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A TOPOGRAPHICAL
DESCRIPTION
OF THE
SOUTHERN DIVISION OF
SCOTLAND.

Consisting of the following Counties :

WEST LOTHIAN,	DUMFRIES,
MID LOTHIAN,	KIRKCUDBRIGHT,
EAST LOTHIAN,	WIGTON,
BERWICK,	AYR,
ROXBURGH,	LANARK,
SELKIRK,	AND
PEEBLES,	RENFREW.

Containing

AN ACCOUNT OF THEIR

Situation, Extent, Rivers, Minerals, Fisheries, Manufactures,
Commerce, Agriculture, History,
CIVIL AND ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTIONS,
&c. &c.

BY GEORGE ALEXANDER COOKE,

Editor of the Universal System of Geography.

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DESCRIPTION OF THE
SOUTHERN DIVISION OF SCOTLAND:

THE Southern Division, with which we shall commence our Topographical Description of Scotland, contains the counties of West Lothian, or Linlithgow; Mid Lothian, or Edinburgh; East Lothian, or Haddington; Berwick, or Merse; Roxburgh; Selkirk; Peebles; Dumfries; Kirkcudbright; Wigton; Ayr; Lanark; and Renfrew.

WEST LOTHIAN; OR, LINLITHGOWSHIRE.

This county is of an irregular form, approaching in some measure to a paralellogram; it is bounded on the north by the Forth; on the south-east by the county of Edinburgh; on the south-west by Lanerkshire; and on the north-west by Stirlingshire. It measures nearly twenty miles in length, from east to west; and about twelve from north to south. This is one of the richest counties in Scotland; being finely diversified by hill and dale, by gentle swells and fertile plains: its appearance likewise being enriched by the number of gentlemen's seats, surrounded with woods, and adorned with extensive plantations. Indeed the country between Queensferry and Stirling, (says Mr. Pennant) is not to be paralleled for the elegance and variety of its prospects. The whole is a composition of all that is great and beautiful: towns, villages, seats, and ancient towers, decorate each bank of that fine expanse of water, the Frith of Forth; while the busy scenes of commerce and rural economy, are no small additions to the still life. The lofty mountains of the Highlands form a distant but august boundary towards the north-west; and the eastern view is enlivened with ships perpetually appearing or vanishing, amid the numerous islands.

The southern angle of this county, next to Lanerkshire, is the least fertile; there is, however, abundance

of limestone; coal, and iron-stone, is found in almost every parish in the county, and a small vein of silver ore was discovered a considerable time ago, but too small to defray the expence of working; and many curious petrifications are found in the lime-rock, near Bathgate.

The small streams of Avon and Almond are the only waters worth noticing in this county; the former of which separates it from Stirlingshire, and runs into the Forth, four miles west from Burrowstowness.

The Almond rises in the south-west part of Edinburghshire, on the borders of Lanerkshire, and runs into the Forth, eight miles west from Leith; for a great part of its course it separates this county from Edinburghshire.

This county, according to the population act, passed in the year 1800, contained 2,956 houses, occupied by 17,844 inhabitants, viz. 8,129 males, and 9715 females, of whom 3,829 were returned as being employed in various trades and manufactures, and 4,166 in agriculture.

It is divided into thirteen parochial districts, viz. Abercorn, Bathgate, Burrowstowness, Carriden, Dalmeny, Ecclesmachen, Kirkliston, Linlithgow, Livingston, Queensferry, Torphichen, Uphall, and Whitburn; and contains two royal boroughs, Linlithgow, and Queensferry; and the small towns of Borrowstowness, Bathgate, and Kirkliston.

The parish of Abercorn is in form rectangular, its length being about four miles, and its breadth three, and contains 184 houses, inhabited by 814 persons, viz. 399 males, and 415 females; 133 were returned, by the population act, as being employed in agriculture, and 48 in trades and manufacture.

The surface of the ground in this county exhibits great variety from its numerous swellings; but none rises to what may be denominated a hill, except what is called Binns hill, which is insulated and somewhat conical; and had once a fortification on its summit.

From

From the variety of surface, a variety of soil takes place, but it is in general all capable of cultivation. The natural beauty of this country is greatly heightened, by the quantity of growing wood, which covers about a sixth part of the parish. There is no coal wrought here, but on the coast there is iron-stone, excellent sand-stone, and lime-stone; shell-marl has also been found in different places.

The town of **ABERCORN**, called by Bede *Abercoring*, is pleasantly situated near the Frith of Forth, across which it commands a fine view to the shire of Fife. Here was formerly a rich monastery, of which there are not at present any remains. The Roman wall erected by Antoninus, was begun at this place, from whence it extended to Kirk Patrick, on the Frith of Clyde. The Romans had several stations between Cramond and Antoninus's wall, on one of which Abercorn Castle was built near the church, difficult of access, except from the east. During the power of the Douglasses it became a place of great strength; and in the year 1454 that noble family rebelling against James II. the castle was taken by the king, and dismantled, after which it was never repaired.

At a small distance from Abercorn is Hopetoun House, the princely seat of the family of Hopetoun. It was begun by the celebrated architect Sir W. Bruce, and finished by Mr. Adam, who planned the two wings. It is one of the most magnificent structures in Scotland; and indeed is thought to be the second or third, in point of elegance of architecture, in the island: it is built of fine free-stone, and consists of a square front, with wings on each side, joined to it by colonnades. The front is curiously enriched with pilasters of the Corinthian order, and the gallery is adorned with many capital paintings. The gardens are very extensive, and laid out in the most elegant manner. The house is situated on an eminence, and commands a prospect scarcely to be equalled. From the front is an uninterrupted view of the Forth, from

Stirling to the Bass, which is in length forty miles. On the other side the Forth is seen the shire of Fife, above twenty towns, several old castles now in ruins, Ochel Hills, and the whole is completed by the number of vessels that are constantly sailing up and down the Forth.

A little below Abercorn Castle lies Blackness Castle, situated on a neck of land which runs into the Forth. This, with the fortification on Inchgarvy, seems to have been intended to command the passage from Leith to Stirling. The garrison of Blackness is one of the four in Scotland, agreed by the articles of Union, to be kept in repair; it has a governor, lieutenant-governor, two gunners, one serjeant, three corporals, and fifteen privates.

The parish of BATHGATE is in length about seven miles, and in breadth two, and contains according to the late population act in the year 1801, 378 houses, and 9513 inhabitants, viz. 1158 males, and 1355 females, of which number 346 were returned as being employed in various trades, and 377 in agriculture. The hills in this parish are covered with grass, and afford good pasture; on the flat ground the soil is in general a loamy clay, capable of much improvement. There is a very fine lime rock here, about thirty feet thick, which abounds with marine relicts, particularly oyster shells. A large field of iron-stone was lately wrought at Barbacklaw in this parish, by the Carron company; there are also great coal-works here; and from various specimens of lead ores found on the Bathgate hills, in all probability it would be worth working, the quantity of silver which it yields being considerable.

The town of Bathgate, which stands on a steep slope of a hill, about five miles from Linlithgow, and thirteen from Edinburgh, contains about 1400 inhabitants.

Bathgate was part of the great possessions which King Robert Bruce, in the year 1316, gave in dowry with his

his daughter, Lady Margaret, to Walter, high steward of Scotland, who made it his principal residence; and died here in the year 1328. Some traces of his mansion are still visible in the middle of a morass near the town.

The parish of BURROWSTOWNNESS, which extends along the Forth, is in length four miles, and in breadth two miles and a half; and contains 356 houses, occupied by 2790 inhabitants, viz. 1210 males, and 1580 females, of whom 346 were returned as being employed in various trades and manufacture, and 377 in agriculture.

The surface of this parish rises from the sea, but declines again to the banks of the river Avon; the soil is in general loam, having an over-proportion of clay; on the north-west, however, it is very rich and fertile. Coal is a great article of exportation, and here was one of the most remarkable coal-works in the island; the strata of coal extending under the sea, the colliers wrought it out nearly half-way across the Forth: a moat was built half a mile within the sea-mark, twelve feet in height, so as to exclude the sea, and to which a ship could lay her side, and take in a cargo of coals; an unexampled tide, however, broke in and drowned the work with the workmen.

The town of Burrowstownness is situated on a point of land, which projects into the Forth. It is a burgh of barony, governed by a baillie, appointed by the Duke of Hamilton, who is superior; as he is of almost the whole of the parish. The streets are narrow, and the houses old, low, and crowded, but for the most part clean and convenient. The piers, bason, and harbour, include about two acres; and the depth of water in spring-tides is from sixteen to eighteen feet; the trade is considerable; and whale-fishing has been attempted several times, but without success. Coals and salt are the chief exports; the imports are grain, timber, tallow, hemp, flax, and linseed. A pottery was begun about the year 1784, by the ingenious Dr. Roebuck,

Roebuck, and it is daily extending; there are likewise soap and salt works here. A prison, town-house, &c. were erected some time ago, at the west end of the town, after the model of Inverary House, but they stand unfinished.

Near this place is Kinneil, one of the ancient seats of the Duke of Hamilton, pleasantly situated on a rising ground that overlooks the Forth. The building is spacious and handsome; and the inside is decorated with many fine paintings. The gardens are also laid out with great taste, and in different parts of them are fine canals, which contribute to make the whole have a delightful appearance.

A canal from the harbour of Borrowstouness to Grangemouth, was begun in the year 1785, but stands unfinished for want of funds.

CARRIDEN is a small parish, being only two miles in length and one in breadth: it is situated on the south side of the Frith of Forth; and contains 232 houses, and 1493 inhabitants, viz. 625 males, and 868 females, of which number 197 were returned as being employed in various trades and manufactures, and 93 in agriculture. The ground in this parish is in general flat, and the soil is not very rich, tending rather too much to clay; it is however all arable, and mostly enclosed. There are but four small villages in this parish, at one of which, called Walltown, is the termination of Antoninus's Wall, or as it is styled Graham's Dike. Here was found a gold coin of Vespasian, and a stone with an eagle's head in relief.

Colonel James Gardiner, who fell at the unfortunate battle of Preston-pans, in the year 1745, was a native of this parish.

The parish of DALMENY is likewise situated on the south shore of the Frith of Forth. It is about four miles in length, and two and a half in breadth, and contains 146 houses, and 763 inhabitants, viz. 351 males, and 414 females, of which number 49 were returned

turned as being employed in trade and manufacture, and 143 in agriculture.

This parish is most beautifully diversified with hill and dale, wood and water. The views from the rising grounds are very extensive, and the Forth affords unceasing variety; indeed the scenery here is perhaps unequalled in the island. The land, in general, is not of the best quality; in the higher parts a stiff shallow clay lies on till, but towards the sea it is pretty rich. There are about 4500 acres in the parish, 1700 of which are in tillage, the rest being occupied in pasture, and with plantations.

Iron-stone is found on the shore, and various quarries of excellent free-stone, from one of which great quantities of grindstones are procured; there is also abundance of lime-stone; symptoms of coal are likewise seen, but none have been wrought; and on the hill of Dundas there is a bold front of basaltic rock, in some places exhibiting regular columns; at the bottom lies a marsh, where good shell marl has been found. There were once alum works about a mile from Queensferry, on the beach, but they have been discontinued for many years. It is remarkable that the family of Dundas have possessed these lands in the male line, for upwards of seven hundred years.

The church is small but neat, of Norman architecture, about eight hundred years old; and the remains of a monastery are still visible.

The ancient fabric of Barnbogle Castle, the seat of the earl of Roseberry, stands within flood mark, having strong buttresses to keep off the sea; it is still inhabited, and the grounds around it are scarcely surpassed in beauty by any perhaps in Scotland.

The beautiful seat of Hope of Craigiehall, Dundas Castle, and Duddington, the residence of — Dundas, Esq. are also in this parish.

Dalmeny gave birth to Dr. Wilkie, the author of the *Epigoniad*: in his youth he cultivated a small farm, and struggled hard with penury; he was afterwards

wards minister of Ratho; and lastly Professor of Natural Philosophy, in the university of St. Andrew's, where he died at the age of 52, in the year 1773.

ECCLESMACHEN parish is four miles long and one broad, and contains 61 houses, and 303 inhabitants, viz. 161 males, and 142 females, of whom 70 were returned as being employed in agriculture, and 14 in trade and manufacture. The surface of this parish is flat, and the whole under crop; it is chiefly a rich clayey loam. There is abundance of coal throughout the parish, but none wrought at present. There were formerly lead-mines wrought at the north corner, which reaches to Bathgate hills, from these mines a considerable quantity of silver was extracted; indeed they appear to have been so rich, as to be considered as silver mines, a tun of lead yielding about seventeen ounces of silver.

Near the church is a weak sulphureous spring, called the Bullion Well, which is resorted to by persons afflicted with scrophulous complaints.

The parish of KIRKLISTON lies on each side the Almond, being partly in Edinburghshire, and partly in Linlithgowshire; it is in length about five miles and a half, and in breadth three and a half, and contained, according to the late population act, 312 houses, and 1647 inhabitants, viz. 770 males, and 877 females, of which number 1199 were returned as being employed in agriculture, and 297 in various trades and manufactures.

The surface of the country is agreeably varied by rising grounds, and the soil is either a strong clay or black mould, the whole being well cultivated and yielding good crops.

The church of this parish formerly belonged to the knights of St. John of Jerusalem; and there is here a remarkable stone, called the *Catstane*, erected at a very distant period, measuring four feet and a half above the ground, and about twelve in circumference; there is an inscription on it, but which has not been decyphered by any antiquary.

About a mile west from the village, on the south side of the road, lies Newliston, the seat of — Hogg, Esq. It is a handsome modern house, and the plantations are extensive, and well laid out. Being mostly executed under the direction of John, earl of Stair, it is generally said, that the principal avenues are arranged in the order of the battle of Minden. It was in this parish that Lord Stair first introduced the culture of turnips and cabbages in the open fields.

The parish of LINLITHGOW is in length six miles, and in breadth three miles, the surface is uneven, and to the south rises to a considerable height: on the east is Binny Craig, which though not high, is very conspicuous from the east. On the whole the parish is well cultivated; the soil is various, but in general it is light and free. Here is plenty of lime-stone, of an excellent quality; and on the Binny estate there has been lately found some specimens of copper ore; and on the Bathgate hills lead and silver were formerly got as before noticed.

Linlithgow is a royal burgh, and the chief town of the county to which it gives name: it is also the presbytery seat. It lies sixteen miles almost due west from Edinburgh, and consists principally of one street, three-quarters of a mile in length, with several lanes, and a range of gardens to the north and south. In general, the houses have a mean aspect; but the situation on the banks of the loch, and surrounded with hills, is warm and pleasant. The chief manufacture is leather, and shoe-making is also a great trade here.

The town is governed by a provost, four bailies, a dean of guild, a treasurer, twelve merchant counselors, and the deacons of eight incorporated trades, and ranks as the sixth among the Scottish burghs; united with Peebles, Lanerk, and Selkirk, it sends one member to parliament. The number of houses is 489, inhabited by 3,594 persons, viz. 1,680 males, and 1914 females, of which number 1722 were returned as being employed in various trades, and manufacture, and

1,320 in agriculture; there is a weekly market on Fridays'.

Opposite the town-house, which is a handsome building, erected in the year 1668, stands the Crosswell, built in the year 1620, and from which issues about a dozen streams of water from a variety of grotesque figures.

The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a handsome building, and some of the windows are extremely elegant. Here is still shewn the aisle, where it is said James IV. saw the apparition that warned him of the approaching fate of the battle of Flodden; and James V. is said to have intended to have erected in this church, a throne and twelve stalls, for the sovereign and knights of the order of St. Andrew. The west end of the church seems more modern than the rest, and is said to have been built by a bishop, as a penance, enjoined him by the pope for incontinence. On this church is a handsome spire, with a crown at the top.

A few years since, in digging a grave here, a basso-relievo was found: the subject was Christ's passion, of which there were only two parts; the first, Christ praying in the garden; the second, Christ healing Malchus's ear; they were both enclosed in Gothic pannels, and measured about two feet in length, and not quite so much in breadth.

King Edward I. built a castle here, on the side of the loch, in which he resided for a whole winter; but in the year 1307, it was taken and demolished by one Binny, a Scotchman. In the reign of Edward III. it was again in the hands of the English.

In the year 1424, according to Fordun, this palace was burnt, as was also the town, and nave of the church, by night; but by whom it was rebuilt is not known, nor is it said whether this fire was occasioned by accident or treachery. It is a magnificent ruin, the greater part of it five stories high, and forms a square, with towers at the corners; it stands on an eminence,
at

at the west end of the town, on the site of a Roman station. The kings James V. and VI. ornamented it greatly; and the inside was embellished with good sculpture, considering the time in which it was executed.

Over an inner gate are niches, in which where, according to Lesley, in his history of Scotland, the statue of the pope who sent the famous consecrated sword and helmet to James V. and that of one of his cardinals. On the outward gate, detached from the building, are the four orders of knighthood borne by the king, viz. the Garter, Thistle, Holy Ghost, and Golden Fleece. Within the palace is a handsome square; one side is more modern than the other, having been built by James VI.

The building was kept in good repair till the year 1746, when being used as barracks, it was accidentally set on fire by the king's troops. The pediments over the windows are dated 1619. In one of the other sides is a room, ninety-five feet long, thirty feet six inches wide, and thirty-three high; at one end is a gallery, with three arches, perhaps intended for a band of music. Narrow galleries run quite round the old part, to preserve the communication with the apartments. The parliament-chamber is a handsome room.

Here was born the unfortunate queen Mary, in the year 1542. Her father, James V. then dying at Falkland of a broken heart, for the miscarriage at Solway moss, foretold the miseries that hung over her and his country: "It came (said he) with a lass, and will be lost by one."

The family of Livingston, who take the title of earl from this place, were hereditary keepers of this palace, as also bailiffs of the king's baillifry, and constables of Blackness castle; but by their concern in the rebellion of 1715 all these honours with their estate were forfeited to the crown. Sir James Livingston, son of the first earl, by marriage with a daughter of Callendar,

was created earl of Callendar, by Charles I. in the year 1641, which title sunk into the other.

Here was a house of Carmelites, founded by the towns-people in the year 1290, but destroyed by the Reformers in 1559.

In one of the streets is shewn the gallery from whence the regent Murray was shot. Linlithgow is also famous for being the place where the Solemn League and Covenant was burnt.

Linlithgow was anciently a place of great trade and opulence, and had first the harbour of Blackness, and afterwards of Queensfery assigned to it as its port; but since the Union it has declined considerably.

About two miles south from Linlithgow-bridge, on the side of the Avon, is the village of Muiravonside, or Moranside; in which parish are the ruins of a convent of Cistercian nuns, called the Nunnery of Manuel, or Emmanuel, founded by king Malcolm IV. in the year 1156. Of this house little remains, except the west end of the church. This fragment contains an arched door or gateway, with three small Gothic windows, and over these a circular one. This structure is of hewn stone, but unadorned; yet there is an elegant simplicity in it, and with the beauty of the surrounding objects it makes a very picturesque appearance. Part of the south wall of the conventual church was standing till the beginning of the year 1788, when it was undermined, and thrown down by a violent flood in the river, together with part of the bank, which was used as a burial-ground. The proprietor, Mr. Forbes, of Callendar, however, caused the bank to be repaired, so as to guard the graves from another such accident.

This monastery fell to the crown by the forfeiture of the Earl of Callendar and Linlithgow, to whose predecessor it had been given some time after the reformation.

Near this nunnery, but on the opposite side of the river, is the spot where the battle was fought between
the

the earls of Lenox and Angus, during the minority of James V. in which the former was defeated and slain. We are told that some curious capellaries were found near the nunnery, and that the tomb of the prioress Alice was to be seen some years since, upon which was her figure with a distaff.

The parish of LIVINGSTONE is five miles in length and one broad, and contains, according to the population act, 144 houses, and 551 inhabitants, viz. 248 males and 303 females, of whom 63 were returned as being employed in agriculture, and 44 in various trades. The soil is various, but in general inclined to clay, upon a hilly bottom, which makes it very wet; it is however, in a state of rapid improvement: the minerals found here, are coal, lime, iron-stone, and sand stone. The Almond waters this parish.

There are two small villages, but no manufacture carried on. Livingstone was long the seat of a family of the same name, which was descended from the earls of Linlithgow and Callendar. The house was castellated, and defended by a wet ditch, and a rampart of earth. About a mile north-east from this house, is a farm-house, called New-year-field, which is said to have been a royal hunting seat, when the king resided at Linlithgow: here is a wall, adjoining which, according to tradition, was a specific for the king's evil, if applied by the royal hand on New-year's day before sun-rising.

Sir William Cunningham has a fine seat near the village: and Blackburn, the seat of Mr. Moncrief, lies a little to the west.

Queensferry, which derives its name from Margaret, queen to Malcolm Canmore, who frequented this passage much, and was the patroness of the place, is situated on a narrow part of the Forth, about nine miles north-west from the capital, and opposite to a projecting point of land of the county of Fife. It is much frequented as a passage to the north; the frith here,

being only two miles broad, there is water at a much later period of the tide than at Leith.

The parish is confined to the borough, which is a royal one, and was an erection within the parish of Dalmeny. It consists of one irregular street, of small houses, chiefly inhabited by seafaring people, excepting a soap manufactory, which has been long established here; but its principal support, is the ferry over the Frith, which is at most times safe and expeditious, and, in the summer season, it is frequented for bathing. The number of houses, according to the late population act, was 77, and of inhabitants 454, viz. 186 males and 268 females. It is governed by a provost, one land and two sea-bailies, a dean of guild, and town council, and unites with Stirling, Dumferlin, Inverkeithing, and Culross, in returning one member to parliament.

On the middle of the passage stands the island of Inchgarvy, a bare rock, with an old ruin; but on which a battery has of late been erected.

A short way to the westward there is a fine free-stone quarry, from which the finest part of the earl of Fife's house at Banff was taken; it is said also to have furnished stones for the harbour of Dunkirk. At this quarry is the mouth of the projected tunnel across the Frith.

TORPHICHEN parish, which is situated about seventeen miles from Edinburgh, is nine miles in length and two and a half in breadth, and contained, according to the population act, 222 houses, and 1028 inhabitants, viz. 483 males, and 545 females, of which number 286 were returned as being employed in agriculture, and 443 in trade and manufacture. The west part of this parish is moorish: the east is pretty fertile, excepting the hilly part. There is both coal and iron-stone here.

Torphichen was a preceptory of the knights of St. John of Jerusalem, founded by David I: only the choir of

of the church remains. Near the village is a strong chalybeate spring.

The parish of UPHALL lies about twelve miles west from Edinburgh, the new road by Bathgate to Glasgow passing through it. It is four miles in length, and three in breadth; and contains 123 houses, and 786 inhabitants, viz. 381 males and 405 females, of which number 73 were returned, by the population act, as being employed in agriculture, and 26 in trade and manufacture. The soil is in general a mouldering clay, upon a tilly bottom, but in the lower grounds there is a good proportion of loam intermixed. There is a colliery in this parish, two lime quarries, several seams of iron stone, with stone and shell mart; also fuller's earth, and red chalk, but both are of a coarse kind. It has a great annual fair in August.

WHITBURN parish is six miles in length and three in breadth, and consisted, according to the population act, of 830 houses, and 1537 inhabitants, viz. 687 males and 850 females, of whom 590 were returned as being employed in agriculture, and 346 in various trades and manufactures. This parish has a very uneven surface, having towards the west a high ridge of considerable extent of moor ground: the soil in general has an overproportion of clay. There is both coal and lime in this parish.

Table of Heights in Linlithgowshire.

The hills in this county are of no great height, those that have been measured are

Cairn Naple, Torphichen, 1498 feet above the level of the sea.

Cocklerue, near Linlithgow 500 ditto.

Binny Craig - - - 500 ditto.

The Bathgate hills do not appear to have been measured.

B S

MID-LOTHIAN, OR EDINBURGHSHIRE.

THE county of Edinburgh or Mid-Lothian, which takes its former name from the capital, is bounded on the north by the Frith of Forth; on the north-east by the counties of Haddington and Berwick; on the south-west by the counties of Peebles and Lanerk; and on the north-west by the county of Linlithgow. The shape is irregular, but inclining to a triangle; the southern base, measuring thirty-five miles, the north-east side twenty-five, and the north-west twenty-four; or about twenty-four in the whole circumference.

The soil is fertile, and produces the different kinds of corn, pulse, and grass, in abundance; indeed it may be said of this county in general, that in variety of soil and richness of prospect it is exceeded by none in Scotland. The great numbers of gentlemen's seats, and elegant villas, which in all directions adorn its surface, the rapid state of improvement in which its agriculture is found, and the inexhaustible supply of coal, limestone, and freestone, with which every part abounds, give this county a superiority over most others.

The principal rivers are the Almond, the Esk, the Galla, the Leith Water, and the Tyne.

The Almond (as before mentioned) rises in the south-west part of the county, on the borders of Lanerkshire, and runs into the Forth, eight miles west from Leith; for a great part of its course it separates the two counties of Linlithgow and Edinburgh.

The Esk rises in Peebleshire about a mile north from Linton, passes by Dalkeith, and runs into the Forth at Musselburgh.

The Galla Water rises in the south-east part of the county, crosses Selkirkshire, and runs into the Tweed, two miles south-east from Galashiel.

The Leith Water rises in the south-west part of the county, and runs into the Forth at the town of Leith.

As a river it makes little appearance, its waters being much divided, and greatly contaminated by the manufactures carried on upon its banks. It proves, however, very beneficial, driving in the space of less than fourteen miles, no fewer than eighty mills of different kinds, besides supplying bleach-fields, distilleries, skinneries, &c. with water.

The Tyne rises from the Moorfoot hills in the south-east part of the county, and runs into the German sea, four miles west from Dunbar.

There are no hills of great elevation in the county. Arthur's seat, which lies a little to the south-east of the capital, is only 814 feet high; and the highest of the Pentland hills is 1700 feet above the level of the sea. In the latter is found the earth called *Petunce Pentlandica*, which has been very successfully employed in the manufacture of British porcelain. All the hills exhibit marks of volcanic origin, and contain specimens of those curious and rare minerals termed *zeolites*, or jaspers, spars, &c.

The whole extent of this county is about 336 square miles, containing 183,240 Scotch, or 230,400 English acres. One third part may be reckoned hill, or ground incapable of tillage; the other two thirds are in tillage, pasture, or wood. The pasture on the Moorfoot hills, comprehending about fifty-two square miles, is in general good and healthy; the Pentland hills are bleaker, and do not yield so fine a pasture. The farms of this county are from one hundred to three hundred acres in extent, of arable ground.

The climate, though in a pretty high latitude, nearly 56 degrees, is upon the whole healthy, and not unfavourable to vegetation; its greatest drawback is instability, a single day often exhibiting all the diversity of the four seasons of the year. In the spring it is subject to cold east winds, and in Autumn very heavy hoars or mists arise from the sea.

This county is divided into thirty-one parishes, wherein are included 18,192 houses, occupied by

122,954 inhabitants, viz. 54,224 males, and 68,730 females, of which number 21,036 were returned as being employed in various trades and manufactures, and 7,758 in agriculture.

The chief towns of this county are, Edinburgh, Dalkeith, Leith, and Musselburgh.

EDINBURGH,

The metropolitan city of Scotland, and county town of Mid-Lothian, is situated about a mile south from the Frith of Forth; in three degrees west longitude, and fifty-six degrees north latitude; and contained, according to the late population act, 9385 houses, and 82,560 inhabitants, viz. 35,361 males, and 47,199 females, of which number, 13,920 were returned as being employed in various trades and manufactures, and 1540 in agriculture.

The city originally occupied the ridge of a hill from west to east, which is about a mile in length, and whose sides are pretty steep, though built upon. The castle terminates the upper extremity, which is a bold abrupt rock; and the palace of Holyrood-house the lower extremity. Of late the city has extended itself on both sides. To the north, the new town covers an elevated plain, the ground having a gentle declivity on both sides, and makes a very fine appearance. To the south the buildings are more irregular, and in general much inferior in elegance. The ground upon which the new town stands being nearly all built upon, a second new town, as it may be called, is begun to the north, uniting the fields to Heriot's Hospital and the grounds of Belvue in one plan.

Few places indeed have experienced the rapid paces of modern improvement more than Edinburgh. In little more than half a century ago it was a small city, almost entirely within the walls, and one side of the castle hill. Since that time a new town has been built, and such a number of streets and squares erected, that the circumference is not less than seven miles.

miles. It contains ten parishes, besides the out-parishes of Canongate and St. Cuthbert, and North and south Leith. The whole now stands on three hills: the middle hill, which is narrow and steep, is occupied by the old town, the houses of which are generally of great height, in some instance of seven, eleven, and even to fourteen stories.

From the castle which stands on the western point of the hill, extends a broad street, a mile long. On each side of this hill, the buildings divide each way, in narrow lanes towards the north and south. The hill on which the old town stood had once a lake on each side, towards the north and south, now both built over. The old town is continued to the southern hill, with bridges of communication between. The new town, or modern part of Edinburgh is built entirely of stone, with considerable taste, on the northern hill, and consists of a number of streets, built in straight lines, and intersected with handsome squares. The city was first fortified and walled in the year 1450, in the reign of James II. and some of the walls are yet remaining.

The origin of the name Edinburgh, like that of most other cities, is very uncertain. Some imagine it to be derived from Eth, a king of the Picts; others from Edwin, a Saxon prince of Northumberland, who overran the whole or greatest part of the territories of the Picts about the year 617; while others derive it from the Gaelic words, *Dun Edin*, signifying the face of a hill. The name Edinburgh, however seems to have been unknown in the time of the Romans. The most ancient title by which we find this city distinguished, is that of *Castell Mynydd Agned*; which in the British language signifies "The fortress of the Hill of St. Agnes." Afterwards it was named *Castrum Puellarum*, because the Pictish princesses were educated in the castle, (a necessary protection in those barbarous ages) till they were married. The ages in which these names were given cannot now be exactly ascertained, but we cannot agree with the inference drawn by

by Mr. Whitaker, against the antiquity of this city, from the battle said to have been fought on the spot by king Arthur in the fifth century. That battle might have been fought on the north or south sides of the town, or on the low ground where the Canongate now stands, and yet the city itself have been built and inhabited many centuries before; which, in all probability, it was, on account of the protection afforded by the castle, the antiquity of which is undoubted.

The public buildings in Edinburgh are numerous, and many of them are exceedingly magnificent; in describing them we shall commence with

The castle, which stands on a high rock, accessible only on the east side; on all others it is very steep, and in some places perpendicular. It is about three hundred feet high from its base; so that previous to the invention of artillery it might have well been deemed impregnable, though the event shewed that it was not. The entrance to this fortress is defended by an outer barrier of pallisadoes; within this is a dry ditch, draw-bridge, and gate, defended by two batteries which flank it; and the whole is commanded by an half moon mounted with cannon, carrying balls of twelve pounds. Beyond these are two gateways, the first of which is very strong, and has two portcullises. Immediately beyond the second gateway, on the right hand, is a battery mounted with cannon, carrying balls of twelve and eighteen pounds weight. —On the north side are a mortar and some gun batteries.

The upper part of the castle contains a half-moon battery, a chapel, a parade for exercise, and a number of houses in the form of a square, which are laid out in barracks for the officers: there are also other barracks sufficient to contain one thousand men; a powder magazine, bomb-proof; a grand arsenal, capable of containing eight thousand stand of arms; and other apartments which can contain full twenty-two thousand more; so that thirty-thousand stand of arms may be conveniently

conveniently lodged in this castle: and within these few years additional barracks have been built at the back of the governor's house.

On the east side of the square were formerly royal apartments, in one of which king James VI. was born, and which is still shewn to those who visit the castle: in another the regalia of Scotland were deposited on the 26th of March, 1707, and were long supposed to be still kept there; but were never shewn. Hence a suspicion arose that they had been privately carried to London, which was confirmed by the keeper of the jewel-office in the Tower of London showing a crown, which he calls the crown of Scotland: within these few years, however, the Crown Room was opened by Lord Adam Gordon, in the presence of some noblemen, who found only a leaden chest, containing a few old charters.

The governor of the castle is generally a nobleman, whose place is worth about 1,000l. a year; and that of deputy governor, 500l. This last resides in the house appointed for the governor, as the latter never inhabits it. There is also a fort-major, a store-keeper, master-gunner, and chaplain; but as this last does not reside in the castle, worship is seldom performed in the chapel.

The parliament-house was formerly included in the great square on the top, and the royal gardens were in the marsh afterwards called the North Loch; the king's stables being on the south side, where the houses still retain the name, and the place where the barns were still retains the name of *Castle-barns*.

The castle is defended by a company of invalids, and about five hundred men belonging to some marching regiment, though it can accomodate one thousand, and this number has been sometimes kept in it.

Its natural strength of situation was not sufficient to render it impregnable, even before the invention of artillery, much less would it be capable of securing it against the attacks of a modern army, well provided
with

with cannon. It could not, in all probability, long withstand a well-directed bombardment; for no part but the powder magazine is capable of resisting these destructive machines. Besides, the water of the well, which is very bad, and drawn up from a depth of one hundred feet, is apt to subside on the continued discharge of artillery, which produces a concussion in the rock; though this deficiency has been supplied within these few years by a pipe from the city reservoir.

The first historical fact concerning this castle is found in Fordun; who relates, that, in the year 1098, it was besieged by Donald Bane, brother to king Malcolm, assisted by the king of Norway. In the year 1174, king William I. of Scotland, surnamed the Lion, being taken prisoner by the English, in the neighbourhood of Alnwick, his subjects purchased his freedom by surrendering the independency of his kingdom: many hostages, and some of the chief garrisons, among the latter this castle, were delivered to king Henry II. as pledges for the performance of this treaty; but on the marriage of William with Ermengarda, cousin to the king of England, Edinburgh Castle was given back as a dower to that queen. Scotland was afterwards restored to its independency by King Richard I. in consideration of the payment of ten thousand marks sterling. In the year 1239 Alexander III. was betrothed to the daughter of king Henry III. of England, and the young queen had this castle assigned for her residence; but it appears that she was by no means satisfied with her lot, but complained that she was confined to the Castle of Edinburgh, a sad and solitary place, without verdure, and that she was excluded from all conjugal intercourse with her husband, who had by this time completed his fourteenth year.— During the contest for the crown between Bruce and Baliol this castle was, in the year 1296, besieged and taken by the English, and remained in their hands near twenty years; but was, in the year 1313, recovered

vered by Sir Thomas Randolph, earl of Murray; when King Robert caused it, and the other fortresses recovered from the English, to be demolished, that they might not again be occupied by them, in case of future incursions. It was in ruins in the year 1336, when it served for the retreat of part of the Count of Namur's forces, defeated by the earl of Murray, who held it but one day. King Edward III. on his return from Perth, in his way to England, visited Edinburgh, and gave orders for the rebuilding this castle, in which he placed a strong garrison. It was, nevertheless, in the year 1341, surprised by William Douglas, who, for that purpose made use of the following stratagem: Douglas, with three other gentlemen, waited on the governor; one of them, pretending to be an English merchant, informed him he had for sale, on board a vessel just then arrived in the Forth, a cargo of wine, strong beer, and biscuit, exquisitely spiced, at the same time produced as a sample, a bottle of wine, and another of beer. The governor, tasting and approving of them, agreed for the purchase of the whole, which the feigned captain requested he might deliver very early the next morning, in order to avoid the interruption from the Scots. He came accordingly at the time appointed, attended by a dozen armed followers, disguised in the habits of sailors, and the gates being opened for their reception, they contrived, just in the entrance, to overturn a carriage, in which the provisions were supposed to be loaded, thereby preventing them from being suddenly shut; they then killed the porter and sentries, and blowing a horn as a signal, Douglas, who with a band of armed men had lain concealed near the castle, rushed in, and joined their companions. A sharp conflict ensued, in which most of the garrison being slain, the castle was recovered for the Scots, who about the same time had driven the English entirely out of Scotland.

During the reign of John earl of Carrick, who assumed the name and title of King Robert III. from a

superstitious notion that the name of John was unfortunate for monarchs, the burgesses of Edinburgh had the singular privilege, conferred on them by that king, of building houses for themselves within the castle, and of free access to the same, without paying any fee to the constable, and subject to no other limitation than that they should be persons of good fame; for what service or consideration this indulgence was granted does not appear.

The Castle of Edinburgh has, at different times, served both for the residence of the kings and queens of Scotland, as well as for their prison; several of the great barons having possessed themselves of the persons of their sovereigns, in order to give a sanction to their ambitious intrigues. Thus James II. in the year 1438, was held here in a sort of honourable duration by Sir William Crichton, the chancellor, till, by a stratagem, contrived by his mother, he was conveyed hence early in the morning in a trunk: but he did not long enjoy his enlargement; for he was taken by a band of armed men, whilst hunting in the woods near Stirling, and re-conveyed to this castle. James III. was also confined here by his subjects nine months, till released, in the year 1482, by the Duke of Albany, assisted by the citizens of Edinburgh, who surprised the castle. During the troubles under the reign of Queen Mary, this fortress was held for her by Kirkaldy, who defended it with great gallantry against the regent, assisted by an English army, commanded by Sir William Drury; but a great part of the fortifications being demolished by five batteries, consisting of thirty-one guns, erected against it, the spur or blockhouse on the east being taken by assault, the well choaked up with rubbish, and every other supply of water cut off, it surrendered on the 29th of May, 1573, after a siege of thirty-three days. The English general in the name of his royal mistress, promised favourable treatment to the governor; he was nevertheless delivered up to the regent, who basely caused him

him to be hanged. The castle having, as is said, suffered considerable damage by the siege, the regent caused it to be thoroughly repaired.

In the year 1577, after Morton had resigned the government into the hands of the young king his brother, then governor of this castle, he refused to deliver it up, and endeavoured to victual it for a siege; but being opposed by the citizens, he, on obtaining a pardon, surrendered it. In the year 1650 it sustained a siege of above two months, against the parliamentary army, commanded by Cromwell, and at last surrendered on honourable terms.

At the revolution this castle was long held for king James, by the Duke of Gordon, with a weak and ill-provided garrison.

In the rebellion of 1715 the rebels made an unsuccessful attempt to surprise this castle; and in that of 1745, notwithstanding the rebels were masters of the town of Edinburgh, they did not venture to attack the castle; nor could they even cut off the communication.

At the top of this street, on the left hand, stands the great reservoir for the city. The water is conveyed, partly by iron and partly by leaden pipes, from the rising grounds about four miles south of the cistern. Besides this, there is another cistern of a circular form erected in Heriot's Gardens; each contains upwards of 291 tons of water.

At the termination of the Castle Hill, as we go down, stands the Weigh House, a very clumsy awkward pile: and a little farther down, another clumsy and offensive fabric obstructs the view, namely, the Prison and Luckenbooths; these, however, it is in contemplation to remove. The High Street here expands to its proper width, from eighty to ninety feet, is quite straight, and from which a view opens to the Frith of Forth.

The palace of Holyrood-House, though much neglected, is the only royal habitation in Scotland that is not in ruins. It is a handsome square, of two hundred

and thirty feet in the inside, surrounded with piazzas. The front facing the west consists of two double towers, joined by a beautiful low building, adorned with a double balustrade above. The gateway in the middle is decorated with double stone columns, supporting a cupola in the middle, representing an imperial crown, with a clock underneath. On the right hand is the great staircase, which leads to the council-chamber, and the royal apartments: these are large and spacious, but unfurnished; in one of them, however, the Scots peers meet, to elect sixteen of their number to represent them in the British parliament. The gallery, which is on the left hand, measures one hundred and fifty feet, by twenty-seven and a half; and is adorned with the supposed portraits of all the kings of Scotland, from Fergus I. to James VII.

In the apartments of the Duke of Hamilton, which he possesses as hereditary keeper of the palace, Queen Mary's bed of crimson damask, bordered with green fringes and tassels, is still to be seen, but it is almost reduced to rags. Here also strangers are shewn a piece of wainscoat, hung upon hinges, which opens in a trap-stair communicating with the apartments below: through this passage Lord Darnley and the other conspirators rushed in to murder the unhappy Rizzio; towards the outward door of these apartments are large dusky spots on the floor, said to have been occasioned by Rizzio's blood, which could never be washed out: but a very slight degree of skill in chemistry is sufficient to perpetuate a miracle of this kind.

In the lodgings assigned to Lord Dunmore is a picture by Van Dyke, esteemed a masterly performance, of King Charles I. and his queen going a hunting.—There are likewise the portraits of their present majesties at full length, by Ramsey. The lodgings above the royal apartments are occupied by the Duke of Argyll, as heritable master of the household.

The front of this palace is two stories high, the roof flat; but at each end the front projects, and is ornamented

mented with circular towers at the angles: here the building is much higher, and the rest of the palace is three stories in height.

The north-west towers of this palace were built by James V. for his own residence; and his name is still to be seen below a niche in one of them. During the minority of Queen Mary, this palace was burnt by the English; but soon after repaired, and enlarged beyond its present size. At that time it consisted of five courts, the most westerly of which was the largest; it was bounded on the east by the front of the palace, which occupied the same space that it does at present; but the building itself extended farther to the south. At the north-west corner was a strong gate, with Gothic pillars, arches, and towers, part of which was pulled down a few years ago. Great part of the palace was burnt by Cromwell's soldiers; but it was repaired and altered into its present form after the Restoration. The fabric was planned by Sir William Bruce, a celebrated architect, and executed by Robert Mylne, mason.

The environs of the palace afford an asylum for insolvent debtors; and adjoining to it is a field called St. Anne's yards; beyond which there is an extensive park, called the King's Park, which, with the Duke's Walk, and the hills of Arthur's Seat, Salisbury Craigs, and St. Leonard's Hill, are all within the privilege of the sanctuary.

Considerable reparations and improvements have been made upon the palace within these few years; partly at the expence of government, and partly of Lord Adam Gordon, who resides in a part of it. The open area or square before the principal gate has been new-paved and laid out to the best advantage; and the bowling green behind it on the east has been surrounded with a new dike and iron rails.

The palace has been of late years the residence of the ci-devant French princes, the count d'Artois and the duke of Angoulesme.

Adjoining the palace formerly stood the ancient Abbey of Holyrood-House, so called from its being dedicated to the Holy Cross. It was built in the year 1128 by David I. king of Scotland, for canons regular of the order of St. Augustine. Great part of this abbey was pulled down at the reformation, but the gatehouse remained for several years afterwards, and was superior to any structure of the same nature now in England. The conventual church was one of the finest in Scotland, and in it were buried several of the Scottish kings and their children; but king James having set up the popish mass in it, the people were so exasperated, that as soon as they heard that the prince of Orange had landed in England, they rose in great numbers and demolished all the pews and galleries.

In the steeple of this stately structure were some good bells, and in the church were many ancient monuments; but not having been used since the revolution, except as a burying place, in the year 1769 the whole fell to the ground.

In the middle of the High Street stands the Tolbooth, a ruinous pile, which it has long been in contemplation to remove; near this stands St. Giles's church, or the cathedral, which was made collegiate by James III. the four quarters of whose cross were converted into four distinct parish churches; of which the choir or New Church makes the principal church in the city; the centre is called the Old Church; the south-west quarter the Tolbooth Church; and the north-west Haddo's Hole Church, from Sir John Gordon of Haddo having being confined in it till his execution, in the year 1642, for holding out his castle of Haddo for Charles I. In other parts of this church the general assembly and the convention of royal burghs meet; several clerks have their offices; and one room is used as the city cartulary.

This is the most ancient church in Edinburgh. From a passage in an old author called Simeon Dunelmensis, some conjecture it to have been built before the year

854; but we do not find express mention made of it before 1359. The tutelar saint, St. Giles, was a native of Greece. It was at first simply a parish church, of which the bishop of Lindisfarn or Holy Island in the county of Northumberland was patron: he was succeeded in the patronage by the abbots and canons of Dunfermline, and they by the magistrates of Edinburgh; who, at the time of the Reformation, when the church for the greater convenience was divided into several parts, seized the religious utensils, viz. St. Giles's arm, enshrined in silver, weighing 5lb. 3½ oz. a silver chalice, or communion cup, weighing 23 oz. the great eucharist or communion cup, with *golden zweike and stones*; two cruets of 25 oz.; a golden bell with a heart, of 4½ oz. a golden unicorn; a golden pix, to keep the host; a small golden heart, with two pearls; a diamond ring; a silver chalice, patine, and spoon of 32½ oz.; a communion table-cloth of gold brocade; St. Giles's coat, with a little piece of red velvet which hung at his feet; a round silver eucharist; two silver censers of 3lb. 15 oz.; a silver ship for incense; a large silver cross, with its base, weighing 16lb. 13½ oz.; a triangular silver lamp; two silver candlesticks of 7lb. 3 oz. other two of 3lb. 13 oz.; a silver chalice gilt of 20½ oz.; a silver chalice and cross of 75 oz. besides the priest's robes, and other vestments, of gold brocade, crimson velvet embroidered with gold, and green damask. These were sold, and part of the money applied to the repairs of the church; and the rest was added to the funds of the corporation.

This church is a fine Gothic structure, having a lofty square tower, from which arise several slender neat arches, terminating in a point, and supporting a very handsome spire; the whole ornamented with small turrets, intended to exhibit the resemblance of an imperial crown: the steeple is 161 feet high, and has a fine set of musical bells.

This

This noble pile forms one side of the Parliament Close; opposite to it stands the Old Parliament-house, which was built in the year 1640, and cost 11,600l. sterling. It consists of a very large and grand hall, 122 feet long, and 49 broad, called the outer house, where the lords ordinary sit: it is ornamented with several portraits, besides a fine marble statue of President Forbes, by Roubilliac, erected by the Faculty of Advocates: the roof of this room is much admired. The other apartment, where the court of justiciary, as well as the lords of session sit, is called the Inner-house. The floor above was formerly occupied by the court of exchequer, but of late the Inner Parliament House has been greatly improved and enlarged, and now occupies the whole space. Below the level of the pavement, the apartments are employed by the Faculty of Advocates as a library, which is the best collection of books and manuscripts in this part of the kingdom. In the middle of the Parliament Close there is a beautiful equestrian statue of Charles II. in bronze, in which the proportions are admirably observed.

The Royal Exchange is situated on the north side of the High Street, and was founded in the year 1753, by that patriot George Drummond, Esq. It is a very elegant building, in the form of a square, and cost, including the price of the area, 31,457 pounds sterling. Part of it has of late years been fitted up for the court of Exchequer.

When the foundation stone of this edifice was laid, there was a grand procession, and the greatest concourse of people ever known in Edinburgh. A triumphal arch was erected for the purpose, through which the procession passed, and medals were scattered among the people.

The next public building that attracts notice in going down the High-street is the Trone Church, whose original and proper name is Christ's Church, though it is now hardly known by that name; it is an elegant structure,

structure, erected in the year 1641, with a spire. As part of this church projected several feet eastward upon the road between the bridges, the walls were taken down and rebuilt, and the projection cut off.

Still descending, no building attracts notice, till we arrive at the Cannongate Church, situated about the middle of the street which goes by that name; it has an open area around it, which serves as a burying ground. It was built in the year 1688, and cost about 2,400*l.* being the accumulated principal and interest of 20,000 marks left for that purpose by a Mr. Thomas Moodie. It was within these few years repaired in a most elegant manner.

In the year 1756 the High-Street was cleared by the removal of the cross; though many regretted this, as it was a very ancient and elegant building. In the middle it had an unicorn, placed on the top of a pillar, 20 feet high; but this fine ornament was broken to pieces by the tackle giving way, by which it was attempted to remove it. It is now erected at Drum, a seat belonging to Lord Somerville, about four miles from Edinburgh.

We shall now take a view of the other public buildings of this city, commencing with Heriot's Hospital, which stands first in point of elegance. This magnificent edifice was founded by George Heriot, goldsmith to King James I. of England. His history is in substance thus related by Arnot, in his History of Edinburgh. George Heriot was the son of a goldsmith of Edinburgh, of the same name; his father brought him up to his own trade, which he followed in that town. On his marriage with the daughter of a merchant, in the year 1586, his paternal fortune, added to the portion of his wife, amounted to 214*l.* 11*s.* 8*d.* sterling. With this slender beginning, and another portion of 333*l.* sterling with a second wife, in 1608, he, by his industry and economy, accumulated 50,000*l.* sterling, at that time a prodigious sum. In the year 1597, he was appointed goldsmith to Anne of Denmark,

mark, wife of James VI. of Scotland, and soon after to that king; on whose accession to the crown of England, Heriot followed the court to London, and becoming a widower, he returned to Edinburgh, where he took a second wife whom he survived; and dying without any legitimate children, on the 12th of February, 1624, after leaving considerable legacies to two natural daughters, he bequeathed the residue of his fortune to the town-council, ordinary, and the ministers of Edinburgh, in trust, for building and endowing an hospital, for the maintenance and education of indigent boys, the sons of burgesses of that city. This residue amounted to the sum of 23,625*l.* 10*s.* 3½*d.* sterling, as appears in divers records, and other authentic memorials. The plan of this building was, it is said, drawn by Inigo Jones, and approved of by Walter Balcarquhal, doctor of divinity, one of the executors appointed by Heriot.

Cromwell having taken possession of Edinburgh, after the battle of Dunbar, converted this edifice to a military hospital; and it continued to be appropriated to that use, till the year 1658, when General Monk, who then commanded the English forces, removing them on the governor's providing them another hospital. On April 11, 1659, this house was opened for the purpose prescribed by the founder, when thirty boys were admitted.

The building (says Kincaird) consists of a square, whose sides measure 162 feet on the outside, leaving an open court, ninety-four feet each way, in the middle; the north and east sides of which are decorated with piazzas, and a wall six feet and one quarter in breadth. The court is paved with square stones, and has a well in the middle. On the north side of the square, and second story, is an effigy of the founder, George Heriot, cut in stone and painted; which the boys, on the first Monday in June, ornament with flowers, and keep the day as a festival in honour of their benefactor. Over the gateway is a spire and a clock,

clock, and the upper corners of the building are ornamented with turrets. The windows, in number 200, are also ornamented with curious devices; and notwithstanding there are so many, not one is to be found similar to another. The sculpture, of which there is a great profusion, is remarkably well performed; indeed the execution exceeds the design; the subjects consist of texts of Scripture, and ornaments of foliage, figures, and representations of the instruments used in the trade of the founder, under whose statue is a Latin inscription, signifying that his person was represented by that image, as his mind was by the surrounding foundation. The funds of this charity are very great, the annual revenue being between 3000*l.* and 4000*l.* and a number of boys are well boarded and educated in it, amounting at present to more than a hundred. In this hospital the boys are taught reading, writing, arithmetic, and the Latin tongue. With such as choose to follow any kind of trade, an apprenticeship fee of 30*l.* is given when they leave the hospital, and those who choose an academical education, have an annuity of 10*l.* a year, for four years. The whole is managed by a governor, house-keeper, and schoolmasters, who are under the superintendance of the treasurer.

Watson's Hospital stands a little to the south of Heriot's. It is named from its founder, George Watson, who dying a bachelor in the year 1723, left 12,000*l.* for the maintenance and education of the children and grand-children of the decayed members of the merchant-company of Edinburgh. The scheme, however, was not put in execution till the year 1738, when the sum originally left had accumulated to 20,000*l.* The present building was then erected, in which sixty boys are maintained and educated. It is much less magnificent than Heriot's hospital, but the building is far from being despicable. It was erected at the expence of 5,000*l.* and its present revenue is about 20,000*l.* It is under the management of the master, assistants,

assistants, and treasurer of the merchants' company, four old bailies, the old dean of guild, and the two ministers of the old church. The boys are genteely clothed and liberally educated. Such as choose an university education are allowed ten pounds per annum for five years; those who go to trades have twenty-five pounds allowed for their apprentice-fee; and at the age of twenty-five years, if they have behaved properly, and not contracted marriage without consent of the governors, they receive a bounty of 50*l.* The boys are under the immediate inspection of the treasurer, schoolmaster, and housekeeper.

The Royal Infirmary, incorporated by charter, in the year 1756, is a very neat edifice, and has proved a most beneficial institution: above two thousand patients are annually admitted into it, of whom only one in twenty-four, upon an average dies. Analogous to this is the Public Dispensary, founded in the year 1776, for the poor, whose diseases are such as to render admission into the infirmary either improper or unnecessary. It is a neat building, and is situated in Richmond Street.

There are several other charitable institutions; a Trades Hospital, and a Merchants' Hospital for girls; three charity work-houses, an alms-house, called the Trinity Hospital; Gillespie's Hospital, and the Orphan Hospital; but none except the two last, deserves notice as buildings.

The Orphan Hospital was planned in the year 1732, by Andrew Gairdner, merchant, and other inhabitants. It was promoted by the Society for propagating Christian knowledge, by other societies, by voluntary subscriptions, and a collection at the church doors. In 1733 the managers hired a house, took in thirty orphans, maintained them, gave them instructions in reading and writing, and taught them the weaving business. In the year 1735 they were erected into a body corporate, by the town of Edinburgh; and in 1742, they obtained a charter of erection from

George

George II. appointing most of the great officers of state in Scotland, and the heads of the different societies in Edinburgh, members of this corporation; with powers to hold real property to the amount of 1000*l.* a year. The revenue is inconsiderable; but the institution is supported by the contributions of charitable persons. Orphans are received into this hospital from all parts of the kingdom. None are admitted under seven years of age, nor continue in it after fourteen. About one hundred and sixty orphans are maintained in it.

This hospital is situated below the north-east side of the North Bridge; and is a handsome building, consisting of a body and two wings, with a neat spire, furnished with a clock and two bells.

The philanthropic Mr. Howard reckoned this institution one of the most useful charities in Europe, and a pattern for all others of the kind. The funds have been considerably increased of late years, and the management of the hospital, as well as the building itself, greatly improved.

Gillespiè's Hospital was lately erected, at the head of Bruntsfield Links; it is intended for the support of aged persons.

Besides the above-mentioned charities, there is an Asylum for the Blind, a Magdalen Asylum, and a Lying-in-Hospital; all which are under good management, and prove highly useful.

There are several episcopal chapels in Edinburgh; the principal one is badly situated at the bottom of the Cow-gate. It was founded in the year 1771, and is a plain building, with a neat spire: the inside is very commodious and handsome. The organ is reckoned a fine one; and, the altar-piece, by Runciman, is esteemed as a good painting.

A little to the west of the Orphan's Hospital is the district called the New Town; of which we may with justice observe, that in general no city in the world can exhibit more regularity, beauty, and magnificence. The

streets astonish and delight every beholder, and the rapidity with which they have arisen is no less remarkable.

The New Town was projected in the year 1752 : but as the magistrates could not then procure an extension of the royalty, the execution of the design was suspended for some time. In 1767, an act was obtained, by which the royalty was extended over the fields to the north of the city ; upon which advertisements were published by the magistrates, desiring proper plans to be given in. Plans were given in accordingly, and that designed by Mr. James Craig, architect, was adopted. Immediately afterwards people were invited to purchase lots from the town-council, and such as purchased became bound to conform to the rules of the plan. In the mean time, however, the town council had secretly reserved to themselves, a privilege of departing from their own plan ; which they afterwards made use of in such a manner as produced a law suit. According to the plan held forth to the purchasers, a canal was to be made through that place where the North loch had been, and the bank on the north side of it laid out in terraces ; but instead of this, by an act of council, liberty was reserved to the town, to build upon this spot ; and therefore, when many gentlemen had built genteel houses in the new town on faith of the plan, they were surprised to find the spot, appointed for terraces and a canal, beginning to be covered with mean irregular buildings, and work-houses for tradesmen. This deviation was immediately complained of ; but as the magistrates shewed no inclination to grant any redress, a prosecution was commenced against them before the Lords of Session. In that court, the cause was given against the pursuers, who thereupon appealed to the House of Lords. Here the sentence of the Court of Session was reversed, and the cause remitted to the consideration of their lordships. At length, after an expensive contest, matters were accommodated. The principal term of accommodation

commodation was, that some part of the ground was to be laid out in terraces and a canal; but the time of disposing it in that manner was referred to the Lord President of the Court of Session, and the Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer.

The fall of part of the bridge, in 1769, proved a very considerable disadvantage to the New Town, as it induced a suspicion, that the passage by the bridge, could never be rendered safe. Mr. Brown's buildings in George's Square, &c. on the south side of the town, being free from the duties, payable by those within the Royalty, tended also to retard the completion of the plan of the New Town. Notwithstanding these discouragements, the New Town is almost finished; and from the advantages of its situation, the elegance of its buildings, and their being laid out according to a regular plan, it has undoubtedly a superiority over every city in Britain. By its situation, however, it is remarkably exposed to storms of wind, which at Edinburgh sometimes rage with uncommon violence.

It has three principal streets, almost a mile in length, running from east to west, intersected with cross streets at proper distances. The most northerly, called Queen's Street, is one hundred feet broad, and commands an extensive prospect of the Forth, the county of Fife, and the shipping in the river. George Street is in the middle, and is no less than one hundred and fifteen feet wide. It is terminated at each end, by two very elegant and extensive squares; that on the east is called St. Andrew's Square, the other Charlotte's Square. Princes Street is the most southerly, and extends from the northern extremity of the bridge, to the west end of the town.

The North Bridge, which unites the Old and New Town, was projected in the year 1763; but the contract for building it, was not signed till the 21st of August, 1765. The architect was Mr. William Milne, who agreed with the town-council of Edinburgh to finish the work for 10,140*l.* and to uphold it for ten

years. It was also to be finished before Martinmas, 1769; but on the 8th of August that year, when the work was nearly completed, the vaults and side walls on the south fell down, and nine people were buried in the ruins, and many more hurt. This misfortune was occasioned by the foundation having been laid, not upon the solid earth, but upon the rubbish of the houses which had long before been built on the north side of the High Street; and which had been thrown out into the hollow to the northward. Of this rubbish there were no less than eight feet between the foundation of the bridge and the solid earth. Besides this deficiency in the foundation, an immense load of earth, which had been laid over the vaults and arches, in order to raise the bridge to a proper level, had no doubt contributed to produce the catastrophe above-mentioned. The bridge was repaired by pulling down some parts of the side walls, and afterwards rebuilding them; strengthening them in others with chain bars; removing the quantity of earth laid upon the vaults, and supplying its place with hollow arches, &c. The whole was supported at the south end by very strong buttresses and counterforts on each side; but on the north it has only a single support. The whole length of the bridge, from the High Street in the Old Town to Princes street in the New Town, is 1125 feet; the total length of the piers and arches, is 310 feet. The width of the three great arches is 72 feet each; of the piers, $13\frac{1}{2}$ feet; and of the small arches, each 20 feet. The height of the great arches, from the top of the parapet to the base, is 68 feet; the breadth of the bridge within the wall over the arches is 40 feet; and the breadth at each end 50 feet.

The communication betwixt the two towns by this bridge, though very complete and convenient, for such as lived in certain parts of either, was yet found insufficient for those who inhabited the western districts. Another bridge being therefore necessary, it was proposed to raise an earthen mound, by filling up the valley

ley, with the rubbish dug out in making the foundations of houses in the New Town; and so great was the quantity, that this was accomplished so as to be fit for the passage of carriages in three years.

“ This mound (says Mr. Creech in his letters to Sir J. Sinclair, annexed to the Stat. Acc. of Edinburgh) is above 800 feet in length, across a deep morass.— Whilst the mound was forming, it sunk at different periods above 80 feet on the West side, and was again filled up; 1800 cart-loads of earth, were upon an average, laid upon this mound every day. ‘ This is a work unrivalled by any but Alexander the Great’s at Tyre.’” In a note he adds, “ The height of this mound, from the surface of the ground, which was formerly a lake, is at the south end 92 feet, and at the north end 53. The quantity of earth, that appears at present above the surface, measures 290,167 cubical yards; and it is moderate to say, that half as much is below the surface. This makes the mound, as it stands at present, 435,250 cubical yards of carried earth; then allowing three cart loads to each cubical yard of earth, there must be 1,305,750 cart loads in this mound! It began by the magistrates accommodating the builders in the New Town, with a place to lay their rubbish; and this noble and useful communication cost the city only the expence of spreading the earth. Had the city paid for digging and driving the earth, it would have cost 32,643*l.* 15*s.* sterling, supposing the digging, carting, and driving, as low as 6*d.* per cart-load. It is not yet nearly completed to its full breadth.”

The South Bridge is directly opposite to the North, so as to make but one street, crossing the High Street almost at right angles. It consists of twenty-two arches of different sizes; but only one of them is visible, viz. the large one over the Cowgate; and even this is small in comparison with those of the North Bridge, being no more than thirty feet wide, and thirty-one feet high. On the south it terminates at the University on one hand, and the Royal Infirmary

on the other. This bridge was erected with a design to give an easy access to the great number of streets and squares on the south side, as well as to the country on that quarter from whence the city is supplied with coals. South Bridge-street is supposed to be as regular as any in Europe: every house being of the same dimensions, excepting that between every two of the ordinary construction, there is one with a pediment on the top, in order to prevent that sameness of appearance, which would otherwise take place.

So great was the rage for purchasing ground on each side of this bridge, for building, that the areas sold by public auction at 50*l.* per foot in front. Mr. Creech says, "these areas sold higher than perhaps ever was known in any city, (even in Rome, during the most flourishing times of the republic, or the empire,) viz. at the rate of no less than 96,000*l.* per statute acre; and some areas, at the rate of 109,000*l.* per acre; and in 1790, the area at the east end of Milne's Square sold for above 151,000*l.* per acre.

At the extremity of the North Bridge, stands the Register Office, a most superb and elegant structure, after a plan by the late Mr. Robert Adam. It was built to preserve the records of the law departments, as well as the titles of individuals to their property, from the accident of fire, or any other destructive cause; indeed in former times the public records suffered from a variety of accidents. Edward I. carried off or destroyed most of the ancient records, on purpose to prevent any marks of the former independency of the nation from remaining to posterity. Afterwards Cromwell spoiled this nation of its records, most of which were sent to the tower of London. At the time of the Restoration, many of them were sent down again by sea; but one of the vessels was shipwrecked, and the records brought by the other were left in the greatest confusion. The Earl of Morton taking this into consideration, obtained from his majesty a grant of 12,000*l.* out of the forfeited estates,

for building a Register Office. The foundation was laid on the 27th of June, 1774. The front of the building directly faces the bridge, and extends from east to west two hundred feet, and is forty feet in depth, from the line of Prince's street. In the middle of the front, is a small projection of three windows in breadth. Here is a pediment, having in its centre the arms of Great Britain, and the whole is supported by four Corinthian pilasters. At each end is a tower projecting beyond the rest of the building, Venetian window in front, and a cupola on the top. The front is ornamented from end to end, with a beautiful Corinthian entablature. In the centre of the building is a dome of wooden work, covered with lead. In the centre of the dome, an elegant statue of his Majesty, George III. executed by the ingenious Mrs. Damer, was erected some years ago.

The inside forms a saloon, fifty feet diameter, and eighty feet high, light at the top by a copper window, fifteen feet in diameter. Round the whole is a hanging gallery of stone, with an iron balustrade, which affords conveniency for presses in the walls for keeping the records. The whole number of apartments is ninety-seven; all of which are vaulted beneath, and warmed with fire-places. This building, which is the most beautiful of Mr. Adam's designs, has been executed in a substantial manner, in about sixteen years, at the expence of near 40,000*l.* and is one of the principal ornaments of the city.

A serjeant's guard is placed here from the castle, for the farther protection of the records. The lord registrar has the direction of the whole, and the principal clerks of session are his deputies: these have a great number of clerks under them, for carrying on the business of the Court of Session. The lord register is a minister of state; and formerly collected the votes of the parliament of Scotland, and still collects those of the peers, at the election of sixteen to represent them in parliament.

St. Andrew's Church, in George-street, is a very handsome building, of an oval form; and has a very neat spire of one hundred and eighty-six feet in height, with a chime of eight bells, the first and only one of the kind in Scotland; it has also a handsome portico in front.

Opposite to this church is the Physicians' Hall, founded in November, 1775, after a design of the late Mr. James Craig, who planned the New Town.

Though Edinburgh cannot boast of many public places of entertainment, yet such as it has are neat and commodious. The Theatre, the Assembly Rooms, and the Concert Rooms, are all worthy of the metropolis of Scotland, though none of them possess much exterior beauty.

The Theatre, previous to the year 1768, was private property; at that period, it was pulled down during a riot: upon which a royal licence was applied for, and the present house was built by subscription. It has an awkward appearance as a building, the front has however not long since been improved by a portico, and ornamented at the top, with a statue of Shakspear, supported by the tragic and the comic muse. It cost about 5,000*l.* including wardrobe and scenery. The shares are 100*l.* each; and the theatre when filled draws 140*l.*

Not far from this building, an amphitheatre, called the Circus, was opened in the year 1790, on the road to Leith, for equestrian exhibitions, pantomime entertainments, dancing, and tumbling. It is sixty feet in diameter; the house will hold about 1,500 people. This place has since been fitted up, in a very elegant stile, for a concert room.

The Concert Hall, also called St. Cecilia's Hall, stands in Niddery-street; and was built in the year 1762, after the model of the great opera theatre, in Parma. The plan was drawn by Mr. Robert Mylne. This building is now converted into a place of worship.

The New Assembly Rooms, built by subscription according to a design of the late Mr. Henderson of
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this city, are very commodious and elegant. The large room is ninety-two feet long, forty-two wide, and thirty six feet in height. They were founded in the year 1776, and have cost upwards of ten thousand pounds.

At the south end of the south bridge is the University, founded in the year 1581, in the reign of James VI. This institution consists of a principal, three professors of theology, four professors of law, eight of medicine, seven of arts, and one of agriculture and rural affairs, lately established. The number of students in the different classes is upwards of one thousand. The professors are distinguished by long black gowns, but the students have no particular dress. The old building being unfit for the accommodation of its various students, and having also become ruinous, the foundation of a very magnificent pile, designed by Mr. R. Adam, was laid in November, 1789. The east and west fronts of this pile are to extend 225 feet, and the south and north 358. There are to be houses for the principal and six or seven of the professors. The library is to be a room of 160 feet in length; the museum for natural curiosities is to be of the same extent; and the dimensions of the hall for degrees and public exercises are about 90 feet by 30. There are likewise an elegant and most convenient anatomical theatre; a chemical laboratory; and large rooms for instruments and experiments for the professors of mathematics, natural philosophy, and agriculture. The whole when finished, if not the most splendid structure of the sort in Europe, will be the completest and most commodious; and it will do the utmost honour to the genius of the architect and to the magnificence of the public. "So popular (says Mr. Creech) was this measure, that in five months the subscriptions amounted to 16,869l." since which they increased to 32,000l. which sum having been expended in finishing the north and part of the east form, the plan was relinquished for want of sufficient means. The estimate for completing the whole was about 63,000l. The

have jurisdiction under the lord provost; and the dean of guild has the charge of all public buildings, and no house can be erected without his warrant. The streets are guarded every evening by a patrol of the town-guard, as well as by regular watchmen.

For the better regulation of trade, there are fourteen persons, called deacons, one chosen from each of the incorporated companies; but no one can be elected, unless he has been a master two years at a time. The fourteen incorporated companies are, surgeons, goldsmiths, skippers, farriers, hammer-men, wrights or carpenters, masons, taylors, bakers, butchers, cordwainers, weavers, fullers, and bonnet or cap-makers.

These companies are not suffered to have any particular conventions, or to make any bye-laws among themselves, without the consent of the magistrates, or town-council, except it be to chuse their own deacons at the time appointed, to make persons free of their trade, or to try their work.

The revenue of this city, arising partly from duties of different kinds, and partly from landed property, is estimated at about 10,000*l.* per annum.

LEITH, the sea-port of Edinburgh, is somewhat more than a mile distant from the metropolis, to which it is joined, by a fine spacious road; on both sides of which are neat houses, and the whole grounds behind being formed into gardens and nurseries. A little way down on the left, is the botanic garden, and below it a new road is opened to Newhaven, formerly a favourite resort for eating haddocks and oysters; but now getting into repute from the number of good houses erecting near it, for the convenience of bathing.

Leith is a thriving and populous town; it lies on the Frith of Forth, and contains 1,510 houses, and 15,272 inhabitants, viz. 6,634 males, and 8,638 females, of which number 3,215 were returned by the late population act, as being employed in various trades and manufactures, and 129 in agriculture.

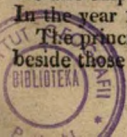
The town stands on both sides the harbour, which divides it into North and South Leith. The harbour is formed by a noble stone pier, which was built at the beginning of the last century, at the confluence of the little river, called "the Water of Leith," with the Frith of Forth. On the north side is a convenient new quay for the landing of goods; and a wet dock has been of late years constructed within high water mark, under the auspices of the town-council of Edinburgh; but as ships can only enter it at full tide, at other times they lie in Leith roads, about a mile distant, which at all times affords good and safe anchorage for ships of the largest size; and in the year 1781, a fleet of more than five hundred sail of merchantmen, under convoy of several ships of the line, remained here many weeks.

The commerce of this place is very considerable, and the vessels employed in the London trade are in general of a large size; but those employed in the Greenland Whale fishery are the largest belonging to this port. Leith being conveniently situated for the navigation of the eastern seas, enjoys a share of the Baltic trade, but not so considerable now as formerly; from Holland, flax and linseed are imported; from the Mediterranean, fruit; and from Portugal, wine and fruit. Some ships belonging to this port sail to the West Indies, whence they bring back the produce of our colonies, rum, sugar, cotton, &c. Several ships are also here fitted out for the whale fishery in Greenland, and the herring fishery in the British seas has been very productive. Ships of considerable size are built here, and several manufactures have been established connected with ship-building, such as those of ropes and sail-cloth, the fabrics of which are carried on to a great extent. Considerable quantities of coals are also shipped for the north-east coast of Scotland. In the year 1804, 2,652 vessels arrived at Leith.

The principal manufactures carried on in the town, beside those already mentioned, are soap, of which in-

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cluding white, yellow, and brown, there is not less than 20,000*l.*'s worth made annually; glass, in the manufacture of which there are not less than six large houses employed in making bottles, window, and all sorts of drinking and ornamental glasses, leather and shoes, of both which considerable quantities are manufactured here, both for home consumption and exportation. There is likewise a large sugar-house; and the water of Leith turns several flour mills: a manufactory for carpets, and some large iron founderies.

The streets of Leith are narrow and confined, except the new ones, which are built upon an uniform plan, great improvements having taken place of late years. This town is governed by a magistrate from Edinburgh, who has the title of Admiral of Leith, and two resident baillies, elected by the town-council of Edinburgh.

At the period of the Reformation, Leith was strongly fortified, and surrounded by a wall and eight bastions. The citadel in North Leith was fortified in the time of Oliver Cromwell, but these works were demolished at the restoration of Charles II. A little to the south-west of the citadel stands a small fortification or battery, which commands the entrance of the harbour, erected about thirty years ago, at the time that the celebrated Paul Jones was in the North Sea.

The house of the Leith Banking Company, erected within these few years, is a magnificent edifice. This company, which was some time ago formed by the first commercial houses in Leith, does a great deal of business, and a branch of the bank, called the British Linen Company, is likewise established here.

South Leith church, called St. Mary's, is a collegiate charge, and is a very ancient Gothic building. North Leith Church is about to be taken down, being ruinous and too small. A very handsome and commodious suit of teaching-rooms and school-house have lately

lately been erected on an elevated ground at the west end of the Links.

In the vicinity of Edinburgh are the ruins of several religious houses. In St. Cuthbert's, or West Church Street, is an excellent stone quarry, which supplies the city; and near Stockbridge, in the same part, many years ago, a mineral water was discovered to issue from the rock, upon the south side of the water of Leith. It is called St. Bernard's well, and was inclosed with a stone building; but which had been demolished by the speats of the river; Lord Gardenstone, thinking highly of the quality of the water, and finding relief from drinking it, caused a very elegant temple to be built over it, wherein is erected a statue of Hygeia, but which is much too large for the situation. This water is impregnated with iron and sulphur; is light upon the stomach, and highly diuretic.

The chapel dedicated to St. Rogue stands at the west end of the Borough Muir, and had a cemetery round it, where those persons of the city of Edinburgh who died of the plague were buried: when or by whom it was founded is uncertain. In the year 1582, the town and council granted four acres of land in the said muir to Sir John Young, then chaplain, on condition that he should keep the roof and windows of the chapel in repair. After the reformation, the performance of divine service here was left off, and the building and cemetery granted to private uses. The inconvenience arising from the loss of this cemetery, was, it is said by Arnot, severely felt by the citizens, whose burial-grounds are by no means adequate to the population. A few years since there was little more than the two gable ends, and part of the side walls standing, and these owed their existence to the superstition of the populace; for the proprietor employed some labourers to pull down the walls, but some of them being killed by the scaffolding giving way, the accident was considered as a judgment on

them, for sacrilegiously demolishing the house of God; and so universally was this believed, that neither entreaties nor extraordinary wages could procure workmen to accomplish the demolition.

About a mile to the east of Edinburgh, on the left, is a beautiful sheet of water, called Lochend, which supplies the town of Leith with that necessary article. A little farther down, in a hollow plain, are the remains of an ancient church, founded and made collegiate by James III. At the reformation, this church was ordered by the general assembly to be demolished, as a monument of idolatry; notwithstanding which, the east window and part of the walls are still remaining, from which it appears to have been a very plain building. In the church-yard is a vaulted mausoleum, of a polygonal figure, formerly the burial-place of the family of Logan of Restalrig: it afterwards became the property of the lords of Balmerino, and at present belongs to the earl of Murray. In this vault are the remains of many persons of distinction.

The cemetery round this church is chiefly used as a burying-place for the English, and likewise for the Scots of the episcopal communion.

Near Edinburgh are the remains of a house, called Marchiston tower, once the seat of the celebrated John lord Napier, baron Marchiston, who invented logarithms. This tower was attacked in the year 1572 by the associates, which occasioned the raising of the siege of Nidderie Seaton. In the year 1573 it was used as a prison by Drury, the English general, who was sent to the assistance of the regent Morton.

Arthur's Seat, a high hill, near Edinburgh, has a broad base, but near the summit it rises to a conical top. The etymology of its name is disputed; some deriving it from the Erse or Gaelic, others from the British prince of that name having from thence reconnoitered a Saxon army, which he afterwards defeated. Arthur's seat is computed to be near 700 feet from its base, and 796 above the level of the sea: it is a most majestic

majestic as well as picturesque object from what point soever it is viewed ; in some it has greatly the appearance of a lion couchant. On the south-west side there is a curious echo ; and on the south side a number of basaltic pentagonal and hexagonal pillars hang down the rock ; they measure about three feet in diameter, and are from forty to fifty feet long.

At the bottom of the hill, on the south-east, is the beautiful sheet of water, called Duddingston Loch, about a mile and a quarter in circumference.

On the north side of Arthur's seat, are the ruins of St. Anthony's chapel, on an elevated spot, which commands a view over the Frith of Forth ; a situation undoubtedly chosen for the purpose of attracting the notice of seamen, who in cases of danger might make vows to that saint. Such hermitages were common near the sea coasts in England, and other parts of Europe.

This chapel was a beautiful Gothic building. It was forty-three feet long, eighteen broad, and eighteen high. At the west end there was a tower, nineteen feet square, and, as is supposed before it fell, about forty feet high. The door, windows, and roof, were gothic ; the last consisted of three compartments : a handsome stone seat projected from the eastern end ; but the whole has been greatly dilapidated. By whom or at what time this chapel was built, is not known.

At a small distance, south-east of the chapel, stands part of the cell of this hermitage. It was partly of masonry, worked upon the natural rock. At the east end there are two niches remaining ; in one of which formerly stood a scull, a book, an hour glass, and a lamp, which, with a mat for a bed, made the general furniture of a hermitage. The dimensions of this building were sixteen feet in length, twelve in breadth, and eight in height.

Adjoining to Arthur's seat is another hill, called Salisbury Craigs, as some conceive from the Gaelic ; in opposition to which, however, it is said to take its

name from the earl of Salisbury, who in the reign of king Edward III. accompanied that prince to Scotland, and possibly viewed the city of Edinburgh from that eminence. This hill presents to the city an awful front of broken rocks and precipices, forming a sort of amphitheatre of solid rock, whose summit is 550 feet in height. This rock is used for paving the streets of London and Edinburgh.

Between these two hills, there is a recluse valley: immediately upon descending this valley, the view of Edinburgh is totally lost; the prospect of the city and castle, which these rocks in a manner overhang, is intercepted by Salisbury Craigs. Seldom are human beings to be met in this lonely vale, or any creature to be seen, but the sheep feeding on the mountain, and the hawks and ravens winging their flight among the rocks. This valley has much the appearance of a crater long ago filled up in part; the west side, which forms Salisbury Craig, having yielded and sunk down on one side.

Calton Hill, stands on the north-east side of the city. Its height is 350 feet from the level of the sea. We have already mentioned the extensive and beautiful prospects from this hill. It is proposed to erect a monument in honour of the gallant Nelson, on the scite of the present flag staff.

In a wider circle, the hills of Corstorphine, Braid, and Craigmillar, &c. surround the capital; and at about four miles distant, the range of the Pentland Hills commences.

Corstorphine Hill, about three miles west from Edinburgh, stretches from north to south somewhat more than a mile. It has a gradual ascent from the west, but it is pretty abrupt and rugged to the east.

Pentland, Braid, and Blackford Hills lie from two to four miles south of Edinburgh. From the materials that compose them, the two latter may be considered as a continuation of the Pentlands.

The east end of the Pentland range is somewhat abrupt,

abrupt, and on the north part of the summit the naked face of the rock appears of a pretty lively white, when seen at a distance; its height is 1450 feet above the sea. This stone has got the name of *Petunse Pentlandica*, from its resemblance to the materials which are employed in China for the manufacture of their porcelain. This singular stone, contains such a proportion of the two ingredients which compose china and earthenware, viz. clay and sand, as to be capable of being manufactured into these, without any addition.

The Braid Hills are next to the Pentland.—Though the petunse rock runs through them, and appears in different parts, yet there are several other compound rocks here, but none very remarkable. Specimens of copper ore, and of black lead, have been found on these hills. There are also some veins of agate discovered in the rocks, but too thin to be of use.

Blackford Hills lie nearest Edinburgh, and are separated from Braid Hills by a small stream, called Braid's Burn. They rise to a more conical top than Braid hills; the summit is 550 feet above the level of the sea.

There is no timber upon any of these hills, which gives them a very naked appearance. Between these hills there is an opening, that has been improved to great advantage; which, from its situation, is called the Hermitage of Braid. The present proprietor, Charles Gordon, Esq. has built a most commodious house on this spot, after the Gothic style, which affords a very agreeable summer-retreat.

Craigmillar is but a small rising ground, though, owing to the gradual ascent from the sea, its height is 360 feet above that level; on its top stands the ancient castle of that name, a favourite residence of Queen Mary. It makes a most venerable appearance, and the view from the windows is highly delightful. The rock composing this eminence is chiefly freestone; but,

but, to the south-west of the castle there is a stratum of indurated clay, forming a sort of shistus, which contains a good deal of copper, not in veins, but intermixed in an irregular manner through the stone.

Craig-Lockhart Hill, about two miles south-west of Edinburgh, rises from the west of the Linton road. It is beautifully wooded, and forms a romantic situation for a country residence. This small range is covered with fine soil, and is divided by a hollow, near the middle: where the rock appears to the north-west it exhibits basaltic columns, similar to those of Arthur's seat; on the south-east, another set of basaltic pillars appears still more distinct than the former, and of considerably smaller diameter; they are not in upright columns, but form a very obtuse angle.

Having thus given a description of the metropolis, and the hills in its vicinity, we shall now proceed with our account of the several parishes in the county of Mid-Lothian or Edinburgh.

The parish of BORTHWICK, is in length six miles, and in breadth four. It lies about twelve miles from Edinburgh, on the Carlisle road; and contains 200 houses, and 842 inhabitants, viz. 407 males and 435 females, of which number 118 were returned as being employed in agriculture, and 56 in trade and manufacture. The country in general has a very uneven surface; hill and dale alternately succeeding each other give it the appearance of the waves of sea. In the lower parts, it is rich and loamy, and in the higher parts wet and clayey.

Here stand the ruins of an ancient castle, which is pretty entire, though built about the year 1440. It is seated on a knoll, in a beautiful vale, and forms, with the adjacent woods and windings of the river, part of a most delightful and picturesque scene. It consists of a vast square tower, ninety feet high, with square and round bastions, at equal distances from its base. The state rooms are on the first story, once accessible by a draw-bridge; some of the apartments were

were large; the hall was forty feet in length, and had a music gallery; the roof lofty, and formerly adorned with paintings. It was built by a lord Borthwick, once a potent family. In the vault lies one of the name, in armour and a little bonnet, with a lady by him; on the side are a number of little elegant human figures. This place was once the property of the earl of Bothwell, who took refuge here, with his fair consort, a little before the battle of Carberry hill. It is now in possession of Mr. Hepburn of Clerkington.

In the manuscript of Mid-Lothian, the castle of Borthwick is said to be a great and strong tower, all of aslure work, within and without, and of great height, the wall being above fifteen feet in thickness. It has an excellent well-spring in the bottom, without digging, and a house of good lodgings and well lighted.

Arniston, the seat of the Lord Chief Baron, lies in this parish: Of this family, two successive generations held the distinguished and honourable seat of Presidents of the court of Session. There are several coal works belonging to this estate.

The late principal Robertson, was born at the mause of Borthwick, in the year 1721, and died on the 11th of June 1793. His histories of "Charles V.;" of "America;" and of "Scotland;" and "Historical disquisitions, concerning the knowledge which the antients had of India," will long continue to be read with pleasure; and impress future ages with respect for the memory of the writer.

CARRINGTON OF PRIMROSE is a small parish, being only three miles and a half in length, and two broad; and containing 103 houses, and 409 inhabitants, viz. 198 males and 211 females, of whom 90 were returned as being employed in agriculture, and 19 in trade and manufacture. It is situated on the banks of the Esk, about nine miles from Edinburgh. The soil round the village is good and dry, but it is cold and wet towards the extremities of the parish. Wheat and all the usual

the river be only about fourteen miles, yet in this short space it drives about eighty mills.

CORSTORPHINE parish is situated about two miles west from Edinburgh; it is four miles long, and about two broad, and contains 192 houses, and 840 inhabitants, viz. 356 males, 484 females, of which number 115 were returned as being employed in agriculture, and 88 in trade and manufacture. The surface of this parish is on the whole, remarkably level, there being no eminences, except those of Corstorphine hills already mentioned, the summit of which is 470 feet above the level of the sea. The south side of these is beautifully decorated with the villas of Belmont, Beechwood, and others; and the west by Clermiston, a neat modern house, the property of G. Robinson, Esq.

Nearly the whole of this parish is arable; the soil being a rich loam, diversified with clay and sand, and producing crops of all kinds.

There is a handsome old Gothic church, which was once collegiate, but it is now used by parishioners. There used to be a well frequented mineral spring near the village, but for some time it has disappeared.

The parish of CRAMOND is principally situated in Mid Lothian, but a small part is in the county of Linlithgow; it is about three miles from Edinburgh, and is six miles in length, and two in breadth; and contains 331 houses, and 1,403 inhabitants, viz. 687 males, and 716 females, of which number 668 were returned as being employed in agriculture, and 359 in trade and manufacture.

This parish is washed by the Frith of Forth on the north, and rises gradually from the sea, the grounds being varied by beautiful and gentle swells. The river Almond is the boundary on the west, the banks of which are finely adorned with wood. At the mouth of the river is the little village of Nether Cramond, containing about 340 inhabitants, who are chiefly employed

ployed in the Cramond iron-works, which are carried on here to a considerable extent.

It has two small islands belonging to it, where are some oyster-beds, and considerable quantities of iron-stone are collected on the shore, and carried to the Carron works. Granite of various kinds, and free-stone are in abundance; and there is little doubt but that coal may be found in this quarter, as all the accompanying minerals are discovered upon the coast. On the lands of Marchfield is a mineral spring, which is said to have purgative qualities.

This parish is noted as being the birth-place, or connected by property with the following eminent persons: the second lord Balmerino, the opposer of Charles the first; the earl of Cromartie, a voluminous writer; the noted Mr. Law, of Lauriston, in this parish, inventor of the Mississippi scheme; Sir Thomas Hope, of Granton, an able Scots lawyer; and George Cleghorn, an eminent physician in Dublin.

The parish of CRANSTON is situated about nine miles from Edinburgh; it is five miles in length, and three in breadth, and contains, according to the late population act, 201 houses, and 895 inhabitants, viz. 421 males, and 474 females, of whom 84 were returned as being employed in agriculture, and 45 in trade and manufacture. The surface of the ground is unequal, and is well cultivated, and well inclosed: the soil consists partly of clay and stiff land, and partly of a sandy or lighter soil; both are fertile, and over the whole parish arable. The river Tyne runs through the parish, though it is here but a small stream.

The parish comprehends three small villages, viz. Cranston, Cousland, and Preston; and there are a number of fine seats here, such as Oxenford Castle, Prestonhall, and others.

At Upper Cranston some works have been erected for extracting tar from pit-coal, an invention of the Earl of Dundonald.

CRICHTON lies about fourteen miles south from
F Edinburgh,

with wounds and disgrace, he was compelled to give up the enterprise. After the defeat of the Scotch army at Pinkney Cleugh, in the year 1547, many fled to this castle for safety; among the rest were James, earl of Morton, afterwards regent, and Sir David Hume, of Wedderburn.

When the present edifice was constructed, about the beginning of the last century, the fosse was filled up, and a large mound of earth raised round the rock, so as to form a pleasant bank, and adorned with a variety of shrubs. The beauty of the situation is much heightened by the winding of the rivers, and abundance of surrounding wood. Over the North Esk is a new stone bridge of one arch, seventy feet wide, and forty-five feet in height. There are some fine paintings in the house, particularly some landscapes by Claude Lorrain, Vernet, and others.

The park is of great extent, containing about eight hundred Scotch acres, and completely surrounded by a stone wall, eight or nine feet high: the finest trees in the county are to be seen here, some of them beeches and planes, whose trunks measure from twelve to twenty-four feet in circumference. Both the North and South Esk run through the park, and unite their streams about half a mile below the house. On the whole the situation of Dalkeith is uncommonly beautiful.

In the church-yard of Dalkeith is a small tombstone to the memory of one Margaret Scot, who died in this town, in the year 1738, upon which is the following inscription:

Stop passenger, until my life you read:
 The living may get knowledge by the dead.
 Five times five years I liv'd a virgin's life;
 Ten times five years I was a virtuous wife;
 Ten times five years I lived a widow chaste;
 Now, wearied of this mortal life, I rest.
 Between my cradle and my grave have been
 Eight mighty kings of Scotland, and a queen.

Four times five years the commonwealth I saw ;
 Ten times the subjects rose against the law.
 Twice did I see old prelacy pull'd down ;
 And twice the cloak was humbled by the gown.
 An end of Stuart's race I saw : nay, more !
 My native country sold for English ore.
 Such desolations in my life have been,
 I have an end of all perfection seen.

About four miles from Dalkeith, and two from Edinburgh, is the parish of **DUDDINGSTONE**, which is four miles long and two broad, and contains 251 houses, and 1003 inhabitants, viz. 448 males, and 555 females ; of which number 54 were returned as being employed in agriculture, and 67 in trade and manufacture. The soil is not originally good ; but from the quantities of dung put upon it from the streets of Edinburgh, it is very productive.

The country here abounds with coal, no less than thirteen seams having been wrought upon the estate of Duddingston ; a bed of fine clay was some time ago discovered at Brickfield, in this parish, where a manufactory of stone ware, similar to that of Staffordshire, is carried on, besides the fabrication of bricks, tiles, and coarser pottery. Duddingston Loch affords excellent marl ; and the variety of plants in it give great scope to the researches of the botanist.

This parish comprises two villages, East and West Duddingston. The church is in the latter, and stands in a romantic situation, under the cope of Arthur's Seat, with the lake extended below ; and around are the beautiful inclosures of Prestonfield, the seat of Sir Alexander Dick, Bart. ; and the house and pleasure grounds of Duddingston, an elegant mansion of the Marquis of Abercorn, built after a plan of the late Sir William Chambers ; and which cost 30,000*l*. This village was formerly much more populous than at present, containing now only about 250 inhabitants.

East Duddingston is inhabited chiefly by persons,

who work in the coal mines; but the two villages of Portobello and Brickfield are more thriving, as they are much resorted to in the season for sea-bathing.

FALA and SOUTRA, is an united parish, the former being in this county, and the latter in Haddingtonshire. This parish lies at the foot of the Lammermuir hills, and extends east and west about four miles, and north and south two miles; and contains 93 houses, and 354 inhabitants, viz. 161 males, and 193 females, of which number 55 were returned as being employed in agriculture, and 24 in trade and manufacture.

The lower parts of this parish is pretty level, but Soutra hill rises about 1000 feet above the level of the sea; from the summit of this hill the traveller from the south is transported by one of the most extensive and luxuriant prospects any where to be met with; the three Lothians, with the Frith of Forth, lie expanded before him, and the Fife hills make a fine termination to the landscape. On this hill are the ruins of an hospital, founded in the year 1164, by Malcolm IV.

GLENCROSS parish is about seven miles west from Edinburgh, it is two miles in length, and one and a half in breadth, and contains 83 houses, and 390 inhabitants, viz. 191 males, and 199 females, of whom 138 were returned as being employed in agriculture, and 113 in trade and manufacture.

The greatest part of this parish lies along the Pentland Hills, and is pasture ground, though some crops of oats and grass are raised. In the lower grounds, which form part of an extensive valley, are sand-stone, lime-stone; and coal. There are several beautiful plantations, which abound with red squirrels.

Woodhouselee, in this parish, is a small castellated mansion, situated on an artificial eminence, near a more modern mansion of the same name. Very little of the ancient building remains, except a chimney, and some stragglng walls. It is now the property of A. Fraser Tytler, Esq.

Crawford, in his memoirs, mentions an act of barbarity committed on the lady of this house, in the year 1569. Hamilton, of Boswelhaugh, after having fought for the queen at Langside, was taken prisoner, and sentenced to be hanged, but afterwards made his escape; his wife, who was heiress of Woodhouselee, not thinking her husband's crimes would affect her estate, willingly abandoned that of Boswelhaugh, which was his ancient patrimony, and possessed herself of her own; but Murray being informed of the matter by Sir James Ballantine, (a great favourite of his, to whom he had gifted Woodhouselee,) sent some officers to take possession of the house, who not only turned the lady out of doors, but stripped her naked, and left her in that condition in the open field, in a cold dark night, where, before day, she became furiously mad, and insensible to the injury they had done her. From this moment it was that Hamilton resolved upon Murray's death, which, upon the 23rd of January, 1570, he accomplished at Linlithgow.

William Tytler, the father of the present proprietor, is well known as a Scottish writer on various subjects of the belles lettres; those best deserving notice are, "The Poetical Remains of James I." to which a curious dissertation is prefixed, forming an important part of the literary history of Europe; "A Dissertation on Scottish Music," prefixed to Annet's History of Edinburgh; and an able "Vindication of Mary Queen of Scots." Mr. Tytler was born at Edinburgh, in the year 1711, and died September 12, 1792. Besides other productions, the present proprietor of Woodhouselee has published "An Account of the Life and Writings of Lord Kames."

On a neighbouring hill, called Castle Law, are vestiges of a camp, near which was fought the battle of Pentland Hill, in November, 1666, in memory of which a rude stone is erected.

The parish of HERIOT is sixteen miles from Edinburgh, on the West London road. It is ten miles in length

is of various qualities, but chiefly a stiff clay: the rivers Almond and Water of Leith run through this parish; and the great Glasgow road also passes through it. There is good limestone wrought here, but no coal. There being no manufactories here, population is on the decrease.

The parish of LASWADE, which includes the eastern extremity of the Pentland hills, and stretches along the North Esk, is eight miles in length, and five in breadth: it is four miles from Edinburgh, and contains, according to the late population act, 808 houses, and 3,348 inhabitants; viz. 1,577 males, and 1,771 females, of which number 724 were returned as being employed in agriculture, and 459 in trade and manufacture. In the lower grounds the soil is rich, but there is a great deal of heath and barren ground in the higher parts. The banks of the North Esk, which runs for several miles in this parish, are bold and picturesque in a high degree. There are five paper, besides other mills, in this parish, and two extensive bleach-fields, which employ a great number of hands.

Various seams of coal and lime-stone run through the whole of this parish. Sand-stone, and the other metals which accompany coal, are in abundance, but no whin-stone or granite. There are about 30,000 tons of coal raised annually, great part of which goes to Edinburgh. One of the pits in the parish accidentally took fire, about twenty-five years ago, and is still unextinguished.

Near Laswade, in a romantic spot, is Melville Castle, the elegant residence of the Hon. Robert Dundas; it is built in the Gothic stile, after a plan of the late Mr. Adams.

In this parish, besides a constant succession of gentlemen's seats, there are many beautiful, romantic, and noted spots; among which is Hawthornden, a small fortalice, or castellated mansion, situated on a high projecting rock, overhanging the river of North Esk. The building, like most of the ancient Scottish mansions,

sions, consists of a square vaulted tower, with walls of great thickness, calculated to serve as an asylum, or temporary retreat, from the depredations of civil insurrection, or foreign invasions.

This tower is, if the expression may be allowed, grafted on the native rock; adjoining to it were some additional buildings, also constructed for defence: these and the tower are now in ruins, but some part of the latter had a habitable room not many years since. The gate of entrance, though of more modern date than the tower, is probably older than the now dwelling-house; the iron door was lately remaining, and over the gate are loop-holes answering to others at the bottom of the tower. At what time and by whom this tower was built is uncertain; the first time it occurs in record as a fortalice is in a charter of the year 1433, though probably it is of a much older date.

The buildings now inhabited were partly rebuilt by William Drummond the poet, in the year 1638 and partly by his son and successor Sir William Drummond, as we learn from an inscription on a building in the back court.

Under and near the mansion two ranges of caves have been scooped out of the rock; vulgar tradition makes them the works of the Picts, which opinion is embraced by Dr. Stukeley, who, in his *Itinerarium Curiosum*, has given a plan of them. It appears, however, more probable, from the following description of them by Maitland, that these caves were either a receptacle for robbers, or places to secure the people and their effects during the destructive wars between the Picts and English, and Scots and English: which is in some measure confirmed by a number of works of the same kind on the English and Scotch borders, and in the northern parts of Scotland, to secure the people and their effects against the English and Danish plunderers and cruel depredations.

“The entrance into these caverns (says Maitland)

kinsman and predecessor, and also Mr. Drummond the poet.

“ To the Memory of Sir Lawrence Abernethy, of
Hawthornden,
second son of Sir William Abernethy, of Salton,
a brave and gallant soldier, who, at the head of a
party, in the year 1338, conquered Lord
Douglas five times in one day, yet
was taken prisoner before sun-set.
Ford. Lib. xiii. Cap. 44.

And

To the Memory of
William Drummond, esq. of Hawthornden,
poet and historian, an honour to his family,
and an ornament to his country, this seat
is dedicated by the Rev. Dr. William
Abernethy Drummond, spouse to
Mrs. Drummond of Hawthornden,
and second son to Alexander Abernethy, of Corskie,
Banffshire, heir male of the Abernethies
of Salton, in the year 1784.

O sacred Solitude, divine retreat,
Choice of the prudent, envy of the great,
By thy pure stream, or in thy waving shade,
I court fair Wisdom, that celestial maid ;
There, from the ways of men, laid safe ashore,
I smile to hear the distant tempest roar ;
There, blest with health, with business unperplex'd,
This life I relish, and secure the next.”

About one mile from Hawthornden, are the venerable ruins of Roslin Castle. This castle stands on an almost insulated rock, in the delightful glen or valley on the north side of the river Esk, which runs through a deep rocky bed, wooded down to the water's edge. Its situation, though inconceivably romantic and pleasant, is very ill chosen for a castle, being commanded by hills on both sides of the river, whence one may look

look down on the tops of its chimnies. The access to the castle is on the east side, by means of an arch over a deep gulley, and through a once-strong gate.

It is uncertain when or by whom this castle was erected. About the year 1100 William Sancto Clero, son of Waldernus, comte de St. Clair, who came from England with William the Conqueror, obtained from King Malcolm Canmore a great part of the barony of Roslin; and as building of castles was then much in vogue, it is not improbable that some castle might have been built about that time, but not the present one; great part at least of which, if one may judge from its style, being of a much more modern date.— Little occurs in history of this castle previous to the year 1455, when we read that Sir James Hamilton was confined in it under the ward of the Earl of Orkney by James II. but, after some time, was released and taken into favour. It appears that William St. Clair, the founder of Roslin Chapel, lived in great state at his castle here; for the author of the Description of the Chapel says, from Hay, “About that time, i. e. the building of the chapel in 1440, the town of Roslin, being next to Edinburgh and Haddington, in East Lothian, became very populous, by the great concourse of all ranks and degrees of visitors that resorted to this prince, at his palace of the castle of Roslin; for he kept a great court, and was royally served at his own table in vessels of gold and silver; Lord Dirleton being his master-household, Lord Borthwick his cup-bearer, and Lord Fleming his carver; in whose absence they had deputies to attend, viz. Steward laird of Drumlanrig, Tweedie laird of Drumerline, and Sandilands laird of Calder. He had his halls, and other apartments, richly adorned with embroidered hangings. He flourished in the reign of James II. and his princess, Elizabeth Douglas, was served by seventy-five gentlewomen, whereof fifty-three were daughters of noblemen, all clothed in velvet and silks, with their chains of gold, and other ornaments, and was attended

by two hundred gentlemen in all her journies; and if it happened to be dark when she went to Edinburgh, where her lodgings were, at the foot of Blackfriars-wynd, eighty lighted torches were carried before her.

In the year 1554 this castle, with that of Craigmillar, and the town of Leith, were burnt by the English army, sent by King Henry VIII. to punish the Scots for refusing their queen Mary to his son, afterwards King Edward VI. This army laid waste the country seven miles round Edinburgh. Most of the present building seems to have been erected since that time. On the 11th of December, 1688, this castle and the adjacent chapel were plundered by a furious mob, chiefly inhabitants and tenants of the barony.

On the hill immediately above the castle stands the chapel. The word Roslin is said formerly to have been written Roskelyn, a word in the Gaelic or Erse language, signifying a hill in a glen, which is exactly the description of its situation; for it stands on a rising ground, named the college hill, beautifully decorated with wood and water, the river Esk running in a deep rocky bed on its west and south fronts.

This chapel, which seems to have been originally intended for a more spacious building, was erected in the year 1446 by William St. Clair, or Sinclair, prince of Orkney, duke of Holdenburgh, earl of Caithness, the seventh of that family of the name of William. It was dedicated to St. Matthew the apostle and evangelist, and founded for a provost, six prebendaries, and two singing-boys; for whose maintenance it was endowed by the founder with the church lands of Pentland, four acres of meadow near that town, with the kips and eight sowms of grass in the town of Pentland.

Tradition relates that the design for this chapel was drawn at Rome; and in order that it might be properly executed, the founders caused dwellings to be built near it for the workmen, the ancient village being

ing half a mile distant. Here he gave to them houses and lands in proportion to their abilities, with ten pounds a year to each mason, and forty to the master mason; also proportionable rewards to the other artificers: by these bounties he attracted all the best workmen in this and the neighbouring kingdoms.

This chapel is one of the most entire pieces of Gothic architecture now remaining in Scotland. The outside is ornamented with a number of pinnacles, and a variety of ludicrous sculpture. The inside is sixty-nine feet in length and thirty-four in breadth; the roof is supported by two rows of clustered pillars, about eight feet in height, with an aisle on each side: the arches extend across the aisles; but the centre is one continued arch, elegantly divided into compartments, and finely sculptured: the capitals of the pillars are enriched with foliage, and a variety of figures.

Here were several monuments, two of which are remarkable; viz. that of George earl of Caithness, who died in the year 1582; and another engraved in stone, supposed to be for Alexander earl of Sutherland, grandson to King Robert Bruce. He is represented in armour, in a cumbent posture, his hands on his breast, as in the act of prayer; on each side his head a lion rampant, at his feet a greyhound. At the front of the third and fourth pillars, between them and the north wall there is a large flag-stone covering the opening of the family vault, wherein ten barons of Roslin are buried: this vault is so dry, that their bodies have been found entire after eighty years, and as fresh as when first interred. These barons are said to have been buried of old in their armour, without any coffin; and were successively, by charter, the patrons and protectors of masonry in Scotland. "And (says Mr. Hay, the late Roslin) my good father (grandfather to the present Roslin) was the first that was buried in a coffin, against the sentiments of King James VII. who was then in Scotland, and several other persons well versed in antiquity, to whom my mother (Jane Spottiswood,

Spottiswood, grand niece of archbishop Spottiswood) would not hearken, thinking it beggarly to be buried in that manner." The great expence she was at in burying her husband occasioned the sumptuary acts which were made in the following parliaments. The *Theatrum Scotiæ* records a superstitious tradition concerning this chapel, which is, that before the death of any of the family of Roslin, the building appears to be all on fire.

Of late years this beautiful edifice was in great danger of becoming ruinous; but, to the honour of the late General Sinclair, then proprietor, he prevented it, by putting new flag-stones on the roof, and new wooden casements, with glass, into all the windows; he likewise new laid the floor of the chapel with flag-stones, and rebuilt the high wall round the cemetery; on which repairs he expended a very considerable sum.

The village of Roslyn was erected into a burgh or barony by King James II. at Strivelin, in the year 1456, with a weekly market on Saturday, an annual fair on the feast of St. Simon and St. Jude, a market-cross, &c. The same was confirmed by king James VI. in the year 1622; and by king Charles I. in 1650: and as a mark of royal favour to Lord Loughborough, Roslyn was lately created a British earldom in the family of Wedderburn.

The environs of Roslyn are famous for three victories gained by the Scots over the English in one day, the latter end of February, in the year 1302.

Roslin and Hawthornden make two of the fashionable excursions for all strangers who visit Edinburgh.

The parish of LIBBERTON is situated about three miles distant from Edinburgh, below the east end of the Pentland hills. It is in length about three miles, and two and a half in breadth.

The ground in this parish is generally good; but it is also much enriched with manure from the city: the greater part of it lies high, and is very healthy; but the ridge to the west stands much in need of being

planted. There are very extensive coal and lime works in this parish, which accounts for its great population: at the village of Gilmerton there are above twenty seams of coal, from two and a half to ten feet in thickness; and besides other lime works, those at Gilmerton alone yield 70,000 bolls annually. Near St. Catherine's, in this parish, there is a spring, the water of which is covered with petroleum, or mineral oil: it is called the Balm Well of St. Catherine, and used to be much resorted to in the cure of cutaneous diseases.

This parish is divided into four villages, called Kirk, Nether, Over, and Upper Libberton, and contains 950 houses, and 3,565 inhabitants, viz. 1,629 males, and 1,936 females, of which number 155 were returned as being employed in agriculture, and 687 in various trades.

Near Gilmerton is a celebrated cave, dug out of the rock by George Paterson, a blacksmith. It was finished in the year 1724, after five years hard labour. In this cave are several apartments, with beds, a table, with a large punch bowl, all cut out of the solid rock; there is also a smith's forge, with a well and a washing-house. Paterson lived in this mansion for several years, and died in it about the year 1737. It is now deserted, which is not to be wondered at when we consider that it must be a difficult matter to find an inhabitant of the like taste with him who made it.

MID CALDER is situated about twelve miles from Edinburgh, and is in length about seven miles, and in breadth three. It contains, according to the late population act, 163 houses, and 1,014 inhabitants, viz. 486 males, and 528 females, of whom 121 were returned as being employed in agriculture, and 104 in trade and manufactures. The soil is tolerably fertile, being generally light, and it abounds with quarries of free-stone, lime-stone, and iron-stone.—The town of Mid Calder is pleasantly situated and surrounded with beautiful scenery; the river Almond

runs a little to the north, and Calder wood, which covers a great extent of ground, overlooks it. On the estate of Letham is a sulphurous spring, much resembling the Harrowgate waters. To the west of the town stands Calder House, the seat of Lord Torphichen, in the hall of which is the picture of John Knox, where he dispensed the sacrament of the Lord's Supper, for the first time in Scotland after the reformation.

WEST CALDER is situated about three miles from the last-mentioned parish, on the borders of Lanarkshire. It is ten miles in length, and five and a half in breadth; and contains 258 houses, and 1,185 inhabitants, viz. 558 males, and 627 females, of which number 417 were returned as being employed in agriculture, and 291 in trade and manufacture. The level of the ground here is from 450 to 700 feet above the sea, and is subject to a bleak and moist air. The soil is but indifferent; the whole lying on a bottom, and composed either of clay or a mossy earth. Though there is no coal at present working, it is more than probable that the whole parish stands upon coal; there is, however, abundance of lime-stone. In the southern extremity of the parish towards Lanarkshire, stands an old castle, said to have been fortified by Cromwell; and at Castle Craig are still the remains of a Roman camp.

The parish of NEW BATTLE, or Newbottle, is situated seven miles from Edinburgh, in a beautiful and romantic valley on the banks of the south Esk. It is in length about four miles, and three in breadth, and contains 358 houses, and 1,328 inhabitants, viz. 625 males, and 703 females, of whom 302 were returned by the late population act as being employed in agriculture, and only 60 in trade or manufacture. The soil here is a rich mould upon a stratum of gravel: the south Esk runs through the parish, the banks of which are beautifully wooded. From this valley the country rises for about two miles to a ridge, the highest point

point of which is 680 feet above the level of the sea: the high ground on the south-west is a stiff clay, very unproductive: there is both limestone and coal in this parish.

In the most sequestered part of the vale stands Newbattle Abbey, the seat of the Marquis of Lothian. It was originally founded for Cistercian monks, by David I. in the year 1140; and erected into a lay barony in favour of Sir Mark Ker, in the year 1591. The present mansion is built on the site of the ancient edifice, which has been long since totally demolished, on the banks of the South Esk. It is not large, nor is any part of the architecture curious, but the rooms are finished in the most sumptuous manner, and most of them adorned with beautiful and valuable paintings; and in the library, which formerly belonged to the abbey, are some ancient manuscripts on vellum, beautifully illuminated: besides a number of very early printed and scarce books. The part surrounding the house is large, and contains a number of fine lofty trees.

NEWTON is situated five miles from Edinburgh, and contains 278 houses, and 1060 inhabitants, viz. 497 males, and 563 females, of which number 107 were returned as being employed in agriculture, and 23 in trade and manufacture. The surface of the country here is flat, but the soil in general is indifferent, though there are several rich spots. The whole parish forms a circle of about three miles diameter, lying on an inexhaustible bed of coal, having no fewer than nineteen different seams, from two to ten feet thick, and some of the pits twenty-seven fathoms below the level of the sea. Coal has been worked here upwards of two hundred years.

The parish of PENNYCUIK is situated on the borders of Peebles, nine miles from Edinburgh, on the river Esk. It is eleven miles in length, and six in breadth, and contains 315 houses, and 1705 inhabitants, viz. 747 males, and 958 females, of which number,

ST. CUTHBERT'S, or West Church parish, comprehends a considerable part of the suburbs of Edinburgh. It is in length about three miles, and in breadth two; and is by far the most populous in Scotland, containing, according to the late population act, 29,636 inhabitants, viz. 13,313 males, and 16,323 females, of which number 1,373 were returned, as being employed in agriculture, and 5,606 in trade and manufacture. In this parish, which consists of about 9,000 acres, are several free-stone quarries, which supply the city, and contribute to its elegance: the six columns in front of the New College, measuring each twenty-three feet by three, the largest perhaps of one entire stone in the island, were presented by the proprietors of Craighleith quarry in this parish.

Table of Heights in Mid Lothian.

	<i>Feet above the Sea.</i>
The summit of the Moorfoot hills - - - - -	1850
Kirkyeston - - - - -	1700
Logan House Hill - - - - -	1555
Craigkelton Hill - - - - -	1450
Castlelaw Hill - - - - -	1390
Spittle Hill - - - - -	1360
Arthur's Seat - - - - -	814
Buckstane, highest of the Braid hills, -	690
Dalmahoy Hill - - - - -	680
Libberton Tower - - - - -	590
Salisbury Craig - - - - -	550
Craig-Lockart Hill - - - - -	540
Battery of Castle - - - - -	510
Corstorphine Hill - - - - -	470
Craigmillar Castle - - - - -	360
Calton Hill - - - - -	350
Cross of Edinburgh - - - - -	262

EAST LoTHIAN, OR HADDINGTONSHIRE.

THE county of East Lothian or Haddington extends eastward to the extremity of that range of hills which divides the Lothians from Berwickshire on the south, called Lammermuir; the Frith of Forth, and the German ocean, are the boundaries on the north and east; and Mid Lothian bounds it on the west. It is about twenty-five miles in length, and fourteen in breadth.

This county is intersected by numerous streams, but the Tyne is the principal river, which falls into the German ocean, between Berwick and Dunbar. It is perhaps one of the most fertile counties in Scotland, and is in general in a high state of cultivation, producing abundance of grain. Most of the farms are of considerable extent, and the land is particularly favourable to the turnip husbandry. It abounds with excellent coal, free-stone, and lime-stone, and produces also some iron and lead.

There are several good fisheries here, and it has some foreign trade. Several branches of the linen and woollen manufacture, as well as the making of salt, are carried on in this county; and an attempt was made some years ago to introduce the manufacture of fine broad cloth, and blankets, but it did not succeed. Preston Pan has a considerable manufacture of oil of vitriol and sal ammoniac.

The seats of the nobility and gentry in this county, from its rich and agreeable situation, are very numerous.

Haddingtonshire contains three royal burghs, viz. Haddington, North Berwick, and Dunbar, and many populous towns and villages. It is divided into twenty-four parochial districts, which contain 6,257 houses, inhabited by 29,986 persons, viz. 13,890 males, and 16,096 females, of whom 3,224 were returned by the late population act, as being chiefly employed in trade and manufacture, and 5,346 in agriculture.

The parish of ABERLADY is situated on the sea shore; it is in length about three miles, and in breadth two and a half, and contained, according to the late population act, 224 houses, and 875 inhabitants, viz. 410 males and 465 females, of whom 128 were returned as being employed in agriculture, and 106 in trade and manufacture. The flat parts of this parish is in general light and sandy, but farther inland, where the ground rises, it is rich and fertile. At Gosford in this parish, the Earl of Wemys has lately erected a very elegant mansion.

ATHELSTONEFORD parish is situated about four miles from Haddington, and seventeen from Edinburgh; it is about four miles in length, and three in breadth, and contains 227 houses, and 897 inhabitants, viz. 394 males, and 503 females, of whom 161 were returned as being employed in agriculture, and 71 in trade and manufacture.

The soil of this parish is in general a rich loam, and very productive: from the small range of Carleton hills, which lie to the south, there is an extensive plain, four miles in breadth, having a small and gradual declination to the sea, and containing a tract of country, not inferior in beauty and fertility to any in Scotland.

Mr. Home, the author of the tragedy of Douglas, was for several years pastor of this parish; and Mr. Blair, the author of that much admired poem, "The Grave," was likewise minister here.

BOLTON parish, lies four miles from Haddington, and fifteen from Edinburgh, and consisted according to the late population act of 63 houses, and 252 inhabitants, viz. 117 males, and 135 females, of which number 30 were returned as being employed in agriculture, and 11 in trade and manufacture. It is in length about six miles, and one in breadth.

The ground here is not naturally fertile, except on the banks of the Tyne, the greater part being clayey.
Some

Some attempts have been made to find coal here, but without success.

Nearly the whole of this parish belongs to Lord Blantyre, who resides at the old castle of Lethington, or Lennox-love, which stands in a fine park, containing upwards of three hundred acres, surrounded with a stone wall. This castle was the ancient seat of the Maitlands, Earls of Lauderdale. Near it stands Coalstoun House, the residence of the late Lord Coalstoun, one of the oldest barons in Scotland.

The parish of DIRLETON lies near the mouth of the Frith of Forth, on the German ocean, twenty miles from Edinburgh. It is six miles in length, and about three in breadth, and contains 244 houses, and 1,115 inhabitants, viz. 517 males, and 598 females, of whom 1,074 were returned as being employed in agriculture, and only 39 in trade and manufacture.

The lower ground of this parish, on the coast, consisting of about three thousand acres is links; but inland to the south, there are about five thousand acres extremely fertile.

The village stands on a rocky ground, rising from the sea. Archerfield, the only seat in the parish, belongs to Mr. Nisbet, who is proprietor of about two-thirds of the whole.

At the east end of the village, there are still the romantic ruins of an ancient castle, but by whom or when built is unknown. In the year 1298 it belonged to one of the family of De Vallibus, or De Vaux; and when King Edward I. invaded Scotland, by the eastern borders, it surrendered, after a very obstinate defence, to Anthony Beck, bishop of Durham.

We are informed that at the siege of Dirleton, about the beginning of July, 1298, the English soldiers were reduced to so great a scarcity of provisions, that they subsisted on peas and beans, which they picked up in the fields; this at least gives us a favourable idea of the agriculture of this district in those early times. This castle was built on a rock, and belonged to the

lords of Dirleton. It was destroyed by the English in the year 1650.

The parish of DUNBAR extends about nine miles in length, not being more than two in breadth; it contains 717 houses, inhabited by 3,951 persons, viz. 1736 males, and 2215 females, of which number 602 were returned by the late population act, as being employed in trade and manufacture, and 335 in agriculture.

The soil in general is a rich dry mould, perhaps the most fertile in Scotland; there is plenty of lime, and near the harbour there is a rock of martial jasper, which takes an exceeding fine polish: some beautiful pebbles have also occasionally been found on the shore.

The town of Dunbar, which is a royal burgh, is handsome and well-built; it is situated on a small eminence, in the mouth of the river Forth, on the south side towards the German ocean. The houses, as in most of the principal towns, are all built with stone, and covered with slate. It has a weekly market on Thursday, and has formerly been fenced in with a strong wall, but it is now decayed; and on the opposite side of the haven appear the ruins of a castle, almost covered with the sea, at flood tide, which formerly was remarkably strong, and was the seat of the earls of March, afterwards styled earls of Dunbar. This fortress was often won by the English, and as often recovered by the Scots, but demolished in the year 1656, by order of the commonwealth, to prevent its being a retreat for the royalists.

Dunbar is a very considerable port, and of great advantage to all ships in the river, in case of stress of weather; but yet its entrance was so difficult, by steep rocks, in the mouth of the harbour, that the corporation had exhausted its funds by endeavouring to cut through them; and being unable to proceed farther in it, and, at the same time, the town-house and school of the town being run to decay, and the town itself destitute of fresh water, to answer all these purposes

poses they procured an act, in the year 1718, intituled an act, for laying a duty of two pennies Scots, or one sixth part of a penny, upon every pint of ale or beer that shall be sold within the town of Dunbar, for improving and preserving the harbour, and repairing the town-house, and building a school, and other public buildings there; and for supplying the said town with fresh water.

This duty has been of great service to the town, and enabled them to make a great progress in the intended improvements; but the principal works, which were to dig up part of the rock at the bottom of the harbour, to carry out the great pier to the rock, called the Beacon rock, to cut the slope of the island, down to a perpendicular, and to supply the town with fresh water, remaining undone, and the act expiring in the year 1738, the same was continued for twenty-five years longer.

The harbour was originally at Belhaven. The east pier of the present harbour was begun during the protectorate of Cromwell. The improvements made have been great, by digging eight feet into the solid rock, by which it has been enlarged and deepened, and a new pier has been erected on the rock that forms the west side of the entrance: and commodious quays have been built; but the harbour, though very safe, is yet small and difficult of access; it is however defended by a battery, mounting twelve guns: nine, twelve, and eighteen pounders. A large and convenient dry dock has also been built.

The castle is situated on a reef of rocks projecting into the sea, which in many places runs under them, through caverns formed by fissures in the stone. It is of great antiquity, but the time of its erection is not known. Dunbar castle was long deemed one of the keys of the kingdom, and is mentioned as early as the year 858, when it was burnt by Kenneth, king of Scotland.

In the year 1073, it appears to have belonged to the

of March. In 1296, the earl of March having joined King Edward I. this castle was by his wife delivered up to the Scots; upon which earl Warren, with a chosen body of troops, was sent to take it. The whole force of Scotland was assembled to oppose them, who, trusting to their numbers, rushed down the heights on the English; but being repulsed with great loss, the castle shortly after surrendered.

In 1299, the king gave to Patrick, earl of Dunbar, 200*l.* sterling, partly in money, and partly in provisions, for supplying this castle with military stores and provisions.

In the year 1314, king Edward II. after his defeat at the battle of Bannockburne, took refuge in this castle, where he was received by the earl of March, and from thence went by sea to Berwick; in his way to England.

In 1333, Dunbar castle was demolished, as appears from Hector Boetius, who says, "that Patrick, earl of Dunbar, having, on the arrival of the English, dismantled it, and rased it to the ground, despairing to keep it, King Edward III. obliged him to rebuild it at his own expence, and to admit an English garrison therein."

In 1737-8, this castle, which Buchannan says, had been newly fortified, was besieged by the earl of Salisbury. The earl of March being absent, it was defended by his wife, from the darkness of her complexion vulgarly called Black Agnes. This lady during the siege performed all the duties of a bold and vigilant commander, animating the garrison by her exhortations, munificence, and example. When the battering engines of the besiegers hurled stones against the battlements, she, as in scorn, being as John Major observes, full of taunts, ordered one of her female attendants, to wipe off the dirt with her handkerchief; and when the earl of Salisbury commanded that enormous machine the Sow to be advanced to the foot of the walls, she scoffingly advised him to take good care of

of his sow, for she would soon make her cast her pigs (meaning the men within it), and then ordered a huge rock to be let fall on it, which crushed it to pieces. The earl of Salisbury, finding so stout a resistance, attempted to gain the castle by treachery, and accordingly bribed the person who had the care of the gates to leave them open. This he agreed to do, but disclosed the whole transaction to the countess. Salisbury himself commanded the party who were to enter, and according to agreement, found the gates of the castle open, and was advancing at the head of his men, when John Copeland, one of his attendants, hastily passing before him, the portcullis was let down, and Copeland, mistaken for his lord, remained a prisoner. Agnes, who from a high tower was observing the event, cried out to Salisbury jeeringly, "Farewell, Montague; I intended that you should have supped with us, and assisted in defending this fortress against the English." John Major says, that the earl of Salisbury would have been taken, had he not been pulled back by some of his followers.

The English, thus unsuccessful in their attempts, turned the siege into a blockade, closely environed the castle by sea and land, and strove to famish the garrison; when Alexander Ramsay having heard of the extremities to which Dunbar was reduced, embarked with forty resolute men, eluded the vigilance of the English, and, taking the advantage of a dark night, entered the castle by a postern next the sea, and sallying out, attacked and dispersed the advanced guards. The English commander, disheartened by so many unfortunate events, at length withdrew his forces, after having remained before Dunbar during nineteen weeks. He even consented to a cessation of arms, and departing into the south, entrusted the care of the borders to Robert Manners, William Heron, and other Northumbrian barons.

In the year 1475, Alexander duke of Albany, having escaped from confinement in the castle of Edinburgh,

burgh, fled to this castle, which then belonged to him. Here he was shortly after besieged by the king's troops; and finding he could not hold out against them, took refuge in France, as did also the garrison, who, after being reduced to great extremities, betook themselves to sea in small vessels.

In 1484, this castle was in the hands of the English, when the following articles respecting it were concluded by a congress of plenipotentiaries, held at Nottingham, where a truce for three years was agreed on. The castle of Dunbar, with the bounds belonging to it, was to enjoy an undisturbed cessation of arms, for the certain term of six months, from the commencement of the general truce then concluded. This truce with the castle to continue during the remainder of the three years of the general truce, if the king of Scotland did not, in six weeks after its commencement, notify to the king of England, that it was not his pleasure that the castle of Dunbar should be comprehended in the truce longer than six months; in which case, if hostilities should commence, they should be confined solely to the attack and defence of that castle, and should no ways infringe the general truce. The internal commotions attending the great revolution, by which King Henry VII. was seated on the throne of England, seems to have made the castle of Dunbar but little attended to. King James availing himself of that opportunity, laid siege to it in winter, and obliged the garrison to surrender.

In 1565, Mary retired to this castle after the murder of Rizzio, and she was joined by a number of her friends: and in 1567, she and Bothwell, having fled from Edinburgh, were pursued with such vigour, by a party of horse, commanded by Lord Hume, that they had barely time to reach this fortress; from whence she marched with an army composed of Bothwell's friends and dependents to Carberry hill, where being defeated and abandoned by them, she surrendered herself prisoner, and was sent to Loch Leven castle.

Murray laid siege to the castle, and the governor seeing no hopes of relief, surrendered it on favourable conditions; the great guns were all dismantled, and carried to the castle of Edinburgh; and this and several other castles were ordered to be dismantled on account of their ruinous state, and great charge to government, and an act of parliament passed for that purpose.

The castle is built of a reddish stone, and several of the towers had a communication with the water. Under the front is a very large cavern of black and some red stone; this is said to have been the pit or dungeon for confining the prisoners, and a most dreadful one it must have been.

The parish of GARVALD is situated among the Lammermuir hills; it is about nine miles in length and three in breadth, and contains, according to the late population act, 145 houses, and 749 inhabitants, viz. 355 males and 394 females, of whom 273 were returned as being employed in agriculture, and 63 in trade and manufacture. The face of this country is very rugged and uneven.

Towards the hills the soil is a thin gravel covered with heather. The low grounds are either a light arable soil, or a deep and fertile clayey bottom, both yielding fine crops. There is great abundance of red sand-stone here, but no other mineral has been yet discovered.

At the foot of the hill stands Nunraw, the seat of Mr. Hay.

GLADSMUIR parish is situated on the south bank of the Frith of Forth, at the distance of ten miles from Edinburgh, and three from Haddington. It is in length four miles, and two in breadth, and consisted, according to the late population act, of 380 houses, inhabited by 1,470 persons, viz. 668 males, and 802 females, of which number 210 were returned as being employed in agriculture, and 64 in trade and manufacture. The ground here forms a sort of ridge, gradually sloping towards the Forth on the north, and the river Tyne on the south; the summit of this ridge

is a stiff barren clay, but becomes fertile as you descend, on either side, particularly on the north. There is great abundance of coal in this district.

This parish gave birth to the noted George Heriot, founder of the hospital at Edinburgh; and Dr. William Robertson, late historiographer for Scotland, and principal of the University of Edinburgh, was pastor of it, and composed his history of Scotland while here.

In the year 1789, a thunder-storm burst on the school-room at this place, in which seventy boys were at that time assembled; the walls were rent, the windows broken, and the roofs demolished; most of the boys were stunned, and many with the master much hurt, but only two were killed.

The parish of HADDINGTON is situated about seventeen miles from Edinburgh; it is about six miles in length and the same in breadth; and contains 711 houses and 4,049 inhabitants, viz. 1,874 males, and 2,175 females, of whom 402 were returned as being employed in agriculture, and 376 in trade and manufacture. The ground here is very moorish towards the western part, though the whole parish is arable, excepting a few particular spots of little extent: indeed the greater part is well enclosed, and in a high state of cultivation.

The town of Haddington, situated on the north bank of the Tyne, is a royal burgh, but in a less prosperous state than it once was. It consists of four streets, which cross each other at nearly right angles: the houses are well built, and there is a neat town-house here, erected in the year 1748, and a large and commodious school.

The town is governed by a provost, three bailies, a dean of guild, treasurer, and twelve councillors. There are two annual fairs, well attended, and a weekly market on Friday, accounted the best grain-market in Scotland.

For several centuries past a species of coarse woollen has been manufactured here; and many weavers, particularly

ticularly in Nengate, still make them, but the number of persons employed in this branch is greatly diminished of late. During the time of Cromwell's usurpation, an English company, of which Colonel Sanfield was the principal person, expended a very considerable sum of money in establishing a manufacture, but after the colonel's death it declined. A company was established in 1750, for carrying on the woollen manufacture, and a large sum was subscribed; but the trade proving unsuccessful, the company dissolved, and a new one formed, which also in its turn was dissolved some few years ago.

The parish church is a venerable structure, and appears to have been built in the twelfth or thirteenth centuries. It is only in the west end that worship is performed, all the rest being a ruin. In a corner of this structure is the burying-place of the family of Lauderdale, who for many ages possessed Lethington, now the seat of Lord Blantyre. In this aisle there are several marble statues of the family of Lauderdale, as large as life, lying in beds of state. This church is commonly but erroneously supposed to have belonged to the nunnery founded by Ada, countess of Northumberland, but was in reality the church of the Franciscans, of whose foundation the following account is given in the appendix to Keith's Catalogue: "Haddington; there was also a monastery of friars in this place, where William, first Lord Seton, was buried, who gave them six loads of coals to be taken weekly out of his coal-pit at Tranant, and the value of three pounds annually out of his barns."

The abbey of Haddington was situated about a mile to the eastward of the burgh, where there is still a little village called the Abby, but the monastery itself is almost entirely demolished. It was founded in the year 1178, by Ada, mother of Malcolm IV. and William the Lion, kings of Scotland, and dedicated to the Virgin Mary. It was at this abbey that the parliament was convened, on the 7th of July, 1548, during

ing the siege of Haddington, which gave consent to queen Mary's marriage with the dauphin, and her education at the court of France.

The suburb of Nungate across the river Tyne, to which Haddington is connected by a bridge of three arches, takes its name from the above mentioned nunnery.

The burgh of Haddington is of great antiquity, and in former times appears from the many remaining fortifications to have been a place of strength. It was fortified by the English in the year 1587 with a deep and large ditch, and an outer rampart of earth, having four towers at the angles, and as many more on the square wall within; and was bravely defended by James Wilford against ten thousand French troops under Mousieur Dessy, till the plague breaking out among the garrison, Henry earl of Rutland coming with an army of regular troops, repulsed the French, brought off the English, and rased the fortifications.

Haddington has suffered frequently from fire, and from the inundations of the Tyne, which on the 4th of October, 1775, rose seventeen feet perpendicular, continued in this state several hours, and then gradually subsided; to commemorate this event there is a brass-plate affixed to the corner of one of the streets, with this inscription, *Quod non noctu, Deo gratias, nemo enim periit.*

The famous John Knox, the reformer, was a native of this parish; and the house where he was born in Giffordgate is still shown.

There are several agreeable seats in this parish; the most remarkable of which is Amisfield, belonging to the earl of Wemys; it is a large modern house, built of red-sand stone, which gives it a dull and heavy appearance: it is 109 feet in length, by 77 in breadth. The gallery contains a noble collection of paintings executed by the best artists; the principal of which are *Vertumnus* and *Pomona*, by Rubens; a *Crucifixion*, by Imperiali; the *Sacrifice of Iphigenia*, by Pompeo;

Pompeio; *Venus* and *Adonis*, by Baracci; a fine *Sea piece*, by Vanderveldt; the *Flight into Egypt*, by Murillo; the *Baptism*, by Poussin; and many others. The park around the house contains about 700 acres, in which one of the finest gardens in Scotland has lately been formed.

The beautiful estates of Stevenston, Alderstone, Letham, and Clerkington, are all in the immediate vicinity of the town.

The parish of HUMBIE is situated eight miles from Haddington, and fifteen from Edinburgh; and is in length about nine miles, and nearly the same in breadth; it contained, according to the late population act, 108 houses, inhabited by 735 persons, viz. 362 males, and 423 females, of whom 215 were returned as being employed in agriculture, and 39 in trade and manufacture.

The soil of the parish is various; in some parts it is a thin clay, in others mossy; there are some districts, however, much richer, and which have been cultivated with care, attention, and judgment. There is a considerable wood here of oaks and birch, which woodcocks and pheasants frequent; and towards Lammermuir the grounds are employed in sheep pasture. There is a chalybeate spring here, which was much resorted to about half a century ago.

The vestiges of a Roman camp are to be traced, and several relics of Roman art have been found in this parish.

INNERWICK parish extends from the ocean southward about twelve miles, and is about six miles in length: it is situated to the east of Dunbar, and contains 205 houses, and 846 inhabitants, viz. 408 males, and 438 females, of which number 249 were returned as being employed in agriculture, and 34 in trade and manufacture.

Except about three thousand acres on the coast, this parish is hilly and bleak. The low grounds are light and sandy; and on the shore there is plenty of limestone, and some veins of coal also appear, though

none have been wrought; as usual, in such places there is plenty of free-stone. There are several remains of encampments here, and many tumuli, supposed to have been burying-places.

MOREHAM lies about four miles from Haddington: it is the smallest parish, perhaps, both in point of extent and population, in Scotland, containing only about 1,400 acres of land, and 56 houses inhabited by 254 persons, viz. 137 males and 117 females, of whom 45 were returned as being employed in agriculture, and 18 in trade and manufacture.

The soil being a thin clay, nearly one half of this parish is moorish, but the rest is good and fertile.

The parish of NORTH BERWICK is situated near the German Sea, at the entrance of the Frith of Forth, twenty-two miles from Edinburgh, and extends along the coast about five miles, and is about two in breadth, and contains 270 houses, and 1,538 inhabitants, viz. 708 males, and 875 females, of whom 200 were returned as being employed in agriculture, and 137 in trade and manufacture. It is well cultivated, being a rich loamy soil, with the exception of the hill, and some linky ground. The beautiful conic hill, called North Berwick Law, and which is seen at so great a distance, rises from a level plain, and overlooks a very fertile country.

The town of North Berwick is a royal burgh, and has a small harbour, chiefly of use in the corn trade.

Here was a convent of Cistercian nuns, under a prior and prioress, founded by Duncan earl of Fife, who died in the year 1154. Part of the lodgings, some of the offices, and a gate, were remaining not long since. A little to the east of the harbour is a picturesque little ruin, which was probably a chapel, as the adjacent ground appears to have been used as a cemetery.

About two miles east of the town stands Tantallan castle, situated on a high rock overlooking the sea, which surrounds it on three sides. From the style of
its

its architecture, it seems of considerable antiquity, its shape being half an irregular hexagon. Much of the building is remaining, though in a ruinous state. It is encompassed towards the land side by a double ditch, the inner one very deep. The entrance was over a draw-bridge, through a strong gate, which, with some other parts of the wall, is built with a rough stone, blended, at certain distances, with square stones. A rising ground covers the ditches and lower parts of the wall, so as to render them invisible to persons approaching it.

This castle, with the barony, was in the last century sold by the Marquis of Douglas to Sir Hugh Dalrymple, in whose family it still remains. It was formerly one of the strong holds of the Douglasses, and was held for some time against king James V. who besieged it in the year 1527; and there is a tradition, that the Scotch march was first composed for the troops going on this siege, and meant to express the words *ding down* Tantallon. The castle was destroyed by the covenanters in the year 1639, the marquis of Douglas having favoured the cause of Charles I. In the year 1650 it was taken by Colonel Monk, after a short defence; and it is now in ruins.

To the north-east lies Bass, a small island, or insulated rock, within the Frith of Forth, about a mile distant from the shore; it is on all sides inaccessible, except by one narrow passage. Upon the top of this rock there is a spring, which supplied a sufficient quantity of water for the garrison of a small castle (now neglected); there is also pasture for a few sheep, and a small warren of rabbits. But this rock is more particularly famous for the great flock of sea-fowls, which resort thither in the month of May and June, the surface of it being almost covered with their nests, eggs, and young birds. The most esteemed of these birds are the solan goose and the kittie waikie; this island and Ailsa being the only places where these geese

breed; and from these two islands the country is supplied with them.

The island of Bass was an ancient possession of the family of Lauder, who for a long time refused to sell it, though solicited by several kings. King James VI. told the then laird he would give him whatever he pleased to ask for it; to which he answered, "Your majesty must e'en resign it to me, for I'll have the old craig back again." However, the family at length coming to decay, it was in the year 1671 purchased by king Charles II.; during whose reign, and that of his brother James II. it was made a state prison, where the western people, in those days called Camerouians, were confined for taking up arms against the king. After the revolution, a desperate crew of people got possession of it; and having a large boat which they hoisted up on the rock or let down at pleasure, committed several piracies, took a great many vessels, and held out the last of any place in Great Britain for king James; but their boat being at length seized or lost, and not receiving any supply of provisions from France, they were obliged to surrender.

A cavern runs through this rock from north-west to south-east; it is quite dark in the centre, where there is a deep pool of water, from whence it widens towards both apertures; that at the south-east side is the highest. There are the ruins of some houses still standing on the top of the rock, but the only inhabitants are a few sheep. This part of the country is thus described by Mr. Home, in the tragedy of Douglas:

————— "A nimble courier
Inform'd me as he past, that the fierce Dane
Had on the eastern coast of Lothian landed,
Near to that place where the sea rock immense,
Amazing Bass, looks o'er a fertile land."

————— "If impairing time
Has not effac'd the image of a place,

Once

Once perfect in my breast, there is a wild
Which lies to westward of that mighty rock,
And seems by nature formed for the camp
Of water-waisted armies, whose chief strength
Lies in firm foot, unflank'd with warlike horse."

The parish of **OLDHAMSTOCK** is situated partly in the shire of Berwick, and partly in this county, about seven miles east from Dunbar; it is in length about six miles, and three in breadth; and contains 136 houses, inhabited by 575 inhabitants; viz. 265 males, and 310 females, of which number 108 were returned as being employed in agriculture, and 49 in trade and manufacture. The country hereabouts is broken and hilly; on the coast the soil is pretty fertile, but it is barren in the higher parts. The minerals are sand-stone, iron-stone, lime-stone, and coal; but the latter has never been wrought to advantage. On the coast there is a considerable fishing of haddocks, cod, herrings, and lobsters, for which purpose the village is finely situated.

On the site of the ancient castle of **Dunglass**, in this parish, is an elegant modern building, the seat of **Sir James Hall**; and near it is an old chapel, in tolerable repair.

At the distance of nine miles from Edinburgh, and four from Dalkeith, on a branch of the river Tyne, is the parish of **ORMISTON**, which is five miles long, and three broad, and contains 134 houses, and 766 inhabitants; viz. 359 males, and 407 females, of whom 108 were returned as being employed in agriculture, and 49 in trade and manufacture. The country here is in general flat; but there is abundance of lime-stone, and one coal-mine of excellent quality is at present working.

The village is neatly built on a rising ground, consisting of two parallel rows of houses, having a spacious street between them. It is mostly a farming village, the only branches of manufacture being a distillery

tillery and a starch work. The country hereabouts is much beautified by the woods belonging to Lord Hopetoun and Sir Andrew Lauder Dick, of Fountain-hall. In the gardens of Ormiston-hall, the delightful seat of the former, there is a yew tree, supposed to be three hundred years old, the trunk of which is eleven feet in circumference. At the hill of Doderidge Law, about two miles from the church, the vestiges of a Roman camp are to be seen.

This parish gave birth to the Cockburns of Ormiston, the celebrated agriculturists, one of whom was Lord Justice-Clerk; his son was one of the representatives of this county in the Union Parliament, and afterwards one of the lords of Admiralty. He retired with much honour, about the year 1740, to his paternal estate, and contributed to erect here the first bleach-field in Scotland.

PENCAITLAND parish is situated twelve miles from Edinburgh, and is about four miles in length, and three in breadth; it consists of the villages of Pencaitland, Easter and Wester, Nisbit and Whinton, containing 241 houses, and 925 inhabitants; viz. 440 males, and 485 females, of which number 153 were returned by the late population act as being employed in agriculture, and 113 in trade and manufacture.

A branch of the Tyne runs through the parish; and the soil is in general clayey and wet, and the farming but indifferently performed, though much improved of late years. Coal and lime-stone abound in this district; and in many places mineral springs, but these have never been properly analyzed.

Adjoining the village is the seat of the late Colonel Hamilton; and about half a mile to the west stand the ruins of a spacious mansion-house, erected for Lady Wintoun about the year 1619.

The parish of PRESTON-KIRK lies mid-way between Dunbar and Haddington, on the London road by Berwick. The Tyne runs through the parish, and empties itself into the sea, about three miles below the church.

church. The country is finely variegated, and the fields are very fertile; the prevalent soil being a rich clayey mould. This parish is about seven miles in length, and four in breadth, and consisted, according to the late population act, of 308 houses, and 1,471 inhabitants; viz. 723 males, and 748 females, of which number 290 were returned as being employed in agriculture, and 126 in trade and manufacture.

PRESTON-PANS is situated on the coast of the Frith of Forth, at the eastern extremity of the county, separated from Mid Lothian by the burn of Ravenshaugh; it extends about three miles in length along the coast, and is about one mile in breadth, and contains 264 houses, and 1,964 inhabitants; viz. 890 males, and 1,074 females, of whom 31 were returned as being employed in agriculture, and 345 in various trades and manufactures, particularly in those of salt, stone, and earthenware, as well as in the making of bricks and tiles: a manufactory of oil of vitriol, aquafortis, and spirit of salt, has also been established.

The soil here is of a rich loamy nature, partly on clay, and partly on gravel. The enclosures are mostly dykes of stone and lime.

The town was formerly called Salt Preston, and is a burgh of barony, and a port of the custom-house. It has long been noted for its oyster fishery, and those dredged near the doors of the salt pans have been particularly esteemed; and of late years they have adopted a method of sending the oysters to Glasgow and even to England, which has greatly reduced the quantity, from the scalps being over dredged.

The harbour, called Morrison's Haven (from a family of that name, formerly proprietors of the estate of Preston Grange), is situated to the west of the town, and has ten feet water at spring tides; being esteemed one of the safest harbours in the Frith; and before the Union a considerable trade was carried on, especially with Holland and France; but after that it gradually declined. There are thirty-one salt pans, under the inspection

inspection of the officers of this port, viz. eleven at Cockenzie, four at Preston Pans, two at Cuttle, four at West Pans, four near Fisherrow, and six at Duddington Pans.

Coal abounds here, but none have been wrought for upwards of thirty years, owing to a supply from the neighbourhood.

There are two markets weekly, on Wednesday and Saturday.

Near the ancient village of Preston is the field where the battle of Preston Pans was fought, in the year 1745, between the king's forces and the rebels, in which the latter were victorious. The Highlanders call this the battle of Gladsmuir, though that village is three miles from the spot: the reason is said to be, that they had a prophetic tradition, that a battle was to be fought at the moor of the Gledes, which, in the issue, would insure to the right sovereign the peaceable possession of the throne.

Of the eminent men connected with this parish, may be mentioned James Erskine of Grange, Lord Justice Clerk in the time of Queen Anne; Hugh Dalrymple, Lord Drummore; William Grant of Preston-Grange, Lord Advocate in the year 1746, who conducted the arduous duties of that office during that turbulent period, with much honour and fidelity: he was afterwards promoted to be a lord of session, and to a judiciary gown.

The parish of SALTON is situated four miles from the county town, on the banks of the Salton and Tyne, which here unite. It is in length four miles, and in breadth three, and consists of two villages, East and West Salton, containing 186 houses, and 768 inhabitants; viz. 372 males, and 396 females, of which number 203 were returned as being employed in agriculture, and 114 in trade and manufacture.

The soil is upon the whole fertile, consisting of loam or rich clay; though in many places this varies to a sand or thin clayey bottom, but the whole is in general

ral well cultivated. Here is a medicinal spring, whose virtues are esteemed similar to those of Bristol.

Here is a paper mill and a starch manufactory; and, in the beginning of the last century, the art of making pot barley, and the weaving of Holland cloth, was introduced, through the patriotism of the lady of Heury Fletcher, of Salton, who travelled into Holland with two expert mechanics, disguised as her servants, and procured models of the machinery, and brought home all the secrets of the manufacture. In addition to this, about the year 1056, the British Linen Company established their first bleach-field here, under the patronage of Lord Milton.

Salton-hall, the seat of Mr. Fletcher, was formerly a fortified building, but it is now modernized; and the fine woods and extensive pleasure grounds make this one of the finest country seats in Scotland.

At Salton was born the celebrated poet Dunbar, in the year 1465. He was, in the early part of his life, a friar, but his poems having attracted the royal attention, he became a favourite at court, and relinquished the profession of a monk. This parish too gave birth to the celebrated statesman Andrew Fletcher, of Salton, a confidant of Lord Russel and the Duke of Monmouth. Burnet, afterwards bishop of Salisbury, was some years rector of this parish, to which he bequeathed considerable sums, for educating and clothing thirty indigent children; for purchasing a library of books for the minister, and other charitable purposes, which has been attended with very beneficial consequences.

The parish of SPOTT, which comprehends part of the districts of the Lammermuir hills, is situated five miles from Dunbar: it is in length about ten miles, and five in breadth, containing, according to the late population act, 131 houses, inhabited by 502 persons, viz. 226 males, and 276 females, of whom 77 were returned as being employed in agriculture, and 26 in trade and manufacture. The lower part of this parish is a rich loamy soil, and is well cultivated; and the

the country is here beautifully variegated with wood and water.

On the borders of this parish was fought the battle of Dunbar, between the parliamentary army and the Scots, under General Leslie.

STENTON lies to the north-west of the last-mentioned parish, and is in length three miles and a half, and three in breadth, and contains 166 houses, and 620 inhabitants, viz. 270 males, and 350 females, of which number 178 were returned as being employed in agriculture, and 42 in trade and manufacture. The country here is open and beautiful, and the soil is in general good, part being clayey, and part light and sandy, mostly all covering gravel or sandstone, of which there is great abundance here.

TRANENT parish lies about eight miles from Edinburgh, on the Frith of Forth; it is six miles in length and three in breadth, and consists of 651 houses, inhabited by 3046 persons, viz. 1457 males, and 1589 females, of whom 309 were returned as being employed in agriculture, and 332 in various trades and manufacture. The whole of this parish may be reckoned arable, though part of it is still lying in a waste state; there are three considerable collieries here, the largest seam of which is nine feet, and lies about 30 fathoms below the surface.

Near Tranent are the ruins of Seaton House, the once-princely residence of the Earls of Winton, but forfeited by rebellion, in the year 1745. A castle or mansion has stood here from a very distant period, and has been frequently destroyed by the English. The greater part of the present building was erected about the time of Queen Mary, by George Lord Seaton.

The whole, both the house and the church, are enclosed within an outer wall, defended by towers, with loop-holes for musquetry. In the year 1715, it was seized by the rebels, and made a garrison for some time; and was afterwards occupied by the king's troops.

This

This once-magnificent edifice has stood empty for many years; but near the scite, the late proprietor Mr. Mackenzie has built a new house in the Gothic style.

The church was made collegiate, for a provost and prebendaries, by George Lord Seaton, in the year 1493, who was buried under the high altar. This church stands within the walls of the castle, and was an elegant building, adorned with sculpture, some of which is still remaining. The spire was never finished. The roof is arched and covered with flag stones.

WHITEKIRK is a parish united with Tynningham, and is situated seven miles from Haddington, on the banks of the Frith of Forth. These united parishes extend from north to south six miles, and from east to west about four miles; and contains 204 houses, and 925 inhabitants, viz. 456 males, and 469 females, of whom 120 were returned as being employed in agriculture, and 69 in trade and manufacture.

The country here on the whole is flat, and the soil is a rich loam, on a gravelly bottom. Whitekirk hill rises to a moderate height, only affording a beautiful and extensive view. The most remarkable thing in this part of the county is the extensive and thriving woods of Tynningham, which were planted the beginning of the last century, by Thomas, the sixth earl of Haddington; and although planted upon barren links to the very brink of the ocean, they have grown with uncommon vigour. Tynningham house is beautifully situated on the estuary of the river Tyne, and the gardens were amongst the earliest in Scotland fashioned in the modern style.

WHITTINGHAM parish is situated among the Lammermuir hills, five miles from Haddington; it is ten miles in length and four in breadth, and contains, according to the late population act, 153 houses, and 658 persons, inhabited by 235 males, and 373 females, of which number 82 were returned as being employed in agriculture, and 39 in trade and manufacture. The moor-land here is bleak and barren, but the low ground

ground is fertile and well cultivated; free-stone is the only mineral to be met with. Traprane Law, rising in the middle of an extensive plain, commands a beautiful and noble prospect; near the foot of it stands Hailes Castle, celebrated as the residence of Mary and Bothwell.

On one of the Lammermuir hills, called Priest's Law, are the remains of a very strong and regular fortification, supposed to be a Danish camp. In this parish is Whittingham House, a seat of — Hay, Esq. of Drumelzier.

The parish of YESTER or GIFFORD, situated five miles from Haddington, is in length three miles, and two in breadth; and contains 173 houses, and 929 inhabitants, viz. 449 males, and 480 females, of whom 366 were returned as being employed in agriculture, and 311 in various trades and manufactures.

The soil is in general rather thin and unproductive, and, what is remarkable, the best land lies at the foot of the hills.

The water of Gifford, a branch of the Tyne, runs through this parish, and there is a good deal of fine wood belonging to the Marquis of Tweedale, whose magnificent seat, called Yester House, and its spacious grounds are a great addition to the beauty and support of this parish. This house was built about the year 1745.

The village of Gifford, which is a burgh of barony, gives the title of earl to the above-mentioned marquis.

The late Dr. John Witherspoon, president of the College of New Jersey, and Dr. Charles Nisbet, President of the College of Carlisle, in America, were both natives of this parish.

There are only two hills which attract notice in this county, viz. North Berwick Law, and Traprane Law, neither of which are connected with other hills. The former is said to be 940 feet above the level of the sea, but, by the statistical account, rather less than 800 feet from its base; the other does not exceed 400 feet above the level of the sea.

COUNTY OF BERWICK, OR MERSE.

BERWICKSHIRE, anciently Mers, Merch, or March, is a maritime county, and derives its name from the town of Berwick, which was the chief of the shire previous to its falling into the hands of the English, to whose monarchy it was annexed in the reign of Edward IV.

It was anciently inhabited by a people called *Ordolutæ*, a branch of the *Scottadeni*; it was afterwards called Mers or Merch, from its being the boundary between the two kingdoms.

Merch or Merse formerly gave title of earls of March, to the family of Dunbar, who, according to Camden, derived their origin from the famous Gospatrick, earl of Northumberland, who retired into Scotland on the Norman Conquest, and was honoured with the earldom of March, and castle of Dunbar, by the then king Malcolm Canmore, whence his posterity took the name; while another branch being possessed of the barony of Hume, assumed that for their surname, which they still retain. George de Dunbar being proscribed in the reign of James I. of Scotland, the title of Earl of March was conferred on the Duke of Albany, then one of the family of Stewart and Lennox; which being extinct, king William III. conferred it on William Douglas, brother to the Duke of Queensbury.

Berwickshire has long been nominally divided into three districts; viz. the Merse, Lammermuir, and Lauderdale. The Merse includes the flat part stretching along the banks of the Tweed to Berwick. Lauderdale is an opening of the Lammermuir hills, upon the water of Lauder or Leader, at the west end of the county; and Lammermuir comprehends the south side of that range of hills which divides this county from East Lothian.

This county is of a quadrangular form, but all its

sides are waving and unequal. On the north it is bounded by East Lothian; on the east by the German ocean; on the south-east and south by the river Tweed, the English border, and Roxburghshire; and on the west by the shires of Edinburgh and Peebles; its greatest length from west to east is thirty-three miles, and from north to south about nineteen miles.

The north line of the county is occupied by the chain of Lammermuir hills, from Soutra hill to the sea; these hills are bleak and barren, with little or no wood upon them; the land southward from this ridge is in general flat and fertile. This rich and well cultivated strath scarcely half a century ago had a very bleak and naked appearance, but now it is rich and highly cultivated, well enclosed, and is one of the finest districts in the island. In few places has the use of lime been of more service, or more generally employed as manure, though it is brought from a distance of near twenty miles. Through almost the whole of the county agriculture is carried on with much spirit, industry, and success.

This county produces few minerals, but there is plenty of free-stone fit for building. The parish of Mordington contains iron-stone, but in small quantities; and at Egemouth is found a species of the pudding stone, in which are often fragments of porphyry and granite. The Lammermuir hills are chiefly schistous, with alternate strata of sand-stone.

The only eminences in this county, besides the range of Lammermuir Hills, worthy of notice, are Duns-hill, which is supposed to be 630 feet above the level of the sea; and Cockburn Law, which is said to be 900 feet above that level.

The principal rivers of this county are the Tweed, which, from Coldstream to Berwick, separates this county from Northumberland; Whiteadder and Blackadder, which take their rise in the Lammermuir hills, and after joining their streams near Allanbank, empty themselves into the Tweed; and the Leader or Lau-
der,

der, which running through Lauderdale, likewise joins the Tweed at Drygrange. There are also some smaller streams, as the Eden, which runs southward from Lammermuir, and empties itself into the Tweed; this river has a remarkable fall near the house of Newton Don, of about forty feet, which makes a fine appearance when it is in flood; and the Eye, which falls into the German Ocean, at Eyemouth. The rivers in general contain trout and salmon, but it is remarkable, that no salmon can live in Blackadder; for if any happen to get into it, they are said to die in a few days, though they are found in plenty in the Whiteadder, which abounds also in trout and whitelings; these last grow to a larger size than the trout, their flesh is red, and has a fine flavour like salmon.

Berwickshire is divided into thirty-four parishes, in which are 6,238 houses, inhabited by 30,621 persons, viz. 14,294 males, and 16,327 females, of which number 6,396 were returned by the late population act, as being employed in agriculture, and 3,343 in various trades and manufactures.

The chief towns are Dunse, Greenlaw, Eyemouth, Lauder, Coldstream, and Cockburn's path.

ABBEY OF ST. BATHAN'S, situated in the heart of the Lammermuir hills, is a small parish with respect to its population; though it is seven miles in length, and six in breadth, it contains only, according to the late population act, 34 houses, and 138 inhabitants, viz. 69 males, and the same number of females, of which number none are unoccupied, 132 being returned as employed in agriculture, and 6 in trade and manufacture. The Earl of Wemys has erected a neat hunting-box in this neighbourhood, called the Retreat, which has given life and beauty to otherwise a very dreary district.

AYTON parish is situated about eight miles from Berwick; and is nearly four miles square, containing 244 houses, inhabited by 1453 persons, viz. 679 males, and 774 females, of which number 218 were returned,

as being employed in agriculture, and 185 in trade and manufacture. The south-east part of this parish is hilly, and the sea shore is high and rocky. The soil in the middle is rich and fertile, producing all kinds of grain; and on the banks of the Eye, there are four flour mills, and a paper mill.

Several vestiges of encampments are to be seen here, and urns and broken pieces of armour are occasionally found in the grounds. The mansion house of Ayton, the seat of Mr. Fordyce, stands in a very pleasant situation, and has a deal of thriving plantations around it.

BUNKLE and PRESTON are united parishes, situated on the banks of the Whiteadder, twelve miles from Berwick: they are about six miles square; and contained, according to the late population act, 134 houses, and 674 inhabitants, viz. 315 males, and 359 females, of whom 98 were returned as being employed in agriculture, and 40 in trade and manufacture. The ground towards the Lammermuir hills is thin and poor, but in the low parts, on the banks of the Whiteadder, it is chiefly a rich loam, and almost the whole is enclosed. There is plenty of free-stone, and clay marl on the banks of the river, and a few years ago a copper-mine was wrought on a small farm, called Hoardweel; the ore is said to have been rich, but the working was given up, in consequence of the vein having failed.

The parish of CHANNELKIRK, is situated among the Lammermuir hills, four miles from Lauder, and twenty from Edinburgh; it is about six miles in length, and five in breadth, and contains 141 houses, and 640 inhabitants, viz. 316 males, and 324 females, of which number 233 were returned as being employed in agriculture, and 24 in trade and manufacture. The hills here are much covered with heather, and are very bleak, but the parish is watered by several streamlets that unite and form the Lauder.

CHIRNSIDE is situated eight miles from Berwick;

is of an oblong figure, about four miles in length, and three in breadth, containing 235 houses, and 1147 inhabitants, viz. 558 males, and 589 females, of which number 1038 were returned as being chiefly employed in agriculture, and 101 in trade and manufacture. Of the eminences which project from the Lammermuir hills, Chirnside hill is one of the most remarkable, and commands a fine view of a fertile and well cultivated country. This parish is beautified by many gentlemen's seats; some vestiges of ancient camps are to be seen; and on the estate of Ninewells, the family seat of the Humes, is a plane-tree, 150 years old, which measures seventeen feet of solid wood below the boughs. There is plenty of marl wrought here, and lately a species of gypsum has been discovered on the banks of the Whiteadder.

The village of Chirnside, which is a presbytery seat, consists of two streets, running over the summit of a hill, near half a mile long; the houses are generally mean, and built of clay.

COCKBURNSPATH is four miles in length, and two in breadth, containing 206 houses, and 930 inhabitants, viz. 434 males, and 496 females, of whom 200 were returned as being employed in agriculture, and 67 in trade and manufacture. This parish consists of about 7000 acres, part of which is hill and muir; that upon the sea coast is in general light and sandy, though some is of a rich clayey quality. The schistic rocks which compose the Lammermuir hills terminate on the sea-coast here; it is gratifying to the mineralogist to trace the line of separation of the primary and secondary strata; they are distinctly laid bare at a place called Sickar Point, by the washing of the sea: the schistus stands nearly in a vertical position, and the sand-stone joins it, and lies close upon it in nearly horizontal strata.

On the London road, which passes through this parish, we meet with the Peaths, or Pease-bridge, as it is commonly pronounced, planned and executed by

the late Mr. Henderson. It was thrown over a ravine 160 feet deep, in the year 1786, cut by the Peaseburn; the bridge is 300 feet long, and 15 feet wide; from the bottom of the burn to the top of the railing it measures 123 feet.

The Peaths, vulgarly pronounced the Pease, is a woody chasm, having a rivulet running through its bottom; its banks being so steep, that they can only be descended in an oblique direction, by tracts or paths, whence it derives its name; the word peath signifying, as it is said, a tract or path, running obliquely down a precipitous bank.

About a mile from this bridge, are the remains of an ancient fortress, called Cockburnspath Tower, situated on the side of the glen, and built undoubtedly to defend the pass. The castle consists of a small square tower, of rough stone, with a circular stair-case in its south-west angle. Adjoining to its southernmost side, is a gate with a circular arch; on entering, on the right hand, are a number of vaulted buildings in ruins. It was once a place of note, and the present name is supposed to be a corruption of Coldbrand's Path.

According to Boetious, the castle of Colbrand's Path belonged to the earl of Dunbar and March, in the year 1073. He tells us, that about the year 1061 a formidable band of robbers infested the south-east part of Scotland. One Patrick Dunbar attacked them, slew six hundred, hanged fourscore, and presented the head of their commander to the king. For this the king created him earl of March, and gave him the lands of Colbrand's Path, to be held by the tenure of clearing East Lothian and Merse of robbers, and bearing a banner, whereon the bloody head of a robber was painted. Lord Hailes, however, says, that this is a fiction. The earls of March possessed the castle of Colbrand's Path, as well as the castle of Dunbar; the possessors of those castles being supposed to hold the keys of the kingdom, such were their strength and importance.

In the year 1488, king James III. having proposed to the parliament to annex unalienably to the crown the earldoms of March and Annandale, with the baronies of Dunbar and Colbrand's Path, the borderers, fearful of a more rigid discipline than that to which they had been accustomed, raised a rebellion, in which that king was slain. In this rebellion the rebels took the castle of Dunbar.

The ruins of the church of Auld Cambrus, formerly united to this parish, are still standing; and being near the boundary of the two kingdoms, many vestiges of camps of various kinds are visible on the rising grounds; and in the glens and passes many military operations may also be traced.

COLDINGHAM is situated about eleven miles from Berwick, and is an extensive parish, being seven miles in length, and six in breadth, and contains, according to the late population act, 515 houses, and 2,391 inhabitants; viz. 1,114 males, and 1,277 females, of whom 288 were returned as being employed in agriculture, and 189 in trade and manufacture. Coldingham gives name to a wild and inhospitable district, called Coldingham Moor, which stretches for a considerable way to the westward: on the sea-coast the ground is rich and productive, and the shores afford excellent fishing for cod, turbot, haddock, and many other white fish. Coldingham-lock is a fine sheet of water, about a mile in circumference.

The town of Coldingham stands about a mile from the sea, and appears, from various circumstances, to have been very ancient, and much more extended than at present.

On the coast is a dangerous rock, known by the name of St. Abb's Head, on the height of which appear the ruins of a church and a castle.

The nunnery of Coldingham is said to be the oldest in Scotland: neither its founder, the time of its foundation, nor its order are known; but it occurs in history as early as the year 661, at which time Abbe, or Ebba, sister

sister to Oswy, king of Northumberland, was abbess, and entertained St. Cuthbert, then prior of Melrose, here for several days. In 669, Etheldreda, queen of Egfred, king of Northumberland, became a nun of this house.

In the year 709 this monastery was burnt, as was said, by accident; though it was at the time generally supposed to have been a punishment from Heaven, inflicted on the monks and nuns for their wicked lives.

The monastery having been re-edified, and placed under a pious abbess, named Ebba, perhaps in memory of the former holy lady, was again burnt in the year 867, or, as Matthew Paris has it, in 870, by the Danes, under Inguar and Hubba, who landing at Berwick, the abbess, alarmed for her chastity, and that of her nuns, prevailed on them to cut off their noses and upper lips. The Danes who, besides the hopes of plunder, were allured with the prospect of satisfying their brutal lusts on this holy sisterhood, enraged at the disappointment, set fire to the monastery, and consumed therein the abbess and her flock.

The truth of this story is much doubted, it not having been mentioned by divers ecclesiastical historians, and a similar story being related of another house.

It seems as if this monastery lay desolate till the year 1098, when it was re-founded by Edgar king of Scotland, in honour of St. Cuthbert, and filled with Benedictine monks from Durham, to which place it was made dependent. To it, among other privileges, was granted that of sanctuary for thirty-seven days to all those who fled thither, similar to the privilege enjoyed by the abbey of Lindisfarne.

In the year 1215 King John, making an incursion into Scotland, plundered and burnt this priory; and in 1544, in an irroad made by the English, they seized the priory, and fortified the church and steeple. The garrison having committed many depredations on the adjacent country, the Earl of Arran, governor of Scotland, attacked them, with an army of eight thousand
men

men and some artillery; but after battering the steeple a day and a night, he retired in a panic, upon which his army dispersed, and would have left their artillery behind them, but that it was brought off by Angus, who, with a small body of his dependents, marched in the rear of it, covering their retreat.

In the year 1594, upon the forfeiture of Bothwell's estates, the lordship of Coldingham was given to Lord Hume, in whose family it still remains.

Of this priory the chief remains are part of the church, consisting of a single aisle; the south side and west end were rebuilt in the year 1670; the roof is covered with lead, and the ceiling boarded: there are several arches in ruins at the east and west ends, and divers fragments of buildings about the church, which have been pulled down for the sake of the stones.

The parish of **COLDSTREAM** extends along the Tweed, which divides it from England, between seven and eight miles, and is about four miles in breadth, containing 398 houses, and 2,269 inhabitants; viz. 1,034 males, and 1,235 females, of whom 224 were returned as being employed in agriculture, and 304 in trade and manufacture. The face of the country here is flat, and the grounds well cultivated: towards the river, the soil is a rich loam, but farther north the ground rises a little, and inclines to clay. Some shell marl, and abundance of stone marl, are found in this parish.

Coldstream is a market-town, on the banks of the Tweed, over which is a handsome stone bridge, built in the year 1763, which unites the two kingdoms.

General Monk, before he marched into England to restore Charles II. made this town his head-quarters, and raised that regiment which has ever since retained the name of the Coldstream regiment of guards, recruited, from time to time and chiefly, from this place.

Near the town is Lees, a seat of Mr. Majoribanks, rebuilt by the late Sir John Pringle, Bart. and two miles north-east is Hirsell, an ancient seat of the Earl of Home.

The ancient name of this parish was Lennel; and a town or village so called once stood near it, which was so entirely destroyed in the border wars, that its exact site is not known. Some ruins of Lennel church, however, still remain, about a mile and a half from the present town. Coldstream is supposed to owe its rise to an abbey of Cistersians, which was formerly founded here.

CRANSHAW, which lies nearly in the middle of the Lammermuir-hills, is a small parish, being only two miles in length, and one in breadth, and containing 35 houses, and 166 inhabitants; viz. 77 males, and 89 females, of whom 30 were returned as being employed in agriculture, and six in trade or manufacture. This place is used as goat's whey quarters during the summer months.

Cranshaw's Castle is a small fortified tower, very entire; this, with the ruins of similar edifices, and the remains of many encampments, show that the country hereabouts must have been the scene of much contention.

The parish of DUNSE is about ten miles from Coldstream, and is of an oblong figure, eight miles in length, and five in breadth, and contains 470 houses, inhabited by 3,157 persons, viz. 1490 males, and 1,667 females, of whom 499 were returned by the late population act, as being chiefly employed in trade and manufacture, and 233 in agriculture.

The flat ground of the parish is in some places a rich deep loam, in others a strong clay, and it is in general enclosed. There is abundance of sand and whinstone here, and there is a chalybeate spring in the neighbourhood, called Dunse Spa, nearly of a similar quality to the Tunbridge; being an excellent tonic, and proving very efficacious in stomachic complaints; from an analysis of it published by Dr. Home, it appears to contain iron, calcareous earth, common salt, and fixed air.

The old town of Dunse formerly stood upon the top
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of a beautiful hill, called Dunse Law, 630 feet above the level of the sea, but it was afterwards rebuilt at the foot of the hill: the situation however is grand, being at the top of a plain, twenty-five miles long, in the very centre of the county, encompassed on three sides by the Lammermuir hills, the river Whiteadder running by it.

Besides Dunse Castle, the family seat of Hay of Drumelzier, which had formerly been a place of strength, there are the remains of an old tower, called Edwin's Hall: it consists of three concentric circles, the diameter of the innermost is forty feet, the walls are seven feet thick, and what is remarkable, the stones are not cemented with mortar of any kind; they are chiefly whin, and made to lock into one another by grooves and projections, executed with vast labour: it is supposed to be Pictish. The hill upon which it is built, is called Cockburn Hill, which is 900 feet above the level of the sea, and affords a fine land-mark to the sailor on the German ocean.

Dunse is noted for the birth of the celebrated John Duns Scotus, in the year 1274. The scite of the house in which he was born is still shown. Duns Scotus was a friar minor, and the greatest scholar of his age. Scaliger says, there was nothing his genius was not capable of. But his chief study was in points more nice than necessary, whereupon he was styled Doctor Subtilis. His followers, called Scotists, were great opposers of the Thomists, another set of scholastics, so named from Thomas Aquinas. He studied at Oxford and Paris, and died of an apoplexy at Cologne.

After Berwick was taken by the English, the sheriff-court was kept at Dunse, which has but of late years been removed to a market town, called Greenlaw.

Dunse was also remarkable for the encampment of the Scottish army under General Lesly, assembled to oppose King Charles the First, when he came to the English borders with an army, to persuade that nation to obedience.

miles and a half in length, and two miles broad, containing only 85 houses, and 393 inhabitants, viz. 175 males, and 218 females, of which number 222 were returned as being chiefly employed in agriculture, and 14 in trade and manufacture. In general the soil is good; on the south a clayey one prevails; in the centre of the parish it is loamy, but more light towards the north. It is watered by the Whiteadder, which is in many places fifty yards in depth, and the varied banks of which make this part very pleasant.

From some ancient ruins this parish should seem to have been strongly fortified, and to have been much more considerable than it is at present. It is a burgh of barony, and holds two annual fairs.

The parish of GORDON is situated in the district of of Lauderdale, thirty miles from Edinburgh. It is seven miles in length, and four in breadth, and contains 189 houses, inhabited by 802 persons, viz. 345 males, and 457 females, of whom 50 were returned by the late population act, as being employed in agriculture, and 40 in trade and manufacture. It is watered by the rivers Eden and Blackadder, on which are several corn-mills. The face of the country here is rugged and uneven, but scarcely rises to what may be denominated a hill; and in the neighbourhood are many extensive bogs and mosses, which supply the inhabitants with fuel.

Several persons of the name of Gordon came into Britain with William the Conqueror, one of whom having fortunately killed a wild boar that infested this neighbourhood, received certain lands here, to which he gave his own name. From him the Dukes of Gordon are descended, and the boar still makes a part of the family arms, in memory of this action. The Duke of Gordon is still superior of some lands in this parish.

GREENLAW, nearly in the centre of the county, is an extensive parish, being eight miles in length, and two in breadth, and containing 258 houses, and 1,270 inhabitants, viz. 595 males, and 675 females, of whom

125 were returned as being employed in trade and manufacture, and 70 in agriculture. The soil in many places in this parish is good, being a deep rich clay, but being at a great distance from coal and lime, the ground rents low.

Though Greenlaw is the county-town, and a burgh of barony, under the Earl of Marchmont, it is but a poor place, as there are no established manufactures of any kind; a woollen one is however lately begun. A little to the south-east of the town, stands the elegant house of Marchmont, and its beautiful plantations, and about a mile to the north of the town are vestiges of an ancient wall, called Harrits or Herrits Dike, the use of which is unknown; but according to tradition it formerly extended as far as Berwick.

HUME united with STITCHEL, lies partly in this county, and partly in Roxburghshire, at the distance of four miles from Kelso. This parish is six miles in length, and four in breadth, and contains 220 houses, and 921 inhabitants, viz. 412 males, and 509 females, of which number 202 were returned as being employed in agriculture, and 52 in trade and manufacture. The soil is in general a stiff clay, and is well cultivated. The rising ground here, called Lundie Craigs, is composed of basaltic columns, from five to six feet in height, and sixteen or seventeen inches over.

In this parish stands the remains of Hume or Home Castle, which has a most commanding prospect over almost the whole of the Merse and Roxburghshire. This castle gave title and name to an ancient Scotch family, deduced from Cospatrick, third earl of Dunbar. It was taken by the English, in their expedition under the Duke of Somerset, in the year 1548; but the next year the Scots recovered it by stratagem, and slew the garrison.

In the year 1650, immediately after the taking of Edinburgh Castle, Cromwell sent Colonel Fenwick to take Home Castle. The colonel before he began the attack, summoned the governor to surrender. The

governor, whose name was Cockburn, being, as it seems, a man of fancy, returned him the following quibbling answer:

“ Right Honourable,

I have received a trumpeter of yours, as he tells me, without a pass, to surrender Home castle to the lord general Cromwell; please you, I never saw your general. As for Home castle, it stands upon a rock. Given at Home castle this day before seven o'clock. So resteth, without prejudice to my native country, your most humble servant,

Th. Cockburn.”

And soon after he sent the colonel these verses:

“ I, William of the Wastle,
Am now in my castle,
And aw the dogs in the town
Shan't gar me gang down.”

But the governor did not long continue in this merry humour; for Fenwick having planted a battery against the castle, and made a small breach, as the English were just ready to enter, Cockburn beat a parley; but the colonel would only allow quarter for life, which being accepted, the governor with his garrison, being seventy-eight, commanders and private soldiers, marched out of the castle, which Captain Collingson, with his company, immediately entered, to keep it for the parliament.

HUTTON parish is situated on the banks of the Tweed and Whiteadder, eight miles from Berwick, and is three miles in length, and two in breadth, containing, according to the late population act, 189 houses, inhabited by 955 persons, viz. 436 males, and 519 females, of which number 71 were returned as being employed in various trades and manufactures, and 157 in agriculture. The ground of this parish is flat, and all enclosed; it is very fertile, the soil in general being a deep loam.

LADYKIRK parish, about ten miles from Berwick,
extends

extends along the banks of the Tweed, two miles and a half, and is about one mile in breadth; containing 109 houses, and 516 inhabitants, viz. 238 males, and 278 females, of whom 315 were returned as being employed in agriculture, and 26 in trade and manufacture. In general the soil is a deep loam, sometimes with a clay and sometimes with a gravelly bottom, producing all kinds of crops: the improvement of sheep stock has been much attended to in this quarter; and it has a good salmon fishery on the Tweed.

This parish was anciently called Upsettingtoun, till it took its present name from James IV. building a handsome church here, and dedicating it to the Virgin Mary.

The parish of LANGTON, situated in the district of Morse, is in length four miles and a half, and in breadth two and a half; containing 95 houses, and 428 inhabitants, viz. 189 males, and 239 females, of whom 85 were returned as being chiefly employed in agriculture, and 32 in trade and manufacture. This parish is almost all well enclosed and subdivided. The soil in the lower part is a good loam, yielding all kinds of crops; the higher grounds are well adapted for sheep pasture.

Agreeably to its name, it was formerly a long straggling town, often burnt and destroyed by the incursions of the Northumbrians. The new village of Gavintown was erected by the late proprietor, Mr. Gavin, in a more pleasant situation, half a mile distant from Langton, and the old town has almost totally disappeared. In the neighbourhood are the vestiges of several military stations; and at different times earthen urns, containing human bones, have been dug up.

LAUDER is situated near the western corner of the county, which district has the name of Lauderdale, which gives the title of earl to the Maitland family. The parish is in length eight miles, and in breadth four, and contains 349 houses, inhabited by 1,760 per-

sons, viz. 810 males, and 950 females, of which number 634 were returned as being employed in trade and manufacture, and 543 in agriculture. The land in general is fertile, and the hills furnish abundance of peat and turf, which are the ordinary fuel here. Copper ore has been found in several places, but not in sufficient quantities for working. Moor-stone, and slate, of a coarse quality, abound; what are called adder-stones, and fairy-stones are found occasionally in this neighbourhood. Spanish, Scotch, and English coins are likewise found, and many fragments of swords, bows, and arrows, pointed with flint, have been dug up in this parish.

Lauder is a royal burgh, but the present appearance of the town is mean, being much reduced from its former splendour.

In the reign of James III. the Scotch nobility, enraged at the conduct of the ministers, one of whom from a mason had been created Earl of Mar, being summoned by the king to meet at Lauder, to consult on the means of repelling an invasion, before they proceeded to business, seized the Earl of Mar, and his associates, and hung them over a bridge in the sight of the king and his army.

Near the town stands Lauder fort, or Thirlestane Castle, the family seat of the Earls of Lauderdale. It was built by Edward I. when he overran Scotland about five hundred years ago; it was afterwards repaired, and converted into a dwelling house, by the Duke of Lauderdale. It is a stately house situated in the middle of the valley, but it is not large.

LEGERWOOD is a small parish, lying on the north-west extremity of the Lammermuir hills: it is three miles in length, and two and a half in breadth, and contains, according to the late population act, 108 houses, and 495 inhabitants; viz. 222 males, and 273 females, of whom 305 were returned as being employed in agriculture, and 16 in trade and manufacture.— In the vales, and on the banks of the water Leader, the

the soil is commonly a deep blackish mould, composed of the remains of a decayed vegetable matter, and the fragments of the adjacent rocks: the hills are covered with heather, and abound in peats: here are several extensive sheep-walks, and in the neighbourhood are the ruins of three ancient towers.

LONGFORMACUS is situated in the midst of the Lamermuir hills, eighteen miles from Berwick. It is an extensive parish, being twelve miles in length, and six in breadth, but contains only 111 houses, and 406 inhabitants; viz. 207 males, and 199 females, of which number 101 were returned as being employed in agriculture, and 20 in trade and manufacture. Dirington and Laws, two beautiful conic hills, rise in this parish; and specimens of copper ore, of a pretty rich quality, are found, but the mine has never been wrought; the proprietor probably being discouraged by the distance from fuel.

The parish of MERTOWN is situated on the banks of the Tweed, at the southern extremity of the county, and is six miles in length, and three in breadth, and contains 114 houses, and 535 inhabitants; viz. 281 males, and 254 females, of which number 61 were returned by the late population act as being employed in trade and manufacture, and 88 in agriculture. The soil upon the banks of the river is light and gravelly; but the higher grounds are, in general, clay upon a tilly bottom. The free-stone of which the monastery of Dryburgh, and the most elegant parts of the Abbey of Melrose, were built, is taken from a quarry here; this stone seems to harden by exposure to the weather, the finished parts being still entire.

The extensive parks and plantations of Mertown, the seat of Mr. Scott, add much to the beauty of this quarter; and the fine ruins of the Abbey of Dryburgh, near which the Earl of Buchan has built a neat modern house, are well worthy the traveller's attention. This was a monastery of which St. Modan, one of the first preachers of Christianity to the Britons, was abbot,

in the year 522, on a spot where it is supposed there had before been a druidical place of worship. A new abbey was founded by Hugh de Morville, lord of Lauderdale, and his wife Beatrix de Beauchamp, about the year 1150, who obtained a charter of confirmation from King David I. who assumes in the deed the designation of founder, and to this charter Hugh de Morville is a witness; but it sufficiently appears from the chronicle of Melross, that this abbey, on its new foundation, owed its establishment to these illustrious subjects, and was afterwards taken under the protection of the sovereign. The church-yard was consecrated on St. Martin's day, 1150.

The monks were Premonstratensians brought from Alnwick. The abbey was burned, and a considerable part of it destroyed by the soldiers of Edward II. in 1323, and repaired by Robert I.

James VI. of Scotland dissolved the abbey, and erected it into a temporal lordship and peerage, in favour of John Earl of Mar, lord high treasurer of Scotland, by the title of Lord Cardross.

In the year 1769, when viewed by Mr. Pennant, there was little of the church remaining, but much of the convent; the refectory, supported by two pillars, several vaults, and other offices, part of the cloister walls, and a fine radiated window of stone work. The refectory has since fallen, but the gable ends remain.

MORDINGTON parish lies in the south-east corner of the county adjoining to the land belonging to the town of Berwick-upon-Tweed; and bounded on the east by the ocean, and on the south by the river Whiteadder: it is in length four miles, and in breadth two, and contains 62 houses, and 330 inhabitants; viz. 164 males; and 166 females, of whom 62 were returned as being employed in agriculture, and 13 in trade and manufacture. The soil here is various; on the banks of the Whiteadder it is a stiff clay, but towards the coast it is light and sandy. Though neither coal nor lime are wrought in this county, we find vestiges of
both;

both; in several places on the shore here, small veins of iron-stone, of coal, and of lime-stone, may be traced, and likewise abundance of free-stone.

In the year 1650, the parish of Lamerton was annexed to Mordington; the church of which is noted as the place where King James IV. of Scotland, was married to Margaret the daughter of Henry VII.

Edington Castle, the ruins of which shew its former strength, is situated in this parish, on the top of a steep rock, at the foot of which flows the Whiteadder. Here is also a hill called the Witches Knoll, where several unfortunate women were burnt for witchcraft, so late as the beginning of the seventeenth century.

The parish of NENTHORN is situated on the Eden, and is about four miles square, containing 78 houses, and 395 inhabitants; viz. 187 males, and 208 females, of which number 77 were returned as being employed in trade and manufacture, and 180 in agriculture. The soil of this parish is in general good and well cultivated. Blue whin-stone prevails here; and, on the banks of the Eden, there is abundance of red sand-stone.

POLWARTH parish is of a triangular form, about three miles in length, and two in width, containing 69 houses, inhabited by 291 persons; viz. 141 males, and 150 females, of whom 54 were returned as being employed in agriculture, and 26 in trade and manufacture. The soil here is various, the greatest part is clayey; in some places it is gravelly, in others sandy. The family of Marchmont are sole proprietors of the parish. In the middle of the village there are two old thorn trees, around which it was the custom for every new-married pair, with their company, to dance in a ring, which custom gave rise to the song of "Polwarth on the Green."

SWINTON and SIMPRIM are united parishes, situated ten miles from Berwick, and containing 185 houses, and 875 inhabitants; viz. 410 males, and 465 females, of which number 86 were returned as being employed

employed in agriculture, and 88 in trade and manufacture. The length of these parishes is about four miles, and the breadth three: the soil is in general a deep clay; and the surface is varied by rising grounds, and gentle elevations, by long ridges and flats, which make it very fit for improvement. The only stream of any consequence is the Leet, which abounds in pike.

The antiquity of the family of Swinton is very great, for it appears that no less than twenty-three proprietors, including the present, have occupied this estate during a period of upwards of seven hundred and forty years. This family is said to have originally obtained a grant of these lands for clearing the country of swine, which at that time much infested it. Tradition, the name, the bearing of the arms, and other circumstances, seem to corroborate this opinion.

WHITSOM, a parish united with HILTON, is situated ten miles from Berwick. These parishes are in length about four miles, and two in breadth, and contain 121 houses, and 560 inhabitants; viz. 271 males, and 289 females, of whom 23 were returned as being employed in trade and manufacture, and 82 in agriculture.—The soil is in general a rich clay, but a great part being flat, there is a good deal of marsh and wet land in the parish.

The parish of WESTRUTHER lies on the side of the Lammermuir hills, and is five miles in length, and four in breadth, containing 172 houses, inhabited by 779 persons, viz. 361 males, and 418 females, of whom 41 were returned as being employed in trade and manufacture, and 160 in agriculture. The soil is, in the high grounds, a thin clay, in many places it is wet and marshy, and is on the whole but indifferent land.

ROXBURGHSHIRE.

THIS county was anciently inhabited by the Gadeni. It is bounded on the north by Berwickshire; on the east by Northumberland; on the south-east by Cumberland; south-west by Dumfriesshire; and on the north-west by Selkirkshire. It is of an irregular shape, extending from north-east to south-west thirty-five miles, and from north-west to south-east about eighteen in its mean breadth, but in the part north of Melross it measures twenty-five.

It comprehends the ancient districts of Tiviotdale and Liddisdale, so called from the rivers Tiviot and Liddale, which run through them.

The west and north quarters of this county are mountainous; but the south and east divisions are upon the whole flat and fertile, and the whole abounds with romantic scenery. The soil is generally fertile in corn, and affords good pasture to sheep, horses, and black cattle. The boundary towards England is a range of lofty mountains, in many places impassable. Like other cultivated countries, it is ornamented with many seats of the nobility and gentry, and it has several remains of old castles and fortifications, which had been in use in the border wars. There is no coal, and but little lime-stone, wrought in this county; neither have any other minerals of consequence, sand-stone and marl excepted, been discovered.

The principal rivers are the Tiviot, which rises in the south-west part, and passes through the middle of the county from south to north, and at Kelso it runs into the Tweed. The Liddale, which rises about twelve miles south from Hawick, and runs into the Esk on the borders of Cumberland, five miles north from Longtown. The Ale, which runs into the Tiviot opposite Jedburgh; the Jed, which runs into the Tiviot, near Jedburgh; and some smaller streams, such as the Slittrick, Rule, and Kail, which fall into the Tweed; and the Hermitage, Tweeden, Lershope, and
Blackburn,

Blackburn, which fall into the Solway Frith. The Tyne and Coquet also take their rise in this county, which running southward soon enter upon English ground. Many of the waters of this county afford beautiful and sequestered scenery, which may be considered in some measure as classic ground.

Roxburghshire sends one member to the British senate. It contains one royal borough Jedburgh, and several considerable towns, as Kelso, Hawick, Melrose, Castletown, and the small but ancient town of Roxburgh, which is the seat of its courts, although most of its privileges have been transferred to Jedburgh. The county is divided into thirty-one parishes, containing, according to the late population act, 6,397 houses, inhabited by 7,480 families, consisting of 33,682 persons, viz. 15,813 males, and 17,869 females; of whom 3,964 were returned as being employed in various trades and manufactures; and 7,148 in agriculture.

It is observed that this county was much more populous before the Union, on account of the predatory war carried on between the Scots and English, and that this and the neighbouring shire of Berwick could in twenty-four hours produce 10,000 men, armed and accoutered.

The parish of ANCRUM, which also comprehends Longnewton, lies nearly in the centre of the county, eight miles from Jedburgh. It is five miles in length and four in breadth, and contains 265 houses, inhabited by 1,222 persons, viz. 547 males, and 675 females, of whom 208 were returned as being employed in trade and manufacture, and 414 in agriculture. The ground here is uneven, and often rugged; the soil on the banks of the river is, in general, a rich loam on clay or sand; in the higher grounds it is more or less a cold clay. Shell marl is found in great abundance, and there is likewise plenty of sand-stone.

Ancrum House, the seat of Sir John Scott, is pleasantly situated, and commands a charming prospect; the trees in his parks are the finest and oldest in
this

this part of the country; and in the banks below the house are several caves, which afforded shelter in times of trouble.

Between Ancrum and Maxton is Lilliard Edge, so named from a battle fought here in the year 1546 or 1547, where a woman of that name signalized herself in opposing the English army; in memory of which a tomb-stone was erected on her grave, the remains of which are still shewn, having the following inscription:

“ Fair maiden Lilliard lies under this stane,
Little was her stature, but great was her fame;
On the English lads she laid many thumps,
And when her legs were off she fought upon her
stumps.”

BEDRULE is a parish, situated in the district of Jedburgh, five miles from Hawick; and is in length four miles, and in breadth three; containing 51 houses, and 260 inhabitants, viz. 112 males, and 148 females, of which number five were returned as being employed in trade and manufacture, and 51 in agriculture.

The surface of this parish is unequal; nearly one half may be considered moor and pasture ground, the other is fit for cropping. On the banks of the rivers Rule and Tiviot the soil is of a light and loamy nature, and bears good crops. No coal has been discovered of workable dimensions, in the whole county, yet the symptoms here are very flattering; there is abundance of sand-stone of various appearance; and in the range of hills opposite to Bedrule there are different strata of clay marl, and even specimens of lime-stone found; and during a slight search, made lately, some seams of an inferior coal were discovered.

The ancient castle of Bedrule is situated on a rising ground, equally remarkable for prospect, safety, and for beauty; and Dunian hill in this parish is seen at a very great distance, in almost every direction.

The parish of BOWDEN is situated to the south of

the Eildon hills, five miles from Selkirk; it is about six miles in length, and four and a half in breadth, and contains 208 houses and 829 inhabitants, viz. 403 males, and 426 females; of whom 59 were returned as being employed in various trades and manufacture, and 168 in agriculture. The surface of this parish is broken and uneven; and the greater part of the soil is a whitish clay, on a tilly bottom.

There are the remains of a Roman military road still visible here; as likewise the ruins of Halydean, a strong fortification, once the residence of the family of Roxburgh; near this is a dike, which enclosed a deer park of five hundred acres, built without lime, and which has stood upwards of three hundred years.

CAVERS parish is very extensive, being twenty miles in length, and seven in breadth, and containing 262 houses, and 1,382 inhabitants, viz. 657 males, and 725 females; of which number 326 were returned as being employed in agriculture, and 79 in trade and manufacture. The surface of the ground here is hilly, and from the top of the Wisp both the east and west seas may be seen. The rivers Tiviot and Rule join their streams at the extremity of this parish, on the banks of which the soil is very rich, producing wheat and all kinds of grain. The remains of ancient fortifications may be traced in different parts, and Roman urns, coins, &c. have been occasionally dug up here.

The parish of CRAILING is very pleasantly situated near the bottom of the tract called Tiviotdale, that extends from Hawick to Kelso, along which the scenery is various, and beautifully adorned with gentlemen's seats; it is of a circular form, being about four miles each way; and consists of 134 houses, inhabited by 669 persons, viz. 329 males, and 340 females; of whom 77 were returned as being employed in agriculture, and 45 in trade and manufacture. The soil upon the banks of the Tiviot, which runs through the centre of the parish, is a deep loam; but towards the high ground it is light and gravelly.

Near

Near the village of Crailing is the appearance of two ancient camps, on the top of Penelheugh, one of which seems to have been fortified. The site is high and commands a very extensive view: and at Nisbit in this parish, it is said, was a strong hold of the ancient border marauders; and at Nether Nisbet are the ruins of two strong towers.

CASTLETOWN is a very extensive parish, being 18 miles in length, and 14 in breadth; and containing 354 houses, inhabited by 1781 persons, viz. 824 males, and 957 females: of which number 109 were returned by the late population act as being employed in trade and manufacture, and 622 in agriculture. This parish lies at the head of this county, connecting it with Dumfriesshire. It is very hilly and mountainous; the highest hills are Millenwood-fell, Windhead, and Tudhope. There is both coal and limestone here, and many of the streams issuing from the lime-rock have the quality of petrifying the moss on their banks.

The river Liddal runs through great part of this parish, and has given the name of Lidderdale to this district: the Tyne, which runs by Newcastle, takes its rise from the same source. The banks of the rivers are beautifully skirted with wood, affording a great variety of picturesque scenes.

There is a natural bridge of stone over the river Blackburn, in this parish; the water having forced a passage through the rock, by an opening of about 31 feet wide, leaving the rock in form of an arch, two feet four inches thick, thus connecting the hills on each side with one another: the total length is 55 feet, and the breadth 10 feet.

There are many ruins of castles and fortified places here, particularly on the summits of Sidehill and Carberry. Hermitage Castle also exhibits a ruin of great strength; and at different times a variety of coins have been found.

ECKFORD parish, five miles from Kelso, is in length six miles, and four in breadth; and contains 214

houses, and 973 inhabitants, viz. 437 males, and 536 females; of whom 91 were returned as being employed in trade and manufacture, and 162 in agriculture. The general appearance of the country is flat, with small rising grounds. The soil upon the banks of the Tiviot is in general a light loam; the high grounds are heathy, but almost all are brought into tillage. There are four marl-pits in this parish; freestone is in abundance, and there is slate in the bed of Kail Water.

The parish includes two small villages called Caver-town and Cessford: on a muir of the former the Kelso races are held. Several ruins of ancient castles are to be met with in this parish, particularly that of Gosford, to the south of the village; and many curious antiquities have been dug up here.

The parish of EDNAM, or EDENHAM, is pleasantly situated two miles from Kelso, on the river Eden, which, two miles below, joins the Tweed, and seven from Coldstream. The parish, which is highly cultivated, is in length two miles, and in breadth about two and a half; and contains 121 houses, and 598 inhabitants, viz. 304 males, and 294 females; of which number 72 were returned as being employed in agriculture, and 29 in trade and manufacture.

The village contains about 300 inhabitants. The houses are chiefly of brick, and slated; it has a manufacture of coarse woollen cloth, and an extensive brewery.

This parish gave birth to Thomson, the author of the Seasons, whose father was the second minister here after the Revolution. Thomson was an excellent dramatic and pastoral poet; he was born in the year 1700, and died in 1748. His "Seasons" bring before us the whole magnificence of nature, whether pleasing or dreadful, and have never, either in style or imagery, been equalled. His other works are, five tragedies, a part (in conjunction with Mallet) of the masque of "Alfred;" and three beautiful poems, called "Britannia," "Liberty," and "The Castle of Indolence;"

Indolence;" besides several smaller pieces. An inscription has been placed, on a brass tablet, over Thomson's grave, in Richmond church, at the expence of the Earl of Buchan; and there is an annual meeting of noblemen and gentlemen at Ednam-hill, for celebrating the poet's birth-day.

The parish of GALASHIELS is situated four miles from Melrose, in Tweedale; and being divided by the river Tweed, is partly in this county, and partly in that of Selkirk. It is about six miles in length, and five in breadth; and contains 169 houses, and 844 inhabitants, viz. 398 males, and 446 females; of which number 89 were returned as being employed in agriculture, and 164 in trade and manufacture, principally that of woollen cloths, particularly the coarser sort, called Galashiel's grey. Machinery for spinning the wool has been lately introduced.

This parish is of an irregular triangular figure: the face of the country is hilly, but covered with good sheep pasture. Besides the Tweed, it is watered by the Etterick and Gala waters, the valley being situated on the banks of the latter. The rocks here are schistus and whinstone, and the point of Meghill is 1480 feet above the level of the sea.

HAWICK is a very extensive parish, being fifteen miles in length, and five in breadth, and containing 440 houses, inhabited by 2798 persons, viz. 1309 males, and 1489 females, of which number 493 were returned, by the late population act, as being employed in agriculture, and 875 in various trades and manufacture. The whole of this parish is hilly, but none of the hills are of great height; and they afford excellent pasture for sheep, being almost all covered with grass. The soil upon the banks of the rivers is a light loam upon sand or gravel; and there is plenty of marl here.

The town of Hawick is situated at the union of the Tiviot and Slitridge, a small river which divides it into two equal parts. These rivers are liable to floods;

and, by a remarkable inundation, in the year 1767, fifteen dwelling-houses, and a corn-mill, were carried off. It is a burgh of barony, governed by bailies, and a council, under a charter of queen Mary, granted in the year 1545. The town-house is a very neat building; and the inhabitants are well supplied with water, by means of leaden pipes through the streets. It has a good weekly market, and four annual fairs, particularly one lately established, for black cattle. In the town are carried on manufactures of carpets, rugs, narrow cloths, linen tapes, twist, and stockings; and in the parish is a very extensive nursery of fruit and forest-trees, flowers and shrubs, native and exotic.

Hawick was the birth-place of Gawin Douglas, bishop of Dunkeld, author of several poems, and a translation of Virgil's *Æneid*.

Here is a place called Catrail, by some supposed to be the remains of a Roman rampart, but by others the vestiges of a Saxon or British fortification; and about a mile west from Hawick, are the remains of Goldieand's Castle, an ancient seat of the Dukes of Buccleugh; between which and the town is a mound, or artificial hill, called the Mote; where anciently courts of justice were held, for the trial of civil and criminal offences. The vestiges of camps and fortifications are likewise to be seen in many parts of the country hereabouts.

Hownam parish is in length nine miles, and in breadth six; and consisted, according to the late population act, of 76 houses, and 372 inhabitants, viz. 178 males, and 194 females; of whom 19 were returned as being employed in trade and manufacture, and 112 in agriculture. This parish has a hilly and mountainous aspect, affording fine sheep pasture. Hownam Law is the highest of the border hills, the Cheviot excepted.

The parish of Hobkirk is situated four miles from Hawick, in the district of Jedburgh. It is of an oblong form, twelve miles long, and three broad; and contains,

contains, according to the late population act, 149 houses, and 760 inhabitants, viz. 375 males, and 385 females; of whom 686 were returned as being employed in agriculture, and 29 in trade and manufacture. The soil here on the banks of the river Rule is, in general, a deep strong clay, but light and gravelly as it approaches the hills. The two hills of Fanna and Winbrough are of considerable height, and from the summit of the latter both the east and west seas may be seen, though equi-distant from each about 40 miles. At a place called Robert's Linn, there is a whin rock, from which beautiful pebbles are dug, and siliceous crystals have been found in the bed of the river. The turnpike road to Newcastle runs through the parish.

This place gave birth to General Elliot, (created Lord Heathfield) the late gallant governor of Gibraltar.

The parish of JEDBURGH, situated on the banks of the river Jed, eleven miles from Kelso, is in length thirteen miles, and seven in breadth; and contains according to the late population act 676 houses, inhabited by 3,834 persons, viz. 1770 males, and 2064 females; of which number 344 were returned as being employed in agriculture, and 482 in trade and manufacture. The greater part of this parish is hilly; on the flat ground, and banks of the river Jed, the soil is a light loam, and is very productive. There are two chalybeate springs in the neighbourhood of the town, and abundance of sand-stone. It is likewise noted for its orchards.

Many vestiges of artificial caves are pointed out on the banks of the Jed, which were used as hiding-places in the time of the border wars.

The town of Jedburgh is a royal burgh and county town, pleasantly situated in a glen, on the banks of the river Jed. It is governed by a provost, and three bailies, assisted by a council of the principal citizens. It has several well-attended fairs, and a good weekly market for corn and cattle; but the trade and population

lation has considerably decreased since the union, though it is the seat of a presbytery, and of a circuit court.

This town is of great antiquity, and the ruins of its ancient monastery are still to be seen on the point formed by the confluence of the rivers Jed and Tiviot. This abbey was founded by king David I. for canons regular, brought from the abbey of St. Quintin, at Beauvais, in France. It had two cells, Restenote and Cannonby. Restinote stands in the shire of Angus, a mile to the north of Forfar: it is encompassed with a loch, except at one passage, where it had a draw-bridge. Here all the papers and precious things belonging to Jedburgh were carefully kept. According to Prynne, Robert, prior of this house, swore fealty to Edward Longshanks, in the year 1296.

The priory of Cannonby is situated upon the river of Esk, in Eskdale: it is uncertain by whom, or at what time, it was founded, though it seems probable that it was before the year 1296; for then William, prior of this convent, swears fealty to Edward I. king of England. This monastery was frequently plundered and burned by the English, and the prior and canons thereof obliged to abandon their dwelling during the heat of war, by which their records must, of necessity, be imperfect.

The ravages committed in the different incursions made by the English, had so destroyed this house, and reduced its income, as to render it insufficient to maintain the canons. King Edward I. therefore sent several of them to different houses of the same order in England, there to be maintained, till this house could recover from the disasters of war.

Part of the building is in ruins, and part of it serves as a parish church. The workmanship is extremely fine; many of the arches are circular, and seem very antique.

KIRKTON parish lies three miles from Hawick, it is eight miles in length, and two in breadth, and contains

62 houses, and 320 inhabitants; viz. 160 males, and the same number of females, of whom 150 were returned as being chiefly employed in agriculture, and 11 in trade and manufacture. The surface of the ground here is uneven, and mostly hilly, the soil is dry and gravelly, and there is but little wood; it is watered by several small rivulets, but there is neither town nor village in the parish.

The parish of KELSO is situated on the banks of the Tiviot and Tweed; it is about four miles and a half in length, and four miles in breadth, and contains 527 houses, inhabited by 4,196 persons; viz. 1,919 males, and 2,277 females; of whom 125 were returned by the late population act as being employed in agriculture, and 620 in various trades and manufactures. The soil here is principally a deep loam upon a gravelly bottom, and is very fertile; and the country, in general, is extremely pleasant, particularly the environs of the town, which (says Mr. Pennant) "are very fine; the lands consist of gentle risings, enclosed with hedges, and extremely fertile. They have much reason to boast of their prospects. From the Chalkheugh is a fine view of the forks of the river; Roxburgh-hill; the handsome seat of Springwood Park; and at a distance of the Fleurs. From Pinnacle-hill is seen a vast extent of country, highly cultivated, watered with long reaches of the Tweed, and well wooded on each margin."

Kelso is a handsome town, pleasantly situated on the confluence of the two rivers. It consists of a large square, with six streets branching from it at regular distances; in the square is the town-house; and there are two handsome bridges lately built over both the Tweed and Tiviot; from that over the Tweed, there is one of the most beautiful views that can be conceived. The parish church and episcopal chapel are both handsome buildings; and here is a public dispensary, and a good subscription library.

The town is governed by a baron bailie, appointed
by

trade and manufacture. The soil here is various: in the low grounds it is loamy upon a gravelly bottom, but on the high grounds it is chiefly clay. There are two marl pits, which are of great advantage in improving this quarter. Little or no wheat is sown; oats, barley, and green crops being chiefly followed. The family seat of Riddle of that Ilk, one of the most ancient families in Scotland, lies in this parish.

The parish of LINTON is situated on the banks of the water of Kail; it is in length nine miles, and in breadth three, and contains 89 houses, and 403 inhabitants, viz. 188 males, and 220 females; of which number 196 were returned as being employed in agriculture, and 16 in trade and manufacture. The surface here is various, and the soil in the flats is rich, the higher grounds are well suited for turnip husbandry, which is well understood, and is much followed in this part of the country. There are two small lochs in this parish, the one abounding with trout, the other with eels.

The parish of MINTO is situated on the banks of the Tiviot, seven miles from Hawick, and ten from Melrose; it is of an oblong figure, extending three and a half miles from east to west, and two and a half from north to south, and containing 98 houses, and 477 inhabitants, viz. 234 males, and 243 females; of whom 47 were returned, as being chiefly employed in various trades and manufactures, and 93 in agriculture. The scenery on the banks of the Tiviot is very beautiful here, the elegant and ancient seat of the family of Minto, the awful and picturesque rocks, called Minto Craigs, the plantations of Tiviot-bank, with the serpentine windings of the river, render this part of the country beautiful and pleasant. The remains of the ancient tower are situated on a rugged picturesque rock.

The parish of MAXTON lies on the south banks of the Tweed. It is about four miles in length, and three in breadth, containing 89 houses, inhabited by

868 persons, viz. 172 males, and 196 females, of which number 18 were returned as being employed in trade and manufacture, and 90 in agriculture. The soil inclines to clay, and is not productive.

On a farm, called Littledean, about a mile east from the church, are the remains of an old tower, formerly the residence of the Kers: near which, but on the opposite side of the river, is a deep hollow, called Scots-hole, where the Scotch army lay, while the English were in possession of an ancient camp, called Ringley Hall; the English crossed the Tweed, and an obstinate battle ensued at a place called Rutherford, or Rue-the-ford, from the number of men lost by the English in crossing the river. So far from tradition, for neither the time when the battle was fought, nor the names of the generals who commanded, are known.

The parish of MELROSE lies on the north side of the Eildon hills, and is about seven miles in length, and the same in breadth, and contains, according to the late population act, 489 houses, and 2,625 inhabitants, viz. 1,258 males, and 1,367 females; of whom 392 were returned as being employed in agriculture, and 372 in trade and manufacture; principally that of linen and woollen cloth.

The soil is various in quality; on the banks of the Tweed it is light and gravelly; in the other places it is a stiff clay; and a great part is hill and muir. Agriculture, however, is advancing fast, and rendering the surface rich and beautiful. The Eildon hills, rising from an extensive plain to the east, are seen at a great distance; they consist of three conic tops; upon the summit of the most northerly are the vestiges of a Roman camp, well fortified, having a fosse of about three miles and a half in circumference; there appears also to be several other vestiges of camps in the neighbourhood, all connected with this by military roads.

The town of Melrose lies four miles from Gala-
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shields, and thirty from Edinburgh. Many of the houses are well built, and pleasantly situated, the river Tweed intersecting the town, which is about a mile long. It is a free burgh of barony, with a magistracy, elected by the burgesses.

About one mile from the town is the scite of Old Melrose, said to be the first abbey of the Culdees; it is now reduced to a single house, standing on a sort of promontory, peninsulated by the Tweed: it is mentioned by Bede as existing in the year 664; but it is uncertain by whom it was founded, though probably by Columbus, or Adian.

St. David, finding this monastery greatly decayed, laid the foundations of the present building in the year 1136, having chosen a new and pleasant situation near the southern bank of the Tweed. This second foundation is recorded by various chronicles, and also by this old monkish rhyme:

“Anno milleno, centeno, ter quoque deno
Et sexto Christi, Melrose, fundata fuisti.”

The house being completed, David peopled it with Cistertian monks, brought from the abbey of Rival in Yorkshire; and in the year 1146, ten years after its foundation, dedicated it to the Virgin Mary. It was the mother church to all the Cistertian order in Scotland. The monks wrote a chronicle of this house, beginning at the year 735, and continued it down to 1270. It had many endowments, besides those of King David, particularly by King Alexander II. the family of Stuarts, Hugh Giffard, Lord Yester, and William, first earl of Douglas.

After the reformation, the abbey of Melrose was granted by Queen Mary to James earl of Bothwell, who forfeited the same. James Douglas was next appointed commendator; he took down much of the buildings in order to use the materials in erecting himself a large mansion, which Mr. Pennant says, is still standing, and dated 1590. By the care of this gentleman,

man, or one of his descendants, all the evidence of this abbey's possessions were preserved, and are in the custody of the family.

This abbey was formerly one of the largest and most magnificent in the kingdom, and the admiration of strangers. Of its pristine grandeur some idea may be formed, as well from the extent as from the magnificence of its remains. The church is in the form of a cross, the south end of the transept presenting itself in front. The arching of the door-way is composed of a semicircle, with various members of the most delicate work, falling behind each other, supported on light and well proportioned pilasters; and on each side is a projection of rich tabernacle work. The corners of this end of the structure are supported by angular buttresses, terminated by spires of tabernacle-work. These buttresses are pierced with niches for statues, the pedestals and canopies of which are of the highest Gothic order, and ornamented with garlands of flowers in pierced work. Above the south gate are several niches for statues, decreasing in height as the arch rises, in which some mutilated effigies remain. There are several very delicate pieces of sculpture about other parts of the church. Above the south door is an elegant window, divided by four principal bars or mullions, terminating in a pointed arch, the tracery light, and collected at the summit into a wheel; the stonework of the whole window yet remaining perfect. This window is 24 feet in height within the arch, and 16 in breadth. At the junction of the south and west members of the cross an hexagon tower arises, terminating in a pinnacle roofed with stone, highly ornamented. The east end of the church is composed of the choir, with a small aisle on each side, which appear to have been open to the high altar. The door which leads to the scite of the cloister (which is demolished) is a semicircular arch of many members. The fillet of foliage and flowers is of the highest finishing that can be conceived to be executed in free-stone; the same be-

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ing pierced, the flowers and leaves separated from the stone behind, and suspended in a hoisted garland. In the mouldings, pinnacle-work, and foliage of the seats which remain of the cloister there is as great excellence to be found as in any stone-work in Europe, for lightness, ease, and disposition. Nature is studied through the whole, and the flowers and plants are represented as accurately as under the pencil. In a word, in this fabric there are the greatest variety of Gothic ornaments that the island affords. The west side of the centre tower is yet standing: it appears to have supported a spire, a loss to the dignity and beauty of the present remains that must be regretted by every spectator. The balcony-work is beautiful, being formed of open rose-work. The present height of this tower is 75 feet; the length of the church from east to west 258 feet; the cross aisle 137 feet; and the whole contents of its ichnography 943 feet.—It is said that Alexander II. king of Scotland is buried under the high altar: there is likewise a monument, without an inscription, supposed to cover the bones of St. Waldevus, the second abbot. Many of the noble line of Douglas are certainly interred here, with others of considerable note.

MACKERSTON parish is of an oblong figure, extending along the north bank of the Tweed five miles, and it is four in breadth, containing 50 houses, and 248 inhabitants, viz. 117 males, and 131 females; of which number 12 were returned as being employed in trade and manufacture, and 55 in agriculture. The general appearance of this parish is flat, with a gentle declivity to the river. Though the soil be naturally good, producing all kinds of grain, there being no lime or coal near, improvements are not carried on with much spirit. The family residence of Sir H. Hay M'Dougal is pleasantly situated on the banks of the river in this parish.

The parish of MOREBATTLE lies at the foot of the Cheviot hills, about seven miles from Kelso. It is o
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the same dimensions with the last-mentioned parish, and contains 133 houses, inhabited by 785 persons, viz. 370 males, and 415 females; of whom 161 were returned as being employed in agriculture, and 40 in trade and manufacture. This parish is very pleasantly situated, having the rivers Bowmont and Kail, besides smaller streams, running through it. Here are the vestiges of several camps, which, together with the ruins of Whitton castle and Corbet house, evince this parish to have been the scene of war and strife in former times.

OXNAM parish lies on the borders of England, four miles from Jedburgh: it is nine miles in length, and four in breadth, containing 160 houses, inhabited by 688 persons, viz. 328 males, and 360 females; of whom 163 were returned as being employed in agriculture, and 81 in trade and manufacture. The general appearance of this parish is bleak and hilly, with few or no inclosures. There is lime-stone on the banks of the Jed water, but the distance from coal has probably prevented its being wrought. The rivers Jed, Oxnam, Coquet, and Kail, all water this parish, and are well stocked with trout; but there is no wood to vary the scenery and delight the eye. The great Roman road from Borough-bridge to the Lothians, can be traced the whole length of the parish; and there are three vestiges of ancient fortifications, or castles.

The parish of ROBERTON is situated in the western extremity of this county, and partly in Selkirkshire, and is thirteen miles long, and six broad, containing 131 houses, and 618 inhabitants, viz. 298 males, and 320 females, of whom 221 were returned as being employed in agriculture, and 17 in trade and manufacture. The surface here is hilly, though there are no hills of great height, but affording excellent sheep pasture. The rivers Borthwick and Ale take their rise on the borders of this parish, and are well stored with excellent trout. There are likewise some beautiful locks in this parish.

ROXBURGH parish is situated on the banks of the Tiviot; it is of an irregular shape, being about eight miles in length, and four in breadth, and contained, according to the late population act, 213 houses, and 949 inhabitants, viz. 435 males, and 514 females; of whom 40 were returned as being chiefly employed in trade and manufacture, and 163 in agriculture. The general appearance of this parish is flat, having a gradual slope to the rivers Tiviot and Tweed, which water it. The soil is principally a rich loam, highly cultivated; there being few places where the agricultural spirit and skill in farming is more conspicuous.

Roxburgh was formerly the county town, pleasantly situated on the banks of the Tiviot, on a gentle declivity, four miles from Kelso; it is divided by a small rivulet, into the upper and nether towns; which contain 71 houses, and 381 inhabitants.

The old city of Roxburgh stood opposite Kelso, on an elevated spot, in a tongue of land between the Tiviot and the Tweed: though this place was once the fourth of the Scottish burghs, scarce a vestige now remains.

The castle at present consists of little more than a lofty eminence, of an oblong figure, elevated above the plain about forty perpendicular feet, chiefly natural; on the brink of which are the remains of a wall, the outward defence of the ancient castle; the interior part is now planted with trees. This mount is defended at the foot of the north and west sides by a deep moat and outward rampire of earth; a fine plain intervening between these outworks of the castle and the river. The western point is guarded by an outwork and mount of earth, which is severed from the chief part of the castle by a moat, but included in the outward works, the foss and rampire. The foss or moat was supplied with water by a dam which crossed the river Tiviot in an oblique direction, the remains of which still appear. The south and east sides are defended by an inaccessible precipice, at whose foot the river runs with a rapid current. To the west of the castle are several
caves

caves cut out of the solid rock ; three of them very large.

Camden says that this castle was anciently called Marchidan, from its standing on the marches ; and for natural situation and towered fortification was, in times past, exceeding strong. The fortress having been surprised by the English, James II. of Scotland, while he laid siege to it with a large army to recover it, was killed by the bursting of a large piece of ordnance. As for the castle it was surrendered, and then rased. It is now in a manner quite vanished, and its ancient grandeur totally defaced.

King Edward I. in the year 1296, reduced the castle of Roxburgh, where he continued several days with his army, during which time he was reinforced with 15,000 fresh troops from Wales. In the succeeding year Edward having mustered his forces at Newcastle, with an army of 2,000 heavy armed horse, 1,200 light horse, and 100,000 foot, proceeded to the Scotch border.—The Scotch army, which for a considerable time had laid before Roxburgh, in the hopes of restoring to his liberty the bishop of Rochester, who was prisoner there, hearing of so great an army, raised the siege. The relief brought by the English to the garrison of Roxburgh castle was highly seasonable, for they were already reduced to great hardships, and the inhabitants of the town from the circumvallation formed by the Scotch army, were reduced to great distress for want of provisions.

On Shrove-Tuesday, in the year 1313, the garrison of Roxburgh indulging themselves on that festival in an impolitic security, were given up to riot and dissipation, when they were surprised by Sir James Douglas, with a resolute band, who having approached in disguise, mounted the walls by ladders of ropes. The name of Douglas echoed through the place, and roused the English from their festivity and drunkenness, many of them falling under the swords of their assailants. The governor retired into the great tower with a few
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of his men, where, after two days resistance, having received a wound in his face by an arrow, he surrendered the fortress. King Robert Bruce, on receiving intelligence of this exploit, sent his brother Edward to demolish the fortifications, which he did with great labour. In the year 1372 George Dunbar, earl of March, accompanied by his brother, the Earl of Murray, with a large body of their dependents, entered Roxburgh at the time of the annual fair, and in revenge for the death of one of their followers, who was slain the preceding year in an affray, slew all the English they found in the town, plundered it of the great quantities of merchandize and goods which were collected there on the above occasion, and reduced the town to ashes.

When the English army, led by the Protector, passing the Tweed after the battle of Musselburgh, encamped on the plain over against Kelso, between the ruins of the ancient castle of Roxburgh and the confluence of the Tweed and Tiviot, the Protector observing the convenient situation of this ruined fortress, determined to make it tenable; the breaches in part of the ancient walls were filled with bankings of turf, he having reduced the fortress in size, by casting up deep trenches on the east and west ends within, and fortified them with a wall. So intent was the Protector on this work, that he laboured at it with his own hands two hours every day whilst it was going on; and his example was followed by most of the principal men of his army. The place was made defensible in six days, and there was left in it a garrison of 300 soldiers, and 200 pioneers, under Sir Ralph Bulmer.

The adjoining territory from the old castle and town is called the Sheriffdom of Roxburgh, of which the Douglasses are hereditary sheriffs, and usually denominated sheriffs of Tiviotdale.

The parish of SOUTHDEAN is situated on the banks of the Jed, eight miles from Jedburgh, and is in length twelve miles, and in breadth seven; containing,
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according to the late population act, 151 houses and 697 inhabitants, viz. 343 males, and 354 females, of which number 45 were returned as being employed in agriculture, and 28 in trade and manufacture.

The greater part of this parish is in pasture, though not very hilly. There is, besides limestone, a fine quarry of micaceous rock, which is used for chimney-pieces. As in other parishes situated on the English border, tumuli, vestiges of camps, and ruins of towers, &c. are conspicuous.

The parish of ST. BOSWELL'S, or LESSUDEN, is situated on the banks of the Tweed, ten miles from Kelso, and five from Melrose. It is in length two miles, and in breadth about two and a half; and contains 113 houses, and 497 inhabitants, viz. 223 males and 274 females, of which number 71 were returned as being employed in agriculture, and 51 in trade and manufacture. The soil is in general good.

On St. Boswell's Green is held an annual fair, on the 18th of July, which was formerly the best frequented of any in the south of Scotland; sheep, black cattle, horses, and linen cloth, are the chief commodities for sale.

SMALLHOLM parish lies on the turnpike road from Edinburgh to Kelso, about four miles from the latter. It is four miles in length, and three in breadth, and contains 102 houses, and 446 inhabitants, viz. 223 males, and the same number of females: of whom 50 were returned by the late population act as being employed in trade and manufacture, and 71 in agriculture. The aspect in general is rather bleak; there is, however, a mixture of rising and of flat grounds, which, when properly cultivated, produce good crops of barley, oats, and pease, with some wheat, clay being the prevailing soil. At the south-west corner of the parish is a large square tower, called Sandy Know, forming a conspicuous land-mark at sea.

SPROUSTON parish is situated on the banks of the Tweed near Kelso; it is six miles in length and fou

SELKIRKSHIRE.

THIS county is of an irregular form, measuring about twenty miles in length, from north to south, and where broadest only about ten miles from east to west. It is bounded on the north and north-west by Peebles-shire; on the north-east by the county of Edinburgh; on the east and north-east by Roxburghshire; on the south by Roxburghshire and Dumfries-shire, and on the west by Dumfries-shire.

It was anciently inhabited by the Gadani; and was formerly called the Sheriffdom of Etterick Forest, being covered with an extensive wood, stocked with herds and deer, kept by the Scottish princes for the chace: the wood is now nearly cut down, and the deer supplanted by numerous flocks of sheep.

The country is in general mountainous, and it is well watered by the Etterick, which rises in the south-west extremity, and crosses the county in a north-east direction, till it joins the Tweed, about five miles north from Selkirk. The Yarrow rises from a lake, called St. Mary's Loch, on the borders of Peebles-shire, and joins the Etterick three miles above Selkirk. Besides the above pastoral streams, the Tweed enters this county near Elibank, and after a course of a few miles south-westward, during which it passes the romantic seats of Yair and Fairnalee, it receives the united streams of the two rivers above-mentioned.

This county is without both coal and lime; and, excepting marl and sand-stone, no mineral substance of any consequence has been discovered; peat is the chief fuel.

The shire contains two towns, and only the same number of parishes, lying entirely within its bounds, while five or six others lie partly in this, and partly in the neighbouring shires; but, according to the census taken by government in the year 1801, it was found to contain 1013 houses, and 5070 inhabitants, viz. 2356 males and 2714 females, of whom 583 were returned,

urned, as being principally employed in trade and manufacture, and 1023 in agriculture.

YARROW is the most extensive parish in the south of Scotland, being eighteen miles in length and sixteen in breadth; and containing, according to the late population act, 241 houses, and 1216 inhabitants, viz. 550 males and 666 females; of which number 64 were returned as being employed in trade and manufacture, and 286 in agriculture.

The face of the whole parish is rugged and hilly. The hills are mostly covered with grass and heath, with scarcely any rocks visible; the highest, Blackhouse, measures 2370 feet above the level of the sea. The rivers Etterick, and the celebrated pastoral stream of Yarrow, run through this parish. The lock of the Lows and St. Mary's Loch are two beautiful sheets of water adjoining to each other; the former is small, but the latter is about six miles in circumference; they are both well stored with pike and perch.

On a peninsula formed by the Yarrow, is Newark Castle, uninhabited, except by owls and daws. This is by many supposed to be the house in which Mary Scot, the flower of Yarrow, was born; she was of the Dryhope family, and married to one of the Hardens. Her daughter was married to an ancestor of the Elliots; and from her likewise descended the late lord Heathfield.

ETTERICK is likewise a large parish, being about ten miles in length and the same in breadth, but it contains only 95 houses and 445 inhabitants, viz. 203 males and 242 females, of whom 13 were returned as being chiefly employed in trade and manufacture, and 100 in agriculture. This parish is very mountainous, though in general the hills are covered with grass. The most remarkable are Ward Law and Etterick Penn; the latter of which is 2200 feet above the level of the sea.

The parish of SELKIRK lies partly in this county, and partly in Roxburghshire. The extent of this pa-

rish is about a square of ten miles, and contained, according to the late population act, 404 houses, and 2,098 inhabitants, viz. 971 males and 1,127 females: of whom 314 were returned as being employed in trade and manufacture, and 393 in agriculture. The whole parish is hilly, but the soil about the town, and on the banks of the rivers, is light and well fitted for green crops, which now begin to be well understood here.

There are inexhaustible pits of shell and marl in this parish.

The rivers Etterick and Yarrow unite near the town, and empty their waters into the Tweed, about a mile and a half below it. The scenery on their banks is romantic and beautiful, particularly about Newark Castle. Haining, with its loch of silver waters, within half a mile of the town, is deserving of notice: it is the seat of the Pringles, one of whom was Andrew, Lord Alemore, a distinguished judge and eminent scholar.

The town of Selkirk is beautifully situated on a rising ground on the banks of the Etterick, eleven miles from Hawick. The houses are but indifferently built, and there is no appearance of its former importance. It is, however, a royal burgh and capital of the county, and is governed by two bailies, a dean of guild, treasurer, and ten counsellors; and unites with Lanerk, Linlithgow, and Peebles, in sending one member to the British senate. Selkirk gives title of earl to a branch of the Douglas family.

The citizens of this royal burgh rendered themselves famous in the year 1513, when one hundred of them attended James VI. to Flodden field, from which a few returned, laden with the spoils of the enemy. Some of these trophies still survive the rust of time, and the effects of negligence: for the corporation of weavers are to this day in possession of a standard, taken at that time from the enemy; and the sword of William Brydone, the town-clerk, who led the citizens

zens to battle, and was knighted for his valour, still remains with his lineal descendant, who lives in the town.

The desperate valour of the citizens of Selkirk, which on that fatal day was eminently conspicuous to both armies, produced every opposite effects. The implacable resentment of the English reduced their defenceless town to ashes, while their grateful sovereign (James V.) shewed his sense of their valour by an extensive portion of his forest, the trees for rebuilding their houses, and the property as the reward of their heroism.

Near Selkirk is Philiphaugh, a seat of Mr. Murray, and Bowhill, belonging to the Duke of Buccleugh.

The parish of ASKIRK also lies partly in Roxburghshire; it is two miles from Selkirk, seven miles in length, and three in breadth, and contains 111 houses, inhabited by 511 persons, viz. 252 males and 259 females, of whom 123 were returned as being employed in agriculture, and 30 in trade and manufacture. The surface of this parish is hilly, though there are no hills of great height, and they are covered with grass to the top. The soil in general is light and gravelly. The river Ale runs through it, and receives the waters issuing from about twelve small lochs, the whole of which are stored either with trout, perch, or pike.

Table of Heights in Selkirkshire.

	Feet above the level of the Sea.
Blackhouse heights, or Parcep Pen -	2370
Windlestralaw - - - - -	2295
Etterick Penn - - - - -	2200
Wardlow - - - - -	1900
Minchmoor - - - - -	1877
Hangingshaw Law - - - - -	1780
Three Brethren - - - - -	1760
Peatlaw - - - - -	1557
Meagle, or Meggs-hill - - - - -	1480

COUNTY OF PEEBLES.

PEEBLES-SHIRE, anciently called Tweedale, from the river Tweed running through it, is of an oblong irregular form, extending from the source of the Tweed, not far from Moffat, to Howgate, in Mid-Lothian, near thirty-six miles; the breadth, from east to west, is about eighteen. It is bounded on the north and north-east by the county of Edinburgh; on the east and south-east by Selkirkshire; on the south by Dumfries-shire; and on the west by Lanerkshire. It was anciently inhabited by the Gadeni.

The country is in general hilly; but on the banks of the rivers the soil is fertile, and adapted to every kind of husbandry, but the greater proportion is in pasturage, and the hills are covered with verdure to their summits, which affords pasture to innumerable flocks of sheep, famous for their wool. Though the whole of the county be a mountainous district, few valuable minerals have been discovered; but, from the number of springs tinged with sulphur, and other minerals which accompany the ores of metals, it is not improbable that some discoveries of importance will be made: there is no coal wrought, excepting on the confines of Mid-Lothian, but there is lime-stone, free-stone, and shell-marl in different quarters. Near Bridgehouse, in the parish of Linton, a seam of fuller's-earth has been discovered, on the east side of the water of Lynne.

The chief rivers are the Tweed and the Lynne. The Tweed rises from several springs, called the Three Wells, in the south part of the county, and runs north, a little inclining to the east, till it reaches Peebles; it then runs easterly, passing by Melross, Kelso, Coldstream, &c. till it runs into the German sea, at Berwick. The Lynne, the most considerable tributary to the Tweed in this county, rises on the northern quarter, near Cairnmuir, and passing by the village of Linton, runs into the Tweed, two miles west
from

from Peebles. There are a few other small rivers, as the Manor, the Letham, or Inverleithing Waters, which runs into the Tweed; and the Meggot Water, in the south part of the county, which runs into St. Mary's Loch, in Selkirkshire. All the rivers and small lakes contain salmon and trout.

Peebles-shire contains one royal borough, Peebles, and is divided into sixteen parochial districts, the whole containing, according to the late population act, 1,746 houses, inhabited by 8,735 persons, viz. 4,160 males, and 4,575 females; of which number 886 were returned as being chiefly employed in various trades and manufactures, and 2,010 in agriculture.

The parish of BROUGHTON consists of two ridges of hills, with the valley between them; and is about four miles in length, and three in breadth, containing 47 houses, and 214 inhabitants, viz. 101 males, and 113 females; of whom 31 were returned by the late population act, as being employed in trade and manufacture, and 30 in agriculture. This parish is very bleak, having no wood upon it; and the soil is in general a wet clay.

In this parish are the remains of ten castles, called Towers, which appear to have been of great strength. In the upper story they had a very thick wooden door full of large broad-headed nails, and an iron door that opened inwardly. One of these castles is said to have been the habitation of Macbeth; and it still retains the name of Macbeth's Castle.

DRUMELZIER parish is situated ten miles from Peebles; and is twelve miles in length and three in breadth; and contains 47 houses, and 278 inhabitants, viz. 125 males, and 153 females, of whom 17 were returned as being employed in trade and manufacture, and 21 in agriculture. This parish chiefly extends along the banks of the Tweed; and the soil is in general light and gravelly, but fertile. Here are the remains of a castle situated near the Tweed, belonging to the family of Tweedale.

The church of Drumelzier is an old Gothic building, in the yard belonging to which the people have a tradition, the famous Merlin was buried. If that be true, he must have died while he was attending the great King Arthur, on one of his expeditions into the north. The people of this place also say, that there was an ancient prophecy in the following words many centuries ago :

When Tweed and Pausel meet at Merlin's grave,
England and Scotland shall one monarch have.

In the year 1603 these two rivers, by a remarkable inundation, actually met at this place; but as the language of the prophecy is not old, we may reasonably suppose that it was written after the event took place.

The parish of EDDLESTON lies about seventeen miles south from Edinburgh. It is ten miles in length and seven in breadth, and contained, according to the late population act, 144 houses, inhabited by 677 persons, viz. 351 males, and 326 females; of which number 220 were returned as being chiefly employed in agriculture, and 38 in trade and manufacture. It is watered by a river of the same name, which derives its supply from various springs, and at Coweys Linn forms a cascade of thirty-five feet, after which it falls into the Tweed near Peebles. The South Esk also rises here out of a beautiful lake, about two miles in circumference, within two miles of the village.

The parish of GLENHOLM, so named from the small rivulet Holm, which here falls into the Tweed, lies twelve miles from Peebles; it is about four miles square, and contains 49 houses, and 242 inhabitants, viz. 114 males, and 128 females, of which number 28 were returned as being employed in agriculture, and 14 in trade and manufacture. The greatest part of this parish is hill and pasture ground; it lies high, and is much exposed to rain and damp; but on the banks of Holm's water, and the Tweed, it is cultivated. On
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the banks of the Tweed there are several artificial mounts, which are supposed to have been formerly burial places.

INNERLEITHEN parish lies on the banks of the Tweed, about five miles from Peebles; it is pretty extensive, the extreme points each way measuring upwards of nine miles; and containing 117 houses, and 542 inhabitants, viz. 251 males, and 291 females; of whom 100 were returned as being employed in agriculture, and 50 in trade and manufacture. The greater part is hilly, and sheep pasture. The village is very irregularly built; but pleasantly situated at the mouth of a river of the same name: here is an extensive woollen manufactory lately established, the river being capable of working the most powerful machinery.

Near the village is a mineral well, which has lately been brought into some repute: it is a saltish spring, resembling Harrowgate water, and is found efficacious in scorbutic and cutaneous eruptions.

There are many ruins here of once-fortified towers, and the lines of a strong encampment.

KILBUCHO parish lies in the south-west corner of the county, fourteen miles from Peebles: it is in length four miles and a half, and three in breadth, and contains 64 houses, and 342 inhabitants, viz. 156 males, and 186 females, of which number 94 were returned as being employed in agriculture, and 15 in trade and manufacture. This parish consists of two parallel ridges of hills, some of them 1,400 feet above the level of the sea; the greater part is pasture; and being at a great distance from coal, peat is almost the only fuel.

The parish of KIRKURD lies on the borders of East and Mid Lothian, on the banks of the Tarth, eight miles from Peebles: it is five miles in length, and four in breadth; and consisted, according to the late population act, of 68 houses, and 327 inhabitants, viz. 152 males, and 175 females; of whom 66 were returned

as being chiefly employed in agriculture, and 21 in trade and manufacture. The surface of the ground here is pretty much diversified; but there is a good deal of flat ground, considering its situation, which is six hundred feet above the level of the sea; and from the hill called Hell's Cleugh there is a most extensive prospect. Upon the banks of the Tarth, which is a small stream, the soil is rich and loamy; though in general it is light and gravelly.

Two excellent modern houses, with extensive plantations decorate this quarter; the one Kirkurd, belonging to Mr. Carmichael; the other New Cairnmuir, belonging to Mr. Lawson: near the former house is a sulphureous spring, which approaches in taste to Harrowgate water.

LINTON parish is situated on the banks of the Lyne and North Esk, nine miles from Peebles; it is six miles in length, and four miles in breadth; and contains 235 houses, inhabited by 1,064 persons, viz. 495 males, and 569 females; of whom 567 were returned as being employed in agriculture, and 86 in trade and manufacture. The greatest part of this parish is hilly and bleak, but it is very fertile, and has some excellent sheep walks. There is great plenty of peat in this quarter, and abundance of sand-stone, both of a white and red colour: limestone and shell-marl is also in plenty; and on the Carlop's Hill there is a stratum of stone marl above the lime-stone, and a small seam of fuller's earth near Bridgehouse bridge over the Lyne, on the east side of the water. There is a mineral spring here, which a good deal resembles Tunbridge water.

LYNE and MEGGET are two united parishes, although they are far distant from each other; the latter being quite at the southern extremity of the county; the former is situated on the river Lyne, which runs from one extremity to the other. Lyne is about four miles in length, and three in breadth; on the low grounds here the soil is a sharp gravel, and the pasture

on the hills about the village is good: near the church there is a large Roman camp, which occupies nearly six acres; and in ploughing, many Roman coins were formerly dug up. Megget is seven miles long and six-broad; the lands here are bleaker and the grass much coarser.

Both these parishes together contain 26 houses, and 167 inhabitants, viz. 67 males, and 100 females; of which number 42 were returned as being employed in agriculture, and six in trade and manufacture.

MANOR parish lies on the banks of the river Manor, it is nine miles in length and three in breadth, and contained, according to the late population act, 47 houses, and 308 inhabitants, viz. 167 males, and 141 females; of whom 42 were returned as having been chiefly employed in agriculture, and 11 in trade and manufacture. This parish is hilly, but the grounds on the banks of the river is productive. Here are the remains of a watch tower, on a very commanding situation, near which are the vestiges of a Roman camp.

The parish of NEWLANDS is situated on the borders of Mid Lothian, five miles from Linton, and eight from Peebles; it is in length five miles, and four in breadth; and contains, according to the late population act, 205 houses, inhabited by 950 persons, viz. 461 males, and 489 females; of whom 177 were returned as being employed in trade and manufacture, and 458 in agriculture. The face of the country here is pretty well diversified with hill and dale; there is little or no heath, the hills being mostly green: the arable land is in general a clayey loam upon till. There is plenty of coal and limestone here; and in the hills about Noblehouse iron-stone and iron-ore abound; and near Lamancha is a chalybeate spring.

PEEBLES is an extensive parish, being ten miles in length, and about five and a half in breadth; and contained, according to the late population act, 411 houses, inhabited by 2,088 persons, viz. 963 males, and 1,125 females, of whom 151 were returned

as being employed in agriculture, and 336 in trade and manufacture. The face of the country here is hilly, though the hills in general afford good sheep pasture: the haughs on the Tweed and Peebles water are a rich loam and fertile.

Peebles is a royal burgh, and capital of the county to which it gives name. It is pleasantly situated at the union of the Peebles or Eddlestone Water, with the Tweed, over which it has an elegant bridge of five arches. It is said to derive its name from the pebbles which abound in the soil. The Peebles water divides it into two unequal parts, the Old and New. The old town, which was formerly of considerable extent, was several times plundered and burnt by the English; so that nothing was left undestroyed but the churches, the manse, and the cross, which being held sacred, were commonly spared. The principal inhabitants were induced to build a new town on the east side of that water, as being a situation more easily fortified, and surround it with strong walls and gates, which continued till the two kingdoms were united. The High Church in the old town was demolished, and the Cross Church, as being nearer to the new town, was converted into the parochial one, and employed in the offices of reformed religion, till January 1784, when the new church, having been built within the town, was opened for religious worship.

Though Peebles cannot boast of much trade, yet it has some manufacture of carpets and serges, and a weekly market for corn and cattle. It is governed by a magistracy and town-council of eighteen persons, and unites with Lanerk, Linlithgow, and Selkirk, in returning one member to parliament. The Royal Company of Archers meet here annually, and shoot for a silver arrow, given by the town.

In the monastery at this place, Alexander III. and other Scotch kings are said frequently to have resided. Part of this ancient fabric served as a place of worship, before the present parish church was erected.

The Cross church was built, according to Boetius, Major, and others, by king Alexander III. in the year 1257. Some say that it was erected on the spot where the reliques of St. Nicholas, a martyr, were discovered; but from the account of this discovery, preserved at Peebles, it appears that that event did not happen till the 7th of May 1262; possibly a new church, or some addition to the old one, might have been built upon this occasion; Fordun says 1261, and the Chronicle of Melross places this discovery in 1260. This Saint Nicholas was a Scotch bishop, of the order of Culdees; he is supposed to have suffered martyrdom during the persecution of Maximian, about the year of our Lord 296.

Fordun thus relates the circumstance of finding these reliques: "In the same year, i. e. in 1261, 7th Id. May, and the thirteenth of king Alexander, there was found at Peebles, in the presence of divers respectable persons, presbyters, clerks, and burgesses, a magnificent and venerable cross; but by whom it had been hidden, or in what year, was totally unknown. It was, however, believed, that when the persecution by Maximian raged in Britain, about the year of our Lord 296, it had been hidden by some pious persons. Shortly after, in the same place, and about four paces from the spot where the cross had been discovered, was found an urn of stone, containing the ashes and bones of a human body, which seemed to have been dismembered limb by limb. No one could tell whose remains these were. A certain man, however, affirmed them to be the bones of the person whose name was found written on the stone on which the holy cross was found; for it was written on the outside of the said stone, The place of St. Nicholas, the bishop. In the place where the cross was found many miracles were and are still performed by the said cross; so that crowds of people flock thither, devoutly offering their prayers and obligations to God. Wherefore the king, by the advice of the bishop of Glasion, caused a hand-
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some church to be erected to the honour of God and the holy cross”

This monastery, possessed by red friars, was built in the form of a square, and measured on the outside 102 feet; its width was thirty-two; the height of its side-walls twenty-four feet from the level of the floor: they were three feet thick. The offices of the convent formed the three other sides. From some projecting stones, calculated to receive a roof, it appears that there was some building against the north wall of the church. The cloisters were on the west side; the dwelling-houses were only twenty-two feet deep.

The whole was built with whin-stone, except the angles, doors, windows, cornices, &c. which were all of a white free-stone, remarkably good and durable: the arches of the doors and windows are pointed.

This monastery continued to be used as such till about the year 1560, when the reformation took place, and its revenues were disposed of to different persons. Before the suppression, the borough of Peebles having been burned by the English, was (as before-mentioned) rebuilt for safety on the other side of the Eddleston water, on a spot nearer this house; the church being more convenient than that of St. Andrew, was, after the dissolution, converted into a parish church, and a tower built at the west end.

The convent was suffered gradually to fall to decay; some of the vaults and cells were, however, used for lodging persons infected with the plague in the year 1666; and in the beginning of the eighteenth century, thirty feet was walled off the east end of the church for the school, which was held here, and galleries erected in the remaining part, to compensate for the diminution.

In this state it continued till the year 1784, when the roof, galleries, and seats becoming decayed through age, a new church was built in the town, and the Cross Church was stripped of its seats and roof; but the walls, by an act of the magistrates and council, were ordered

ordered to continue, as a venerable monument of antiquity.

St. Andrew's was formerly the parish-church; but on the rebuilding the town, and removing the service to the Cross Church, St. Andrew's was neglected, and suffered to fall to decay. Cromwell's soldiers used it as a stable, and demolished the roof. The tower, which is square, is still standing, with some fragments of the side walls of the church. The church-yard seems still to be much used as a burial-ground.

Adjoining to the town is Nidpath Castle, which stands on a rock projecting over the north bank of the river Tweed, which here runs through a deep narrow glen, well wooded on both sides, and towards the land commanding a very important pass.

By whom, or at what period, it was built, is not known. It was formerly the seat of the Frasers, lords of Oliver castle in Tweedie Muir, and from them, about the year 1312, came to the Hays, lords of Yester.

When king Charles II. marched for England, John, second Earl of Tweeddale, garrisoned his castle of Nidpath for his majesty's service, which held out against Cromwell longer than any place south of the Forth.

The family of Tweeddale being greatly impoverished by their adherence to the royal cause, sold this and several other estates to William, the first duke of Queensbury, whose son was created earl of March and Ruthenglen, lord Nidpath; and this castle was for some time the residence of the earls of March, and is at present the property of their descendants.

The walls of this castle are eleven feet thick; a staircase was a few years since cut into the thickness of them, without damaging the building; it is now, however, in ruins, part of it having fallen down.

Dr. Pennicuick, in his description of Tweeddale, informs us, that this building was anciently called the castle of Peebles; he thus celebrates it:

The noble Nidpath Peebles overlooks,

With its fair bridge and Tweed's meandering brooks;

Upon a rock it proud and stately stands,
And to the fields about gives forth commands.

A few miles below Nidpath stand the ruins of the castle of Horseburgh, an ancient building, situated on the banks of the Tweed; besides which the vestiges of several Roman and British camps have been discovered in this neighbourhood.

SKIRLING parish lies in the western extremity of the county, and is about two miles and a half square, and contains, according to the late population act, 59 houses and 308 inhabitants, viz. 150 males and 158 females; of whom 74 were returned as being employed in agriculture and 23 in trades and manufacture. The soil here is in general light; but lying high, and being much exposed to cold blasts, it is not productive.

The parish of STOBO lies on both sides of the river Tweed, six miles from Peebles, and contains 63 houses and 338 inhabitants; viz. 160 males, and 178 females; of whom 14 were returned by the late population act as being employed in agriculture, and 13 in trade and manufacture. The low grounds near the river are a sharp gravelly soil, and not unproductive; and the hills here afford excellent sheep-pasture. There are two slate quarries in this parish, of excellent quality, which have been much used in covering the houses in the New Town of Edinburgh. Some vestiges of antiquity, especially two large cavities, and two remarkable large stones, are to be seen on the muirs.

TRAQUAIR or STRATHQUAIR parish lies on the south bank of the Tweed, about five miles below Peebles. It is about nine miles in length, and five in breadth, and consisted, according to the late population act, of 113 houses, inhabited by 613 persons, viz. 312 males, and 301 females; of which number 84 were returned as being employed in agriculture, and 38 in trade and manufacture. The general appearance of this parish is hilly and mountainous. The hills afford good sheep pasture, and the haughs are light and fertile. Gumscleugh, the highest hill in the parish,

parish, is about 2200 feet, and Minchmoor, lying on the road to Selkirk, is 2000 feet above the level of the sea. There are some slate quarries wrought here, and some specimens of lead ore have also been found; but no attempts have been made to work a mine.

The old mansion-house of Traquair stands on the banks of the Tweed. This place, once celebrated for its thicket of birch trees, or bush *aboon* Traquair, is now reduced to about five trees, which point out the spot once consecrated to love and poetry. The mansion has for some years been forsaken by the noble owner, the earl of Traquair, who resides abroad.

TWEEDSMUIR was formerly a part of the parish of Drumelzier, but separated therefrom in the year 1643. It is an extensive parish, being about nine miles square, but containing only 53 houses, and 277 inhabitants; viz. 135 males, and 142 females; of whom 15 were returned as being employed in agriculture, and 10 in trade and manufacture. This parish is very hilly and mountainous, but the hills, in general, are covered with grass to their very summits: the two highest are Hatfield and Broadlaw. The river Tweed has its rise in the south-west corner of this parish; from whence the rivers Clyde and Annan also flow; the Core, Fruid, and Fala, likewise join the Tweed here.

At Oliver, Fruid, and Hawkshaws parish are some ruins of ancient castles.

Table of the most remarkable eminences in the county.

	Feet above the level of the Sea.
Dollarburn, (manor parish) - - -	2840
Hartfield - - - - -	2800
Broadlaw - - - - -	2760
Scrape, (minor parish) - - - - -	2560
Gumscleugh - - - - -	2200
Dundroich, or Druids Hill - - -	2100
Hell's Cleugh, near Cairnmuir - -	2100
Cardon, near Kilbucko - - - - -	2000
Minchmoor - - - - -	2000

DUMFRIES-SHIRE.

DUMFRIES-SHIRE was anciently inhabited by the Selgovæ; it is bounded on the north by the counties of Lanerk, Peebles, and Selkirk; on the east by Roxburghshire and Cumberland; on the south by the Solway Frith; on the south-west by the county of Kirkcudbright; and on the north-west by the county of Ayr. It extends about sixty miles in length from north-west to south-east, and from ten to twenty-eight in breadth.

This county is very mountainous; the hills are covered with heath, and are well stocked with game. The vallies, which are watered by the Esk, the Onnan, and the Nith, are extremely fertile. The county has many medicinal springs, and its mineral productions are extremely valuable, particularly coal, limestone, and iron-stone.

Here are still to be seen some of the Scottish wild cattle, which resemble the cow in many respects, but are of a more elegant form, and of a milk-white colour, except their noses, ears, and the orbits of their eyes, which are almost black; these animals bound like deer.

The county of Dumfries is divided into four parts, viz. Niddisdale, Annandale, Eskdale, and Eusdale, which take their names from the several rivers, the Nid, the Annan, the Esk, and the Eu, which runs through them.

The Nidd rises from a mountain in the south part of Ayrshire, enters this county at the north-west extremity, takes a south-east direction, passes by Sanguhar, Dumfries, &c. and falls into the Solway Frith, about ten miles below Dumfries.

The Annan rises in the north part of the county, from a well about a mile from the source of the Tweed, passes by Moffat, Annan, &c. in a course south a little east, and falls into the Solway Frith, two miles below Annan.

The Esk takes its rise in the north part of the county on the borders of Selkirkshire, passes by Longholm, Longtown in Cumberland, &c. and runs into the Solway Frith, eight miles north-north-west from Carlisle.

The Eus, or Ewes, rises on the borders of Roxburghshire, and after a short course runs into the Esk at Longholm.

These rivers abound with trout and salmon, and the shores of the Solway Frith produce the polypus, or animal flower.

Dumfries-shire contains four royal boroughs, Annan, Dumfries, Sanquhar, and Lochmaber, and 42 parishes, containing 11,031 houses, and 54,597 inhabitants, viz. 25,407 males, and 29,190 females; of which number 10,691 were returned by the late population act, as being employed in agriculture, and 6,317 in various trades and manufactures.

The parish of ANNAN lies upon the Solway Frith, and is eight miles in length and about three miles in breadth, and contains, according to the late population act, 471 houses, inhabited by 2,570 persons, viz. 1,227 males, and 1,343 females; of whom 389 were returned as being employed in agriculture, and 341 in trade and manufacture. The surface is in general low and flat; the soil is various, and not very productive; potatoes, however, are much cultivated here, and they are found to be of so excellent a quality as to be much sought after for seed. The river Annan intersects this parish, and forms an excellent harbour at its influx into the Frith.

The town of Annan is situated on the left bank of the river of the same name, and is one of the most ancient burghs in Scotland; and in conjunction with Dumfries, Kirkcudbright, Lochmaben, and Sanquhar, sends one member to parliament.

Annan was probably a Roman station, and the Veromum of the geography of Ravenna. It seems to have been held by the Britons after the departure of

the Romans, till they were subdued by the Saxons of the Northumbrian kingdom, when it came to the Scotch. It afterwards became a principal port, and was granted, with the territory of Annandale, and the port of Lochmaben, to the ancestors of Robert Bruce; by some of whom a castle was erected, of which there are still some remains.

By the accession of the Bruce family to the throne, Annan became a royal burgh. It was one of the principal residences of the men of Annandale, famous in the Scottish history for their constant and inveterate warfare carried on against the English. Many of the inhabitants are fishermen; and vessels of 250 tons can come within half a mile of the town, and vessels of 60 tons as high as the bridge, which consists of five arches, defended by a gateway. A manufactory for carding and spinning has lately been established at this place, which has greatly increased the town.

The district of Annandale, or the Vale of Annan, is a fertile tract, 24 miles long, and 14 broad; but being on the frontiers of England, the continual incursions had left it always in an uncultivated state; but of late years, the wastes and commons having been divided, it is now uncommonly productive, and exports annually from 20 to 30,000 bushels of corn. It formed a part of the Roman province of Valentia, and Severus's wall ending here, it abounds with Roman stations and antiquities. The camps, or barriers, in Middlebie, and on the hill of Burnswark, are still entire, and the traces of a military road are visible.

The parish of APPEGARTH is situated nearly at an equal distance from Dumfries and Annan, on the high road from Carlisle to Glasgow and Edinburgh. It is in length about six miles, and five in breadth, and contains, according to the late population act, 158 houses, and 795 inhabitants, viz. 407 males, and 388 females; of whom 355 were returned as being chiefly employed in agriculture, and 150 in trade and manufacture. The soil upon the banks of the Annan
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and Dryfe is a rich loam, and of late the spirit of improvement by liming and green crops, has been considerable in this parish.

CANOBY parish lies on the borders of England, six miles from Longholm; it is nine miles in length, and six in breadth, and contains 558 houses, and 2,580 inhabitants, viz. 1,224 males, and 1,356 females; of which number 496 were returned as being chiefly employed in agriculture, and 348 in trade and manufacture.

It is situated on the side of the Esk; and it is also watered by the rivers Tarras and Liddal, on whose banks there is a chalybeate spring, and near the Tarras is a petrifying water. This parish is in general flat, and may be considered as the low lands of Eskdale; the soil in general is a light loam; and there is plenty of coal, lime, and free-stone.

Here was a priory of Augustine canons regular, the prior of which swore allegiance to Edward I. in the year 1296: the ruins of this priory are still visible about half a mile from the church. A Roman camp and military road are still to be traced; and in this parish is the site of Gilnochy, a strong hold of the celebrated chief, Johnny Armstrong, who laid the whole of the English borders under contribution, but never injured his own countrymen. He was always attended by twenty-four gentlemen well mounted, and when James V. went a progress in the year 1528, to free his country from marauders, Armstrong appeared before him, with thirty-six followers in his train, in sumptuous habits, and himself so richly dressed, that the king said, "What wants that knave, that a king should have?" and immediately ordered the chieftain and his followers to be hanged on the road between Hawick and Longholm, notwithstanding the great offers Gilnochie made, who finding all application for pardon fruitless, according to the ballad boldly told the king,

"To seek hot water beneath cold yce,
Surely it is a great folie;

I haif

I haif asked grace at a graceless face,
But there is nane for my men and me."

The parish of CAERLAVEROCK is a sort of peninsula, formed by the Solway Frith, and the Nith, and L6-char waters. It is six miles in length, and about two in breadth, and contained, according to the late population act, 239 houses, inhabited by 1,014 persons, viz. 454 males, and 560 females; of whom 144 were returned as being employed in agriculture, and 76 in various trades and manufactures. The ground here is flat on the east, and rises gradually to the west; it is tolerably fertile and well cultivated.

Dr. John Hutton, who was first physician to king William and Queen Mary, was a native of this parish, to whom it has been indebted for several liberal benefactions.

Near the mouth of the Nith stands the old castle of Caerlaverock, which is in better condition than most of the ancient fortresses in the kingdom, though it was very often besieged by the English. The fort is richly adorned with sculpture; and it is surrounded by a double ditch. It is said to have been originally erected in the sixth century by Lewark Ogg, son of Lewark Hen, a famous British poet, and from him it was called Caer Lewarch Ogg, since corrupted to Caerlaverock.

This castle was the chief seat of the Maxwells in the reign of Malcolm Canmore. Its form and situation are particularly described in an ancient heraldic French poem, reciting the names and armorial bearings of the knights and barons who accompanied king Edward I. in his inroad into Scotland, by the western marshes, in the year 1300, when this castle was attacked and taken. The original is preserved in the British Museum, and may be thus translated.

Karelaverock was a castle so strong, that it did not fear a siege, therefore, on the king's arrival, it refused to surrender; it being well furnished against sudden attempts,

attempts, with soldiers, engines, and provisions. Its figure was like that of a shield, for it had only three sides, with a tower on each angle, one of them a jumellated or double one, so high, so long, and so spacious, that under it was the gate, with a turning or drawbridge, well made, and strong, with a sufficiency of other defences. There were also good walls, and ditches filled to the brim with water. And it is my opinion, no one will ever see a castle more beautifully situated; for at one view one might behold towards the west, the Irish sea; towards the north a beautiful country, encompassed by an arm of the sea, so that no creature born could approach it on two sides, without putting himself in danger from the sea, nor was it an easy matter towards the south, it being, as by the sea on the other side, there encircled by the river, woods, bogs, and trenches; wherefore the army was obliged to attack it on the east, where there was a mount.

The castle, after having been battered by all the warlike machines then in use, at length surrendered, when the remainder of the garrison, being only sixty in number, were, on account of their gallant defence, taken into the king's favour, and were not only pardoned and released ransom free, but to each of them was given a new garment. Some time after its surrender, it was retaken by the Scotch, and was in possession of Sir Eustace Maxwell, a steady friend to King Robert Bruce. He held it against the English for many weeks, and at last obliged them to raise the siege; but lest it should afterwards fall into the hands of the enemies, he himself demolished the fortifications of it: for which generous action King Robert Bruce rewarded him with the grants of several lands, *pro fractione et prostratione castrorum de Carlaverock, &c.* He also remitted him the sum of 10*l.* sterling, which was payable to the crown yearly out of the lands of Caerlaverock. This he remitted to the said Eustace and his heirs for ever.

This castle, however, seems to have been again fortified; for in the year 1355, it was taken by Roger Kirkpatrick, and, as Major says, levelled with the ground. Probably it was never more repaired, but its materials employed to erect a new building. The frequent sieges and dismantlings it had undergone might, in all likelihood, have injured its foundations.

The precise time when the new castle was built is not ascertained, but it must have been before the year 1425, in the reign of James I. from the appellation of Murdoc's Tower, given to the great round tower on the south-west angle, which it obtained from the circumstance of Murdoc, duke of Albany, being confined in it that year. Robert Maxwell, who was slain at the battle of Bannockbourn, in the year 1448, is called the compleator of the battering of Caerlaverock.

This castle again experienced the miseries of war, being, according to Camden, in his *Annals*, in the month of August 1750, ruined by the Earl of Sussex, who was sent with an English army to support King James VI. after the murder of the regent. The same author, in his *Britannia*, written about the year 1607, calls it a weak house of the barons of Maxwell; whence it is probable that only the fortifications of this castle were demolished by Sussex, or that, if the whole was destroyed, only the mansion was rebuilt.

The fortifications of this place were, it is said, once more reinstated by Robert, the first Earl of Nithsdale, in the year 1638; and during the troubles under Charles I. its owner nobly supported the cause of royalty, in which he expended his whole fortune; nor did he lay down his arms till he, in the year 1640, received the king's letters, directing and authorising him to deliver up the castles of Thrieve and Caerlaverock on the best conditions that he could; in both which castles the earl maintained considerable garrisons at his own expence; namely, in Caerlaverock an hundred, and in Thrieve eighty men, besides officers. The arms, ammunition,

ammunition, and victuals, were also provided at his cost.

CLOSEBURN parish was united to Dalgarno in the year 1697; the two form nearly a square, being about ten miles in length, and nine in breadth; and containing, according to the late population act, 310 houses, and 1,679 inhabitants; viz. 821 males, and 858 females, of whom 122 were returned as being employed in agriculture, and 86 in trade and manufacture. The river Nith waters this parish for five or six miles, along which the soil is a fine rich loam: the eastern district is, however, unfit for tillage, but affords good sheep-pasture; and here are several lime works. To the north Queensberry-hill, which is upwards of 2,000 feet above the level of the sea, raises its majestic head.—Crichup Linn, in this parish, is a great natural curiosity; besides a beautiful cascade of between eighty and ninety feet, the water of Crichup has hollowed out a bason twenty feet deep, in a red free-stone rock, forming a lin, measuring from top to bottom about one hundred feet, the scenery around which is very picturesque and romantic.

Closeburn Castle is situated on the east side of a loch, and is perhaps the oldest inhabited tower in the south of Scotland: from the plan on which it was built, and the style of the mouldings of the door, which are the only ancient ornaments now remaining about the building, it seems that the date of its construction cannot be later than the beginning of the twelfth century.

The building is a lofty quadrilateral tower, all vaulted; the lower apartment was a souterrain, the walls of which are about twelve feet thick; the door is under a circular arch, with the zig-zag, or dancette moulding, rudely cut out of the hard granite; the only communication with the hall was by a trap-door; the second floor originally consisted of a hall, the approach to the door was by a ladder that was taken in at any

time, the present outer stairs being a very modern erection. The old iron door is still remaining.

This hall was probably the dining-room, the guard-chamber, and dormitory of the garrison, when invested by an enemy; a small turnpike stair built in the wall led to the principal apartments, for the lord or governor of the castle. The fire was made in the middle of the floor, as there is only one stack of chimnies, and those in the centre of the building. Above the hall there are two series of chambers, which are divided by oaken floors; and above them an arched roof crowns the building, which was covered with slate by Sir Thomas Fitzpatrick, who repaired and inhabited this tower after his house was burned down. A way, fenced by a parapet, goes round the top: the measure of the building is forty-five feet six inches from east to west, and thirty-three feet six inches from north to south; the height to the battlements forty-six feet nine inches. There is no kind of escutcheon or armorial bearing whatsoever on it.

The loch is deep, and measures about eight acres; on the side of it is a medicinal spring, of a similar virtue with those of Moffat. There are likewise in the neighbourhood two great cairns, but their history is unknown; and in digging at Closeburn in the year 1789, an ancient metal vessel, holding about a pint, was found, in shape like a cream pot.

The parish of CUMMERTREES lies on the banks of the Annan, two miles from Annan, and thirteen from Dumfries. It is four miles in length, and three in breadth, and consisted, according to the late population act, of 269 houses, and 1,300 inhabitants; viz. 627 males, and 673 females; of which number 159 were returned as being employed in agriculture, and 82 in trade and manufacture. The situation of this parish is low, and the soil is various; but it is in general rich and fertile, excepting the banks of the Frith, which are sandy. The parish abounds in free-stone, marble, and lime-stone; the latter of which has greatly benefited

benefitted husbandry in this quarter; it is of an excellent quality, and sometimes veins are found in it so hard as to take a fine polish; it is of a dark colour, beautified by the admixture of shells and other petrifications.

The ancient castle of Hoddam, the residence of Mr. Sharp, stands in this parish, and is still very entire: this castle, according to tradition, was built between the years 1437 and 1484, by John Lord Herries, of Herries, with the stones of a more ancient castle of the same name, which stood on the opposite side of the river.

The old castle is said to have been inhabited, about the beginning of the fourteenth century, by a branch of the family of Robert Bruce, and to have been demolished some time after by a border law.

In the additions to Camden, this castle is said to have been built by John Lord Herries, a strenuous supporter of Mary Stuart; he conveyed her safe from the battle of Langside to his house at Terrigles, in Galloway, thence to Dundrennan Abbey, and then accompanied her in a small vessel into England. From Crawford's Memoirs we also learn, that this castle, that of Annan, and Caerlaverock, the houses of Cowhill and Closeburn, Tynal and Bonshaw, with other of lesser note, were all of them demolished by the English in the year 1570; so that it is probable that this John Lord Herries re-edified this castle after the demolition here mentioned.

This castle was (according to the author of the addition to Camden) soon after surrendered to the regent Murray, and before the accession of James VI. was one of the places of defence on the borders, "to be kept with one wise stout man, and to have with him four well-horsed men, and they to have two stark footmen," servants to keep their horses, and the principal to have one stout footman. In the walls about it are preserved divers Roman altars, and inscriptions found at Burens in this neighbourhood.

Near this castle, on an eminence, is a square tower, twenty-five feet in height, called the Tower of Repentance, respecting the construction of which there are various accounts. One of them is, that John Lord Herries, having been on an expedition to plunder some part of the English border, was, on his return, in great danger of shipwreck; and on which occasion he made a vow, that if he escaped he would, by way of expiation of his crimes, and as a mark of gratitude for his delivery, build a watch-tower, with a beacon, to be lighted by a watch, kept there at his expence, whenever the English were discovered making an inroad into the Scotch border. This he accordingly did, and caused the word *Repentance* to be cut over the door, between the figures of a dove and a serpent, whence it derives its name. The building is a square tower of hewn stone, and is mentioned in the border laws by the name of the watch-tower of Trailtrow, and a watch ordered to be kept there, and a fire made in the fire pan, and the bell to be rung whenever the English are seen coming near to or over the river Annan, and to be kept constantly burning in war time. In the additions to Camden, it is said that this tower was built by a Lord Herries, as an atonement for putting to death some prisoners to whom he had promised quarter; on it is carved the word *Repentance*, between a serpent and a dove, emblems of prudence and meekness; and probably the word is the family motto.

The parish of DALTON is in length four miles, and three in breadth; and contains, according to the late population act, 122 houses, and 595 inhabitants; viz. 289 males, and 306 females, of whom 242 were returned as being employed in agriculture, and 186 in trade and manufactures. There is neither coal nor lime here; and peats are almost the only fuel; the soil is a light sandy loam, but very capable of improvement.

DORNOCK parish extends along the banks of the Solway Frith, two miles from Annan; it is three miles
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in length, and two in breadth, and contains 162 houses, which are for the most part built of mud, and 691 inhabitants; viz. 317 males, and 374 females, of whom 51 were returned by the late population act as being employed in trade and manufacture, and 96 in agriculture. The country here is flat, and the soil in general loamy, and capable of much improvement. Here are still the remains of a military road, a druidical temple, and a strong square tower.

The parish of DRYFESDALE lies ten miles from Dumfries, and sixteen from Moffat; it is about seven miles in length, and three in breadth, and contains, according to the late population act, 322 houses, inhabited by 1,607 persons; viz. 766 males, and 841 females, of which number 169 were returned as being employed in agriculture, and 205 in trade and manufacture. The grounds to the west and south are generally flat, but the northern parts are hilly; and from the top of White-woollen-hill there is an enchanting and extensive prospect of the English border, the Isle of Man, &c.: there is both lime and free-stone in the parish; and it is watered by the Annon, the Dryfe, and the Curvie, all of which abound with salmon and trout. The principal village is Locherbie, on the road from London to Glasgow, near which are the traces of the great Roman road; there are also many remains of old castles and towers in other parts of this parish.

The parish of DUMFRIES is part of an extensive vale, spreading towards the Solway Frith; it is in length six miles, and from two to three in breadth, containing, according to the late population act, 1,275 houses, and 7,288 inhabitants; viz. 3,177 males, and 4,111 females, of whom 189 were returned as being employed in agriculture, and 512 in trade and manufacture. Some hills rise in the south-east part of this parish, but they are inconsiderable in height, and are all planted or cultivated to the top. The soil of the north-east side of the parish is a reddish earth, upon a red free-stone bottom; that on the south-west is, in

general, a pretty strong loamy clay. Improvements in agriculture, of late years, have been great here.

The town of Dumfries is a royal burgh, the capital of the shire, and the seat of a presbytery and a synod, and united with Annan, &c. in sending one member to the British senate. It is governed by a provost, three bailies, and merchants and trades-counsellors; and gives title of earl to the chief of the family of Crichton.

Dumfries stands pleasantly on the eastern banks of the river Nith, about nine miles above where that river empties itself into the Solway Frith; but vessels of considerable burthen can lie near the town. The tide at the mouth of the river Nith flows in with such rapidity, that a man on horse-back, if overtaken by it, can hardly escape. The town rises beautifully from the water, and its houses built of brick, or red free-stone, have a light appearance: it is likewise paved, and lighted at night. The principal street runs parallel with the river, about three quarters of a mile in length, in addition to which there are seven or eight other streets, besides lanes.

The town-house is situated in the middle of the High-street; under it are the weigh-house, and the town guard-house; and near it is the prison. The council-chamber, in a separate building, contains portraits of King William and Queen Mary, and a late Duke of Queensberry. There are two churches, and a public infirmary.

The old bridge over the Nith consisted of nine arches, and measured four hundred feet in length; the breadth between the parapet was thirteen feet, six inches. Here was a small gate, called the Port, which was considered as the boundary between Nithsdale and Galloway. In the year 1769, this gate was taken away to lessen the weight. This bridge was built by Devorgilla, third daughter of Alan earl of Galloway, who died in the year 1269. The Earl of Nithsdale had a right to a market on the bridge, which he sold
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to the magistrates, who also purchased the tolls of the bridge. In the year 1789, the old bridge being surveyed, was reported to be dangerous, and a new one was soon after erected.

In a square, near the middle of the town, is a handsome Doric pillar, erected to the memory of a late Duke of Queensberry, who was a great benefactor to the town.

Being a sort of capital to the south of Scotland, Dumfries is a place of considerable resort, and the inhabitants have long been noted for hospitality, and the urbanity of their manners. Besides those who merely go for the sake of society, many families are attracted by its excellent seminaries of education; and there is a gaiety here not to be found, perhaps, in any town of the size in Scotland. They have a theatre, assemblies, and other public amusements. The circuits and assizes are held here twice a year. The Dumfries and Galloway hunts meet annually, and the Caledonian hunt meets occasionally in this town — Dumfries is the seat of no extensive manufacture, neither does it possess much foreign commerce. The revenue of the town is upwards of 1,600*l.* per annum, and two weekly markets, besides three annual fairs, are held in it. The town is very ancient, as the remains of several castles and places of strength, with other ruins, testify. The castle anciently belonged to the Maxwells.

The port of Dumfries extends from Southwick, in the parish of Colvend, up the Solway Frith to Sark-foot; in this whole tract of coast, vessels are allowed to take in or unload cargoes only in the river Nith, below Dumfries, and at Annan, where not much business is done.

Dumfries has given birth to several men of eminence in the learned professions; of these, the late Andrew Crosbie, Esq. advocate, Dr. Wright, late professor of divinity in Glasgow, and Dr. Gilchrist may be mentioned.

One mile to the east of the town stands the Maiden Bower Craig, a curiously hollowed rock, said to have been famous in the days of Druidism.

At Lincluden, two miles north from Dumfries, are the remains of a college, which was originally a priory of Benedictine nuns, founded in the reign of King Malcolm IV. by Uthred, father to Rolland, lord of Galloway, who was buried here. By him Lincluden was endowed with the divers lands, lying within the baronies of Corse Michael, and Drumsleith, in the stewartry of Kirkcudbright. This priory was afterwards changed by Archibald the Grim, earl of Douglas, lord of Galloway and Bothwell, into a college or provostory, consisting of a provost and twelve beads-men, because of the lewd and scandalous lives of the nuns. This earl died in the year 1400, and was interred in the sacristy or vestry here, over the door of which is still to be seen his and his lady's armorial bearings: she was heiress of Bothwell. They are neatly carved in stone, on different shields, between which three stars are interlaid, with three cups; the latter are the insignia of his office of Panitarius Scotiae.

From what remains of that ancient building, which is part of the provost's house, the chancel, and some of the south wall of the church, an idea may be easily formed of its former splendour. The choir in particular was finished in the finest style of the florid gothic. The roof was treble, in the manner of that of King's College, at Cambridge, and the trusses, from whence the ribbed arch-work sprung, are covered with coats of arms; the lower roof is now entirely demolished, the middle one, a plain arch, still stands, but the uppermost roof, which consisted of timber and lead, was destroyed at the reformation. The earls of Douglas, when in the zenith of their power and greatness, expended considerable sums in ornamenting this place, which was their favourite residence, when wardens of the west marshes. In the chancel is the elegant tomb of Margaret, daughter of Robert III. wife to
Archibald,

Archibald, earl of Douglas, first duke of Terouan, and son of Archibald the Grim. Her effigy, at full length, says Mr. Pennant, lay on the stone, her head resting on two cushions; but the figure is now mutilated, and her bones till lately were scattered about in a most indecent manner, by some wretches, who broke open the repository, in search of treasure.

The parish of DUNSCORE lies about eight miles from Dumfries, and is twelve miles in length and five in breadth; and contains, according to the late population act, 236 houses, and 1,174 inhabitants, viz. 563 males, and 611 females; of whom 226 were returned as being employed in agriculture, and 50 in trade and manufacture. This parish is of a very irregular form: the soil of the flat grounds is rich: from the side of the river Nith, which runs through part of the parish, it rises gradually, terminating in rocky hills.

At Monkland, or Friar's Carse, in the parish of Dunscore, was a cell to the abbey of Melrose, which was pulled down in 1773, and a new house erected on the site by Mr. Riddel.

DURISDEER parish is situated on the banks of the Nith, nine miles from Sanquhar; it is eight miles in length, and four in breadth, and contains 226 houses, and 1,148 inhabitants, viz. 550 males, and 598 females; of which number 448 were returned as being employed in agriculture, and 51 in trade and manufacture. This parish is divided by the river Nith, and is almost surrounded with hills. The arable parts are, in general, fertile; and the hills afford good sheep pasture.

The parish of ESKDALEMUIR lies at the head of the Esk, eight miles from Moffat; it is eleven miles in length, and eight in breadth; and contains, according to the late population act, 116 houses, inhabited by 537 persons, viz. 254 males, and 283 females, of which number 28 were returned as being employed in agriculture, and 21 in trade and manufacture. The surface of this parish is mountainous; and on almost every hill are the marks of encampments, some being

being rectangular, and others oval or circular; it is watered by the two rivulets, which unite and form the river Esk. This part of the country is bare and bleak, there being very little wood in it, and from its being hilly the principal produce is sheep.

EWES parish is situated four miles from Langholme, and about seventeen from Hawick, it is in length eight miles, and in breadth five; and contains 51 houses, and 358 inhabitants, viz. 168 males, and 190 females; of whom 139 were returned as being employed in agriculture, and 13 in trade or manufacture. The greatest part of this parish is in pasture; and it is watered by a small river of the same name, which joins the Esk near Langholme.

The parish of GLENCAIRN, both for extent and population is one of the most considerable in the south of Scotland; being fourteen miles in length and six in breadth, and containing, according to the late population act, 320 houses, inhabited by 1,403 persons, viz. 652 males, and 751 females: of whom 97 were returned as being employed in trade and manufacture, and 204 in agriculture. This parish is watered by the river Cairn, and several other rivulets, besides which there is a beautiful loch, three miles in circumference called Loch Ore. The soil here is in general good, and on the banks of the rivers it is rich and fertile.

GRAITNEY parish is situated on the banks of the Solway Frith, and joins the two kingdoms: it is about six miles in length and three in breadth, and contained according to the late population act, 299 houses, and 1,765 inhabitants, viz. 825 males, and 940 females; of which number 157 were returned as being employed in agriculture, and 131 in various trades or manufactures. The surface of this parish is upon the whole, level, diversified with a few rising grounds. The soil is in general dry and sandy, and when properly cultivated, yields good returns. The remains of a Druidical temple, of an oval form, enclosing about half an acre of ground, are to be seen at Graitney
Mains,

Mains. The river Sark, for several miles, forms the boundary with England: on its banks stands Springkell, the elegant seat of Sir William Maxwell. On the opposite side is the Solway Moss, which, in the year 1771, burst open and deluged the adjacent country. Graitney House, once a seat, is converted into an excellent inn, by the noble proprietor the earl of Hopetoun.

The parish of Graitney, or Gretna, has been long celebrated for the marriage of fugitive lovers from England. Many people imagine that the ceremony is performed by the regular clergyman of the parish; but the truth is, the persons who follow this business are not in orders; there are more than one, but the person who monopolizes the greater part of the trade was originally a tobacconist, and not a blacksmith, as is generally supposed, and is represented as a man of loose morals, and very illiterate. It is about fifty years since these marriages began to be celebrated here; and at the lowest computation this man is supposed to have united sixty couples annually, for each of which he receives on an average fifteen guineas.

The form of ceremony, when any is made use of, is that of the church of England; on some occasions, particularly when the person is intoxicated, which is at least sometimes the case, a certificate only is given, and the ceremony dispensed with; nothing farther being required by the Scottish law, to render a marriage contract valid, than that there be sufficient witnesses to it: the person officiating is indeed liable to an imprisonment of a few days, for not being a licenced minister, but the irregularity does not affect the parties married.

The following is a true copy of a certificate given.

“This is to sartfay, all persons that may be concernid, that A. B. from the parish of C. and in county of D. and E. F. from the parish of G. and in the county of H. and both comes before me, and de-clayred themselvs both to be single persons, and now mayried by the forme of the kirk of Scotland, and agreible

agreible to the church of England, and givine ondre my hand this 18th day of March, 1798."

The village of Springfield, on the estate of Sir William Maxwell, promises in time to become a very thriving manufactory: it was begun about the year 1791, on a regular plan, the streets fifty feet wide, and the houses all built of free-stone, and covered with slate. About a mile from it is a sea-port, called Sarkfoot; and on the Solway Frith, in this parish are several harbours, tolerably safe and commodious for small vessels.

HODDAM is composed of the united parishes of Hoddam, Line, and Ecclesfecham, the latter well known for its large fairs. It is pleasantly situated on the banks of the Annan, and is five miles in length and about three and a half in breadth, and contained, according to the late population act, 284 houses, and 1,250 inhabitants, viz. 574 males, and 676 females; of whom 74 were returned as being employed in agriculture, and 76 in trade and manufacture. This parish is watered by the Annan, the Milk, and the Mein. It consists partly of high, and partly of low ground; that on the banks of the rivers is pretty fertile; the higher inclines much to clay, and the whole is in a rapid state of improvement: there is lime in the neighbourhood, but no coal. Considerable abundance of salmon are caught near the mouth of the Annan; the principal method of fishing for them has been with a spear, called a lister. Mr. Pennant, when speaking of this practice, says, "The sportsman is mounted on a good horse, and furnished with a long spear; he discovers the fish in some shallow channel, pursues it full speed, turns it like a grey-hound, and after a long chase seldom fails to transfix it."

HOLYWOOD parish is bounded by the rivers Nith and Cluden, and is ten miles in length and two in breadth, and containing, according to the late population act, 127 houses, inhabited by 809 persons, viz. 384 males, and 425 females; of whom 246 were returned

turned as being employed in trade and manufacture, and 333 in agriculture. This parish is in general flat, lying in the middle of a broad valley. The ground on the banks of the rivers is a deep rich loam, and a considerable part of it is light and gravelly.

In this parish is a circle of large stones, supposed to be Druidical, and, according to tradition, anciently surrounded with a wood. When Christianity prevailed, this sacred spot was chosen for the site of a monastery, called from the grove *Hollywood monasterium de sacro nemore*, which was founded by the aforesaid Lady Devorgilla. In Keith's appendix, it is placed among the Premonstratensian monasteries; and John de Sacra Bosca, a great mathematician, famous for his book *De Sphæra*, is supposed to have resided there as a monk.

The last remains of the abbey were taken down to rebuild the parish church, in the year 1778.

HUTTON and CORRIE are united parishes, about ten miles from Lougholme, extending from east to west about twelve miles, and, being five miles in breadth, contained, according to the late population act, 136 houses, and 646 inhabitants, viz. 297 males, and 349 females, of which number 190 were returned as being employed in agriculture, and 211 in trade and manufacture. It is watered by the rivers Milk, Dryfe, and Corri; the soil upon the two latter is good, and capable of great improvement. On the summit of the hill Carthur, in this parish, there are the remains of a fortified camp, and on the hill on the opposite side of the Dryfe, there is a similar one, and between them may be traced two square enclosures.

The parish of JOHNSTONE, lies on the banks of the Annan, and is four miles in length and three in breadth, and contains 151 houses, and 740 inhabitants, viz. 364 males, and 376 females; of which number 496 were returned as being employed in agriculture, and 141 in trade and manufacture. This parish is flat and fertile; a considerable part has been planted
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of late, and various improvements are going on, but the distance from coal and lime renders them both expensive and laborious.

At the north end of this parish are the ruins of Lochwood Castle, anciently the residence of the family of Annandale, built, as is supposed, in the fourteenth century. It was a place of great strength, with thick walls, and situated in the midst of bogs and marshes. From this circumstance, James VI. observed, "that the man who built Lochwood Castle, though outwardly honest, must have been a knave at heart."

The parish of KIER is situated 14 miles from Dumfries, and is in length about eight miles, and three in breadth, and contained, according to the late population act, 150 houses, and 771 inhabitants, viz. 372 males, and 399 females, of which number 353 were returned as being employed in agriculture, and 44 in trade and manufacture. This parish is watered by the Nith and Scarr; the soil of the low grounds is in general light, upon a gravelly bottom, and tolerably fertile; but more than one third of it is hilly, and is adorned with a considerable extent of natural wood, as well as planting. About seventeen years ago, an inexhaustible quarry of lime-stone was discovered, on the estate of Barjarg, in this parish; but the distance from coal is a great disadvantage.

KIRKCONNEL parish lies three miles from Sanquhar, and 24 from Dumfries, and extends in length fourteen miles, and about eight in breadth, and consists of 217 houses, and 1,096 inhabitants, viz. 522 males, and 574 females, of whom 71 were returned as being employed in agriculture, and 113 in trade and manufacture. There are only about six hundred acres of land in tillage in this parish; and these are in general a light gravelly soil. There is coal wrought here, and the Glenmucleugh hills contain limestone; there are also strong indications of lead in Glenwhenny and Bankhead hills; and in the parish are several mineral springs, the most remarkable of which is

the Rigburn Spa, which from chemical analysis, seems to be of the same quality, with the Hartfell spring near Moffat, but much stronger.

In the year 1484, a battle was fought in this parish, between a party under the conduct of the duke of Albany and the earl of Douglas, and the troops of James III. in which the latter were victorious: the duke of Albany fled to England, and the earl was taken prisoner, and confined for life to the abbey of Lindores.

In the burying-ground of Kirkconnel, is the grave of the fair Ellen Irvine, and that of her lover. She was daughter of the house of Kirkconnel, and was beloved by two gentlemen at the same time. The discarded one vowed to sacrifice the successful rival to his resentment, and watched an opportunity while the happy pair were sitting on the bank of the Kirtle that washes these grounds; Ellen perceived the desperate lover on the opposite side, and fondly thinking to save her favourite, interposed, and, receiving the wound intended for her beloved, fell, and expired in his arms. He instantly revenged her death, then fled into Spain, and served for some time against the infidels. On his return, he visited the grave of his unfortunate mistress, stretched himself upon it, and expiring on the spot, was interred by her side. A sword and a cross are engraved on the tomb-stone, with *Hic jacet Adam Fleming*, the only memorial of this unhappy gentleman, except an ancient ballad of no great merit, which records the tragical event.

The parish of KIRKMAHOE lies five miles from Dumfries; it is of a very irregular form, about seven miles in length and five in breadth, and consisted, according to the late population act, of 287 houses, and 1,315 inhabitants, viz. 583 males, and 732 females; of whom 571 were returned as being employed in agriculture, and 120 in trade and manufacture. The north and east parts of this parish are hilly; but where the ground is flat the soil is good. The elegant seat of Mr. Millar, called Dalswinston, is situated here.

KIRKMICHAEL parish lies about six miles from Dumfries, and is ten miles long and four broad, and contained, according to the late population act, 306 houses, and 904 inhabitants, viz. 447 males, and 457 females, of whom 560 were returned as being employed in agriculture, and 48 in trade and manufacture. Great part of this parish is uncultivated, being rather barren; the north-west corner is hilly, but the banks of the rivers Ae and Kinnel, are fertile. There are several remains of fortified places to be seen here, and Roman utensils have likewise been found.

KIRKPATRICK FLEMING is situated about four miles from Graitna, and is six miles long and three broad, and contains 303 houses, and 1544 inhabitants, viz. 713 males, and 831 females, of whom 480 were returned by the late population act, as being employed in agriculture, and 390 in trade and manufacture. The ground of this parish rises gently from north to south, and, excepting a few acres of wood and planting, is all cultivated. There is plenty of lime and free stone in the parish, but no coal; there are four mineral springs, two of which are of the same nature as the Hartfell Spa.

In this parish are several vestiges of Roman camps and Druidical temples; and here formerly stood a castle of the Flemings, called Redhall, which, in the reign of Baliol, was attacked by the English; it was then occupied by only thirty Flemings, who held out three days, to the last extremity, and rather than survive the surrender, set fire to the building, and perished in the flames. No vestige of the tower now remains.

Here is still remaining, though not inhabited, the old tower of Woodhouse, said to be the house into which Robert Bruce first entered when he fled from Edward Longshanks; and near this tower is the cross of Merkland, an octagon stone, nine feet in height, and elegantly cut.

KIRKPATRICK JUXTA lies on the banks of the Annan,

nan, near the head of the county, four miles from Moffat, and twenty from Dumfries; it is of a triangular form, about eight miles in length and the same in breadth, and consisted, according to the late population act, of 116 houses, and 596 inhabitants, viz. 307 males, and 289 females; of whom 434 were returned as being employed in agriculture, and 71 in trade and manufacture. This parish is naked, and almost without enclosures, and the appearance is in general bleak. At the western extremity stands Queensberry Hill, which rises upwards of two thousand feet above the level of the sea. The vestiges of a Roman causeway, which runs through the parish, may still be traced.

LANGHOLM lies in the centre of the district, called Eskdale; it is in length six miles and a half, and about six in breadth, and contained, according to the late population act, 391 houses, and 2,039 inhabitants, viz. 977 males, and 1,062 females, of whom 312 were returned as being employed in trade and manufacture, and 134 in agriculture.

The river Esk intersects the parish, and the soil upon the banks of it, and the river Ewes, is a light loam; the country is hilly, but verdant and well cultivated, and the whole of the ride from Longtown to Langholm, is beautiful and picturesque. In the environs of the town are some mines of lead ore; specimens of copper ore have also been found in the estate of Broomholm, where there are symptoms of coal. In the western extremity of this parish three mineral springs have been discovered, one sulphurous, and two chalybeate.

The town of Langholm is a burgh of barony, under the duke of Buccleugh; it has a well-attended weekly market, and four annual fairs; that on July 26 is said to be one of the greatest in Scotland for lambs.

About half a mile distant from the old town, the duke of Buccleugh has erected about one hundred houses, called New Langholm, all on one regular plan,

for the establishment of an extensive cotton manufactory.

Near Langholm is Langholm Lodge, a seat of the duke of Buccleugh, where is a square tower, called the Castle, once belonging to the Armstrongs. About one hundred yards from the house, a bridge of timber is thrown across the river. This seat is chiefly used by his grace, during the season, for grouse shooting. It is situated in the middle of a delightful valley, amidst verdant hills, finely skirted with wood, which with the river Esk, and the delightful plain around it, contribute to make this a charming residence.

Two miles from Langholm is Broomholm, a seat of Mr. Maxwell. The rent of the land which Mr. Maxwell holds in hand, and that of a farm adjoining, was in the unsettled time of the seventeenth century, only five pounds Scots, or eight shillings and four pence English; at this time Mr. Maxwell's farm alone is worth more than one hundred pounds sterling per annum.

Langholm is the birth-place of the late ingenious William Julius Mickle, well known in the literary world as translator of "The Lusiad," of Camoens. He was also author of "The Concubine, a poem." He was born in the year 1734, and died in October, 1788.

The parish of LOCHMABEN extends along the Annan about ten miles, and is three miles in breadth, containing, according to the late population act, 499 houses, inhabited by 2,053 persons, viz. 900 males, and 1,153 females, of whom 679 were returned as being employed in agriculture, and 771 in various trades and manufactures. The soil on the banks of the rivers here is rich and fertile; but the distance from coal and lime is a considerable hindrance to improvement.

The town is a royal burgh, and supposed to be very ancient; it is governed by a provost, three bailies, a dean of guild, treasurer, and nine counsellors, and joins

joins with Annan, Dumfries, and Sanquhar, in sending one member to the Imperial parliament. In the town and neighbourhood is a considerable manufacture of coarse linen, almost the whole of which is sent to England.

The barony of Lochmaben, or the Four Towns, (as it is called) is held by the tenure, as crown lands in Orkney and Zetland, viz. Udal, that is without charter or sasine; the property being transferred simply by delivery and possession.

In a bloody engagement between Maxwells of Nithsdale, and the Johnstons of Annandale, the former being defeated, fled to the church of Lochmaben for protection, whither they were followed by the victorious enemy, who set fire to the church, and burnt it down to the ground. This happened in the year 1591, soon after which the present Gothic structure was erected.

Close to the town is the site of a very ancient castle, between two lochs, surrounded by a deep moat and ditch. According to tradition, the stones were removed to erect another castle somewhere else. It was originally the seat of Robert Bruce, lord of Annandale, before that family came to the crown. They had two other seats, one at Annan, the other at Hoddam. It is said, that Robert Bruce I. was born in this castle. It now belongs to the Maxwells, whose family have often and long been provost of Lochmaben.

There are seven lochs in this parish, the largest, called Castle Loch, is a beautiful sheet of water, abounding in a variety of fish; as many as fifteen sorts are said to be found fit for the table: among these is one said to be peculiar to it, called the *vendace*, thought to be one of the most delicious fish that swims. On a peninsula of this loch stands the castle, by far the largest and strongest of any on the borders, except Carlisle. It was built by Robert Bruce, the first of that name, who was king of Scotland. The

original building takes up about an acre of ground, and contains three courts strongly built of stone: the walls are eleven feet thick. It was surrounded by deep ditches, filled with water from the loch; the whole fortification contained about twelve acres. The principal entrance was by water. It was previous to the invention of cannon deemed impregnable; and before the union of the two crowns, always contained a garrison of two hundred men. It belongs to the earl of Mansfield, who claims the title of hereditary keeper, and constable of the Castle of Lochmaben.

In the parish is an ancient fortress, called Spedlin's Tower, on the west side of the Annan. All that is known of it is, that it has long been the property of the ancient and respectable family of the Jardines. The present proprietor has a handsome modern seat on the opposite side of the river.

Spedlin's Castle, like most of those buildings, is a strong square vaulted tower, with walls of great thickness, flanked by round turrets at the angles. The entrance is on the north side, near the north-east angle, through a circular door, having on each side a transverse loop-hole. Over the centre, at the top of the tower, is a square tablet, containing a coat of arms, and the date 1605: probably that of its last great repair.

The parish of MIDDLEBIE, consisting of three united parishes, is situated twenty-two miles from Moffat, and is in length nine miles, and four in breadth, and consisted, according to the late population act, of 285 houses, and 1,507 inhabitants, viz. 734 males, and 773 females, of which number 95 were returned as being employed in trade and manufacture, and 99 in agriculture. The ground upon the whole is pretty level, having some gently rising hills interspersed; the soil is, in general, a strong clay upon a hilly bed. There is lime-stone wrought here, as well as free-

stone,

stone, the latter is of a red colour, and answers well for building.

Near the church are vestiges of a Roman work, called Burens camp, supposed by Mr. Horsley, to be the ancient Blatum Bulgium of Antoninus, and the place where Agricola concluded his second year's expedition.

The parish of MOFFAT is situated at the northern extremity of this county, at the head of the district called Annandale, and though it lies chiefly in this county a small part is in Lanerkshire; it is fifteen miles in length and nine in breadth, and contained, according to the late population act, 342 houses, inhabited by 1,619 persons, viz. 748 males, and 871 females; of whom 140 were returned as being employed in trade and manufacture, and 292 in agriculture. Three rivers water this parish, the Evan, Moffat, and Annan; upon the banks of the two last there is a good deal of meadow and arable land. The soil is a stiff clay mixed with sand or gravel; by far the greater part is hilly, which is however good for sheep pasture: one of the hills called Hartfel is perhaps the highest south of the Frith of Forth, being 3,300 feet above the level of the sea.

This parish has been long celebrated for its mineral waters; they are of two kinds, sulphureous and chalybeate, the former has long been called Moffat well, standing about one mile and a half from the village. The other is called Hartfel Spa, which issues from the bottom of the mountain, of the same name, this is a strong chalybeate; and it is remarked to be always strongest after rain. There is also another chalybeate at the end of the town, on the Dumfries road, near Evan bridge. All these springs are much resorted to in scrophulous, herpetic, and rheumatic complaints. There is also a petrifying water, about four miles north-west from the village; but, notwithstanding all these, no minerals have been discovered in the parish. Coals are brought from a distance of thirty miles; but
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the chief fuel is peat. There is a slate quarry opened here, and specimens of allum slate have been found, but no use hitherto made of it.

The town of Moffat stands in a delightful bason, on the water of Moffat, and behind it runs the Annan; and it is encompassed on all sides, except the south, by hills of different heights, and consists of one main and spacious street; the houses are not ill-built, but are all turned with their gable ends to the market-place; there are, however, a number of good houses for the reception of company who frequent the wells, and there are two good inns. The church is a very handsome building, and, being surrounded with trees, produces a pleasing effect. This place from the salubrity of its air, and delightful scenery, is much resorted to by invalids during the summer season.

In different parts of the parish are shewn the vestiges of camps, both Roman and British, and also the ruins of several towers and places of strength. Among the natural curiosities is the Belle Craig rock, and the cascade called the Grey Mare's Tail; the latter is formed by the waters which issue from Loch Skeen, falling from one precipice to another, with a tremendous noise, into a dark pool, which is almost hidden from the spectator; the water, by its precipitous fall, is so broken by the air, as to appear as white as snow.

This was the place where Lord Kenmuir erected the standard of rebellion in the year 1715, in favour of the chevalier St. George.

MORTON parish is bounded by the rivers Nith, Carron, and Cample; it is in length six miles, and in breadth three, and contained, according to the late population act, 286 houses, inhabited by 1,255 persons, viz. 574 males, and 681 females, of whom 79 were returned as being employed in agriculture, and 144 in various trades and manufactures. The low grounds upon the banks of the rivers in this parish are a rich mould; but as the ground rises to the east it is lighter, and is capable of much improvement. Nearly
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the whole parish was the property of the late Duke of Queensberry.

The remains of Morton Castle are still very great, and from the traces of its foundation it must have been of much greater extent. It formerly belonged to the earls of Morton, who had their title from this place.

About four miles from Morton Castle is Drumlanrig, the magnificent seat of the late Duke of Queensberry, romantically situated amidst surrounding hills on the right side of the Nith. The building is of a square form, with a tower rising from each corner; besides which there are twenty small turrets. All the apartments are furnished in the most elegant manner, and the rooms hung with rich tapestry. The galleries are adorned with many fine paintings, particularly portraits of the most illustrious persons of the family of Douglas, this being one of its collateral branches. The gardens are finely adorned with grottos, water-works, terrace walks, and summer-houses. There is also a plantation of oaks along the banks of the Nith, which extends six miles in length, and has a beautiful appearance.

This noble and magnificent structure was founded by the first Duke of Queensberry, one of the greatest noblemen who ever conducted the affairs of Scotland. He was considerably instrumental in promoting the revolution; and during the reign of King William, he enjoyed some of the greatest offices of state. It was by his influence that the parliament of Scotland agreed to the Hanoverian settlement, and he managed the affairs of state with so much prudence, that the two kingdoms were united without any other disturbance than a protest, signed by some discontented lords, who afterwards joined in the rebellion in the year 1715. He was created Duke of Dover in England, and died full of age and honours, in the year 1719.

The parish of MOUSEWALD is in length six miles, and three in breadth, and contains 150 houses, and

inhabitants, viz. 332 males, and 373 females, of which number 99 were returned by the late population act as being employed in agriculture, and 57 in trade and manufacture. The surface of this parish may be considered on the whole as flat, there being no rising ground which the plough does not reach; in the higher parts the soil is light and sandy, but the low grounds are wet and marshy.

The great military road from Carlisle to Portpatrick runs through the parish; and in the neighbourhood of the village are several ancient buildings in ruins, which appear to have been places of defence against the inroads of an enemy.

The parish of PENPONT is situated fourteen miles from Dumfries; it is of great extent, being twenty-one miles in length and about four in breadth, and contained, according to the late population act, 197 houses, and 966 inhabitants, viz. 455 males, and 511 females, of which number 53 were returned as being employed in trade and manufacture, and 388 in agriculture. The whole of this parish is extremely mountainous, some parts being 3,500 feet above the level of the sea; and the hill called Glenquhargen Craig, rises almost perpendicular to 1,000 feet; it is composed of a dark whin-stone, and has two sides, which forcibly strike the eye, no other rock being near it. The most considerable rivers are the Scarr, the Kin, and the Clifton. The hills are in general covered with grass, and the arable land is upon the whole, light and capable of improvement; though in several places there are indications of coal, lead, and iron, yet none have been wrought.

Several vestiges of encampments, and the tract of a Roman causeway, are to be seen here; and on the banks of the Nith are the remains of an ancient fort called Tiber's Castle; it was garrisoned by the English, and taken by Sir William Wallace.

RUTHWELL parish lies on the Solway Frith, and is

six miles long, and three broad, containing 236 houses, and 996 inhabitants, viz. 463 males, and 533 females; of whom 126 were returned as being employed in agriculture, and 52 in trade and manufacture. The agriculture of this parish has been considerably improved since the discovery of lime here; there is likewise every appearance of coal in various places. At Brow there is a chalybeate spring in great repute.

The inhabitants of this parish are privileged to collect and make salt in the bay, duty free, which they are in the habit of doing in the summer season.

Here stands the ancient castle of Camlongan, still very entire; it is the seat of Lord Stormont, and the birth-place of the late Earl of Mansfield; and in the church of Ruthwell are the ruins of an ancient obelisk, broken by order of the General Assembly, in the year 1644, as an object of superstition: it is ornamented with rude carving, and when entire, it appears to have been about twenty feet high.

ST. MUNGO parish lies near Moffat, and is about four miles square, and contained, according to the late population act, 126 houses, and 644 inhabitants, viz. 303 males, and 341 females; of which number 91 were returned as being chiefly employed in agriculture, and 72 in trade and manufacture. The rivers Annan and Milk run through this parish. The soil is in general loamy and fertile; and there is lime and iron-stone here.

The beautiful seat of Castlemilk, belonging to Robertson Lidderdale, Esq. in this parish, never fails to delight the traveller.

The parish of SANQUHAR lies on the river Nith, on the border of Ayrshire, twenty-seven miles from Dumfries; it is in length fifteen miles, and in breadth ten; and consisted, according to the late population act, of 478 houses, inhabited by 2,350 persons, viz. 1,054 males, and 1,296 females; of which number 193 were returned as being chiefly employed in trade and manufacture, and 94 in agriculture. The situation of this

this parish is elevated, standing near the head of the county, to which there is a gradual rise from the sea of near 3,000 feet. It may be reckoned among the highest land in Scotland: the hills are barren and rugged; but their bowels contain great wealth; for besides coal and lime, the mines of Wanlockhead yield immense quantities of lead. The variety of limestone is considerable: some approaching to the hardness of marble; others containing numbers of petrified shells, chiefly of the cockle species; others are in plates or thin strata of a bluish colour, on which are formed impressions of shells, and other vegetables: petrifications of wood are likewise occasionally found in the strata of coal. The parish contains excellent pasturage, and besides the Nith is watered by several small rivulets.

The town of Sanquhar was erected into a royal burgh, in the year 1596, by James VI. and it is governed by a provost, dean of guild, treasurer, and 11 counsellors, and joins with Dumfries, Annan, Kirkcudbright, and Lochmaben, in sending one member to parliament. Sanquhar consists principally of one long street, and contains about 1,000 inhabitants. The church is remarkable for its antiquity, ruinous state, and disproportion; it has been long famous for its woollen manufactures, and before the American war, it consisted chiefly in making coarse stockings for that market; and it was not uncommon for one person to furnish 4,000 pairs annually to one house in Glasgow. Of late the carpet manufactory has been the chief employment here.

A little to the south of the town, the ancient castle affords a picturesque ruin, situated on a high bank on the north-east side of the river Nith. Here was formerly a deer park, belonging to the Queensbery family, now converted into a farm.

Not far from the castle, down the river, remains the moat, or ancient court hill; where the ancient barons
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or their bailiffs or doomsters, decided on civil and criminal cases, agreeable to the ancient feudal system; the bailiff determining on the former, and the doomsters on the latter. The Creightons, lords of Sanquhar, were heritable sheriffs of Nithsdale.

Sanquhar Castle was the chief residence of the family of Queensberry before William, the first duke, built the noble mansion of Drumlanrig, in which he only slept one night; for being taken ill, and not able to make any of his attendants hear him, or come to his assistance, he retired with disgust from it to his castle at Sanquhar, where he continued to reside the remainder of his life. His son not having the same predilection for this castle, it was neglected, and suffered to be stript of its leaden roof, and its materials torn down for other buildings; so that in a few years, not a trace of its former magnificence will remain.— This is the more probable, as its vicinity to the borough of Sanquhar makes its stone extremely convenient for erecting houses in that place.

At Elliock, in this parish, was born the admirable Crichton; his father was Robert Crichton, advocate to Queen Mary and King James VI.; though it must be observed many other places claim the honour of his birth.

TINWALD parish lies three miles from Dumfries, from which it is separated by the Locher Moss; it is now united with the parish of Trailfleet, and is six miles in length, and four in breadth, and contained, according to the late population act, 198 houses, and 980 inhabitants, viz. 454 males, and 526 females; of which number 62 were returned as being employed in trade and manufacture, and 219 in agriculture. The form of this parish is an oblong; the soil is, where arable, capable of great improvement by lime.

Paterson, famous for being the planner of the Bank of England, and the Darien scheme, was a native of this parish. In the same house was also born Dr.

Mounsey, his grand nephew, first physician for many years to the late Empress of Russia.

Lochar Moss is an extensive morass, on each side of the small river Lochar; this moss is a dead flat, ten miles long, and from two to three broad, and seems to have been anciently an inlet of the Irish Sea or Solway Frith; large pieces of roots, and whole trees, chiefly firs, have been found deep buried; the latter uniformly with their tops inclined to the north-east. — Many warlike and culinary utensils of the ancient inhabitants of Scotland have likewise been found in this moss.

The parish of TORTHORWALD is situated on the east side of the Lochar Moss, and is about three miles square, and consisted, according to the late population act, of 173 houses, and 703 inhabitants, viz. 340 males, and 363 females; of which number 301 were returned as being employed in agriculture, and 62 in trade and manufacture. The soil in the western part of this parish is low, being part of the Lochar Moss; towards the east the ground rises to pretty high hills: from one of which, called Beacon Hill, there is one of the most extensive prospects to be met with in this part of the county.

The vestiges of two British camps are to be seen here, as also the remains of an ancient castle, surrounded by a double ditch. The building seems to have consisted solely of a tower, or keep, of a quadrilateral figure, its area measuring on the outside fifty-one feet by twenty-eight. It contained two stories. The walls, like most of those towers, were of an enormous thickness; and the ceilings vaulted. In the north-east angle was a circular stair-case. It is supposed to have been last repaired about the year 1630, a stone taken from it, and fixed up against the out-offices of the manse, or minister's house, having that date cut on it.

The ancient family of Torthorold is extinct.

TUNDERGARTH parish lies near Dumfries, and comprehends the declivities of a range of hills which lie along the river Milk; consequently the surface is unequal: it is, however, beautifully diversified. This parish is about fourteen miles in length, and one and a half in breadth, and contained, according to the late population act, 105 houses, inhabited by 484 persons, viz. 219 males, and 265 females; of which number 76 were returned as being employed in agriculture, and 28 in trade and manufacture. There is a good deal of wood here, both natural and planted. Burnswork-hill, in this parish, attracts notice, on account of the fine prospect from it, and the remains of encampments evident on its top and sides. The old castle of Tundergarth, now in ruins, was formerly the chief seat of the marquisses of Annandale.

The parish of **TYNRON** is situated fourteen miles from Dumfries, and is twelve miles in length, and three in breadth, and contains 106 houses, and 563 inhabitants, viz. 255 males, and 308 females; of whom 27 were returned as being employed in trade and manufacture, and 336 in agriculture. The surface of this parish is a strath, rising into hills on both sides, well adapted for pasture; the soil is light and sandy: peat is the chief fuel, there being no coal here. A Roman causeway runs through the parish from east to west, and the vestiges of several places of strength may also be traced. The Doon of Tynron is a beautiful pyramidal hill, the prospect from which is very extensive; and on the top stood an old castle. In the river Kinnel there is a cascade called Aird Linn, which is worth visiting.

WAMPFRAY parish lies on the banks of the Annan, and is five miles long, and three broad, and contains 95 houses, and 423 inhabitants, viz. 196 males, and 227 females; of whom 188 were returned by the late population act as being chiefly employed in trade and manufacture, and 206 in agriculture. The north-east

part of the parish is mountainous, but the banks of the Annan are flat and fertile. There is the vestige of a Roman road passing through the parish.

The parish of WESTERKIRK is situated seven miles from Longholm, and twenty from Dumfries; it is in length nine miles, and in breadth six, and contained, according to the late population act, 140 houses, inhabited by 638 persons, viz. 279 males, and 359 females; of whom 283 were returned as being employed in agriculture, and 60 in trade and manufacture.— This parish is watered by the Black and White Esk rivers, on the banks of which the soil is a light loam; the interior parts, however, consist of a deep strong loam; upon the whole it is hilly and mountainous.

In the year 1788, a mine of antimony was discovered on the grounds at Glendinning, belonging to Sir William Pulteney, which was for some time wrought with success, but it has of late been given up; it is the only mine of that kind in Britain. There is also a pit of shell marl on the farm of Megdale.

A considerable number of the inhabitants of this parish are employed in mining, to accommodate whom the proprietors have built a neat little village, called James' Town, which is pleasantly situated on the banks of the Megget.

There are several ruins of fortified places here, particularly at Glendinning and Westerhall, the seat of the family of Johnstone. The late governor Johnstone, and Sir William Pulteney, were natives of this parish, as also Admiral Paisley.

Table of the principal Heights in Dumfries-shire.

In Nithsdale.

	Feet above the Sea.
Lowther, near Lead Hills - - -	3130
Black Larg, border of Ayrshire	2890
Queensberry Hill - - - - -	2140
Cairn Kinnow, near Drumlaurig	2080

In Annandale.

Hartfell - - - - -	3300
Lochskene - - - - -	1300
Erickstane Brae - - - - -	1118
Brunswark Hill - - - - -	740

In Eskdale.

Etterick Penn - - - - -	2220
Wisp, in Ewe - - - - -	1836
Tennis Hill - - - - -	1346
Langholm Hill - - - - -	1204
Moss-paul - - - - -	820

COUNTY OF KIRKCUDBRIGHT.

THIS shire, or as it is more commonly termed, the stewartry of Kirkcudbright, is a maritime county, bounded on the north-east by the county of Dumfries; on the east and south by the Solway Frith; on the west by Wigtonshire; and on the north-west by Ayrshire. It is about 45 miles in length, from east to west, and from eighteen to twenty-eight miles broad.

This county, with Wigton, formed the ancient province of Galloway, and was inhabited by the Novantes. The face of the country is one continued heath, producing nothing but pasture for sheep and black cattle; but it is intersected by several pleasant and fertile valleys, and is watered by numerous streams, which unite and form the four rivers, Cree, Fleet, Dee, and Orr, all of which rise in the north, and fall into the Solway Frith and Irish Sea.

The Cree divides this county from Wigtonshire and Ayrshire, making a circle by the west towards the south, till it reaches Kirkcudbrightshire; it then inclines with some windings to the south-east, and with a considerable æstuary, reaches the sea a little before it comes to Wigton, forming the large bay which bears that name, bounded by Burrow-head on one side, and the Ross Island at the mouth of the Dee in this county on the other. This river is rapid, and its course is through a mountainous country; the towns of Newton, Stuart, and Cree, are on its banks, and the lesser bay of Fleet, in this county, formed by the Fleet water Gate-house, falls into the greater bay of Wigton, near its mouth.

The Fleet winds through a beautiful valley, well skreened by hills, whose sides are covered with wood, but open to the south. The village called Gate-house-of-Fleet, is situated near the mouth of this river; and Cailly House, the mansion of Mr. Murray, of Broughton, to whom this village is much indebted for several improve-

improvements, is situated here, and is one of the finest buildings in this part of the country.

The Dee is formed by the Deugh from the northern parts of this county, and the Ken from the north-west of Dumfries-shire, both of which uniting, bear the name of the Ken, till they reach the town of New Galloway. The river then assuming the name of the Dee, it pursues a south-east course, forming the loch of Kenmore in its passage, after which it makes a compass from the east to the west, by the south, forming a considerable æstuary before it reaches the town of Kirkcudbright, and opening into the sea, in front of the small island called the Ross of Balnagar, close to the point of the bay of Wigton, opposite to that of Burrow-head. This river has some fine features, and the surrounding country is wild, though inhabited. The town of New Galloway and Kirkcudbright make a handsome appearance on its banks; its lake also, with its æstuary, are fine expanses of water.

The Orr is a small stream, without any peculiar character, descending to the south somewhat eastward of the Dee, and forming a small bay at last. The coast of Kirkcudbright is nearly circular, between the great channel of the Cree, which divides it from Wigton-shire, and that on the Nith on the borders of Dumfries-shire.

There are several small lakes in this county, but Loch Kenmore is the largest, being ten miles long; in this loch large pikes are caught, weighing from twenty to thirty pounds; and instances have been known of their exceeding fifty pounds.

Of late years agriculture has been much improved, and manufactures of cotton and linen have been established, although it wants all the natural advantages of the neighbouring counties. The growth of potatoes has been much attended to here, so that besides supplying their own consumption, great quantities are exported to England. The Galloway cattle are principally sent to the English markets, and the
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breed of horses is said to be descended from some of those animals which escaped shipwreck in the vessels which belonged to the Spanish armada.

In the parish of Carrick there is a considerable mine of iron ore, which was worked some time by an English company, but it was afterwards given up. Considerable quantities of kelp are prepared on the coast.

Kirkcudbrightshire contains two royal boroughs, Kirkcudbright and New Galloway, and several considerable villages; it is divided into twenty-eight parishes, containing, according to the late population act, 5,761 houses, occupied by 6,433 families, consisting of 29,211 persons, viz. 13,619 males, and 15,592 females; of which number 5,856 were returned as being chiefly employed in agriculture, and 2,532 in various trades and manufactures. The stewartry sends one member to parliament.

The parish of ANWOTH is situated on the coast, at the distance of thirty miles from Dumfries, and is six miles in length, and three in breadth, and contains 113 houses, and 637 inhabitants, viz. 298 males, and 339 females; of which number 102 were returned by the late population act as being employed in agriculture, and 70 in trade and manufacture. The country here on the coast is flat, and the soil light and thin; but inland it is broken, hilly, and barren. This quarter is much beautified by a considerable quantity of natural wood, which grows for an extent of six miles along the banks of the river Fleet. The highest hill here is Cairnharrow, which is upwards of 1,000 feet above the level of the sea. Besides the tower of Rusco, and the castle of Cardoness, there is, on the top of a hill, about half a mile from the church, a vitrified fort.

BALMACLELLAN parish lies about three miles from New Galloway, and is seven miles in length, and five in breadth, and consisted, according to the late population act, of 124 houses, inhabited by 554 persons, viz. 265 males, and 289 females; of whom 36 were returned as being employed in agriculture, and 29 in
trade

trade and manufacture. The surface of this parish is in general moorish, and rather flat, excepting the northern boundary, where there is a range of pretty high hills: on the banks of the Ken the soil is light and gravelly, and yields good crops.

Thomas Gordon, a native of this place, was greatly distinguished by his writings on political and religious subjects. He was principally concerned with Mr. Trenchard in the composition of "Cato's Letters," and the "Independent Whig;" he likewise published English translations of Sallust and Tacitus, with additional discourses to each author. He died in the year 1750.

The parish of BALMAGIE is situated sixteen miles from Dumfries, and is nine miles in length, and three in breadth, and contains 195 houses, and 969 inhabitants, viz. 474 males, and 495 females; of which number, according to the late population act, 421 were returned as having been chiefly employed in agriculture, and 92 in trade and manufacture. A considerable part of this parish consists of rugged hills, black heath, and morass. One of the strongest chalybeate springs in Scotland is situated on the estate of Woodhall.

At the south-east corner of this parish is Thrieve or Thrieff Castle, situated on an island in the river Dee. Here was, it is said, a more ancient fortress, belonging to the old lords, or petty kings of Galloway; which, being demolished, the present building was erected, but by whom or when is not ascertained, but supposed to be by a Douglas. Tradition says, that this castle obtained the appellation of Th'rive's Castle, that is, the Castle of the Rive, from one of the lords of Galloway of that family who resided here, and from his depredations and extortions was called the Rive: others derive it from the Reeve, as being a contraction of the Reeve's Castle.

Upon the ruin of the house of Douglas, and the annexation of the lordship of Galloway to the crown of Scotland in the year 1455, this castle remained in the

king's

king's hands, who appointed captains for the keeping thereof, as occasion required.

The lords Maxwell, afterwards earls of Nithsdale, possessed the heritable office of stewards of the stewartry of Kirkcudbright, and keepers of the castle of Thrieff, until the year 1747, when all the heritable jurisdictions in Scotland were annexed to the crown.

The keeper of the castle of Thrieff received from each of the twenty-six or twenty-seven parishes in the stewartry of Kirkcudbright, what was called a ladnermart cow; that is, a fat cow, in such condition as to be fit for killing and salting at Martinmas, for winter provision. These ladnermart cows were regularly paid to the earls of Nithsdale, till the forfeiture of the last earl, in the year 1715, when it went into disuse; but formerly so attentive were the family to that right, that when, in the year 1704, they sold the estate upon which the castle of Thrieff stood, they reserved the island and castle, that it might afford them a title to the twenty-seven ladnermart cows belonging to the castle; and they regularly, by a written commission, appointed a captain of the castle of Thrieff.

This castle consists of a large square tower, built with a small slate-like stone; it is surrounded at a small distance by an envelope, with four round towers: it had also a strong gate. The curtains of the envelope were pierced for guns.

During the troubles under King Charles I. the earl of Nithsdale held this castle for the king, and armed, paid, and victualled a garrison therein of eighty men, besides officers, all at his own expence; till at length his Majesty, unable to give him any assistance, directed and authorised him to make the best conditions that he could for himself and the garrison of this castle, and also for that of Caerlaverock, wherein he had been for a considerable time besieged.

The parish of BORGUE is situated at the southern extremity of the county, and is in length ten miles, and in breadth seven, and contained, according to the

late population act, 162 houses, inhabited by 820 persons, viz. 374 males, and 446 females; of whom 503 were returned as being employed in agriculture, and 117 in trade and manufacture. The surface of this parish is hilly and rugged, scarcely one acre of level ground being to be found: the coast is bold and rocky, in some places opposing nearly three hundred feet of perpendicular rock, to a boisterous surge. The soil is in general thin and light, there being considerable quantities of marl throughout the parish; but on the whole, agricultural improvements are not making great progress here.

BUTTLE parish is situated in what is called Lower Galloway, bordering on the Solway Frith, by which it has the advantages of navigation. It is eight miles in length, and three in breadth, and contains 181 houses, and 863 inhabitants, viz. 403 males, and 460 females; of which number 167 were returned by the late population act as being chiefly employed in agriculture, and 41 in trade and manufacture.

The surface is various; the hills are green and afford good pasture; the soil of the low ground is also naturally good; and it is well enclosed chiefly by stone dykes. Almost all the mosses here abound in marl. Specimens of talc and asbestos have been found on the hills, also specimens of spars of different kinds, and iron ores. The south end of the parish is watered by the Solway Frith, which abounds in fish. Here are the remains of a castle, the property of Mr. Maxwell, built out of the materials of one more ancient, at a small distance from it. The mount, some scattered fragments of walls, a draw-well, and the surrounding foss, all overgrown with trees and bushes, are all the remains of this fortress, which, when Galloway was an independent state, was said to have been the residence of John Baliol, sometime king of Scotland.

CARSPHAIRN parish lies eight miles from Newton Douglas, and is seven miles in length, and five in breadth; and contains, according to the late population

lation act, 93 houses, and 496 inhabitants, viz. 236 males and 260 females; of which number 14 were returned as being chiefly employed in trade and manufacture, and 95 in agriculture. This parish has very little arable land, the chief attention of the farmer being paid to the rearing of black cattle and sheep. The number of chalybeate springs indicate an abundance of iron, but none are wrought at present, though it was manufactured here previous to the country being cleared of its wood.

The united parishes of COLVEND and SOUTHWICK extend along the coast about eight miles, and are four miles in breadth; and contained, according to the late population act, 244 houses, inhabited by 1,106 persons, viz. 503 males and 603 females; of whom 93 were returned as being chiefly employed in trade and manufacture, and 423 in agriculture. The surface of this parish is very rough and irregular, being much broken by rocks and stones and impenetrable copses of thorns and brambles, insomuch that what is arable is only in small spots. The sea coast here is remarkably bold and rocky, forming high and tremendous precipices, which terrify and astonish the beholder; the rocks are mostly granite, and among them is found the marine plant samphire. There is little natural wood at present here; but, from the great quantity of full grown oak, every where dug up in the peat mosses, it is evident that natural wood once abounded here. Near the Criffel mountains, at the north-east extremity of the parish, there are some petrifying waters.

The parish of CROSSMICHAEL is situated on the banks of the Dee, almost in the centre of the county. It is in length five miles, and in breadth four, and consisted, according to the late population act, of 223 houses, and 1,084 inhabitants, viz. 512 males, and 572 females; of whom 254 were returned as being chiefly employed in agriculture, and 53 in trade and manufacture.

The north parts of this parish are hilly, and in general rocky; but the lower grounds on the river Dee and Urr are rich, and produce good crops: the great distance from coal, however, is severely felt in this neighbourhood. Here are several moats and Pictish cairns; Roman urns, swords, and other implements, have also occasionally been turned up by the plough in different parts.

The parish of DALRY lies on the river Ken, three miles from New Galloway; it is fifteen miles in length, and ten in breadth; and contained, according to the late population act, 197 houses, and 832 inhabitants, viz. 396 males, and 437 females; of which number 120 were returned as being employed in agriculture, and 62 in trade and manufacture. The greatest part of this parish is in pasture, and what is cropped is in general poor. There are several lochs here which abound with trout.

GIRTHON parish is situated four miles from Kirkcudbright, and is twenty miles in length, and five in breadth; and contains 251 houses, and 1,727 inhabitants, viz. 822 males, and 905 females; of which number 180 were returned by the late population act, as being chiefly employed in agriculture, and 364 in trade and manufacture.

From the extent of this parish the surface must vary a good deal; on the north-east it is bleak and hilly; but on the south the surface is pretty level, beautiful, and fertile.

This parish includes Gate-house-of-Fleet, a new town, pleasantly situated on the banks of the Fleet; it has some cotton manufactures, and a tannery, which add greatly to the flourishing state of the parish. The road from this town to Newton Douglas is reckoned one of the pleasantest in Scotland, the whole being diversified with woods, gentlemen's seats, and gentle hills, with views of Wigton Bay, the Isle of Man, &c.

The parish of KELLS is bounded by the rivers Dee and Ken; and is fifteen miles in length, and about six

in breadth; and contained, according to the late population act, 178 houses, inhabited by 778 persons, viz. 371 males, and 407 females; of which number 52 were returned as being chiefly employed in trade and manufacture, and 126 in agriculture.

The surface of this parish is hilly and unequal; and in general, the soil is shallow and barren. There is both lead and copper found here, but none at present wrought. The hills to the north-west are of considerable height, being the highest land in Galloway; and the loose rocks, lying at their bottom, are remarkable for their size and number.

The Rocking-stone, or Laggan-stone, supposed to weigh about ten tons, is a great natural curiosity. This huge stone, which is so poised as to be moveable with a small exertion of force, stands near the summit of a high ridge of mountains, called the Kells Rins. The particular hill on which it is situated is called Mullæ, and the stone itself is called the Mickle Lump; near it is a small pool of water, which covers about half a rood of land. The dimensions of this stone are, its greatest length eight feet nine inches, its height five feet one inch and an half, its circumference twenty two feet nine inches.

There are six lochs in this parish, the largest of which is Loch Ken, being five miles long, and nearly one mile broad. On a very commanding eminence, at the head of this lake, where the water of the Ken runs into it, stands Kenmure castle, said to have been one of the seats of the ancient lords of Galloway, and particularly the favourite residence of John Baliol, sometime king of Scotland.

The building of this castle consists chiefly of two towers, now in ruins, to which some later erections, still habitable, have been added, encompassing a square court. Tradition says, that this castle has been twice burned; once during the reign of Queen Mary, and a second time by Oliver Cromwell, or his order. In digging some time since near the foot of the mount

on which the castle stands, a great number of cannon balls were discovered, some forty-eight, and others six pounds.

On the west side of the Ken stands **NEW GALLOWAY**, situated in a delightful vale, called Glenkins. It is a royal burgh, and unites with Stranrawer, Whitehorn, and Wigton, in sending one member to parliament. The buildings are neat and regular; but it possesses little if any trade; from its central situation, however, it has a good market, chiefly for oatmeal and barley. Galloway was made a royal borough by Charles I. when it had scarcely twenty houses.

Near the town is Glenlee park, the seat of Sir William Miller. The house is situated on the banks of the Ken, and is finely skirted with wood, which gives it a beautiful and romantic appearance among the hills.

KELTON comprehends three united parishes, Kelton, Gilston, and Kirkcormack, situated eighteen miles from Dumfries. This parish is in length six miles, and in breadth three, and contains, according to the late population act, 360 houses, and 1,905 inhabitants, viz. 926 males, and 979 females; of whom 178 were returned as being chiefly employed in agriculture, and 166 in various trades and manufactures. The surface of the ground here is very much varied, on the south-west rising to considerable hills.

Castle Douglas, anciently called Carlinkwark, in this parish, has of late years been erected into a burgh of barony. It is a thriving place, and by the spirit of the superior — Douglas, Bart. is likely to rank among the considerable manufacturing towns in this country.

Near this place is a loch called the Carlinwark loch, which has been in part drained. There is a tradition that there was once a town in this loch, which sunk or was overwhelmed with water; and that there were two churches or chapels, one on each of two islands.

Near the town are the vestiges of what is called an ancient Druidical temple.

The parish of **KIRKBEAN** stretches along the frith of the Nith about six miles, and is three miles in breadth; and contained, according to the late population act, 146 houses, inhabited by 696 persons, viz. 336 males, and 360 females; of whom 37 were returned as being employed in trade and manufacture, and 113 in agriculture. This parish consists of three villages, Kirkbean, Prestou, and Salterness; the latter of which has a good harbour and bay.

The late admiral John Campbell was a native of Kirkbean, as was also John Paul, or Paul Jones, of famous memory.

KIRKCUDBRIGHT comprehends what formerly constituted three parishes, called Dunrod, Galtway, and Kirkcudbright, and the different church-yards yet remain as burial-places. This parish is about seven miles long, and four broad; and contained, according to the late population act, 369 houses, and 2,380 inhabitants, viz. 1,042 males, and 1,338 females; of which number 356 were returned as being chiefly employed in agriculture, and 285 in various trades and manufactures. The principal part of this parish is hilly, but the hills do not rise to any great height. The soil, where dry, consists of a light loam upon a bottom of gravel; but in many places it lies upon a cold wet till.

The town of Kirkcudbright is situated on the river Dee, and is a royal burgh, and presbytery seat. It consists of two streets meeting at right angles, and the buildings in general are neat and regular. Near the centre is a large and elegant court-house. It is the head-borough of the stewartry, where the courts of justice are held, and the public records kept. It was anciently a burgh of regality, and held of the Douglasses, lords of Galloway, as superiors. On the forfeiture of the earl of Douglas, last lord of Galloway, in 1455, it was by James II. erected into a royal burgh; and it is now governed by a provost, three bailies,

lies, and a town council. A cotton manufactory was established here about the year 1793.

Kirkcudbright is situated on the river Dee, and the harbour is safe with good anchorage, and sheltered from all winds; but being a tide harbour, it is only fit for vessels which can take the ground. At the mouth is a small island called Little Ross; about two or 300 yards north-east of this island lies the proper road for vessels to anchor, where they ride in perfect safety; the wind sets in violently from south-west by south to south-south-east. In this road the depth at low-water is sixteen feet, and forty at high-water.

In the environs of the town are many traces of ancient camps, British and Roman, and the remains of a battery erected by William III. when his fleet lay wind-bound in this bay, as he was going to raise the siege of Londonderry.

Here was an ancient castle belonging to the Dowals, lords of Galloway, when Galloway was a regality independent of the kingdom of Scotland. This castle descended with the other property of the lords of Galloway to Devorgilla, heiress of Allan, the last lord of that regality, and was afterwards annexed to the crown, till James IV. by a charter, dated at Edinburgh, 26th of February, 1509, granted it, together with the castle mains, to the burgh of Kirkcudbright. The mounts and dikes of this castle are still remaining. By its situation it evidently appears to have been constructed to defend the entrance of the river Dee.

In the town of Kirkcudbright, and probably in this castle, king Edward resided some days, when on his expedition to the siege of Caerlaverock, in the year 1300. Kirkcudbright castle also afforded a temporary refuge to the unfortunate King Henry VI. after the battle of Towton. King James IV. of Scotland was in Kirkcudbright in March, 1508; the tradition is, that he was hospitably entertained there, and that the burgh claimed a reward for their services to James II.

and to himself, whereupon he, with consent of parliament, granted them the old castle and mains.

Two miles to the south of Kirkcudbright, on a peninsula at the mouth of the Dee, is St. Mary's Isle, the beautiful seat of the earl of Selkirk; it is built on the site of an ancient priory, which was founded in the reign of David I. by Fergus lord of Galloway. No vestiges of the monastery remain.

Here is a large artificial lake called Loch Fergus, in which are two small islands, on both of which are traces of fortifications, the remains of the ancient castles of the lords of Galloway.

Two miles from Kirkcudbright, on the Solway Frith, is Dunrennan abbey, founded by Fergus, lord of Galloway, in the year 1142. The monks thereof were of the Cistercian order, brought from Rieval in England. The last abbot was Edward Maxwell, son to John lord Herries, after whose death king James VI. annexed this place to his royal chapel of Sterling. The Chronicle of Melross is thought to have been written by an abbot of this monastery: the first part thereof is certainly penned by an Englishman, and is a continuation of Bede's history; the second part appears to have been written by a Scotsman, familiar and cotemporary with our Stuarts.

This monastery, as is evident from its ruins, was once both a beautiful and extensive pile, but is now miserably dilapidated. Hither the unfortunate queen Mary was escorted from Terregles by the lord Herries, and from hence she is said to have set off for England.

The parish of KIRKGUNZEON is situated ten miles from Dumfries, and is about five miles in length, and three in breadth; and contains, according to the late population act, 115 houses, and 545 inhabitants, viz. 244 males, and 301 females; of whom 85 were returned as being chiefly employed in agriculture, and 24 in trade and manufacture. Though the surface of this parish be hilly, it affords good sheep pasture, and

the low grounds are very fertile. The vestiges of a Druidical temple, and some Roman camps, may be traced in this parish; there are also three remarkable ancient buildings here: Barclosh, Corrah, and the Tower of Drumcultran.

KIRKMABRECK parish is situated in the bay of Wigton, and is eight miles in length, and four in breadth, and consisted, according to the late population act, of 241 houses, and 1,212 inhabitants, viz. 558 males, and 654 females; of which number 120 were returned as being employed in agriculture, and 70 in trade and manufacture. The country along the bay has a most beautiful appearance. The ground rising gradually from the shore has rather a mountainous appearance; but the soil is rendered fertile by manuring it with sea-shells. Cairnmuir is one of the highest mountains in the south of Scotland, it is an entire mass of granite, which stone abounds in this parish; there are likewise some appearances of lead mines; but they have not been wrought.

About a mile out of the road, in this parish, is an ancient tumulus, or heap of stones, called Cairn-holy, or Holy Cairn, said to have been raised over the grave of king Galdus.

KIRKPATRICK DURHAM is an extensive parish, lying on the banks of the river Urr. It is nine miles in length, and four in breadth; and contained, according to the late population act, 220 houses, and 1,007 inhabitants, viz. 459 males, and 548 females; of whom 114 were returned as being chiefly employed in agriculture, and 71 in trade and manufacture. The ground in this parish rises considerably towards the north, and is mostly moor; but the south parts, comprehending about one half of the parish, are well cultivated, and though the soil is thin, it produces good crops. In different parts there are visible remains of walls and mounds, which are supposed to have been Danish encampments.

There is an annual fair in the village, and of late years

years some races have been established here, which are well attended by the neighbouring gentry; who have built an assembly-room.

The parish of KIRKPATRICK-IRONGRAY lies about two miles from Dumfries. It is nine miles in length, and three in breadth, and contains 150 houses, and 730 inhabitants. From the east the ground rises gradually for about three miles, and declines again; the highest ground is the Bishop's Forest. The soil is generally dry, and in the low grounds pretty rich. On the river Cairn there is a bridge over a romantic waterfall, called the Routing-bridge, from the noise made by the water under it.

LOCHRUTTON parish is four miles in length, and three in breadth; it contained, according to the late population act, 129 houses, inhabited by 514 persons, viz. 235 males, and 279 females; of which number 139 were returned as being chiefly employed in agriculture, and 28 in trade and manufacture. The soil of this parish, where flat, is a light loam, generally on a gravelly bottom. Though lime-stone has been found here, none is wrought; but shell-marl has been used for manure for several years. There is a weak chalybeate spring here, called Merkland Well, reckoned good for stomachic complaints. The loch from which the parish derives its name is in the centre of the parish, and is about a mile long, and half a mile broad, having a small island in the middle, which appears to be artificial.

On a hill, at the eastern extremity of the parish, are the vestiges of a Druidical temple, called the Seven Gray Stanes; besides which, there are several towers, one of which, called the Castle of Hille, remains pretty entire; on a corner-stone is inscribed the year 1598.

The parish of MINNIGAFF is very extensive, being twenty-four miles in length, and twelve in breadth, and containing 357 houses, and 1609 inhabitants, viz. 711 males, and 896 females; of whom 85 were returned

turned by the late population act, as being chiefly employed in trade and manufacture, and 520 in agriculture. The greater part of this parish is moor, or hills covered with heath; but on the banks of the Cree, which is here navigable, the soil is rich, and in many places variegated with fine wood. In the environs of Minnigaff are several mountains, in which there is lead, but it is not wrought to any great extent.

The parish of NEWABBEY is pleasantly situated on the banks of the Nith, on the high road from Dumfries to Kirkcudbright; it is eight miles in length, and two in breadth, and contained, according to the late population act, 150 houses, and 332 inhabitants, viz. 399 males, and 433 females; of whom 95 were returned as being employed chiefly in agriculture, and 50 in trade and manufacture. There is a chain of hills which runs from south-west to south-east, the highest of which is Criffel: these hills are, in general, steep and rocky; but the banks of the river are enclosed and well cultivated, the soil being a light loam, upon gravel. The fish found in the Nith are salmon, flounders, cod, and whittings.

The ancient structure of the abbey never fails to attract the attention of travellers. It was founded for Cistercian monks, in the beginning of the thirteenth century, by Devorgilla, daughter of Allan, lord of Galloway, niece to David, earl of Huntingdon, and wife to John Baliol, lord of Castle-Barnard. Baliol died in the year 1269, and was buried in this new foundation.

Andrew Winton, prior of Lochleven, informs us, that the lady Devorgilla caused his heart to be taken out and embalmed, putting it into an ivory box, bound with enamelled silver, and closed it solemnly in the walls of the church, near the high altar; from whence it was occasionally styled the abbey of Sweetheart, though afterwards more generally called New Abbey.

This abbey stands in a bottom; the principal parts remaining are, the church, and part of the chapter-

ter-house, said to have been an elegant piece of architecture, demolished, as was supposed, for the sake of the stone. It was feared that the whole building would have undergone the same fate; wherefore a number of the neighbouring gentry raised a sum of money, by subscription, and the minister was employed to enter into an agreement with the tenant to prevent it, for which 40*l.* was paid him. The parish church is formed out of the ruins. Near the abbey are the remains of an ancient building, called the Abbots' Tower.

The parish of **PARTON** is about five miles in length, and the same in breadth, and contains 96 houses, and 426 inhabitants, viz. 192 males, and 234 females; of whom 80 were returned by the late population act, as being employed in agriculture, and 17 in trade and manufacture. This parish is in general hilly, but the arable land is light and sandy. It is watered by the rivers Dee and Ken, which unite about half a mile from the village; there are also no less than seven lakes, or lochs, in this parish, all of which are well stocked with trout. Near the church is a strong mineral spring, of a sulphureous quality.

The parish of **KERRICK** lies on the sea coast, it is ten miles in length, and six in breadth; and contained according to the late population act 246 houses, inhabited by 1166 persons, viz. 569 males, and 597 females; of which number 342 were returned as being employed in agriculture, and 116 in trade and manufacture. The face of the country here is rugged and uneven, and towards the north rises to pretty high hills; the appearance too is bleak, for want of wood; and agriculture is not carried on with much spirit. There is a rich mine of iron ore here, formerly wrought by an English company, but now discontinued. Some beautiful specimens of rock crystals are occasionally met with in the channel of a small stream in this parish.

TERREAGLES parish is situated on the river Nith,
opposite

opposite to the town of Dumfries; it is five miles in length, and three in breadth, and contained according to the late population act 104 houses, and 510 inhabitants, viz. 232 males, and 278 females; of whom 175 were returned as being employed in agriculture, and 46 in trade and manufacture. The surface of this parish is in general flat and fertile, producing all kinds of grain. Here stands, pleasantly situated, the ancient castle of Terreagles, once the seat of the Earls of Nithsdale.

TONGUELAND parish lies on the banks of the rivers Tarff and Dee, three miles from Kirkcudbright, and is in length eight miles, and three in breadth; containing, according to the population act, 131 houses, inhabited by 636 persons, viz. 304 males, and 332 females; of whom 129 were returned as being chiefly employed in agriculture, and 48 in trade and manufacture. A long ridge of hills stretches from north to south; from the top of one called Knockmuir, there is one of the most extensive prospects to be met with in the south of Scotland.

The river Dee here exhibits a train of beautiful cascades; one of which, at a small distance from the church, is particularly grand.

The parish of TROQUERE is seven miles in length, and four in breadth, and contains according to the late population act 490 houses, and 2774 inhabitants, viz. 1274 males, and 1500 females; of which number 293 were returned as being employed chiefly in various trades and manufactures, and 147 in agriculture. The surface here is partly flat and partly hilly; the hills are in general covered with heath and coarse grass; but the flat and arable part, which comprehends about three-fourths of the parish, is in a rapid state of improvement, chiefly by using lime and sea-mud as a manure.

Troquere is situated on the river Nith, which is navigable here, opposite the town of Dumfries, and connected with it by a handsome bridge, at the end of
which

with Kirkcudbright, and upon which there is a valuable salmon fishery, where it empties itself into the bay of Wigton. It is navigable for several miles.

The Bladenoch, or Bladnoch, issues from some lakes on the borders of Carrick, a district of Ayrshire, and after having received the Tarff, falls into Wigton bay.

The Luce, also rises from the heights of Carrick in two streams, which unite at the village of New Luce; after a few miles it passes Glenluce, and then empties itself into the bay of Luce.

Wigtonshire contains three royal boroughs, viz. Wigton, Stranraer, and Whithorn, and seventeen parishes, containing according to the population act, passed in the year 1800, 4,792 houses, occupied by 4,995 families, consisting of 22,918 persons, viz. 10,570 males, and 12,348 females; of which number 1,815 were returned as being chiefly employed in various trades and manufactures, and 6,995 in agriculture.

GLASSERTON parish lies on the east coast of Luce bay, 12 miles from Wigton: it is seven miles in length and two in breadth, and contained according to the late population act, 166 houses, and 860 inhabitants, viz. 404 males, and 456 females; of which number 22 were returned, as being chiefly occupied in trade and manufacture, and 251 in agriculture. The aspect is hilly, rugged, and unequal: the hills are rocky, chiefly granite and schistus, and for the most part covered with heath: the sea-coast is bold, and the rocks afford abundance of sea-weed for the purpose of manure, or the manufacture of kelp. Both sheep and swine are bred here in considerable numbers, but the chief object of husbandry is the rearing of cattle.

The parish of INCH is situated five miles from Portpatrick, and is nine miles in length and eight in breadth, and contains 366 houses, and 1,577 inhabitants, viz. 738 males, and 839 females; of whom 1,306 were returned by the late population act as being chiefly employed in agriculture, and 216 in trade and manufacture. A considerable part of this parish forms an extensive

extensive plain, between Lochryan and the bay of Luce; but on the east it rises gradually to a range of hills, which abound in moss; the low ground, however, is light and sandy. There are several mineral springs here, chiefly sulphureous and chalybeate; and there are no less than fifteen fresh-water lakes in the parish, all which are plentifully stored with fish, and are frequented by swans in the winter, which emigrate to Ireland in the summer. Two of these called Castle Kennedy, one a mile, and the other one mile and a half long, are fine pieces of water; they lie parallel to each other, and have each a small island in the centre, about six hundred yards in circumference, on one of which are still the vestiges of a religious edifice.

Castle Kennedy was originally the seat of the earls of Cassilis; but a considerable time since it fell into the possession of the Earl of Stair, who improved it much; some years ago it was burnt down by accident. The castle is situated on an elevated peninsula between the two lakes, which communicate by means of an artificial canal, over which there is a fine bridge. The grounds, surrounded with wood, are well sheltered, and are laid out in a very superior style.

The village of Cairn stands on the south of Loch Ryan, and has an excellent harbour, from three to eight fathoms deep, at low water.

KIRKCOLM parish is a small peninsula, formed by the bay of Loch Ryan, and the Atlantic ocean. It is in length, six miles, and in breadth four; and consisted according to the late population act of 238 houses, and 1,191 inhabitants: viz. 594 males, and 597 females; of whom 273 were returned as being employed in agriculture, and 69 in trade and manufacture. The surface of this parish is finely diversified with rising grounds, the whole of which are cultivated.

The parish of KIRKINNER is situated on the west coast of Wigton bay, and is bounded by the river Badenoch; it lies two miles from Wigton, and is ten miles in length and two in breadth, and contains 244 houses,

and 1,160 inhabitants, viz. 563 males, and 597 females; of whom 39 were returned by the late population act as being employed in trade and manufacture, and 1119 in agriculture. The appearance of this parish is in general hilly, and the soil thin and light, the carse ground excepted.

KIRKOWAN was formerly united to the last-mentioned parish, and may come under the same general description; it is, however, only seven miles in length, and five in breadth; and containing 176 houses, and 787 inhabitants, viz. 349 males, and 438 females: of whom 530 were returned as being employed in agriculture, and 74 in trade and manufacture. The rivers Badenoch and Tarf water this parish.

The parish of KIRKMAIDEN is situated at the southern extremity of the county; it is in length ten miles, and in breadth two; and consisted according to the late population act, of 348 houses, inhabited by 1,613 persons, viz. 742 males, and 871 females; of whom 352 were returned, as being chiefly employed in agriculture, and 96 in trade and manufacture. It is in general hilly, though situated on the sea coast, which is bold and rocky; but there are several bays commodious for shipping. The minerals here are whinstone and slate. In one of the caves, in a rock, of which there are a considerable number here, there is a petrifying spring.

LESWALT parish, forms part of the peninsula, called the Rinns of Galloway, on the bay of Loch Ryan: it is seven miles in length, and six in breadth; and contains 311 houses, and 1,229 inhabitants, viz. 622 males, and 707 females, of which number 237 were returned by the late population act, as being employed in agriculture, and 118 in trade and manufacture. The surface of this parish is much diversified with hills, vallies, and meadows. The low ground is light and fertile, but the high ground is wet, spongy, and covered with heath and moss. The coast is bold and rocky;

rocky; but it has a very productive fishery in the Irish channel.

Lochnaw Castle is a very ancient edifice, and is the only considerable building in the parish.

NEW LUCE parish lies at the distance of twelve miles from Newton Douglas; it is ten miles in length and six in breadth, and contained according to the late population act, 88 houses, and 368 inhabitants, viz. 174 males, and 194 females; of whom 94 were returned as being employed in agriculture, and 24 in trade and manufacture. The greatest part of this parish consists of hills and rocks, there is not much arable land. It is watered by the small rivers Luce and Cross, the banks of which are pretty fertile.

OLD LUCE was separated from the above parish about the year 1646. They formerly went by the general name of Luce. This parish lies on the bay, at the mouth of the river of the same name, seventeen miles from Newton Douglas; it is in length ten miles and seven in breadth; and consists, according to the late population act, of 223 houses, and 1,221 inhabitants, viz. 576 males, and 645 females, of whom 414 were returned as being chiefly employed in agriculture, and 88 in trade and manufacture. Besides the bay of Luce, which deeply intersects this parish, there are several other fine bays here. The general appearance is hilly, though the highest hill does not exceed two hundred feet above the level of the sea.

Glenluce, in Latin Vallis Lucis, was an abbey of Cistercian monks, founded by Rolland lord of Galloway, and constable of Scotland, in the year 1190. The monks were brought from Melross. The present remains are the chapter-house, some adjoining vaults, and two high gable ends of the west end of the church. These ruins have been greatly defaced for the sake of the stone, for building houses and walls. The manse stands on part of the site of the abbey.

The parish of MOCHRUM is situated on the bay of Luce, six miles from Wigton; it is ten miles in length

and five in breadth, and contains, according to the late population act, 244 houses, and 1,113 inhabitants, viz. 466 males, and 641 females; of whom 268 were returned as being chiefly employed in agriculture, and 68 in trade and manufacture. The general aspect of this parish is rather hilly, though it is much diversified with flats and small risings: along the bay of Luce, the soil is light and productive, but in the middle it is thin and gravelly.

At the fishing-town of Port William, is a convenient harbour for vessels of 200 tons burthen.

The Castle of Mochrum is a picturesque ancient building, surrounded with lakes, the property of the earl of Galloway, formerly belonging to the Dunbars, knights of Mochrum. On the banks of one of the lakes is a very elegant modern mansion, the residence of Sir William Maxwell, of Monreith; this house commands an extensive prospect of the bay, the shores of Galloway, the Isle of Man, and the mountains of Cumberland.

PENNINGHAM parish is situated at the north-eastern extremity of the county, on the river Cree; it is sixteen miles in length and six in breadth; and consisted according to the late population act of 576 houses, inhabited by 2,569 persons, viz. 1,143 males, and 1,426 females, of whom 241 were returned as being employed in agriculture, and 201 in various trades and manufactures. The military road from Carlisle to Portpatrick runs through the centre of this parish, and in a great measure divides the good from the bad ground; the lower being fertile, but the upper cold and moorish.

Upon the banks of the Cree stands the thriving village of Newton Douglas, at the end of which is a beautiful bridge over the Cree, which unites the shires of Galloway and Kirkcudbright; it was built about fifty years ago, and has had a wonderful effect upon the population and increase of the village.

The moss of Cree, in the neighbourhood, is a morass, about four miles square, appearing to have been formerly an arm of the sea.

The parish of PORTPATRICK is situated on the coast of the Irish Sea; it is about four miles square, and contained by the late population act 207 houses, and 1090 inhabitants, viz. 526 males, and 564 females; of whom 164 were returned as being employed chiefly in agriculture, and 95 in trade and manufacture. The surface of this parish is hilly, and the greater part of the land is moor and moss.

The town is delightfully situated, and surrounded on all sides, except the south, by a ridge of small hills, in the form of an amphitheatre. It is the nearest harbour between Great Britain and Ireland, being not above seven leagues to Donaghadee.

Formerly the harbour was a mere inlet between two ridges of rocks, which advanced into the sea, and only fit for flat-bottomed boats. There is now one of the finest quays in Britain, with a reflecting light-house; and instead of a few flat-bottomed boats, above a dozen trading vessels, of from forty to fifty tons, which sail and return regularly; besides a number of vessels, which occasionally come from other ports.

There are also four elegant vessels fitted up with every accommodation, whose only object is to forward the mail, and to convey passengers from one island to the other. The light-house is particularly useful, and as there has long been another light-house on the Irish side, it renders the passage, even in the darkest night, convenient and comfortable, like a street well lighted on both sides.

The sea rises considerably along this coast. At low water you can walk round the point of the pier, which at high water is from ten to fifteen feet deep at the entrance. This being the narrowest part of the channel has naturally the effect of accumulating the fluid upon the shores, when there is a swell from a storm. What is farther deserving of remark is, that at Donaghadee, which is almost directly opposite, the sea ebbs and flows near an hour sooner than at Portpatrick.

A tolerable traffic is carried on here in the importation

tion of black cattle, and horses from Ireland, which has averaged for several years to the number of 11,000 head of cattle, and 2,000 horses.

This place is much frequented for bathing, during the summer season.

About half a mile south from Portpatrick, is Dunskey Castle, situated on the brink of a tremendous precipice, which projects into the sea, at the extremity of the Mull of Galloway. The building occupies the whole front or breadth of the rock, but it has an area or parade behind it, about twenty yards deep; it was vaulted, and seems to have been calculated for defence: the access to it was over a draw-bridge. In the back part of the castle there are some remains of ornaments, which shew that it was once a handsome building; many of the squared stones have been taken away by the owner, for the purpose of building a modern seat; the rooms were most of them very small; the stair-case was in the east angle. It is the property of Sir David Hunter Blair, Bart.

This castle, like many other ancient buildings, lies under the report of being haunted by evil spirits; and it is particularly affirmed, that a minister of the parish had here a bickering with the foul fiend Satan himself, whom he put to flight.

The parish of **SORBYE** lies on the coast of Wigton Bay, about six miles from Wigton; it is six miles in length and three in breadth, and contained according to the late population act 199 houses, and 1091 inhabitants, viz. 522 males, and 569 females; of whom 239 were returned as being employed in agriculture, and 81 in trade and manufacture. About one third of this parish is in tillage, and the greatest part lying on the bay, it has several bays and ports, very convenient for shipping. Dowalton Loch, the most considerable one in the county, lies here; it is about three miles in circumference, and is well stored with pike, perch, &c.

The chief village is that called Garliestown, situated at the foot of the bay of the same name.

In this parish is Galloway House, the residence of the Earl of Galloway; it is an elegant building, commanding a charming prospect; the rooms are spacious, and the grounds are well laid out.

Here are also the remains of two strong castles, on the headlands of Crugleton and Eagerness.

STONEKIRK parish lies on the west coast of Luce bay, six miles from Port Patrick; it is four miles long, and three broad, and contains 394 houses, and 1,848 inhabitants, viz. 876 males, and 972 females; of whom 103 were returned by the late population act as being employed chiefly in various trades and manufactures, and 773 in agriculture. In this parish are several round mounds, the most remarkable of which is sixty feet high, and a square tower, forty-five feet high, with the remains of some druidical temples, are pointed out as vestiges of antiquity.

There is a considerable cod-fishery, salmon-fishery, and one of mackerel, belonging to this parish.

The parish of STRANRAER is confined mostly to the town, which is situated at the head of Loch Ryan, six miles from Port Patrick; and contained according to the late population act 349 houses, inhabited by 1722 persons, viz. 759 males, and 963 females; of which number 209 were returned as being employed in trade and manufacture, and 26 in agriculture.

Stranraer is a royal burgh, and a presbytery seat; it is likewise a sea-port of considerable trade, with a custom house, and an establishment of officers for the receipt of duties and customs. It is governed by a provost, two bailiffs, and a dean of guild, and joins with Wigton, Galloway, and Whithorn, in sending a member to the Imperial Parliament.

Many of the houses are well built, and the harbour is both safe and commodious; there are about twenty small vessels belonging to the port, which are employed in the coasting trade and herring fishery: some ships of larger size trade to the Baltic and Norway,
for

for timber, deals, and iron. The chief manufactures carried on here are tanning of leather, and making coarse linen.

About one mile and a half from the town is Cul-lorn, the elegant seat of the Earl of Stair; the extensive plantations around which are a considerable ornament to the country.

The parish of WHITEHORN is situated on the bay of Wigton, and is about eight miles in length, and four and a half in breadth, and consisted according to the late population act of 376 houses, and 1904 inhabitants, viz. 832 males, and 1072 females; of whom 345 were returned as being chiefly occupied in agriculture, and 152 in various trades and manufactures. The face of the country is variegated with hill and dale; it is in general fertile and is well enclosed, chiefly by dikes of stone and lime. Specimens of lead and copper are found here, and slate of a good quality; but neither are wrought to any extent.

The town is a royal burgh, consisting chiefly of one street, intersected by several allies. In the centre stands the town-hall, adorned with turrets, and a neat spire. The houses are tolerably well built, and it has a beautiful stream of water running across the main street, over which is a bridge. It is governed by a provost, two bailies, and fifteen counsellors, and unites with Wigton, New Galloway, and Stranraer, in sending one member to the Imperial parliament.

Whitehorn, or Whithern, anciently Leucoplibia, or Leucoibia, is a place of great antiquity, having been a Roman station, and the capital of the Novantes; and the see of one of the oldest bishoprics in Scotland.

Ninian, who went to Rome in the year 370, was ordained bishop of the Britons, and founded a church here in the fourth century, which he dedicated to St. Martin. Of this church there remains some ruins, and four Gothic arches, which make part of the church.

Here

Here was a priory of Premonstratensians : and three miles and a half to the south-east, near the coast, is the small island of Whitehorn, where are the remains of an ancient church, said to have been the first place of Christian worship in Scotland. There is one village on the island, and about 400 inhabitants.

The parish of WIGTON, which is situated on the side of a hill, near the mouth of the river Badenoch, is six miles in length and four in breadth ; containing according to the late population act, 287 houses, inhabited by 1475 persons, viz. 684 males, and 791 females ; of whom 363 were returned as being employed chiefly in agriculture, and 160 in trade and manufacture. This parish is of an irregular oblong shape. The surface is much diversified with hills, rising grounds, and plains ; on the latter of which, and on the banks of the Badenoch, the soil is very productive, being light and dry. There is moor and moss interspersed, over different parts, as in most of this district.

Wigton is a small town, pleasantly situated on the side of a hill, near the mouth of the Badenoch. It has one very good street, but little or no trade is carried on, although it be a royal burgh, the county town, presbytery seat, and port of the customs, comprehending the Creeks of Wigtonshire, from the Mull of Galloway, to the mouth of the river Dee. It is governed by a provost, two bailies, and twelve counsellors, and unites with Whitehorn, Stranraer, and New Galloway, in sending one member to the British parliament. This town is supposed to have been built by the Saxons when they were in possession of this part of the country, in the eighth century.

At the west end of the parish are the standing stones of Torrhouse, consisting of about nineteen large stones of granite, in the form of a circle, supposed to have been Druidical temples.

The principal heights in Wigtonshire are as follows : —Largs 1758, Knock of Luce 1014, Fell of Mochrum 1020, and Burhullion 814 feet above the sea.

AYRSHIRE.

THIS county is a maritime county, bounded on the north-east by the counties of Renfrew and Lanerk; on the south-east by those of Dumfries, Kirkcudbright, and Wigton, and on the west by the Irish Channel, and the Frith of Clyde. The shape is a segment of a circle, or a triangle with its base arched. From its extreme points it measures upwards of eighty miles, and where broadest about twenty miles. It was anciently inhabited by the Novantes.

The river Ayr, taking its rise from the mountains to the east, gives its name to the county, and in a manner divides it into two parts. It has however, long been portioned into three districts, or stewartries; which bear the names of Carrick, Cunningham, and Kyle. Carrick, and the interior parts of Kyle are mountainous; while the coast of Kyle and a part of Cunningham exhibit a fine level country, interspersed with numerous villages and towns. The sea-coast is mostly sandy, with sunk rocks, having several good harbours.

There are many seams of excellent coal, free-stone, lime-stone, iron-stone, and rich ores of lead and copper. Most of the lochs have plenty of marl, the principal of which is Loch Doon. Vast quantities of sea-weed are thrown ashore here, from which great quantities of kelp are annually made; all the rivers abound with salmon, and the coasts are admirably adapted for the white fishing. As the country is chiefly devoted to trade, agricultural improvements, have been introduced into it but of late years. In the hills of Carrick a few curious specimens of agate and calcareous petrefactions have been found; and in the parishes of Stair and New Cumnock, Galena and plumbago are produced, and a specie of whetstone, known by the name of Ayr-stone.

The principal rivers, are the Garnock, Irvine, Ayr, Doon, Girvan, and Stinsar,

The Garnock rises in the north part of the county, about five miles north from Kilbirnie, and runs into the Irvine, near its mouth.

The Irvine rises in the east part of the county, on the borders of Lanerkshire, and runs into the Frith of Clyde, three miles below the town of Irvine.

The Ayr rises in the east part of the county, likewise on the borders of Lanerkshire, about five miles more to the south than the Irvine, and runs into the Frith of Clyde at Ayr.

The Doon takes its rise from a lake called Loch Doon, in the south-east part of the county, bordering on Kirkcudbrightshire, and runs into the Frith, a little to the south of Ayr.

The Girvin rises near Loch Doon, and runs into the north channel of the Irish sea, near Girvin.

The Stinsar has but a short course, and runs into the sea at Ballantral.

Ayrshire contains two royal burghs, viz. Ayr and Irvine, and many populous towns and villages. It is divided into three stewartries, (as before-mentioned) which are subdivided into 45 parishes, containing according to the population act 13,875 houses, occupied by 18,143 families, consisting of 84,806 persons, viz. 39,666 males, and 44,640 females; of which number, 33,185 were returned as being chiefly employed in agriculture, and 42,045 in various trades and manufactures.

We shall commence our topographical description of the several parishes with those of the district of Carrick, which lies to the south of the county, and gives title of earl to the Prince of Wales.

The parish of BALLANTRAL is situated six miles from Ayr, and is about ten miles square; containing 170 houses, and 837 inhabitants: viz. 407 males, and 430 females; of whom 498 were returned by the late population act as being chiefly employed in agriculture, and 57 in trade and manufacture. This parish is washed by the sea on the west: the ground rises

gradually from the shore, which is bold and rocky, and terminates in that extensive range of hills which stretch across the south of Scotland, from the Irish Sea to the Frith of Forth. Near the village of Ballantral there is a salmon fishery.

The parish of BARR lies about twenty miles from Ayr. It is seven miles long, and five broad, and contained, according to the late population act, 158 houses, and 742 inhabitants, viz. 358 males, and 384 females; of which number 47 were returned as being chiefly employed in trade and manufacture; and 689 in agriculture. The surface of this parish is hilly, and there are some chalybeate springs, and good appearance of coal, but none as yet has been found.

COLMONILL parish is about eighteen miles in length and seven in breadth; and contains 283 houses, inhabited by 1306 persons: viz. 614 males and 692 females; of whom 1021 were returned by the late population act as being chiefly employed in agriculture, and 258 in trade and manufacture. There is a considerable extent of flat country on the coast here; but inland it is hilly and bleak. In this tract there is a good deal of natural wood, some of which grows to a good size.—The highest hills here are Carleton, Knockdaw, Knocknunan, and Knockdolian; the last, which is the most beautiful and remarkable, is of a conical shape, and is a conspicuous land-mark for vessels at sea. The remains of the ancient castles of Carleton, Knockdaw, and Kirkhill, and several others, with the number of cairns in different places, and the vestiges of two British camps, denote this parish to have been formerly more populous, and the scene of more activity and intercourse, than at present.

The parish of DAILLY lies about eighteen miles from Ayr; it consists chiefly of a vale, extending along the banks of the river Girvan. It is in length six miles, and in breadth four, and contained, according to the late population act, 350 houses, and 1,621 inhabitants, viz. 776 males, and 845 females; of whom 695 were returned

returned as being employed in agriculture, and 648 in trade and manufacture. The surface of this parish is beautifully diversified with gentle swellings, interspersed with natural woods and plantations, but rises on the south to hills rather bleak and barren. There are several chalybeate and petrifying springs here, and the parish abounds with coal, lime-stone, and marl.

GIRVAN parish lies at the mouth of the river Girvan, eighteen miles from Ayr; it extends about nine miles along the coast of the Atlantic, and is five miles in breadth, and contains 464 houses, and 2,260 inhabitants, viz. 1,085 males, and 1,175 females; of whom 784 were returned by the late population act as being chiefly employed in agriculture, and 1,360 in trade and manufacture, of which the most important is that of weaving cotton, for the merchants of Glasgow.

The greater part of the sea-coast here presents a bold rocky shore; the ground rises pretty much towards the interior, but the hills afford good sheep pasture. The soil in general is sandy, mixed with whinstone, of which the houses are chiefly built; it also contains gypsum, or plaister of Paris, and lime and shell-marl in plenty: there is likewise coal, but none wrought. On the hills are several remains of encampments.

The town, which is neatly built, is a burgh of barony, governed by two bailies and ten counsellors. It has a pretty good harbour, the depth at high water from nine to eleven feet; but it has no quay, and is a place of but little trade. The cotton manufacture was introduced some few years since. In the town is a whin-stone, of a dark sea-green colour, of an oval form, about two feet four inches in diameter, on which (according to tradition) if a person placed his foot, he could not be arrested for debt.

KIRKMICHAEL parish is situated ten miles from Ayr, and is nine miles long, and four broad; it consisted, according to the late population act, of 206 houses, and 1,119 inhabitants, viz. 557 males, and 562

females ; of whom 537 were returned as being employed in agriculture, and 137 in trade and manufacture. The general appearance of this parish is hilly ; and, excepting the banks of the rivers Doon and Girvan, which water it, the soil is barren. The minerals are coal, lime-stone, stone and shell marl, and free-stone.

Kirkoswald parish extends about six miles along the coast, twelve miles from Ayr, and is two miles in breadth. It contains 238 houses, and 1,679 inhabitants, viz. 787 males, and 892 females ; of which number 1,505 were returned by the late population act as being employed in agriculture, and 120 in trade and manufacture. The soil of this parish is upon the whole unproductive, the surface being rather naked and open ; there is marl in the parish, and about fifty years ago the only coal then wrought took fire, and is still unextinguished.

Kirkoswald is said to owe its name to Oswal, son to the king of Northumberland, who founded a church here, in compliance with a vow he made in a battle against the Strathclyde Britons.

In this parish are the remains of Crosraguel, or Crossmagnol abbey, founded for Cluniac monks, by Duncan, son of Gilbert, earl of Carrick, in the year 1244. It is situated half-way between the manse of Kirkoswald and the town of Maybole. The walls are for the most part entire, and have a very venerable and magnificent appearance.

Here are also the ruins of Turnbury Castle, which are situated on the north-west point of the rocky angle that turns about towards Girvan, and is perhaps (says Mr. Abercrombie) the place called by Ptolemy Perigonium, of a Greek origination, importing round the corner, and suiting the English designation of Turnbury, from turning of the corner. A tradition among the people there will not a little induce us to suppose, that, near to this very castle, there was of old a town of the same name, of which there is no vestige at present to be seen, but that they perceive some remainders

ders of a causeway; and that the reason for this may be the neighbourhood of the port of the greatest resort on all that coast, at which the first possessors have landed from Ireland, and so might have fixed their habitations near to it, though now the place be but a track of barren sand.

This castle belonged to Alexander earl of Carrick, who died in the Holy Land, and left an only daughter and heiress Martha. She, about the year 1274, taking the diversion of hunting, with her women and attendants, met by accident Robert Bruce, lord of Andale in Scotland, and Cleveland in England, a very handsome young man, who, after the usual salutes and kisses, which Fordun says were customary in courts, would have proceeded on his way; but the countess being enamoured with him, seized his horse's reins, and with a kind of violence, apparently against his will, led him to her castle of Turnbury, where, after detaining him above a fortnight, she married him privately, unknown to the king, or to any of the friends of either party; whence it was currently reported that she had obtained her husband by a rape. On this the king, to punish her for her feudal delinquency, in marrying without his consent, seized her castles and estates; but by the interposition of friends, and the payment of a sum of money, Robert Bruce shortly after obtained a full restitution.

This castle was in the hands of the English in the expedition of King Edward I. In the year 1306, Bruce having taken shelter in the Isle of Arran, sent a trusty person into Carrick, to learn how his vassals stood affected to his cause; with instructions, that if he found them disposed to assist him, he should make a signal, at a time appointed, by lighting a fire on an eminence near the castle of Turnbury. The messenger found the English in the possession of Carrick, the people dispirited, and none ready to take arms; he therefore did not make the signal; but a fire being made about noon on the appointed spot (possibly by accident),

accident), both Bruce and the messenger saw it. The former, with his associates, put to sea, to join his supposed party; the latter, to prevent his coming. They met before Bruce reached the shore, when the messenger acquainted Bruce with the unpromising state of his affairs, and advised him to go back; but he obeying the dictates of despair and valour, resolved to persevere; and attacking the English, carelessly cantoned in the neighbourhood of Turnbury, put a number of them to the sword, and pillaged their quarters. Percy from the castle heard the uproar, yet did not sally forth against them, not knowing their strength. Bruce, with his followers, not exceeding three hundred in number, remained for some days near Turnbury; but succours having arrived from the neighbouring garrisons, he was obliged to seek safety in the mountainous parts of Carrick.

At present little more than the foundation of the building is remaining. There are some vaults beneath it, possibly once sally-ports, communicating with the water.

From this shore is seen the rock of Ailsa, and to the right that of Lamlash, with the craggy mountains of Arran.

Culzean Castle, the seat of the Earl of Cassilis, is a very elegant building, situated on the top of a perpendicular rock, overlooking the sea. It was executed after a plan of Mr. R. Adams, and is erected on the site of an ancient fortress. At the bottom of the rock are three caves, one beyond the other, well known for the legendary tales related of them.

The parish of MAYBOLE lies about eight miles from Ayr, and is particularly noted for the health and longevity of its inhabitants. It is twelve miles long, and seven broad, and contained, according to the late population act, 544 houses, and 3,162 inhabitants, viz. 1,554 males, and 1,608 females; of which number 1,312 were returned as being employed in trade and manufacture, and 1,626 in agriculture. In the rivers Doon
and

and Girvan, which water this parish, there are plenty of excellent salmon and trout.

The town of Maybole stands on an ascending ground from east to west, and lies open to the south. It is pretty well fenced from the north by a higher ridge of hills that lies above it, at a small distance northwards. It has one principal street, with houses on both sides, built of free-stone; and it is beautified with the situation of two castles, one at each end of this street. That to the east belongs to the Earl of Cassilis, beyond which, eastward, stands a large new building, in which are his granaries. At the west end is a castle, which belonged some time to the laird of Blarrquhan, which is now the Tolbooth, and is adorned with a pyramid, and a row of ballusters round it, raised upon the top of the stair-case, into which is mounted a fine clock.

The principal manufacture here is that of blankets and coarse woollen cloth.

Near the town is an old building, called the college, the ground round it being used as the burial-place of the Cassilis family, to whom the grant of a burgh of barony was given, in the year 1516.

In the parish is a high house, called Greenand Castle, situated on the top of a rock, hanging over the sea, with some lower new work, which was never finished. It is too open to the sea to be a desirable habitation, and seems designed as a security against surprise, rather than a constant residence.

Three miles north-east from Maybole is an ancient building, called the Old House of Cassilis. It consists of a great square tower, whose walls are of an uncommon thickness, with a court of lesser buildings, beautifully situated on a bank above the water of Dun, and surrounded by extensive woods of old timber. This old tower is ascended by a turnpike staircase, the lower story is vaulted, and the walls as high as the third story are said to be sixteen feet thick. Here are many family portraits, and divers other paintings.

This

This tower has probably undergone many repairs; the present appearance of the building does not bespeak the last to be older than the reign of Queen Mary, or James VI. her son. This house belongs to the Earl of Cassilis.

STRAITON, the last parish we have to mention in the district of Carrack, is thirteen miles in length, and five in breadth, and consisted, according to the late population act; of 209 houses, and 1026 inhabitants, viz. 502 males, and 524 females; of which number 84 were returned as being employed chiefly in trade and manufacture, and 233 in agriculture. The greater part of this parish is hilly and barren, but there is a considerable quantity of natural wood, as well as several plantations; and it abounds with coal, lime, marl, and freestone. It is watered by the Doon and Girvan, both which take their rise from different lochs. Loch Doon, in which are the ruins of an old castle, is seven miles in length, and abounds with salmon and trout.

We shall now proceed with a description of the several parishes in the district of Cunningham; commencing with ARDROSSAN, a parish situated on a point of the Frith of Clyde, twenty miles from Glasgow. It is six miles in length, and five in breadth; and contained, according to the late population act, 301 houses, and 1846 inhabitants, viz. 830 males, and 1016 females; of whom 412 were returned as being chiefly employed in agriculture, and 1385 in trade and manufacture. The figure of this parish is very irregular; and the surface is partly hilly; the soil on the flat ground is dry, and of a good quality, and capable of much improvement.

The town of Saltcoats stands at the extremity of this parish; it is a thriving place, and has a harbour capable of receiving twenty-four vessels of 200 tons; in the summer months it is much frequented for sea-bathing. In the neighbourhood are some coal-mines, which have afforded an article of exportation for upwards

wards of a century past, and salt was manufactured long before: a harbour was made by Mr. Cunningham, nephew to Sir Robert Cunningham, physician to Charles II. which was finished in the year 1700; he also built salt-pans, with all conveniences, to consume the refuse part of the coals; and to defray the great expences, he sold part of the estate, but reserved that nearest to Saltcoats. One of his descendants has since made a canal from the mines to the harbour. The quantity of salt annually made is about 3,260 bolls.

About the year 1775 the business of ship-building was begun here, and several vessels, from 20 to 220 tons, have been finished, for the use of the merchants of the town and other places. The exports, besides coals and salt, are a few herrings, and some bales from the manufactures of Paisley to Ireland, with some oats for seed to Arran and Kintyre. There are about twenty-three vessels from 100 to 200 tons, and eighteen smaller.

The parish of BERTH lies about ten miles from Paisley, and is five miles in length, and four in breadth; it consisted, according to the late population act, of 447 houses, and 3103 inhabitants, viz. 1453 males, and 1650 females; of whom 1604 were returned as being employed in trade and manufacture, and 1380 in agriculture. The surface of this parish rises gradually from south to north, terminating in a ridge of hills, the highest of which is about 500 feet above the level of the sea. The whole parish is enclosed and subdivided, and is almost all arable. It was in this parish that the great agricultural improvements upon moss were begun, and are now so generally followed, that the worst land in the county has been converted into the most productive. The lime-stone here abounds with petrefactions of shells, entrochi, &c.; and some siliceous petrefactions also occasionally occur.

Beith, at the time of the revolution, contained only five dwelling-houses; but there are now manufactures of

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of cotton, muslin, and gauze; and the number of inhabitants, in the village alone, is upwards of 1750.

In this parish were formerly several castles or square towers, all of which have been demolished but one, which was anciently a seat of the Montgomeries of Giffan, and which is still a stately ruin.

DALRY parish is situated on the river Ken, three miles from New Galloway; it is about nine miles square, and contained, according to the late population act, 2321 inhabitants, viz. 1080 males, and 1241 females; of whom 1162 were returned as being chiefly employed in agriculture, and 999 in trade and manufacture. Both the low and high grounds are mostly enclosed, and there is abundance of coal, limestone, iron-stone, and marl here.

In this parish is Camphill, where the Scotch army is said to have encamped, previous to the battle of Largo, in the year 1263. On a farm called Auchinskeith, is a large cave on a limestone rock.

The parish of DREGHORN is beautifully situated on the side of the river Annan, two miles from Irvine, and twelve from Ayr. It is nine miles in length, and two in breadth, and consists of 151 houses, inhabited by 762 persons, viz. 362 males, and 400 females; of which number 166 were returned by the late population act as being chiefly occupied in trade and manufacture, and 404 in agriculture. The surface of this parish is upon the whole flat; there is however a gradual rising from the sea, on the west to the eastern limits. The soil nearest the sea is light and sandy; but on the banks of the Annock and Irvine it is a deep loam, and towards the east it is clayey; but the whole, excepting a few acres, is arable.

DUNLOP parish lies about fifteen miles from Glasgow, and is seven miles in length, and two in breadth, and contains, according to the late population act, 163 houses, and 808 inhabitants, viz. 404 males, and the same number of females; of which number 634 were returned as being chiefly employed in agriculture,
and

and 138 in trade and manufacture. The country here is high, and the ground, though broken and uneven, can scarcely be called hilly. Almost the whole of the parish is enclosed. The making of cheese is the principal article of attention with the farmers, and that species called Dunlop took its name from this parish.

The parish of FENWICK is situated about nine miles from Irvine; and is nine miles in length, and six in breadth; it contains, according to the late population act, 225 houses, inhabited by 1,280 persons, viz. 627 males, and 653 females; of which number 940 were returned as being employed in agriculture, and 314 in trade and manufacture. This parish is bleak, moorish, and hilly, though in many places the pasturage is good; but the want of wood and planting is severely felt. Coal has been found here, and among the quarries of lime-stone are found petrified shells, and other marine productions.

The village is pleasantly situated on the banks of a rivulet which falls into the river Irvine, and the chief occupation of the villagers is weaving.

The parish of IRVINE lies on the banks of a river of the same name, fifteen miles from Arran; it is five miles in length, and two in breadth, and contains 729 houses, and 4,584 inhabitants, viz. 1,850 males, and 2,734 females; of whom 336 were returned as being chiefly employed in agriculture, and 3,961 in trade and manufacture. This parish being on the sea-coast, the greater part of the soil is light and sandy; but in the interior it tends to clay.

The town of Irvine is a sea-port and royal borough. The situation is dry and airy, having a broad street the whole length of the town; there is also a good row of houses on the south side of the river, connected by a handsome bridge, but standing in the parish of Dundonald, being chiefly inhabited by sea-faring people. The church stands on a rising ground, between the town and the river, and is a handsome building with an elegant spire.

town, stands a stone pillar about nine feet high, called Sowles Cross, which is said to have been erected to the memory of an English nobleman, Lord Sowles, who was killed on the spot, by an arrow from the bow of one of the family of Kilmarnock, in the year 1444.

Two miles from Kilmarnock, near the road, are the remains of Dean castle, one of the ancient seats of the Boyds earls of Kilmarnock, and forfeited in the year 1745. It consists of a large vaulted tower, which seems to have been built about the beginning of the fifteenth century; this is surrounded by a court and other buildings apparently more modern. On the tower, under a defaced coat of arms, is the following inscription:

James, lord of
Kilmarnock;
: Dame Katherine Creyk,
lady Boyd.

The lord James here mentioned died in the year 1654. He was a firm royalist, and was by Oliver Cromwell excepted from pardon and fined 1,500*l*.

In this castle it is said, lady Margaret, sister to king James III. was confined during the life of her husband, Thomas Boyd earl of Arran, from whom she was divorced, though she had borne him two children. The pretext for the divorce was some legal impediment at the time of marriage: some say that it was a prior contract to the lord Hamilton.

This castle was burned down in the year 1735, through the carelessness of a maid servant, who was preparing some flax for spinning, which took fire, and laid the building in ruins; in which state it still remains.

The parish of KILMAURS lies two miles from Kilmarnock, and is about six miles in length, and three in breadth, and contains 242 houses, and 1,288 inhabitants, viz. 613 males, and 675 females; of which number 608 were returned as employed in agriculture,
and

and 463 in manufacture and trade. The surface of this parish is varied with flat and fertile fields, rising grounds, and gentle declivities; these are well enclosed, and interspersed with plantations.

The town is a burgh of barony, situated on a gentle ascent, consisting of one handsome street, with a small town-house in the middle; it is governed by two bailies; and gives title to the eldest son of the family of Glencairn.

KILWINNING parish lies five miles north-west of Irvine, and is nine miles long, and six broad; containing 506 houses, and 2700 inhabitants: viz. 1340 males, and 1360 females; of which number 1090 were returned as being employed in agriculture, and 1290 in trade and manufacture. This parish is watered by the river Garnock. The face of the country here is beautifully diversified with natural swells and risings, the summits of which are in general planted, which gives the whole a very pleasing appearance. Coal abounds here; and they have also excellent lime-stone and free-stone of a superior quality: near the town is a chalybeate spring.

This place is noted as the seat of the first masonic lodge in Scotland.

Archery was early practised in this town, and a prize is annually shot for, by a number of gentlemen formed into a society, which has existed since the year 1688.

About one mile from the town are the ruins of its once famous monastery, founded by Hugh Marville, constable of Scotland, in the year 1140. This house, when entire, occupied several acres, but at present the situation of the buildings cannot be traced out. It was in a great measure demolished in the year 1560, by Alexander, earl of Glencairn, in consequence of an order from the states of Scotland. A few years after part of the abbey church was repaired and made parochial, till the year 1775, when, being found ruinous and unsafe, it was taken down, and a modern church erected on its site; the steeple or tower was again

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of Scotland. There is an old ruin in this parish, called
Kirila Castle, which belonged formerly to the Earls of
Glencairn.

The parish of STEWARTON is ten miles long, and
four broad; and contains 447 houses, and 2657 inha-
bitants; viz. 1272 males, and 1385 females: of whom
1341 were returned as being chiefly employed in agri-
culture, and 1161 in various trades and manufactures.
The general appearance of this parish is flat, though in
some places it rises to hills. The soil in the low parts
is a stiff clay. There is lime, but no coal wrought here.
This parish has been long famous for its breed of milch
cows.

The town of Stewarton is equal to any in the west
of Scotland, for size, regularity, and cleanliness of its
streets and houses. It is seated on the river Annock;
its chief trade is in the manufacture of bonnets, and it
has several well-attended annual fairs.

AUCHENLECK, the first parish we have to mention
in the district of Kyle, is situated ten miles from Ayr,
and is eighteen miles in length and three in breadth,
containing 193 houses, and 1214 inhabitants, viz. 563
males, and 651 females; of whom 603 were returned
as being employed in agriculture, and 436 in trade
and manufacture. This is a very bleak and barren dis-
trict, but coal has been wrought for a length of time,
and lead is also said to have been discovered in some
of the hills. At Wallace-town in this parish, there is
a fire-proof stone, much in repute for building ovens.
Here is the ancient seat of the Boswells.

The parish of Ayr is of a quadrangular form, four
miles in length and three in breadth; containing 745
houses, inhabited by 5,492 persons, viz. 2,424 males,
and 3,068 females; of which number 477 were re-
turned as being employed in agriculture, and 4,861 in
trade and manufacture. The country upon the whole
is flat here and well improved, and there are both
coal and marl.

The town of Ayr is a presbytery seat, the capital of
the

the county, and a royal burgh of great antiquity, erected about the year 1180. It is pleasantly situated on a point of land, between the influx of the rivers Doon and Ayr into the Atlantic ocean. The principal street is broad and spacious, and the houses elegantly built. Its shape is nearly in the form of a crescent, having the Tolbooth and town-hall in the centre, with a fine spire, 135 feet high. The buildings on the banks of both rivers are united by a bridge of four arches; and in the fields between the mouth of the Don and Ayr, stands a very beautiful church. Here are the races, and it is sometimes the scene of the Caledonian hunt. This town had formerly a considerable trade; but the rise of Glasgow has diminished it, though of late years it has revived again.

The sea shore is flat and hollow, and the entrance of the river Ayr is subject to the inconvenience of a bar of sand, which is often thrown quite across the river, particularly with a strong north-west wind. It has two reflecting light-houses, to conduct vessels safe into the harbour. The two rivers have a great plenty of salmon, the fisheries of which rent at upwards of 200*l.* per annum. One or two companies are also established here for curing white fish; though the principal trade is in the exportation of coal to Ireland, in which about 2,000 tonnage of vessels are employed annually. Here is also an extensive manufactory for leather and soap.

Ayr was once famous for its antiquity and privileges, and it has a very large jurisdiction, of near sixty-four miles, reaching from the mouth of the Clyde to the borders of Galloway, and unites with Campbeltown, Inverary, Irvine; and Rothsay, in sending one member to parliament.

In ancient times Ayr was a place of military strength, as well as trade, and it is noted for the treacherous murder of many noblemen and gentlemen by the English in Wallace's time; when they were called together during a truce (after Edward I. had

over-run the country) on pretence of holding a court of justice, and were treacherously hanged, one after another as they entered the king's large barns, where the court was held.

This was as severely as justly revenged by Wallace, with whom, as warden of Scotland, they had made the truce, and whom they endeavoured to entice thither by their charter of peace, as they had done a great many others of quality; but he having notice of what had passed, surprised them that very night in their jollity, rejoicing that they had, as they thought, by these treacherous murders, secured Scotland for ever; and having set guards round the barns, that none should escape, he burnt all the English in them. The ruins of those barns are still shewn here.

Oliver Cromwell built a citadel at Ayr, well fortified with a fosse and a stone wall. At the restoration it was demolished, and at present only some houses and angles of the ramparts are standing.

Between the town and the sea, within Cromwell's fort, are the ruins of a church dedicated to St. John the Baptist, which is said to have been entire about seventy years since; at present the tower only remains. Its foundation may still be traced; from which it appears to have been in the form of a cross.

Adjoining to Ayr, as it were a suburb, is Newton-upon-Ayr, a sea-port, and burgh of barony or regality, holding directly from the king; incorporated, as is supposed by King Robert I. who endowed an hospital for lepers near the town. It principally consists of one street, near half a mile in length.

About two miles south from Ayr is the village of Alloway, where are the ruins of a church, a small distance from the bridge of Doon. Rather more than a century ago the parish was united with Ayr; since which time it has gradually fallen to decay. It is one of the oldest parishes in Scotland, and still retains those privileges. The minister of Ayr is obliged to marry and baptise in it, and also to hold here his parochial

rochial catechisings. The magistrates attempted some years ago to take away the bell, but were repulsed by the Alloites, *vi et armis*.

This church is famous for being the place where witches and warlocks were wont to hold their infernal meetings, or sabbaths, and prepare their magical unctions; here too, they used to amuse themselves with dancing to the music of the muckle-horned devil. Divers stories of these horrid rites are still current.

Alloway was the birth-place of the poet Robert Burns. The house stands on the road side, and is marked by a sign-board with an inscription.

COYLTON parish situated on the banks of the Doon, five miles from Ayr, is in length about seven miles, and in breadth two, and contains 158 houses, and 848 inhabitants, viz. 415 males, and 433 females; of whom 583 were returned as employed in agriculture, and 114 in trade and manufacture. This parish is almost all flat ground, and is very fertile. Coal, marl, and lime are found here. Tradition derives the name from King Coilus, who fell in battle and was buried at the church at this place. There are three considerable fresh-water lakes in the parish.

CRAIGIE parish, seven miles from Kilmarnock, is seven miles in length and one and a half in breadth; and consisted, according to the late population act, of 136 houses, and 786 inhabitants; viz. 377 males and 409 females; of whom 622 were returned as being chiefly occupied in agriculture, and 101 in trade and manufacture. The soil is in general light and gravelly, and the hills afford good sheep pasture. The greatest part is enclosed and cultivated. There are several lime works and a coal mine in this parish.

Old and New Cumnock originally formed one parish, though they have been disjointed since the beginning of the present century. OLD CUMNOCK is situated on the banks of the Luggar, and is ten miles in length and two in breadth, containing 398 houses, and 1798 inhabitants; viz. 867 males and 931 females; of whom

Sorn Castle, is highly picturesque. The thriving village of Catrine, with its extensive cotton works, lies in this parish.

Sorn Castle, anciently a seat of the Earls of Loudoun, but now the property of Mr. Tennent, has been lately repaired and improved.

The parish of STAIR is likewise situated on the banks of the Ayr, and is six miles in length, and two in breadth; and consists of 112 houses, and 663 inhabitants, viz. 318 males, and 345 females; of which number 557 were returned as being employed in agriculture. The soil is a stiff clay, excepting on the banks of the rivers, but it is in a rapid state of improvement. Here are several extensive collieries; it also affords copper, antimony, black-lead, and a species of whetstone, called Water-of-Ayr-stone.

SYMINGTON parish lies on the high road from Portpatrick to Glasgow; it is four miles in length, and one and a half in breadth, and contains 143 houses, and 668 inhabitants, viz. 318 males, and 350 females; of whom 488 were returned as being employed in agriculture, and 162 in trade and manufacture. The soil of this parish is rather barren, being chiefly a stiff clay, but the surface is beautifully diversified with hill and dale. There are both coal and lime in this quarter.

The parish of TORBOLTON is situated about nine miles from Ayr; and is about eight miles in length, and six in breadth, and contains 310 houses, and 1766 inhabitants, viz. 837 males, and 929 females; of which number 1171 were returned as being employed chiefly in agriculture, and 480 in trade and manufacture, principally in making stockings. The ground here is high; the soil, where cultivated, is in general a reddish loam, and is found to produce good green crops. The mount, called Hood's Hill, contiguous to the village, exhibits the appearance of a Danish encampment. Within the beautiful enclosures of Coilsfield there is a large stone, which is venerated as the monument of old king Coil; and in the hamlet of Feale are the ruins of a priory

a priory of Cluniac monks, cell to the abbey of Paisley.

CIMBRASES is a small parish, consisting of an island about two miles and a half in length, and one in breadth, and containing 520 inhabitants. It is situated in the Frith of Clyde, about two miles from Largs. It is not very fertile, and is without wood; but it is pleasant and healthy. It is the property of the Earls of Glasgow and Bute.

The principal Heights in Ayrshire are as follow:— Knockdolian 2000; Cairntable 1650; Knocknunan 1540; Knockdaw 1535; Carleton 1520; Knockdolton 930 feet above the level of the sea.

LANERKSHIRE, OR CLYDESDALE.

THIS county lies in the centre of the country, between the German and Atlantic oceans. It is bounded on the east by the counties of West and Mid Lothian, and Peebles; on the south by Dumfries-shire; on the west by the counties of Ayr and Renfrew; and on the north by those of Dumbarton and Stirling. The greatest length, from north to south, is about forty-seven miles, and the greatest breadth, from east to west, about thirty-two miles: the area is about 870 square miles, and 556,800 acres.

It was anciently inhabited by the Damii, and was divided into three wards or jurisdictions, viz. Clydesdale, Douglasdale, and Avendale; it is now divided into the Upper Ward, of which the ancient burgh of Lanark is the chieftown; the Middle Ward, of which the town of Hamilton is the centre; and the Lower Ward, lying immediately round the city of Glasgow. The Upper Ward, which is nearly two-thirds of the whole county, is mostly mountainous, or at least hilly and moorish, and from the nature of the soil, and the great elevation of the country, not capable of much agricultural improvement. On the Dumfries boundary, the country is still more mountainous, the hills being placed so closely together that their grandeur is

lost to the eye of the beholder. "Nothing (says Mr. Pennant) can equal the gloomy appearance of the country around: neither tree, nor shrub, nor verdure, nor picturesque rock appear to amuse the eye; the spectator must plunge into the bowels of the earth for entertainment." Towards the Clyde, however, the surface is agreeably diversified, exhibiting pleasing and picturesque landscapes, enlivened by wood and water, and varied by hill and dale. About Lanark the scenery is peculiarly interesting, from the falls of the Clyde and many other natural beauties.

Iron ore abounds in this county, and there are eight blast-furnaces employed in making iron; a number of founderies are also occupied in recasting the metal into a great variety of forms, at one of which cannon, mortars, balls, &c. are made. The blast-furnaces and founderies of the county employ about 1600 people, and the produce of pig-iron is annually, from nine to 10,000 tons. Among the mountains, near the southern extremity of the county, are the well-known lead mines, belonging to the earl of Hopetoun. There are also found in this county a great quantity of free-stone, lime, and whin-stone; under the free-stone lie extensive beds of coal of various qualities, in the raising of which about 2800 people are employed, and the quantity annually produced is about 765,000 tons.

The principal river is the Clyde, which rises in the south part of the county, and crosses it from south-west to north-west, passes by or near to Lanerk, Hamilton, Rutherglen, and Glasgow; soon after which, it leaves Lanerkshire, and, after separating the counties of Renfrew and Dumbarton, reaches Greenock, where it turns to the south, and takes the name of Frith of Clyde, till it mixes with the north channel of the Irish sea.

There are some other streams, but they are small, as the Douglas, the Leven, the Dunton, the Netham, and the Calder, which run into the Clyde on its left side; another Calder, Cleugh, Coulter, and Crawford waters,

waters, which run into it on the right. The Tweed also rises in this county.

There are a great many lakes in different parts of the county, but none of them are remarkable for extent. The Forth and Clyde navigation crosses the north corner of the county, and proceeds into Dumbartonshire, at the aqueduct bridge over the Kelvin. There is also another canal, called the Monkland canal, which was begun in the year 1770, and carried from the centre of the coal-works in the parishes of Monkland as near Glasgow as the level would admit.

The form of this county has been compared to a vine leaf; the mouth of the Clyde being supposed to represent the stem, the course of the river the middle vein, and the lesser streams its lateral branches. The river Clyde separates the county into two nearly equal parts, one called the shire of Lanerk, the other the barony of Glasgow.

The cotton manufactory is carried on in this county to an amazing extent; the quantity of cotton wool imported into the Clyde in one year, 1804, was 39,000 bags and pockets, which averaging 200lbs. each, amount to 7,800,000lbs. The tanning of leather, and the manufacture of shoes, boots, and saddlery, are also carried on here to a considerable extent; the linen manufactory is contracted, though great quantities of nun's thread are made here.

Lanerkshire contains two royal burghs, Glasgow and Lanerk, and many considerable towns and villages. It is divided into forty-one parochial districts; which contain, by the returns sent to parliament, under the population act, 33,803 houses, inhabited by 146,699 persons, viz. 68,100 males and 78,599 females; of which number 38,086 were returned, as being chiefly employed in trade and manufacture, and 15,704 in agriculture. This county sends one member to the Imperial parliament.

We shall commence a particular description of

each parish in this county with those situated in the Upper Ward.

The parish of **BIGGAR** is situated thirteen miles from Lanerk, and is six miles in length and three in breadth, containing according to the late population act, 269 houses and 1216 inhabitants, viz. 555 males and 661 females, of whom 156 were returned as being employed in agriculture, and 177 in trade and manufacture. This parish is partly in pasture, and partly in tillage; but there is but little ground enclosed, and indeed the spirit of agriculture seems scarcely to have reached this quarter.

The church in form of a cross, was built in 1545, by Malcolm, lord Fleming, lord high Chamberlain of Scotland, and made collegiate, with a large endowment: the steeple and spire were never finished. Near the town is a tumulus, and there are vestiges of three camps. It is said that a battle was fought at the east end of the town, between the English and the Scots, under Sir William Wallace, in which a great many men were killed.

CARLICHE parish lies on the road to Glasgow, five miles from Lanerk; it is seven miles in length, and four and a half in breadth; and contains 398 houses, and 1,756 inhabitants, viz. 866 males, and 890 females, of whom 386 were returned as being employed in agriculture, and 145 in trade and manufacture. The soil here is various; the high grounds being unproductive, while the low grounds on the banks of the Clyde are warm and fertile; and are famous for the abundance of fruit which is here produced in greater perfection than in any other district in Scotland. There are several cotton manufactories here; and it has three ancient castles, and a Roman road passing through the village of Bradwood. Coal, iron-stone, lime, and free-stone, abound; petrifications of different kinds are also found, and there are many mineral springs throughout the parish.

Mauldslie, the elegant seat of the Earl of Hyndford,
a modera

a modern house, in the Gothic style, is situated here. Major-general James Roy, the profound mathematician, was a native of this parish; as was the Rev. Dr. Roy, late minister of Edinburgh.

CARMICHAEL parish lies near the banks of the Clyde, and is five miles in length, and three in breadth, containing 194 houses, and 832 inhabitants, viz. 403 males, and 429 females; of which number 317 were employed in agriculture, and 279 in trade and manufacture. The soil here is much diversified, towards the Clyde it is gravelly, but in the higher parts it is clayey; and it is much exposed to rains. There is both coal and lime here.

The parish of CARNWATH is populous and extensive, being twelve miles in length, and eight in breadth, and containing 644 houses, and 2,680 inhabitants, viz. 1,297 males, and 1,383 females; of which number 674 were returned as being employed in agriculture, and 799 in trade and manufacture. The soil is various in different parts: on the holms or low grounds it is very productive; the high grounds are very barren. It is watered by the Clyde, Medwin, and Dippool, all of which contain trout and pike; and from the abundance of its minerals, many springs are tainted by them, and exhibit mineral waters of various kinds.

In the neighbourhood is a village called Wilson's Town, so named from its proprietors, merchants of London, who built it for the accommodation of their workmen, having an extensive iron foundery here. Here are the ruins of the castle of Couthalley, an ancient seat of the Somervilles.

The parish of CARSTAIRS lies about four miles from Lanerk; and is six miles in length, and three in breadth, containing 218 houses, and 899 inhabitants, viz. 407 males, and 492 females; of whom 323 were returned as being employed in agriculture, and 74 in trade and manufacture. This parish is divided into two districts, by a ridge of ground so uniform that it seems to have
been

been artificially formed. The high ground is a mixture of clay and peat earth; the low ground is a sharp gravelly soil. It is situated not far from the Clyde, near which, on a rising ground, is the remains of a Roman camp, where lately various coins and vessels were dug up. They use peat for fuel here, although coal is abundant and cheap.

The parish of CRAWFORD lies ten miles from Biggar, and is 18 miles in length, and 15 in breadth, containing 358 houses, and 1,671 inhabitants, viz. 848 males, and 823 females, of whom 203 were returned as being employed in agriculture, and 41 in trade and manufacture. The greatest part of the ground here is hilly; and the Louder hills, perhaps the highest inhabited land in Scotland, are chiefly in this parish; here are also lead-hills, which contain the most ancient and famous lead-mines in Scotland. There are two companies concerned, and the produce is from 10,000 to 18,000 bars annually; the Earl of Hopetoun receiving every sixth bar as rent. It is said that gold dust has been found in the sands of the rivers Elvan and Glenwonar, which run through this parish; but the quantity is inadequate to the expence of collecting.

The parish of CRAWFORD JOHN is of an oblong figure, sixteen miles in length, and six in breadth, and containing 152 houses, and 712 inhabitants, viz. 337 males, and 375 females; of whom 56 were returned as being employed in trade and manufacture, and 306 in agriculture. The ground here, as in other parts of this district, is various and little improved; the grain commonly sown is oats and barley. At Glendorch in this parish, Lord Hopetoun had for some time silver mines wrought; and lead has been found in the Gilkerscleugh estate, where there is lime and good appearance of coal; and, upon the lands of Glendouran and Abinton there are the marks of the operations of the miners at a former period.

The parish of CUTLER is eight miles long, and four broad, and contains 81 houses, and 369 inhabitants, viz.

viz. 182 males, and 187 females; of whom 50 were returned as being chiefly employed in agriculture, and 29 in trade and manufacture. This parish is situated on the river Clyde, on the banks of which the soil is good, and the ground level; but the southern district is hilly. No coal has been yet discovered, but there is plenty of iron-stone in different parts.

The parish of DOUGLAS lies on the banks of a river of the same name, which rises at the foot of a hill nine miles above the town. It is twelve miles in length, and seven in breadth; and contains 333 houses, and 1,730 inhabitants, viz. 759 males, and 971 females; of whom 616 were returned as being employed in agriculture, and 937 in trade and manufacture, principally that of cotton. The soil on the banks of the river is good; but inland it lies on till, and is cold and spouty. Coal abounds here, as also lime-stone and free-stone.

Near the town is Castle Douglas, the seat of Lord Douglas. The old castle was burnt down by accident in the year 1758; only one wing has been rebuilt, in which there are upwards of fifty rooms with fire-places; it is fitted up in an elegant style; and is surrounded by extensive plantations: it is inhabited by Lord Douglas.

The parish of LANARK is five miles long, and three broad; containing 645 houses, inhabited by 4,692 persons, viz. 2,180 males, and 2,512 females; of whom 259 were returned as being employed chiefly in agriculture, and 1,611 in trade and manufacture. The surface here, in general, is pretty flat, but the banks from Bonniton Fall, on both sides of the Clyde, are precipitous and rocky; they are well fringed, however, with wood. The south and east parts of the parish are in general a light gravelly soil; in the north and west the prevailing character is clay.

The town of Lanerk is a royal burgh and capital of the county to which it gives name. It is united with Linlithgow, Peebles, and Selkirk, in electing one member of parliament, and is governed by a provost, two bailies, a dean of guild, thirteen merchants, and seven

church stands on a rising ground above the town, and is a handsome building. Here is a neat town-house and prison, and a very commodious market-place. It was made a royal borough by Queen Mary in 1548. A considerable trade is carried on in the cabinet line, and in the manufacture of shoes; and the women are chiefly employed in spinning linen yarn and making thread lace.

Hamilton was anciently called Cadzow, till Robert Bruce gave it to Sir Gilbert de Hamilton, who fled to him from England. The church was made collegiate in 1451 by Sir James Hamilton of Cadzow, for a provost and prebendaries; and has always been the burial place of the family, who have their principal seat here, called Hamilton palace. The building forms three sides of a quadrangle; the rooms are very spacious, particularly the picture gallery, which contains the best collection in Scotland.

In the middle of the Great Park, one mile from the town, on a rock overhanging the Avon, stands the ruins of Cadzow Castle, the ancient manor house.

On the opposite side of the Avon is the imitation of a ruin representing the castle of Chatelherault in Normandy, from whence the family takes the title of Duke of Chatelherault in France. The park is well stocked with deer, and contains a number of very stately oaks.

The residence of the Hamilton family contributes greatly to the support of the town; and the annual races here are among the best attended in the west of Scotland.

There is a petrifying water in the park, and beds of fuller's and potter's earth, are found in different places. Iron-stone is also frequently to be met with, and many chalybeate springs.

This parish gave birth to the celebrated Dr. Cullen; and Mr. Millar, late professor of law in the University of Glasgow, was also a native of it,

We

We shall now proceed with a description of the parishes in Under Ward.

The parish of **CARMUNNOCK** is four miles long and three in breadth, and contains 118 houses, and 700 inhabitants, viz. 332 males, and 368 females; of whom 399 were returned as being employed in agriculture, and 362 in trade and manufacture. The ground of this parish is pretty much elevated; the soil is partly light and sandy, and partly of a strong clay, and nearly all enclosed: there is plenty of free-stone, and in one district whin-stone abounds, appearing in some places in the form of massy basaltic columns. Many tumuli are to be met with here; those that have been dug into always contain human bones, fire-arms, and other instruments of war. Here are also the remains of a Roman causeway.

About two miles from the church are the remains of an old castle of Gothic architecture; and near the banks of the Kelvin are the ruins of what was anciently the country residence of the bishops of Glasgow.

GORBALS parish was disjoined from that of Govan, and erected into a separate parish, in the year 1771. It is connected with Glasgow by a new bridge, and may be considered a part of that city. It contains 373 houses, and 3,896 inhabitants, viz. 1,844 males, and 2,052 females. The soil is either a rich loam or a strong clay. It abounds in fine coal.

The parish of **RUTHERGLEN** extends three miles on the south bank of the Clyde, and is about one mile and a half wide, and contains 368 houses, and 2,437 inhabitants, viz. 1,200 males, and 1,237 females; of whom 270 were returned as being employed in agriculture, and 640 in trade and manufacture. This is one of the finest parishes in this district; the soil is in general a rich loam, and the whole is enclosed and cultivated. It abounds with free-stone, coal, and iron.

Rutherglen is a royal borough of great antiquity, and was formerly of much larger extent than now, the foundations of streets being often found in the fields;

it now consists only of one principal street, and a few lanes. Near Dins Dyke-lane stood the castle, celebrated for its sieges during the troublesome age of Robert Bruce. The church is a new building, erected in 1794. In conjunction with Glasgow, Renfrew, and Dumbarton, it sends one member to the British parliament, and gives title of earl to the Duke of Queensberry. The fairs of this town have long been famous for the shew of Lanerkshire horses, esteemed the best for draught in Scotland.

The BARONY OF GLASGOW with the city, before the year 1595, made one parish. It extends all round Glasgow, except on the south side, from two to five miles in breadth, and is adorned with many gentlemen's seats. Pit coal, and other articles required for the establishment of manufactories are found in abundance. Many of the manufactures connected with Glasgow are situated here.

Among other things worthy of notice may be mentioned the aqueduct bridge of the river Kelvin. It is carried over a valley 400 feet long, and 65 deep; it consists of four large arches; the height from the bed of the river to the top of the bridge is 83 feet, forming one of the most stupendous works of the kind perhaps in the world. The canal admits vessels of 19 feet beam, and 68 feet keel.

The city of Glasgow is the emporium of the West of Scotland, being for its commerce and riches the second in this northern part of Great Britain.

In the year 1609 the population of Glasgow amounted only to from 7 to 8000; 50 years after that period it was from 14 to 15,000; in the year 1755 it had increased to 27,415; and in 1775 to 43,000. From the census in 1800 it appears to have consisted of 21,460 houses, inhabited by 77,385 persons, viz. 35,007 males, and 42,378 females; of whom 1834 were returned as being employed in agriculture, and 22,335 in trade and manufacture.

It is a large, stately, and well-built city, standing on a plain,

a plain, on the banks of the river Clyde, the tide of which flows nearly four miles above the city. The four principal streets are very broad and spacious: the houses are all of stone, and generally uniform in height, as well as in front; the lower stories, for the most part, stand on vast square Doric columns, with the arches, which open into the shops, adding to the strength, as well as the beauty of the building. In short, it is one of the cleanliest, most beautiful, and best-built cities in Great Britain.

Glasgow stands on the side of a hill, sloping to the river; only on that part next the river, for near one third of the city is flat, and by this means exposed to the water, upon any extraordinary flood. It is situated on the east bank of the Clyde, which is not navigable to the town, but by small vessels. Its port therefore is New Port Glasgow, which stands near the Clyde's mouth, and is an harbour for ships of the greatest burden. Here it is on a good wharf, or quay, that the merchant ships load and unload. Their custom-house is also here, and their ships are repaired, laid up, and fitted out, either here or at Greenock, where work is well done, and labour cheap.

The city is joined to the suburbs by two bridges, an ancient one of eight arches, and a modern one of seven, across the Clyde. The new bridge is the work of Milne. It has between each of the seven arches, but somewhat higher, a circular aperture to carry off any extraordinary rise of the waters in great floods.—Instead of ballustrades on its two sides, are parapet walls pierced with open work in small squares, not unlike the pigeon holes of a dove-cote. Another bridge was begun, and nearly finished, at the foot of the salt market, but gave way in the great storm of 1792. A very neat one, made of timber, now supplies its place.

Where the four principal streets meet the crossing makes a very spacious market-place, as may be easily imagined, since the streets are so broad. In the centre stands the cross, The houses in these streets are all

built upon one model, with piazzas under them, faced with ashler stone. As we come down the hill, from the north gate to this place, the Tolbooth and Guildhall make the north-west angle, or right-hand corner of the street, which is newly rebuilt in a very magnificent manner. Here the town-council sit, and the magistrates try such causes as come within their cognizance, and do all their other public business. It is a noble structure of hewn-stone, with a very lofty tower, and melodious hourly chimes. All these four principal streets are adorned with several public buildings.

But the chief ornament of the city is the College, or University, a most magnificent and stately fabric, consisting of several courts. The front to the city is of hewn stone, and excellent architecture; its precincts were lately enlarged by some acres of ground, purchased for it with public money; and it is separated from the rest of the city by a very high wall.

It owes its erection to archbishop Turnbull, and was legally founded by king James II. in 1453, by virtue of a bull from pope Nicholas V. granting it all the privileges, liberties, honours, immunities, and exemptions, given by the apostolical see to the college of Bonaonia, in Italy, for teaching universal learning. They are enabled, by the munificence of a generous benefactor, to send exhibitioners to Baliol college, Oxford. A Rector, a Dean of the Faculty, a Principal or Warden, who was to teach theology, and three philosophy-professors, were established by the first foundation; and afterwards some clergymen taught the civil and canon law there.

In the year 1577 king James VI. established a principal, three professors of philosophy, four bursars, a steward to furnish their table, a servant for the principal, a janitor to look after the gate, and a cook.

The great Buchanan, and the famous Cameron had, among other eminent men, their education here.

Several Roman stones, dug up in the year 1740,
near

near Kirkintilloch, with very curious inscriptions, have been removed to this university, where before there was a good collection of pieces of antiquity, chiefly found near the same place.

In the higher part of the city stands the great church, formerly cathedral and metropolitan, dedicated to St. Mungo, who was bishop here, about the year 560. It is a magnificent and stately edifice, and surprises the beholder with its stupendous bigness, and the workmanship of the artisan. The several rows of pillars, and the exceeding high spire which rises from a square tower in the middle of the cross, shew a wonderful piece of architecture. It is now divided, by partitions, into three places of worship, which entirely destroy the beauty of its appearance.

Near the church stands a ruinous castle, formerly the residence of the archbishop, who was legal lord, or superior of the city, which stands on his ground, and from whom it received its first charter, and many privileges. It is encompassed with an exceeding high wall of hewn stone, and has a fine prospect into the city. A very handsome pillar has been erected on the green of Glasgow, to the memory of Lord Nelson, and was the first which was finished in the island.

In the year 1172 Glasgow was erected into a borough of barony, and, united with Rutherglen, Renfrew, and Dumbarton, sends one member to parliament.

In the year 1611 the city received a charter from James VI.; and in 1636 another from Charles I. with considerable powers and privileges, which charters were confirmed by acts of parliament, in 1661, and 1690: by these charters the citizens had the privilege of electing a bailie on the river Clyde, with the power of exercising maritime, civil, and criminal jurisdiction within his liberty; and the council were empowered to choose their own magistrates, and other officers, as fully and freely as the city of Edinburgh. The government of Glasgow is vested in a provost, and three bailies, a dean of guild, deacon-convener, and a treasurer, assisted by
a com-

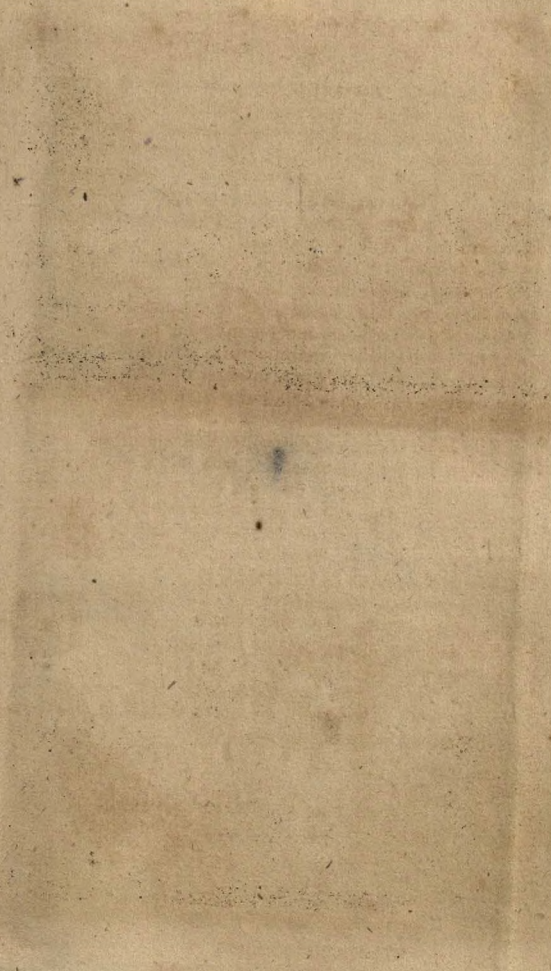
one mile square, and containing 439 houses and 3865 inhabitants, viz. 1748 males and 2117 females: of whom 15 were returned as being employed in agriculture, and 243 in trade and manufacture. It lies a little higher up the frith than Greenock, has a good harbour, and is very thriving. It is built upon a spot originally fixed by the magistrates of Glasgow for the purpose of forming an harbour to accommodate their shipping; it was erected into a parish in 1695, and has increased daily ever since.

The parish of RENFREW does not exceed four miles either way, and contains 428 houses, and 2,031 inhabitants, viz. 962 males, and 1,069 females; of whom 198 were returned as being employed in agriculture, and 292 in trade and manufacture, principally that of thread; though there are also extensive soap and candle-works; and about 100 looms employed in the silk and muslin weaving.

The town is of great antiquity, and was made a royal borough by King Robert II. who had a palace here. It has received several charters and grants from succeeding princes, and is now governed by a provost, two bailies, and sixteen counsellors, and in conjunction with Glasgow, Dumbarton, and Rutherglen, it sends one member to the British senate.

The principal street, from which some lanes issue, is long and narrow. The river Clyde once ran close by the town, but having left its course many years, Renfrew has yielded its commerce to Port Glasgow. To obviate this in some degree, a canal has been cut in the old tract of the river, by which vessels of 200 tons can come up at spring tides.

END OF THE SOUTHERN DIVISION
OF SCOTLAND.





Elgin Cathedral.



Clackmannan Tower, Clackmannanshire.



Coldingham Nunnery.



Aberdeen, Aberdeenshire.



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