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DIRECTIONS
A KEY
TO
WALKER'S
GEOGRAPHICAL TOUR
THROUGH
SCOTLAND,
WITH DIRECTIONS FOR MAKING THE TOUR.

AN INSTRUCTIVE PASTIME.

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DIRECTIONS

FOR

Making the Tour of Scotland.

TWO or three persons may amuse themselves with this agreeable pastime; and, if a double set of counters and pyramids are purchased, six may play at it. The totum must be marked 1 to 8, on its several faces, with pen and ink, or with a pencil. The pyramids are supposed to be the travellers who make the tour; each pyramid having four counters of the same colour belonging to it, which are called markers or servants. When you find these are complete, you may begin the game agreeably to the following

RULES.

I. Each player must hold a pyramid, or traveller, and four counters of the same colour.

II. In order to know who begins the game, each player must spin the totum, and the highest number takes the lead; then the next highest, &c.

III. The first player then spins, and if he turns up No. 4, he is to place his pyramid upon MOFFAT, and stay there until it is his, or her, turn to spin again.

IV. If, in the next spin, he turns up No. 3, he is to add that to 4, his former number, and place his pyramid on No. 7, (LOCKERBY); and in this manner the game must be continued till the traveller arrives at No. 205, (JOHN-O-GROAT'S HOUSE), when he wins the game.

V. If the last spin does not exactly make the No. 205, but goes beyond it, he must then go back as many numbers as he exceeds it, and try his fortune again till one of the players spin the lucky number.

VI. When a player is obliged to wait one or more turns, he must deposit as many counters as he is directed to wait turns (which never exceed four), when it is his turn to spin again; instead of spinning he must take up a counter, and so on, till they are all taken up.

General Description of Scotland.

SCOTLAND, a country of Europe, which, united with England and Wales, forms what is known in modern history under the name of Great Britain, and, as a mark of distinction, frequently called *North Britain*. This country is on all sides bounded by the sea, except towards the south-east, where it is joined to England. The coasts are so greatly intersected by innumerable locks and bays, that it is said no part of Scotland is more than forty miles from the sea. The fisheries in the surrounding seas have long been an object of national importance. The products of Scotland, in general, are multifarious and valuable. It feeds vast herds of cattle, and its hills are covered with sheep. It produces much grain and flax. Its woods of oak and fir might furnish masts and timber for the use of the British navy. Its mines are rich in coal, in lead, and in iron. Freestone, limestone, and slate are found in abundance. Neither Greece nor Italy can boast a greater store of beautiful marble; fine rock crystals, pearls, and variegated pebbles, are not uncommon. Its rivers and lakes are richly stored with salmon and trout, and a variety of other fishes. The Scottish mountains in former times were infested by the wolf and bear, but happily those ferocious animals have long been extirpated. The wild ox was also an inhabitant of the Caledonian forest. Herds of wild roes to this day range at large in the northern mountains; and the stag is often seen in the woods. There, too, the beautiful bird, called capercaillie, or cock of the wood, is sometimes found. The summits are the haunts of the ptarmigan, the eagle, the falcon, and the Alpine hare. Black game and grouse swarm among the heaths. Among the wild animals which Scotland possesses in common with England, are the fox, the badger, the otter, the hedgehog, the hare and rabbit, the weazle, the mole, and other small quadrupeds; the partridge, the quail, the snipe, the plover, and many other birds. The trade and population of the great towns have considerably increased of late. Some districts, however, on the western shores, especially, are almost depopulated. Whole colonies have, at once, forsaken their native shores; and the

country is annually drained of its inhabitants, by the emigration of individuals, tempted by the view of riches. It has thence been conjectured that the number of inhabitants in Scotland has decreased considerably within this century. However that may be, the improvements, the industry, and the riches lately introduced into Scotland, form a striking contrast with the poverty of former times. This favourable change may be considered as the effect of those liberal principles and enlightened views, for which many spirited friends of Scotland are at present so eminently distinguished. Scotland is divided into thirty-three shires, or counties. It is probable that Scotland, like the other nations of Europe, was first governed by a number of petty princes, before the whole country became subject to the dominion of one sovereign. At what time this event took place, it is impossible to ascertain with any degree of certainty; but there seems to be no doubt that the Scottish monarchy existed from a very remote period. According to historians, Fergus, commonly called first King of Scotland, reigned 330 years before CHRIST, though later critics have considered the first forty-four kings as imaginary, and begin the history with Fergus the Second, the son of Erith, who is said to have been King of the Scots about the year 400. That Scotland was governed by a king at the time of the Romans visiting England is certain; and it continued an independent kingdom till the death of the English Queen Elizabeth, when James VI, the most immediate heir, was called to the throne of England, and constantly resided in the latter, he and his successors calling themselves Kings of England and Scotland; each country having a separate Parliament till the reign of Queen Anne, when both kingdoms were united, under the general name of Great Britain, sixteen peers being elected to represent the nobility, and forty-five members chosen to represent the counties and boroughs in the same general Parliament with England.—There are five universities in Scotland, viz. St. Andrew's, Glasgow, Edinburgh, New Aberdeen, and Old Aberdeen. The religion is the Presbyterian, which was established soon after the Reformation.

GEOGRAPHICAL TOUR,

&c.

1. **EDINBURGH**, the capital of the kingdom of Scotland, and of the county to which it gives name, is situated on three hills, near the Frith of Forth. The middle hill, which is narrow and steep, is occupied by the old town, the houses of which are generally lofty, even to the extraordinary height of seven to eleven, and in some instances even to fourteen stories. No place, perhaps, has received a more rapid increase and improvement within these few years. The new town is built entirely of stone, with considerable taste, and consists of a number of streets, built in straight lines, and intersected with handsome squares. The University has risen to an eminent degree of reputation. The professors have small salaries, and are classed into divinity, physic, law, arts, and sciences. The number of students in the different professions is estimated at 1000, of whom 400 study physic. The most remarkable public buildings in this majestic city, are Herriot's hospital, for the orphan sons of the freemen of Edinburgh; the register-office; the exchange; Watson's hospital, and several others; the public infirmary; theatre; excise-office; Holyrood-house, which contains a spacious gallery, adorned with the portraits of the kings of Scotland; the cathedral; and lastly, the castle, which stands at the edge of a very deep precipice, once thought an impregnable fortress.
2. **LINTON**, a parish in the county of Peebles, containing about 25 square miles. It lies among the hills which border with Edinburghshire, and is watered by the rivers Lyne and North Esk. The surface is for the most part mountainous; but the banks of the rivers possess about 900 acres, which are highly fertile, and susceptible of cultivation. The principal attention of the farmer is directed to sheep farming, for which the country is much better adapted. Freestone, limestone, and coal, are found in various places, and there are several extensive beds of excellent marl. There are several small lakes, of which the largest is about a mile and a half in circumference. The village of Linton is finely situated for a woollen manufacture, lying in a fine sheep country, in the neighbourhood of lime and coal, and the water of Lyne could drive very weighty machinery. Con-

siderable sheep markets are annually held in the village in June, at which about 20,000 sheep are generally sold. Population in 1801, 1064.

3. BIGGAR, a town and parish in Lanerkshire. The parish extends in length about 6 miles, and about $3\frac{1}{2}$ in breadth. The surface is partly hilly, and partly level, with heathy moors and fertile fields interspersed. The soil is in general poor and thin, and a considerable portion of it is covered with natural grass. A large tumulus, and the vestiges of 3 Roman camps are in the parish. The town is small, and the only building in it worthy of notice is the church, which was built in 1545, by Malcolm, the 3d Lord Fleming, and largely endowed. It is built in the form of a cross; but the steeple has never been finished. Biggar has three annual fairs. Tradition reports a severe and bloody engagement to have taken place in the vicinity of the town, betwixt the Scots under Sir William Wallace, and the English army. Population in 1801, 1216.

4. MOFFAT, a town in the county of Dumfries, has been long celebrated for its medicinal springs. The principal, or indeed only, street, is spacious, with good inns and lodging-houses: many visitors resort hither for the sake of the medicinal qualities of the springs.

5. HAWICK, a considerable town and parish in the county of Roxburgh. The town stands at the confluence of the small river Slitridge with the Teviot, and is well built. It is a borough of barony, independent of the lord of erection, and appears to have existed free from a very early period; but the rights and documents of the borough being either lost or destroyed during the inroads of the English borderers, a charter was granted in 1545, by James Douglas Comes de Drumlanark, confirming to the burgesses such rights and lands as they formerly possessed. This charter was confirmed *in toto* by another, granted by Queen Mary, in May of the same year. In consequence of these charters, the burgesses elect their magistrates annually, viz. 2 bailies, and two representatives of each of the 7 incorporations, which, with 15 standing counsellors elected for life, manage the affairs of the town. Hawick possesses all the immunities and privileges of a royal borough, except that of sending members to parliament. The revenue drawn from the town's property amounts to about 130*l.* *per annum*, with which the magistrates have lately built a neat town-house, and brought water through the town in leaden pipes. In Hawick a considerable trade is carried on in the manufacture of what are termed Scots carpets, and the stocking manufacture has been lately introduced. There is a weekly market, and 4 annual fairs; and within these 10 years a great tryst has been established for black cattle, in the month of October. The parish of Hawick is of considerable extent, being nearly 16 miles long, and $4\frac{1}{2}$ broad. The general appearance is hilly; but none of the hills are of remarkable

size, and all are green, and afford excellent sheep pasture. The arable soil, which is inconsiderable compared with the pasturage, lies most in the vallies, and is chiefly composed of loam, gravel, and sand, in different proportions. There is an extensive nursery belonging to the Messrs. Dicksons, containing all sorts of fruit and forest trees, flower plants, roots, and flowering shrubs, naturalized in this country, besides a great collection of exotic plants. In some seasons 50 men are employed in the nursery grounds; but, at an average, 30 or 35 men are employed the whole season. In the parish are evident marks of several military stations, both circular and rectangular; and near the town is a Mote or Law, where, in ancient times, the baronial jurisdiction was exercised. Population of the town and parish in 1801, 2798.

6. LONGHOLM, a town in the county of Dumfries, with a weekly market, and upwards of 2000 inhabitants. Near it are some medicinal springs.

7. LOCKERBY, a considerable market and post town in the parish of Drysdale, in the county of Dumfries. It is pleasantly situated on the Annan, about 3 miles above the point where the Dryfe empties itself into that river. It consists of one regular street, about half a mile in length, running from N. to S. and another about a quarter of a mile long, going off at right angles towards the E. It contains about 150 houses, 80 of which have been built within these few years; and the parish church of Drysdale, seated on an eminence, at the head of the principal street, has a fine effect. It has 12 well attended fairs; at which, within the year, are sold to the English merchants upwards of 50,000 yards of linen and woollen cloth, and about 20,000 lambs. It lies 12 miles E. from Dumfries, 4 from Lochmaben, 16 from Moffat, and 12 N. from Annan. It contains about 700 inhabitants.

8. LOCHMABEN, a town in the county of Dumfries, on the Annan, said to have been erected into a royal borough by king Robert Bruce; sends one member to parliament. Here was a castle, which, in 1298, was taken by Edward I. king of England. There is a considerable linen manufacture in the town and neighbourhood.

9. DUMFRIES, a town of considerable size, and capital of the county; situated on an eminence, near the river Nid. In 1306, Robert Bruce surprised Dumfries, and seized the English judges, who were trying causes. The church-yard is remarkable for the handsome tombs placed there by the affection of the living to their deceased relations, an expensive tomb being a mark of respect of which the Scotch are very fond. Yet the ashes of Burns the poet, that repose here, have no other distinction than a plain stone, recording his name, age, &c. though his genius surmounted the disadvantages of the education of a mere peasant, and produced works that will immortalize his name.

talise his name.—*Here stop Two turns to visit the curiously hollowed rock or craig, known by the name of Maidenhoever Craig, said to have been famous in the time of Druidism.*

10. KIRKCUDBRIGHT, a seaport-town, and capital of a county, to which it gives name: is situated near the river Dee. The harbour is safe, and sheltered from all winds, but being a tide-harbour, is only fit for small vessels. At the entrance of the river is a small island, called Little Ross.—It is the headborough of the stewartry; the courts of justice are held, and the public records kept here. It was anciently a burgh of regality, held of the Douglasses, lords of Galloway; and on the forfeiture of Douglas, last lord of Galloway, in 1455, was erected by James II. into a royal burgh. It is governed by a provost, three bailies, and town council. Twenty-eight brigs and sloops are employed in foreign trade, as coasters, or in fishing. Remains of British and Roman camps may be traced in the environs, likewise the ruins of a battery erected by William III. on his way to the siege of Londonderry. A castle once stood here, belonging to the Dowals, lords of Galloway, when Galloway was independent of the crown. It descended to Dervongilda, heiress to the last lord, and was afterwards annexed to the crown, till 1509, when James IV. granted it, with the castle mains, to the burgh of Kirkcudbright. Some parts of this castle are still remaining; it appears to have been erected to defend the entrance of the Dee. In 1300, King Edward, on his way to the siege of Caerlaverock, rested some days here, probably in the above-mentioned castle. In 1801, the inhabitants were estimated at 2380.

11. ANNAN, a town in the county of Dumfries, situated on the left bank of the river Annan, near its entrance into the Solway Frith. Vessels of 60 tons come up to the very bridge, and those of 250 sail within half a mile of the town. It has some trade in wine and corn. Here was formerly a castle, demolished by order of parliament, after the accession of James VI. to the crown of England. The church, which had been fortified by the Scots, was destroyed, and the town burned by the English, under the command of Wharton, lord president of the Marches. Annan, Lochmaber, Kirkcudbright, Sanquhar, and Dumfries, united, send one member to parliament. Its inhabitants are computed at 500.

12. ECCLESFECHAN, a village in the parish of Hoddam, in Dumfriesshire. It is a considerable market town, and one of the stages on the London road from Edinburgh by Carlisle. It contains upwards of 500 inhabitants.

13. WHITEHORN, or **WITHERN**, a town in the county of Wigton. It is of much antiquity, having been a Roman station, and capital of a British people, called Novantes. It is named as the first bishop's see in Scotland. It is now a royal burgh, governed by a provost, bailies, and counsellors. United

with Stranrawer, New Galloway, and Wigton, it sends one member to parliament. In 1801, the inhabitants were numbered at 1904.

14. CREE TOWN, a seaport-town, in Kirkcudbrightshire. It takes its name from the river, and was formerly called Ferry Town of Cree, from a ferry or passage there. It has lately been erected into a burgh of barony. A number of vessels, from 20 to 60 tons, belong to this port, and those of 500 may anchor with safety, a little below the town. The inhabitants in 1764, were little more than 100, but in 1794, amounted to 11,000, a vast increase in the short space of 30 years.

15. WIGTON, a seaport town, in a large bay on the east coast of the county to which it gives name. The manufactures of woollen and cotton has lately been introduced into this town; the former consists chiefly of plaids and flannels. Wigton is a royal burgh, and with Stranrawer, New Galloway, and Whitehorn, sends one member to parliament. In 1801, the inhabitants were computed at 1475.

16. GLENLUCE, a town in the county of Wigton, situated at the northern extremity of a large bay, to which it gives name. Glenluce owes its rise to an abbey of Cisterians, called Vallis Lucis, in 1190. Its bay extends from the Mull of Galloway to Burrow Head.

17. NEWTON DOUGLAS, a considerable town in the county of Wigton, situated on the river Cree, partly in the parish of Minnigaff on the E. side, and partly in the parish Penningham on the W. side of the river. It lies on the highway from Dumfries to Portpatrick, and is a convenient stage betwixt Ferrytown of Cree and Glenluce. It owed its origin to a younger branch of the Stuarts Earls of Galloway, who possessed the estate of Castle-Stewart, and founded this village upon it, to which he gave the name of Newton-Stewart. About 1788 the superiority of the village and estate fell into the hands of William Douglas, Esq. the same who is the proprietor of the village of Carlinwark or Castle-Douglas. By his exertions its population had greatly increased, and contained nearly 1000 inhabitants, when it was erected into a borough of barony under the name of Newton-Douglas, in honour of the lord of the manor. The cotton manufacture has been introduced with great success; a carpet manufacture is carried on to a considerable extent; and there are several tan-works. A branch of one of the Paisley banks has likewise opened a counting-house, and many circumstances concur to prove, that in a short time Newton-Douglas will become a place of no small consequence. It contains about 1200 inhabitants.

18. PORT PATRICK, a small sea-port, on the south-west coast of the county of Wigton. Formerly the harbour was a mere inlet, and only calculated for flat-bottomed boats. At present, however, it boasts of one of the finest quays in Britain.

tain, with a reflecting light-house. Many vessels, from 40 to 60 tons, sail from and return to this port, besides a great number which occasionally come from other parts. It is the nearest harbour of Great Britain to Ireland; its distance from Donaghadee not exceeding 20 miles; a lighthouse on the Irish side renders the passage both convenient and safe, even during the darkest nights. It is worthy of remark, that although the two ports be nearly opposite each other, the sea ebbs and flows almost an hour sooner at Donaghadee than at Port Patrick. Several vessels have been handsomely fitted up here, for the accommodation of travellers, and to forward the mail from one island to the other. Both the exports and imports of this port have increased of late years; the principal of the former are goods from Paisley and Manchester, in return for which they import great quantities of Irish linen. In 1801, the population was 1090.—*Here stop ONE turn and view the two coasts.*

19. STRANRAWER, or STRANRAER, a town in the county of Wigton. It is a royal burgh, and united with Wigton, &c. sends one member to parliament. It is situated at the head of Loch Ryan, with a harbour, to which belongs more than 20 vessels of 100 tons each, either in the coasting trade or herring fishery. Some ships of larger burthen sail to the Baltic and Norway, for timber, deals, or iron. Stranrawer is governed by a provost, two bailies, a dean of guild, &c. In 1801, its inhabitants were computed at 1722.

20. BARR, an extensive parish in Ayrshire, the extent of which is not well ascertained. The soil is partly arable; but the principal attention of the farmer is paid to the rearing of black cattle and sheep, for which the grounds are admirably adapted. It is situated on the river Stinchar, the banks of which are covered with fine trees. There is one relic of antiquity, a Romish chapel, remarkable only from a great annual fair which is held in its vicinity, and which receives its name (*kirk Dominæ fair*) from this circumstance. There is freestone, and abundance of limestone, but no coal has yet been found, though there is plenty in the neighbouring parishes. Lead and other minerals are found in small quantities; but no vein is sufficiently extensive to induce the proprietor to open a mine. There is a strong chalybeate spring, said to be of service in debilitated habits. Population in 1801, 742.

21. KIRKOSWALD, a parish in the district of Carrick, in Ayrshire. It extends about 6 miles along the coast, and contains nearly 11,000 Scots acres. The surface is hilly and unsheltered; the soil on the coast is generally a rich loam, with a mixture of clay, fertile even to sea-mark; higher up the soil is also loam, but is wet and cold. There is plenty of marl and coal, but the latter has not been wrought for many years: the only pit unfortunately took fire in 1751, and in 1791 it was not extinguished. The village of Kirkoswald is small, and contains about

100 inhabitants. The white fishery on the coast employs a number of hands. Upon a small promontory are the ruins of the famous castle of Turnberry, once the seat of Robert Bruce when Earl of Carrick, and now the property of the Earl of Cassilis. About two miles E. from the church is the abbey of Crossraguel, founded in 1260 by King Duncan; part of the cloisters are still entire, and the abbot's house is but little destroyed. The castle of Thomaston is an extensive ruin, said to have been built in 1335. The only modern building of note is Cullean Castle, the seat of the Earl of Cassilis, built after a plan of the elder Adams, on a perpendicular rock overlooking the sea, and commanding a most extensive prospect. The pleasure grounds contain about 700 acres, interspersed with thriving plantations, laid out with great taste and elegance. Near to the castle, and under some of its buildings, are the coves or caves of Cullean, the largest of which extends 200 feet under the rock, communicating with the 2 smaller ones. It is at least 50 feet in height at its entrance, and of the same breadth, gradually decreasing in height as it penetrates the earth. Population in 1801, 1679.

22. AYR, or AIR, a sea-port, and capital of the county to which it gives name, was made a royal borough by William the Lion, 1180, and united with Campbeltown, Inverary, Irvine, and Rothesay, sends one member to parliament. It is pleasantly situated on a tongue of land, at the mouth of the river Ayr, where it runs into the Frith of Clyde. The entrance to the harbour is subject to a bar of sand, and the water never rises above twelve feet. The channel, however, is thought capable of improvement. Two reflecting light-houses have been erected for the safety of vessels coming into the harbour. The two rivers abound in salmon, the fishings of which rent at upwards of 200l. The sand banks on the coast swarm with all kinds of white fish. The exportation of coal to Ireland employs 2000 tonnage of vessels, and is the principal source of trade. There is also an extensive manufacture of leather and soap. In ancient times Ayr was celebrated for its military strength. Here began the exploits of the heroic Sir William Wallace. Edward I. had a powerful garrison here. Oliver Cromwell, too, converted the old church and neighbouring ground into a regular citadel. Within the walls of this fortress stood the old castle, famed in ancient history: likewise the old church, whose tower still remains. Here met the parliament which confirmed the right of Robert Bruce to the crown. In former times Ayr was called Erigina. In 1801 its population amounted to 5492.—*Here enquire of your next neighbour to the right who Robert Bruce was?*

23. NEW GALLOWAY, a town in the county of Kirkcudbright, near the Ken, and with Wigton, Whitehorn, and Stranrawer, returns one member to Parliament. In 1693 it was erected into a royal burgh by Charles I.

24. MONNIEHIVE, a small village in Dumfriesshire, seated on the little river Dalwhat, opposite to the village of Dunreggan, with which it is connected by a bridge. The two villages contain about 400 inhabitants, and lie on the post road from Edinburgh to Wigton by New Galloway, about 15 miles from the latter town.

25. SANQUHAR, a town in the county of Dumfries, on the river Nith. In 1596, James VI. made it a royal burgh. It is governed by a provost, dean of guild, bailies, &c. and with Dumfries, Annan, Lochmaber, and Kirkcudbright, sends one member to the imperial parliament. Previously to the American war, a considerable branch of trade here was knit stockings, both fine and coarse, so extensive indeed, that one person alone supplied a house at Glasgow with 4800 pairs annually. This manufacture has much decreased, though still carried on. The coals found here, and in the adjacent parish, supply a large tract of country. There are also beds of Fuller's-earth and lime-stone. In 1801, the inhabitants were estimated at 2350. Sanquhar gave birth to the admirable Crichton.

26. IRVINE, a sea-port town in the county of Ayr, situated at the mouth of the river bearing the same name, and united with Inverary, Ayr, Rothsay, and Campbeltown, sends one member to parliament. The principal trade is exporting coal to Ireland. In the year 1790, this port had 51 vessels, the tonnage of which amounted to 3682 tons; 2400 chaldrons of coals are annually exported. The harbour is nearly half a mile from the town. Considerable quantities of woollen goods, carpeting, muslins, lawns, gauzes, and linen, are likewise exported. The principal imports are hemp, iron, deals from Memel and Norway, ship-timber, and corn. In 1801, the inhabitants were computed at 4584, of whom 3961 are employed in trade and manufacture.

27. KILMARNOCK, a town, and burgh of barony, in the county of Ayr; stands on a small river, to which it gives name. It is one of the most considerable manufacturing towns in the county. Contains 8079 inhabitants, 6757 of whom are employed either in trade or manufactures.

28. RENFREW, a town and capital of a county so named, on the side of the Clyde. It was made a royal burgh by Robert III. The magistracy is composed of a provost, two bailies, and sixteen counsellors. Formerly it owned a castle, belonging to the Stuart family, from whence sprung the kings of that name. The town consists of one principal street, a market-place, and handsome town-house. The manufactures are considerable. Thread, a bleach-field, and a few looms belonging to the Paisley merchants, are the chief. United with Glasgow, Rutherglen, and Dumbarton, Renfrew sends one member to Parliament. In 1801, the number of inhabitants was com-

puted at 2031, including 292 employed in trade and manufactures.—*Stop Two turns, and take a ride to*

PAISLEY, a considerable town in Renfrewshire, seated on the banks of White Cart river, about $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles W. of Glasgow, 40 deg. 20 min. W. longitude from London, and 55 deg. 52 min. N. latitude. It is a place of great antiquity; but only of late years has it risen to be a place of importance. In the beginning of the last century, when Mr. Crawford wrote the history of Renfrewshire, it seems to have been an inconsiderable town; for he describes it as consisting only of one principal street, about half a mile in length, with several lanes belonging to it; whereas now, the town with its suburbs occupies such an extent of ground, that it may be considered next to Edinburgh, Glasgow, Dundee, and Aberdeen, as the largest and most populous town of Scotland. The Old Town, which is situated on the west bank of the Cart, runs in a direction from east to west, upon the south slope of a ridge of hills, from whence there is a delightful prospect of the city of Glasgow and the adjacent country, occupying an extent of about a mile square; the New Town and abbey on the opposite bank of the river, communicating with the Old Town by 3 handsome bridges. This part was feued some years ago by the Marquis of Abercorn, and now consists of a number of handsome buildings. The streets are laid out in a regular manner, but (unfortunately for the convenience and elegance of some of the houses) not at right angles. Near the centre of one of the principal streets, the Marquis has built, at his own expence, one of the largest, most elegant, and most commodious inns in the kingdom; and, in the immediate vicinity, his lordship is to build the public market places. A little to the S. of the inn is the abbey church, the only one which Paisley formerly required. This church, when entire, has been a most noble building, and consisted of several distinct and separate places of worship, and what now remains of that magnificent Gothic structure, is still worthy of notice and admiration. "The great north window," says Mr. Pennant, "is a noble ruin, the arch very lofty, and the middle pillar wonderfully light, and entire: only the chancel now remains, which is divided into a middle and two side aisles, by very lofty pillars, with Gothic arches: above these is another range of pillars much larger, being the segment of a circle, and above a row of arched niches from end to end; over which the roof terminates in a sharp point. The outside of the building is decorated with a profusion of ornaments, especially the great west and north doors, than which scarce any thing lighter or richer can be imagined." Close by the church is the aisle or burying-place of the family of Abercorn, which, in the opinion of the tourist already quoted, "is by much the greatest curiosity in Paisley. It is a small vaulted Gothic chapel, without pulpit, pew, or any other ornament whatever; but has the finest echo perhaps in the world. When

the end door (the only one it has) is shut, it is equal to a loud and very near clap of thunder. If you strike a single note of music, you hear the sound gradually ascending, with a great number of repetitions, till it dies away as if at an immense distance, and all the while diffusing itself through the circumambient air. If a good voice sings, or a musical instrument is played upon, the effect is inexpressibly agreeable. The deepest, as well as the most acute tones, are distinctly reverberated, and these at regular intervals of time. When a musical instrument is sounded, it has the effect of a number of a like size and kind playing in concert." In this chapel is the monument of Marjory Bruce, the daughter of King Robert Bruce, and wife of Walter, great steward of Scotland, from whom descended the royal line of Stewart. Near her monument are the graves of Elizabeth Muir and Euphemia Ross, both consorts to Robert II. The abbey of Paisley, of which the abbey church and the aisle are the only remains, was founded in 1160 by Walter great steward of Scotland, as a priory for the monks of the order of Clugni. It was afterwards raised into the rank of an abbacy; and the lands belonging to it were by Robert II. erected into a regality, under the jurisdiction of the abbot. After the Reformation, the abbacy was secularized, and, in 1588, erected into a temporal lordship in favour of Lord Claud Hamilton, third son of the Duke de Chatelherault, who was created Lord Paisley. The buildings of the abbey were greatly enlarged and beautified in 1484, by Abbot George Shaw, who surrounded the whole precincts with a noble wall of hewn stone. This wall stood till 1781, when the garden been feued by the late Earl of Abercorn for building, the wall was sold to the feuers, who employed the stones in building their houses. On the garden wall was this inscription:

Thy callit th abbot George of Shaw,
About my abby gart make this waw;
An hundred* four hundredth year
Eighty four the date but weir,
Pray for his salvation
That laid this noble foundation.

The revenues of this abbey were very great, having, besides the tythes of 28 different parishes, a great deal of property in every part of the kingdom. The *Chronicon Clugniense*, or *The Black Book of Paisley*, frequently mentioned in Scottish history, was a chronicle of the public affairs and remarkable events, kept by the monks who resided in this monastery. It agreed in every remarkable fact in the *Scoticronicon* of Fordun, which is thought by many to have been copied from it. The greatly increased population of this town has occasioned the erection of many new churches, both on the establishment and for dissenting congregations, some of which are highly ornamental to the

* It should probably be a thousand.

town. The town-house is a very handsome building, of cut stone, with a lofty spire and clock. The Butcher-market is the neatest and most commodious of the kind in Britain, with an elegant front of hewn stone. The Poor-house is a large building, opposite to the quay, in a fine open situation, supported by a small assessment on the inhabitants. Of late years, numerous elegant houses have been erected; and the streets are well paved, spacious, and excellently lighted. The river White Cart, on the banks of which Paisley stands, runs from south to north, and falls into the Clyde, after it has joined the river Gryfe and Black Cart at Inchinnan Bridge, about 3 miles below the town. The White Cart was, by the direction of the magistrates of Paisley, surveyed by Mr. Whitworth in 1786. He reported, that, by removing some rocks and shoals in the river, a depth of 7 feet of water might be obtained in spring tides; and, as the channel is but shallow under Inchinnan bridge, as it could not be easily or safely deepened there, and as, at any rate, vessels with standing masts could not pass under the arches, he proposed to avoid that part of the navigation by means of a navigable canal, which should leave the river a little above, and join it a little below the bridge. The expence of the whole, including a draw-bridge over the canal, was estimated at 1900l. The plan being approved of, an act of parliament was obtained, empowering the magistrates of Paisley and others, as trustees, to carry on the work, and to defray the expence by a tonnage of 8d. per ton upon all vessels navigating the Cart, except those loaded with coal. The work was completed in 1791, at the expence of 4000l. Since this navigation has been opened, the advantages resulting from it have been very great, and now vessels of 40 tons burden can easily come up and unload at the quay. Paisley is certainly the first manufacturing town in Scotland, and is greatly celebrated on account of some of its branches of manufacture, particularly in the weaving line. Its commercial importance is easily to be traced from very small beginnings; but its progress, at some periods, has been rapid and astonishing. Not long after the Union, when a free trade was opened with South Britain, the spirit of manufacture began to manifest itself in Paisley, and the fabric of the cloth was so much esteemed, that it found a ready market not only in the vicinity, but also in the neighbouring kingdom. But the trade of Paisley in that period owed its chief encouragement to a set of men which were of great benefit to this country, though they are discountenanced and laid under severe restrictions by government, viz. the pedlars or travelling merchants of England. These men having long frequented Paisley for the purchase of their goods, and having made a little money, came to settle in the town, and bought up the goods, which they vended to their friends and correspondents in England. The merchants of Glasgow also began to make purchases for exportation. Such was the trade of Paisley about the

year 1760, before which period the articles of manufacture were coarse chequered linen cloth, and fine linen handkerchiefs. These were succeeded by lawn, linen gauze, and that species of thread which was first introduced into this neighbourhood from Holland by a lady of the Bargarron family, and is still one of the chief branches of manufacture. About the year 1760, the manufacture of silk gauze, similar to that of Spitalfields in London, was introduced, and succeeded far beyond expectation. It was soon brought to great perfection, and is now wrought in a great variety of patterns. It has been computed, that there have been no fewer than 5000 weavers employed in that branch in Paisley and the neighbourhood; and the number of winders, warpers, clippers, and others necessary in the other parts of the silk manufacture has been computed to be nearly equal. Each loom is calculated to produce, on an average, upwards of 70l. sterling per annum, so that the whole will be more than 350,000l. It appeared on the best calculation, that what could be made then, in the year 1784, the manufactures of Paisley in silk gauze, lawn, and linen gauze, and white sewing thread, amounted to the annual value of 579,185l. 16s. 6d. and 26,484 persons were employed in carrying them on. At present, it is difficult to give an exact account of the state of their manufactures. The silk branch has greatly declined, but the muslin and thread have considerably increased, and the cotton manufacture has been carried on to an extent unknown before. Besides these principal manufactures, there are some others which ought not to be forgot; for instance, several tan-works, soap and candle-works, and the manufacture of tape and ribbons. In 1789, the state of the different branches of trade was thus estimated:

Manufactures.	No. of hands employed.	Annual produce.
Silk gauze.....	10,000.....	£.350,000
Lawn, cambrics, thread gauze, and muslins, }	12,084	180,385
White thread.....	4,800	70,000
Soap and candles.....	48,000
Ribbons, &c.	2,000
Tan-works, &c.	10,000

Total yearly value of the manufactures of Paisley £.660,385

Besides these extensive works in town, there are many others in the Abbey parish of Paisley, which includes the suburbs, and is nearly equal in population with the town. In the various weaving branches, there were employed, at Whitsunday 1791, in the suburbs of Paisley, 1208 looms. The cotton-spinning is also carried on in the Abbey parish to a great extent: two of the mills contain 22,572 spindles, and employ nearly 1000 persons. There is also a calico-printing work, a copperas work, and several extensive bleachfields. In the suburbs also is a soap and

candle work, which pays about 2000l. of duty per annum to government, and in 1792 paid 3000l.; a black soap manufacture, also paid 4500l. in the same year. In its municipal capacity, Paisley is governed by three bailies, of which the oldest is commonly in the commission of the peace, a treasurer, town-clerk, and seventeen counsellors, who are annually elected. Its revenues are small, but have been lately increased, in proportion to the increase of population. It enjoys all the privileges and powers necessary for government and police, without any of the burdens to which royal boroughs are subjected, and which always retard their prosperity. The freedom of the town is conferred on moderate terms. It received its first charter of erection from King James IV. in the year 1488, being then erected into a borough of barony, under the superiority of George Shaw, the abbot of the monastery of Paisley, and his successors, and, upon the Reformation, it came into the power of the Hamilton family, now represented by the Marquis of Abercorn, who from it takes his second title of Baron Paisley. The country around the town is called the Parish of the Abbey of Paisley, the extent of which is about nine miles in length, and from half a mile to three miles in breadth. The surface is irregular, swelling, particularly in the neighbourhood of the town, into gentle eminences. Towards the north of the town it is remarkably level, having formerly been a morass, but now cultivated. On the opposite side of Paisley the ground is hilly, one of the eminences, called Stanley-brae, being 680 feet above the level of the sea at flood. The soil varies considerably, but is chiefly light loam, rendered tolerably productive by long culture, but wet and cold, from having a bottom of close impervious till. This circumstance, and the vicinity to the Atlantic, renders the climate moist; and rheumatic, pulmonary, and other inflammatory disorders, are very prevalent. About 140 acres are covered with natural wood, which is all that remains of the extensive forest of Paisley, mentioned in many ancient papers. The whole district abounds with various useful and curious minerals. Coal, limestone, and freestone, are wrought in many places; and there is one quarry of a species of *lapis ollaris*, called Osmund stone, which is fire proof, and highly on demand for hearths of ovens. In the limestone quarries are found fossil shells, and other marine exuviae, in great variety and abundance. Besides the shells, natural to our seas, are found many foreign shells, as *anomia*, *gryphites*, *milliperes*, *fungites*, &c. Corals and shells have also been found in the coal shafts, in detached pieces of limestone and schistus, sometimes at the depth of not less than 160 feet. In the limestone there are often fine specimens of calcareous and rhomboidal spars. One bed of schistus contains considerable quantities of iron pyrites, and even native sulphate of iron, which is extracted from it by a company established in the neighbourhood for the manufacture of copperas. Some of the

beds of schistus and freestone exhibit fine specimens of impressions of native and exotic plants. Population of the town and Abbey parish of Paisley in 1801, 31,179.

29. RUTHERGLEN, a town in the county of Lanerk. It is a royal burgh, and with Glasgow, Renfrew, and Dumbarton, sends one member to parliament. In 1801, it contained 2437 inhabitants, of which 640 were in trade and manufactures.

30. LANERK, or LANARK, a town and royal borough in the county to which it gives name. Seated on the side of a rising ground, near the Clyde. Received its charter from Alexander I. ratified by Charles I. The falls of the Clyde near this place have long been celebrated for their beauty and grandeur, particularly in the rainy season.—In Lanerk, the brave Wallace first meditated to revenge the wrongs of his country, and slew the governor, who was a man of rank. A number of houses have been erected, called New Lanerk, for the accommodation of those employed in the cotton manufactures, which are some of the most extensive in Scotland. United with Peebles, Linlithgow, and Selkirk, it sends one member to parliament; and contained, in 1801, 4692 inhabitants, of which 1611 were employed in trade and manufactures.

31. GLASGOW, a city in the county of Lanerk, situated on the banks of the Clyde, which, within these last thirty years, has been made navigable at a considerable expense. It was formerly the see of a bishop, was founded in the sixth century, and was erected into an archbishopric in the fifteenth. The cathedral still remains a venerable monument of gothic architecture, preserved by the care of the inhabitants. Glasgow was made a royal borough, and received a charter from James VI. in 1611, and another in 1636, from Charles I. with privileges, powers, &c. all of which the parliament confirmed in 1661 and 1690. Formerly the curing of salmon and herrings constituted the principal exports, and France was the chief market for them; imports in return, were wines, brandy, and salt. On the union with England in 1707, the merchants of Glasgow first entered into the American trade, which was productive of much advantage to them. This trade has since declined, but they have formed new connexions, and their commerce is still increasing. Among the variety of manufactures here, the principal seems to be cotton, pottery, coarse earthenware, hats, stockings, gloves, ropes, cordage, glass, &c. Originally Glasgow was one parish, now it is divided into eight, with as many churches, three chapels of ease, hospitals, and charitable foundations, and a public infirmary. The University was founded in 1454, has a chancellor, rector, dean, principal, and fourteen professors. Near this place coals are found in great abundance; likewise iron ore, of a good quality. In 1801, the population (including the barony and Gorbals) was 77,885, of which 22,335 were employed in trade or manufactures.—*Here stop ONE turn to consider in whose reign the Union was completed.*

32. KILSYTH, a town in the county of Stirling. Here are mines of iron, which yield to the Carron company 5000 tons annually. Near this place a desperate battle was fought between the Marquis of Montrose and the Covenanters, in which the latter were defeated with great slaughter. The inhabitants have been estimated at 1762, of whom 1264 were employed in trade or manufactures.

33. DUMBARTON, a town and capital of Dumbartonshire. Leven, is a royal burgh, erected by Alexander II. 1121. It is ancient, large, but not well built; defended by a castle on a vast rock close to the river; it was once deemed impregnable, and now the residence of a garrison. Here is a good harbour, where ships lie safe in all weathers. The town is exempt from all imposts or borough taxes, notwithstanding which it is far from flourishing, owing to the letters of deaconry preventing strangers from working at their trades, without costly entries. A considerable crown and bottle glass manufactory is established here; and the extensive print fields in the neighbourhood employ many of the inhabitants of Dumbarton, who, in 1801, were estimated at 2541, of whom 882 were employed as above. Within two miles of the town stands a column and urn, erected to the memory of Smollett, the historian, who was born on the banks of the Leven.

34. STIRLING, a town and capital of the county to which it gives name, situated on the right bank of the Forth; was incorporated as early as the 12th century, in the middle of which it became the residence of David I. who kept his court here, it being near the Abbey of Cambuskenneth, which he then founded. It is of much antiquity, and a royal burgh, since the 9th century. A bye-law was made in 1695, obliging the members of the council to take oath annually, neither to take a lease of, nor purchase any part of the public property under their management, nor receive compensation from the public funds, for any duty performed in its service. Pity so equitable a law is not more general. In the 16th century, Stirling had a great trade with the low countries, in the article of shalloons, but since then having debased their quality, the trade has fallen off in consequence; the town was at one time wretchedly poor. Coarse shalloons are still manufactured, and carpets and cotton manufactures flourish much. Tartans succeeded for awhile, but have been declining some time. The salmon fishery is in a thriving state. Coals also are plentiful. The navigation of the river is difficult, and admits but of small vessels coming up to the town. The building of Stirling Castle has been attributed to Agricola; the kings of Scotland have frequently resided here, particularly James VI. The English have taken it many times. In 1651, when taken by General Monk, he sent the records of the kingdom to England, where they have since remained. United

with Inverkeithing, Dumferline, Queensferry, and Culros, it sends one member to Parliament. In 1801, the inhabitants were numbered at 5256, including 514 employed in trade and manufactures.—*Here stop ONE turn to view the old castle.*

35. FALKIRK, a town in the county of Stirling, noted for its markets of cattle, which are brought here from the northern parts of Scotland; 15,000 have been sold at one market or tryst, as they here term it. Near Falkirk, in 1298, was fought a remarkable battle between the English and Scotch, in which the latter were defeated with the loss of 12,000, the former not losing more than 100. Another sanguinary contest, in 1314, was decided at Bannockburn (between Stirling and this place) on which occasion the Scots came off victors. The young Pretender defeated the royal army under General Hawley, near Falkirk, in 1746. The population, in 1801, was 8888.

36. LINLITHGOW, a town and royal burgh, giving name to the county of which it is the capital; is large, but ill built, and consists principally of one street, three quarters of a mile in length, several lanes, and a range of gardens to the north and south. Opposite to the town-house is a space, once occupied by a cross. Edward I. built a castle here, and resided in it during one winter; it was afterwards taken by one Binney, a Scotchman, in 1307. In the reign of Edward III. it came again into the hands of the English.—Here was born the unfortunate Queen Mary, in 1542, whose father (James V.) then dying of a broken heart for the miscarriage of Solway Moss, foretold the miseries of his child and country, saying, “It came by a lass, and will be lost by one.”—Linlithgow was formerly a place of much opulence and trade, but since the Union has evidently declined. The principal trades are making of shoes, printing calicoes, and the tambour factories. The water of a lake near this town is remarkable for bleaching. United with Lanerk, Peebles, and Selkirk, it sends one member to parliament. In 1801, the inhabitants were numbered at 3594.

37. HAMILTON, a town in Lanerkshire, on the Clyde. It was a burgh of barony in 1456, and made a royal one by Queen Mary, in 1548, but these privileges have since been resigned; the last honour, and which it still retains, was making it a burgh of regality in 1670. The magnificent seat of the Duke of Hamilton is situated near this town. The principal trades and manufactures are cabinet work and shoe-making, spinning of yarn, and making of thread lace. In 1801, the inhabitants were numbered at 5908, including 882 employed as above.

38. MID CALDER, a parish in the county of Edinburgh, which extends from north to south about seven miles, and its greatest breadth is no where above three. The surface is generally level, and the soil tolerably fertile, though light and dry. Agriculture is well attended to; and the farmer finds his advantage in green and meliorating crops. Calder wood covers a con-

siderable extent of ground, though far less than it did formerly. There are every where indications of coal in the neighbourhood, such as indurated clay, and petriolic schistus, which burns readily, but leaves a large residue of ashes. Schistus of this kind is said to differ from coal only in being combined with a smaller quantity of bituminous principle. There is also plenty of free-stone; and, in East-Calder, the Earl of Morton has a quarry of limestone, the stratum of which is 60 feet thick. Beside these minerals, is found a great quantity of excellent ironstone, which points this place out as a proper station for manufactures and useful improvements. On the estate of Letham, is a powerful sulphureous spring, similar to Harrowgate. The town of Mid-Calder is pleasantly situated near Calder Wood; and many of the scenes and prospects, which the wood presents, are romantic, grand, and delightful. It contains about 650 inhabitants. A little to the west of the town stands Calder House, the seat of Lord Torphichen. The picture of John Knox is hung up in the same hall, where he dispensed the sacrament of the Lord's supper for the first time in Scotland, after the Reformation. The house of Green-bank, near the village, is celebrated as the birth-place of John Spottiswood, archbishop of St. Andrews. Population in 1801, 1014.

39. LEITH, a town and sea-port of Edinburgh, built on both sides the harbour; is large and populous, though not elegant. The harbour is now much improved, and affords safe anchorage to ships of the largest size. The noble pier which forms it, is situated at the mouth of the river, called the Water of Leith. Here is a handsome drawbridge and quay. In 1781, 500 sail of merchant ships remained here some weeks. The commerce of this port is of considerable importance; many large vessels are employed in the London trade, and still larger ones in the Greenland Whale Fishery. To Germany, Holland, and the Baltic, are exported lead, glass ware, linen and woollen stuffs, besides a variety of other articles; from thence are imported timber, oak bark, hides, linen rags, pearl-ash, flax, hemp, tar, &c. &c. France, Spain, and Portugal, send wines, brandy, oranges, and lemons. From the West Indies and America are imported rice, indigo, rum, sugar, and log wood; rope-works, glass houses, carpet and soap manufactories, create a busy scene, to which may be added, ship-building, and some iron forges, worthy notice. There are three places of public worship for the established religion. In 1801, the population was 15,272, of whom 3215 were employed in trade and manufactures. The English twice burned the town, first in 1547, and again in 1554. In Oliver Cromwell's time the citadel in North Leith was fortified, but at the restoration of Charles II. the works were destroyed. A small fortification, or battery, to the south-west of the citadel commands the harbour. The spacious road leading

from Edinburgh to Leith is adorned by the botanic and other gardens.—*Here stop Two turns to visit the Botanic Garden.*

40. DALKEITH, a town in Edinburghshire, situated on a tongue of land, between two branches of the Esk, which unites a little to the north of the town. It has a great trade in cattle and corn. Abundance of coal is found in the environs. Near this town once stood an ancient castle, of considerable strength, on the site of which is erected the magnificent seat of the Duke of Buccleugh, called Dalkeith House. In 1801, the inhabitants were estimated at 3906, of whom 914 were employed either in trade or manufactures.

41. PEEBLES, a town and capital of the county bearing its name; is situated on the river Peebles, and by it divided into old and new town, before it unites with the Tweed. It is a royal burgh, and with Lanerk, Linlithgow, and Selkirk, sends one member to parliament. The old town, formerly extensive, has suffered much from the English, who have several times plundered and burnt it, leaving no remains but the churches, manses, and the cross—objects held too sacred to share the common fate of the other buildings. The principal inhabitants at length turned their attention to the east side of the water, as presenting a situation more easily to be fortified; and here they accordingly built a new town, surrounding it with strong walls and gates; and thus it continued until the Union of the two kingdoms. After the demolition of the high church in the old town, the cross church was converted into the parochial one, for the reformed religion, but in 1784, a new church was built within the town. Peebles is supposed to derive its name from the pebbles which abound in its environs. The trade of this town is not of great importance, nevertheless, it has manufactures of carpets and serges, and a weekly market for corn and cattle. The ancient monastery was once the residence of Alexander III. and other Scottish monarchs. A part of the venerable fabric served as a place of worship previous to the erection of the present parish church. The old fortress of Neidpath Castle stands on a projecting rock near the Tweed.

42. MELROSE, a town in Roxburghshire, on the Tweed. The linen, known by the name of Melrose land linen, has long been famous, even in foreign countries. In 1668, the weavers were incorporated under a seal of cause, from John Earl of Haddington, then lord of lordship, and bailie of the regality of Melrose. This trade has been considered as declining some time, though of late it is said the business is increasing, from the judicious management of the bleacher. In 1787, there were whitened 715 pieces of linen; in 1791, the number had increased to 1232; a considerable increase in so short a lapse of time. Cloth is taken in to bleach from other parts of the county as well as the parish. In 1801, the latter

contained 2625 inhabitants. History makes mention of the abbey of Melrose (probably founded near the end of the 5th century) and the nursery for learned and religious men. The present abbey was founded by King David in 1136, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and endowed with large revenues, and many immunities, as the charter granted by the Scottish kings to the abbot and convent evidently confirms. From the ruins still remaining, some idea may be formed of its original magnificence. The pencil of the artist has often traced its gothic beauties.—*Here stop ONE turn to view the interesting remains of Melrose Abbey.*

43. SELKIRK, a town and capital of a county bearing the same name, situated on the river Ettrick, whose banks have long been the theme of the muse. It is a burgh, with lands producing upwards of one thousand pounds annually, which sum is divided into a number of small proportions. Shoes and boots are an old established manufacture of this town, besides which, is one of inkle. In 1801, the inhabitants including those of the country part of the parish, amounted to 2098. United with Lanerk, Peebles, and Linlithgow, it sends one member to parliament. The site of the present town was formerly called Ettrick Forest, and is a grant from James V. to the citizens of Selkirk, 100 of whom attended James IV. to the famous battle of Flodden-field, in the year 1543; a few of these returned laden with spoils taken from the enemy; some of the trophies yet remain. Their valour did not escape the notice of the English, who, in revenge, burned their defenceless town to ashes. The above grant from the sovereign, was a grateful return for their gallantry, and was accompanied by an extensive portion of forest trees, for the re-building their houses.

44. JEDBURGH, a town in the county of Roxburgh; it is a royal burgh, and with Dunbar, Haddington, Lauder, and North Berwick, returns one member to parliament. Before the Union it was a place of strength and consequence, since that period it has been declining, if we except the woollen manufacture, now revived, and with much success. Here is a good weekly market for corn and cattle. In 1801, the population was 3834, of which number 482 were employed in trade and manufacture.

45. YETHOLM, or **ZETHOLM**, a parish in Roxburghshire, about $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles long, and two broad, bounded on the south by the English border, and divided into two nearly equal parts by the small river Bowmont. The surface is hilly; but the hills are covered with verdure, and pastured by nearly 5000 sheep, besides 2500 lambs. There are some considerable haughs or meadows on the banks of the Bowmont, and about 1170 English acres are under tillage. The soil of the arable land is good, and adapted for wheat husbandry, though chiefly used in raising barley and turnips. Where this parish marches with

that of Morbattie, there is a lake of about a mile in circumference, which abounds with pike and perch. The town of Yetholm is pleasantly situated on the Bowmont water, which divides it into two parts; the one on the north-west side, called Town-Yetholm, the property of Mr. Wauchope of Niddry, containing 490 inhabitants; and the other on the south-east side, called Kirk-Yetholm, belonging to the Marquis of Tweeddale, and containing 305 inhabitants. This town has been long inhabited by tinkers or gypsies. Population in 1801, 1011.

46. **COQUET**, a small island in the German ocean, about a mile in circumference, belonging to England. It was taken by the Scots during the reign of Charles I.

47. **COLDSTREAM**, a town situated on the north side of the river Tweed, in the county of Berwick. It was anciently the seat of a priory or abbacy of the Cistercian order, which seems to have given rise to the town. It is pleasantly situated in a parish of the same name, where a small river, the Leet, falls into the Tweed. In the town the number of inhabitants is 1162. Here General Monk fixed his head quarters, before he marched into England to restore Charles II. and here he raised that regiment, which is still called the Coldstream Regiment of Guards. Few towns are better situated than Coldstream for manufactures. The banks of the Tweed are rich in corn and cattle, and coals are cheap. The roads from Berwick to London, from Berwick to Kelso, and from Dunse to England, all pass through the town. The excellence of the wool, from the neighbouring district, points out the woollen manufacture as being adapted to the place. No extensive trade, however, is carried on. A neat bridge over the Tweed unites the two kingdoms at this town. The parish extends along the Tweed seven or eight miles, and its breadth is about four. The general appearance of the country is flat; the eminence of the parish not deserving the name of hills. The soil is mostly rich and fertile; on the banks of the Tweed, light; inclining to clay, backwards. A broad slip of barren land, called the Moor-land, divides the parish, running through it from east to west. There are no natural woods, but some thriving plantations have been laid out. Freestone is abundant, and the symptoms of coal are very flattering; but few attempts have been made to discover it. Shell and rock-marl are found in many parts. Hirsell, the beautiful seat of the Earl of Home, and Kersfield, the property of Mr. Morison, are great ornaments to the neighbourhood. Lord Home has erected two fine obelisks, in memory of his son Lord Dunglass, who was killed in the American war. Several tumuli in the parish are said to contain the bones of those who fell in the border wars. Population of the town and parish in 1801, 2260.

48. **GREENLAW**, a town and parish in the county of Berwick. The town is situated nearly in the centre of the

county, and is a borough of barony, held in feu from the Earl of Marchmont, who is superior. After the town of Berwick was taken by the English, the courts of justice were removed to Dunse, and shortly after established in the town of Greenlaw, which is still the county town. It contains about 600 inhabitants. The parish extends about seven or eight miles in length, and on an average two in breadth. The surface is generally level, but has several eminences, which are of inconsiderable height. The soil in the south part of the parish is a deep strong clay, exceedingly fertile, but towards the north it becomes wet and spouty, and of a very inferior quality; and, on the northern borders, is only fit for sheep pasture. The beautiful house of Marchmont, the seat of the Earl of Marchmont, is situated about a mile or two from the town. It is surrounded with extensive plantations, and beautiful pleasure grounds. There are the remains of two religious houses, which were dependent on the priory of Kelso. Population in 1801, 1270.

49. **DUNSE**, a town in the county of Berwick, situated between the White and Black Adder Waters. The celebrated Duns Scotus was a native of this town. A mile from Dunse is a medicinal spring, whose virtues are similar to those of the Tunbridge waters, in Kent. In 1801, the inhabitants were computed at 3157, of whom 499 were employed in trade and manufacture.

50. **HOLY ISLAND**, or **LINDISFARNE**, an island in the German Sea, to the east of England, about eight miles south-east from Berwick-upon-Tweed, and eight miles in circumference. On the south-east is a convenient bay, affording a shelter for vessels from Greenland and the Baltic. On one side of the bay is a small town, defended by a fortress, and on the opposite side a castle. It was once a bishop's-see. The ruins of the cathedral are yet visible. The diocese was afterwards removed to Durham.

51. **BERWICK-UPON-TWEED**, a town of England, on the north or Scotch side of the river, and a county of itself, regularly fortified with walls, bastions, &c. is governed by a mayor, recorder, &c. and sends two members to parliament. It was formerly the capital of the county of Berwick, and several times taken and retaken by the English; the last time by the Duke of Gloucester, brother to Edward IV. in 1482, since which it has remained in the possession of England.—Berwick separates the two countries, and has, in consequence, been the scene of much bloodshed. Our warlike monarch, Edward III. defeated the Scots with great slaughter, at Hallidown Hill, in this neighbourhood, in 1333. The battle of Floddon, in 1513, was still more disastrous to them, for in it they lost their brave king, James IV. This town is far less extensive than formerly. The old castle, a little way from the ramparts, is quite decayed; the barracks are large and convenient; a bridge of sixteen

arches crosses the river, which is broad. The salmon fisheries and wool are the source of much trade and wealth; great quantities of the latter are exported. Eggs, likewise, are sent in vast numbers to London, for the sugar-refiners. The chief import is timber from Norway and the Baltic. Berwick is a free town, independent of either England or Scotland; and in 1801, contained 7187 inhabitants.—*Here stop THREE turns to see the Salmon Leap.*

52. EYMOUTH or HAYMOUTH, a considerable town and parish in the county of Berwick. The town is a borough of barony, of which Mr. Home, of Wedderburn, is proprietor and superior. At the beginning of the last century Eyemouth was a small fishing village, which afforded a retreat for smugglers; but, shortly after the union, that pernicious trade being much quashed, the gentlemen of the county took advantage of the excellent natural harbour formed by the river Eye, and erected a pier on both sides by voluntary subscription. This was executed by Mr. Smeaton, who conceived an high opinion of the advantageous situation, at an expence of about 2500l. It lies at the corner of a bay, in which ships can work in and out at all times of the tide, or lie at anchor secure from all winds, except the north and north-east. In such cases the harbour can be easily taken, and vessels of small burden lie in safety, defended from the impetuosity of the sea by the northern pier. Since the erection of the harbour, the trade of the town has much increased, and corn and meal have been shipped here to the extent of 20,000 bolls annually, and in some years more than double that quantity. The coast abounds with fish, and many fishing boats are constantly employed. The parish is small, being nearly confined to the limits of the borough, containing at most only 800 square acres. The soil is good, and produces every sort of grain of a good quality. Upon a small promontory, stretching out into the sea, are the remains of a regular fortification, said to have been erected by the Earl of Hertford, afterwards Duke of Somerset, when going to invade Scotland, while he held the regency in the minority of Edward VI. Though all the rocks along the coast are common whinstone, yet the rock which composes this promontory is a coarse pudding-stone. Population in 1801, 899.

53. LAUDER, a town in the county of Berwick, on the Leader; is a royal burgh, and united with Dunbar, North Berwick, Haddington, and Jedburgh, returns one member to parliament.—In the reign of James III. the Scotch nobility, at variance with ministers, (especially the Earl of Mar, raised from a mason to a peer), being summoned by the king, to meet at Lauder, on the subject of invasion, before they proceeded to business, seized the earl and his associates, and hung them over a bridge, in sight of James and his army. Lauder castle, ori-

ginally built as a fortress by Edward Longshanks, who overrun that part of Scotland, stands near this town.

54. DUNBAR, a sea-port, and a royal burgh, in the county of Haddington, and at the mouth of the Forth. The town is handsome, the houses are built of stone, and slated. It was once surrounded by a wall, but that is now decayed. There are eighteen ships belonging to this port. On the opposite side of the harbour are the remains of a castle, mentioned as early as 858, when it was burned by Kennett, king of Scotland; it was esteemed one of the keys of England. Here Edward II. took refuge, after his defeat at Bannockburn. In 1565, Mary Queen of Scots retired hither, after Rizzio's murder; from this she proceeded to Carbery Hill, and was there defeated. John, king of England, burned this town in 1215. The Scots were defeated here by the English, in 1295; and in 1650, the troops of Charles II. suffered the same from Oliver Cromwell and his army. In 1801, the inhabitants were numbered at 3951, including 602 employed in trade and manufacture.

55. HADDINGTON, a town, and capital of the county to which it gives name; divided by the river Tyne, into two equal parts; is a burgh of great antiquity, and with North Berwick, Jedburgh, Lauder, and Dunbar, sends one member to parliament. The town consists of four streets. The town-house and school-house are the only public buildings worth notice. The greatest market in Scotland for grain is held here, weekly, and the manufacture for coarse woollen; has been remarkable for naval contracts, and is still carried on in the Nungate. In Cromwell's time an English company was established for fine woollen cloth; but, after the death of Colonel Stanfield (the principal) the undertaking declined. The abbey of Haddington, founded in 1178, by Ada, mother of Malcolm IV. and William the Lion, kings of Scotland, was situated a mile to the eastward; a small village is still called the Abbey, but the monastery itself is nearly demolished. During the siege of Haddington in 1548, the parliament was convened in this abbey, which gave consent to Queen Mary's marriage with the dauphin, and her going to France. Haddington has suffered both from fire and inundations of the Tyne, which rose seventeen feet perpendicular, the 4th of October, 1775. John Knox, the famous reformer, was a native of this town, whose inhabitants were numbered at 4049, in 1801.—*Here stop THREE turns to consider in whose reign the Reformation was begun.*

56. NORTH BERWICK, a town in Haddingtonshire, on the coast of the German Ocean, to the south of the entrance into the Frith of Forth. It is a royal burgh; and, with four other places, sends one member to parliament.

57. ANSTRUTHER, a sea-port town, situated on the eastern part of the county of Fife, towards the German Sea: a

small river divides it into two towns, eastern and western, both royal burghs, and with Pittenweem, Kilrenny, and Crail, sends one member to parliament. The harbour is fitted only for small vessels, twenty of which are employed in the commerce of this place. Vast quantities of fish are caught, and sent to Cupar, Edinburgh, and Glasgow; yet the inhabitants are not termed fishermen, except in the herring season, when the tradesmen and mariners fit out four boats for the purpose.

58. CRAIL, a town in Fifeshire, erected into a burgh by Robert Bruce, and united with Anstruther, Killrenny, and Pittenweem, sends one member to parliament. Here are two principal streets extending parallel along the shore, which is high and steep. In 1801, the inhabitants were numbered at 1650. At Crail a battle was fought between the Danes and the Scots.

59. ST. ANDREWS, a sea-port in the county of Fife, and, before the reformation, a city, and see of an archbishop, who was the metropolitan of Scotland. Its original name was Mucross, but changed in 370, by St. Regulus, to Kilrymont, or Kilrule, and the Highlanders so term it at this period. When the Scots overcame the Picts, it received its present name, and a colony of them settled here. The wall surrounding the priory, and part of the prior's house, is still remaining, as are the eastern towers of the cathedral. It is melancholy to reflect, that the mistaken zeal of an individual (John Knox) should influence the minds of so many others, and induce them to destroy this once beautiful city, whose ruins awaken both admiration and pity. Cardinal Beaton, another violent character, was assassinated in a castle, on a rock, overhanging the sea, near this place.—St. Andrews was very opulent before the reformation, from 200 to 300 vessels resorted to its annual fair. It afterwards fell to decay, but is now again emerging. In 1792, a factory was established for sewing, and tambouring muslin. The university, founded in 1444, is the oldest in Scotland, and formerly consisted of three colleges; it was new modelled in 1579, in the reign of James VI. St. Mary's is now distinguished as Divinity, or New College, the other two are united under the designation of "The United College."—Coals are found in great abundance round the city; new and elegant buildings rising yearly, and the harbour has been much improved. The number of souls in the town, suburbs, and the country adjacent, is estimated at 3950.—*Here stop Two turns to visit the ancient University.*

60. FALKLAND, a town in Fifeshire, erected into a royal burgh by James II. in 1458. It had formerly a palace, rebuilt by James V. but now in ruins. The chief employment here is the manufacture of brown and white linen, and Silesias. In 1801, the inhabitants were numbered at 2211.

61. MUSSELBURGH, a sea-port in Edinburghshire, at the mouth of the Esk, is a very ancient burgh of regality, and formerly a county. Previous to the reformation it belonged to

the abbacy of Dunfermline, but James VI. gave it to the Earl, afterwards Duke of Lauderdale. In this family it remained till 1709, when it was purchased by the Duchess of Monmouth and Buccleugh. The Duke of Buccleugh now holds it, as superior lord of regality. It is said the first charter was granted in 1340, but the most ancient extant is dated 1562, granted by Robert, commendator of Dunfermline, the former deeds having been burned by the English, after the battle of Pinkie, fought near this place in 1547, in which the Scots were defeated with the loss of 10,000 men; the English suffered a very inferior one. Musselburgh Links are extensive downs, between the sea and the town. The borough contains 4000 inhabitants.

62. DYSART, a sea-port town in Fifeshire, on the Frith of Forth. The principal trade is in coals and iron ore. In 1801, the inhabitants were computed at 5885, of whom 1372 were employed in trade and manufacture.

63. KINGHORN, a sea-port in Fifeshire, is a royal burgh, with two harbours, called Kirk and Pettycur; the former at the bottom of town, the latter half a mile south-west of it, has been much improved, and a light-house erected on the end of the quay, but neither harbour will admit of large vessels. The shipping belonging to this port is very inconsiderable, and much less than formerly; two sloops, a few pinnaces, and passage-boats comprise the whole. United with Burntisland, Dysart, and Kirkcaldy, it sends one member to parliament; and in 1801, contained 2308 inhabitants.

64. KIRKCALDY, a royal borough and sea port in Fifeshire, situated on the coast of the Frith of Forth, three miles east from Kinghorn. It stretches along the foot of a bank, and is properly but one street, about two miles in length, with a few narrow lanes opening at each side. The street is narrow, ill paved, and exceedingly dirty, and, except a few houses which have been lately erected, the buildings are mean, awkwardly placed, and constructed without regard to uniformity. The town-house is a plain building, with a tower and spire, situated nearly in the middle of the town; and the church, which is in the Gothic style of architecture, stands on an eminence at the back of the town. The harbour is safe, having been constructed at a considerable expence, and from 30 to 40 vessels of different sizes belong to the port. The town is in a thriving state, and, notwithstanding its unpromising appearance, there are few towns of its size in Scotland where a more wealthy and respectable society is to be met with. The prosperity of the place is owing to the late introduction of manufactures, particularly of checks and ticking, of which there are annually sold to the amount of 30,000l. sterling. Cotton and leather manufactures are also carried on to a considerable extent; and, on an average, there are built from two to three vessels, from 150 to 300 tons each, in the year. It is not known at what particular period the town

became of any considerable size, nor are there any traces of its history prior to 1384, when it was made over by David II. to the abbots of Dumfermline as a borough of regality. In their possession it continued till 1450, "when the commendator and convent disposed to the bailies of Kirkaldy, and their successors for ever, the borough and harbour, with all the customs, immunities, and privileges." It was soon after created a royal borough, and its privileges were specially ratified by a charter of confirmation granted by Charles I. in 1614; and the borough was erected, *de novo*, into a free royal borough, and free port, with new and larger immunities. At this time, it is said to have been a more populous town than it is at present, and had 100 vessels belonging to its port. The civil war which immediately followed, in which Kirkaldy took an active hand on the part of the parliament, nearly ruined the town; in 1673, the number of vessels belonging to the port had decreased to 25; and in 1682, its distress was so great, that we find it petitioning the convention of royal boroughs to grant it relief. The trade again revived after the Revolution; but the union with England, and the numerous restrictions with which the trade of Scotland was fettered, caused it again to fall into decay, and it was not till 1763 that the trade revived. The magistrates are, a provost, two bailies, a dean of guild, and treasurer, with a council of 21 members. The revenues of the borough do not exceed 300*l.* sterling. It joins with Kinghorn, Dysart, and Burntisland, in electing a representative to the imperial Parliament. The parish of Kirkaldy is of an irregular oblong figure, between two and three miles in length, and about one in breadth, rising gradually from the coast to the northern extremity. On the north side the surface is level, and the soil is mostly a fine black loam, ornamented with the beautiful mansion of Dunniekier, the seat of Mr. Oswald, and pleasure grounds surrounding it and the seat of Mr. Ferguson of Raith. The prospect from the high ground is magnificent, and enlivened by the constant succession of vessels on the Frith. The parish contains freestone, ironstone, and coal; but none of the two last are wrought at present. Kirkaldy has produced many eminent men; amongst others, we may name Michael Scot, the Friar Bacon of Scotland, who flourished in the 13th century: and in the last century, it gave birth to three of the most celebrated Scotsmen, viz. Dr. J. Drysdale: the well known patriot and statesman, the late Mr. Oswald of Dunniekier; and the justly celebrated Dr. Adam Smith, author of the "Wealth of Nations," the "Theory of Moral Sentiments," and other valuable works. Population in 1801, 3,248.

65. DUNFERMLINE, a town in Fifeshire, is a royal burgh, and with Stirling, Inverkeithing, Queensferry, and Culross, sends one member to parliament. Malcolm Canmore began a monastery of Benedictines here, which Alexander I.

finished. This convent was burned by Edw. I. king of England, 1303. Part of the church yet remains, and is used for parochial service. Malcolm likewise built a castle, but little of it now remains. On the side next the town was afterwards built a palace, in which was born Charles I. and the Princess Elizabeth, from whom the Brunswick Kings of England claim their descent and title to the crown of Great Britain. The principal manufacture is diaper; in 1792, 1200 looms were thus employed. In 1801, the inhabitants were estimated at 9980, including 1709 employed in trade and manufacture.—*Here stop THREE turns to visit the birth place of our present monarch's ancestors.*

66. INVERKEITHING, a sea-port and a royal burgh in the county of Fife, on the north side of the Forth. The bay is large and safe, affording excellent shelter for ships, even men of war. At the mouth of the harbour lies a Dutch vessel, used as a lazaretto for infected goods. A new quay has lately been built, with great improvements, for the accommodation of shipping. The vessels of this port are chiefly employed in the coal and coasting trade. A little way from the town a lead mine was discovered, and belongs to the Earl of Morton; and a herring-fishery has commenced on the coast. Joined with Stirling, Dunfermline, Queensferry, and Culross, Inverkeithing sends one member to parliament, and contains 2228 inhabitants.

67. KINROSS, a town in the county of the same name, on the river Leven, at the west extremity of Loch Leven, near the centre of the county. Its cutlery ware was once much famed, but at present Silesia linen is the principal manufacture. In 1801, the inhabitants amounted to 2124, of whom 394 were employed in trade or manufacture.

68. DUMBLANE, a town in Perthshire, formerly the see of a bishop, founded by David I. Part of the cathedral still remains, and is used as a parish church. In the year 1715, the troops of George I. under the Duke of Argyle, and those of the chevalier Prince Charles, commanded by the Earl of Marr, encountered each other, near this town; the loss on each side was computed at 500 men, but the victory was doubtful. In 1801, the inhabitants were numbered at 2619.

69. CLACKMANNAN, a town giving name to its county, is situated on a small river a mile from the Forth. There are considerable iron-works in the parish, likewise three collieries. Near the town is the ancient building called Clackmannan tower, long a seat of the Bruces. In 1801, the inhabitants were numbered at 2961.

70. KINCARDINE, a village, and formerly capital of the county to which it gives name. In the reign of James IV. the courts were removed to Stonehaven. In 1793, the population was only 73.

71. CRIEFF, a small town and parish, about eighteen miles west of Perth, in the same county. The town is built on

a rising ground near the foot of the Grampians. It has a fine southern exposure, and a delightful prospect of hills, woods, vallies, and rivers, to the west. Crieff is nearly the second town in Perthshire, and is much resorted to in the summer months for its healthy situation. It has a tolbooth, with a decent spire, containing the town clock and a good bell; it has also a large and elegant assembly-room, which is sometimes honoured with the presence of the nobility and gentry of Perthshire. Although it has no regular government, the different trades have erected themselves into corporations, for the support of decayed members and widows.—The chief manufacture carried on is making that kind of thin linen called Silesias; and two paper-mills have been lately erected. As Crieff is on the line of the great military road, it is much frequented by travellers and Highland drovers. The parish is naturally divided into Highland and Lowland, of which the latter division is completely surrounded by rivers. The Pow, the Maderty, the Torot, and Earn, all abound with trout and salmon. The Highland division abounds with all sorts of game; and the river Almond, which runs through it, contains trout. The soil is mostly light and gravelly: in the vicinity to the town it is loam. The parish is well cultivated, and the greatest part inclosed. There is a good bridge over the Earn at the town; at the other end of which a thriving village, Bridgend, has been lately built. There are no seats or antiquities deserving notice. Population of the town and parish, in 1801, 2876.

72. ALLOA, or ALLOWAY; a town in the county of Clackmannan, seated on the Forth, about twenty-seven miles above Leith. It lies in a parish of the same name, which is about four miles long, and two broad. The grounds on the banks of the Forth are level, and of a rich soil. Those on the banks of the Devon are a good clay, though not quite so fertile. The other parts of the parish are of a light and fertile soil. The situation of the town is uncommonly beautiful; and its harbour is very commodious, receiving vessels of the greatest burden. It is a place of considerable trade and shipping. An excellent dry dock has been lately erected; and Alloa has long been famous for building ships. A very considerable quantity of coal is raised in the neighbourhood; and vessels are expeditiously loaded at this place, from a new waggon-way of singular construction. A large manufacture of glass, an iron-foundery, a tan and tile work, increase the trade of the town. Near the town stands the tower of Alloa, which was built about the thirteenth century. It is about 90 feet in height, and the walls are eleven feet in thickness. The tower and lands of Alloa were exchanged, in 1365, by David II. with Lord Erskine, for the estate of Stragarthney, in Perthshire. Since that time it has been the favourite residence of the Erskine family. In this residence many of the Scottish princes received their education, while under

the wardship of the Earls of Marr. The representative of this family still retains many memorials of the affection which subsisted between the Stuart and Erskine families; in particular, the private signet of Mary, when obliged to desist from wearing the arms of England; the child's chair of James VI.; and a festive chair, with the motto on it, *Soli deo, honor et gloria*, presented to Thomas second Earl of Marr. The gardens are uncommonly extensive and beautiful; and the surrounding park contains about 40 acres of the finest old trees in Scotland. Farther north than the tower is Tullibody, the seat of the family of Abercrombie, where the late Gen. Sir Ralph, and Lieut.-Gen. Sir Robert Abercrombie, two distinguished characters in the military memoirs of Great Britain, were born. Shaw Park, the residence of Lord Cathcart, is also in the parish. The river Devon waters the parish, and falls into the Forth, a little above the town. In both these rivers are great quantities of excellent fish; and several of the fishings yield a considerable revenue to the proprietors. In 1801, the population was 3214.—Here stop ONE turn, and inquire who Sir Ralph Abercrombie was?

73. DOUNE, a town in Perthshire, on the left bank of the Teith, over which is a bridge. It was formerly celebrated for its trade in purses and pistols, but now the cotton manufacture takes the precedence. Near this are the remains of an ancient castle, the walls of which are 40 feet in height, and 10 thick. Doune gives the second title of baron to the Earls of Moray. The population is about 1630.

74. BENLOMOND, a mountain in the parish of Buchan-nan, in Dumbartonshire; is situated on the borders of Loch Lomond, from the level of which it rises majestically to the height of 3240 feet, and 3262 feet above the level of the sea. Its height is surpassed by Benevis, Benlawers, and some other mountains; but the difference is more than compensated by the magnificence of its insulated situation with respect to the neighbouring hills. Its form is a truncated cone, and its sides, particularly towards the lake, are finely covered with natural wood. The ascent is easy on the south-west side; but the north side is exceedingly steep, having at one place a perpendicular precipice nearly 300 fathoms deep. The view from the summit is most extensive. On the north-east side is the source of the river Forth, here an inconsiderable rill, but very soon augmented to a river, by the numerous streams which join their waters as it passes through the valley, sometimes expanding into a small lake, and immediately after pouring its torrent over a stupendous precipice. Benlomond is chiefly composed of granite, interspersed with immense masses of quartz. Considerable quantities of micaceous schistus are found even at the top, and many rocks near the base of the mountain are entirely composed of that mineral.

To the botanist, Benlomond, from the number of rare plants it possesses, will afford great amusement.

75. LOCH LOMOND, a lake in Dumbartonshire, which for its extent, and the grandeur of its scenery and prospects, is undoubtedly superior to any in Great Britain. This magnificent expanse of water is about 30 measured miles in length, and in some places exceeds eight or nine in breadth; and its surface contains upwards of 20,000 acres of water. It has about 30 islands scattered over it, 11 of which are of considerable size. The names of these are Inch-Murin, Inch-Tavanach, Inch-Grange, Inch-tor, Inch-Caillaich, Inch-Clear, Inch-Fad, Inch-Conagan, Inch-Moan, Inch-Loanig, and Inch-Cruin. There are several others, but they are not remarkable either for size or any other circumstance. The depth of the lake is very various: in the southern extremity it seldom exceeds 20 fathoms; but, near the north end, it is in some places nearly 100 fathoms, which is probably the greatest depth of the lake. The most considerable stream which runs into the lake is the Endrick, which falls into it on the south-east; and on the west side it receives the waters of the Uglas, the Luss, the Fruin, the Falloch, and other small rivulets. It discharges itself at its southern extremity by the river Leven, which falls into the Frith of Clyde at Dumbarton. The natural woods growing on its banks and on its islands, consist chiefly of oak, ash, holly, birch, mountain-ash, hazel, aspen, alder, yew, larix, hawthorn, and willows. The other indigenous plants are common to other parts of the Highlands, but several are found which are accounted rare. It abounds with delicious trout, and in the southern part of it are found salmon. In several places are seen ruins of houses under the surface of the water, which would seem to shew that the water is higher than it formerly was, and is consequently gaining upon the ground. Camden also describes an island as existing in his day, called Camstradden, which is now covered with water to the depth of two or three fathoms. This rise is occasioned by the sand brought down by the mountain torrents banking up the water near the mouth of the Leven. Some years ago, at the request of several of the neighbouring proprietors, Mr. Galborne surveyed the lake, in order to plan some relief from the encroachment of the water. He proposed to make a constant navigation on the Leven, by deepening the channel, and cutting through a neck or two of its curvatures, which would give the water greater velocity. This would be the means of allowing the inhabitants, on the borders of the lake, to bring to market their slates, timber, bark, &c. at all seasons, and to import coal and other necessities; but also, by lowering the surface of the lake, would recover some thousands of acres of excellent land, now covered with the water. The common people in the neighbourhood say, that Loch Lomond has been long famed for three wonders, viz. fish without fins, waves without wind, and a float-

ing island, though upon examination none of these will be found strictly true. Vipers are said to abound in some of the islands, and are so far amphibious as to swim from one to another. The second wonder is by no means peculiar to this lake, but is observed in all great expanses of water in a calm succeeding a storm. In 1755, when Lisbon was thrown down by an earthquake, the waters of Loch Lomond were greatly agitated: they rose rapidly several feet above the usual level, and as rapidly sunk several feet below it, continuing to ebb and flow for some hours, when it again became calm. At present, no floating island exists; but a small piece of ground, attached to the west side of Inch-Conagan, is said to have floated about the surface of the lake. The whole scenery of Loch Lomond and its accompaniments is highly delightful; the banks are clothed with natural wood; some of the islands consist of pasture ground, broken here and there by dark patches of wood; while others display steep and rugged hills, clothed with wood from their summits to the water edge, so thickly tufted as to form shades impervious to the rays of the sun. A more charming situation than the environs of this lake is not to be found in Britain; and, though several elegant villas are to be seen near the southern extremity, it seems surprising that they are not more numerous, and that the neighbourhood of the village of Luss and the islands are not embellished with many seats of gentlemen and opulent merchants. "What a place," says Dr. Johnson, "would this be in the neighbourhood of London: the greatest ambition of the rich would be to possess an island and ornament it." Situated even as it is, the mind, while it contemplates scenery so enchanting, fondly paints in idea a society of kindred spirits inhabiting its happy isles, and enjoying among each other "the feast of reason and the flow of the soul."

76. GREENOCK, a sea-port on the Clyde. In the early part of the 18th century it was but a small village, with thatched cottages, without harbour or vessels. In 1755 it became a burgh of barony, and is now a considerable port, with much shipping. From the West Indies the merchants import rum, sugar, mahogany, cotton, &c.; from America, rice, naval stores, pot-ash, timber, &c.; from Portugal, wine and fruit; from the Baltic, timber, &c. Their exports are, coals, herrings, and British manufactures. Packets sail by the canal, to Leith, Dundee, and London, the Highlands, and the isles as far as Orkney, and by the Irish channel to Liverpool. In 1801, the population was 17,458, of which number 4189 were employed in trade and manufacture.—*Here stop Two turns, and visit*

PORT GLASGOW, a parish and town in Renfrewshire. The parish is about an English mile square, lying on the banks of the Clyde, about four miles above Greenock. It was formerly a small barony, called Newark, belonging to the parish of Kilmacolm; but the magistrates of Glasgow having, in the year 1668,

feued a piece of ground for forming a harbour for the accommodation of their shipping, and foreseeing it would soon be a thriving place, got it erected into a separate parish in 1695. The town is called New Port-Glasgow and Newark, owing to one part of the town being built on the feus granted by the town-council of Glasgow, and the other parts being built on the old barony of Newark, on feus holding of the estate of Finlayston-Maxwell. In the year 1775, the town of New Port-Glasgow and Newark was, by an act of parliament, erected into a borough of barony, with a council of 13 persons called trustees, appointed to regulate the police of the town. These trustees must be feuers, possessed of the annual rent of 10l. sterling, arising from heritable property within the town. They were originally elected by a general poll of the feuers; but ever after are self-elected. Of these trustees, two bailies are elected, one by the town-council of Glasgow, and the other by the trustees themselves: "which two bailies (as the charter states), or either of them, are authorized, empowered, and required to administer justice, and to exercise all the power and authority, by the laws of Scotland committed to the bailies of a borough of barony." The revenue, under the management of the bailies and trustees, is upwards of 500l. per annum. The harbour is excellent; and there are extensive warehouses on the quay, belonging to the Glasgow merchants. It is a port of the custom-house, having 125 vessels, measuring 12,760 tons, belonging to it in 1791. The trade carried on is very considerable; as it appears by the custom-house books, that, in 1790; the number of vessels to and from the port were 450, measuring 46,560 tons. Contiguous to the town, and near the shore, stands the castle of Newark, a strongly fortified edifice, built in 1599. In the channel of the river, opposite to the castle, several pieces of wreck have at different times been discovered, which, tradition says, were ships which had been sunk on the appearance of the Spanish armada in 1588, to prevent them from attempting the castle of Dumbarton. Population in 1801, 3865.

77. ROTHESAY, or ROTHESAY, a sea-port town, in a bay, on the north-east coast of the island of Bute, erected into a royal burgh, by Robert Bruce, in 1400, and united with Ayr, Campbeltown, Irwine, and Inverary, sends a member to parliament. In 1790, the fishery employed 60 busses. The cotton manufacture is likewise considerable. Near this town are the ruins of a castle, once a royal palace. The Marquis of Bute has the title of hereditary-keeper. In 1801, the number of inhabitants was 5231, of whom 4821 were employed in trade and manufacture.

78. BRODICK, a town on the east coast of Arran, belonging to the Scotch Hebrides, situated in a bay to which it gives name.

79. KILMORY, a town on the south coast of the island of Arran.

80. DIPEN, a small village, in the county of Argyle, situated on the east coast of the peninsula of Kintire, or Cantire.

81. CAMPBELTOWN, a sea-port town, in Argyleshire, on the east coast of the peninsula of Kintyre, in a bay, to which it gives name. Erected into a royal burgh in 1701. It has a good harbour, sheltered by hills, and an island at its entrance. Coals are dug within three miles, and conveyed to the town by a canal, and sold at 8s. a ton. The herring-fishery is the principal; distilling of whiskey ranks the next. Here is found abundance of fuller's earth, and soap-rock, which it is supposed might be manufactured into fine china ware. United with Inverary, Irwine, Rothsay, and Ayr, Campbeltown sends one member to parliament. In 1801, the inhabitants were numbered at 7093.

82. GIA ISLE, situated on the west coast of the peninsula of Kintire, or Cantire, and included in Argyleshire. The inhabitants export corn, meal, and kelp.

83. BALLACHINTY, a small town on the west coast of the peninsula of Kintire, in the county of Argyle.

84. RATHLIN ISLAND, an island about seven miles from the north coast of Ireland; six miles in length, and scarcely in any part a mile wide; with a considerable bend to the south-west, and forming a large bay, which affords an excellent and safe harbour, with good anchorage.

85. ISLE OF ISLA, one of the western islands of Scotland, about eighteen miles from the north coast of Ireland, and twelve from the coast of Argyle county, in Scotland: the form is irregular, perhaps not very unlike a horse-shoe, with the toe part pointed, being hollowed towards the south by a large bay, called Loch Jordal.

86. RUNSDALE, a small village, on the north coast of the Island of Isla, and included in Argyleshire.

87. COLONSAY, one of the Hebrides, belonging to Argyleshire. As it is separated from Oransay only by a narrow sound, which is dry at low water, we may consider these two as the same island. The surface is unequal, having a considerable number of rugged hills covered with heath; but none of the eminences deserve the name of mountains. It contains about 8000 acres, of which 3000 are arable. The soil is light, and along the shores it inclines to sand, producing early and tolerable crops. Of late, the system of converting arable land into pasture has prevailed, and a great part of the two islands is covered with black cattle. The remains of several Romish chapels are to be seen in Colonsay, where was also a monastery of Cisterians: the remains of the abbey were taken down some years ago in erecting a farm-house. The priory of the same monastery, the walls of which are now standing, was in Oransay, and, next

to Icolmkill, are esteemed the finest relics of religious antiquity in the Hebrides. There is a great quantity of fine coral on the banks round these islands; and a considerable quantity of kelp is annually made from the sea weed thrown upon the coast. The Duke of Argyle is the principal proprietor. The number of inhabitants amounted, in 1801, to 805.

88. KILLANAG, a small village in the Isle of Mull.

89. INVERNIEL, a small village in the peninsula of Kintyre, on the coast of Loch Fyne, in the county of Argyle.

90. LONG-ISLAND, a name applied to that district of the Hebrides, which extends from the island of Lewis on the north to the island of Barra on the south, comprehending Lewis, Harris, Benbecula, North and South Uist, Barra, &c. These appear to have been formerly united, as many of them are separated by a channel dry at low water, and the depth of the soundings between the other islands is much less than it is at a small distance. The principal passage from the east to the west sides of the Long-Island is by the sound of Harris, in which there is observed a remarkable variation of the currents.

91. KILFINAN; a parish in Argyleshire, in the district of Cowal, fifteen miles long, by three, four, five, and in some places six broad, about seventeen miles north of the island of Arran. The surface and coast are very rugged, and the soil thin, and poorly cultivated. Some kelp is annually made, and about twenty or twenty-two boats are fitted out from the parish for the prosecution of the herring fishery in Loch Fyne, which arm of the sea bounds the parish on the west and north-west. There are several small lakes, which abound with trout; and the parish is beautified by a considerable extent of natural wood, of oak, birch, alder, &c. and particularly ash, of which last there is a thriving plantation around the mansion-house of Otter.—Cairns, and *duns*, or rude circular ranges of stones on the tops of eminences, are frequent in the parish. Population in 1801, 1432.

92. SKIPNESS POINT, a cape, on the east coast of Kintyre, with a village called Skipness.

93. ARRAN, an island lying in the Frith of Clyde, between Ayrshire and Kintyre. It was by the Romans called *Glotta*, or *Glotta Æstuarium*. Its form is in some degree oval, and extends from north to south, nearly twenty-four miles, and from east to west about fourteen. It is probable that this island was of considerable importance in ancient times. There are many traditions of Fingal, who is supposed to have here enjoyed the pleasures of the chase; and some places retain his name. Arran was ceded by Donald Bane to the Norwegian invader Magnus; but it was recovered from Acho, his successor, about the year 1264. It then became the property of the crown. Robert Bruce retired here during his distresses, followed by his

faithful vassals. About the year 1334, it formed part of the estate of Robert II. steward of Scotland. James III. when he married his sister to Lord Boyd, created him Earl of Arran, and gave the island for her portion. On his disgrace it was bestowed on Sir James Hamilton, and in the Hamilton family it still remains.—The coast is in many places indented with safe harbours. In particular, at the south-east quarter is the beautiful and commodious harbour of Lamlash, covered by an islet, where 500 vessels may ride at anchor. To the northward of Lamlash is Loch Ransa, another spacious harbour, but inferior in extent and safety to Lamlash. The face of the country is rugged and mountainous. Goatfield, or *Gaoilbhein*, the highest hill, rising 1840 feet above the level of the sea, is nearly in the centre of the island. The other principal mountains are Beinnbarran, Cumnacallach, and Grinnanathol. The Cock of Arran, towards the northern extremity, is a famous sea mark. The lakes in the island are about five in number, and from two of them issue fine rivers. The lofty parts of the island are either bare rocks, or covered with heath and fern. In the vales and on the borders of the lakes, the ground is tolerably fertile and well cultivated. The island is divided into two parishes, viz. Kilmore and Kilbride, and forms part of the county of Bute. One part has been found to furnish coal and limestone: freestone and marble are in considerable abundance; and, on Goatfield, jasper and fine agates are found. There are annually exported about 1000 black cattle. On the hills are wild deer, and the rivers contain salmon. The coasts abound with white fish and herrings.—There are several cairns, and some remains of druidical edifices. The castle of Broadwick, belonging to the Duke of Hamilton, is an extensive building. There are also many ruins of ancient fortresses; and some natural caves, remarkable for their great extent, are to be seen. Many parts of the island exhibit marks of volcanic fire: in particular, a sort of basaltic trap or lava, which scratches glass, but does not strike fire with steel. The population of the whole island is about 6000.

94. BUTE, an island, in the Frith of Clyde, and with Arran, forming a county, which bears its name; it is twelve miles long and five broad. There are five parishes, and several fishing villages in this island, the inhabitants of which usually attain more than common old age; the air is of course pure and wholesome; the northern and mountainous parts yield good pasture, the rest of the island bears corn. There is a considerable fishery on the coast; and the mountains produce quarries of good stone, fuller's-earth, and chrystal. Rothesay is the principal place. In 1801, the inhabitants amounted to 7000.

95. INVERARY, a town and royal burgh, in Argyleshire, on the north-west side of Loch Fyne, and capital of the above county. The sea coast of the parish is twelve miles long. In 1792, the population was 1800. United with Ayr,

Irvine, Rothesay, and Campbeltown, it sends one member to parliament. A linen manufactory was established here in 1748, a woollen one in 1776, and in 1754 was erected a furnace for smelting iron, by means of charcoal. The shipping is considerable. The imports are, meal, coal, and merchants' goods; the exports, wool, timber, and oak bark.

96. STACK HILL, or STOCK HILL, a majestic hill, situated in the north of the county of Argyle. Its summit is covered with perpetual snow, which is rendered strikingly conspicuous by the wild and romantic scenes by which it is surrounded.

97. MULL, one of the Hebrides, or Western Islands, separated from Argyle by a narrow passage, called the Sound of Mull; its shape is irregular, nor is any part of the island six miles from the sea. It contains several smaller islands, locks, and bays; the latter form some good harbours. Tobermorey, to the north, is the only village, and here a fishing station has been erected. The soil is too rocky and barren for corn, but the mountains (which abound in springs) feed much cattle; and these, with the fishing and kelp, are the only articles of commerce. A ship, forming one of the famous Spanish armada, in 1588, was blown up here. The ruins of several castles are seen on this island.

98. FORT WILLIAM, a fort in the county of Inverness, on the south side of Loch Eil, in a plain, nearly level with the sea, surrounded with mountains, once covered with woods, and from which various streams run into the lake; the Loch and Nevis are at the foot. It was built during Cromwell's protectorship, at the instigation of General Monk. King William rebuilt it on a smaller scale, and gave it his own name. It is by no means a place of strength, though, in 1746, it stood a three weeks siege against the rebels, with trifling loss; a company of invalids now occupy it. A part of the wall was swept away by the river Nevis, some years back, and since that time it has been fast going to decay. A post-office was established here in 1764.

99. BENLAWERS, a mountain near Kenmore, in Perthshire, supposed to be next in height to Benevis. It is situated on the banks of Loch Tay; rising in a conical shape to the height of 4015 feet above the level of the sea.

100. DUNKELD, a town in Perthshire, on the left bank of the Tay, formerly the see of a bishop, and once the chief town in Caledonia. The choir of the cathedral now serves for the parish church. The principal manufactures are linen, and spinning yarn; there is likewise a tannery. In 1801, the inhabitants were numbered at 2185, of whom 224 were employed in trade and manufacture.

101. PERTH, a town and capital of the county bearing its name. On the western bank of the Tay, and stretching

under the Grampian Hills, is one of the handsomest towns in Scotland. The principal street is wide and well paved, others branch from it; the bridge is worthy notice, and the approach to the town so beautiful, that when the Romans first viewed the river, they exclaimed "Ecce Tyberim." The infirmary, finished in 1750, is erected on the scite of the Carthusian Friary. The Grey and Black Friars were the first monasteries which suffered by the Reformation in Scotland, in 1559. In the latter friary James I. was murdered by Robert Graham, in 1437, and buried in a stately monument in the Carthusian Monastery of his own founding; this magnificent building was destroyed by the populace. In the porch of St. John's church are some of its carved stones. Here, as the metropolis of the nation, resided the Scottish monarchs, until the reign of James II. After the battle of Falkirk, Edward I. rebuilt the walls. The town was burned, in 1311, by Robert Bruce; it was afterwards fortified by Baliol, and stood a long siege in 1339. James II. repaired the walls. In 1644, Perth was taken by the Marquis of Montrose, and, in 1651, Cromwell became its master. The citadel, then built, is now a green, planted with trees. In 1715, the Pretender was proclaimed here; it is a royal burgh, and with Selkirk, Lanerk, and Linlithgow, sends a member to parliament. In 1801, the population was 14,878.—*Here stop two turns, and follow the example of the Romans.*

102. CUPAR, a town in the county of Angus, near the Tay, on the borders of Perthshire. Near this town are the marks of a square camp, formed by Agricola, on the centre of which Malcolm IV. founded a Cistercian monastery. The streets are well paved and lighted; and the inhabitants of Cupar are 2000, including those employed in trade and manufacture of linen and the tannery.

103. CUPAR, a town in Fifeshire, is the county town, and united with Perth, Dundee, Forfar, and St. Andrews, sends a member to parliament. It is situated on the north bank of the river Eden, where it joins a small stream called St. Mary. This town is well built and paved. In 1785, the old parish church (then in ruins) was pulled down, and a new one erected; here is likewise a public assembly-room, and a prison. —The manufactures are, coarse linen, buckrams, Osnaburghs, Silesias, &c. with a bleach field, and two tanneries. The inhabitants are estimated at 3150.

104. DUNDEE, a large and flourishing sea-port town in Angusshire, situated on a small river, at the mouth of the Frith of Forth. The harbour is good; and in 1792, there were 116 vessels belonging to this port. United with Cupar, St. Andrews, Forfar, and Perth, Dundee sends one member to parliament. In August 1651, it was in possession of the royalists, who, refusing to surrender to General Monk, he took it by storm, giving up the town to be plundered by the soldiers and

sailors. The principal manufactures are, glass, coarse linen, sail-cloth, cordage, thread, tanned leather, shoes, &c.; here is likewise a sugar-house. In 1801, the population was 26,084.

105. BLAIR-GOWRIE, a village and parish in the county of Perth. The village is pleasantly situated on the north side of Strathmore, almost close upon the river Ericht. It was erected into a borough of barony by a charter from Charles II. in 1634. It has three annual fairs. The parish extends in an irregular form, in length about eleven miles, and about three in breadth. It is divided into two districts by the Grampians, which form the northern boundary of the valley of Strathmore. The hills are covered with heath, and there are considerable tracts of moor, moss, and natural wood. The arable soil is generally a stiff loam, and part is gravelly. The Isla, Ericht, and Ardie, are the rivers of the parish: all abound with trout and salmon. The Ericht is a very rapid river, and has some very fine cascades. Its banks are highly ornamented, and many gentlemen have summer quarters in its vicinity. There are many lakes of different sizes, some of which when drained have yielded great quantities of excellent marl. There are two freestone quarries, but the stone is of inferior quality; moorstone abounds in every part. There are several chalybeate springs, one of which is particularly resorted to. Considerable quantities of household linen are manufactured. The new method of husbandry is practised here with great success. The great road from Cupar-Angus to Fort-George passes through the district. Newton-House, the birth-place of the justly celebrated George Drummond, Esq. six times elected Lord Provost of Edinburgh, is a fine old mansion, commanding an extensive prospect. There are several cairns and druidical circles in the parish. Population in 1801, 1914.

106. FORFAR, a town and royal burgh; is the capital of Angusshire, and united with Perth, St. Andrews, Cupar, and Dundee, sends one member to parliament. Near this place is a hollow, where, in the times of superstition, supposed witches were burned, on being found guilty. In 1801, the number of inhabitants was 5165, including 1281 employed in trade and manufactures.

107. BENDERIG, a mountain in the county of Perth, 3550 feet above the level of the sea.

108. GRAMPIAN MOUNTAINS, that chain of hills which extends across the island, from the district of Cowal in Argyshire on the Atlantic, to Aberdeen on the German ocean, and there, forming another ridge in a north westerly direction, extends through Aberdeenshire to Moray, and the borders of Inverness. They are so named from the Gaelic words, *Grant* and *Bhein*, which are said to signify huge or ugly mountains, or from the "Mons Grampius" of Tacitus, where Galgacus waited the approach of Agricola, and where the Caledonians are said to have received their almost total overthrow. The

southern front of the first ridge has in many places a gradual and pleasant slope into a champaign country of great extent and fertility; and, notwithstanding the forbidding aspect, at first sight, of the mountains themselves, with their covering of heath and rugged rocks, they are intersected in a thousand directions by winding vallies, watered by rivers and brooks of the most limpid water, clad with the richest pastures, sheltered by thriving woods that fringe the lakes, and run on each side of the streams, and are accessible in most places by excellent roads. The vallies, which exhibit such a variety of natural beauty, also form a contrast with the ruggedness of the surrounding mountains, and present to the eye the most romantic scenery. The rivers in the deep defiles struggle to find a passage; and often the opposite hills approach so near, that the waters rush with incredible force and deafening noise, in proportion to the height of the fall and the width of the opening. These are commonly called *Passes*, owing to the difficulty of their passage, before bridges were erected; and we may mention as examples, the Pass of Leney, of Aberfoil, and the famous passes of Killicran-kie, and the Spittal of Glenshee. Beyond these, plains of various extent appear, filled with villages and cultivated fields. In the interstices are numerous expanses of water, connected with rivulets, stored with a variety of fish, and covered with wood down to the water edge. The craggy tops are covered with flocks of sheep; and numerous herds of black cattle are seen browsing on the pastures in the vallies. On the banks of the lakes or rivers is generally the seat of some nobleman or gentleman. The north side of the Grampians is more rugged in its appearance, and the huge masses are seen piled on one another in the most awful magnificence. The height of the Grampian mountains varies from 1400 feet to 3500 feet above the level of the sea, and several of them are elevated still higher. The Cairngorm in Morayshire, the Bin-na-baird in Aberdeenshire, the lofty mountains in Angus and Perthshires, and the mountain of Benlomond in Dumbartonshire, are elevated considerably above that height. Along the south base of the Grampians lies the vale of *Strathmore* or "great vale," a term which is often given to the strath from Dumbarton to Aberdeen; but in a restricted sense, it is generally applied to that fertile district of Perth, Angus, and Mearns, which extends from Methven Castle to the village of Laurencekirk. The minerals of which these mountains are composed are too various for enumeration. Many of the hills are evidently volcanic, and composed of basalt and lava. Precious stones abound in the Aberdeenshire mountains, and the Cairngorm topazes are well known.

109. BRECHINE, or BRECHIN, a town in the county of Angus, or Forfar, a royal burgh, and one of five that sends a member to parliament. It is situated on the river South Esk, over which is a noble bridge, of two arches. It was for-

merly a bishop's see, founded by David I. in 1440. The eastern part of the handsome cathedral is now in ruins. The remains of the abbey of Mathurines, or red friars, is yet to be seen; the church is collegiate. A memorable victory was obtained here over the Danes, by one of the Keith family, who having killed their General, was advanced to great honours by David II. A stone marking the Dane's grave, still bears his name, and is called Camus's cross. In 1572, Sir Adam Gordon surprised some of the king's party, and cut them off here. A battle was fought near this place, in 1452, between the Earls of Crawford and Huntley, in which the former was defeated. Salmon is plentiful here. The chief trade is linen and yarn. In 1801, the number of inhabitants was 5466, of whom 857 were employed in trade and manufactures.—*Here stop ONE turn to examine the inscription on Camus's cross.*

110. BERVIE, or INVERBERVIE, a sea-port town in Kincardineshire, on a river of the same name, the mouth of which forms a bay in the German ocean, called Bervie Bay. It is a royal burgh, and with Aberdeen, Aberbrothick, and Montrose, sends a member to the imperial parliament. In 1801, the population was 1068.

111. ABERBROTHICK, or ABROATH, a town in the county of Angus, on the eastern coast, near the German sea, at the mouth of the river Brothick. United with Aberdeen, Brechin, Bervie, and Montrose, it sends one member to parliament. The harbour is small, but commodious, with 22 vessels belonging to it. In 1781, the town was threatened by a French privateer, from Dunkirk, but the inhabitants boldly set the commander at defiance; a battery of six great guns has been since erected. In the early part of the last century Abroath was inconsiderable in trade, and destitute of manufactures. At present 500 looms are employed in the Osnaburgh and other brown linens, besides cotton, calicoes, and a peculiar kind of brown stuff, for upholsterers and coach-makers; likewise a tan-yard. In 1178, William the Lion founded one of the most sumptuous abbeys in Scotland, and in which he was buried. The walls of the regality prison yet remain. In 1801, the population was 4943.

112. MONTROSE, a town in the county of Angus, on a gentle eminence, in a peninsula, formed by the South Esk and the German sea. It is a royal burgh, and in union with Aberdeen, Abroath, Bervie, and Brechin, sends one member to parliament. The harbour is commodious, and till 1744, Montrose was distinguished for its shipping; this advantage, with the fishing, is now much fallen off. At the harbour is a good wet dock. A canvas manufactory was erected here in 1745; that of coloured and white thread is still the most considerable in the town. Brown sheetings, Osnaburgh stockings, and cotton manufactures, have been introduced of late years; as also a tannery and rope walk. The malt of this town has long been

famous. The importations are principally pearl-ashes, wood-ashes, hemp, flax, iron, seed, &c. In 1801, the population was 7974, of whom 1422 were employed in trade and manufactures.

113. ABERDEEN, a town and capital of the county bearing its name, situated at the mouths of the rivers Dee and Don, and divided into the old and new towns; was made a royal burgh by King Gregory, surnamed the Great; but this charter, with the town, was burned by the English, and the oldest extant was granted by William the Lion, who had a palace here. United with Aberbrothick, Montrose, Bervie, and Brechin, it sends a member to parliament. The harbour at the mouth of the Dee, has been much improved, and a fine pier erected. In 1806, or following year, the citizens surprised the English garrison, put them to the sword, and destroyed the castle. In Edward the Third's reign, his troops attacked this town in the night, burned it, and killed many of the inhabitants; this cruel species of revenge was repeated in 1336. King David Bruce resided here some time. The new town was built near this time. During the civil wars in 1644, it surrendered (after much resistance) to the Marquis of Montrose. The bishopric was, originally at Martlack, in Bamffshire, but translated to Aberdeen in 1137, by David I.; two spires, and one aisle of the ancient cathedral, with some exquisite wood work, of the chapel, yet remains. King's College, in Old Aberdeen, was founded by Bishop Elphinstone, in 1500, but took its name from the patronage of James IV. Marshal College, in New Aberdeen, was founded in 1593, by George, Earl Marshal, the city having added to it. It is a university of itself, with a good library. Here also is a grammar school, a music school, three hospitals, a prison, &c. The market-place is spacious, and the adjoining streets handsome. Stockings, linen, and thread, are the manufactures. In 1801, the population was 17,597.—*Here stop ONE turn to visit the spacious market place.*

114. STONEHAVEN, or STONEHIVE, a town in Kincardineshire, on a rocky bay of the German Ocean, with a harbour, to the south of which the rocks rise to a considerable height; it is chiefly frequented by fishermen. Here is a manufactory of sail-cloth and canvas, and some trade in dried fish and oil, which last is mostly extracted from the dog fish, caught on this coast.

115. GLENBERVIE, a parish in the county of Kincardine, which takes its name from its local situation, being a vale or *glen*, through which the water of Bervie runs. It is about six miles and a half in length, and five in breadth, containing, as appears by a map of the county published by Mr. Garden, 13,963 English acres. The soil in the upper part of the parish is a bluish clay, and in the lower a light dry loam, abundantly fertile. Much has lately been done in the way of agricultural improvement, particularly on the estates of Mr. Barclay of Urie,

and the late Lord Monboddoo. The village of Drumlithie lies on the line of road from Laurencekirk to Stonehaven, and is chiefly inhabited by weavers and other trades people. The small Kirktown, or village of Glenbervie, has been created a barony in the family of Douglas. Population in 1801, 1204.

116. LOCHLEE, a parish in Forfarshire, situated amongst the Grampian mountains, and surrounded by them on all sides, except towards the east. The inhabited part extends eight miles in length, and four in breadth, but the pasture and waste lands make it twelve miles long and six broad. The hills are, for the most part, steep, rocky, and covered with heath; even the vallies are covered with heath, the cultivated land excepted, the extent of which is inconsiderable; and the soil is thin and light, generally on a bottom of gravel, intermixed with stones. About 9200 sheep and 600 black cattle are fed on the hills. The principal branches of the river North Esk, called the Lee, the Mark, and the Tarf, have their source from lakes of the same name in this parish. The district formerly belonged to the family of Lindsay, who had their residence at Invermark, about a mile from the church, the walls of which only are standing. The whole parish is now the property of the Hon. W. Ramsay Maule, of Panmure. The rocks abound with limestone, and a vein of lead ore has been traced for several miles, in a direction from east to west, but it has not been found worth working.—Population in 1801, 541.

117. MARR, a district in Aberdeenshire, comprehending that part of it which lies betwixt the rivers Dee and Don. The three great divisions of this extensive district are Braemarr, Cromar, and Midmarr: the first denoting the highest part of the country; the second, the lower and more cultivated district; and the latter derives its name from its local situation, at an equal distance from the two rivers. Marr anciently gave the title of Earl to the family of Erskine. The district of Marr is wild, rugged, and mountainous; some of the hills rising precipitously to the height of 3000 feet above the level of the sea. The sloping sides of the hills are covered with extensive natural forests, in many places impenetrable to human footsteps.

118. TURREFF, a parish in Aberdeenshire, of an irregular figure, extending about 4 miles and a half around the town of the same name, in every direction except the north-west, where it is bounded by the Deveron. The parish contains 16,896 Scots acres, of which one-third only is cultivated, and the remainder, though capable of cultivation, is covered with heath. The soil is in general light and fertile, and of late the use of lime as a manure, and other agricultural improvements, have been introduced. The town of Turreff, which is situated on the banks of the Deveron, is a free burgh of barony, entitled to hold a weekly market and two annual fairs. The charter is granted by King James IV. in 1511, under the great seal. Turreff

contains about 700 inhabitants. The principal manufacture is that of linen yarn, thread, and brown linens, and there is a considerable bleachfield. There are several considerable plantations, particularly on the estates of Delgaty and Troup, Hatton-Lodge, Laithers, Muireisk, and Gask. Here was formerly an hospital for the Knights Templars, and an hospital founded in 1272 by Cumin Earl of Buchan, and richly endowed in the succeeding century by King Robert Bruce. The vestiges of a druidical circle may also be traced. —Population in 1801, 2,090.

119. KINTORE, a royal burgh in Aberdeenshire, seated on the Don, about 15 miles west of the county town. It is a burgh of great antiquity, said to have received its charter from Kenneth Macalpin about the beginning of the 9th century; but none of its records are extant of a later date than a charter of confirmation by James V. It is governed by a council of eight other of the burgesses. The office bearers are not obliged to be changed, and accordingly the Earls of Kintore have been provosts for about a century past. The revenue is said to have been once considerable, but is now much diminished. The town is small, but is pretty well built, and has a neat town-house and prison. It contains about 230 inhabitants; unites with Bamff, Cullen, Elgin, and Inverury, in sending a member to Parliament; and gives the title of Earl to the ancient family of Keith. The parish of Kintore is nearly six miles in length, and three in breadth, gradually rising from the banks of the Don to the hills on its borders: the soil also gradually becomes of a worse quality as it is more removed from the river. The crops are oats, barley, and potatoes. Thainstone is the only seat of note in the parish. There are numerous cairns and tumuli, which are said to point out the place where Robert Bruce overtook and destroyed the army of Edward I. after the defeat of Cumyn Earl of Buchan, near Inverury. Population in 1801, 846.

120. INVERURIE, a town in Aberdeenshire, on the conflux of the Don and the Ury; created a royal burgh by Robert Bruce, on obtaining a victory over the Earl of Buchan, who commanded for the King of England. Its commerce or manufactures have never been remarkable. In 1746, the Laird of Macleod, and Munro of Culcarin, were defeated here, by Lord Lewis Gordon. In 1801, the number of inhabitants was 783. Inverurie joins with Bamff, Elgin, Cullen, and Kintore, in sending one member to parliament.

121. PETERHEAD, a sea-port town in the county of Aberdeen, on the east coast, with a harbour on the German ocean. The road is capable of securing a large fleet, and the pier is constructed for landing goods from vessels. Wool is the chief manufacture; fishing the principal trade. It was erected into a burgh of barony in 1593. Near this town is a medicinal spring. In 1801, the inhabitants were numbered at 4491,

including 914 employed in trade and manufactures. Prince Charles landed here in 1755.—*Here enquire of your next neighbour who Prince Charles was?*

122. ELLON, a parish in Aberdeenshire, extending about nine miles in length from north to south, and about five in breadth. The surface is uneven; but, though there are a good deal of rising grounds, the height of these is inconsiderable. In the low grounds on the banks of the river Ythan, the soil is dry; but in the northern parts it is generally wet and mossy. There are a few small plantations of fir, ash, elm, and alder; but they serve rather for ornament and shelter than for any other purpose. The village of Ellon is pleasantly situated on the Ythan, over which at this place is thrown a handsome bridge. Here is a considerable salmon-fishing, which rents at about 80l. sterling; and the Ythan is navigable to large boats within half a mile of the town. Population of the parish and village in 1801, 2022.

123. FRASERBURGH, a town and parish in the county of Aberdeen. The town is situated on the south side of the point of Kinnaird's Head. The houses are neatly built, and many of them are new, and covered with tile and slate. The streets are spacious and cross each other nearly at right angles. Near the centre of the town is the prison and town-house. The cross is a fine structure, of a hexagonal figure, with three equidistant hexagonal abutments; the ground area is about 500 feet, and the whole is surmounted by a stone pillar, 12 feet high, ornamented by the British arms, and the arms of Fraser of Philorth. Fraserburgh possesses a small but excellent harbour, having from 11 to 16 feet water, allowing vessels of 300 tons to enter. Contiguous to the harbour is a tolerable road for shipping, in a bay nearly three miles in length, and upwards of one in breadth, with good anchorage. Adjoining the west end of Fraserburgh is the small fishing village of Broadsea, containing nearly 160 inhabitants. Fraserburgh was erected into a borough of regality in 1613. The government is vested in Lord Saltoun, as superior, two bailies, a dean of guild, and council. His lordship has the right and authority of provost, with power to nominate and appoint annually the new magistrates and council, by the advice and consent of the old. The revenues of the town are nearly 60l. per annum. In the west end of the town is an old quadrangular tower of three stories, a small part of a large building intended for a college by Sir Alexander Fraser, who, in 1590, obtained a charter from the crown, empowering him to erect a college and university "*in amplissimo forma*," as the charter runs, "*et modo debito, in omnibus respectibus, ut conceditur et datur cuicunque collegio et universitati intra regnum nostrum, erecto seu erigendo*." But it does not appear that this design was carried into effect. The only manufacture is linen yarn, of which to the amount of 3000l. to 4000l. is annually exported.

Fraserburgh contains upwards of 1000 inhabitants.—The extreme points of the parish of Fraserburgh are about eight miles distant, and its breadth from east to west is about three miles and a half; the measurement exceeds 10,000 acres. The sea coast extends about four miles, and is partly sandy and partly rocky. Kinnaird's Head is a high promontory, projecting into the sea. The water of Philorth separates this parish from Rathen for several miles. Along the shore the soil is in general good, but the interior parts are gravelly. Except the hill of Mormond, which is elevated 800 feet above the level of the sea, the whole surface is flat and level. In different places in the parish are mineral springs. Besides the old college, there are the remains of several ancient towers and religious structures. Near the town stands Philorth House, the seat of Lord Saltoun, surrounded with extensive plantations. Population of the town and parish in 1801, 2215.

124. KINNAIRD'S HEAD, a promontory on the east coast, which forms the south boundary of the Frith of Murray, supposed to be that called by Ptolemy, "*Promontorium Taixalium*."

125. BAMFF, a sea-port town, and capital of the county to which it gives name; pleasantly situated at the side of a hill, to the south of the Frith of Murray, and at the mouth of the river Devron. The harbour is neither large nor good, the sands shifting much after storms; 22 vessels belong to the port, and 14 sloops. Bamff is a royal burgh, and united with Cullen, Inverary, Elgin, and Kintore, sends a member to parliament. The castle was formerly a place of strength, and a royal palace; a part of the ancient wall yet remains, also vestiges of the moat and entrenchments. The linen and thread manufacture was once very considerable, but at present stockings seem to take the lead. In 1801, the population was 3571, including 471 employed in trade and manufactures.

126. CULLEN, a sea-port town in Bamffshire, at the mouth of a river so called, in the Frith of Murray. It is a royal burgh, and with Bamff, Elgin, Kintore, and Inverary, sends a member to parliament. A bridge crosses the river, which leads to Cullen House, a seat of Lord Findlater, which in 1745 was consumed by the rebels. The chief employment of the inhabitants of this town, is the linen manufacture and fishing. In 1801, they were numbered at 1076.

127. KEITH, a town in Bamffshire; the old town is reduced to a small village. New Keith has been erected about 50 years, and is built regularly. In 1801, it contained 3284 souls, with a post-office, and a considerable market for cattle. In 1746, a party of the rebels defeated about 100 soldiers of George II. at this place, with great slaughter. The celebrated James Ferguson, the mathematician, was a native of Keith.

128. ELGIN, a town, and capital of Elgin, or Murrayshire, near the Lossie, and formerly a bishopric. The ruins of the cathedral yet remaining, plainly evince its ancient magnificence; in 1567, the lead was taken off to pay the troops; in 1339, the church and town were burned by the Earl of Buchan, called for his impiety, the Wolf of Badenach. Elgin is a royal burgh, and united with Inverary, Cullen, Bamff, and Kintore, sends one member to parliament. In 1801, the population was 4345, including 1675 in trade and manufactures.

129. FOCHABERS, a small town in the parish of Bellie, Morayshire, situated on the west bank of the river Spey. Formerly the town was in the neighbourhood of Gordon Castle, but was not long ago removed about a mile south to a rising ground, and built on a neat plan, having a square in the centre, and streets entering it at right angles. The town is a borough of barony, governed by a baron-bailie appointed by the Duke of Gordon, who is superior. An elegant bridge has been lately built over the Spey at this place. Fochabers is a very thriving town, and is yearly increasing in size; it contains about 1000 inhabitants.

130. FORRES, a town in the county of Murray, a royal burgh, and united with Fortrose, Inverness, and Nairn, sends one member to parliament. Near this place is an ancient pillar, 25 feet in height, carved curiously, and called the Danish Pillar, in memory of the defeat of the Danes, by Malcolm II. in 1008. The moor, where Shakspeare makes Macbeth converse with the witches, is near this town. In 1801, the population was 3114, of whom 280 were employed in trade and manufactures.

131. NAIRN, a town and capital of a county of the same name, is a royal burgh, and unites with Inverness, Forres, and Fortrose, to send a member to parliament. The town does not stand on the same spot as formerly; when defended by a castle, which (according to Buchanan) was taken by the Danes in the time of Malcolm I. and the keeper cruelly used by them. The sea has made a great encroachment since that period, and entirely overflows the spot where this castle stood, and the river which ran near it, now flows into the Murray Frith. There are six fishing-boats in the town, which, with the parish combined, contains 2215 souls. The trade is trifling; fish, corn, and yarn, are the principal exports. On the Nairn river stands the house of Calder, where may be seen, the bed, in which tradition says Duncan was murdered by Macbeth; the drawbridge is still entire, and exhibits a curious specimen of ancient architecture.—*Here stop THREE turns to visit Calder house.*

132. INVERNESS, a sea-port town, in the county of the same name, at the mouth of the river Ness. The harbour is safe and commodious; the vessels trade chiefly to London, carrying fish-skins, and the manufactures of the county, and bringing back grocery, &c. It is a royal burgh, holding its first

charter from Malcolm Canmore, and joins with Fortrose, Nairn, and Forres, to send a member to parliament. Near this place was fought the memorable battle of Culloden. Inverness was taken in 1310, by Robert Bruce; in 1645, Montrose defeated Colonel Ury here; and in 1649, Colonels Middleton and Munro seized it for Charles II. but were driven out by the parliament general, Strachan. In 1801, the population was 8742.

133. KIRKMICHAEL, a parish in Banffshire, lying in the western extremity of that county, and distant from the county-town between 30 and 40 computed miles. Its shape is an irregular oval, 10 miles in length and three in breadth, tapering from the extremities. It is also named, according to the Gaelic idiom, *Strath-ath-fhain*, or "the valley of the ford of Fingal," written Strathaven, *Aven* or *Ath-fain* being now the appellation of the river. The surface of the parish is hilly, and in its western extremity the mountain of Cairngorm raises its lofty head 4050 feet above the level of the sea. The general appearance is bleak and dreary, intersected by numerous torrents, which pour on every side from the hills to join the Aven in the bottom of the valley. The soil varies with the appearance of the country, being loamy and mossy in the low grounds, and more gravelly the nearer it approaches to the summits of the mountains. It contains 29,500 acres, of which only 1550 are arable, the remainder being hilly, affording sheep pasturage, or covered with wood. Tammtoul is the only village, and contains about 180 inhabitants. Limestone, freestone, and marl, are found in every part of the parish; and a vein of ironstone was wrought for some time, but has been given up since 1739. Population in 1801, 1,332.

134. FORT AUGUSTUS, a fort in the county of Inverness, situated at the western extremity of Loch Ness; it consists of two bastions, with a governor's house, and barracks for 400 men. In 1746, it was taken by the rebels, who quitted it as soon as they had done all the mischief they could.

135. BENEVIS, the highest mountain in Britain, is situated in the parish of Kilmalie, Inverness-shire. It elevates its rugged front to the height of 4370 feet above the level of the sea. Its summit and broken side are covered with eternal snow. The extent of the prospect from the top is grand and magnificent. The whole of the great glen of Caledonia, from Fort George to the sound of Mull, is at once in view; comprehending the fresh water lakes of Ness, Oich, and Lochy, and all the course of the two rivers Ness and Lochy from their source to the place where they enter into the salt water, running in opposite directions, the one north-east, and the other south-west. The extent of view on the horizon of the sea is about 80 miles. One sees at once across the island eastward to the German sea, and westward to the Atlantic ocean. Nature here appears on a majestic scale; and the vastness of the prospect engages the whole

attention. The torrents of water which here and there tumble down the precipices, and in many places break through the cliffs of the rocks; the irregular wildness of the neighbouring hills; the shining smoothness of the seas and of the lakes; the courses of the rivers; the azure skies, and the splendour of the sun, have something so charmingly wild and romantic, and so congenial to a contemplative mind, as surpasses all description, and presents a scene, of which the most fervid imagination can scarcely form an idea. A great part of Benevis is composed of porphyry, which is remarkably fine, of a brownish colour. There are also many specimens of green porphyry, intermixed with angular specks of white quartz. The red granite of Benevis is said to be the most beautiful in the world. There is a fine vein of lead ore, very rich in silver, found imbedded in the granite. From this mountain rises the small river Nevis, which glides through a glen of the same name.

136. MEALFOUR MHONIE, or MEALFOURVONIE, a mountain in Inverness-shire, which rises on the west side of Loch Ness to the height of 3060 feet above the level of the sea. It is noted for being the first land mark seen by mariners, after they pass Kinnaird's-head, in entering the Moray Frith. On the very top of the hill is a small lake of cold water, which never freezes, and is always equally full, though no stream issues from it. This lake is about thirty fathoms long, and six broad; and, according to an accurate account given by the Rev. Mr. Frazer in the Philosophical Transactions, it was sounded by a Captain Orton, with 100 fathoms of small line, without finding a bottom. This idea is now proved to be erroneous, as its depth has been lately ascertained to be very inconsiderable.

137. EIGG, one of the western isles, attached to the county of Inverness, and one of the cluster which composes the parish of Small Isles. It is between four and five miles in length, and from two to three in breadth, and is computed to be about eight miles distant from Arisaig, the nearest part of the mainland. It is partly flat, and partly hilly and rocky, having a small valley running through it. The low grounds are tolerably productive. In Eigg are seen several specimens of basaltic pillars over the whole island; and along the coast the rocks are chiefly of a honey-comb lava, exceedingly light and porous, having a great resemblance to pumices and other volcanic productions. Eigg contains about 400 inhabitants.

138. I-COLM-KILL, or I-COLUMB-KILL, one of the western islands, separated from the mull by a narrow channel, called the Sound of I. Bede calls it Hii, and monkish writers name it Iona, but the proper name is I, sounded like ee, which signifies an island. It is small, but celebrated; and, according to Dr. Johnson, "was once the luminary of the Caledonian regions, whence savage clans and roving barbarians derived the benefits of knowledge, and the blessings of religion."

About the middle of the sixth century, St. Columba left his native country (Ireland) and resided here, to preach the gospel to the Picts, whose king made him a present of the island. He founded a cell here, which was destroyed by the Danes, but afterwards rebuilt, became very celebrated, and was erected into a bishop's see. The remains of the cathedral, and many tombs o'ergrown with weeds, bespeak it to have been a favourite place of sepulchre. It is computed that 48 kings of Scotland, 4 of Ireland, 8 of Norway, and 1 of France, were ambitious of reposing in this sacred ground.

139. TIRRE, or TIRY, one of the Hebrides, or western islands, ten miles in length, situated to the south-west of Col. The coast is rocky, intersected with several beautiful sandy bays. About half the island is arable, with hills, lakes, &c. The number of souls is estimated at 2416. The marble of this island is particularly fine, superior even to the Italian.

140. THE BISHOP ISLANDS, a chain of small islands, among the western islands, extending twelve miles from north to south. The principal are, Berneva, Mingalla, and Pabbay, with a few islets.

141. COL, one of the western islands, 13 miles long, and three broad. Dr. Johnson says it is one rock, of a surface diversified with protuberances, and discovers stone wherever the earth be broken. Such a soil must be naturally poor, nor will plants that take deep root, flourish here, nor is there a single tree on the island. Industry has, however, cultivated a few spots, which exhibit corn and grass. Of late turnips have been introduced by the Lord of Col. In some of the lochs are found trout and eels. They have neither deer, hares, nor rabbits, and are likewise exempt from serpents, frogs, and toads, and, excepting rats, all kinds of vermin.

142. MUCK, or MUKE, one of the smaller Hebrides, containing about 1000 acres of land, chiefly arable.

143. BARRA, or BARRAY, one of the western islands. Barley and potatoes is the principal produce; cod and ling are caught on the east coast, and sent to Glasgow. They also catch dog fish, the oil of which they burn in their lamps. Shell fish abound here, particularly cockles, which are found in such large quantities, that in times of great scarcity they become the daily subsistence of all families on the island. During two summers of peculiar scarcity, from 1 to 200 horse-loads of cockles were taken from the sands each day of the spring tides, for four months together; a proper use of them, in times of plenty, might save bread for years of famine. In 1801, the population was 1925.

144. SOUTH UIST, one of the western islands, 20 miles from the isle of Skye, and separated from North Uist by an arm of the sea; it is also separated from Barra by a sound, eight or nine miles broad, which never ebbs. In summer the fields have a most delightful appearance, but in winter their verdant

spots are covered with drifted sands, which destroy all verdure for many months. The frequent storms on the coast renders the soil almost useless. Barley, oats, rye, and potatoes, with fish, are the chief support of the inhabitants, who, in 1801, were estimated 4692; the greater part of them are catholics. Here is abundance of game, likewise birds of prey, and the coasts abound with fish; the whale too, is seen here at particular seasons.

145. CRAKENISH POINT, a promontory on the west coast of the isle of Skye.

146. CANA, one of the smaller western isles, eight miles south-west from the island of Skye.

147. RUM ISLAND, one of the western islands, 24 miles in circumference, mountainous, and of little fertility; six miles from the southern extremity of Skye.

148. GLENELG, a parish in Inverness-shire, which also gives name to a division of the same county. It comprehends three districts, viz. Glenelg; Knowdort, separated from the former by an arm of the sea called Lochurn; and North-Morrer, separated from Knowdort by another arm of the sea called Lochneavis. The whole extent may be about 20 miles in every direction. The two former districts have a light fertile soil, but Morrer is rocky, mountainous, and fit only for pasture. The great road from Fort Augustus to the Isle of Skye passes through the parish; and, at the termination of the road, the ancient barracks of Bernera are situated, formerly a considerable military station, but now occupied only as a serjeant's guard. There have been many castles and round towers in this district, two of which are very entire: there are also several tumuli and barrows. Population in 1801, 2834.

149. NEW KELSO, a town, near Loch Garron, in Ross-shire.

150. STROWY, a town in Inverness-shire, on the north borders of the county.

151. BEAULY, or **BEWLEY**, a town in Ross-shire, situated on the north side of the river bearing the same name. At its conflux with the Frith of Murray, large vessels frequent the port. It is a place of some trade, and in the town is a post-office. There are the remains of a Cistercian Abbey founded in 1219, and near it the ruins of Castle Dunie, an ancient seat of the Frasers, burned in 1746.

152. FORTROSE, a town in the county of Ross, on the Frith of Murray; it is composed of two towns, Chanonry, and Rosemarkie, which were united by royal charter of James II. in 1444. It is a royal burgh, and unites with Inverness, Nairn, and Forres, to send a member to parliament. There is a regular ferry from this to Fort St. George.

153. DINGWALL, a royal borough in the county of Ross. It is pleasantly situated on a fertile plain, at the west end of the Frith of Cromarty, which is navigable to small ves-

sels as far up as the town. It was erected into a royal borough by Alexander II. in the year 1226, which privileges were further confirmed by a charter granted in the reign of James IV. It was entitled by these charters, "To all the privileges, liberties, and immunities possessed by the borough of Inverness." From many circumstances it would appear, that the ancient size of the borough was much greater than at present. Causeways and foundations of houses have been found some hundred yards from where the town now stands. It is, however, much improved of late years, and the streets, which are well paved, may be called neat, and even elegant. It is well situated for trade, but as yet no particular branch of manufacture has been introduced. Dingwall contains nearly 800 inhabitants. It unites with Kirkwall, Wick, Dornach, and Tain, in sending a member to the British parliament. Near the town is the ruins of the ancient residence of the Earls of Ross. It was built close to the shore, and nearly surrounded by a small rivulet, into which the tide flowed at high water. This seems to have been a regular fortification, having a strong tower at the west-end. What is not surrounded by the sea has a deep ditch, and a regular glacis. The Earls of Ross were the most powerful of the northern barons, and many of the ancient families in Ross-shire held their estates by charters from him, dated *Apud castrum nostrum de Dingwall*. Near the church is an obelisk, rising in a pyramidal form to the height of fifty-seven feet, though only six feet square at the base. It was erected by George first Earl of Cromarty, secretary of state in the reign of Queen Anne, and was intended to distinguish the burying-place of the family of Cromarty.—The parish of Dingwall forms nearly a square of two miles. It occupies a fine valley, with part of the sloping sides of the hills which form the valley, a great proportion of which is in a high state of cultivation. There is little waste land, and the whole forms a beautifully diversified scene of hill and dale, wood and water, corn fields and meadows. The soil is a rich loam, which in dry seasons affords luxuriant crops; but, from the fatness of the ground, and the steepness of the hills, wet seasons frequently balk the expectations of the farmer. The river Conan runs through the parish, in which a few trouts are occasionally caught: on it also is a very productive salmon fishing. There are a few plantations, which are in a thriving state. The only stones fit for building are a species of whinstone or scurdy, and a fine freestone, containing a quantity of oxyde of iron. In 1801, the population of the town and parish amounted to 1418.

154. TAIN, a town in Ross-shire, on the Frith of Dornoch, is a royal burgh, and principal town in the county. The parish of Tain is eight miles in length, and two in breadth, and contained in 1801, 2277 inhabitants. It was once famous for its fish market; but for some years past fish has been scarce on the coast, so that a single haddock now sells for a penny, where

they used to sell a score for that sum. The navigation is very indifferent here, in consequence of which, goods are often landed at Cromarty. United with Dingwall, Dornoch, Wick, and Kirkwall, Tain sends one member to parliament.

155. CROMARTY, a sea-port, and capital of the county bearing the same name (which is the smallest in the kingdom), situated in the Frith of Murray, at the mouth of the Frith of Cromarty; the river on which it stands is a mile wide, and the harbour an excellent one. Here is a manufacture of coarse cloth, and a brisk trade in corn, yarn, thread, fish, and skins. Alternately, with Nairn, it returns one member to parliament.

156. DORNOCH, a sea-port on the south-east coast of the county of Sutherland, on a frith, or arm of the German sea, called the Frith of Dornoch. It was once the residence of the bishops of Caithness, but its grandeur has nearly passed away. In 1628, it was erected into a royal burgh by Charles I. It was taken by the young Pretender in 1746. United with Dingwall, Tain, Wick, and Kirkwall, it sends a member to parliament; and in 1801, contained 2962 inhabitants.

157. KINCARDINE, a hilly parish in the counties of Ross and Cromarty, above thirty miles in length. At its east end it is very narrow, but it gradually widens, till, at the western extremity, where the great forest of Balnagown is situated, it is twenty miles in breadth. It consists of straths or glens, in which run several small rivulets, and of mountains of great extent, covered with fine soft heath, and affording excellent sheep walks. The coast of the Frith of Dornoch, which bounds the parish on the north and east, is flat and sandy, affording safe harbours for small vessels. There are several salmon fishings on the Frith, and on the waters of the Oigeal and Carron, belonging to Sir Hector Munro, Sir Charles Ross, and Mr. Ross of Invercarron. Seals are abundant in the Frith; wild deer, roes, otters, badgers, and a variety of wild fowl, abound in the hills. The village of Kincardine is situated on the coast, with a small harbour, about fourteen miles west of Tain. It is excellently adapted for manufactures, being near two great corn countries, and having the advantage of water carriage. Janet Macleod, the celebrated fasting woman, mentioned by Mr. Pennant, was alive in 1791, when, (according to Mr. Gallie, in his statistical report), "she was 60 years of age, and took no nourishment, but a little of the thinnest gruel, or some such light aliment, which was received through the aperture made by breaking two of her fore teeth for the purpose of feeding her."—In this parish is situated the mountain of Craigchonichan, where the gallant Marquis of Montrose fought his last battle, and was defeated by Colonel Strachan. Nigh to the church is a piece of ground walled in, and terminating in a large semicircle, appropriated to that ancient military exercise, known by the name of *weapon*

shawing. Knockbirny, a hill which divides this parish from Assint, abounds with marble, both white and coloured; and, on Cairnchuichnaig, topazes, similar to those of Cairngorm, have been found. In 1801, the population amounted to 1864.—*Here stop ONE turn, and inquire what battle the Marquis of Montrose fought?*

158. ULLAPOOL, a sea-port town in the county of Ross, at the mouth of a river which runs into Loch Broom. It was first founded in 1788, and is advantageously situated for fishing and commerce. The roadstead is safe and convenient for any number of vessels. There is likewise an excellent quay for landing of goods with the greatest ease.

159. ACHNASKIN, a village in Ross-shire; near it are several lakes.

160. ALIGIN, a town in Ross-shire, near Gareloch.

161. SKYE, one of the largest of the western isles, being 47 miles in length, and from 12 to 20 in breadth, separated from the county of Inverness by a narrow channel. To the south-west is a chain of red and black mountains, as if discoloured by fire, and on the east a long range of lofty hills. In the mountain is found marble and limestone. Exposed to the ocean on the west and north, Skye is cool in summer, but the same breezes keep it warm in winter; the extreme wetness of the autumn and winter retards vegetation, and often destroys it. Much labour and care produces but little profit; the chief manure is sea-weed. The inhabitants are of the middling size; their cattle are not very large. This island is free from rats and mice, but the weasel is very common. In 1746, the unfortunate Prince Charles Stuart concealed himself in a cave on this island for two nights.

162. SNIZORT, a parish in Inverness-shire, in the isle of Skye, about eighteen miles long and nine broad, of an irregular figure, the west part being intersected by an arm of the sea called Loch Snizort, which stretches from the western coast of the island nearly fourteen miles, in a south-east direction, and is narrow and shallow, with frequent sunk rocks. The general appearance is hilly and mountainous; but the sea coast, and some of the glens or vallies afford some pretty extensive arable fields. The soil is various; but a gravelly loam, on a cold clay, is most prevalent. There are seven or eight considerable streams, which afford salmon. The most considerable of these is the water of Snizort, which, about a quarter of a mile before it falls into the ocean, forms a small island, on which are the ruins of an old cathedral, formerly the metropolitan church of the isle of Skye. There are several cairns, tumuli, and druidical temples: but the greatest curiosity is a natural obelisk, or perpendicular stone, of uncommon height and magnitude, being 360 feet in circuit at the base, and gradually tapering to a

sharp point, which is calculated to be 300 feet of altitude from the base. Not far from this obelisk is a beautiful fall of water, or cataract, the perpendicular height of which may be about 90 feet. What is most remarkable relative to this fall is, that nearly opposite to the middle of it there is an arched hollow path across the rock, along which five or six people may walk abreast with the greatest safety, quite secure from, and unmolested by the body of water which rolls over them. Population in 1801, 2144.—*Here stop two turns, and view the curious obelisk and beautiful water-fall.*

163. KILMUIR, a parish in Inverness-shire, situated at the northern extremity of the isla of Skye. It extends sixteen miles in length, and eight in breadth. The inhabited part of the country, along the coast, is flat, with gently rising eminences, affording excellent pasture; but the interior is mountainous, and covered with heath. The soil is a deep fertile clay, but the reaping of the produce is rather uncertain, on account of the variableness of the climate. The extent of sea coast is upwards of thirty miles, possessing many safe harbours. The shores are in general high and rocky, and, towards the north point, terminate in a lofty promontory, called Hunish, near which is a dangerous and rapid current. The harbour of Duntulm is the safest in the island, near which are the ruins of the superb castle of the same name, the ancient residence of the Macdonald family. There are several small islands on the coast, some of which are inhabited by a family to look after the sheep which pasture on them: their names are Tulum, Flada-when, Altivaig, Flada, and Froda. In the mountains there is a singular concealed valley, surrounded on all sides by high rocks, and accessible only in three or four places. This valley appears to have been a place of concealment for the natives, when obliged to leave their houses on account of invasion, and is so capacious as to hold conveniently 4000 head of black cattle. There is a pool of water, called Loch Shiant, "the sacred lake," long famed as a cure for many ailments; and near the church is a weak chalybeate. Population in 1801, 2555.

164. BENBECULA, one of the western islands between north and south west. The climate is unfavourable to wood of almost all kinds; such only as juniper, thorns, mountain-ash, and wild viſſes, grow here; fruit seldom arrives at any perfection, though cultivated with the greatest care. The island is about ten miles in circumference, with a harbour for fishing-vessels. Here are several fresh-water lakes, well stored with fish and fowl.

165. NORTH UIST, one of the western islands, 20 miles from east to west, and from 8 to 16 north to south. The word Uist is taken from the Scandinavian word Vist, signifying west, and was so called by the Danes, from its situation. The cultivated part of the country is extremely beautiful in summer,

yielding luxuriant crops in favourable seasons; in short, no country in the Highlands can exhibit a more delightful prospect; but the picture is completely reversed in winter; in spring the country becomes quite naked, here are no trees to shelter it, the grass is so tender that the rains take away its substance. That part of the coast washed by the Atlantic, is inaccessible in bad weather, the sea swells rolling with great violence. The prospect is awfully grand, beyond description. Cheese Bay lies to the north. Lochmaddie Harbour is frequented by ships from England, Ireland, &c. So variable is the climate of this island, that frost, snow, sleet, and deluges of rain, have marked the same day. There are six places of worship here, and 3010 inhabitants.

166. BADIS, a town on the north-west coast of Ross-shire.

167. LEWIS, one of the largest of the Hebrides, about sixty miles in length from north to south, and from thirteen to fifteen in breadth, parted by two arms of the sea into two divisions, the southern of which is called Harris, and the northern, Lewis. Lewis belongs to Ross-shire, but Harris is annexed to the county of Inverness. The surface is not so rugged and mountainous as the southern district, and the low ground is covered with lakes, mosses, and swamps. On the coast the land is arable, with a sandy soil, tolerably fertile when well manured with sea-weed. The land is tilled with great industry, being all turned over with the *cascroin*, or crooked spade, and the clods are carefully broken with harrows. The numerous bays of the island of Lewis afford great quantities of shell-fish, and the coasts are well adapted for the white fish and herring fisheries, which are prosecuted to great advantage. The rivers abound with trout and salmon. The land animals are horses, black cattle, sheep, goats, hogs, and deer, all of which are of small size. From the number of large roots of trees which are every where dug up, it would appear that, in former times, the island had been clothed with wood; but there is now scarce a tree to be seen, except in a small plantation of birch and hazel in the neighbourhood of Seaforth House, the seat of Lord Seaforth. Every part of the island exhibits monuments of antiquity, as duns, fortified castles, druidical edifices, cairns, and upright stones. The most remarkable one, which appears to have been subservient to the religious rites of the druids, is near the small village of Calarnish, in the parish of Uig. Besides the town of Stornaway, there are several small villages. The chief employment of the inhabitants is the rearing of sheep and black cattle, and the fishery. Lewis is divided into four parishes, viz. Barvas, Lochs, Stornaway, and Uig. A great many small adjacent islets and rocks belonging to the district of Lewis, some of which are inhabited, but the greater number are too trivial to deserve particular notice.

168. FLANNAN ISLES, are seven or eight in number, and are situated about twelve miles north-west from the isle of Skye. They are not inhabited, but are noted for fattening sheep. They are supposed to be the *insulæ sacrae* of ancient writers, and to have been the residence of the druids, from the number of druidical edifices which still remain in them.

169. DALE, an inconsiderable place on the northern coast of the isle of Lewis.

170. BARVAS, a village, or small town, in the island of Lewis.

171. STORNAWAY, a sea-port town, and capital of the island of Lewis, situated in a bay, with a safe spacious harbour. The situation is excellent for fishing, being near the Lochs, which are resorted to by the deep-sea herrings. The fishers of Stornaway are famous for killing the herds of porpoises, with which the Lochs abound. The fishing trade is carried on with lively and general industry; oil, seal-skins, and other skins form a considerable trade. Here is a good market, and new buildings are increasing the town rapidly. A happy change has been effected in this island since the reign of James VI. of Scotland, who sent a colony of fishermen from Fifeshire, with several Danes and Dutchmen, to teach and exhibit a useful example to the natives, and allotted them many bays and lands, indisputably in the gift of the crown. The heir to Macleod, the chieftain of Lewis, fell upon the unfortunate strangers in the low lands, and massacred many hundreds in one night.

172. TOLSTA HEAD, a cape on the east side of the island of Lewis.

173. EDDERACHYLIS, a parish in the county of Sutherland, occupying the north-west corner of the island of Great Britain, and extending from Cape Wrath southwards twenty miles in length, and about ten in breadth. It is intersected by several *kyles*, or arms of the sea, which abound with fish, and afford good harbours for small vessels. The face of the country, like the rest of the Highlands, is mountainous and rocky, and the more inland part, which constitutes part of Lord Reay's deer forest, presents a vast group of rugged mountains, with their summits enveloped in clouds, and divided from one another by deep and narrow glens, whose declivities are so rugged and steep, as to be dangerous to travellers unfurnished with guides; yet in these wilds are reared many black cattle, the pasture they afford being rich and luxuriant. There are a number of lakes in the parish, of which Lochmoir and Lochstalk are the chief, and a few small rivers. Several islands are on the coast, which afford pasture to considerable numbers of sheep, but that of Handa only is inhabited. Lord Reay is the sole proprietor. Population in 1801, 1253.

174. PALAWAWICK, a small town, or village, on the south-west coast of Sutherlandshire.

175. LARG KIRK, a town in the county of Sutherland.

176. BREAMORE, a town in Caithness-shire, near the Scarable Hills.

177. BRORA, a sea-port town in the county of Sutherland. Near it is a coal mine, the coals of which are said to take fire on being exposed to the air. Here is likewise a quarry of limestone, interspersed with a variety of shells.

178. SHETLAND ISLANDS, a collection of islands in the North Atlantic Ocean; they are reckoned to be 46 in number, besides 40 smaller ones, called Holms. Shetland, or Mainland, is the only one of any considerable size; it is seventy miles in length, and intersected with bays, some of them safe and commodious; abounds in fish, cod in particular. Neither trees or shrubs (heath and juniper excepted) grow here. A mine of copper and another of iron have been discovered; and in several parts quarries of freestone and limestone. There being no coals, turf and peat are the chief fuel. The herring fishery is carried on almost wholly by foreigners. There is no light-house in Shetland, nor is there any chart of the country extant, that can be depended upon. Many ships have been lost on the eastern coast, within the last 40 years. The horses of this island are remarkably small, and are named from their country, Shelties. Lerwick is the capital; the other principal isles are Bressay, Wallsey, Yell, Fitla, and Unst. In 1801, the population of the Shetland Islands (many of which are uninhabited) was 22,379, chiefly employed in fishing and agriculture.

179. SANDWICK, a parish in Shetland, united to Dunrossness and Cunningsburgh in forming a parochial charge. The united parish lies at the southern extremity of the Mainland, and, in 1801, contained 3201 inhabitants.

180. BRESSAY, or **BRASSA**, one of the Shetland islands, four miles long and 2 broad, separated from Mainland by a narrow sea, called Bressay Sound, one of the best harbours in the world; so that a thousand sail of ships may ride at the same time. The Dutch ships, employed in the herring fishery, assemble here about the middle of June. The inhabitants have 26 large fishing boats of their own. The mountains yield peat for firing, and slate for building.

181. WALLSEY, one of the Shetland Islands, on the North Atlantic Ocean, situated near the east coast of Shetland, six miles in length, and three in breadth.

182. LERWICK, a sea-port town, and chief place of the isle of Shetland, situated near the east coast, and is the general rendezvous of the fishing vessels from Britain, Holland, Denmark, &c. The principal fishery is that of ling and tusk; June and July are the months for catching them. The yearly

export of this article is, at an average, 800 tons, from all the islands. The number of inhabitants in 1801, was 1706.

183. WALLS, a town in Mainland, the principal of the Shetland Islands.

184. MAINLAND of SHETLAND, the largest island of that district, is sixty miles long, and in some places sixteen broad, projecting into the sea with many irregular promontories, and indented by numerous bays and harbours. The interior or middle part is hilly and mountainous, and full of bogs and mosses; but the greater part of the coast is arable, and the soil light, early, and tolerably productive, considering the mode of agriculture. The ground is indeed cultivated in the rudest manner. The ploughs are made of a small crooked piece of wood, at the end of which is placed a slender pliable piece of oak, that is fastened to the yokes laid across the necks of the oxen. The man who holds the plough walks by its side, and directs it by a stilt or handle perpendicularly fixed on the top of it: the driver, if he can be so called, goes before the oxen, and pulls them on by a rope tied about their horns; and several people follow behind, with spades and mallets, to level the furrow and break the clods. The chief crops are black oats, sown in April, and barley, sown about the middle of May. There are no inclosures, and of consequence no artificial grasses; but the meadows afford considerable quantities of natural hay. The hills are mostly covered with heath, and afford good pasture for black cattle and sheep, the latter of which, after receiving the mark of their owner, run wild, without the attendance of any shepherd: they are, however, so far tame, as to be driven into small inclosures, to procure the wool. A considerable number of sheep and black cattle are purchased by the Lerwick merchants, who kill them, and either send them to Leith, or sell them to the Greenland and other vessels which rendezvous in Bressay sound. They have also a very small but hardy breed of horses, called Shetland ponies; and a peculiar breed of swine, the flesh of which is esteemed very delicate. Eagles, hawks, ravens, and other birds of prey, are so numerous and destructive to the lambs, that the commissioners of supply give a crown for every eagle that is destroyed. Swans in great numbers annually visit the small lakes, and geese, ducks, and sea birds, every where abound. The country is bare of trees, and hardly any shrubs are to be seen, except juniper, and small roan trees and willows in the more sheltered vallies. It would appear that it had formerly been covered with wood, as trees of a considerable size are occasionally dug up in the mosses, some of which are at a great depth; and it is generally remarked, that the tops of the trees are uniformly found towards the west, as if, in some former period, they had been overthrown by a storm or inundation from the east. No mines have been hitherto wrought, though there are in many places visible appearances of various

kinds of metallic ores, viz. of iron, copper, lead, and silver. Limestone is found in the parish of Tingwall, but no use has been made of it as a manure: in the same parish there is a quarry of excellent slate. The inhabitants are hardy, and are very docile and ingenious, many of them shewing remarkable instances of self-taught mechanical knowledge. The principal manufacture is a little linen and woollen cloth for their own use; and worsted stockings, some of a very fine texture and great value, for exportation. But their great occupation is fishing, for which their situation is admirably adapted. Mainland is divided into eight parochial districts, which contained, in 1791-2, 12,885 inhabitants.

185. FETLAR, one of the most northerly of the Shetland isles. It is about four miles in length, and three and a half in breadth, with a tolerably fertile soil of loam and sand, producing barley, oats, and other corn very abundantly. There is on this island a considerable quantity of that ore of iron which is called bog-ore, of a very rich quality: there are also some veins of copper ore, and there is every reason to suppose that, by a careful search, plumbago or black lead would be found. Two or three rocks afford some specimens of filamentous asbestos; another rock contains steatites, or rock soap, and there are several small veins of limestone. Garnets are sometimes found near the centre of the island. It contains nearly 800 inhabitants.

186. UNST, the most northerly of the smaller Shetland isles, eight miles long and four broad. Its surface is diversified by extensive and moderately high hills; but, compared to the other islands, may be deemed level. Unst abounds in ironstone; it affords large veins of jasper, some beautifully variegated with black and green; rock chrystal, of a pure and hard nature, is likewise found here, with sulphur of a bright gold colour; white spar, slate, and limestone; oats, potatoes, cabbages, and various garden roots and greens grow in great perfection, artichokes in particular; nor are they wanting in small fruits and garden flowers, such as grow in the north of Scotland; their clover is excellent; and their meadows, in the season for vegetation, are enamelled with a beautiful profusion of wild flowers. Some curious and rare plants have been discovered in this island. Scurvy-grass, trefoil, and some others, are gathered by the common people, for their medicinal qualities. The coast abounds with fish. The number of houses is about 300, and of inhabitants 1668.—*Here stop two turns to view the meadows.*

187. NORTH RONALDSAY, the most northerly of the Orkney islands, three miles long and one wide: is low and flat, and the soil a sandy black earth and clay, manured with sea weed. A light-house has lately been erected on the north-east point of the island. The population is about 384.

188. STRONSA, one of the Orkney islands, six miles in length, and almost as broad; so indented with bays, that

there is no part of the island above a mile from the sea. This, with Papa and the Holms, comprehends what is now termed the parish of Stronsa. Papa lies flat, with corn fields producing luxuriant crops of grain. There are two commodious harbours on the island of Stronsa, viz. Ling and Papa Sound. The vicinity of the cultivated lands in this district, to the sea, induces the inhabitants to use sea weed as their chief manure. The number of souls is about 887.

189. YELL ISLAND, one of the Shetland islands, twenty miles long and seven broad, intersected with bays, which the inhabitants call voes, and afford good harbours. The arable land is near the coast; the inland parts are mountainous, and covered with peat moss. Though the crops raised here are not very productive, yet the inhabitants, by the advantage of having plenty of fuel, and catching vast numbers of small fish, live as comfortably as any of the peasantry of Scotland.

190. KIRKWALL, a sea-port town on the north coast of Pomona, the principal of the Orkney islands. It is washed on one side by the sea, which forms the road of Kirkwall, and on the other, by an inlet of the sea, which, at high water, flows by the backs of the gardens. The length of this town is not quite an English mile; there is but one street, narrow and ill paved; the number of houses, about 300, and of inhabitants 2621. It is a burgh, and formerly the residence of the Bishop of Orkney. United with Tain, Dingwall, Dornoch, and Wick, it sends one member to parliament. The cathedral of St. Magnus, the king's castle, and the palaces of the earl and bishop are the only buildings worthy notice. The manufacture of linen yarn was introduced in 1747, and in 1730, that of kelp, which has turned out most advantageously. The exports are beef, pork, butter, tallow, hides, &c.; the imports are wood, coal, sugar, wines, flour, soap, &c. with broad cloth, printed linens, and cottons.

191. HOY, one of the larger Orkney islands, 11 miles long, and rather more than 3 broad, separated from Pomona by a channel. There are several bays round the coast, and good fishing. The principal places are Hoy and South Walls.

192. POMONA, or MAINLAND, the largest of the Orkney islands, being thirty miles long, and from eight to ten broad, but intersected by numerous arms of the sea. The soil is in general fertile, but unsheltered either by plantations or inclosures, and the slovenly mode of husbandry described under the article No. 184, is generally followed. It has one royal borough, viz. Kirkwall, the head town of the stewartry, and the large village of Stromness, at both of which places are safe harbours. There are also safe places of anchorage at many places, particularly at Deer Sound, Holme Sound, and Cairston. It is divided into nine parochial districts. There are many antiquities, some of which are supposed to have been places for the worship of the Scandinavian deities, from their names and the

figured stones which are found there. There are several druidical circles, one of great size in the parish of Sandwick, and two others in the parish of Stenness. The minerals are few, and these of small value. Freestone and slates are abundant, but neither are of a fine quality. In the parish of Orphir are some excellent iron ore, and some indications of coal.

193. WESTRA, one of the Orkney islands, eight miles long, and from one to three broad, nine miles from the island of Pomona. There are two sloops belonging to the island, chiefly employed in carrying kelp to market. On the north-west is a good harbour for small vessels. The number of inhabitants is about 1300.

194. ROUSAY, one of the Orkney islands, about nine miles long, and four broad, lying to the north-west of the Mainland. It is altogether a range of hills, with some stripes of arable land on the coast. The soil is good; and, if well cultivated, would yield abundant crops; the hilly ground is covered with heath, and abounds with game. There are several small lakes, from which a number of rivulets take their rise. It is, upon the whole, one of the most pleasant of the Orkney isles. Around it there are safe harbours for shipping; and the inhabitants prosecute the fisheries with great diligence. It contains about 770 inhabitants.

195. TARFE FOREST, at the northern extremity of Sutherlandshire.

196. DIRRY MENACH FOREST, in the south of Sutherland.

197. DIRRY MOOR FOREST, near Loch Naver, in Sutherlandshire.

198. BEN LARG, a mountain in Sutherlandshire.

199. LOCH LOYAL, a lake in Sutherlandshire, about four miles long, and one broad. From it the river Torridale takes its rise, and discharges itself into the sea, at a small village to which it gives its name. On the sides of the lake rise the lofty mountains of Benlaoghal and Benhope, which form a part of Lord Reay's extensive deer forest, which is supposed to contain upwards of 2000 deer.

200. TONGUE, a parish in the county of Sutherland, on the north coast of that shire, about eleven miles long, and nearly the same breadth; of which, however, only 714 acres are arable, the remainder being pasture or waste lands. The general appearance is hilly; a ridge of high mountains passing nearly through the middle of the parish; the most remarkable of which are Knock-Rheacadan, Ben-Laoghal, and Ben-Hope, which also form part of Lord Reay's extensive deer forest. The chief lake is Loch Laoghal, or Loyal. The coast is high and rocky, indented by the bays of Tongue and Torridale, and having the promontories of Whitenhead and Torridale projecting a consi-

derable way into the sea. The rocks along the coast are excavated into many caves; the largest of which, *Ua mor Fraishghill*, 'the great cave of Fraishghill,' is twenty feet wide at the entrance, and penetrates nearly half a mile under ground. Ling, cod, haddocks, and skate abound on the coast. There are several small islands, of which Ealan nan Roan only is inhabited. The live stock of the parish is estimated as follows: of black cattle 2142, of horses 538, of sheep 2846, and of goats 714. There are several cairns and circular buildings. On the top of Ben-Laoghal are the remains of an ancient building, called *Caisteil nan Druidh*, 'the Druid's castle;' and at a place called Melnoss are the remains of a castle, the erection of which is, by tradition, ascribed to Dornadilla King of Scots. On the bay of Tongue is the house of Tongue, a beautiful seat of Lord Reay, who is sole proprietor of the parish. Population in 1801, 1348.—*Here take a view of Lord Reay's seat.*

201. ARMDALE, a village in Sutherlandshire, seated on a bay of the same name, which is an excellent fishing station.

202. LATHERON, a parish in the county of Caithness, situated at the southern extremity of the shire. It extends twenty-seven miles north from the Ord, along the coast, and is from thirteen to fifteen miles broad. The appearance is diversified, partly flat, and partly mountainous, intersected by several straths or vallies, in which are small rivers running from the high lands to the sea. The principal rivers are Dunbeath, Langwall, and Berridale, all of which contain salmon. There are three large hills, Morven, Scarabine, and Maiden Pap, the elevations of which are nearly a mile perpendicular above the level of the sea. The coast is bold and rocky, but possesses several harbours, which are stations for the vessels employed in the fisheries on the coast. On this coast many caves are to be met with, in which numbers of seals are annually killed. The soil is in general poor and ill cultivated. In the hills there are fed upwards of 4700 sheep, and 4055 black cattle. There are several old castles, which have been of considerable strength in former times, besides the remains of many Pictish houses and cairns. William Sutherland, commonly called *William More*, i. e. 'William the Big,' from his gigantic stature, was born in this parish, about the end of the fourteenth century: he measured 9 feet 5 inches in height, and his body is said to have been well proportioned. Population in 1801, 3612.

203. WICK, a sea-port town, in the county of Caithness, at the mouth of the river Wick, which forms a bay of the northern ocean; the fishing-boats harbour in various creeks, and to get them the fishermen descend a huge precipice, by which means many lives have been lost. Underneath these rocks are coves extending a considerable way, and accessible only by water. As the stranger advances into these frightful caverns, the

light of day is gradually excluded, and recourse must be had to torches, ere they reach the strand. Many cormorants nestle and rest here, and the report of a gun fired in them resounds with a tremendous crash. The fisheries are of much importance, the coast abounding with salmon, trout, herring, and other sorts. Wick is a royal burgh, and united with four others, sends a member to parliament. In 1801, the population was 3986.—*Here stop THREE turns to inspect the curious coves or caverns.*

204. THURSO, a town in Caithness, situated on the north west coast of the county, at the head of a spacious bay, at the estuary of the river Thurso. The town is irregularly built, containing no edifices of any note, except the church, which is an old substantial Gothic building, in good repair. A new town, on a regular plan, is beginning to be fenced on the banks of the river, in a pleasant elevated situation. Though the ancient history of this town cannot be traced with any degree of certainty, it is probable, from many circumstances, that in former times it was a place of considerable trade and consequence: indeed, its happy situation, at the mouth of a large river, possessing a valuable salmon fishing and a natural harbour, must have early rendered it a place of note. The town is a borough of barony, holding of Sir John Sinclair, of Ulbster, Bart. as superior. The charter of erection was granted in 1683, by King Charles I. in favour of John, master of Berrydale, by which it was entitled "To all and sundry privileges, immunities, and jurisdictions, belonging to a free borough of barony of Scotland," and to hold a weekly market, and five free fairs yearly, of which only two are kept. It is governed by a magistracy of two bailies and twelve counsellors, elected by the superior, and retained in office during the superior's pleasure. The principal manufacture of the town is coarse linen cloth: there is a bleachfield and tannery in the neighbourhood, which promise to succeed. For the convenience of trade, there is a branch of the Bank of Scotland, which is of material advantage, not only to the county of Caithness, but also to the Orkneys. The harbour admits vessels of ten feet draught of water at spring tides, and, after passing the bar, they lie in perfect safety. The great disadvantage is the want of a pier, which prevents them from loading or unloading except at low water. Thurso is a port of the custom-house, having sixteen decked vessels, amounting to 858 tons, of which only eight belong to the town. They are almost all coasters, or employed in the fisheries. It is calculated that, on an average, corn and meal are exported from the port of Thurso to the value of 12,000*l.* sterling, and fish to the amount of 13,824*l.* sterling. The property of the houses in town holds of Sir John Sinclair, under whose patronage and laudable exertions it has of late risen to a state of considerable prosperity. It contains about 1612 inhabitants. The parish of Thurso extends about three miles around the town in every direction, except

towards the north-west, where it is bounded by the sea. Its figure is irregular, and it contains, besides commonities, 4000 acres of arable land. The sea coast in general is rocky; but the bay of Thurso is of fine hard sand, sheltered on the west by Holburn-head, and on the east by Dunnet-Head, from the tremendous waves of the Pentland Frith. The rocks to the west of Holburn-head exhibit the most astonishing scenes of natural grandeur. The Clett is a precipitous rock, nearly 400 feet high, insulated from the land by a deep channel only eighty yards broad. This rock, as well as the rest of the precipices on the coast, is frequented by immense flocks of sea fowl. The surface of the parish, for the most part, is level, interspersed with small eminences, watered by the river Thurso, and presenting a rich prospect of pleasant villas and well cultivated fields. In 1797 the live stock of the parish was as follows: horses 534, cows and other black cattle 937, sheep 688, and hogs 280. A short way east from the town stands Thurso East, or, as it is often called, Thurso Castle, the seat of Sir John Sinclair, which is the principal residence in the parish. Except several Pictish houses, which are so common in different parts of Caithness, the only antiquity of note is the burial-place of Harold Earl of Caithness, who was slain in 1190, and to whom Sir John Sinclair has erected an elegant monument. The rocks of the coast are mostly whinstone; but there are many excellent freestone quarries. There are many appearances of veins of lead ore; but no sufficient trial has been made to ascertain the value of the mine. Several veins of mundick have been opened, and that mineral is said to be a sure attendant on metallic veins. Mr. Raspe, too, in 1789, discovered near the mundick a regular vein of cawk, or amorphous sulphate of barytes, with lead and crystals, three feet in breadth. Slate of a coarse quality is abundant.—Thurso parish gave birth to Richard Oswald, Esq. one of the plenipotentiaries from the court of St. James's, for settling the peace of 1763; and it is the birth-place of Sir John Sinclair, of Ulbster, Bart. whose name will be immortalized by the "Statistical Account of Scotland," which was collected and published by his indefatigable exertions. Population of the town and parish in 1801, 3628.

205. JOHN O' GROAT'S HOUSE; a memorable place in parish of Canisbay in Caithness, which, perhaps, owes its fame less to the circumstance of its local situation, at the northern extremity of the island, than to an event which it may not be improper to relate, as it inculcates an useful lesson of morality. In the reign of James IV. of Scotland, three brothers, Malcolm, Gavin, and John de Groat, (supposed to have been originally from Holland), arrived in Caithness with a letter from that prince, recommending them to the countenance and protection of his loving subjects in the county of Caithness. These brothers purchased some land near Dungisbay-head, and, in a

short time, by the increase of their families, eight different proprietors of the name of Groat possessed these lands, in equal divisions. These eight families having lived peaceably and comfortably for a number of years, established an annual meeting, to celebrate the anniversary of the arrival of their ancestors on the coast. In the course of the festivity, on one of these occasions, a question arose respecting the right of taking the door, the head of the table, and such points of precedence, (each contending for the seniority and chieftainship), which increased to such a degree, as would probably have proved fatal in its consequences, had not John de Groat, who appears to have acquired great knowledge of mankind, interfered. He expatiated on the comfort they had heretofore enjoyed, owing to the harmony which had subsisted between them: he assured them, that, as soon as they appeared to quarrel amongst themselves, their neighbours, who had till then treated them with respect, would fall upon them, and expel them the country: he therefore conjured them, by the ties of blood, and their mutual safety, to return quietly to their several homes, and pledged himself that he would satisfy them on all points of precedence, and prevent the possibility of such disputes at their future anniversary meetings. They all acquiesced, and departed in peace. In due time, John de Groat, to fulfil his engagement, built a room, distinct from all other houses, in an octagon figure, with eight doors, and having placed a table of oak of the same shape in the middle, when the next meeting took place he desired each of them to enter by his own door, and to sit at the head of the table, he himself occupying the last. By this ingenious contrivance, the harmony and good humour of the company was restored. The building was then named John o' Groat's House; and, though nothing remains but the foundations of the building, the place still retains the name, and deserves to be remembered for the good intentions and good sense which gave it origin. —*Having arrived at the remains of this celebrated residence of John o' Groat, you*

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