and a public school with about 89 scholars.—The parish is divided quoad sacra into Straiton and Patna, measures about 20 miles by 8, and comprises 49,801 acres. Real property in 1879-80, £15,012. Pop., quoad civilia, 1241; quoad sacra, 701. The Doon traces the northern boundary, the Girvan runs through the centre, and numerous burns and lakes are in the interior. Low grounds adjacent to the two rivers, and gentle ascents on their flanks, are arable, but nearly all the rest of the ground is loftily hilly, and either pastoral or waste. Two conspicuous summits are near the village, and command extensive views; and one of them is crowned by a fine monument to Colonel Blair. Chief seats are Blairquhan, Berbeth, and a noble shooting-lodge; and chief antiquities are cairns. There is a Free church at Straiton, and Established and United Presbyterian churches are in Patna. Three schools, all new, for 303 scholars are in the parish.

STRAITON, lands with ruined tower in Logie parish, Fife.

STRAITON, place in Liberton parish, Edinburghshire.

STRALACHLAN, ancient parish, now annexed to Strachur, Argyleshire. Its church and a public school stand 6 miles south-south-west of Strachur hamlet.

STRALOCH, place in Strathardle section of Moulin parish, Perthshire. It

has an Established church, served by a missionary on the royal bounty, and a public school with about 85 scholars.

STRALOCH, seat in New Machar parish, Aberdeenshire.

STRAMORE, islet and inn adjacent to north-east of North Uist Island, Outer Hebrides.

STRANAMBAN, lake, about 5 miles in circuit, on east side of Mull Island, Argyleshire.

STRANATHRO, coast village in Fetteresso village, Kincardineshire.

STRAND, place, with ruined old chapel, in Fetlar parish, Shetland.

STRANDBURGH, headland on east side of Fetlar Island, Shetland.

STRANDUFF, estate in Kincardine O'Neil parish, Aberdeenshire.

STRANFASKET, seat in Kells parish, Kirkcudbrightshire.

STRANITH. See NITHSDALE.

STRANRAER, seaport town and parish in west of Wigtownshire. The town stands at head of Loch Ryan, $68\frac{3}{4}$ miles by road, but 73 by railway, west-south-west of Dumfries; ranks as a head port, a seat of sheriff courts, and a royal and parliamentary burgh; unites with Wigton, Whitehorn, and New Galloway in sending a member to Parliament; is a focus of considerable trade and steamboat communication; publishes a weekly newspaper; comprises all Stranraer parish, and parts of Leswalt and Inch; stands on broken ground unfavourable to regularity or neatness of arrangement; contains, nevertheless, some elegant houses and many good ones; and has a head post office with all departments, a railway station, 5 banking offices, 3 hotels, a town hall, 2 Established churches, 2 Free churches, 2 United Presbyterian churches, Original Secession, Reformed Presbyterian, and Roman Catholic churches, an atheneum, an academy, a Madras school, and a primary public school. The harbour works went by purchase in 1877 to the Portpatrick Railway Company, and are maintained partly by means of £500 a year handed from that company to the town council. The vessels belonging to the port at end of 1879 were 21 sailing vessels of aggregately 1319 tons, and 2 steam vessels of jointly 491 tons. The vessels which entered in that year were 774 British of 121,748 tons, and 1 foreign of 298 tons; and those which cleared were 784 British of 122,470 tons, and 1 foreign of 298 tons. Real property of the parliamentary burgh in 1880-81, £21,079. Pop. 6415.—The parish is co-extensive with the royal burgh, and comprises 55 acres. Pop. 3455.

STRATH, parish, containing Broadford and Kyleakin post office villages, in Skye district, Invernessshire. It comprehends Scalpa, Pabba, and Longa islands, and large part of south-east of Skye. Its length is 26 miles; its greatest breadth

11 miles. Real property in 1880-81, £5102. Pop. 2616. The Skye part contains the Cuchullin Mountains, Blabhein Mountain, Glensligachan, Strathaird, and Lochs Scauig, Coruisk, Slapin, and Broadford, and is predominantly, pre-eminently, grandly, and wildly upland. Objects of interest include Strathaird cave, a great rocking-stone, a number of tumuli, and ruins of 7 circular towers and 3 ancient chapels. The churches are 2 Established, 1 Free, and 1 Baptist. There are 5 schools, all new, for 439 scholars.

STRATH, seat in Halkirk parish, Caithness.

STRATH, any belt or band of low ground, small or great, between flanking ranges of hill or mountain, in any part of Scotland.

STRATHAAN. See STRACHAN.

STRATHACHVAICH, small belt of low ground near source of river Evelix, in Dornoch parish, Sutherland.

STRATHAFFRICK, upland glen, containing Lochs Affrick and Beneveian, traversed by Affrick rivulet, and extending 16 miles north-eastward to Chisholm's Pass, in north-west of Inverness-shire.

STRATHAIRD, peninsula and headland between Loch Slapin and Loch Scauig, in Isle of Skye. The peninsula extends southwards from Blabhein Mountain; and it has on its east shore, at about 2 miles from the headland, a famous spar cave.

STRATHALLADALE, either the glen and vale of Halladale rivulet, or that rivulet's entire basin, forming the Sutherland section of Reay parish.

STRATHALLAN, valley of Allan river in Perthshire and Stirlingshire. It gives the title of viscount to a branch of the family of Drummond. The title was added to that of Baron Madderty in 1686, was forfeited in 1746, and was restored in 1824. The Viscount's seat is Strathallan Castle, 5 miles south-east of Crieff.

STRATHARDLE, upland glen, traversed by Arde rivulet, in north-east of Perthshire.

STRATHAVEN, town, $7\frac{3}{4}$ miles by road, but $9\frac{1}{2}$ by railway, south-by-west of Hamilton, Lanarkshire. It is partly old, irregular, and dense, and partly modern, neat, and airy; it contains Avondale Castle, erected by grandson of Murdoch, Duke of Albany, now a picturesque ruin; and it has a post office, with money order and telegraph departments, designated of Lanarkshire, a terminal railway station, 3 banking offices, 2 Established churches, 3 United Presbyterian churches, Free, Congregational, and Roman Catholic churches, and 2 public schools. Pop. in 1871, 3645.

STRATHAVEN, glen and vale of Aven river, Banffshire.

STRATHAVEN (EAST), quoad sacra parish with church in Strathaven, Lanarkshire. Pop. 2250.

STRATHBEG, narrow fertile vale, at

head of Loch Eriboll, in Durness parish, Sutherland.

STRATHBEG, lake, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles long, adjacent to the coast and parallel with it, near north-east extremity of Aberdeenshire.

STRATHBLANE, village and parish in Lennox district, Stirlingshire. The village stands on Blane river, 4 miles north of Milngavie, and has a post office under Glasgow, a railway station, Established and Free churches, and a public school with capacity for 200 scholars.—The parish contains also Blaneville village, measures 5 miles by 4, and comprises 9063 acres. Real property in 1880-81, £16,975. Pop. 1343. The central section is a depression across the Lennox Hills, between the Kilpatrick range on the west, and the Campsie Fells on the east; comprises the upper and middle parts of the valley of the Blane; descends from an elevation of about 840 feet to one of about 100 feet above sea-level; and, as seen from the head, presents a very beautiful and picturesque appearance. The west side consists of gentle pleasant slopes and braes; but the east side rises into bold lofty heights, is overhung by a grand basaltic colonnade, and culminates at north-east extremity in the loftiest summit of the Lennox Hills. Chief seats are Craigend and Carbeth; chief antiquities are Mugdock and Duntreath ruined noble castles; and other chief objects of interest are Ballagan Spout waterfall and the great reservoir of Glasgow waterworks.

STRATHBOGIE, vale and district in north-west of Aberdeenshire. The vale is traversed by Bogie rivulet about 14 miles northward to the Deveron in vicinity of Huntly, and is celebrated in song.—The district consists of the estate given by King Robert Bruce to the family of Gordon, and comprises 120 square miles.

STRATHBRAN, upper part of vale of Conan river, extending about 14 miles eastward, in Ross-shire.

STRATHBRAN, vale of Bran rivulet in Perthshire.

STRATHBROCK, estate in Uphall parish, Linlithgowshire.

STRATHBRORA, vale of rivulet Brora in south-east of Sutherland.

STRATHBUNGO, suburban town, nominally about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile south of Glasgow. It has a post office with money order department under Glasgow, a railway station, a quoad sacra parochial church, and a public school with about 170 scholars. Pop. of town, 2757; of quoad sacra parish, 3172.

STRATHCAIRNAIG, vale of rivulet Cairnaig in Dornoch parish, Sutherland.

STRATHCARRON, valley of upper part of Lochcarron in south-west of Ross-shire. It is nominally distinct from Glencarron; traversed to the loch's head by Carron river; and at $7\frac{1}{4}$ miles north-east of Strome Ferry it has a post office designated of Ross-shire, and a railway station.

STRATHCEANNARD, vale of Ceannard rivulet, descending westward to Loch Broom, in north-west of Ross-shire.

STRATHCLYDE. See **CLYDESDALE** and **CUMBRIA**.

STRATHCONAN, reach of Conan river's valley north-eastward from foot of Strathgarve, in south-east of Ross-shire. It has a post office designated of Ross-shire, a Free church, and a public school.

STRATHCROE, glen of Croe rivulet, descending south-south-westward to head of Loch Duich, on south-west border of Ross-shire.

STRATHDEARN, glen and basin of Findhorn river in Inverness-shire, Nairnshire, and west border of Elginshire.

STRATHDEE, valley of the Dee in Aberdeenshire and Kincardineshire.

STRATHDIGHTY, valley of Dighty rivulet in south of Forfarshire.

STRATHDINARD, glen, descending about 9 miles northward to head of Kyle of Durness, in north-west of Sutherland.

STRATHDIRRIE, wild moorish mountain glen, traversed by Dirrie head-stream of river Conan, in centre of Ross-shire.

STRATHDON, hamlet and parish on west border of Aberdeenshire. The hamlet lies on the river Don, 45 miles west of Aberdeen, and has a post office, with money order department, under Aberdeen, a banking office, Established and Free churches, and a large public school.—The parish embosoms part of Tarland, measures 16 miles by 9 across the intersection, and comprises 47,728 acres. Real property in 1880-81, £8625. Pop. 1316. The surface is remarkably diversified, exhibits blendings of Lowland beauty with Highland wildness, includes a fine strath along the Don and five sequestered glens, and contains rugged masses of lofty hill and mountain. Little more than an eighth is arable or wooded, and the rest is either pastoral or waste. Chief seats are Castle-Newe, Edinglassie, Candacraig, Invernan, Auchornach, Bellabeg, Skellater, and Glenkindy; and a chief antiquity is Invernochty dune. A quoad sacra parochial church and a Roman Catholic chapel are at Corgarrif; and public schools are at Knocklea and Forbeston.

STRATHEARN, either the valley or the entire basin of the river Earn in Perthshire. It exhibits great wealth of picturesque landscape; it formed a stewardry, with Crieff for its capital, in the times of hereditary jurisdiction; and it gave the title of earl to an old branch of the royal family of Stewart, and that of duke in the Scottish peerage to the Duke of Kent, father of Queen Victoria.

STRATHEDEN, valley of Eden river in Fife. It gives the peerage title of baron to a branch of the family of Campbell.

STRATHENDRICK, valley of the Endrick, in Stirlingshire.

STRATHENDRY, seat in Leslie parish, Fife.

STRATHERRICK, band of upland plain, parallel to south-east side of greater part of Loch Ness, in Inverness-shire. It is mostly separated from the loch by a narrow range of hills; it sends to the loch, through that range, the rivulets Foyers and Farigag; it exhibits a diversity of arable land, meadow tumulation, and moor; it is flanked by lofty granitic heights with many bare summits; and it has a Free church, a Roman Catholic church, and a public school with about 93 scholars.

STRATHFARRAR, ancient district, extending from Loch Beaully up the rivers Glass and Farrar to head of Glenstrathfarrar, on north-west border of Inverness-shire.

STRATHFENELLA, hill and narrow vale in Fordoun parish, Kincardineshire.

STRATHFILLAN, glen of rivulet Fillan, descending 10 miles eastward from Benly to head of Glendochart, in extreme south-west of Perthshire. It contains Tyndrum village and a Free church, and it formerly had, about midway between Tyndrum and Crianlarich, a priory founded by King Robert Bruce.

STRATHFLEET, valley of Fleet rivulet in south-east of Sutherland.

STRATHGARRY, valley of Garry river in Athole district, Perthshire.

STRATHGARTNEY, tract along north side of Loch Katrine, Perthshire.

STRATHGARVE, glen and vale traversed by Garve rivulet, past west base of Benwyvis, to conflux with the Conan, in Ross-shire.

STRATHGLASS, vale of rivers Glass and Beaully, from Chisholm's Pass to head of Loch Beaully, in north-west of Inverness-shire.

STRATHGRYFE, valley of the Gryfe in Renfrewshire, but formerly all the Gryfe's basin together with part of basin of the Cart.

STRATHHALLADALE. See **STRATHALLADALE**.

STRATHHEAD, tract in Auchtergaven parish, Perthshire.

STRATHHELMSDALE, glen and vale of Helmsdale river, Sutherland.

STRATHIRE. See **STRATHYRE**.

STRATHKINNESS, village and quoad sacra parish in east of Fife. The village stands 3 miles west of St. Andrews, and has a post office under St. Andrews, an Established church, a Free church, and 2 public schools with about 223 scholars. Pop. of the village, 584; of the quoad sacra parish, 1120.

STRATHLACHLAN. See **STRALACHLAN**. **STRATHLEVEN**, seat in vale of Leven, Dumbartonshire.

STRATHLOCH. See **STRALOCH**.

STRATHMARTINE, ancient parish, now united to Mains, in Forfarshire. It has a public school with about 125 scholars.

STRATHMIGLO, village and parish on north-west border of Fife. The village

stands on Miglo rivulet, $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-east-by-east of Kinross, is partly old, partly new, and has a post office with money order and telegraph departments designated of Fife, a railway station, a banking office, a parochial church, 2 Free churches, United Presbyterian and Evangelical Union churches, and 2 public schools with about 258 scholars. Pop. 535.—The parish contains also Edenshead village, measures about $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles by $3\frac{1}{2}$, and comprises 9024 acres. Real property in 1880–81, £13,925. Pop. 2061. The surface includes low skirts of the Ochil Hills on the north, and most of the bold lofty West Lomond Hill on the south, but consists chiefly of a fine valley traversed by Miglo rivulet or upper reach of the Eden. A great assemblage of cairns and tumuli was formerly in the west, and has been regarded by some persons as occupying the battlefield of Mons Grampus between the Caledonians and the Romans.

STRATHMORE, belt or band of plain extending north-eastward from centre of main body of Dumbartonshire to the German Ocean at Stonehaven. It is flanked along all north-west side by the frontier Grampians, along the south-east side by successively the Lennox, the Ochil, the Sidlaw, and the southern Kincardineshire hills; it measures about 80 miles in length, and from 1 mile to 16 miles in breadth, but over most part from 6 to 8 miles in breadth; it is most uniform and distinctive in character, and bears emphatically the name of Strathmore, from about Methven in Perthshire to a line a little north-east of Brechin in Forfarshire; and it gives the title of earl to the family of Lyon, whose seat is at Glamis.

STRATHMORE, vale, descending to head of Loch Eynort, in Isle of Skye.

STRATHMORE, vale, traversed by More rivulet to head of Loch Hope, in north-west of Sutherland.

STRATHMORE, vale, containing Loch More, in Halkirk parish, Caithness.

STRATHMUDALE, glen, traversed by Mudale rivulet to Loch Naver, in centre of Sutherland.

STRATHNAIRN, Highland part of river Nairn's basin, chiefly in Inverness-shire, and partly in Nairnshire. It gives the peerage title of baron to the family of Rose.

STRATHNAVER, glen, occupied by Loch Naver and traversed thence to the sea by river Naver, in north of Sutherland.

STRATHNITH. See NITHSDALE.

STRATHOIKELL, valley of the Oikell, on mutual border of Sutherland and Ross-shire.

STRATHORD, district, with railway station 7 miles north of Perth.

STRATHORE, estate, $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles north-north-west of Dysart, Fife.

STRATHPEPPER, village and valley in south-east of Ross-shire. The village

stands adjacent to east skirt of Benwyvis, 5 miles west of Dingwall; is a favourite inland watering-place, with mineral springs; is also the best starting-point for ascending Benwyvis; and has a post office, with money order and telegraph departments, under Dingwall, a railway station, 2 hotels, a pump-room of 1829, and a handsome pavilion with reading and recreation room opened in August 1881.—The valley extends from skirts of Benwyvis to vicinity of Dingwall; was the scene of two severe clan fights in 15th century; is flanked on south side by Knockfarrel with great vitrified fort; and contains, near the village, the Duchess of Sutherland's seat of Castle Leod.

STRATHRATHY, vale of Strathy rivulet in Farr parish, Sutherland.

STRATHRHIDORCH, fine vale, descending westward to Ullapool, in north-west of Ross-shire.

STRATHRORY, glen, traversed by rivulet Rory to Cromarty Firth, in north-east of Ross-shire.

STRATHRUSDALE, pastoral vale in upland part of Rosskeen parish, Ross-shire.

STRATHSHIN, vale of loch and river Shin in south of Sutherland.

STRATHSPEY, valley of river Spey in Inverness-shire, Elginshire, and Banffshire.

STRATHSWORDALE, parish of Strath in Isle of Skye.

STRATHTAY, valley of the Tay from Kenmore to influx of the Earn, but more strictly from Kenmore only to Logierait, in Perthshire.

STRATHTUMMEL, glen and valley of Tummel river, Perthshire.

STRATHY, village, bay, headland, rivulet, and quoad sacra parish in north-east of Sutherland. The village stands at the bay's head, 24 miles west-by-south of Thurso, and has a post office under Thurso, an inn, Established and Free churches, and a public school with about 72 scholars.—The bay extends northward from the village, and has a triangular outline with shore-sides $1\frac{3}{4}$ and $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles long.—The headland flanks west side of the bay, extends to a point 3 miles north of the village, and commands an extensive view.—The rivulet issues from two small lakes, and runs about 14 miles north-by-eastward to the bay's head.—The parish consists of the rivulet's basin. Pop. 790.

STRATHYRE, village and glen in Balquhider parish, Perthshire. The village stands in the glen, $8\frac{3}{4}$ miles north-north-west of Callander, and has a post office under Stirling, and a railway station.—The vale extends from foot of Loch Voil to head of Loch Lubnag, and is mentioned in Sir Walter Scott's *Lady of the Lake*.

STRAVANAN, small bay on west side of Bute Island, Buteshire.

STRAVEN. See STRATHAVEN.

STRAVITHY, seat and quondam fortalice in Dunino parish, Fife.

STREAM, sound, with river-like current, connecting Cliff and Burra Sounds, in south-west of Shetland.

STRELITZ, village, 4 miles south-west of Coupar-Angus, Perthshire.

STRETTUM, brae, with memorial stone of Macbeth, in Lumphanan parish, Aberdeenshire.

STRICHEN, town and parish in Buchan district, Aberdeenshire. The town stands on the Ugie, adjacent to Mormond Hill, 37 miles north of Aberdeen; was founded in 1764; bore, for some time, the name of Mormond; is built on a regular plan, with two principal streets meeting at an angle; and has a post office, with money order department, under Aberdeen, a railway station, 2 banking offices, 3 hotels, a town hall, Established, Free, Episcopalian, and Roman Catholic churches, and 2 public schools with about 200 scholars. Pop. 1204. — The parish contains also New Leeds village, measures $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles by $3\frac{3}{4}$, and comprises 10,183 acres. Real property in 1880-81, £12,894. Pop., quoad civilia, 2348; quoad sacra, 2013. The surface is cut into nearly equal parts by the Ugie, and has a general inclination to that river, but is prevalently hilly. Strichen House is a Grecian edifice of 1821, and has grounds with remains of a Caledonian stone circle. There are 4 schools for 448 scholars, and 1 of them for 120 is new.

STRICKATHROW, parish, containing Inchbare post office village, on north border of Forfarshire. It lies averagely $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-by-east of Brechin, measures about $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles by 2, and comprises 5239 acres. Real property in 1880-81, £6614. Pop. 487. The middle district is part of Strathmore; the north-west district is largely occupied by the conspicuous hill of Lundie; and the south-east district comprises part of Strickathrow Hill, a plateau upwards of 400 feet high, extending into three contiguous parishes. The seats are Strickathrow House, Auch-enroch, and Newtonmill; and the chief antiquities are two old signal stations. The public school has about 81 scholars.

STRING, sound between Shapinsay and Pomona, in Orkney.

STRING, or **LINE**, lake at eastern extremity of Kilniver parish, Argyleshire.

STRIVEN, sea-loch in south of Cowal, Argyleshire. It strikes from Kyles of Bute $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles north of Port-Bannatyne; goes $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-north-westward to Ballymore; commences with a width of $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles, but contracts to a width of less than $\frac{1}{2}$ mile; and is flanked by steep, bleak, lofty hill-ranges.

STROAN, lake in Kells parish, Kirkcudbrightshire.

STROMA, island in Pentland Firth, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles west-north-west of Duncansby Head, Caithness. It measures 7 miles in circuit, rises mostly in lofty rocky cliffs, contains some good land, and has a post office

under Wick, and a lofty iron beacon. Pop. 341.

STROMBERRY, headland at south-western extremity of Shapinsay Island, Orkney.

STROME, ruined ancient fortalice of the Glegarry Macdonalds, in vicinity of Strome Ferry, Ross-shire.

STROME FERRY, place on Loch Carron, 5 miles north-east of Plockton, in south-east of Ross-shire. It is situated at terminus of Dingwall and Skye Railway, 53 miles west-south-west of Dingwall; is the point of communication with the steamers to Skye; and has a post office, with money order and telegraph departments, designated of Ross-shire, and a hotel.

STROMNESS, seaport town and parish in south-west of Orkney. The town stands on a fine bay 14 miles west-by-south of Kirkwall; adjoins picturesque hill scenery; sprang from a small hamlet in course of last century; is now nearly a mile long, but very irregularly built; possesses a safe commodious harbour, with new pier opened in 1879; and has a post office, with money order and telegraph departments, designated of Orkney, 3 banking offices, 2 hotels, an interesting museum, Established, Free, and United Presbyterian churches, and 2 public schools with about 220 scholars. Pop. 1703. — The parish comprehends Holm Island and a tract of about 5 miles by $3\frac{3}{4}$ in Pomona. Real property in 1880-81, £5659. Pop. 2410. The main or Pomona part is bounded on the west by the Atlantic, on the south and south-east by Hoy Sound, on the north-east by Loch Stenness; it presents to the Atlantic a range of cliffs from 100 to 500 feet high, to Hoy Sound a band of fertile lowlands; and it elsewhere consists mainly of bleak sterile heights. The rocks possess great geological interest, and were made famous by the publication of Hugh Miller's *Asterolepis of Stromness*. Breckness House, erected in 1633 by last Bishop of Orkney, stands on Breckness Head, at west entrance of Hoy Sound; and an ancient cemetery, with ruined church and remains of a monastery, lies midway between that edifice and the town. There are 3 schools, all new, for 350 scholars.

STRON, mineral field in Kirkintilloch parish, Dumbartonshire.

STRONACHLACHLAR, place, with steamboat pier and hotel, on upper part of Loch Katrine, 5 miles east-by-north of Inversnaid, and $7\frac{1}{2}$ west-north-west of Trossachs pier.

STRONCHRUBIE, farm, with interesting cave and vast ridge of limestone rock, in Assynt parish, Sutherland.

STRONE, headland and village on north side of Holy Loch, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-by-east of Dunoon, Argyleshire. The village is a modern watering-place, consists chiefly of a chain of villas and ornate cottages, and

has a post office, with money order and telegraph departments, designated of Argyleshire, a steamboat pier, a ferry station, a banking office, a hotel, a public hall of 1872, two neat churches, and a public school.

STRONE, hill on west side of Loch Lomond, immediately north of Luss village, Dumbartonshire. It commands a splendid bird's-eye view of the lake.

STRONE, stream, with beautiful cascades near head of wooded glen, descending to head of Loch Broom, Ross-shire.

STRONFERNAN. See SRONFERNAN.

STRONFREGGAN, burn in Dalry parish, Kirkcudbrightshire.

STRONSAY, island and parish in south of North Isles division of Orkney. The island is divided from Shapinsay and Pomona by a sound or firth from 4 to 10 miles wide; lies, at its nearest point, about $12\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-east of Kirkwall; measures $7\frac{1}{4}$ miles by $6\frac{1}{4}$, but comprises an area of not more than about $1\frac{1}{2}$ square miles; is so profusely and deeply indented by bays as to form a group of peninsulas, and to contain no spot more than a mile from the sea; consists of low and ridgy land, nearly all capable of cultivation; carries on extensive trade in catching, curing, and exporting herrings; and has a village, a post office with money order and telegraph departments under Kirkwall, a new pier, Established and United Presbyterian churches, 3 public schools with about 207 scholars, and several Picts' houses. Pop. 1268. — The parish comprehends also Eday, Papa-Stronsay, Pharay, Auskerry, Holm of Midgarth, and four pastoral islets. Its length is 17 miles; its area, exclusive of intersecting sea, about 26 square miles. Real property in 1880-81, £5923. Pop. 2107. Established and United Presbyterian churches are in Eday, and ruins or sites of ten ancient churches are within the parish. There are 6 schools for 436 scholars, and 2 of them and enlargements for 190 are new.

STRONSHIRA, headland, with fine view, in Inverary parish, Argyleshire.

STRONTIAN, village and quoad sacra parish in north of Argyleshire. The village stands on north side near head of Loch Sunart, 21 miles east-north-east of Tobermory; was partly built in 1823, so as to present a neat appearance; is situated at foot of glen, with lead mines famous for their mineralogy; gives name to strontites or carbonate of strontium, first discovered at these mines in 1790; and has a post office, with money order and telegraph departments, designated of Argyleshire, an inn, Established and Free churches, and a public school with accommodation for 138 scholars. Strontian House, in vicinity of the village, is the seat of Sir Thomas M. Riddell, Bart. The parish comprises parts of Ardnamurchan and Morvern. Pop. 1360.

STRONVAR, seat near foot of Loch Voil, in Balquhiddier parish, Perthshire.

STROWAN, seat and ancient parish in Strathearn, Perthshire. The seat is on the Earn, 3 miles west of Crieff; and the parish is now annexed to Monivaird, and retains ruins of its church.

STRUAN, hamlet, with railway station and an inn, $4\frac{3}{4}$ miles west of Blair-Athole, Perthshire.

STRUAN, hamlet in Bracadale parish, near Bracadale church, on south-west coast of Isle of Skye. It has a post office under Portree, and an inn.

STRUBSTER, ancient chapelry in Wick parish, Caithness.

STRUDE, glen in the Ochils adjacent to Alva town, and often called Alva Glen, in Stirlingshire.

STRUEY, range of basaltic sea-cliffs in eastern vicinity of Lag, on south coast of Arran Island, Buteshire. It rises to a height of 400 feet, is cut by deep vertical fissures, and contains a cavern 80 feet high, 40 feet wide, and more than 160 feet long.

STRUIE, hill, 1088 feet high, with extensive view, adjacent to Dornoch Firth, in Eddertoun parish, Ross-shire.

STRUTHERS, ruined ancient seat of Earls of Crawford, 2 miles south-west of Ceres, in Fife.

STRUTHILL, well, long an object of strong popular superstition, in Muthill parish, Perthshire.

STRUY, hamlet and seat, 12 miles south-west of Beaully, Inverness-shire. The hamlet has a post office under Beaully, and an inn.

STRYAL, large cairn, alleged to have been a feudal judgment-place, in Mouswald parish, Dumfriesshire.

STUARTFIELD. See STEWARTFIELD.

STUARTON. See STEWARTON.

STUCK, ancient cemetery, with site of church, in north-east of Monzie parish, Perthshire.

STUCKGOUN, seat on Loch Lomond near Glendouglas, Dumbartonshire.

STUIC-A-CHROIN, curious, shattered, conspicuous mountain-summit, 3189 feet high, adjacent to Benvoirlich, 6 miles north of Callander, Perthshire.

STYWICK, bay in south-east of Sanday, Orkney.

SUCGOTH, estate in Cardross parish, Dumbartonshire.

SUDDEY, ancient parish, now part of Knockbain, Ross-shire.

SUGAR-LOAF. See SUILVEN.

SUIDHE-CHATAIN, hill in Kingarth parish, Isle of Bute.

SUIDHE-CHUIMAN, hill, traversed by military road, and crowned with cairn, in Boleskine parish, Inverness-shire.

SUIE, place, with inn, in Glendochart, Perthshire.

SUILVEN, or **SUGAR-LOAF**, mountain, 2396 feet high, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles east-south-east of

Lochinver village, in south-west of Sutherland.

SULEM. See SULLAM.

SULISKER, rocky isle, 13 leagues north-west of Butt of Lewis, Outer Hebrides.

SULLAM, bay and hamlet in north of Mainland of Shetland. The bay is 8 miles long, but narrow, and strikes southward from Yell Sound, between North-maven and Delting parishes.—The hamlet lies on the bay, and has a post office under Lerwick.

SUMBURGH HEAD, bold lofty promontory at southern extremity of Shetland. It is crowned by a lighthouse with fixed light visible at the distance of 21 nautical miles.

SUMBURGH-ROOST, vexed and whirling collision of tidal currents, strong in even calm weather and terrible in storms, immediately south of Sumburgh Head.

SUMMERHILL, hamlet in New Machar parish, Aberdeenshire. It has a post office, with money order department, under Aberdeen, and 2 public schools with about 131 scholars. Pop. 204.

SUMMERHILL, place, with United Presbyterian church, in Ayton parish, Berwickshire.

SUMMER ISLANDS, group of about 30 islets at mouth of Lochbroom, Ross-shire. All are bare, most are rocky, only about nine have pasture-ground, and only one is inhabited.

SUMMERLEE, section of Coatbridge town, Lanarkshire. It has a range of blast iron furnaces; and the new patent blast was initiated here in 1873.

SUMMERSDALE, battlefield of 1529, with several tumuli, in south of Stenness parish, Orkney.

SUMMERSTON, station on Kelvin Valley Railway, on north-east verge of Lanarkshire, between Maryhill and Torrance.

SUMMERVILLE, seat in Troqueer parish, Kirkcudbrightshire.

SUNADALE, rivulet, running eastward to the sea in Saddell parish, Argyleshire.

SUNART, sea-loch and district in north of Argyleshire. The loch strikes from north end of Sound of Mull; goes 14 miles eastward to within 5 miles of upper part of Loch Linnhe; ranges in width from 3 miles at the mouth to 3 furlongs at the head; looks mostly like a series of inland lakes; and has shores and flanks exhibiting much Highland scenery.—The district lies between Ardnamurchan-proper and Ardour; is bounded on the south by upper part of Loch Sunart, on the north by Loch Shiel; measures 12 miles by 6; and contains the village and mines of Strontian.

SUNDAYWELL, old tower, a retreat of the persecuted Covenanters, in west of Dunscore parish, Dumfriesshire.

SUNDERLAND, seat on the Tweed, 3 miles north of Selkirk.

SUNDERLAND, seat on west side of Lochindaal, Islay Island, Argyleshire.

SUNDHOPE, burn, with fine cascades, in Castleton parish, Roxburghshire.

SUNDRUM, seat in Coylton parish, Ayrshire.

SUNIPOL, seat near Callicho Point, on north-west coast of Mull Island, Argyleshire.

SUNLAWS, seat on the Teviot, 3 miles south-by-west of Kelso, Roxburghshire.

SUNNYBANK, place, with quarries, 3 miles south-east of Dunfermline.

SUNNYBRAE, village in Middlebie parish, Dumfriesshire.

SUNNYSIDE, seat in Liberton parish, Edinburghshire.

SUNNYSIDE, seat on steep bank of the Clyde, 1½ mile north-west of Lanark.

SUNNYSIDE, place, with large recent lunatic asylum, 2½ miles north-north-west of Montrose, Forfarshire.

SUSANNAH, lead mine adjacent to Leadhills, Lanarkshire.

SUTHERLAND, or **SUTHERLANDSHIRE**, maritime county in extreme north-west of Scottish mainland. It is bounded on the north by the North Sea; on the east by Caithness; on the south-east by Dornoch Firth; on the south by Ross and Cromarty; on the west by the Atlantic Ocean. Its length is 62 miles; its breadth 49 miles; its area 1886 square miles. The eastern boundary is a line of watershed nearly all hilly or mountainous; and the southern one is mostly the Kyle of Dornoch Firth and the river Oikell, and partly a chain of lakes and streams westward to the Atlantic. The south-east coast has nearly all a belt of rich low ground from ½ mile to 2 miles broad; the north coast also includes portions of low seaboard; but most of the north coast and all the west coast exhibit a series of bold headlands, deep bays, beetling cliffs, long sea-lochs, and salient promontories. Chief projections are Strathly Head, Whiten Head, Farout Head, Cape Wrath, and Rhustore; and chief intersections are Kyle of Tongue, Loch Eriboll, Kyle of Durness, Loch Inchard, Loch Laxford, and Kyle-Seow. The interior has considerable aggregate of low ground in bottoms of glens, along lakes and streams, but lies mostly on a basis of averagely about 1500 feet above sea-level, and consists mainly of mountains with numerous summits at altitudes of from 2000 to 3281 feet. The mountains have much diversity of both form and amassment; they include one continuous watershed going sinuously through most of the centre; and those in the middle and southern parts of the west have more sharpness of feature, more intricacy of arrangement, more spiriness and shatteredness, than are found in any other tract in the kingdom. Chief glens and streams are Halladale, Strathly, Naver, Melness, Hope, Assynt, Shin, Oikell, Evelix, Fleet, Brora, and Helmsdale; and chief fresh-water lakes are Naver,

Loyal, Hope, Stack, More, Assynt, Vattie, Shin, Fleet, and Brora. Principal rocks of economic value are marbles in the west, and oolitic and lias deposits in the east. Arable husbandry is very limited, but skilful; pastoral husbandry has superseded the arable in much of the glens. Fisheries are extensive; and manufactures are of very little note. An enormous proportion of the land is waste; and a vigorous, extensive, costly enterprise for reclamation was begun by the Duke of Sutherland in 1874. The earldom of Sutherland, ranking as the premier earldom of Scotland, dates from about 1228; the dukedom of Sutherland, in peerage of the United Kingdom, dates from 1833; and both belong to the family of Leveson-Gower, with the seats of Dunrobin Castle and Tongue House within the county. The antiquities include Caledonian stone circles, Scandinavian forts, Pictish forts, mediæval castles, and a restored cathedral. The only towns with each more than 1000 inhabitants are Helmsdale and Golspie; the only villages with each more than 500 inhabitants are Dornoch, Brora, Embo, Portskerry, and Bonar; and the first of these five villages is the capital. Real property in 1880-81, £97,749. Pop. in 1871, 24,317; in 1881, 23,365.

SUTORS-OF-CROMARTY, two bold promontorial wooded hills, almost resembling sides of a stupendous gateway, at mouth of Cromarty Firth.

SUURSAY, islet in Sound of Harris, Outer Hebrides.

SWAINBOST, range of village northward from Cross, in Barras parish, Lewis, Outer Hebrides. Pop. of Swainbost-proper, 336; with Cross, Habost, Lionel, and Port, 1495.

SWAITES, hill in Pettinain parish, Lanarkshire.

SWANA. See **SWONA**.

SWANBISTER, ruined remnant of palace of Earls of Orkney, on coast, 6½ miles south-west of Kirkwall, Orkney.

SWANSTON, village, 5 miles south-south-west of Edinburgh.

SWARTMILL, lake in Westray Island, Orkney.

SWEEHEART ABBEY. See **NEWABBEY**.

SWENO'S STONE, interesting sculptured ancient obelisk in vicinity of Forres, Elginshire.

SWIN, sea-loch in west of Knapdale, Argyshire. It opens opposite southern part of Jura; strikes north-north-eastward in such divergent line as to leave only a narrow peninsula between it and Jura Sound; measures 10 miles in length, and from 2½ miles to 5 furlongs in width; has intricately-cut shores and wooded sloping hilly screens; and adjoins, at two miles from its mouth, the ruined strong ancient fortalice of Castle Swin.

SWINANESS, headland, with rare minerals, on east side of Unst Island, Shetland.

SWINDON, hill in Morebattle parish, Roxburghshire.

SWINDRIDGE, seat near Dalry, Ayrshire.

SWINEHILL, colliery in Dalsersf parish, Lanarkshire.

SWINEY, village, mansion, and ruined feudal fortalice, 12 miles south-west of Wick, Caithness. The village has a public school with about 84 scholars, and an inn.

SWINNA. See **SWONA**.

SWINNIE, place, with traces of ancient camp, in Jedburgh parish, Roxburghshire.

SWINSEY, affluent of the Annock at Stewarton, Ayrshire.

SWINTON, village and parish in Merse district, Berwickshire. The village stands on Leet rivulet, 5 miles south-east of Dunse, stands round a large green, and has a post office, with money order department, under Dunse, an inn, an ancient cross, Established and Free churches, and 2 public schools with accommodation for 232 scholars. Pop. 434. — The parish measures about 4 miles by 3, and comprises 5561 acres. Real property in 1880-81, £11,364. Pop. 964. The surface is partly a series of low, billowy, parallel ridges, partly a series of interjacent level tracts. Swinton House is a handsome modern edifice on site of one of great antiquity.

SWINTON, village in Old Monkland parish, Lanarkshire. Pop. 619.

SWINTON BANK, seat in northern vicinity of Peebles.

SWONA, island in Pentland Firth, 3 miles west-by-north of southern extremity of South Ronaldshay Island, Orkney. Its length is 1½ mile; its mean breadth less than ½ mile. Pop. 47. Whirlpools, called Wells of Swona, are adjacent.

SWONA, lake, 5 miles in circuit, near northern extremity of Pomona, Orkney.

SWORDLE, village in Stornoway parish, Outer Hebrides. Pop. 219.

SWORDLY, vale and bay in Farr parish, Sutherland.

SWORDWELL, battlefield between Scotch and English in Dornock parish, Dumfriesshire.

SYDSERF, decayed mansion in North Berwick parish, Haddingtonshire.

SYMINGTON, village and parish in north-west of Kyle, Ayrshire. The village stands 5 miles south-west of Kilmarnock, and has a post office under Kilmarnock, Established and Free churches, and a public school with about 96 scholars. — The parish measures about 4 miles by 1½, and comprises 3725 acres. Real property in 1879-80, £7467. Pop. 697. The land has pleasant diversity of swells and slopes, and is partly wooded and all elsewhere arable. Chief seats are Williamfield, Rosemount, Dankeith, and Townend.

SYMINGTON, village and parish in upper ward of Lanarkshire. The village stands adjacent to the Clyde, 7 miles south-east of Carstairs Junction, and has a post office under Biggar, a renovated very old church, and a public school with

accommodation for 71 scholars. — The parish measures 3 miles by nearly $1\frac{1}{2}$, and comprises 3504 acres. Real property in 1880-81, £5913. Pop. 462. The surface includes a low tract of arable land along the Clyde, and rises thence in high pastoral land to the summit of Tinto Mountain. Chief antiquities are vestiges of a camp near the village, and remains of a castle on the slope of Tinto.

SYMINGTON, seat in Stow parish, Edinburghshire.

SYNNINESS, old castle on Luce Bay, 3 miles south-south-east of Glenluce, Wigtonshire.

SYNTON, seat in Ashkirk parish, Roxburghshire.

SYPLAND (LITTLE and MUCKLE), two farms, with large ancient Caledonian forts, in Kirkcudbright parish, Kirkcudbrightshire.

SYSTER, lake in Dunnet parish, Caithness.

TAARNER, islet at mouth of Loch Bracadale, Isle of Skye.

TACTAGILL, burn in Sandsting parish, Shetland.

TAFTSNESS, promontorial headland at northern extremity of Sanday Island, Orkney.

TAIN, town and parish on north-east border of Ross-shire. The town stands near south shore of Dornoch Firth, $44\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-by-east of Inverness; is thought to have been the earliest chief seat of bishopric of Ross; was long the capital of Ross-shire; ranks now as the political capital of Easter Ross, and as a royal and parliamentary burgh; unites with Dingwall, Cromarty, Dornoch, Wick, and Kirkwall in sending a member to Parliament; presents an agreeable appearance amid splendid environs; and has a head post office with all departments, a railway station, 4 banking offices, 2 hotels, county buildings of 1825 with fine spired ancient tower, a public hall of 1876, a memorial fountain of 1877, a collegiate church of 1471 used till 1815 as parochial, Established, Free, and United Presbyterian churches, a famous academy, and 3 public schools with about 339 scholars. Real property in 1880-81, £5879. Pop. 1742. — The parish contains also Inver village, and measures about $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles by $4\frac{1}{2}$. Real property of landward part in 1880-81, £6948. Pop. 3009. A low sandy plain lies along the frith; a gently sloping and highly cultivated tract, more extensive than the plain, occupies the centre; and a hilly tract, with maximum summit of about 700 feet, lies along the south. Chief seats are Hartfield, Rosemount, and Knockbreck; and an interesting antiquity is a ruined small ancient chapel, which had the privilege of sanctuary, and figured curiously in the personal history of James V.

TAING, hamlet on Fair Island, Shetland. **TAIRLOUR**, head-stream of Girvan river, Ayrshire.

TAIRTH. See TARTH.

TAIT'S CROSS, quondam notable monumental stone on hill at head of Kirkhope vale, in Selkirkshire.

TALISKER, seat, bay, and very bold and lofty headland in north-west of Minginish district, Isle of Skye.

TALLA, islet, with ruined ancient noble castle, in Monteith lake, on south-west border of Perthshire.

TALLA, rivulet, running 7 miles northward and north-westward to the Tweed in Tweedsmuir parish, Peeblesshire.

TALMINE, hamlet and bay on west side of Kyle of Tongue, Sutherland. The hamlet has a post office under Thurso.

TAMNAHARA, hill-summit, 530 feet high, in Roseneath peninsula, Dumbartonshire. It adjoins a small lake, and commands a very grand view.

TAMNATHERSKINS, hill in Killearn parish, Stirlingshire.

TAMNAVOULAN. See TOMNAVOULIN.

TANERA, largest of the Summer Islands, in west of Ross-shire. Pop. 119.

TANFIELD, small suburb on left side of Water of Leith in north of Edinburgh. An extensive suite of fortress-like buildings was erected here in 1825 for a purpose which speedily collapsed; and a large hall formed within it was the meeting-place of the Free Church General Assembly from its origin in 1843 till 1856.

TANGLEHA, fishing village in St. Cyrus parish, Kincardineshire.

TANKERNESS, hamlet, seat, and headland in St. Andrews parish, Orkney. The hamlet has a public school with about 83 scholars.

TANNA, lake, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles in circuit, within a ravine of upper part of Gleniorsa, in Arran Island, Buteshire.

TANNACH, seat and moss in Wick parish, Caithness.

TANNACHY, seat, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-west of Buckie, Banffshire.

TANNADICE, village and parish in centre of Forfarshire. The village stands on the South Esk, $5\frac{1}{4}$ miles north of Forfar, and has a post office under Forfar, a handsome parochial church of 1846, and a public school with about 97 scholars. — The parish measures 12 miles by 8, and comprises 21,328 acres. Real property in 1880-81, £15,611. Pop. 1254. The southern district is part of Strathmore, and the central and northern ones ascend gradually to skirts of Benchinnan Mountains, with maximum height of about 800 feet above sea-level. The seats are Downiepark, Inshewan, Tannadice, Whitewell, Easter Ogle, Wester Ogle, Glenquiech, and Wester Markhouse; and the antiquities are sites of three sepulchral tumuli and two strong baronial castles. There are 3 schools with accommodation for 265 scholars.

TANNER, rivulet, running 11 miles north-eastward to the Dee at $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile west of Aboyne, Aberdeenshire.

TANTALLON, ruined strong famous ancient castle on peninsulated lofty precipitous sea-rock, $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles east of North Berwick, Haddingtonshire. It belonged, in the time of Robert II., and till 1455, to the Earls of Douglas; it possessed then such force against assailants that to 'ding it doon' became proverbially as impossible as to 'mak' a brig to the Bass; it passed to the Earls of Angus, and served them to give defiance to James IV. and James V.; it was besieged and captured in 1639 by the Covenanters; and it went, by sale, in beginning of 18th century, to Lord President Dalrymple, and was then relinquished to decay. It formed an irregular hexagon, could be approached only by a drawbridge, was defended there by very massive towers; and it continues tolerably entire in its outer walls, but is roofless, crushed, and chaotic throughout its interior. A graphic description of it, in its former condition, occurs in Sir Walter Scott's *Marmion*.

TARANSAY, island off mouth of West Loch Tarbert, in north-west of Harris, Outer Hebrides. It measures $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles by fully 2, and consists of two considerable peninsulated hills and narrow sandy isthmus. Pop. 55.

TARBAT, parish in extreme north-east of Ross-shire. It contains Portmahomack post office village and Balnabruach and Rockfield villages, and projects between Dornoch Firth and Moray Firth. Its length is $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles; its greatest breadth $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles. Real property in 1880-81, £8204. Pop. 1878. The coast measures about 15 miles; is partly cavernous, and mostly bluff and rocky, but not high; and includes six natural harbours. The interior is a plain, diversified by low rising-grounds; and the north-eastern district, to the length of $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles, is a peninsula, diminishing from a breadth of $1\frac{3}{4}$ mile to the point of Tarbatness. The only mansion is Geanies; the chief antiquities are the large dilapidated noble castle of Balone, remains or sites of five other castles, and vestiges of a Roman camp and a Roman landmark; and an interesting object is a beautiful piece of stone-work called Dingwall's Tomb. The churches are Established and Free; and the schools are 2 new ones with accommodation for 357 scholars.

TARBAT, estate from $2\frac{3}{4}$ to 7 miles north-east of Invergordon, Ross-shire. It has a modern mansion adjacent to site of grand old demolished castle; it belonged to the Earls of Cromarty, and gave them the title of viscount; and it descended, along with the title, to the lady who in 1849 became Duchess of Sutherland.

TARBAT, burn, running to left side of the Don near Aberdeen.

TARBATNESS, terminating point of Tarbat peninsula, 13 miles east-north-east

of Tain, Ross-shire. It has a lighthouse with light constant in one direction but intermittent in another, visible at the distance of 18 nautical miles.

TARBERT, bay, seaport town, and quoad sacra parish on west side of lower reach of Loch Fyne, in Argyshire. The bay opens at 7 miles north of Skipness Point; is about a mile long, and nowhere more than about 3 furlongs wide; forms first a narrow winding passage between low ridges of naked rock, next a fine land-locked natural harbour; bears the alternative name of East Loch Tarbert; and is separated by only a small isthmus from head of West Loch Tarbert.—The town stands at the bay's head; carries on extensive herring fishery; and has a post office, with money order and telegraph departments, under Greenock, a steamboat quay, a banking office, 2 inns, Established and Free churches, a public school with about 135 scholars, and the ruins of three ancient castles which commanded the isthmus. Pop. of the town, 1621; of the quoad sacra parish, 2017.

TARBERT, hamlet, with Free church, at head of West Loch Tarbert, Outer Hebrides.

TARBERT, hill in West Kilbride parish, Ayrshire.

TARBERT, curving glen, about 9 miles long, traversed by rivulet to south-east side of Loch Eil at 3 miles south-west of Fort-William, Inverness-shire.

TARBERT, glen, between Lochs Sunart and Linnhe, in north of Argyshire.

TARBERT, narrow sea-loch, striking about 5 miles eastward from north end of Islay Sound, and nearly bisecting Jura Island, Argyshire.

TARBERT (EAST), village in Harris, Outer Hebrides. Pop. 230.

TARBERT (EAST and WEST), two sea-lochs on mutual boundary of Knapdale and Kintyre, Argyshire. The East loch is called also Tarbert Bay, and has been noticed in our article on Tarbert.—The West loch has a steamboat quay at its head within a mile of Tarbert town; descends 11 miles south-westward to the sea opposite middle part of Islay; has a mean breadth of about $\frac{3}{4}$ mile; and is flanked with ornate slopes and gentle hills containing two villages and numerous villas and mansions. A project was started in 1882 to connect the heads of the lochs by a canal 18 feet deep and 56 feet wide, estimated to cost £200,000.

TARBERT (EAST and WEST), two sea-lochs, nearly bisecting Harris, Outer Hebrides. The East loch commences around Scalpa Island, strikes about 5 miles north-westward, is mostly from $4\frac{1}{2}$ to nearly 2 miles wide, and forks at its head into 2 small bays.—The West loch commences within $\frac{1}{4}$ mile of one of these bays, extends 6 miles westward, expands from little more than a point to a width of $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles, is overhung by precipitous lofty

mountains, and is screened across the mouth by Taransay Island.

TARBET, village on west side of Loch Lomond, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile east of Arrochar, Dumbartonshire. It stands on small bay opposite main front of Benlomond, commands an impressive view of upper reaches of the lake, and has a steamboat pier and a large hotel.

TARBET CASTLE, or **FIDRAY**, picturesque islet, 3 miles west-north-west of North Berwick, Haddingtonshire.

TARBET (EAST and WEST), two small bays at east and west sides of isthmus near Mull of Galloway, Wigtonshire.

TARBOLTON, village and parish in Kyle district, Ayrshire. The village stands 4 miles west of Mauchline, was from 1777 till 1784 a habitual resort of the poet Burns, adjoins or is near numerous objects or scenes which figure in his writings, and has a post office, with money order and telegraph departments, designated of Ayrshire, a railway station, 2 inns, Established, Free, and United Presbyterian churches, and 2 public schools. Pop. 922. — The parish measures 7 miles by 4, and comprises 12,059 acres. Real property in 1879-80, £23,571. Pop. 3599. Ayr river traces most of the south-eastern boundary. The land adjacent to the river is low, and the rest consists partly of arable hill-ridges. The seats are Montgomery, Enterkin, Smithston, Drumley, and Afton Lodge; and chief antiquities are ruins of Fail monastery and traces of reputed Roman camp. There were 3 schools for 465 scholars, and the board abolished 2 of them for 295, and provided a new one and an enlargement for 430.

TARF, rivulet and railway station in Kirkcudbrightshire. The rivulet runs about 11 miles southward to the Dee at $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile north of Kirkcudbright; and the station stands adjacent to it, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Kirkcudbright.

TARF, real head-stream of the Tilt, on north border of Athole, Perthshire. It rises and runs among the Central Grampians, goes 9 miles eastward to confluence with the nominal Tilt, and is all flanked and overhung by alpine masses.

TARF, affluent of the North Esk in Lochlee parish, Forfarshire.

TARFF, rivulet, running 7 miles curvingly north-westward to head of Loch Ness at Fort-Augustus, Inverness-shire.

TARFSIDE, hamlet in Lochlee parish, Forfarshire. It has a post office under Brechin.

TARLAIN, mineral spring on the coast near Macduff, Banffshire.

TARLAND, village and parish in south-west of Aberdeenshire. The village stands on burn of its own name, 5 miles north-west of Aboyne, and has a post office, with money order and telegraph departments, under Aberdeen, 2 banking offices, Established and Free churches, and a public school. Pop. 374. — The parish has a main

body of about 5 miles by 4, includes a large detached district about 8 miles to the west-north-west, and comprises 17,353 acres. Real property in 1880-81, £6992. Pop., quoad civilia, 1173; quoad sacra, 1051. A considerable aggregate of low ground lies along the course of streams, but most of the surface is hilly or mountainous. Chief seats are Skellater, Edinglassie, Candacraig, and Inverearnan; and chief antiquities are remains of Caledonian stone circles, and vestiges of an old noble castle. A small Established church is in Migvie, and 3 schools for 236 scholars are in the parish.

TARLOGIE, estate in Tain parish, Ross-shire.

TARNTY. See TRINITY GASK.

TARRANSAY. See TARANSAY.

TARRAS, rivulet, running 9 miles south-south-westward to the Esk at $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles south of Langholm, Dumfriesshire. It has a rugged bed, an impetuous current, and romantic banks; and it gave the title of earl in 1660 to a member of the family of Scott.

TARRIEMOUNT, place, with slate quarry, in Rathven parish, Banffshire.

TARRYCROYS, hamlet in Keith parish, Banffshire. It has a public school with about 84 scholars.

TARTH, rivulet, running about 8 miles south-eastward to the Lyne near Drochil Castle, Peeblesshire.

TARTY, eminence in Logie-Buchan parish, Aberdeenshire.

TARVES, village and parish in Ellon district, Aberdeenshire. The village stands 6 miles west of Ellon, and has a post office under Aberdeen, a banking office, a parochial church with 870 sittings, and a public school with about 64 scholars. — The parish contains also Craigdam, measures 12 miles by 8, and comprises 16,303 acres. Real property in 1880-81, £14,841. Pop., quoad civilia, 2558; quoad sacra, 1827. The land is partly low, partly undulating and slightly hilly, and is watered by the Ythan and numerous burns. The only mansion is Schivas, and the chief antiquity is the ruin of Tolquhon Castle. A United Presbyterian church is at Craigdam. Four schools for 444 scholars are in the parish, and 1 of them and an enlargement for 170 are new.

TARVIT, seat and hill, the latter crowned by old tower 50 feet high, in south-eastern vicinity of Cupar, Fife.

TAY, lake in Breadalbane district, Perthshire, and river flowing thence to influx of the Earn, and proceeding thence as an estuary between Perthshire and Forfarshire on the left, and Fife on the right, to the German Ocean. The lake commences at Killin; extends, with slight curves, to the north-east; measures 15 miles in length, about 1 mile in mean breadth, and from 15 to 100 fathoms in depth; lies all in the bottom of a continuous glen; and is flanked, on the left, by Benlawers and its offsets; on the right,

by a chain of heights more like hills than mountains. The river receives, through the lake, a line of head-stream descending from a point about 7 miles north-north-west of head of Loch Lomond; it goes eastward, with northerly curve, to Logie-rail, and there receives the Tummel, descending from a distance of about 60 miles; it proceeds mainly south-eastward, but with great curves and sinuities, to the influx of the Earn; it traverses, to that point, a rich, diversified, picturesque valley, flanked variously by grand mountains, beautiful hills, and rolling banks; and it proceeds, as an estuary, about 26 miles, mainly east-north-eastward, with width of from $\frac{3}{4}$ mile to 9 miles, flanked variously by coarse lands, slopes, and gentle heights. Its length, measured from remotest head-stream, but excluding sinuities, is 115 miles; its extent of basin is about 2500 square miles; and its volume of water, carried to its estuary, averages 218,400 cubic feet per minute.

TAY BRIDGE, railway viaduct across Firth of Tay, from west end of Dundee to a point about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile west of Newport. It was authorized in 1870 on a capital of £350,000; was commenced in July 1871, and opened in June 1878; measured 3450 yards in length; had, at its middle, a height of 88 feet above high-water level; was constructed on the lattice-girder principle, with supports on strong piers; comprised 11 spans of each 245 feet, 2 of each 227 feet, and 72 of lesser length; and was connected at the ends with new railway branches, giving direct communication from Dundee through the centre of Fife. It was believed to have ample strength for bearing any strain which could be put on it, and for resisting the most boisterous storm; but on the evening of 28th December 1879, during a strong hurricane, and while a passenger train of six carriages was traversing it northward, a portion of it, fully $\frac{1}{2}$ mile long, together with the entire train, fell into the firth so suddenly and darkly as to be unobserved from the shore, and so completely as to leave nothing standing in the long gap but bare iron piers. A new viaduct, under parliamentary sanction, was planned in March 1881, to stand a little farther west than the ruined one, to have a height at the centre of only 58½ feet, to be laid with a double line of rails, and to possess such differences of structure from the former one as should make it both vastly stronger and much more convenient; and operations for constructing this were begun in March 1882.

TAYFIELD, seat near Newport, Fife.

TAYHURST, place in Lismore and Appin parish, Argyleshire. It has a public school with about 71 scholars.

TAYINLOAN, village on west coast of Kintyre, 20 miles north-north-west of Campbelton, Argyleshire. It has a post office, with money order and telegraph

departments, under Greenock, and it adjoins a ferry to Gigha.

TAYINLONE, place, with inn, 10 miles north-west of Portree, Isle of Skye.

TAYLUN, bay in south-west of Coll Island, Argyleshire.

TAYMOUNT, seat near Stanley, Perthshire.

TAYMOUTH CASTLE, seat of Earl of Breadalbane, about a mile north-east of foot of Loch Tay, Perthshire. It was erected partly in 1580, but chiefly in present century; is mainly a great quadrangular four-storey structure, with towers at the corners, and a large central pavilion 150 feet high; underwent very costly improvement for reception of Queen Victoria and the Prince Consort in 1842; was further improved in 1879, at a cost of about £4000; and has extensive and very beautiful grounds.

TAYNABRUICH. See TIGHNABRUACH.

TAYNULT, hamlet about a mile south-west of influx of river Awe to Loch Etive, Argyleshire. It has a post office, with money order and telegraph departments, designated Argyleshire, a railway station, and a hotel.

TAYOCK, burn, running south-south-eastward to Montrose lagoon, Forfarshire.

TAYPORT, town, formerly called Ferry-Port-on-Craig, on north coast of Fife. Pop. 2605. See FERRY-PORT-ON-CRAIG.

TAYRIBBI, village in Appin district, Argyleshire.

TAYVALLICH, hamlet in North Knapdale parish, Argyleshire. It has a post office under Lochgilphead, and a public school with about 72 scholars.

TEAGUS, beautiful lake in Morvern parish, Argyleshire.

TEALING, village and parish in south of Forfarshire. The village stands $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles north of Dundee, and has a post office under Dundee. Established and Free churches, and a public school.—The parish contains also Newbigging, Balgray, Bakkello, and Todhills villages; and it measures about 5 miles by 4, and comprises 7227 acres. Real property in 1880–81, £7831. Pop. 757. The surface has all a basis of fully 500 feet above sea-level, and ascends northward to the summit-line of the Sidlaws. Tealing House is the only mansion. There are 3 schools with accommodation for 253 scholars.

TEANASSIE, picturesque burn, entering Beaully river at the Drhuim, in Invernessshire.

TEANINICH, estate in Alness parish, Ross-shire.

TEARNATE, lake in Morvern parish, Argyleshire.

TEASSES, seat in Ceres parish, Fife.

TECHMUIRY, place, with public school, in Fraserburgh parish, Aberdeenshire.

TEITH, river formed by two head-streams at Callander, and running thence 13 miles south-eastward to the Forth at $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles west of Stirling.

TEITH (BRIDGE OF), suburb of Doune, Perthshire.

TELLERS, chalybeate spring in Drumblade parish, Aberdeenshire.

TEMPE, seat on the Tummel near Kinloch-Rannoch, Perthshire.

TEMPLAND, village in Lochmaben parish, Dumfriesshire. It has a post office under Lockerby.

TEMPLE, village and parish in south of Edinburghshire. The village stands on the South Esk, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-by-west of Dalkeith, and has a post office under Gorebridge, a parochial church, and a public school.—The parish contains also part of Gorebridge and Stobhill villages; has a main body measuring $8\frac{3}{4}$ miles by 5; includes a small detached district $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile to the north-east; and comprises 14,464 acres. Real property in 1880-81, £19,551. Pop., quoad civilia, 1551; quoad sacra, 541. The northern half of the main body is mostly arable, but the southern half is mostly occupied by the Moorfoot Hills. Coal abounds in the north, and is worked. Toxside is the only mansion, but Arniston is adjacent. Established and Free churches are at Stobhill; another Free church serves for Temple and Carington; and a United Presbyterian church is at Gorebridge. Two schools are in the parts exclusive of Stobhill quoad sacra parish, and have capacity for 154 scholars.

TEMPLE, village in Largo parish, Fife.

TEMPLE, site of small establishment of Knights Templars on Urquhart Bay, on Loch Ness, Inverness-shire.

TEMPLECROFT, ancient burying-ground, where stone coffins have been found, in Fodderty parish, Ross-shire.

TEMPLE-DENNY, upper district of Denny parish, Stirlingshire.

TEMPLE-GAVIN, ruined ancient chapel in Thurso parish, Caithness.

TEMPLEHALL, remains of old fortalice on the Clyde, Carlisle parish, Lanarkshire.

TEMPLEHALL, seat in Kemback parish, Fife.

TEMPLEHOUSE, site of peel-tower, on land which belonged to the Knights Templars, in Manor parish, Peeblesshire.

TEMPLEHOUSE, old village, now called Darlington, suburban to Stewarton, Ayrshire.

TEMPLELAND, seat in Fergie parish, Aberdeenshire.

TEMPLELANDS, suburb of Strathmiglo, Fife.

TEMPLELISTON, ancient parish, now called Kirkliston, in Linlithgowshire and Edinburghshire.

TEMPLETON, village in Newtyle parish, Forfarshire.

TENANDRY, quoad sacra parish, comprising parts of Blair-Athole, Moulin, and Dull, in north-east of Perthshire. It was constituted ecclesiastically in 1836, and politically in 1851. Pop. 497.

TENDAL, rivulet, running about 6 miles

westward toward Loch Creran, and making picturesque falls, in Ardcattan parish, Argyleshire.

TENTSMOOR, extensive low flat on coast of Leuchars parish, Fife.

TEQUILIATS, limework in Ceres parish, Fife.

TERPERSE, estate in Tullynessle parish, Aberdeenshire.

TERRAUGHTY, seat in Troqueer parish, Kirkcudbrightshire.

TERREGLES, parish on east border of Kirkcudbrightshire. It includes small part of Dumfries burgh, and is partly bounded by the Cluden and the Nith. Its length is $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles; its greatest breadth $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles; its area 3842 acres. Real property of landward part in 1880-81, £6895. Pop. of the whole, 471. Most of the land is low, rich, and ornate; and the western part consists of hills variously pastoral and wooded. Terregles House is the seat of the Maxwells, representatives of the Earls of Nithsdale; and Terregles Choir is part of a church of 1568, used as the Maxwells' burying-place, and so restored in 1875 as to show much artistic grandeur. Lincluden College, a ruined ancient collegiate church, is on the east border. The public school has capacity for 60 scholars.

TERRINGZEAN, ruined ancient noble seat in Old Cumnock parish, Ayrshire.

TERRY, ruined old chapel in Leochel parish, Aberdeenshire.

TERVIE, affluent of the Aven in Inveraven parish, Banffshire.

TEVIOT, river, rising among mountains on south-west verge of Roxburghshire, and running about 36 miles north-eastward, all within Roxburghshire, to the Tweed at Kelso.

TEVIOTBANK, seat adjacent to the Teviot near Denholm, Roxburghshire.

TEVIOTDALE, either the valley or the basin of the Teviot, or, in a loose sense, most or all of Roxburghshire.

TEVIOTHEAD, parish in extreme south-west of Roxburghshire. It was formed in 1850 out of parts of Hawick and Cavers, and it has a post office under Hawick. Its length is 10 miles; its breadth 8 miles; its area 31,459 acres. Real property in 1880-81, £10,978. Pop. 486. All the land, except in narrow vales or glens, is pastoral or waste hill or mountain; and a number of its summits have altitudes ranging from 1607 to 1996 feet. The original church was Caerlanrig old chapel; a new church was built in 1856. The public school has about 77 scholars.

TEXA, islet off south-east coast of Islay Island, Argyleshire.

THAINSTON, seat and wooded hill in Kintore parish, Aberdeenshire.

THANKERTON, village and ancient parish in upper ward of Lanarkshire. The village stands on the Clyde, 5 miles south-south-east of Carstairs Junction, is ancient but small, and has a post office,

with money order department, designated of Lanarkshire, a railway station, and a bridge of 1778. The parish is now united to Covington.

THEODOSIA, quondam Roman naval station on ground now occupied by Dum-barton.

THIEF'S BUSS, ravine on Cairn Hill, in Strachan parish, Kincardineshire.

THIEF'S CAVE, cavern in lateral glerf off Glenalmond, in Monzie parish, Perthshire.

THIEF'S ROAD, old freebooters' mountain-path from Border through Peeblesshire to Mid-Lothian.

THIMBLEROW, hamlet in Hounam parish, Roxburghshire.

THIRDPART, estate in Kilrenny parish, Fife.

THIRLSTANE, modern mansion and ancient tower in Ettrick Vale, 2 miles north-east of Ettrick hamlet, Selkirkshire. The mansion is the seat of Lord Napier, and the tower was the stronghold of an ancient Border riever.

THIRLSTANE CASTLE, seat of Earl of Lauderdale on the Leader, adjacent to Lauder, Berwickshire.

THOMAS (ST.), quoad sacra parish in Leith. Pop. 4363.

THOMASTON, strong old castle, $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile north-west of Kirkoswald, Ayrshire.

THORLIESHOPE, seat in Castleton parish, Roxburghshire.

THORN, mining village in southern vicinity of Johnstone, Renfrewshire.

THORNHILL, town, $\frac{3}{4}$ mile west of railway station of its own name, $14\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-north-west of Dumfries. It stands on plateau about 5 furlongs east of the Nith, commands a rich panoramic view, consists of spacious, cleanly, boulevarded streets, and has a head post office with all departments, 2 banking offices, 2 hotels, a market-cross, a museum, Established, United Presbyterian, and Evangelical Union churches, and a large public school. Pop. 1289.

THORNHILL, village, contiguous to Norrieston, in Kincardine parish, Perthshire. It has a post office, with money order and telegraph departments, under Stirling, and a public school with about 186 scholars. Pop. 474.

THORNILEE, railway station adjacent to the Tweed, $7\frac{1}{4}$ miles west of Galashiels Junction, Selkirkshire.

THORNLIBANK, manufacturing town, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile south of Pollockshaws, Renfrewshire. It has a post office under Glasgow, a United Presbyterian church, and a public school of 1878 with capacity for 500 scholars. Pop. 2156.

THORNMUIR, limework in Carluke parish, Lanarkshire.

THORNTON, village and quoad sacra parish in south of Fife. The village stands at crossing of railway, 5 miles north of Kirkcaldy, and has a post office under Kirkcaldy, a railway station, a

parochial church, and a public school with about 239 scholars. Pop. of the village, 552; of the quoad sacra parish, 909.

THORNTON, village in Carrington parish, Edinburghshire.

THORNTON, village in Glammis parish, Forfarshire.

THORNTON, hamlet, 4 miles from Keith, in Banffshire. It has a post office under Keith.

THORNTON, seat in Kilmaurs parish, Ayrshire.

THORNTON, burn and quondam noble castle in Innerwick parish, Haddingtonshire.

THORNTON, renovated old castle in Marykirk parish, Kincardineshire.

THORNTON, glen, replete with limestone, in East Kilbride parish, Lanarkshire.

THORNTON, estate, with remains of ancient Caledonian stone circle, in Bourtie parish, Aberdeenshire.

THORNTON HALL, railway station between Busby and Hairmyres, on north-west verge of Lanarkshire.

THORNTONLOCH, coast village, 6 miles south-east of Dunbar, Haddingtonshire.

THORNYBANK, modern collier village in Dalkeith parish, Edinburghshire.

THORNYDYKE, quondam village in Westruther parish, Berwickshire.

THREE BRETHREN, mountain, 1523 feet high, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-west of Selkirk.

THREE KINGS, massive insulated rocks off Cullen coast, Banffshire.

THREEMILETOWN, hamlet in Ecclesmachan parish, Linlithgowshire.

THRIEPLAND, head-stream of White Cart, Renfrewshire.

THRIEVE, ancient castle on islet in the Dee, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile west of Castle-Douglas, Kirkcudbrightshire. It occupies the site of a stronghold of ancient petty kings of Galloway; was erected as a palace-fort by one of the Earls of Douglas; served these earls for maintaining their oppressing sway and resisting the Crown; passed to the Maxwells, who became Earls of Nithsdale; was garrisoned for the Crown in the time of Charles I.; and is now represented by massive ruins.

THROSK, small harbour on the Forth, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles east-south-east of Stirling.

THRUMSTER, hamlet, seat, burn, ancient standing-stone, and site of ancient church in south of Wick parish, Caithness. The hamlet has a post office under Wick.

THURA, estate in Bower parish, Caithness.

THURSO, river, seaport town, and parish in Caithness. The river rises on north side of Morven Mountains, near boundary with Sutherland; runs 13 miles north-eastward and 14 northward to head of Thurso or Scrabster Bay; takes down

superfluence of at least 20 lakes; and was designed, in 1877, to be provided with a harbour at its mouth, at a cost of about £10,000.—The town stands at the river's mouth, 20 miles by road north-west of Wick, and 154 by railway north-by-east of Inverness; was founded by Scandinavians, probably in 12th century, and called originally Thor's Town; served as the capital of Caithness till superseded by Wick; is partly old and dingy, partly new and handsome; commands a striking view across the sea to the bold south-western coast of Orkney; carries on extensive export of pavement flag; publishes a weekly newspaper; and has a head post office with all departments, a terminal railway station, 5 banking offices, 6 hotels, a fine town hall, a museum, a free public library, a monument to the late Sir John Sinclair, an elegant Established church, an elegant Free church, a second Free church, Original Secession and Congregational churches, an educational institution, and a primary public school. Pop. 4026.—The parish measures $7\frac{3}{4}$ miles by $7\frac{1}{4}$. Real property in 1880–81, £26,981. Pop. 6217. The coast includes the middle and western parts of Dunnet Bay, with its western expansion of Scrabster Bay, and its grand flank of Holborn Head, and is flat and sandy near the town, but rocky in most other parts. The interior is prevailingly flat, but rises gently from the shore, and presents some breaks and undulations. Old red sandstone underlies most of the area, and is extensively quarried for both building stone and pavement flag. Thurso Castle is the seat of Sir John G. T. Sinclair, Bart.; and other mansions are Murkle and Forss. Thurso Palace is the vestige of an ancient episcopal residence; and Harold's Tomb is a monumental tower on the grave of an Earl of Caithness who flourished in 12th century. Ten schools for 1012 scholars are in the parish, and 1 of them and enlargements for 220 are new.

THURSTON, estate in Innerwick parish, Haddingtonshire.

TIBBERMORE, parish extending westward from Perth. It contains Ruthven village and small part of Perth burgh, has a post office of its own name under Perth, measures 6 miles by 3, and comprises 6140 acres. Real property of landward part in 1880–81, £11,762. Pop. of the whole, quoad civilia, 1883; quoad sacra, 1832. The surface descends from the watershed with the Earn to the right bank of the Almond, and is aggregately a gradual declivity, but includes a large plain, mostly engirt by abrupt descent from the surrounding ground, and extending eastward to the Tay. Chief features are a number of resident proprietors' seats, Huntingtower Castle, the site of a residence of several bishops of Dunkeld, the site of an ancient convent, and part of the scene of the Marquis of

Montrose's first battle with the Covenanters. There are 2 schools with capacity for 264 scholars.

TIBBERS, vestige of an ancient castle, believed to have been originally Roman, on the Nith, 2 miles north-north-west of Thornhill, Dumfriesshire.

TIBBY SHIELDS, hostelry at head of St. Mary's Loch, Selkirkshire.

TIEL, rivulet, running eastward to Firth of Forth at south end of Kirkcaldy, Fife.

TIG, rivulet, running to Firth of Clyde in Ballantrae parish, Ayrshire.

TIGERTON, village in Menmuir parish, Forfarshire.

TIGHARY, or **TIGYARRY**, hamlet and headland near parochial church, in North Uist Island, Outer Hebrides. The hamlet has a post office under Lochmaddy, and a public school with about 112 scholars; and the headland has a cave, with vertical aperture, which ejects a very lofty jet-d'eau in times of storm.

TIGHNABRUACH, village on Kyles of Bute, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-south-west of mouth of Loch Riddan, Argyllshire. It is a recently formed watering-place, enjoys pleasant views and environs, and has a post office, with money order and telegraph departments, under Greenock, a steam-boat pier, 2 hotels, a chapel-of-ease, and a public school with about 140 scholars. Pop. 374.

TIGHNALINN, hamlet at head of Loch Rannoch, Perthshire.

TILLANAMOLS, seat in Tyrie parish, Aberdeenshire.

TILLER, burn, running westward to the South Calder near Cleland, Lanarkshire.

TILLERY, seat in Foveran parish, Aberdeenshire.

TILlicOUNTRY, town and parish in Clackmannanshire. The town stands on the Devon, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-east of Alloa; is encompassed by picturesque scenery of hill and vale; carries on extensive woollen manufacture; publishes a weekly newspaper; and has a post office, with money order and telegraph departments, designated of Clackmannanshire, a railway station, 2 banking offices, Established, Free, United Presbyterian, Congregational, and Evangelical Union churches, and a large public school. Pop. 3732.—The parish contains also Coalsnaughton and Devonside villages, measures 6 miles by $2\frac{1}{2}$, and comprises 6946 acres. Real property in 1880–81, £18,599. Pop. 5344. The southern section, comprehending about one-third of the entire area, is low and nearly all arable; and the northern one lies wholly among the Ochils, and contains some of their loftiest summits. Chief seats are Tillicoultry House and Harvieton; and chief antiquities are a Caledonian stone circle, and remains of a circular fort. Three schools for 876 scholars are in the parish, and 1 of them for 600 is new.

TILLIEBREEN, hill-pass in Aboyne parish, Aberdeenshire.

TILLIECHEWAN, seat in Vale of Leven, between Balloch and Alexandria, Dumbartonshire.

TILLIETUDLEM, railway station near Craignethan Castle, in north-east of Lesmahagow parish, Lanarkshire. Craignethan is the prototype of Tillietudlem in Sir Walter Scott's *Old Mortality*.

TILLIMORGAN, hill, 1249 feet high, 9 miles east-south-east of Huntly, Aberdeenshire.

TILLIORN, farm, with large Pictish work, in Echt parish, Aberdeenshire.

TILLPHOUDIE, ruined mansion, once a seat of the Gordons, in Aboyne parish, Aberdeenshire.

TILLYANGUS, scene of skirmish in 1572 between the clans of Forbes and Gordon in Clatt parish, Aberdeenshire.

TILLYCAIRN, sepulchral tumulus, near some Picts' houses, in Aboyne parish, Aberdeenshire.

TILLYDESK, hamlet in Ellon parish, Aberdeenshire. It has a post office under Ellon, and a public school.

TILLYFOURIE, railway station, 10 $\frac{3}{4}$ miles west-south-west of Kintore, Aberdeenshire.

TILLYGREIG, seat in Udny parish, Aberdeenshire.

TILLYMINNET, charming glen in Gartly parish, Banffshire.

TILLYMUICK, hill in Premnay parish, Aberdeenshire.

TILLYNAUGHT, railway station, 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ miles south-by-east of Portsoy, Banffshire.

TILLYOCHIE, manufacturing locality, 3 miles west of Kinross.

TILLYTHROWIE, vestige of ancient castle in Gartly parish, Banffshire.

TILNEY, glen in Kildonan parish, Sutherland.

TILT, small alpine lake and furious alpine river among the Grampians, in north of Perthshire. The lake lies on north-east verge of Athole, and the river issues from it and rushes 15 miles south-south-westward and southward to the Garry in vicinity of Blair-Athole village. See **GLENTILT**.

TILWHILLY, seat and limeworks on right side of the Dee, in eastern vicinity of Banchory, Kincardineshire.

TIMAH, rivulet, running about 6 miles northward to the Ettrick at about a mile east of Ettrick hamlet, Selkirkshire.

TIMPENDEAN, ruined tower on right side of the Teviot, in Jedburgh parish, Roxburghshire.

TINA, quondam Roman station, alleged to have been on the North Esk, in Strickathrow parish, Forfarshire.

TINGWALL, hamlet and parish in Shetland. The hamlet lies at head of long narrow bay, 4 miles north-west of Lerwick, and has a post office under Lerwick.—The parish contains also Scalloway village and Whiteness hamlet, each with post office

under Lerwick; comprehends a section of Mainland extending from the Atlantic at Scalloway to the North Sea at Rova Head; includes the inhabited islands of Hildesay, Langa, Linga, and Oxna; is so much indented, in its Mainland section, by sea-lochs and bays as to contain no point farther than 2 miles from the sea; and, measured across marine intersections, has a length of about 19 miles, and a maximum breadth of 10 miles. Real property in 1880-81, £4169. Pop. 2385. The Mainland section is divided into two districts by a hill-ridge; comprises two parallel straths nearly at right angles with the ridge; and is diversified by Tingwall, Girlsta, Asta, and Strom lakes, and some others. Lawting Islet, in Tingwall Lake, was the seat of Scandinavian supreme administration over all Shetland. Many tumuli and remains of ancient chapels are in the parish, and many stone axes and flint arrow-heads have been found. The present churches are 2 Established, 2 Congregational, and 1 Baptist. There are 6 schools for 376 scholars, and 5 of them for 320 are new.

TINNIS, fragment of very strong ancient fortalice, on steep conical hill, with extensive view, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ mile south of influx of Biggar rivulet to the Tweed, in Peeblesshire.

TINNIS, rivulet, running to right side of the Liddel at 3 miles south of Newcastleton, Roxburghshire; and hill, 1326 feet high, adjacent to the rivulet.

TINTO, isolated mountain, 2335 feet high, culminating at 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ miles west-south-west of Symington, in upper ward of Lanarkshire. It was long a beacon-post, is crowned with a huge ancient cairn, and commands a very grand and extensive view.

TINWALD, parish, with church 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-north-east of Dumfries. It contains Amisfield post office village, and two other small villages, measures 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles by 4 $\frac{1}{2}$, and comprises 10,283 acres. Real property in 1880-81, £11,124. Pop. 861. A band of low flat country extends along the north; a broader band of low flat country, partly reclaimed from Lochar moss, extends along the west; and a broad hill-ridge, with summits upwards of 500 feet high, but nearly all arable, occupies most of the rest of the area, and is prolonged southward into Torthorwald. Tinwald House is a seat of the Marquis of Queensberry; other seats are Amisfield and Glenae; and chief antiquities are Amisfield Castle and a Caledonian fort. There are 2 schools with accommodation for 191 scholars.

TIPPERLIN, quondam village, $\frac{1}{4}$ mile west of Morningside, Edinburgh.

TIPPERTY, place, with public school, in Fordoun parish, Kincardineshire.

TIPPERTY, hill and remarkably copious spring in Alvah parish, Banffshire.

TIPPET, hill, with source of Little

Clyde, in Crawford parish, Lanarkshire.

TIRALLY, small bay on east coast of Kirkmaiden parish, Wigtonshire.

TIREE. See TYREE.

TIREFOOR, ruined Scandinavian watch-tower, with two circular, concentric, uncemented walls, on south-east side of Lismore Island, Argyshire.

TIRIVEE, bay on south-east of Barra Island, Outer Hebrides.

TIRLUNDIE, hill, with slope occupied by New Pitsligo, Aberdeenshire.

TIRRJE, rivulet, running about 10 miles south-south-eastward to Loch Shin in western vicinity of Lairg, Sutherland.

TISTER, a seat of the Earl of Caithness in Bower parish, Caithness.

TITWOOD, estate in Renfrewshire section of Govan parish.

TOBERACRAIG, medicinal spring in Halkirk parish, Caithness.

TOBERMASSAN, spring, formerly of great medicinal note, in Loth parish, Sutherland.

TOBERMORY, seaport town and quoad sacra parish on Mull Island, Argyshire. The town stands on spacious well-sheltered bay, 28 miles north-west-by-west of Oban; was founded in 1788; took its name, signifying 'Mary's Well,' from a fountain dedicated in old times to the Virgin; presents, with contiguous heights, a pleasant appearance in form of amphitheatre; is a focus of trade and commerce for most of Mull and much of the neighbouring mainland; and has a post office, with money order and telegraph departments, under Oban, 2 banking offices, a hotel, a court-house, 2 good quays, a parochial church of 1827, a Free church of 1879, Baptist and Roman Catholic churches, and 2 public schools with about 185 scholars. Pop. 1131.—The parish was constituted ecclesiastically in 1837, and politically in 1845, and measures about 6 miles in length and nearly 2 miles in mean breadth. Pop. 1273.

TOBERNAREAL, scene of skirmish in 16th century between the Grahams and the Stewarts, in Port-of-Monteith parish, Perthshire.

TOBERONCHY, bay and village on east side of Luig Island, Argyshire.

TOCHIENEAL, place, with distillery and mineral spring, in Cullen parish, Banffshire.

TOD CRAIGS, romantic ravine on hill near Yetholm, Roxburghshire.

TODDERANCE, seat, now called Lintrose, in Kettins parish, Forfarshire. It gave the title of Lord Todderance to a lord of Session.

TODHEAD, headland, $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles north-north-east of Bervie, Kincardineshire.

TODHILLMUIR, seat in Lochmaben parish, Dumfriesshire.

TODHILLS, hamlet in Tealing parish, Forfarshire.

TODHOLES, quondam strong fortalice in Dunsyre parish, Lanarkshire.

TODSHAW, tract, with three ancient camps, in Robertson parish, Roxburghshire.

TOD'S HOLE, coast-cave between Dunbui and Bullers-of-Buchan, Aberdeenshire.

TOD'S MILL, deep rocky dens in Borrowstownness parish, Linlithgowshire.

TOFTHOLM, place, with ancient strong circular entrenchment, in Castleton parish, Roxburghshire.

TOFTINGALL, seat of Sir Patrick M. Threipland, Bart., and lake about 5 miles in circuit, in Watten parish, Caithness.

TOFTSNESS. See TAFTSNESS.

TOLBOOTH, parish, with Established and Free churches, in Edinburgh. Pop. 2220.

TOLLA, lake and rivulet in Glenorchy parish, Argyshire. The lake lies about 11 miles north-east of Dalmally; measures about 4 miles by 1; is adjoined by Inveroran inn, Ardvrecknish shooting-lodge, and Achallader Castle; and sends off the river Orchy.—The rivulet rises at south-west corner of Rannoch Moor, and runs 8 miles south-westward to the lake.

TOLLCROSS, town, nominally 3 miles south-east of Glasgow. It has a post office under Glasgow, and Free and United Presbyterian churches, and is near Tollcross House, Dalbeth Convent, and Clyde iron-works. Pop. 3533.

TOLLIE, ancient parish, now part of Foddarty, Ross-shire.

TOLLS, hill, with ancient camp, on north border of Lauder parish, Berwickshire.

TOLLO, hill in Banchory-Devenick parish, Kincardineshire.

TOLLPAEK, farm, with vestiges of Antonine's Wall, in Cumbernauld parish, Dumbartonshire.

TOLLY, small lake and site of ancient castle near head of Loch Ewe, on west coast of Ross-shire.

TOLQUHON, ruined castle of 16th century in Taves parish, Aberdeenshire.

TOLSTA, village and headland in Stornoway parish, Outer Hebrides. Pop. 597.

TOMACHAR, hamlet in Port-of-Monteith parish, Perthshire.

TOMACHASTEL. See TOMNACHASTLE.

TOMACHORACHASICH, small round hill, with alleged grave of Scandinavian prince, near head of Loch Eck, Argyshire.

TOMANDOUN, place, with inn, in upper part of Glengarry, Inverness-shire.

TOMANTOUL. See TOMINTOUL.

TOMATIN, hamlet, 16 miles east-south-east of Inverness. It has a post office under Inverness, and a public school.

TOMBAE, place, with Roman Catholic chapel, in Glenlivet, Banffshire.

TOMBEA, place at foot of Loch Lubnaig, Perthshire.

TOMENBOWIE, ancient burying-ground and ruined chapel in Monzie part of Glenalmond, Perthshire.

TOMICH, place, with post office under Beauly, Inverness-shire.

TOMINTOUL, village and quoad sacra parish near south-western extremity of Banffshire. The village stands on the river Aven, 14 miles south-east of Grantown, and has a post office, with money order and telegraph departments, under Ballindalloch, Established and Roman Catholic churches, and a public school with about 147 scholars. Pop. 478.—The parish was constituted ecclesiastically in 1833, and politically in 1845. Pop. 686.

TOMMORE, burn in Inveraven parish, Banffshire.

TOMNACHASTLE, beautiful eminence, 3 miles east of Comrie, Perthshire. It has a height of 434 feet above sea-level, and commands delightful views. An ancient strong castle of the Earls of Strathearn surmounted it; and a monument to Sir David Baird, a granite obelisk 82 feet high, was erected on the castle's site in 1832, suffered severe damage from lightning in 1878, and was restored at a cost of about £1250.

TOMNACLAG, summit of Inchtavanach Island, in Loch Lomond.

TOMNACROSS, place in Kiltarlity parish, Inverness-shire. It has a public school with about 140 scholars.

TOMNAHIVRIGH, small hill, with ancient Caledonian stone circle, in Coull parish, Aberdeenshire.

TOMNAHURICH, isolated, diluvial, wooded eminence about a mile south-west of Inverness. It is traced with charming walks, and partly occupied by recent ornate cemetery.

TOMNARROCH, burn, entering the Findhorn in Ardcloch parish, Nairnshire.

TOMNAVOULIN, place in Glenlivet, Banffshire. It has a post office under Craigellachie.

TOMONT, hill, 1652 feet high, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-south-east of Crawford, Lanarkshire.

TOMRAWER, estate in Kilsyth parish, Stirlingshire.

TON, affluent of the Don in Kemnay parish, Aberdeenshire.

TONDERGHIE, estate in Whithorn parish, Wigtonshire.

TONG, village, headland, and rivulet on west side of Broad Bay, in Stornoway parish, Outer Hebrides.

TONGLAND, parish lying along right side of the Dee to a point 2 miles north-north-east of Kirkcudbright. It has a post office under Kirkcudbright, and contains the post office village of Ringford. Its length is $6\frac{3}{4}$ miles; its breadth from $\frac{1}{2}$ mile to $5\frac{1}{4}$ miles; its area 9738 acres. Real property in 1880-81, £10,131. Pop. 829. The surface is variously flat, sloping, ridgy, and rugged; and part of it is moorish, but most is arable. The seats are Argrennan, Queenshill, Valleyfield, Barcaple, and Upper Barcaple; and the chief antiquity is a

fragment of a priory of 12th century. The churches are Established and Free; and there is a public school with about 65 scholars.

TONGUE, village and parish on north coast of Sutherland. The village stands on Kyle of Tongue, 44 miles west-south-west of Thurso, is sometimes called Kirki-boll, and has a post office, with money order and telegraph departments, designated of Sutherlandshire, a ferry station, an inn, Established and Free churches, and a public school with about 60 scholars.—The parish contains also three other villages, includes several islets, and measures about 20 miles by 12. Real property in 1880-81, £4635. Pop. 1929. The coast extends from Torrisdale Bay to Whitenhead, has numerous intersections, and is mostly high and rocky, partly lofty, mural, and romantic. A valley opens at middle of the coast; ascends through the interior to the extreme south-south-west; is grandly overhung, in the upper parts, on respectively the east and the west sides, by Benloyal and Benhope; has high hill-screens also in the lower part; is occupied along the bottom there, to the length of 8 miles, by Kyle of Tongue; and, in the aggregate aspect, looks like a vast amphitheatre. Only about 1000 acres are in tillage. Tongue House, on the Kyle, about a mile below the village, is a seat of the Duke of Sutherland; and Castle Varrich, a little above the village, is the shell of an old square fortalice. A Free church is at Melness. Three schools for 355 scholars are in the parish, and 1 of them and an enlargement for 140 are new.

TONLEY, seat in Tough parish, Aberdeenshire.

TOOKQUAY, bay, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles wide at entrance and 5 miles long, in south-west of Westray Island, Orkney.

TOR, head-stream of the White Cart, Renfrewshire.

TOR, hill in Ecclesmachan parish, Linlithgowshire.

TOR, glen in Kirkmichael parish, Dumfriesshire.

TOR, eminence, with ancient encampment lines, near Aberfeldy, Perthshire.

TOR-A-BHEAN, hill-ridge, nearly 300 feet high, with traces of ancient ramparts and ditches, about a mile south-west of Inverness.

TOR-ACHILTIE, beautiful wooded hill overhanging Loch Achiltie, in south-east of Ross-shire.

TOR-ALVIE, conspicuous hill-like crag, crowned by huge cairn-monument to the heroes of Waterloo, in Alvie parish, Inverness-shire.

TORBANEHILL, rich mineral field in Bathgate parish, Linlithgowshire.

TORBANK, seat near Birnam, Perthshire.

TORBECK, hill in Tundergarth parish, Dumfriesshire.

TORBOLL, hill-ridge in north-east of Dornoch parish, Sutherland.

TORBREX, morass with copious spring forming Luggie rivulet, in Cumbernauld parish, Dumbartonshire.

TORBREX, village between St. Ninians and Cambusbarrow, Stirlingshire.

TORCASTLE, ruined old castle of the Cummings in Dallas parish, Elginshire.

TORCASTLE, fragment of ancient stronghold of the Mackintoshes, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile north-east of Bannavie, Inverness-shire.

TORCORSE, hill in Tarbolton parish, Ayrshire.

TORDOFF, small headland, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles east-south-east of Annan, Dumfriesshire.

TORE, place on south-east border of Ross-shire. It has a post office under Inverness.

TORE, rivulet, traversing deep wooded glen to Moray Firth at $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles east of Banff.

TORGARROW, burn, running to the Findhorn, and making a fine cascade, in Ardsclach parish, Nairnshire.

TORGUILL, place, with inn, in Glenmoriston, Inverness-shire.

TORHEAD, skirmish-field of 1297, in Kirkmichael parish, Dumfriesshire.

TORHILL, wooded eminence, with villas, near Birnam, Perthshire.

TORHOUSE, place, with ancient Caledonian stone circle, 3 miles west of Wigton.

TORK, hill in Dunlichity section of Daviot parish, Inverness-shire.

TORLIN, rivulet, traversing narrow glen southward to the sea at Lag, on south coast of Arran Island, Buteshire.

TORLISK, seat on Loch-na-Keal, west coast of Mull Island, Argyleshire.

TORLUM, conspicuous conical wooded hill, 1291 feet high, $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles south-east of Crieff, Perthshire.

TORMAID, lake in Reay parish, Caithness.

TORMORE, place, with Caledonian monuments, near mouth of Mauchry rivulet, on west coast of Arran Island, Buteshire.

TORMORE, cascade on rivulet running to head of Loch Rannoch, Perthshire.

TORNAGRAIN, spring, with intermittent spouts, called Boiling Fountain, in Petty parish, Inverness-shire.

TORNAVEEN, hamlet in Kincardine O'Neil parish, Aberdeenshire. It has a post office under Aberdeen, and a public school with about 113 scholars.

TORNESS, headland in south of Stronsay Island, Orkney.

TORNESS, place, with preaching-station, in Stratherrick, Inverness-shire.

TORNIDNEON, summit, 1057 feet high, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile south-east of Lochranza, Arran Island, Buteshire.

TOROGAY, islet between North Uist and Bernera, Outer Hebrides.

TOROSAY, parish in east-south-east and centre of Mull Island, Argyleshire. It contains Auchnacraig and Salen post office

villages, and includes all Kinlochspelve and part of Salen quoad sacra parishes. Its extent along the coast, exclusive of sinuosities, is about 22 miles; its length, by shortest road southward through the interior, is 12 miles; and its breadth from east to west varies from $3\frac{1}{2}$ to $18\frac{1}{2}$ miles. Real property in 1880-81, £9270. Pop., quoad civilia, 1102; quoad sacra, 791. The surface is mountainous, and rises to the summits of Bentaluidh and Benmore, but includes three considerable glens, and comprises about 7500 acres of ploughed land. Chief seats are Achnacroish and Lochbuy House; and chief antiquities are Duart Castle and ruins of two small chapels. The churches are 3 Established and 2 Free. Four schools for 255 scholars are in the parish, and 3 of them for 220 are new.

TORPHICHEN, village and parish in west of Linlithgowshire. The village stands $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-by-west of Bathgate; was the Scottish seat of the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem; retains an interesting portion of their preceptory church; contains vestiges of other ancient massive buildings; gives the peerage title of baron to the family of Sandilands; and has a post office under Bathgate, Established and Free churches, and 2 public schools. Pop. 358.—The parish contains also Blackridge village, measures about 10 miles by $2\frac{1}{2}$, and comprises 9939 acres. Real property in 1880-81, £12,029. Pop. 1526. The north-eastern section includes the highest summit in the county, and, as compared with the rest of the county, is strongly tumulated and boldly hilly; and the south-western section is extensively moorish. Chief seats are the Preceptory, Wallhouse, Lochcote, and Crawhill; and chief antiquities, besides those of the village, are Kipp's old peel-like mansion, Bedlarmie Tower, Bridge Castle, vestiges of Ogleface Castle, a hill-camp, and remains of a Caledonian stone circle. There are 5 schools for 445 scholars, and 2 of them for 210 are new.

TORPHINS, village, 24 miles west-south-west of Aberdeen. It has a post office under Aberdeen, a railway station, a banking office, a quoad sacra parochial church, and a public school with about 112 scholars. Pop. of quoad sacra parish, 830.

TORQUHAN, seat in Stow parish, Edinburghshire.

TORQUIL'S, cave in hill above Dunrobin, in Golspie parish, Sutherland.

TORR, estate in Kerriek parish, Kirkcudbrightshire.

TORRA, rivulet in Barvas parish, Lewis, Outer Hebrides.

TORRAN, rivulet, running to Loch Shuiry, in Reay parish, Caithness.

TORRANCE, ancient parish, now part of East Kilbride, Lanarkshire. Torrance House within it stands on the Rotten Calder; and the church stood about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile from that mansion.

TORRANCE, village near Kelvin Valley Railway, 3 miles south of Lennoxton, Stirlingshire. It has a post office under Glasgow, a railway station, a public school with about 107 scholars, and a new first-class school of 1882 with capacity for 160 scholars. Pop. 496.

TORRIDON, sea-loch, hamlet, and seat in west of Ross-shire. The loch opens opposite the north-east of Skye; divides Gairloch parish from Applecross; penetrates 13 miles east-south-eastward, but forms three successive reaches separated by narrow straits; is 4 miles wide at the entrance, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile at the head; has Shieldag village on shore of its middle reach; and is flanked by bold massive heights, variously mural, shattered, and shelving, and rising on one summit to an altitude of 3015 feet. —The hamlet and the seat are at the loch's head; and the former has a post office, with money order department, under Auchnasheen, and an inn.

TORRIN, hamlet on east side of upper part of Loch Slapin, Isle of Skye.

TORRINCH. See INCH-TORR.

TORRISDALE, bay and village, 2 miles west of Farr, on north coast of Sutherland.

TORRISDALE, rivulet and seat in Saddell parish, Kintyre, Argyshire.

TORRS, fine natural harbour on east side of Kirkcudbright Bay, Kirkcudbrightshire.

TORRS, farm, with copious spring and remains of Caledonian stone circle, in Kelton parish, Kirkcudbrightshire.

TORRS, wooded heights in Kilbarchan parish, Renfrewshire.

TORRVAULD, plateau, with charming views, on right side of the Tay near Dundeld, Perthshire.

TORRY, fishing town on right bank of the Dee, opposite Aberdeen. It has a post office, with money order department, under Aberdeen, a battery with fortification and barracks, a pier, a Free church, and a public school with about 115 scholars. Pop. 1281.

TORRY, seat in Torryburn parish, Fife.

TORRYBURN, village and parish in south-western extremity of Fife. The village stands on the coast, 4 miles west-south-west of Dunfermline; carries on some little commerce; and has a post office, with money order department, under Dunfermline, Established and Free churches, and a public school with capacity for 182 scholars. —The parish contains also Newmills, Crombie, and Crombie-Point villages, and most of Low Torry. Its length is $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles; its greatest breadth 2 miles; its area 3994 acres. Real property in 1880-81, £7691. Pop. 737. The surface is pleasantly diversified, and commands, from its higher grounds, very fine views of the Firth and the Lothians. The rocks are carboniferous. Chief objects are Torry House and ruins of Crombie church.

TORRYBURNRIG, mountain, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles west of Sanquhar, Dumfriesshire.

TORRYLEITH, lands on south border of Udney parish, Aberdeenshire.

TORRY (LOW), village, chiefly in Torryburn parish, Fife, and partly in Perthshire.

TORSAY, one of the Slate Islands, separated by only narrow straits from Seil and Luing, in Argyshire. It measures about 3 miles by 1, and has a smooth verdant surface less than 200 feet high. Pop. 10.

TORSONCE, renovated old castle in southern vicinity of Stow village, Edinburghshire.

TORTERSTON, barony on right side of the Ugie, near Peterhead, Aberdeenshire.

TORTHORWALD, village and parish in south-west of Dumfriesshire. The village stands 4 miles east-north-east of Dumfries, and has a post office under Dumfries, a parochial church, and a public school. —The parish contains also Roucan and Collin villages, measures $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles by $3\frac{1}{4}$, and comprises 6831 acres. Real property in 1880-81, £7656. Pop. 990. The north-western and the southern sections are part of Lochar moss, and the rest is the gentle western ascent and part of the tabular summit of a softly-featured hill-range continuous with that of Tinwald. Torthorwald Castle, on the face of the ascent, is a curious fragmentary thick-walled ruin; and when entire, belonged to a natural son of Regent Morton, and gave him the title of Lord Torthorwald. There are 3 schools for 227 scholars, and 1 of them for 100 is new.

TORWOOD, village and remnant of ancient extensive forest in north-east of Dunipace parish, Stirlingshire. The forest was a hiding-place of Sir William Wallace, and the scene of Donald Cargill's excommunication of Charles II.

TORWOODLEE, seat and ruined large ancient fortalice, 2 miles north-west of Galashiels, Selkirkshire.

TOSCORTON, ancient parish, now part of Stoneykirk, Wigtonshire.

TOTAGAN, place, with vestiges of cairns and Caledonian stone circles, in Kilmuir parish, Isle of Skye.

TOTE, seat in Snizort parish, Isle of Skye.

TOTE-BROW, scene of Pictish encampment in Strathmartine section of Mains parish, Forfarshire.

TOTHORL, fragment of ancient fortalice, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile south of Douglas Castle, in Douglas parish, Lanarkshire.

TOUCH, seat of Sir Henry J. S. Stewart, Bart., on burn of same name, $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles south-west of Stirling.

TOUCHADAM, estate in St. Ninians parish, Stirlingshire.

TOUCKS, low hill in Dunnottar parish, Kincardineshire.

TOUGH, parish, averagely 4 miles south-east of Alford, Aberdeenshire. It contains the post office of Whitehouse under

Aberdeen, measures about $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles by 3, and comprises 7108 acres. Real property in 1880-81, £5726. Pop. 681. The surface is diversified, lies on a basis of about 420 feet above sea-level, and includes a summit upwards of 1500 feet high. The only seat is Tonley; and the chief antiquities are two cairns, a Caledonian stone circle, and a mediæval monumental standing-stone. The churches are Established, Free, and United Presbyterian; but the last, though designated of Tough, stands within Leochel. The public school is new, and has capacity for 120 scholars.

TOUR, seat in Kilmaurs parish, Ayrshire.

TOURIELUM, section of Avoch parish, Ross-shire.

TOWARD, estate in south-eastern extremity of Cowal, Argyshire. It includes Toward Point, crowned by a lighthouse, at north side of entrance of Kyles of Bute; has a post office, with money order and telegraph departments, under Greenock, a chapel-of-ease, and a public school; and contains, about a mile west-north-west of Toward Point, the splendid mansion of Toward Castle amid finely-wooded grounds, with ruined baronial fortalice of the Lamonts.

TOWE, eminence, once a place of feudal courts, in Cumbernauld parish, Dumbartonshire.

TOWER, deep wooded glen, with site of old castle, in Cockburnspath parish, Berwickshire.

TOWER, picturesque steep hill, crowned by lofty modern tower, in Kinfauns parish, Perthshire.

TOWERHILL, seat in Kilmaurs parish, Ayrshire.

TOWER-LINDSAY, ruined baronial fortalice on the Clyde, in Crawford parish, Lanarkshire.

TOWIE, parish, containing Inverkindy post office under Aberdeen, in Alford district, Aberdeenshire. Its length is about 8 miles; its greatest breadth about 5 miles; its area 12,150 acres. Real property in 1880-81, £5589. Pop. 759. The surface is bisected by the Don, includes an inhabited tract of about $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles by 2 along that river, and is elsewhere hilly or mountainous and mostly pastoral. Towie Castle, on the Don, belonged to the family of Forbes, was the scene, in 1571, of a tragedy commemorated in a famous old ballad, and is now little more than a ruined square tower. Other antiquities are large tumuli, two curious standing-stones, two artificial mounds, and ruins of five old chapels. The public school is new, and has accommodation for 110 scholars.

TOWIE-BARCLAY, interesting old castellated mansion in Turriff parish, Aberdeenshire.

TOWNEND, seat in Symington parish, Ayrshire.

TOWNHEAD, quoad sacra parish in north-east of Glasgow. Pop. 12,529.

TOWNHEAD, place with post office under Castle-Douglas, Kirkcudbrightshire.

TOWNHEAD, village in Penpont parish, Dumfriesshire.

TOWNHEAD, seat and lake in Kilsyth parish, Stirlingshire.

TOWNHILL, town adjacent to collieries in Dunfermline parish, Fife. It has a post office under Dunfermline, and a public school of 1876, with accommodation for 400 scholars. Pop. 1862.

TOWN-YETHOLM. See YETHOLM.

TOXSIDE, seat in Temple parish, Edinburghshire. It has a post office under Gorebridge.

TRABOCH, barony in Ochiltree parish, Ayrshire.

TRABOURNA, place, inhabited by George Heriot's ancestors, in Gladsmuir parish, Haddingtonshire.

TRADESTON, section of southern portion of Glasgow, on left bank of the Clyde, westward from Glasgow Bridge.

TRAILFLAT, village and ancient parish in Dumfriesshire. The village stands $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-west of Lochmaben, and the parish is now part of Tinwald.

TRAILTROW, ancient parish, now part of Cumnertrees, Dumfriesshire.

TRALIG, lake discharging Oude rivulet, in Kilninver parish, Argyshire.

TRALIGILL, rivulet, running to head of Loch Assynt in west of Sutherland.

TRANENT, town and parish on north-west border of Haddingtonshire. The town stands along the brow of a rising-ground about a mile south-south-east of Prestonpans railway station, and $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles east of Musselburgh; appears on record as Traverent in 12th century; adjoins a coal-field which has been worked from that time till now; presents an irregular and unattractive appearance; and has a head post office with money order and telegraph departments, a banking office, 2 inns, Established, Free, United Presbyterian, and Methodist churches, and a public school erected in 1876 at a cost of about £6000. Pop. 2235.—The parish contains also Cockenzie town, and Portseaton, Elphinstone, and Meadowmill villages. Its length is $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles; its greatest breadth 3 miles; its area 5919 acres. Real property in 1880-81, £25,985. Pop. 5198. The surface slopes gradually, with gentle undulations, from the southern boundary toward the sea, and has a maximum elevation of about 320 feet above sea-level. The only mansion is St. Germans; the chief antiquities are Elphinstone and Falside towers; and interesting grounds are the site of Seaton Palace and part of the battlefield of Prestonpans. Established and Free churches are at Cockenzie. Stiell's education hospital is $\frac{1}{2}$ mile north of Tranent town; and 5 schools, with accommodation for 1141 scholars, are in the parish.

TRAPRAIN, conspicuous steep conical hill, 724 feet high, with extensive view, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles east of Haddington.

TRAQUAIR, hamlet and parish on south-east border of Peeblesshire. The hamlet lies $\frac{3}{4}$ mile from right bank of the Tweed, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile south of Innerleithen; gave the title of earl, from 1633 till 1861, to the family of Stuart; and has a church with 356 sittings, and a public school with about 62 scholars. The post town is Innerleithen.—The parish measures $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles by $5\frac{1}{2}$, and comprises 15,327 acres. Real property in 1880–81, £7977. Pop. 754. The Tweed traces all the northern boundary; and Quair rivulet goes northward to it through the interior. Belts of valley, with elevation of from nearly 400 to about 500 feet above sea-level, lie along the streams; hills and mountains, generally steep, lumpish, and sombre, occupy most of the area; and the summits of Minchmoor and Gumsleuch are on the southern boundary. About 3000 acres are in tillage, and about 600 are under wood. The 'Bush aboon Traquair,' celebrated in song, was a grove of natural birches, now represented by some modern trees. Traquair House, formerly the seat of the Earls of Traquair, is an edifice of the time of Charles I., conjoined to a very ancient tower; and has a relinquished avenue approach with curious entrance gateway, believed to be the prototype of Baron Bradwardine's avenue in Sir Walter Scott's *Waverley*. Other seats are Glen, Cardrona, and Kailzie; and chief antiquities are Cardrona Tower and several camps.

TRAVAY, bay in south-east of Tyree Island, Argyleshire.

TREACHTAN, small lake in Glencoe, Argyleshire.

TREALAVALL, lake, 11 miles south-west of Stornoway, Outer Hebrides.

TRESLAND, seat in Snizort parish, Isle of Skye.

TREES, seat near Barrhead, Renfrewshire.

TREESBANK, seat in Riccarton parish, Ayrshire.

TREFAD, lofty coast cliff in south of Latheron parish, Caithness.

TREFOR, large steep artificial mound in Rathen parish, Aberdeenshire.

TREIG, alpine lake and rivulet adjacent to south-east side of Bennevis, Invernessshire. The lake is 7 miles long, but comparatively narrow; and the rivulet runs about 8 miles in a semicircular curve to its head, passes through it, and proceeds about 2 miles to the Spean.

TRENABY, estate in Deerness parish, Orkney.

TRESHINISH, headland at north-west extremity of Mull Island, Argyleshire.

TRESHINISH, group of pastoral islets off north-west coast of Mull, Argyleshire. It commences about 2 miles south-west of Treshinish headland, extends about

$4\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-south-westward, and comprises Bachmore, Bachbeg, Lunga, Fladda, Cairnburgbeg, Cairnburgmore, and some intermediate rocks.

TRESSNESS, peninsular headland and district, with several tumuli and vestiges of ancient chapel, in east of Sanday Island, Orkney.

TRESTA, hamlet and bay in Fetlar Island, Shetland. The hamlet has a post office under Lerwick.

TREVIE, lake in Dallas parish, Elginshire.

TRIALIVALL. See TREALAVALL.

TRIBBOCH, old tower in Stair parish, Ayrshire.

TRINAFOUR, hamlet in Glenerrickie, Athole, Perthshire.

TRINITY, town on Firth of Forth, adjacent to west end of Newhaven, 2 miles north-by-west of Edinburgh. It consists largely of new villas, and has a post office under Edinburgh, a railway station, a long chain-pier, now used chiefly for accommodation of bathers, and Free and Episcopalian churches.

TRINITY, quoad sacra parish, with Established and Free churches, in Aberdeen. Pop. 3069.

TRINITY COLLEGE, parish in north-east of Old Town of Edinburgh. Its former church was a famous edifice of 1462, on ground now covered by North British Railway premises; and its present church stands in Jeffrey Street, and was erected in 1871–72, largely out of materials of the old church. Pop. 1257.

TRINITY-GASK, popularly **TARNTY**, parish on the Earn, averagely $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles east-by-south of Crieff, Perthshire. It has a post office under Auchterarder, measures about 5 miles by 3, and comprises 5659 acres. Real property in 1880–81, £7330. Pop. 396. Part of the land is low and nearly flat, and part rises gently toward the north. The seats are Millearne and Colquhalzie; the antiquities are a Roman causeway, a curious standing-stone, and a ruined old castle; and a noticeable object is a well famous in the Romish times for alleged thaumaturgic properties. A United Presbyterian church is at Kinkell. The public school has capacity for 54 scholars.

TRINITY-MOOR, place of cattle fairs about a mile from Brechin, Forfarshire.

TROCHRIE, village and ruined castle of Earls of Gowrie, 4 miles west-south-west of Dunkeld, Perthshire. The village has a post office under Dunkeld, and a Free church.

TRODDA, pastoral island in Kilmuir parish, Isle of Skye.

TROHOUGHTON, hamlet and eminence, believed to have been a Roman station, 3 miles south-south-east of Dumfries. The hamlet has a public school with about 97 scholars.

TROMIE, rivulet, running 15 miles northward to the Spey at 2 miles east-north-east of Kingussie, Invernessshire.

TRON, parish, with Established and

Free churches, in Old Town of Edinburgh. Pop. 1912.

TRON, parish, with Established and Free churches, in central part of Glasgow. Pop. quoad sacra, 4207.

TRONACH, ruined castle in Rathven parish, Banffshire.

TRONDA, bay and cave in Delting parish, Shetland.

TRONDRA, island, about 3 miles long and nearly 2 miles broad, in southern vicinity of Scalloway, Shetland. Pop. 133.

TROOL, glen and lake about 9 miles north of Minnigaff village, Kirkcudbrightshire. The glen contains a seat of the Earl of Galloway; is flanked by lofty hills, partly precipitous, partly wooded; and was the scene of a skirmish, in 1685, between Covenanters and Government troops.—The lake lies in the glen, and is 2 miles long, and richly picturesque.

TROON, promontory, seaport town, and quoad sacra parish in Kyle district, Ayrshire. The promontory projects into head of Ayr Bay at 5 miles north of Ayr town, measures about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile in length and $\frac{1}{2}$ mile in breadth, and is low, rocky, and curving.—The town occupies large portion of the promontory; figures strikingly in views both from land and from water; possesses attractions as a watering-place, and advantageous position as a port; communicates with Kilmarnock by a railway of 1812, the oldest in Scotland; communicates by coach also with a near station of the coast-line railway; and has a head post office with all departments, 2 banking offices, a hotel, large harbour accommodations, Established, Free, and United Presbyterian churches, and a large public school. The vessels belonging to the port at end of 1879 were 9 sailing vessels of 1855 tons, and 2 steam vessels of 150 tons. The entries during that year were 2759 British vessels of 309,620 tons, and 66 foreign vessels of 20,449 tons; and the departures were 2687 British vessels of 294,323 tons, and 67 foreign vessels of 19,842 tons. Pop. of the town, 2328; of the quoad sacra parish, 2532.

TROQUEER, parish, containing Maxwelltown, on east border of Kirkcudbrightshire. Its length is $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles; its greatest breadth $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles; its area 11,675 acres. Real property in 1880-81, of Maxwelltown, £12,837; of landward part, £16,104. Pop. of the whole, quoad civilia, 5524; quoad sacra, 3454. The surface extends along the right bank of the Nith from head of Maxwelltown to a point near Newabbey village; rises thence in the aggregate toward the west; and is divided into three sections by three parallel ranges of heights, all of such gentle elevation as to be wholly or chiefly arable. Chief seats are Kirkconnell, Cargen, Mable, Dalscairith, Goldielea, Terraughty, Carruchan, Cargenholm, Mavis-Grove, and numerous handsome villas; and a chief antiquity is a circular artificial mound,

anciently a seat of courts of justice. The parochial church stands on the Nith, opposite extreme south of Dumfries; a quoad sacra parochial church and a Free church are in Maxwelltown; a Roman Catholic church is at Kirkconnell; and 4 schools, with accommodation for 710 scholars, are in the parish.

TROSSACHS, defile and quoad sacra parish near south-west extremity of Perthshire. The defile commences 8 miles west-by-south of Callander; is adjoined there by Trossachs Hotel, erected in 1852, and overhung by a hill 1149 feet high; extends about a mile westward to foot of Loch Katrine; is a profound, dark, craggy, wooded gorge, overtopped at the sides of its west end by Benvenue and Benawn; took its name, signifying 'Bristled Land,' from profusion of peaks and fissures on its flanks; could formerly be entered only by 'a sort of ladder composed of the branches and roots of trees;' is now traversed by a good public road, commanding impressive views of its features; and cannot be described better than in the highly graphic language of a well-known long passage of Sir Walter Scott's *Lady of the Lake*.—The quoad sacra parish comprises parts of Callander, Aberfoyle, and Port-of-Monteth. Its church, a small modern edifice, stands on Loch Achray, and its public school has about 38 scholars. Pop. 302.

TROSTRIE, lake in Twynholm parish, Kirkcudbrightshire.

TROTTERNISH, district, comprehending all Portree, Kilmuir, and Snizort parishes, and small part of Bracadale and Strath, in Isle of Skye. Most of it is peninsular north-north-westward from the isthmus between head of Loch Portree and Loch Snizort.

TROUP, headland, hill, burn, and mansion in Gamrie parish, Banffshire.

TROW-CRAIGS, a congeries of bold rocks in the Tweed, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles west-south-west of Kelso, Roxburghshire. The river's course through it, in ordinary times, is a series of rapids and eddies; in times of freshet is wild foaming cataract.

TROWS, seat in Lesmahagow parish, Lanarkshire.

TRUDERSCAIG, lake in Kildonan parish, Sutherland.

TRUIM, rivulet, running 13 miles north-north-eastward to the Spey at 6 miles west of Kingussie, Invernessshire.

TRUMISGARREY, quoad sacra parish in North Uist, Outer Hebrides. It measures about 17 miles by 12, and has Established and Free churches. Pop. 881.

TRUMPAN, old church in Vaternish, Isle of Skye.

TRUSTACH, estate in Banchory-Ternan parish, Kincardineshire.

TRYNELAW, seat near Strathaven, Lanarkshire.

TRYST, old mustering place of free-booters in Morebattle parish, Roxburghshire.

TUACH, burn, running north-eastward

to the Don, in Kintore parish, Aberdeen-shire.

TUACKS, sepulchral tumuli in Westray Island, Orkney.

TUADH, sea-loch on west coast of Mull Island, flanked on south side by Gometra and Ulva islands, Argyleshire.

TUBERNACH, lake in Clyne parish, Sutherland.

TUDHOPE, mountain, 1961 feet high, 10 miles north-north-east of Langholm, Dumfriesshire.

TUIMPAN, headland at northern extremity of Aird, in Stornoway parish, Outer Hebrides.

TUITTEAM-TARBHACH, battlefield of 14th century in Kincardine parish, Ross-shire.

TULLA, island, with ruins of noble mansion, in Monteith Lake, Port-of-Monteith parish, Perthshire.

TULLIALLAN, parish, containing Kincardine town, on the Forth, in detached district of Perthshire. Its length is about $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles; its breadth nearly $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles; its area 3586 acres. Real property in 1880-81, £9120. Pop. 2199. The land includes part of a gentle broad-based hill, but mostly slopes gently from northern boundary to the Forth, and comprises a valuable tract reclaimed and embanked from the tide. Coal and ironstone are plentiful. The chief seat is Tulliallan Castle; and the chief antiquities are the ruined old Tulliallan Castle, and the old church at Overtown. The present churches are Established, Free, and United Presbyterian, and the public schools are 2, with about 251 scholars.

TULLIBARDINE, place, with railway station and public school, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-north-west of Crieff Junction, Perthshire. Tullibardine Castle, in vicinity of the station, was a magnificent seat of ancestors of the Duke of Athole; underwent total demolition near end of last century; and gives to the Duke of Athole the titles of baron, earl, and marquis. Tullibardine Chapel, in the same vicinity, is an old well-preserved cruciform edifice, now the burial-place of the noble family of Strathallan.

TULLIBODY, village and ancient parish in Clackmannanshire. The village stands $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles west-north-west of Alloa, claims to have been founded in 9th century, and has a post office under Stirling, a renovated church of 12th century, a Free church, and a public school with about 192 scholars. Tullibody House, in the vicinity, is a seat of Lord Abercromby, and was the birth-place of Sir Ralph Abercromby.—The parish is now annexed to Alloa.

TULLIBOLE, ancient parish, now annexed to Fossaway, in Perthshire and Kinross-shire. Tullibole Castle here includes a fortalice of 1608, and belongs to Rev. Sir Henry W. Moncreiff, Bart.

TULLICH, small village and ancient parish in south-west of Aberdeenshire.

The village stands 2 miles north-north-east of Ballater, commands a charming view, and has a public school with about 65 scholars.—The parish is now annexed to Glenmuick.

TULLICH, burn in Mortlach parish, Banffshire.

TULLILUM, site of ancient convent and quasi-cathedral in east of Tibbermore parish, Perthshire.

TULLIMOSS, skirmish-field of 1489 in Port-of-Monteith parish, Perthshire.

TULLOCH, village and bleachfield, 2 miles north-west of Perth.

TULLOCH, hill and castellated mansion on north side of lower part of Strathpeffer, Ross-shire.

TULLOCH, lake in Rafford parish, Elginshire.

TULLOCH, lands in Bellie parish, Elginshire.

TULLOCH, burn, running to the Fiddich in Mortlach parish, Banffshire.

TULLOCH, place, with public school, in Abernethy parish, Inverness-shire.

TULLOCH, hill, 1541 feet high, with splendid view, in Blair-Athole parish, Perthshire.

TULLOCH, estate in Kiltearn parish, Ross-shire.

TULLOCH, estate in Gairloch parish, Ross-shire.

TULLOCHARD, lofty mountain, with extensive view, on north side of Loch Duich, in south-west corner of Ross-shire.

TULLOCHGORUM, pristine seat of branch of clan Grant on the Spey, nearly opposite Abernethy church, Inverness-shire. It has famous association with the ancient music of Strathspey.

TULLOCHGRIBAN, small lake in Duthill parish, Inverness-shire.

TULLOCH (LITTLE), hill, with remains of curious ancient stair-like house, in Aboyne parish, Aberdeenshire.

TULLOCH (NETHER and UPPER), places, with quondam ancient Caledonian remains, in Garvock parish, Kincardineshire.

TULLOES, lands in Dunnichen parish, Forfarshire.

TULLOS, hill-skirt of the Grampians in Nigg parish, Kincardineshire.

TULLYBEAGLES, detached section of Methven parish, Perthshire.

TULLYBELTON, seat and hill in Auchtergaven parish, Perthshire.

TULLYDIVIE, hamlet in Edenkillie parish, Elginshire.

TULLYMET, hamlet and seat, 4 miles south-east of Pitlochrie, Perthshire. The hamlet has a post office under Ballinluig, and a Baptist chapel.

TULLYNESSLE, parish on left side of the Don in Alford district, Aberdeenshire. It contains Forbes post office under Aberdeen, lies adjacent to Alford village, measures about 7 miles by 4, and comprises 11,279 acres. Real property in 1880-81,

£6034. Pop. 981. The tract adjacent to the Don is valley, and the surface thence ascends in somewhat parallel glens and ridges to a lofty hill-range on the northern and western borders. A chief residence is Whitehaugh, and a place of chief interest is General Baillie's campground on eve of the battle of Alford. There are 2 public schools with about 171 scholars.

TULLYPOWRIE, place, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile from Aberfeldy, Perthshire. It has a post office, with money order and telegraph departments, under Ballinluig.

TULM, pastoral islet in Kilmuir parish, Isle of Skye.

TUMMEL, lake and river in north of Perthshire. The lake commences 9 miles west-north-west of Pitlochrie; is about 3 miles long and 7 furlongs wide; has diversified shores, beautiful flanks ascending to high undulating ridges, and a grand sky-line, including Benvracky and Schichallion; is overhung by a grand standpoint called the Queen's View; and contains, near its head, a wooded artificial islet, with vestiges of an ancient fortalice. —The river issues from the lake into a narrow, romantic, Highland glen; makes there, at $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the lake, a magnificent fall of rapids, cataracts, and a terminating leap of 18 feet; proceeds thence through a wider glen with softer screens; and runs altogether about 12 miles, in demi-semi-circle, to the Tay at Logierait. But the Gair rises near King's House, within Argyleshire, traverses Loch Lydoch, and goes eastward to head of Loch Rannoch; and Rannoch river issues from foot of Loch Rannoch, and goes eastward to head of Loch Tummel; and these are the upper and the middle reaches of the same river as the Tummel.

TUMMEL-BRIDGE, hamlet on Rannoch river, 3 miles west of head of Loch Tummel, Perthshire. It has a post office under Pitlochrie, an inn, and a Free church.

TUNDERGARTH, parish, with church 3 miles east-by-south of Lockerby, Dumfriesshire. Its length is $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles; its greatest breadth $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles; its area 10,482 acres. Real property in 1880-81, £8219. Pop. 466. The surface is bounded from end to end, on north side, by Milk rivulet, declines all to that stream, and has such prevailing ruggedness as to be mostly pastoral. Tundergarth Castle was an ancient fortalice, but is now extinct. Existing antiquities are remains of ancient Caledonian stone circle, traces of a Roman road and numerous small camps. The public school has about 75 scholars.

TUNLAW, lofty coast cliff, with remains of Caledonian fort, a little north-west of St. Abb's Head, in Berwickshire.

TURFHOLM, section of Lesmahagow town, Lanarkshire.

TURIN, estate and hill, with craggy summit crowned by remains of large Caledonian fort, 4 miles east of Forfar.

TURINGS, quondam ancient tower in Foveran parish, Aberdeenshire.

TURK, streamlet, running 5 miles south-south-eastward down Glenfinlas to outlet of Loch Achray, near south-west extremity of Perthshire. It first traverses a profound chasm, then runs some distance underground, then emerges toward a gorge, then makes a long cataract, then glides into the efflux from Loch Achray at Bridge of Turk.

TURLUM. See **TORLUM**.

TURNAGAIN, eminence on Luncarty battlefield, in Redgorton parish, Perthshire.

TURNBERRY, headland, with vestiges of ancient castle, 6 miles north-by-east of Girvan, Ayrshire. The castle was a fortalice of the petty kings of Galloway; became the chief seat of the Earls of Carrick; went by marriage with Countess of Carrick to Bruce of Annandale; was seized and garrisoned by the troops of Edward I. of England; and, by enterprising feat graphically described in Sir Walter Scott's *Lord of the Isles*, was stormed and taken by King Robert Bruce.

TURNER HALL, seat, 2 miles north of Ellon, Aberdeenshire.

TURNHOUSE, one of the Pentland Hills, in Glencross parish, Edinburghshire.

TURLAW, hill in Cambuslang parish, Lanarkshire.

TURNNESS, headland at south-western extremity of Hoy Island, Orkney.

TURNWHEEL, place at influx of Rotten Calder to the Clyde in Lanarkshire.

TURRET, rivulet, running about $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-eastward to the Earn in western vicinity of Crieff, Perthshire. It rises on Benchonzie; expands soon into a lake about a mile long, overhung by mountains 2535 and 2571 feet high; makes afterwards a leap of 30 feet; and throughout most of its course traverses a picturesque glen.

TURRIFF, town, parish, and district on north-west border of Aberdeenshire. The town stands on burn of its own name, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile south-east of influx to the Deveron, and $11\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-south-east of Banff; is mostly old and irregular, but partly new and well-built; carries on some manufacture and considerable inland trade; and has a head post office with all departments, a railway station, 4 banking offices, several inns, a renovated ancient market-cross, Established, Free, and Episcopalian churches, and 3 public schools. Pop. 2304. —The parish measures $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles by $5\frac{1}{2}$, and comprises 18,386 acres. Real property in 1880-81, £21,548. Pop. 4343. The surface rises aggregately eastward and south-eastward from the Deveron, but is much diversified with flats, vales, undulations, hills, and pastoral plateaux. Chief seats are Dalgaty, Hatton, Muirsk, Scobbach, Gask, and Towie-Barelay; and chief antiquities are cairns, tumuli, and standing-stones. There are 5 public schools with about 662 scholars. —The district extends from northern vicinity of

Old Meldrum to vicinity of Banff, and measures about 22 miles by 13.

TURRY, quondam ancient chapel in Coull parish, Aberdeenshire.

TUSHIELAW, burn, inn, and old tower in Selkirkshire. The inn stands at influx of the burn to Ettrick river, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-east of Ettrick hamlet; and the tower stands $\frac{3}{4}$ mile to the south-west, and was the stronghold of the notable freebooter commonly called King of the Thieves.

TWATT, place, with public school, ancient burying-place, and site of ancient church, in Sandsting parish, Shetland.

TWECHAR, village in Kirkintilloch parish, Dumbartonshire. Pop. 671.

TWEED, river, chiefly in Scotland, partly on boundary with England, and briefly in England. It rises near centre of Southern Highlands, at elevation of about 1500 feet above sea-level; runs pre-vaillingly north-north-eastward to Peebles, eastward and sometimes east-south-eastward thence to Kelso, and variously north-eastward and north-north-eastward thence to the sea at Berwick; and, measured in straight lines, has a total course of about 100 miles. Its upper reaches traverse bleak high moors; its further reaches traverse narrow vales, flanked by verdant or wooded hills; its still further reaches traverse a wide, rich valley with fine diversity of sky-line; and its final reaches traverse a deep wood-fringed bed through a great opulent champagne. Its basin comprises about 1870 square miles; and both its own waters and those of its chief affluents afford famous fishing.

TWEEDDALE. See PEEBLESSHIRE. That county under this name gives the title of earl and marquis to the family of Hay.

TWEEDEN, burn, running to the Liddel at $\frac{1}{2}$ mile south of Newcastleton, Roxburghshire.

TWEEDHILL, seat in Hutton parish, Berwickshire.

TWEEDHOPE, head-stream of the Tweed in Tweedsmuir parish, Peeblesshire.

TWEEDMILL, place in Coldstream parish, Berwickshire.

TWEEDSCROSS, hill, with site of ancient cross, adjacent to source of the Tweed, on south-west verge of Peeblesshire.

TWEEDSIDE, reach of the Tweed's vale within Selkirkshire.

TWEEDSMUIR, parish in extreme south-west of Peeblesshire. It contains Crook post office under Biggar, measures 9 miles by $8\frac{1}{2}$, and comprises 32,469 acres. Real property in 1880-81, £8207. Pop. 215. The boundary all round, except for about $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles in the north, consists of lofty watersheds of the Southern Highlands, and includes, in the south-west and south, some of their loftiest summits; and even all the interior is a congeries of mountains and lofty hills, diversified only by bogs and narrow vales. The entire area is simply the basin of the uppermost reach of the Tweed. A chief residence is Oliver House,

and chief antiquities are vestiges of Oliver, Fruid, and Hawkshaw castles. The church was rebuilt in 1875; and the public school has accommodation for 35 scholars.

TWEED'S WELL, fountain emitting head-stream of the Tweed, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-south-west of Tweedsmuir church, Peeblesshire.

TWINLAW, one of the Lammermoor Hills, crowned by two large conspicuous cairns, in north of Westruther parish, Berwickshire.

TWISLEHOPE, burn, running to Hermitage rivulet in Castleton parish, Roxburghshire.

TWYNHOLM, village and parish in south of Kirkcudbrightshire. The village stands 3 miles north-north-west of Kirkcudbright, and has a post office designated of Kirkcudbrightshire, a parochial church with 410 sittings, and a public school with 96 scholars.—The parish measures $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles by $2\frac{1}{2}$, and comprises 10,484 acres. Real property in 1880-81, £9670. Pop. 681. The Tarf forms middle part of the eastern boundary for nearly 2 miles, and the Dee afterwards forms it to a point about 3 miles south of Kirkcudbright. The land adjacent to the rivers is partly haugh; westward, in the south and in the centre, is rolling and hilly; and in the north is chiefly high pastoral plateau. Chief seats are Compston and Barwhinnock; and chief antiquities are ruins of Compston Castle and remains of Caledonian forts.

TYNABRUACH. See TIGHNABRUACH.

TYNDRUM, small village at head of Strathfillan, amid wild mountain scenery, 34 miles by railway north-west-by-west of Callander, Perthshire. It has a post office under Stirling, a railway station, and a large hotel.

TYNE, river, rising on east verge of Edinburghshire, bisecting all Haddingtonshire, running altogether about 28 miles, chiefly north-eastward, and entering the sea about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-west of Dunbar.

TYNE, large river, drawing brief head-streams from south-east border of Roxburghshire, but having all its subsequent course within England to the sea between Tynemouth and South Shields.

TYNECASTLE, western suburb of Edinburgh.

TYNEHEAD, place near source of Tyne river, 16 miles south-east of Edinburgh. It has a post office designated of Mid-Lothian, and a railway station.

TYNETT, burn and place, with Roman Catholic church, in Rathven parish, Banffshire.

TYNNINGHAME, village, bay, noble mansion, and ancient parish on north coast of Haddingtonshire. The village stands $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles west-north-west of Dunbar, and has a post office under Prestonkirk, and a public school with about 87 scholars.—The bay is a small estuary at mouth of the Tyne.—The mansion stands about $\frac{1}{4}$ mile west of the bay, is the chief seat of the Earl of Haddington, and has

an extensive richly-wooded park. — The parish is now united to Whitekirk.

TYNRON, hamlet and parish in Upper Nithsdale, Dumfriesshire. The hamlet lies on the Shinnel, $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles west-south-west of Penpont, and has a post office under Thornhill, a church, and a public school. — The parish measures $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles by $3\frac{1}{2}$, and comprises 15,683 acres. Real property in 1880-81, £5960. Pop. 416. The surface consists chiefly of the Shinnel's glen and two lofty flanking hill-ridges. Tynron-Doon, at foot of the glen, projects saliently from one of the hill-ridges, has a profile fancied to resemble that of a human face, is crowned by vestiges of a notable ancient fortalice, and figures very strikingly in many views to the east. A Roman road went from the Doon along the face of the hill-ridge to the upper part of the glen, and has left very distinct traces. There are 2 schools, with jointly accommodation for 78 scholars.

TYREBAGGER, hill with granite quarry in Dyce parish, Aberdeenshire.

TYREE, island and parish in Argyleshire Hebrides. The island extends south-westward on a line with Coll; lies, at its north-eastern extremity, 2 miles south of Coll, and 13 west-by-south of Treshinish Point in Mull; and measures 13 miles in length, and from $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile to $6\frac{1}{4}$ miles in breadth. Its north-eastern and middle parts have a mean elevation of not more than 20 feet above high-water level; its south-western parts are diversified only by eminences from 30 to 400 feet high; its shores are sandy beaches and bays with interspersions of ridgy rocks; and its entire surface is destitute of either tree or shrub. Somewhat more than a third is in tillage, and the rest is pastoral or waste. A factor's dwelling-house, on the site of an ancient castle, is a chief residence; and standing-stones, Scandinavian forts, and ruined churches are the chief antiquities. The island has a post office, with money order department, under Oban, Established, Free, Congregational, and Baptist churches, and 2 old schools and 3 new ones, with aggregate capacity for 498 scholars. Pop. 2733. — The parish includes also Skerryvore Island. Real property in 1880-81, £5636. Pop., quoad civilia, 2733; quoad sacra, 1241.

TYRIE, hamlet and parish near north-east extremity of Aberdeenshire. The hamlet lies 5 miles south-west of Fraserburgh, and has a post office under Fraserburgh, a church with 400 sittings, and a public school with about 92 scholars. — The parish contains also New Pitsligo town, and includes most of New Pitsligo quoad sacra parish. Its length is $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles; its greatest breadth $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles; its area 11,182 acres. Real property in 1880-81, £10,060. Pop., quoad civilia, 3391; quoad sacra, 871. The surface is variously hill and dale, and rises north-westward into a high range continuous with the heights of

Aberdour. The seats are Boyndlie, Ladysford, and Tillanamols; and the antiquities are tumuli and other memorials of battle. Four places of worship and 3 schools are in New Pitsligo.

TYRIE, farm, with remains of old chapel, in Kinghorn parish, Fife.

UAIGHLAMAICH, large arch-roofed cavern on west coast of Jura Island, Argyleshire. It opens at about 38 feet above sea-level, is 33 feet high at the entrance, and has an interior area of 1312 square yards.

UAIGHMORE, cavern in loftiest summit of Braes of Doune, 4 miles north-east of Callander, Perthshire. It is the Uamoor of Sir Walter Scott's *Lady of the Lake*, where 'tis told a giant made his den of old; and it has a spring leaping from its side in the manner of a jet.

UAIGH-THORCUIL, cave in hill above Dunrobin, in Golspie parish, Sutherland.

UAISH, ancient forest on Benwyvis, Ross-shire.

UAMH-A-CHOINNLEIR, dark cave, about 50 feet high and nearly 100 feet long, in Duirinish parish, Isle of Skye.

UAMH-AN-OIR, cave, presenting miniature resemblance to the great cave of Staffa, on north-east coast of Isle of Skye.

UAMOAR. See UAIGHMORE.

UCHTERMONEY, ancient parish, now called Moonzie, in Fife.

UDALE, estate in Cromarty parish, Cromartysire.

UDDINGSTON, town near the Clyde, 9 miles south-east of Glasgow. It rose recently from the condition of a village; carries on extensive manufacture of agricultural implements; and has a post office, with money order and telegraph departments, under Glasgow, a railway station, a banking office, a quoad sacra parochial church of 1873, a Free church of 1876, and United Presbyterian and Evangelical Union churches. Pop. of town, 3542; of quoad sacra parish, 4086.

UDDINGTON, village in Douglas parish, Lanarkshire.

UDNY, village and parish in Formartine district, Aberdeenshire. The village stands $14\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-by-west of Aberdeen, and has a post office under Aberdeen, a railway station, a banking office, Established and Free churches, and male and female public schools. — The parish measures about $6\frac{3}{4}$ miles by 6, and comprises 11,548 acres. Real property in 1880-81, £14,528. Pop. 1638. The surface is partly flat and partly undulating. The seats are Pittrichie and Tillygreig; and the antiquities are Dumbrake Castle on Udny estate, and two ruined mansions on Pitmedden estate. There are 4 schools with accommodation for 344 scholars, and part of 1 of them is new.

UDSTON, quondam seat of branch of the Hamilton family in Hamilton parish, Lanarkshire.

UGIE, river, formed by two head-streams, and running about 20 miles, chiefly in south-easterly direction, to the sea about a mile north of Peterhead, Aberdeenshire.

UIDHAY, islet adjacent to North-east side of Barra, Outer Hebrides.

UIE, isthmus and quoad sacra parish in east of Lewis, Outer Hebrides. The isthmus connects the mainland of Stornoway with the peninsula of Airds, lies low, and partly is less than 200 yards broad.—The parish is commonly called Knock, and has Established and Free churches at about 4 miles from Stornoway town. Pop. 2990.

UIG, parish in south-west of Lewis, Outer Hebrides. It contains Carloway post office village, and Breasclet, Callernish, and Valtos villages; comprehends a mainland part of Lewis, measuring 24 miles by 10; includes Bernera, Mealista, Babay, Vacsay, and Flannan islands; and comprises 135,471 acres. Real property in 1880-81, £4627. Pop. 3489. The mainland part is broadly and deeply bisected by Loch Roag; includes also Shawbost, Carloway, and Uig bays; and is bounded on the south by Loch Reasort. The seaboard is mostly low, and extensively arable; and the interior lies aggregately higher than the rest of Lewis, and consists chiefly of bleak hills and flat moors. A chief object of interest is a large Caledonian stone circle on a mound overlooking Loch Roag. The churches are a parochial one with 1000 sittings, and 2 Free; and there are 7 schools, all new, with accommodation for 699 scholars.

UIG, village on circular bay of its own name, 14 miles north-north-west of Portree, Isle of Skye. It has a post office, with money order and telegraph departments, under Portree, and an inn.

UILEVAY, good natural harbour on east side of Barra Island, Outer Hebrides.

UTSHGAVA, large, intricately-ramified sea-loch on east side of Benbecula, Outer Hebrides.

UIST, narrow sound between Bernera and North Uist islands, Outer Hebrides.

UIST (NORTH), island and parish in Inverness-shire Outer Hebrides. The island lies opposite the northern third of Skye, and immediately south of Harris Sound; measures $16\frac{1}{2}$ miles from east to west, and 13 from north to south; is an intricate assemblage of sea-lochs, peninsulas, fresh-water lakes, moors, marshes, hills, and plains; contains, on its east side, the seaport village and head post office of Lochmaddy; is pierced, on its east coast, by two very singular and grand caverns; and has numerous tumuli and many remains of Scandinavian forts. Pop. 3358.—The parish contains also Baleshare, Illeray, Boveray, Grimsay, Heisker, Hut, Kirkibost, Levera, Mhor-gay, Monach, Ronay, and Vallay islands, and is divided quoad sacra into North Uist-proper and Trumisgarry. Real property in 1880-81, £5380. Pop., quoad

civilia, 4264; quoad sacra, 3383. The churches are 3 Established and 2 Free. There are 14 schools for 832 scholars, and 5 of them and enlargements for 467 are new.

UIST (SOUTH), island and parish in Inverness-shire Hebrides. The island lies opposite the southern half of Skye; extends southward from Benbecula Sound; measures 8 miles from east to west, and 21 from north to south; comprises, on its east side, three mountain groups, two of them rising to altitudes of respectively 1992 and 2038 feet, and all separated from one another by long sea-lochs; consists, throughout its west side, of a mixture of marshes, plains, fresh-water lakes, and pastoral grounds; has, on its east coast, a cave which gave shelter to Prince Charles Edward for some days after his defeat at Culloden. Pop. 3810.—The parish comprehends also Benbecula, Eris-kay, Fladda, Grimsay, and Wiay islands. Real property in 1880-81, £6726. Pop. 6063. The churches are 3 Established, 2 Free, and 2 Roman Catholic. There are 10 schools for 1051 scholars, and 5 of them and enlargements for 717 are new.

ULBSTER, headland, hamlet, and mansion, 6 miles south-south-east of Wick, Caithness.

ULLAPOOL, seaport village and quoad sacra parish on west coast of Ross-shire. The village stands on north side of Loch Broom, 45 miles north-west-by-west of Dingwall; was founded in 1788, to serve as the headquarters of a fishery district; presents a neat appearance, amid pleasant environs; and has a post office, with money order and telegraph departments, designated of Ross-shire, a banking office, a hotel, a good harbour, Established and Free churches, and a large public school of 1877. Pop. 897.—The parish was constituted ecclesiastically in 1833, and politically after 1843, and measures 25 miles by 12. Pop. 2573.

ULLHOUSE, seat in Delting parish, Shetland.

ULLNISH, islet in Kilmuir parish, Isle of Skye.

ULSTA, place in north of Shetland. It has a post office under Lerwick.

ULSTON, village in Jedburgh parish, Roxburghshire.

ULVA, village, island, and quoad sacra parish in north-west of Mull district, Argyleshire. The village stands on east end of the island, on north side of Loch-na-Keal; was once populous, but first declined to the condition of a hamlet, and then suffered severely by fire in 1880; furnishes boats for visiting Staffa and Inch Kenneth; and has a ferry station, an inn, a church, and a public school.—The island measures $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles by nearly 2; is very nearly united, at its west end, with Gometra; consists largely of basaltic cliffs and colonnades, similar to those of Staffa and Giant's Causeway; rises in successive tiers or terraces to a height of

about 1300 feet; includes a group of columnar rocks resembling fortalices, and a promontory with outline like well-formed bust of an old woman; and contains a large modern mansion, the old residence of the Macquaries, an ancient burying-ground, a ruined Scandinavian castle, and several large ancient standing-stones. Pop. 19.—The parish was constituted ecclesiastically in 1833, and politically in 1845, and comprehends Ulva, Gometra, Little Colonsay, and Staffa islands, and part of Mull. Pop. 164.

ULVA, place, with public school, in North Knapdale parish, Argyshire.

ULYSSES-HAVEN, old village, now called Usan, in Craig parish, Forfarshire.

UNAPOOL, place with inn on south side of Kyle-Skow, on south-west coast of Sutherland.

UNDERCRAIG, eminence and hamlet in Erskine parish, Renfrewshire. The eminence commands a splendid view, and the hamlet has a public school with about 77 scholars.

UNDERWOOD, seat to the south of Riccarton, Ayrshire.

UNES, river, better known as Fleet, in south-east of Sutherland.

UNICK, mountain rivulet, running 6 miles eastward to Lee Lake in Lochlee parish, Forfarshire.

UNICORN, sunken rock outside north entrance of Bressay Sound, in Shetland.

UNIMORE, picturesque mountain vale, entered from Loch Aline and Loch Teagus, in Morvern parish, Argyshire.

UNION BRIDGE, suspension carriage bridge on the Tweed, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile south of Paxton village, Berwickshire. It was erected in 1820, and is 361 feet long and 18 feet wide.

UNION CANAL, canal from western part of Edinburgh, westward to Forth and Clyde Canal at $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile west-south-west of Falkirk. It measures $31\frac{1}{2}$ miles in length; goes 30 miles on level, then falls 110 feet by 11 locks; is 5 feet deep, and has a width of 40 feet at top and 20 feet at bottom. It was formed in 1818-22; it served till the railway times for passenger traffic between Edinburgh and Glasgow; it became the property of the Edinburgh and Glasgow Railway Company in 1848, and passed with that to the North British; and it now serves chiefly for mineral traffic.

UNST, island and parish in extreme north of Shetland. The island, except by sounds in the south and south-west, is surrounded by the open ocean; it extends $11\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-north-eastward, and is about $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles broad; it exhibits, all round, a series of promontories, sea-lochs, headlands, and bays; it presents, especially to the north and to the west, rocky, mural, cavernous, and lofty ranges of coast; it culminates, at north end, in a bold conspicuous hill, 938 feet high, pierced through the base by a grand natural sea-

tunnel; it comprises, throughout the interior, about 4000 acres either actually in tillage or naturally arable; it exports chromate of iron, and abounds in other rare or valuable minerals; and it contains the post office villages of Baltasound and Uyeasound, Belmont and Bunness mansions, a parochial church with 1224 sittings, a Free church, a Methodist church, 4 public schools, ruins or vestiges of more than 20 ancient places of worship, numerous tumuli, and a chain of Scandinavian dunes. Pop. 2173.—The parish comprehends also Flugga, Uyea, and Balta islands, and a number of pastoral islets. Real property in 1880-81, £3445. Pop. 2181.

UNTHANK, place, with ruined old chapel, in Ewes parish, Dumfriesshire.

UNTHANK, burn in Avondale parish, Lanarkshire.

UPHALL, village and parish in Linlithgowshire. The village stands on Broxburn rivulet, $13\frac{1}{4}$ miles west-by-south of Edinburgh; and has a post office, with money order department, designated of Linlithgowshire, a railway station, Established and Free churches, and a public school with about 155 scholars. Pop. 591.—The parish contains also Broxburn town, measures $4\frac{3}{4}$ miles by 3, and comprises 4541 acres. Real property in 1880-81, £34,331. Pop. 4812. Almond river traces all the eastern boundary. The land is boldly undulated, but not hilly. Coal, ironstone, limestone, and excellent sandstone are plentiful. The seats are Amondell, Kirkhill, Houston, and Middleton. United Presbyterian and Roman Catholic churches, and a large public school, are at Broxburn.

UPLAWMOOR, village, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles south of Neilston, Renfrewshire. It has a public school with about 111 scholars.

UPPAT, estate in Clyne parish, Sutherland.

UPPER BARVAS, etc. See BARVAS, etc.

UPPER KEITH, village in Humber parish, Haddingtonshire. It has a post office designated of East Lothian.

UPSETTLINGTON, village and ancient parish on east border of Berwickshire. The village stands on the Tweed, 7 miles north-north-east of Coldstream, and the parish is now united to Ladykirk.

URAFIRTH, bay and public school on west side of Northmaven parish, Shetland.

URCHANY, hill in Nairn parish, Nairnshire.

URCHAY. See ORCHY.

URE, rivulet, running about 7 miles northward to the Creran in Archaattan parish, Argyshire.

URE, bay in Stornoway parish, Outer Hebrides.

URE, small lake, nearly united to foot of Loch Dochart, in Glendochart, Perthshire.

URIE, bay with pier in Fetlar Island, Shetland.

URIE, Aberdeenshire. See **URY**.

URIGILL, picturesque mountain lake, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles long, near south-eastern extremity of Assynt parish, Sutherland.

URISKIN. See **COIR-NAN-URISKIN**.

URQUHART, village and parish on coast of Elginshire. The village stands $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles east-by-south of Elgin, and has Established and Free churches, and a public school with about 136 scholars. The post town is Elgin.—The parish forms nearly an equilateral triangle of 5 miles on each side, and comprises 13,066 acres. Real property in 1880-81, £8068. Pop., quoad civilia, 2139; quoad sacra, 1187. The coast extends from the Lossie to the Spey, and is all a sandy beach. Part of the interior is almost a dead level, little higher than the beach; and the rest is diversified only by swells and gentle eminences. The seats are Innes and Leuchars; and the chief antiquities are remains of a Caledonian stone circle and the site of a priory of 12th century. There are 2 schools with capacity for 208 scholars.

URQUHART, parish, chiefly in south-east of Ross-shire, but comprehending also Ferintosh district of Nairnshire. It contains the post office villages of Conan-Bridge, Culbockie, and Newton-Ferintosh, and measures about $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles in length and $3\frac{1}{2}$ in breadth. Real property in 1880-81, £10,644. Pop. 1087. The surface is bounded on the east by the watershed of the Mullbuy, and descends thence, in pretty regular gradient, to Conan river and upper part of Cromarty Firth. The seats are Conanside, Findon, and Ferintosh. The churches are Established and Free. There are 4 schools for 501 scholars, and 3 of them and an enlargement for 402 are new.

URQUHART, parish, containing Glenurquhart and Drumnadrochit post offices, on north-west side of Loch Ness, Inverness-shire. It measures about 30 miles in length, and mostly from 8 to 12 miles in breadth. Real property in 1880-81, £11,642. Pop. in 1871, 2780. The surface has a shore-line of about 15 miles on Loch Ness; comprises two glens, Urquhart and Moriston, nearly parallel to each other, at mean mutual distance of about 7 miles, and respectively about 9 and 12 miles long; includes, in the north-west, the plateau of Corriemoney, elevated about 800 feet above sea-level; and consists elsewhere of high moors and mountains, culminating between lower part of the glens in Mealfourvounie. Three rivulets, Enneric, Coiltie, and Divach, make remarkable falls; and two smaller streams make remarkable cataracts. Chief seats are Balmacaan, Invermoriston, Polmaily, Lochletter, Hazlebrae, Lakefield, and Corriemoney; and chief antiquities are Urquhart Castle,—which was once a strong fortalice besieged by troops of Edward I. of England, and is now mainly a turreted three-story keep,—a small vitrified fort, numerous cairns, several Caledonian stone

circles, and sites or vestiges of several old churches. The present churches are 3 Established, 2 Free, and 1 Episcopalian. There are 6 schools for 559 scholars, and 5 of them for 508 are new.

URQUHART (NORTH), place, with sandstone quarry remarkable for fossils, in Dunfermline parish, Fife.

URR, lake, river, and parish in Kirkcudbrightshire. The lake lies on boundary with Dumfriesshire, 4 miles south of Minniehive, measures about 3 miles in circuit, and contains an islet with site of ancient Caledonian town, and remains of a strong ancient baronial fortalice.—The river issues from the lake, traces for $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile the boundary with Dumfriesshire, and then runs about 22 miles southward to Solway Firth, midway between Nith estuary and Kirkcudbright Bay.—The parish adjoins the left side of a long reach of the river; contains Dalbeattie town, Haugh of Urr and Hardgate villages, most of Springholm, and part of Crocketford; measures 9 miles by $3\frac{1}{2}$; and comprises 15,426 acres. Real property in 1880-81, £26,137. Pop., quoad civilia, 5490; quoad sacra, 1350. The north-eastern section includes hills about 600 feet high, but the rest is all comparatively low, and only about one-thirteenth of the whole is not in tillage. Chief seats are Munshes, Spottes, Redcastle, and Milton; and chief antiquities are several moats and fortified camps. The Moat of Urr, 3 miles north of Dalbeattie, is probably the largest antiquity of its kind in Scotland, and was formerly surrounded by works supposed to have been constructed by the Romans. The churches, inclusive of those in Dalbeattie, are 2 Established, 2 United Presbyterian, and 4, respectively Free, Evangelical Union, Episcopalian, and Roman Catholic. There are 5 schools for 861 scholars, and 2 of them for 570 are new.

URRALL, farm, with remarkable rock-ing-stone, in Kirkcowan parish, Wigtonshire.

URRARD, seat, contiguous to battlefield of Killiecrankie, near Blair-Athole village, Perthshire.

URRAY, hamlet in Ross-shire and parish partly also in Inverness-shire. The hamlet lies on peninsula at conflux of the Conan and the Orrin, 5 miles south-south-west of Dingwall, and has a post office designated of Ross-shire, and Established and Free churches.—The parish comprises a main body 7 miles long and 6 miles broad, and a detached section in Strathconan, 18 miles distant. Real property in 1880-81, of the Ross-shire parts, £15,536; of the Inverness-shire part, £793. Pop., quoad civilia, 2474; quoad sacra, 2427. The main body is low plain with skirting slopes, and the detached section lies embosomed among mountains. A medicinal springs similar to that of Strathpeffer is on the Conan's bank. The seats are Brahan, Highfield,

and Ord; and the antiquities are Fairburn Tower and Kilchrist burying-ground. An Episcopalian church is at Highfield. There are 3 schools for 364 scholars, and 1 of them and a class-room for 214 are new.

URR (BRIDGE OF), hamlet on western verge of Kirkpatrick-Durham parish, Kirkcudbrightshire.

URR (HAUGH OF), village in Urr parish, Kirkcudbrightshire. It has a post office under Dalbeattie. Pop. 207.

URY, river of Aberdeenshire. It rises 4 miles south-east of Huntly, and runs sinuously south-eastward to the Don at Inverury. Its length of course, in straight line, is 14 miles; along its bed, about 24 miles.

URY, seat, $1\frac{3}{4}$ mile north-west of Stonehaven, Kincardineshire.

USAN, fishing village and seat, 3 miles south-south-east of Montrose, Forfarshire.

USE, natural harbour at head of Tookquoy Bay, in Westray Island, Orkney.

USHENISH, headland, projecting from Mount Heckla, on east coast of South Uist, Outer Hebrides. It is crowned by a lighthouse with fixed red light visible at the distance of 18 nautical miles.

USHINISH, mountain in Park section of Lochs parish, Lewis, Outer Hebrides.

USKEVAGH. See **UISHGAYA**.

USSIE. See **OUSIE**.

UXELLUM, main chain of Southern Highlands from coast of Berwickshire, as known in the Middle Ages.

UY. See **UIE**.

UYEA, island, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile long, between Unst and Yell, in Shetland. Pop. 5.

UYEA (LITTLE), islet off west coast of Northmaven, Shetland.

UYEASOUND, channel and village in north of Shetland. The channel separates Uyea Island from Unst, forms a good natural harbour, and is a rendezvous of craft for deep-sea fishing.—The village stands on Unst side of the channel, is modern and neat, and has a post office under Lerwick, and a public school.

VAAKSAY, or **VACSAY**, island near north-eastern extremity of North Uist, Outer Hebrides.

VAGASTIE, rivulet, running 7 miles north-north-eastward to head of Loch Naver, in centre of Sutherland.

VALLA, island and sound in west of Shetland. The island belongs to Walls parish, lies about 5 miles north-west of Skeldaness, measures about 4 miles in circuit, and contains the mansion of the chief landowner of Walls. Pop. 9.—The sound is a narrow belt between the island and the southern Mainland coast of Walls, and forms an excellent natural harbour.

VAIN, ruined castle, supposed to have been built by Cardinal Beaton, in Fearn parish, Forfarshire.

VALLAFIELD, hill-ridge, with summit 697 feet high, on west coast of Unst Island, Shetland.

VALLAY, island, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles long, adjacent to north-west side of North Uist, Outer Hebrides. Pop. 29.

VALLEYFIELD, extensive paper-mills adjacent to Penicuik, Edinburghshire.

VALLEYFIELD, seat in Culross parish, Perthshire.

VALLEYFIELD, seat in Tongland parish, Kirkcudbrightshire.

VALLEYFIELD (LOW), place in Culross parish, Perthshire.

VALLY, islet across mouth of Loch Rowadill, near south-eastern extremity of Harris, Outer Hebrides.

VALTOS, village in Uig parish, Lewis, Outer Hebrides. Pop. 332.

VANDUARA, quondam Roman station, now covered by high part of Paisley, Renfrewshire.

VANNICH, head-stream of the Don in Aberdeenshire.

VARRICH, small promontory and ruined ancient fortalice on Kyle-of-Tongue, above Tongue village, in Sutherland.

VASA, skerry off middle of west coast of Shapinsay Island, Orkney.

VAT, burn, issuing from wild chasm in Culblean Mountain, traversing a vertical vat-shaped cave about 60 feet deep, and running to head of Kinnord Loch, in Glenmuick parish, Aberdeenshire.

VATERNISH, headland and peninsula in north-west of Isle of Skye. The headland forms a point $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-north-east of Dunvegan Head; and the peninsula extends south-eastward thence between Loch Snizort and Loch Dunvegan, measures 14 miles in length and mostly from 2 to 7 miles in breadth, is indented by several sea-inlets, and has a post office under Portree.

VATERSA, or **WATERSAY**, island near the southern extremity of Barra, Outer Hebrides. It measures about 3 miles by $2\frac{1}{2}$, but is deeply cut by bays, and undergoes change from shifting sands. Pop. 19.

VATISKIR, village in Stornoway parish, Outer Hebrides. Pop. 396.

VAULT, glen in Cumbernauld parish, Dumbartonshire.

VEAL, picturesque lake, 2 miles long, on east side of Benclibric, in centre of Sutherland.

VEMENTRY, island, about $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles in circuit, on south side of St. Magnus Bay, in Shetland.

VENESS, headland in south-east of Eday Island, Orkney.

VENLAW, seat on site of ancient chapel, adjacent to north end of Peebles.

VENNACHOIR, lake, from $2\frac{1}{2}$ to $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles west-south-west of Callander, Perthshire. It measures from 3 to 10 furlongs in width; has a sinuous cincture, fringed with wood; contains, near its middle, the rocky islet of Ellan-a-vroin; and includes storage embankments for Glasgow waterworks.

VESTRAFIOLD, hill in Sandwick parish, Orkney.

VEYATTIE, lake, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles long, terminating at 5 miles east-south-east of Lochinver, on south-west verge of Sutherland.

VIA, place, with cromlech, in Sandwick parish, Orkney.

VICARLAND, section of Cambuslang town, Lanarkshire.

VICTORIA (LOWER), section or suburb of Carnoustie, Forfarshire.

VIEWFIELD, seat in Nairn parish, Nairnshire.

VIGEANS (ST.), village and parish on east coast of Forfarshire. The village stands about a mile north of Arbroath, and is ancient but small.—The parish contains also Auchmithie, Collistonmill, Marywell, and Gowanbank villages, and fully one-half of Arbroath burgh. It includes two detached districts $\frac{1}{2}$ and 3 miles south of the main body, measures 8 miles by $4\frac{1}{2}$ in the main body, and comprises altogether 12,731 acres. Real property of landward parts in 1880-81, £23,928. Pop. of the whole, quoad civilia, 14,982; quoad sacra, 1821. The coast, from the northern boundary to within a mile of Arbroath, is a range of rocky, precipitous, cavernous cliffs; and the interior is a valley enclosed by three reaches of declivity in different aspects. Chief seats are Letham, Abbe-thune, Seaton, Newton, Parkhill, Springfield, Almericlose, Millbank, Colliston, Woodlands, Beechwood, and Hospitalfield. The parochial church was erected about 1200, underwent restoration at a cost of fully £3000 in 1872, and possesses great antiquarian and architectural interest. A chapel-of-ease is in Auchmithie, and numerous churches are in Arbroath. Four schools for 427 scholars are under a joint board for the landward parts of St. Vigeans and Arbroath, and 1 of them for 150 is new.

VIKISTILL, harbour in south-east of Coll Island, Ayrshire.

VINAVORE, small island in southern part of Loch Roag, in west part of Lewis, Outer Hebrides.

VINAY, small island in Bracadale parish, Isle of Skye.

VINCENT (ST.), quoad sacra parish in Glasgow. Pop. 8085.

VINNEY, rivulet, running 8 miles east-north-eastward to the Lunan at 8 miles east of Forfar.

VIRKIE, hamlet in south of Shetland. It has a post office under Lerwick.

VOE, place, 19 miles from Lerwick, Shetland. It has a post office under Lerwick.

VOETER, harbour in Delting parish, Shetland.

VOGRIE, estate, 3 miles south-east-by-south of Dalkeith, Edinburghshire.

VOIL, lake, about 3 miles long, in Balquhider parish, Perthshire.

VORD. See SAXAFORTH.

VOTTERSAY, small island in Harris Sound, Outer Hebrides.

VRAE, hill in north of Turriff parish, Aberdeenshire.

VRINE, narrow lake, about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles long, and streamlet going thence 3 miles north-eastward to the Mashak at 10 miles south-south-east of Ullapool, in west of Ross-shire.

VROGIE, streamlet, descending from Buachail-Ètive Mountain, and proceeding to Ètive river, in Ardochattan parish, Argyleshire. It has a precipitous course, and it makes a cascade very remarkable both for great depth and for wild rocky environments.

WACHENWAE, spring, emitting Cadzow burn, in Glassford parish, Lanarkshire.

WADEHAVEN, harbour at Elie, on south coast of Fife.

WAIROWS, lakelet in Wick parish, Caithness.

WAITH, bridge on efflux of Loch Stenness, in south-west of Pomona, Orkney.

WALESAV, farm, traversed by Roman road, in Avondale parish, Lanarkshire.

WALKERBURN, modern manufacturing town on the Tweed, 2 miles east of Innerleithen, Peeblesshire. It has a post office, with money order and telegraph departments, designated of Peeblesshire, a railway station, an Established church of 1876, and a public school with about 144 scholars. Pop. 1026.

WALKINGSHAW, estate, $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles north of Paisley, Renfrewshire.

WALLACE HALL, large endowed classical school in Closeburn parish, Dumfriesshire.

WALLACE-MEMORIALS, either objects associated with Sir William Wallace's history, or structures erected to his memory. Some of these are the Barrel or cave in Bothwell parish; caves in Lasswade, Torphichen, and Lesmahagow parishes; chair at Bonniton near Lanark; cradle on hill, 2 miles south-by-west of Linlithgow; house at Elderslie in Renfrewshire; larder at Ardrossan; leap in Roseneath parish; knowe in Lochwinnoch parish; monument on Abbeycraig near Stirling; oaks at Elderslie and at Torwood; seats in Biggar, Kilbarchan, and Dumbarton parishes; statues at Lanark and adjacent to the Tweed near Dryburgh; stone in Polmont parish; towers in Ayr town, Roxburgh parish, Auchterhouse parish, and Dumfriesshire Kirkmichael parish; trench in Kincardine-in-Monteith parish; and well in Biggar parish.

WALLACETOWN, suburb of Ayr. It compactly adjoins east side of Newton, forms part of Ayr burgh, is separated from Ayr-proper by only Ayr river, was nearly all built subsequent to 1760, and contains 8 places of worship and a very large public school. Pop. 5923. See Ayr.

WALLACETOWN, village in south border of Polmont parish, Stirlingshire. Pop. with Lawyett, 252.

WALLACETOWN, quoad sacra parish, with Established and Free churches, in Dundee. Pop. 3525.

WALLHOUSE, seat in Torphichen parish, Linlithgowshire.

WALLFORD. See **WALLYFORD**.

WALLPATH, alpine pass in Lowther Mountains, on mutual border of Dumfriesshire and Lanarkshire, 8 miles north of Thornhill. It was traversed by a Roman road, and it contains vestiges of a Roman camp.

WALLS, parish, containing Longhope post office and harbour, in south-west of Orkney. It comprehends the southern or larger section of Hoy Island, and all Flotta and Pharay islands, and measures, within Hoy, $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles by $6\frac{1}{4}$. Real property in 1880-81, £2486. Pop. 1506. Chief features are noticed in our articles on Hoy, Longhope, Flotta, and Pharay. The churches are 2 Established and 1 Free, and the latter was founded in 1877. There are 5 schools for 289 scholars, and 2 of them for 127 are new.

WALLS, hamlet and parish in west of Shetland. The hamlet lies at head of a bay 16 miles, as the crow flies, west-north-west of Lerwick, and has a post office under Lerwick.—The parish comprehends a portion of Mainland, measuring about $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles by 5, and the islands of Papa-Scour, Vaila, Linga, and Foula. Real property in 1880-81, £2083. Pop. 2262. The Mainland portion comprises the districts of Walls-proper and Sandness; lies between St. Magnus Bay on the north, and Scalloway Bay on the south; has mostly a rocky coast, much indented by bays, and rising in many parts to a height of 100 feet; and is much diversified by a considerable bisecting hill-ridge and many small eminences. The churches are 4 Established and 3 respectively Free, Congregational, and Methodist; and public schools are at Happyhansel and Papa.

WALLSEND, deep and very productive colliery in Dunfermline parish, Fife.

WALLSHOTHILL, section of Cambuslang, Lanarkshire. Pop. 669.

WALLYFORD, collier village, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile east of Musselburgh, Edinburghshire. Pop. 280.

WALSTON, parish immediately north-west of Dolphinton, and averagely 5 miles north-north-east of Biggar, Lanarkshire. Its post town is Biggar; and it contains the small villages of Walston and Ellsrickle, measures $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles by 3, and comprises 4361 acres. Real property in 1880-81, £3518. Pop. 340. The surface ranges from 660 to 1600 feet of elevation above sea-level, and is variously vale, slope, and hill. The churches are Established and Free, and the public school has about 47 scholars.

WALTON, hamlet, hill, and remains of ancient camp in Cults parish, Fife.

WALTON, lake-like reservoir in Neilston parish, Renfrewshire.

WALTON, one of three spots assigned as

site of eastern termination of Antoninus' Wall, in Carriden parish, Linlithgowshire.

WAMPHERFLAT, seat near Lanark.

WAMPHRAY, rivulet, village, and parish in Upper Annandale, Dumfriesshire. The rivulet rises among mountains near boundary with Selkirkshire; runs 9 miles southward and south-westward to the Annan at $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles south of Moffat; and makes three cascades, called Pot, Washing-Pan, and Dubbs-Cauldron.—The village stands on lowmost reach of the rivulet, 5 miles south-by-east of Beattock; is a scattered but pleasant place; includes the site of an ancient fortalice of the Johnstones, celebrated in the ballad of the 'Lads of Wamphray;' and has a post office under Moffat, Established and United Presbyterian churches, and a public school with about 76 scholars.—The parish measures $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles by $3\frac{1}{2}$, and comprises 13,133 acres. Real property in 1880-81, £7074. Pop. 455. The Annan river traces all the western boundary, and Wamphray rivulet bisects the interior. Two parallel mountain-reaches are in the north-east, two hill-ridges are in the south-east, and hanging plains and valley-grounds occupy the rest of the area. Chief seats are Girth-head, Stenrieshill, and Millhouses; and chief antiquities are a reach of Roman road, vestiges of several camps, and site of a Caledonian stone circle.

WANDELL, ancient parish in upper ward of Lanarkshire. It has a burn, and vestiges of an old seat of its own name, and is now annexed to Lamington.

WANGIE, wooded hill in Dallas parish, Elginshire.

WANLOCK, mountain-stream, running $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-westward to confluence with the Spango on north-east border of Sanquhar parish, Dumfriesshire.

WANLOCKHEAD, mining village at head of Wanlock stream, $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles east-north-east of Sanquhar, Dumfriesshire. It adjoins the mountain boundary with Lanarkshire; stands amid wild, high moorlands of the Southern Highlands; resembles Leadhills, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile to the north of it; and has a post office under Abington, a quoad sacra parochial church, and a Free church. Pop. of village, 788; of quoad sacra parish, 854.

WARD, fishing village in Cruden parish, Aberdeenshire.

WARD, hill in Canisbay parish, Caithness.

WARD, hill, 1559 feet high, in north of Hoy, Orkney.

WARD, or **BEACON**, hill in Bressay Island, Shetland.

WARDHOUSE, railway station and seat, $14\frac{3}{4}$ miles west-north-west of Inverury, Aberdeenshire.

WARDIE, eastern suburb of Granton, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-north-west of Edinburgh. A large Free church bearing its name, but standing $\frac{3}{4}$ mile south of it, was erected in 1880-81.

WARDLAW, ancient parish, now part of Kirkhill, Inverness-shire.

WARDLAW, hill in Kirkmahoe parish, Dumfriesshire.

WARDLAW, mountain, 1950 feet high, in Ettrick parish, Selkirkshire.

WARDLABANK, hill, with Caledonian camp, in Coldingham parish, Berwickshire.

WARDMILL, hill in St. Vigeans parish, Forfarshire.

WARDYKES, place, with Roman camp, in position to command the Caledonian fort of Caterthun, in Menmuir parish, Forfarshire.

WARCLAW, hill, with remains of Roman station, in Currie parish, Edinburghshire.

WARMANBIE, seat near Annan, Dumfriesshire.

WARNES, headland in south-west of Eday Island, Orkney.

WART, hill, with extensive view, in Shapinshay Island, Orkney.

WART, hill, with extensive view, in Orphir parish, Orkney.

WARTHILL, or **WARTLE**, village in Rayne parish, Aberdeenshire. It has a post office under Aberdeen, and a railway station. Warthill House is in the vicinity.

WARWICKHILL, village and seat in Dregghorn parish, Ayrshire. The village has a public school with about 130 scholars.

WASBISTER, place, with public school, in Rousay parish, Orkney.

WASHING-PAN, cascade on Wamphray rivulet, Dumfriesshire.

WASHINGTON, village in Coupar-Angus parish, Perthshire.

WATCHMAN'S, hill, with fine view, in Kirkmahoe parish, Dumfriesshire.

WATCHMAN'S, Inverness-shire. See TOMNAHURICH.

WATERBECK, village in Middlebie parish, Dumfriesshire. It has a post office under Ecclefechan, a United Presbyterian church, and a public school.

WATERESK, reach of South Esk's valley in Cortachy parish, Forfarshire.

WATERFOOT, harbour at mouth of Annan river, Dumfriesshire.

WATERFOOT, place at confluence of Main and Cross rivulets in New Luce parish, Wigtonshire.

WATERHAUGHS, place in Galston parish, Ayrshire.

WATERHEAD, place at confluence of two head-streams of river Nith, in New Cumnock parish, Ayrshire.

WATERLOO, village in Auchtergaven parish, Perthshire.

WATERLOO, village in Cambusnethan parish, Lanarkshire. Pop. 855.

WATERNISH. See VATERNISH.

WATER-OF-AYR. See AYR.

WATER-OF-LEITH. See LEITH.

WATERSAY. See VATER SAY.

WATERSIDE, village in Fenwick parish, Ayrshire. It has a post office under Kilmarnock.

WATERSIDE, town, with railway station, 11½ miles south-west of Ayr. It was founded in 1847 in connection with Dalmellington ironworks. Pop. 1473.

WATERSIDE, village in Kirkintilloch parish, Dumbartonshire. Pop. 420.

WATERSIDE, place, with public school, in Edzell parish, Forfarshire.

WATERTON, hamlet and seat in New-hills parish, Aberdeenshire.

WATERTON, hamlet in Echt parish, Aberdeenshire.

WATH, sluggish stream, going south-south-westward to the Lochar at 5 miles south-east of Dumfries.

WATLING STREET, Roman road from England to east end of Antoninus' Wall in Scotland. It enters Scotland near the sources of Coquet river; goes north-westward to the Teviot near influx of the Jed; proceeds thence north-north-westward to the Tweed in vicinity of Melrose; crosses the Tweed there and goes thence up Lauderdale to Soutra Hill; proceeds north-westward to Firth of Forth at Cramond; crosses the Almond there and goes along the coast to Carriden. Considerable reaches of it continue to be distinct in vicinity of Oxnam, in vicinity of Bonjedward, and in upper part of Lauderdale. Another Roman road, sometimes called Watling Street, went up Annandale, crossed into Crawford, and went down the valley of the Clyde.

WATLY, lake in Unst Island, Shetland.

WATSTON, lake in Kilmadock parish, Perthshire.

WATSWICK, bay on south-west coast of Unst, Shetland.

WATTEN, hamlet and parish in Caithness. The hamlet lies 8 miles west-by-north of Wick, and has a post office designated of Caithness-shire, a railway station, Established and Free churches, and a public school.—The parish measures 10 miles by 8, and comprises 30,579 acres. Real property in 1880-81, £7598. Pop. 1406. Part of the surface is low, some of it less than 25 feet above sea-level; part is undulating, but nowhere hilly; part is deep flow moss; and part is occupied by Watten and Toftingall lakes, respectively about 8 and about 5 miles in circuit. The seats are Strath and Toftingall; and the chief antiquities are remains of many Scandinavian dunes. There are 3 schools for 284 scholars, and 2 of them for 182 are new.

WATTSTON, village in New Monkland parish, Lanarkshire. Pop. 324.

WAUCHOPE, rivulet, ruined castle, and ancient parish in Eskdale, Dumfriesshire. The rivulet runs about 7 miles south-south-eastward and east-north-eastward to the Esk at Langholm.—The castle crowns a precipice adjacent to the rivulet, and was once a structure of great strength.—The parish is now annexed to Langholm.

WAUCHOPE, burn and vestiges of ancient camp in Hobkirk parish, Roxburghshire.

WAUGH, summit of long hill-ridge in Keir parish, Dumfriesshire.

WAUKMILL, village in Glammis parish, Forfarshire.

WAWS, small lake in Lochwinnoch parish, Renfrewshire.

WAYGATESHAW, seat in Carluke parish, Lanarkshire.

WEATHERHOLM, pastoral islet near Unst, Shetland.

WEATHERLAW, hill on north border of Linton parish, Peeblesshire.

WEATHERNESS, headland in south-east of Westray Island, Orkney.

WEAVERS, conspicuous fragment of ancient castle on small island in southern extremity of South Uist parish, Outer Hebrides.

WEDALE, lower part or whole of Gala river vale in Edinburghshire. The name signifies 'vale of woe,' and has long ceased to be used.

WEDDERBURN, seat near Dunse, Berwickshire.

WEDDERBURN, vestige of ancient castle in Murroes parish, Forfarshire.

WEDDELLIE, decayed mansion and quondam village in Westruther parish, Berwickshire.

WEEM, village and parish in north-west of Perthshire. The village stands on the Tay, about a mile north-west of Aberfeldy, and has a hotel, a parochial church of 1835, an ancient church with curious monument, and a public school with about 61 scholars.—The parish contains also six other small villages, comprehends eleven sections, all detached from one another, lies dispersed over nearly one-fourth of the county, and comprises 41,887 acres. Real property in 1880-81, £6201. Pop. quoad civilia, 474. Weem-proper is much the more populous section, extends about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile along north bank of the Tay, and forms a richly embellished portion of the Tay's strath. The other ten sections share almost every feature of the county, but have aggregately a predominance of mountain and waste; and only three of them are included in the parish quoad sacra. Chief seats are Castle Menzies and Auchmore.

WEEMS, quondam old castle in Rescobie parish, Forfarshire.

WEEMS, Fife. See WEMYSS.

WEEMS-HOLE, large artificial ancient cave on Mearns Hill, in Kirriemuir parish, Forfarshire.

WEESDALE, bay, hamlet, and ancient parish in Shetland. The bay opens near northern extremity of Scalloway Bay, and strikes $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles to the north-north-east.—The hamlet lies at the bay's head, 12 miles north-west of Lerwick, and has a post office under Lerwick, and a Free church. The parish is now united to Tingwall.

WEIR, sound and island immediately south of Rousay, in Orkney. The sound is from $\frac{3}{4}$ mile to 2 miles wide; and the island flanks its south side, measures $2\frac{1}{2}$

miles in length, and fully 1 in breadth, is low and fertile, and has ruins of a church and vestiges of a fort.

WEIR, rising-ground, crowned by parochial church, in west of Melrose parish, Roxburghshire.

WEIR (BRIDGE OF). See BRIDGE-OF-WEIR.

WELLBANK, estate in Monifieth parish, Forfarshire. It has a post office under Dundee, and a very old extensive pavement-flag quarry.

WELLBURN, suburb of Lochee, Forfarshire.

WELLFIELD, seat near Strathmiglo, in Fife.

WELLMEADOW, place, with printfield and bleachfield, in Mearns parish, Renfrewshire.

WELL PARK, quoad sacra parish, with Established and Free churches, in north-east of Glasgow. Pop. 6362.

WELL PARK, quoad sacra parish, with church of 1877, in east of Greenock, Renfrewshire.

WELLS, estate in Bedrule parish, Roxburghshire.

WELLSBURNSPOUT, cascade of about 56 feet in Eskdalemuir parish, Dumfriesshire.

WELLSHOT, seat and extensive early-worked colliery in Cambuslang parish, Lanarkshire.

WELLSHOT, copious pure spring in Kilsyth parish, Stirlingshire.

WELL-TREE'S SPOUT, spring, emitting a powerful stream, in Maybole parish, Ayrshire.

WELLWOOD, village and colliery in Dunfermline parish, Fife. Pop. 617.

WELLWOOD-ROW, village in Muirkirk parish, Ayrshire.

WEMYSS, parish, containing West Wemyss and Buckhaven towns, and East Wemyss, Methil, Methilhill, Kirkland, and Coaltown villages, on south coast of Fife. Its length is 5 miles; its greatest breadth 2 miles; its area 4732 acres. Real property in 1880-81, £25,777. Pop., quoad civilia, 7307; quoad sacra, 3808. The coast is all very rocky and partly cavernous. The interior rises with gentle slope to the north and the west, and presents a pleasant appearance. The rocks are carboniferous, and include twelve workable seams of coal. The land was part of the estate of Macduff, belongs now to his remote descendant, R. G. E. Wemyss, Esq., and gives the title of baron and earl to the family of Douglas. Wemyss Castle, the chief seat of the proprietor, stands on a sea-cliff $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-east of Dysart, and is a splendid edifice, partly ancient, partly modern. Chief antiquities are ruins of an old castle, commonly called Macduff's, and remains of two Romish chapels. The churches are 3 Established, 2 Free, and 1 United Presbyterian. There are 9 schools for 1404 scholars, and 1 of them and an enlargement for 374 are new.

WEMYSS-BAY, recently-erected coast town on Firth of Clyde, at terminus of branch railway, 8 miles south-west of Greenock, Renfrewshire. It takes its name from a slightly encurved bay; stands on a belt of old raised sea-beach, in front of fissured sandstone cliffs; ranks as a select watering-place; consists chiefly of ornate villas; includes the mansion of Castle-Wemyss; and has a post office, with money order and telegraph departments, designated of Renfrewshire, a railway station, a banking office, a hotel, a spacious steamboat pier, and a United Presbyterian church.

WEMYSS (EAST), village on the coast, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile east of West Wemyss, Fife. It contains Wemyss parochial church. Pop. 895.

WEMYSS HALL, seat, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile south of Cupar, Fife.

WEMYSS-SQUARE, village on west border of Aberdour parish, Fife.

WEMYSS (WEST), town on the coast, 2 miles north-east of Dysart, Fife. It has a post office, with money order and telegraph departments, under Dysart, a harbour with recently-extended wet dock, a quoad sacra parochial church, and a Free church. Pop. of town, 1178; of quoad sacra parish, 1600.

WEST ARTHURLEE, etc. See **ARTHURLEE**, etc.

WESTBANK, estate in Gladsmuir parish, Haddingtonshire.

WEST BARNs, etc. See **BARNs**, etc.

WESTBURN, village in Cambuslang parish, Lanarkshire. Pop. 372.

WEST COATES. See **COATES (WEST)**.

WESTER, rivulet and lake in north-east of Caithness. The rivulet runs about 10 miles eastward and south-south-eastward to Keiss Bay at $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles north of Wick; and the lake is an expansion, about $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile long, of the rivulet's lowmost reach.

WESTER, head-stream of Water-of-Leith, Edinburghshire.

WESTER ANSTRUTHER, etc. See **ANSTRUTHER**, etc.

WESTERDALE, seat and Free church in Halkirk parish, Caithness.

WESTERGATE, suburb of North Berwick, Haddingtonshire.

WESTERHALL, seat of Sir Frederick J. W. Johnstone, Bart., in Westerkirk parish, Dumfriesshire.

WESTERHOULL, village near Scalloway, in Tingwall parish, Shetland.

WESTERKIRK, parish, with church $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-west of Langholm, Dumfriesshire. Its length is 9 miles; its greatest breadth $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles; its area 26,992 acres. Real property in 1880-81, £8187. Pop. 478. The Esk, running sinuously eastward, bisects the southern district. The land, along the Esk's course, is a narrow fertile vale; and nearly all the rest of the surface is either hill or mountain. Chief residences are Westerhall, Burnfoot, and Hopesrigg; and chief antiquities are remains of Caledonian stone circle, vestiges of many Roman

camp, and remains of two Border peels. There are 2 schools with jointly accommodation for 132 scholars.

WESTERN ISLANDS. See **HEBRIDES**.

WESTERSIDE, moorland farm, with numerous small cairns, in Rathven parish, Banffshire.

WESTERTON, seat near Bridge-of-Allan.

WESTERTON, seat near Elgin.

WESTERWOOD, place, with vestige of fort on Antoninus' Wall, in Cumbernauld parish, Dumbartonshire.

WESTFIELD, village in Clackmannan parish, Clackmannanshire.

WESTFIELD, hamlet in Cathcart parish, Renfrewshire.

WESTFIELD, village in Rattray parish, Perthshire. It has a post office under Blairgowrie.

WESTFIELD, railway station between Bathgate and Blackston Junction, Linlithgowshire.

WESTFIELD, seat in Cupar parish, Fife.

WESTFIELD, estate in New Spynie parish, Elginshire.

WESTHALL, village and estate adjacent to Oyne railway station, Aberdeen.

WESTHALL, site of ancient fortalice in Dunsyre parish, Lanarkshire.

WESTHAVEN, fishing suburb of Carnoustie, Forfarshire.

WESTHEAD, headland in western vicinity of Portsoy, Banffshire.

WESTHILL, place, with public school, in Skene parish, Aberdeenshire.

WESTHILL, site of Border peel in Gretna parish, Dumfriesshire.

WESTMAINS, site of Roman tumulus in Stonehouse parish, Lanarkshire.

WESTMILL, suburb of Lasswade, Edinburghshire.

WESTMOIN, section of Durness parish, Sutherland.

WESTMUIR, village in Kirriemuir parish, Forfarshire.

WESTMUIR, colliery in Cambuslang parish, Lanarkshire.

WESTNESS, headland and seat in Rousay Island, Orkney.

WESTON, village, with ruined ancient church, in Errol parish, Perthshire.

WESTON, decayed village in Dunsyre parish, Lanarkshire.

WESTPANS, village, $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile east-north-east of Musselburgh, Edinburghshire. Pop. 244.

WEST PARK, public park and quoad sacra parish in west of Glasgow. See **PARK** and **GLASGOW**.

WEST PORT, old western suburb of Old Town of Edinburgh.

WESTPORT, section of Arbroath town, Forfarshire.

WESTQUARTER, village, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-east of Strathaven, Lanarkshire. Pop. 389.

WESTQUARTER, rivulet, running about 7 miles north-eastward and northward to the Carron, near Grangemouth, Stirlingshire.

WESTRAW, a seat of Sir Windham C.J.C. Anstruther, Bart., formerly chief residence

of last Earl of Hyndford, near the Clyde, opposite Carstairs Junction, Lanarkshire.

WESTRAY, firth, island, and parish in north-west of Orkney. The firth is a sound 11 miles long and from $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 7 miles wide, and separates Westray and Eday on the north-east from Rousay and Egilshay on the south-west. — The island extends $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles from north-west to south-east; consists of a central part measuring 4 miles by $3\frac{1}{2}$, a narrow peninsula thence northward, and a long narrow peninsula south-eastward; lies, at its nearest part, $10\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-north-east of northern extremity of Pomona; has mostly rocky coasts, partly precipitous and cavernous; is chiefly level in the south-east, but rises into considerably high hills in the north-west; and contains a post office, with money order department, under Kirkwall, Pierowall village, Cleat House, Nothland ruined castle, and a number of standing-stones and Picts' houses. Pop. 2195. — The parish comprehends also Papa-Westray Island and some pastoral isles. Real property in 1880–81, £4921. Pop. 2545. The churches are Established, United Presbyterian, and Baptist in Westray, and Free in Papa-Westray. Four schools, all new, for 420 scholars are in the parish.

WESTRUTHER, village and parish in west of Berwickshire. The village stands 7 miles east-by-north of Lauder; made some figure in the times of the Border feuds; and now has a post office under Gordon, Established and Free churches, and a public school with about 115 scholars. — The parish contains also Hounslow village, measures 7 miles by $5\frac{1}{4}$, and comprises 14,630 acres. Real property in 1880–81, £9891. Pop. 671. The south-western section is valley; the south-eastern one is low hill-range, with sloping sides; and the northern one is part of the Lammermoors, with summits from 1246 to 1466 feet high. The seats are Bassendean, Spottiswoode, and Wedderlie; and the antiquities are two huge cairns, vestiges of a Roman camp, a peel-tower, a ruined ancient church, and sites of several other peel towers and two churches. There are 3 schools for 205 scholars, and 1 of them for 75 is new.

WESTSHIEL, mineral field in Carnwath parish, Lanarkshire.

WESTSIDE, seat in Rousay Island, Orkney.

WEST-THIRD, section of Smailholm village, Roxburghshire.

WEST THORN, seat and Roman Catholic reformatory, near Parkhead, in eastern vicinity of Glasgow.

WEST WATER, rivulet, running about 16 miles south-eastward to the North Esk at 4 miles north-by-east of Brechin, Forfarshire.

WEST WATER, affluent of the Medwin in Dunsyre parish, Lanarkshire.

WEYDALE, hamlet, 3 miles south-by-east of Thurso, Caithness. It has a post office under Thurso, and a public school.

WHALEFIRTH, sea-inlet in north-west of Yell Island, Shetland. It is about 2 miles wide at the entrance, and it goes nearly 4 miles east-south-eastward.

WHALSAY, island, 16 miles north-north-east of Lerwick, in Shetland. It measures about 5 miles by 2, consists of uneven but tolerably fertile land, exhibits a well-cultivated appearance, and has a post office under Lerwick, a proprietorial mansion built at a cost of £20,000, and a quoad sacra parochial church. Pop. of island, 870; of quoad sacra parish, 1018.

WHANGIE, chasm, 346 feet long and from $2\frac{1}{2}$ to $10\frac{1}{4}$ feet wide, on trap-rock hill, 6 miles south-south-east of Drymen, Stirlingshire.

WHAPLAW, rivulet, running about 6 miles southward to the Leader at $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles north of Lauder, Berwickshire.

WHARE, burn, running south-south-eastward to the Whitadder near Abbey St. Bathans, Berwickshire.

WHAUK, affluent of the Lunan in Kinnell parish, Forfarshire.

WHAUPHILL, place, $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles south of Wigton. It has a post office designated of Wigtonshire, and a railway station.

WHIFFLET, section of Rosehall town, about a mile south of Coatbridge, Lanarkshire. It has a post office, with money order department, under Coatbridge, a railway station, extensive coal depots, and a Roman Catholic church. A branch junction railway, 4 miles long, from Whifflet to a point about 400 yards north of Bothwell station, was opened in 1879.

WHIGHOLE, artificial trench, a hiding-place of the persecuted Covenanters, on hill in Dalry parish, Kirkcudbrightshire.

WHIM, seat on north border of Newlands parish, Peeblesshire.

WHINES, hamlet in Ruthven parish, Forfarshire.

WHINION, lake in Twynholm parish, Kirkcudbrightshire.

WHINNY, hill in Carnock parish, Fife.

WHINNYFOLD, village in Cruden parish, Aberdeenshire.

WHINNYLEGGATE, place in Kirkcudbright parish, Kirkcudbrightshire. It has a post office, with money order department, under Kirkcudbright, and a public school.

WHINNYRIG, little hill in St. Mungo parish, Dumfriesshire.

WHINS-OF-MILTON, village, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile west of Bannockburn, Stirlingshire. Pop. 392.

WHISGILLS, farm, with vast cairn, mostly of very large stones, in Castleton parish, Roxburghshire.

WHISTLEBERRY, remains of old castle in Kinneff parish, Kincardineshire.

WHISTLEFIELD, spot at crown of ridge between Garelochhead and Loch Long, in Dumbartonshire. It commands a very striking view.

WHITADDER, river, running about 35 miles curvingly south-eastward to the Tweed at $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles west-south-west of

Berwick. Nearly half of its course is among the Lammermoors; nearly another half is in the Merse; and the last 2 miles are within England. Its aggregate descent is about 1000 feet, but is effected in runs without leaps or rapids.

WHITBERRY, small promontory at west side of the Tyne's estuary, $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles north-west of Dunbar, Haddingtonshire.

WHITBURGH, seat in Humber parish, Haddingtonshire.

WHITBURN, town and parish in south-west of Linlithgowshire. The town stands $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles south-west of Bathgate, is well-built, and has a post office, with money order and telegraph departments, designated of Linlithgowshire, a railway station, a banking office, Established, Free, and United Presbyterian churches, and a public school. Pop. 1200.—The parish contains also Crofthead town, Fauldhouse and Longridge villages, and part of Blackburn. Its length is $6\frac{1}{4}$ miles; its greatest breadth fully 4 miles; its area 9775 acres. Real property in 1880-81, £27,918. Pop., quoad civilia, 6326; quoad sacra, 2398. The surface is comparatively low and level, but includes a considerable extent of moor and moss. The rocks are carboniferous, abound in coal and ironstone, and are very extensively worked. Chief seats are Polkemmet, Berryhill, Mosshall, Culthouse, Fauldhouse, Crofthead, Craighead, and Burnhead. Established and Roman Catholic churches are at Fauldhouse, and a Free church is at Crofthead.

WHITEBRIDGE, place, with post office under Inverness.

WHITECAIRNS, place, with post office under Aberdeen.

WHITECAMP, farm, with remains of Roman camp, in Crawford parish, Lanarkshire.

WHITE CART. See CART.

WHITECASTLE, ruined ancient fort at hill-pass in Garvald parish, Haddingtonshire.

WHITECASTLE, knoll, with remains of ancient military station, in Applegarth parish, Dumfriesshire.

WHITECASTLE, hill in Carmichael parish, Lanarkshire.

WHITECASTLE, vestige of ancient fort on Muck Island, Inner Hebrides.

WHITE CAVE, curious stalactitic cave on coast of Slains parish, Aberdeenshire.

WHITECLEUGH, lands, with lime-work, in Crawfordjohn parish, Lanarkshire.

WHITCOOM, mountain summit, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-east of Hartfell summit, and 7 miles north-east of Moffat, Dumfriesshire. It has an altitude of 2695 feet, and commands a very extensive view.

WHITE COVE, lofty, extensive, echoing cavern on coast of Rerrick parish, Kirkcudbrightshire.

WHITE ESK. See ESK.

WHITEFACE, place in Criech parish,

Sutherland. It has a post office designated of Sutherlandshire.

WHITEFARLAND, place, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles south of Catacol, on west coast of Arran Island, Buteshire.

WHITEFAUGH, hamlet in Carrington parish, Edinburghshire.

WHITEFLAT, rich mineral field adjacent to Whifflet, Lanarkshire.

WHITEFORD, estate in Abbey-Paisley parish, Renfrewshire.

WHITEHALL, village in north-west of Stronsay Island, Orkney.

WHITEHALL, town section around site of ancient royal palace in Dundee.

WHITEHALL, fine cascade on Duncow burn in Kirkmahoe parish, Dumfriesshire.

WHITEHAUGH, seat on the Don in Tullynessle parish, Aberdeenshire.

WHITEHAUGH, burn in Muirkirk parish, Ayrshire.

WHITEHILL, village adjacent to colliery, 2 miles east-by-south of Dalkeith, Edinburghshire. Pop. 236.

WHITEHILL, seat and lunatic asylum, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-south-west of Dalkeith, Edinburghshire. The asylum was projected in 1871, and is a district one for Mid-Lothian and Peebles.

WHITEHILL, village in St. Cyrus parish, Kincardineshire.

WHITEHILL, village in New Deer parish, Aberdeenshire. It has a United Presbyterian church and a large public school.

WHITEHILL, place, with remains of Roman camp, and ruins of ancient fort, in Lamington parish, Lanarkshire.

WHITEHILL, place on north border of St. Mungo parish, Dumfriesshire.

WHITEHILLS, fishing village, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles west-north-west of Banff. It has a post office under Banff and a large public school. Pop. 920.

WHITEHILLS, quondam castle on Lunan rivulet, in Kinnell parish, Forfarshire.

WHITEHOLM, farm, with remains of Caledonian stone circle, in Tundergarth parish, Dumfriesshire.

WHITEHOPE, mountain, 2038 feet high, 6 miles north-east of Peebles.

WHITEHOPE, affluent of the Hermitage in Castleton parish, Roxburghshire.

WHITEHOUSE, place, 3 miles east-by-south of Alford, Aberdeenshire. It has a post office under Aberdeen and a railway station.

WHITEHOUSE, place on east side of Arran Island, Buteshire.

WHITEHOUSE, place on south-east side of West Loch Tarbert, Argyleshire. It has a post office under Greenock, an inn, and a public school.

WHITENICH, suburban town on the Clyde, 3 miles west of Royal Exchange, Glasgow. It is all quite recent, communicates by tramway with Glasgow, and has a post office, with money order and telegraph

departments, under Glasgow, a quoad sacra parochial church, Free and United Presbyterian churches, and a public school. Pop. of quoad sacra parish, 4468.

WHITEKIRK, hamlet and parish on north coast of Haddingtonshire. The hamlet lies $8\frac{3}{4}$ miles north-north-east of Haddington, and has a parochial church and a public school.—The parish contains also Tynninghame post office village, measures $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles by $4\frac{1}{2}$, and comprises 6195 acres. Real property in 1880–81, £12,456. Pop. 1051. The Tyne crosses the north-eastern section, and its estuary forms thence the eastern boundary. The coast extends thence about 4 miles north-north-westward from Whitberry Head to Tantallon Castle, and is partly sandy, partly a range of rugged cliffs. The interior is low, and mostly level or sloping, but rises slowly to two small bordering hills. The mansions are Tynninghame House, Newbyth, and Sealcliff; the first the seat of the Earl of Haddington, the second the seat of Sir David Baird, Bart. There are 3 public schools with aggregately about 235 scholars.

WHITEKNOW, seat in Hutton parish, Dumfriesshire.

WHITELAW, one of the Cheviot Hills in Morebattle parish, Roxburghshire.

WHITELETS, village, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile north-east of Ayr. It has a post office under Ayr, and a public school with about 110 scholars. Pop. 588.

WHITE LOCH, lake in Blairgowrie parish, Perthshire.

WHITE LOCH, lake in Carnwath parish, Lanarkshire.

WHITE LOCH, lake in Mearns parish, Renfrewshire.

WHITE LOCH, lake in Mochrum parish, Wigtonshire.

WHITEMILL, headland in north of Sanday Island, Orkney.

WHITEMIRE, village in Dyke parish, Elginshire.

WHITEMOSS, lake in Dunning parish, Perthshire.

WHITEMOSS, residence in eastern vicinity of East Kilbride, Lanarkshire.

WHITENESS, hamlet and ancient parish in Shetland. The hamlet lies 7 miles north-north-west of Lerwick, and has a post office under Lerwick, and an Established church. The parish is now united to Tingwall.

WHITENHEAD, promontorial headland, 1345 feet high, with large remarkable caverns on much of its sea front, at east side of mouth of Loch Eriboll, in north of Sutherland.

WHITERASHES, hamlet in Udny parish, Aberdeenshire. It has an Episcopalian church, and a public school with about 69 scholars.

WHITERASHES, hamlet in New Machar parish, Aberdeenshire. It has a post office under Aberdeen, and a public school with about 78 scholars.

WHITERIGG, place, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles east north-east of Airdrie, Lanarkshire. It has a post office under Airdrie, and a railway station.

WHITERIGG, estate in Ayton parish, Berwickshire.

WHITERIGGS, seat, 4 miles north-east of Laurencekirk, Kincardineshire.

WHITESHAH, estate in Carluke parish, Lanarkshire.

WHITESIDE, hill, with vestiges of ancient camp, in Newlands parish, Peeblesshire.

WHITESIDE, farm, with remains of ancient Caledonian stone circle, in Tullynessle parish, Aberdeenshire.

WHITESTRIPES, place, with public school, in Old Machar parish, Aberdeenshire.

WHITEVALE, north-eastern suburb of Glasgow.

WHITE WATER, head-stream of the South Esk, in Forfarshire.

WHITEWELL, seat in Tannadice parish, Forfarshire.

WHITE WOOLLEN, lofty verdant hill, with extensive view, adjacent to Lockerby, Dumfriesshire.

WHITFIELD, place, with limeworks, in Linton parish, Peeblesshire.

WHITHORN, town and parish in Machers district, Wigtonshire. The town stands 11 miles by road, but $12\frac{1}{2}$ by railway, south of Wigton; took its name of Whithorn or Whithern, formerly Candida-Casa or Leucophibia, from the first 'white church,' or church of stone and lime, ever built in Scotland; was the capital of the Caledonian Novantes, the birth-place of St. Ninian, the seat of an early Culdee establishment, the place of a famous priory of 12th century, the pristine seat of the bishopric of Galloway, and a crowded resort of pilgrims throughout the Romish times; retains a beautiful fragment of its priory, with Saxon arches; is a royal burgh, uniting with Wigton, Stranraer, and New Galloway in sending a member to Parliament; comprises a main street about $\frac{3}{4}$ mile long, with expansion in the middle; and has a post office, with money order and telegraph departments, designated of Wigtonshire, a terminal railway station, 2 banking offices, a hotel, a steepled town-hall, Established, Free, United Presbyterian, and Reformed, Presbyterian churches, and a public school. Real property in 1880–81, £3374. Pop. 1653.—The parish contains also Isle of Whithorn village, measures 8 miles by 4, and comprises 11,891 acres. Real property of landward part in 1880–81, £15,478. Pop. of the whole, 2929. The coast has an extent of $6\frac{3}{4}$ miles, is mostly rugged and partly cliff, and includes all Burrow Head promontory. The interior exhibits profusion and diversity of knolls, yet is almost level and mainly arable. Chief residences are Castlerigg and Tonderghie; and chief antiquities are remains of a Roman camp and several forts. A Free church is at Isle of Whithorn.

WHITHORN (ISLE OF). See ISLE OF WHITHORN.

WHITING-BAY, bay and village averagely 4 miles south-south-east of Lamash, in Arran Island, Buteshire. The bay has the form of a crescent on a chord of 3 miles; and the village has a post office, with money order department, designated of Arran, and Established and Free churches.

WHITINGNESS, headland about a mile north-east of Arbroath, Forfarshire.

WHITLETTS. See WHITELETS.

WHITSLAID, estate and ancient tower in Legerwood parish, Berwickshire.

WHITSOME, village and parish in Merse district, Berwickshire. The village stands $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles east-south-east of Dunse, made some figure in the Border wars, and has a post office under Chirnside, a parochial church, and a public school with capacity for 176 scholars.—The parish measures $4\frac{3}{4}$ miles by $2\frac{3}{4}$, and comprises 4896 acres. Real property in 1880–81, £9863. Pop. 560. The surface is partly undulated, mostly flat, and all richly cultivated. The only seat is Laws; and the chief antiquity is the vestige of a Roman camp.

WHITTINGHAM, village and parish in Haddingtonshire. The village stands 6 miles east of Haddington, and has a post office under Prestonkirk, a parochial church, and a public school.—The parish extends southward to boundary with Berwickshire, measures $10\frac{1}{2}$ miles by 6, and comprises 15,595 acres. Real property in 1880–81, £9188. Pop. 639. The northern section is uneven and diversified; the southern one lies wholly among the Lammermoors; and about five-eighths of the entire surface are moorish upland. Whittingham House is an elegant mansion; Whittingham Castle is a very ancient renovated structure, and was the place where Earl Morton and his associates plotted the murder of Darnley. Ruchlaw House is ancient, and Stoneypath and Penshiel Castles are ruins.

WHITTON, ruined Border peel in Morebattle parish, Roxburghshire.

WHYNTIE, wood, with ancient judicial mound, in Boyndie parish, Banffshire.

WHYTBANKLEE, village, better known as Clovenford, in north-east of Selkirkshire.

WIAY, island, $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles long and $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile broad, adjacent to south-east corner of Benbecula, Outer Hebrides. Pop. 5.

WIAY, islet in Loch Bracadale, Isle of Skye. Pop. 4.

WICK, bay, river, town, and parish in Caithness. The bay opens at $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-south-west of Noss Head, is about a mile wide at the entrance, and goes about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile to the west-north-west.—The river issues from Loch Watten, flows $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles east-by-southward to the bay's head, has a sluggish current, and is mostly about 30 feet wide.—The town stands round the

bay's head, $119\frac{1}{2}$ miles by road, but $158\frac{1}{2}$ by railway, north-north-east of Inverness; is encompassed by low flat country, with interesting objects in the horizon; consists of three parts, Wick-proper, Louisburgh, and Pulteneytown,—the first ancient and irregular, the second modern and dingy, the third modern, large, and pleasant; ranks as a head port, the headquarters of a vast herring fishery, a royal and parliamentary burgh, and the political capital of Caithness; unites with Dornoch, Dingwall, Tain, Cromarty, and Kirkwall in sending a member to Parliament; publishes 2 weekly newspapers; and has a head post office with all departments, a terminal railway station, 5 banking offices, 3 hotels, town and county halls, 2 news-rooms, 2 Established churches, 3 Free churches, United Presbyterian, Congregational, Evangelical Union, Baptist, Episcopalian, and Roman Catholic churches, an academy, and 6 schools with accommodation for 1088 scholars. The harbour is spacious, was constructed at great cost, and underwent extension subsequent to 1871; the breakwater alone cost about £140,000, and was severely damaged by a great storm in 1880; and an appeal was made to Government in 1882 to remit a debt of about £60,000 in order to enable the local authorities to renovate the entire harbour. The vessels belonging to the port at end of 1879 were 75 sailing vessels of 6927 tons, and 3 steam vessels of 87 tons. The arrivals in that year were 1234 British vessels of 144,260 tons, and 71 foreign vessels of 5310 tons; and the departures were 1180 British vessels of 131,899 tons, and 71 foreign vessels of 5339 tons. Real property of parliamentary burgh in 1880–81, £20,944. Pop. 8026.—The parish contains also the villages of Keiss, Sarclet, Saxigoe, and Ackergill, and measures $14\frac{1}{4}$ miles in length, and from $1\frac{3}{4}$ mile to 8 miles in breadth. Real property of landward part in 1880–81, £23,696. Pop. of the whole, quoad civilia, 12,822; quoad sacra, 6816. The coast curves about 11 miles round Keiss Bay, extends thence about 11 miles to the south-south-west, consists partly of slopes and sand but chiefly of precipitous rocks or cliffs, has numerous 'goes' or small deep rock-flanked creeks, and is confronted by many 'stacks' or lofty insulated rocky pyramids. The interior is mostly low and flat, but includes gentle slopes and two or three tame hills, and comprises a large aggregate of bog and a number of small lakes. Chief seats are Hempriggs, Ulbster, Keiss, Thrumster, Stirroke, Rosebank, Sibster, Bilbster, Tannach, and Harland; and chief antiquities are cairns, Picts' houses, two standing-stones, Ackergill Tower, Castles Girnigoe and Sinclair, and Auldwick Castle, the last a dismal ruin on lofty peninsular rock at mouth of Wick Bay, serving as a landmark to mariners, and called by them 'Auld Man o' Wick.'

Established and Free churches are at Keiss. Eight schools for 1180 scholars are in the landward parts, and 6 of them and an enlargement for 985 are new.

WICK, bay, ancient burying-ground, and ruins of old church, in south-west of Unst, Shetland.

WIDEFORD, hill, with Picts' house and extensive view, 2 miles west of Kirkwall, Orkney.

WIDE-OPEN, large camp on hill-ridge in Marykirk parish, Kincardineshire.

WIDEWALL, bay on west side of South Ronaldshay, Orkney.

WIESDALE. See WEESDALE.

WIG, bay on south-west side of Scar, in Loch Ryan, Wigtonshire.

WIGTON, town and parish on east border of Wigtonshire, and bay between that county and Kirkcudbrightshire. The town stands on an eminence about 200 feet high, adjacent to west shore of the bay, 7 miles south-by-east of Newton-Stewart; commands a fine view over the bay to the hills of Kirkcudbrightshire, Cumberland, and Isle of Man; includes the site of a monastery of 13th century, and faint vestiges of a strong castle held for some time by Edward I. of England; is noted for the martyrdom, by drowning, of two female Covenanters in 1685; has an old tomb of these martyrs, a tomb of three other Covenanter martyrs, and the ruins of an ancient church in its public burying-ground; has also an obeliskal monument to the two female martyrs on the summit of its eminence; ranks as a royal burgh, a head port, and the capital of Wigtonshire; unites with Whithorn, Stranraer, and New Galloway in sending a member to Parliament; comprises a large central enclosed rectangle, a spacious principal street, and other well-built places; and has a post office, with money order and telegraph departments, designated of Wigtonshire, a railway station, 3 banking offices, 2 hotels, an elegant market cross, county buildings, Established, Free, United Presbyterian, and Roman Catholic churches, a handsome academy, a normal school, and a mechanics' institute. A new harbour and breastwork were formed subsequent to 1818. The shipping belonging to the port at end of 1879 consisted of 34 sailing vessels of aggregately 1364 tons. The arrivals in that year were 671 British vessels of 38,176 tons, and 2 foreign vessels of 281 tons; and the departures were 669 British vessels of 40,836 tons, and 1 foreign vessel of 176 tons. Real property of the burgh in 1880-81, £5787. Pop. 1722.—The parish contains also Bladenoch village, measures 5 miles by 4, and comprises 7805 acres. Real property of landward part in 1880-81, £6581. Pop. of the whole, 2198. The north-eastern section is low and level; the north-western one is roughly tumulated; the southern one is variously low, broken,

and hillocky; and a considerable aggregate is either moss or moor. A remarkable antiquity is the standing-stones of Torhouse.—The bay is the estuary of Cree river, commences $1\frac{3}{4}$ mile north-north-east of the northern boundary of Wigton parish, extends 15 miles south-south-eastward, expands to a middle width of about 4 miles and a terminal one of 12 miles, and at recess of the tide is nearly all bare sand.

WIGTONSHIRE, county, forming western division of Galloway, and south-western extremity of Scotland. It marches for $17\frac{1}{2}$ miles on the north with Ayrshire, and for 28 on the east with Kirkcudbrightshire, and is bounded all elsewhere by the sea. Its length is 32 miles; its breadth 29 miles; its area 512 square miles. It is bisected, to within $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles, by Loch Ryan from the north-north-west and Luce Bay from the south-south-east; and it includes a large peninsula between the east side of Luce Bay and the west side of Cree river and Wigton Bay. Its western division, including the two peninsulas between Loch Ryan and Luce Bay on the east and the North Channel on the west, is called the Rhinns; its south-eastern division, comprising the large peninsula east of Luce Bay, is called the Machers; and all the rest is called the Moors. The coast, except at head of Loch Ryan, at head of Luce Bay, along upper part of Wigton Bay, and at head of some small bays or creeks, is almost continuously bold and rocky, and in many parts cavernous. Chief headlands are Mull of Galloway at southern extremity of the Rhinns, and Burrowhead at southern extremity of the Machers; and minor headlands are very numerous, but mostly very small. One great harbour is all or most of Loch Ryan; two or three small harbours are creeks of Wigton Bay; and a number of small harbours, especially those of Portpatrick, Port-Logan, Port-William, Isle of Whithorn, and Garieston, indent the lines of rocky coast. The interior exhibits great diversity, but lies aggregately lower than perhaps any other county of Scotland, and possesses small amount of striking or picturesque landscape. Most of the Rhinns and the Machers is a continuous assemblage of hillocks and hollows in all varieties of form, feature, and arrangement; and most of the Moors is bleak plateau, rising northward into heights of more than 1000 feet above sea-level. A low plain, measuring about $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles by 3, forms the isthmus between Loch Ryan and Luce Bay; and a considerable extent of low level land lies along the upper part of Wigton Bay and lower part of Cree river. The largest streams, besides the Cree, are the Bladenoch and the Luce; and the chief lakes are Castle-Kennedy, Mochrum, and Dowalton. The rocks have small economical value. Agriculture on the low lands in the south-east has high celebrity; in other parts also is skilful; in the Moors is notable for

breeds of black cattle and sheep. The manufactures are aggregately trivial; and the commerce is ruled by the products and wants of agriculture. The only town with more than 5000 inhabitants is Stranraer; the only one with more than 2000, Newton-Stewart; the only ones with more than 1000, Wigton and Whithorn; the only villages with more than 300, Glenluce, Port-William, Kirkcowan, Garlieston, Portpatrick, Drumore, Isle of Whithorn, Kirkcolm, and New Luce. The territory belonged to the Caledonian Novantes, was included by the Romans in their province of Valentia, became part of the Saxon Northumbria, passed to the Irish Cruithne under the petty kings of Galloway, and was constituted a county by either David II. or Alexander III.; and it retains numerous monuments of both the ancient and the mediæval times. Real property in 1880-81, £268,434. Pop. in 1871, 38,830; in 1881, 38,602.

WIGTONSHIRE RAILWAY, railway from junction with the Dumfries and Portpatrick at Newton-Stewart, $19\frac{1}{4}$ miles southward to Whithorn. It was opened to Wigton in 1875, and formed afterwards to Garlieston and Whithorn.

WILDSHAW, place, with limework, in Crawfordjohn parish, Lanarkshire.

WILKHOUSE, place, with site of Pictish tower, in Loth parish, Sutherland.

WILKIESTON, village, 9 miles west-south-west of Edinburgh. It has a post office designated of Mid-Lothian, and a public school with about 102 scholars.

WILLIAMFIELD, seat in Synington parish, Ayrshire.

WILLIAM (FORT). See FORT-WILLIAM.

WILLIAMSBURGH, eastern suburb of Paisley, Renfrewshire.

WILSONTOWN, village, $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles west of Auchengray railway station, and 6 south-east of Shotts Ironworks, Lanarkshire. It was founded in 1779 to be a seat of iron manufacture; went through such changes as to employ upwards of 2000 persons in 1807, and to have a population of only 113 in 1841; experienced again some revival; and now has a branch railway to Auchengray station, and a Free church. Pop. 692.

WILTON, town and parish in Teviotdale, Roxburghshire. The town stands on left bank of the Teviot, forms part of Hawick burgh, communicates with Hawick-proper by several bridges, is mostly all modern, comprises several well-built streets, and has several woollen factories, a parochial church, and a large public school. Pop. 4848. — The parish contains also the villages of Wilton-Dean and Appletree-Hall, measures about $5\frac{3}{4}$ miles by 4, and comprises 8760 acres. Real property of landward part in 1880-81, £10,376. Pop. 5782. The surface adjacent to the Teviot is haugh; elsewhere is irregular and hilly; and most of it is under cultiva-

tion. The seats are Wilton Lodge, Sillerbithall, Briery-Yards, Bucklands, and Stirches. Three schools for 182 scholars are in the landward part, and 1 of them for 50 is new.

WILTON-DEAN, village on the Teviot, about a mile south-west of Wilton, Roxburghshire. It is believed to be the scene of the *Cottagers of Glenburnie*, and it has a public school with about 43 scholars.

WINCHBURGH, village, $11\frac{3}{4}$ miles west of Edinburgh. It has a post office with money order and telegraph departments, designated of Linlithgowshire, and a railway station.

WINDERUGH, hill, 1662 feet high, $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-by-east of Hawick, Roxburghshire.

WINDFELL, mountain, 2180 feet high, on north-west border of Eskdalemuir parish, Dumfriesshire.

WINDFORD, summit-level of Forth and Clyde Canal, 2 miles north-east of Cumbernauld, Dumbartonshire.

WINDGATE, ruined ancient mansion in Wandell parish, Lanarkshire.

WINDHEAD, mountain in Castleton parish, Roxburghshire.

WINDLESS, lake and burn in Wick parish, Caithness.

WINDLESTRAW, mountain, 2161 feet high, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-north-east of Innerleithen, Peeblesshire.

WINDMILLHILL, village in Dalziel parish, Lanarkshire.

WINDYEDGE, hamlet in Sanquhar parish, Dumfriesshire.

WINDYGATE, hill in Morebattle parish, Roxburghshire.

WINDYGATES, village in Markinch parish, Fife. It has a post office, with money order and telegraph departments, designated of Fife.

WINDYGOWLE, steep hollow, with repeating echo, on top of Kinnoul Hill, in eastern vicinity of Perth.

WINDYHILLS, section of Fyvie parish, Aberdeenshire.

WINDYRAW, place, with public school, in Cairnie parish, Aberdeenshire.

WINDY STANDARD, mountain, 2287 feet high, 7 miles east of Dalmellington, Ayrshire.

WINE, old tower, surmounting a cave, on Kinnaird Head, adjacent to Fraserburgh, Aberdeenshire.

WINGILBANK, mountain-summit on south-east border of Lamington parish, Lanarkshire.

WINKSTONE, place, with old castle, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile north of Peebles.

WINLES. See WINDLESS.

WINNOCH. See LOCHWINNOCH.

WINTER, burn in Walston parish, Lanarkshire.

WINTERHOPE, hill in east of Middlebie parish, Dumfriesshire.

WINTON, station on Macmerry Railway, estate, and ruined noble mansion in

Pencaitland parish, on west border of Haddingtonshire. The estate gave the titles of baron and earl from respectively 1449 and 1600 till 1716 to the family of Seton.

WIRAS, affluent of Cruick rivulet in north of Forfarshire.

WIRE. See **WEIR**.

WIREN, one of Benchninn Mountains in Lethnot parish, Forfarshire.

WISHAW, town, $15\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-east of Glasgow. It stands in northern vicinity of Caledonian Railway; is crossed by railway from Carfin to Law Junction, formed at a cost of about £150,000, and opened in 1880; spreads over an extensive slope into connection with several suburbs; acquired numerous fine new buildings, both public and private, in years from 1873 till 1882; carries on large trade arising from rich surrounding mineral field; publishes a weekly newspaper; and has a head post office with money order and telegraph departments, 2 railway stations, 4 banking offices, 2 hotels, a town hall, Established, Free, United Presbyterian, Reformed Presbyterian, Evangelical Union, Baptist, Primitive Methodist, and Roman Catholic churches, an academy with about 372 scholars, a public school with about 759 scholars, and a public library. Pop. with suburbs, 13,112. Wishaw House, in north-western vicinity of the town, is the seat of Lord Belhaven.

WISP, mountain, 1950 feet high, $10\frac{1}{2}$ miles north of Langholm, Dumfriesshire.

WISP, one of the Ochil Hills on north border of Dollar parish, Clackmannanshire.

WISTON, village and parish in upper ward of Lanarkshire. The village stands about a mile west-north-west of Lamington railway station, contains a mound believed to have been the place of an ancient great wool market, and has a post office under Biggar, a parochial church, and a public school.—The parish contains also Robertson village, measures 6 miles by 4, and comprises 13,140 acres. Real property in 1880-81, £8542. Pop. 562. The Clyde traces the south-eastern boundary, and receives two burns, draining most of the area. The land adjacent to the streams is variously low, undulating, and tumulated; and the rest consists of the bold, craggy, double-topped hill of Dugavel, and the southern half of Tinto Mountain. Chief residences are Hardington and Eastfield. A United Presbyterian church is at Robertson.

WITCHES' BOG, morass in the Trosachs, Perthshire.

WITCH KNOW, rising-ground, with vestiges of burning of alleged witches, in Gask parish, Perthshire.

WITCH KNOW, eminence in Mordington parish, Berwickshire.

WITCH POOL, pond in western vicinity of Kirriemuir, Forfarshire.

WOLF CLEUCH, ravine on south border of Heriot parish, Edinburghshire.

WOLFHILL, village in Cargill parish, Perthshire.

WOLFLAW, estate in Oathlaw parish, Forfarshire.

WOLFLEE, place, with Free church, 8 miles east-south-east of Hawick, Roxburghshire.

WOLF'S CRAIG, place, 5 miles south-west of Crieff, Perthshire.

WOLL, burn and woodland in Ashkirk parish, Roxburghshire.

WOOD, hill on north side of Ae river, $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-west of Lochmaben, Dumfriesshire.

WOODBURN, seat in Newbattle parish, Edinburghshire.

WOODBURN, picturesque ravine in Garvock parish, Kincardineshire.

WOODBURN, place in southern vicinity of Dunoon, Argyllshire.

WOODCOCKAIR, wooded hill in Annan parish, Dumfriesshire.

WOODCOT, seat near north base of Soutra Hill, in south-west extremity of Haddingtonshire.

WOODEN, seat and romantic ravine in south-eastern vicinity of Kelso, Roxburghshire.

WOODEN, hill, with vestige of Roman camp, in Hounam parish, Roxburghshire.

WOODEN, quondam strong tower in Eckford parish, Roxburghshire.

WOODEND, village in Newhills parish, Aberdeenshire. Pop. 529.

WOODEND, village in Torphichen parish, Linlithgowshire. Pop. 243.

WOODEND, village, with public school, in Abercorn parish, Linlithgowshire.

WOODEND, seat in Madderty parish, Perthshire.

WOODEND, manufacturing locality in vicinity of Almondbank, Perthshire.

WOODEND, estate in Banchory-Ternan parish, Kincardineshire.

WOODEND, hill, with Caledonian camp, in Wandell parish, Lanarkshire.

WOODEND, lake in Old Monkland parish, Lanarkshire.

WOODEND, estate in Cathcart parish, Renfrewshire.

WOODHALL, seat in Colinton parish, Edinburghshire.

WOODHALL, collier village in Old Monkland parish, Lanarkshire.

WOODHALL, seat on the North Calder near Holytown, Lanarkshire.

WOODHALL, lake in Balmaghie parish, Kirkcudbrightshire.

WOODHAVEN, seaport village about a mile west-south-west of Newport, Fife.

WOODHEAD, mining village, 14 miles north-north-west of New Galloway, Kirkcudbrightshire. It stands amid high uplands, and was founded in 1839 for working lead-ore.

WOODHEAD, place, 2 miles south-south-east of Moffat, Dumfriesshire.

WOODHEAD, place, with Episcopalian church, in Fyvie parish, Aberdeenshire.

WOODHEAD, estate in Campsie parish, Stirlingshire.

WOODHILL, seat in Kirkmichael parish, Perthshire.

WOODHILL, one of the Ochils near Alva, Stirlingshire.

WOODHILL, hill, with vestige of what is called Macbeth's Castle, in Manor parish, Peeblesshire.

WOODHILL, Dumfriesshire. See **WOOD**.

WOODHOUSE, ruined notable old tower on Kirtle rivulet, near Kirkpatrick-Fleming village, Dumfriesshire.

WOODHOUSE, place, with old circular entrenchment and site of old peel-house, in Manor parish, Peeblesshire.

WOODHOUSELEE, seat on slope of Pentland Hills, 6½ miles south of Edinburgh. Old Woodhouselee, the scene of tragical event commemorated in Sir Walter Scott's first ballad of 'Cadzow Castle,' stood 3 miles to the south-east, and is now represented by mere vestiges.

WOODHOUSELEES, seat and quondam Border tower in Canonbie parish, Dumfriesshire.

WOODILEE, place, with Barony lunatic asylum, 7 miles north-east of Glasgow.

WOODLANDS, seat in St. Vigeans parish, Forfarshire.

WOODLANDS, colliery in Tillicoultry parish, Clackmannanshire.

WOODLANE, village in Kincardine parish, Perthshire.

WOODMUIR, hill, 5 miles south-south-east of Whitburn, Linlithgowshire.

WOODSIDE, suburban town on the Don, 2 miles north-west of Aberdeen. It is a seat of manufacture, and has a post office, with money order and telegraph departments, under Aberdeen, a railway station, a banking office, a town hall, a quoad sacra parochial church, Free, United Presbyterian, and Congregational churches, 2 public schools with about 770 scholars, and a large free library presented by Sir John Anderson in 1881. Pop. of town, 5452; of quoad sacra parish, 5928.

WOODSIDE, village, with railway station and public school, 13½ miles north-by-east of Perth. See **BURRELTON**.

WOODSIDE, north-western suburb of Glasgow. It has an Established church founded in 1881, and estimated to cost about £9000, and a public school erected in 1882 at a cost of about £11,000, exclusive of site, and containing accommodation for 1650 scholars.

WOODSIDE, village on north border of Largo parish, Fife.

WOODSIDE, hamlet in Mouswald parish, Dumfriesshire.

WOODSIDE, place, with public school, in Penpont parish, Dumfriesshire.

WOODSIDE, seat in Kelso parish, Roxburghshire.

WOODSIDE, hill in Morebattle parish, Roxburghshire.

WOODSIDE, seat in Abbey-Paisley parish, Renfrewshire.

WOODSLEE, seat in Canonbie parish, Dumfriesshire.

WOODSTON, estate and hill in St. Cyrus parish, Kincardineshire.

WOODVILLE, seat in Colinton parish, Edinburghshire.

WOODVILLE, seat in St. Vigeans parish, Forfarshire.

WOODWICK, bay, 8 miles north-north-west of Kirkwall, Orkney.

WOODWICK, bay on west side of Unst Island, Shetland.

WOOLMET, small village and ancient parish in Edinburghshire. The village stands 2½ miles north-north-west of Dalkeith, and the parish is now united to Newton.

WORMISTON, seat in Crail parish, Fife.

WORMISTON, farm, with remains of ancient camp, in Eddlestone parish, Peeblesshire.

WORMIT, small bay and ravine, 2¼ miles west-south-west of Newport, Fife.

WORMWELL, lofty hill in Glenholm section of Broughton parish, Peeblesshire.

WORMYHILLS, place, with bleachfield, in Arbirlot parish, Forfarshire.

WRATH. See **CAPE WRATH**.

WREATHS, remains of ancient castle in Kirkcubrecht parish, Kirkcudbrightshire.

WUDDY, eminence, with large tumulus, in Kinnell parish, Forfarshire.

WYESBIE, seat, hill, and medicinal spring in Kirkpatrick-Fleming parish, Dumfriesshire.

WYMET. See **WOOLMET**.

WYNNIE, affluent of the Ordie in Auchtergaven parish, Perthshire.

YAFFER, bay, 5 miles south-west of Kirkwall, Orkney.

YAIKENBANK, eminence in Gartly parish, Banffshire.

YAIR, seat and bridge on the Tweed, 2 miles south of Clovenford, Selkirkshire. Yair Trows here are a group of rocks in the river's channel throwing its current into rapids.

YARDSIDES, farm, with site of seat of Sir William Wallace's uncle, adjacent to west end of Riccarton town, Ayrshire.

YARROW, river, hamlet, and parish in Selkirkshire. The river issues from St. Mary's Loch; runs 11 miles north-eastward and 3 miles south-eastward to the Ettrick, at 2 miles west-south-west of Selkirk; traverses from head to foot a very lovely pastoral vale; and, with objects and scenery on its banks, has been celebrated in more poetry, both old and recent, than any other stream in Scotland.—The hamlet lies on left side of the river, 9 miles west of Selkirk; is near a hill-slope, formerly with more than 20 large cairns, but now with no other antiquity than two massive unhewn stones, the scene of the famous ancient ballad, 'The Dowie Dens of Yarrow;' and has a post

office under Selkirk, Established and Free churches, and a public school with about 70 scholars.—The parish contains also part of Yarrowfeus hamlet and part of Yarrowford, measures 16 miles by 8, and comprises 41,046 acres. Real property in 1880–81, £13,141. Pop. 562. The surface includes greater part of St. Mary's Loch; is partly bounded on the north by the Tweed; contains numerous small vales watered by burns running mostly to the Yarrow; consists predominantly of mountains and lofty hills, variously in ridges, in groups, and in isolated masses; and contains at least 17 summits between 1500 and 2169 feet high. The seats are Elbank, Ashiestiel, and Hangingshaw; and chief antiquities are Dryhope and Blackhouse towers, Binram's Cross, St. Mary's Kirk burying-ground, and the two stones on the 'Dowie Dens.' There are 3 schools for 167 scholars, and 1 of them for 54 is new.

YARROW, hill and lake in Wick parish, Caithness. Several cairns are on the hill.

YARROWFEUS, hamlet on Yarrow river, 11 miles west-by-south of Selkirk.

YARROWFORD, hamlet on Yarrow river, 5 miles west-north-west of Selkirk. It has a public school.

YELLSHIELDS. See **YIELDSHIELDS**.

YELL, island and sound in north of Shetland. The island extends northward to within $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles of north-western extremity of Unst; is divided by only a narrow sound from south-western part of that island; extends 19 miles southward, with a maximum breadth of $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles; is swept all round by very impetuous tides; has mostly a low coast, in many parts sandy, in the east, but extensively a bold rocky coast, partly precipitous, on the west; is indented by seven or eight bays forming natural harbours; rises slowly, in tame moorish surface, to elevations of from 200 to 400 feet; presents comparatively little ground for farming, but very rich facilities for fishing; contains the post offices of East Yell and Burravoe, several good residences, six places of worship, eight Scandinavian dunes, and ruins or vestiges of twenty ancient chapels; and was anciently divided into the parishes of North Yell, Mid Yell, and South Yell, the first now united to Fetlar, the second and the third now united to each other. Pop. 2529.—The sound divides Yell from Mainland; extends 11 miles southward, with width of from $4\frac{1}{2}$ to $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles; contains numerous isles and islets; and has tidal currents often at rate of 9 or 10 miles per hour, so obstructed and tumultuous as frequently, for good portions of a day, to defy all boat navigation.

YELL (EAST), place on east side of Yell Island, Shetland. It has a post office under Lerwick, and a public school.

YELL (MID and SOUTH), parish comprehending Hascussie and Samphray isles,

several pastoral islets, and the middle and southern sections of Yell Island, Shetland. It contains East Yell and Burravoe post offices, and measures $13\frac{1}{4}$ miles by nearly 7. Real property in 1880–81, £1982. Pop. 1708. The churches are 2 Established, 1 Free, and 1 Episcopalian, and there are 6 schools, all new, for 335 scholars.

YELL (NORTH). See **FETLAR**.

YERROCH, rivulet, traversing romantic ravine, and entering Solway Firth at $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles east-by-north of Kirkcudbright.

YESKENABLY, township, with ruined old church, in Sandwick parish, Orkney.

YESKER, rocky islet off Kilmuir coast, Isle of Skye.

YESTER, parish, containing Gifford post office village, and Long-Yester and Long-Newton hamlets, in Haddingtonshire. Its length is 6 miles; its greatest breadth $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles; its area 8848 acres. Real property in 1880–81, £9404. Pop. 924. The northern section is a beautiful strath, and the southern one is part of the Lammermoor Hills. Yester House is the seat of the Marquis of Tweeddale. The churches are Established and Free. Two public schools are in Gifford, and 1 in Long-Yester.

YESTER (LONG), hamlet, 2 miles south-east of Gifford, Haddingtonshire.

YETBYRE, farm, with nearly entire well-preserved ancient oval camp, in Eskdalemuir parish, Dumfriesshire.

YETHOLM, village and parish on north-east border of Roxburghshire. The village stands on Bowmont river, 8 miles south-east of Kelso; consists of two parts, Town-Yetholm and Kirk-Yetholm, separated by the river; was the rendezvous of Douglas on his way to Otterburn; became a settlement of gipsies about beginning of 18th century; furnished, in one of these, the prototype of Sir Walter Scott's 'Meg Merrilees'; and has a post office, with money order and telegraph departments, under Kelso, Established, Free, and United Presbyterian churches, and 2 public schools with capacity for 202 scholars. Pop. 746.—The parish measures $5\frac{1}{4}$ miles by nearly 3, and comprises 5960 acres. Real property in 1880–81, £8255. Pop. 1045. The surface is hilly, rises into summits from 1097 to 1629 feet high, includes several charming vales, is cultivated over the lower hills, affords excellent sheep pasture in the higher, and contains part of a lake nearly $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile in circuit. The seats are Yetholm Hall and Cherrytrees; and the antiquities are remains of several Caledonian and Roman camps, and sites of two Border peel towers.

YETTS. See **MUCKART**.

YIELDSHIELDS, village in Carluke parish, Lanarkshire. It has a public school of 1881 with capacity for 110 scholars. Pop. with Roadmeetings, 432.

YOKER, town on right bank of the Clyde nearly opposite lower part of Ren-

frew. It has a post office under Glasgow, a great shipbuilding yard, and a large distillery. Pop. 1256. Yoker House and Yoker Lodge are adjacent.

YONBELL, hill on north boundary of Sandwich parish, Orkney.

YOOLFIELD, place, with spinning-mill, in Kemback parish, Fife.

YTHAN, river, rising $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles east-south-east of Huntly, and running deviously to the sea at 12 miles north-north-east of Aberdeen. Its course is prevailingly east-south-eastward; and its length, as the crow flies, is 23 miles, along its bed nearly 40 miles.

YTHAN-WELLS, quoad sacra parish around source of Ythan river, Aberdeenshire. It consists of parts of Forgue and Auchterless, and its post town is Huntly. Pop. 1315. There are 2 schools for 260 scholars, and 1 of them and an enlargement for 175 are new.

ZELL. See **YELL**.

ZETLAND, the Shetland archipelago. It gives, in this form of its name, the title of earl, in peerage of United Kingdom, to the family of Dundas.

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NOTE.

Since this Work went to press the spelling of the town of "Dunse" (Berwickshire) has been altered by the Corporation to what it was originally—"Duns."

