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Mory, until the year 1613 ; after which time, a second Minister was appointed, as the Bishop's Vicar : the Stipend of each Minister, in 1811, being 104 bolls of bear, but the actual payments are only 103 bolls 2 pecks ; the money Stipend to each, is £49..9..0. *Sterling*, in which are included £6. as the rent of half of the glebe, and £2..2..0. as each Minister's share of the rent of the ground for a manse, and garden ; but from this sum is to be deducted 11s. 1d. as the Vicarage of The College, which does not now exist : there is no manse, though the ground for building upon, had been set apart, with a suitable garden : the Vicarage of *Pluscarden*, converted at £100., is allowed for Communion elements : The Crown is Patron of both these Benefices : The Church of *St. Giles*, being an old vaulted fabric, fell down in 1679, and was soon after re-built in the style in which it now appears. It is in the Presbytery of Elgin, and Synod of Moray. The Resident Population of this Town, and Parish, in 1801, was 4345, and, in 1811, was 4602. It is 167 m. N. from Edinburgh. A General Post-Office is established here. The Market is on Friday. The Fairs are holden on the Thursday before Easter, the 4th Tuesday, in May, the last Tuesday in July, the second Tuesday in October, and the second Tuesday in December. At what time Elgin was erected into a Royal Borough, does not appear : the oldest Charter extant, is from ALEXANDER the Second, in 1234, who granted to the Burgesses of *Elgyn*, a Guild of Merchants, with as extensive privileges as any other Borough enjoys in Scotland : In 1633, CHARLES the First established and confirmed all the Grants of his Royal predecessors, in favour of the Borough ; and the *Set* or Form of its government, was ratified by the Convention of Royal Boroughs, in 1706. Elgin, in conjunction with the Royal Boroughs of Banff, Cullen, Kintore, and Inver-Ury, send one Member to Parliament. It is a good Town, pleasantly situate on the South bank of the small river *Lossie* : and the Harbour of *Lossiemouth*, which is the property of the Borough, admits vessels of 80 tons burden at Spring tides. The whole Revenue of the Town amounts to about £200. *per annum*. THE PARISH of ELGIN extends about 10 miles in length, and 6 miles in breadth. The surface is flat, rising gently towards the *Black-Hills* ; the soil is various ; being in some parts a rich loam, in others a clay ; but, in general, it is sandy, abounding with calcareous particles, and, on the whole, is fertile, producing plenty of grain, and of good quality. In 1224, the Cathedral Church of the Diocese of Moray was translated from the Church of The Holy Trinity at Spynie, by Bishop ANDREW, to Elgin : when a new Cathedral Church was begun to be built here ; and which, in 1390, after it had stood

166 years, was, together with the whole Town, burned down by ALEXANDER Earl of BUCHAN, deservedly called *The Wolf of Badenoch*. About the year 1397, it was begun to be re-built, but it was not finished until after the year 1414: from the ruins, which still remain, it appears to have been a large and splendid edifice, in the Gothic style of architecture, 264 feet in length, and 35 feet in breadth, and was not surpassed in beauty, by any building of that nature in Scotland. The College, when at Spynie, consisted of a Dean, Chancellor, Arch-deacon, Chanter, Treasurer, and eight Canons, instituted by Bishop BRICIUS; but, on the Translation, the Canons were increased to Twenty-two. The Precinct here was walled round with a strong stone wall, four yards high, and nine hundred in circuit: within which stood the Cathedral, and the Canons' Houses: these have now come into Lay hands, but several of the Manses are inhabited, and are distinguished by the names of the Canonry to which they belonged. The Cathedral, as well as that of Aberdeen, was destroyed for the sake of the *lead* that covered the roof; which was done in 1567, by order of Council, to support the soldiery of the Regent MURRAY. "I hope," says Dr. JOHNSON, "every reader will rejoice that this cargo of sacrilege was *lost* at sea." Mr. GROSE has preserved two views of this building. In the reign of WILLIAM the Lion, there was a Royal Fort on an eminence, now called *Lady-Hill*, the ruins of which are still visible. The two most considerable Heritors are, The Earl of FIFE, and The Earl of MORAY. Here is a Grammar School, with a Salary of £21. *Sterling*; and also a School for teaching English and Music, endowed by JAMES the Sixth out of the Revenues of the Preceptory of *Maison Dieu*: and the Magistrates, and several respectable Inhabitants, laudably desirous to promote the education of Youth, have very liberally begun an ACADEMY on an extensive plan. Elgin and Kincardine give the title of EARL to the Ancient and Noble Family of BRUCE. Here was a Convent of *Dominicans*, founded in 1233, or 1234, by ALEXANDER the Second; and another of the *Observantines*, founded in 1479, by JOHN INNES. See, *Inverness*.

ELGIN, or MORAY, SHIRE, This Shire formerly comprehended the Shires of NAIRN, MORAY PROPER or ELGIN, and a great part of the Shire of BANFF. Its boundaries, except along the shore of the *Moray Firth*, seem to have been determined by Political and Ecclesiastical considerations, rather than by natural limits, as it is in many places intersected by parts of the Shires of Inverness, Nairn, and Banff. This was anciently esteemed the *Granary* of Scotland; and WHITELOCK, in his "*Memorial*," edit. London, 1732 p. 517, says "ASHFIELD'S

regiment was marched into *Murray Land*, which is the most fruitful country in Scotland ; and the common proverb is, that it hath *fifteen days more of Summer* than any other part of the Nation." The Resident Population of this Shire, in 1801, was 26,705, and, in 1811, was 28,108. It sends one Member to Parliament. This was formerly a Bishoprick, the Cathedral being at Elgin, and the Episcopal residence at Spynie. It is now a Synod, comprehending also a considerable part of the Shire of Inverness. It is watered by the *Findhorn*, the *Lossie*, and the *Spey*, which afford valuable salmon fishings. Moray gives the title of EARL, to the Ancient and Illustrious family of STUART. The *Moray Firth* is a considerable inlet of the German Ocean, with safe anchorage, and is the *Æstuarium Vararis*, of ancient Geographers.

ELIBANK, in the Shire of SELKIRK : and in the Parish of Yarrow. It is situate on the South bank of the river *Tweed*, at the distance of 8 miles North-West from Selkirk. In 1613, the faithful Sir GIDEON MURRAY, rose to be a Lord of Session, by the title of Lord ELIBANK : and, in 1643, *Elibank* furnished a Baronial title to Sir PATRICK MURRAY ; whose worthy and Noble descendant, ALEXANDER Lord ELIBANK, is now Lord Lieutenant of the Shire of Peebles.

ELLAM, or ELD-HAM, in the Shire of BERWICK : an ancient Rectory, and Parish, now comprehended in the Parish of Longfor-Macus. The ruins of the ancient Church, and the Hamlet of Ellam, stand on the North side of the river *Whittadder*, near a ford, whence the place has been recently called *Ellam Ford*. The old Church was still used, for Spiritual rites, during the reign of CHARLES the First. See, *Longfor-Macus*.

ELLER-HOLM, v. ELGAR, ISLE.

ELLOCK, v. SANQUHAR.

ELLON, in the District of Ellon, and Shire of ABERDEEN : formerly a Prebend, in the Church of Aberdeen ; the Stipend of which, in 1811, was one chalder of bear, one chalder of meal, 1000 merks in money, and £8.6.8. for Communion elements : the manse is in tolerable repair : the glebe is scarcely legal, but is good land : Patron, The Honourable William Gordon : The Church is in decent condition. It is in the Presbytery of Ellon, and Synod of Aberdeen. The Resident Population of this Parish, in 1801, was 2022, and, in 1811, was 2194. It is 133 m. N. b. E. from Edinburgh. A General Post-Office is established here. This Parish is about 9 miles in length, and 5 miles in breadth, being intersected by the river *Ythan*, which is navigable for large boats, at high tides, within a short distance of the Town. The surface is uneven, but the hills are

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inconsiderable, and are generally covered with heath. In the low grounds, the soil is dry, and fertile; but, in the Northern parts, it is wet and mossy. There is a valuable salmon fishery in the *Ythan*, which also abounds with trout and eels, and a species of the *pearl* shell fish. The Salary of the Parochial School is 300 merks, together with School-fees, and perquisites, and a dwelling-house and garden; and 100 merks from the Proprietor of the *estate* of *Watertown*. Fuel is expensive. The roads, and bridges, are in good repair. The Fairs are holden on the first Tuesdays, O. S., in May, and June, the third Tuesday, O. S., in August, and the First Tuesday, O. S., in November.

ELPHINSTONE, *v.* DUNMORE.

ELPHINSTONE, in the Shire of HADINGTON; and in the Parish of Tranent. A village, at the distance of 3 m. S. S. W. from Tranent. Here is an extensive Colliery.

ELRICK, *v.* MACHAR, NEW.

ELSAY, *v.* AILSA, ISLE.

ELSICK, *v.* FETTERESSO.

ELWICK, *v.* SHAPINSAY, ISLAND.

ELY, *or* ELIE, in the District of St. Andrew's, and Shire of FIFE: formerly a Vicarage, the Stipend of which, in 1811, was £150., and £8.6.8. for Communion elements, and a glebe: the manse is in decent repair: Patron, Sir John Anstruther, Bart.: The Church is in good condition. It is in the Presbytery of St. Andrew's, and Synod of Fife. The Resident Population of this Town, and Parish, in 1801, was 730, and, in 1811, was 886. It is 31 m. N. N. E. from Edinburgh. A General Post-Office is established here. This Town is pleasantly built on a dry and healthy situation, upon the Northern shore of the Firth of *Forth*, and is a well frequented Sea-bathing place. It was erected into a Royal Borough, by a Charter from MALCOLM the Second, but was disfranchised of its Parliamentary Representation, on account of its inability to support its Members. It has an excellent Harbour, very easy of access, and perfectly safe; but the head of the Quay was lately demolished by a high tide and storm, and, although it is the only Port in the mouth of the Firth, where vessels bound outwards can find shelter in an Easterly storm, it will remain in a ruinous state unless some assistance is granted from the Public purse. Coals are the common fuel. The Salary of the Parochial School is 300 merks, and perquisites. Ely was disjoined from the extensive Parish of Killconquhar, and made a distinct Parish about the year 1640: and part of it still lies in the very centre of Kill-

conquhar, from the circumstance, that, at the disjunction, the Proprietor of Ely wished all the lands belonging to that Barony to be in the new Parish. It is about a mile and a half in length, and a mile in breadth, and is all inclosed. Sir JOHN ANSTRUTHER, Bart., who has an elegant Mansion here, called *Ely-House*, is sole Proprietor of the Parish, except one Farm, lately purchased by J. CARSTAIRS BRUCE, of *Balchristie*.

EMANUEL, or MANUEL PRIORY, in the Shire of STIRLING ; and in the Parish of Muir-Avon-Side. This Priory is situate on the West bank of the water of *Avon*, about half a mile above Linlithgow Bridge. It was founded about the year 1156, by King MALCOLM the Fourth, surnamed *The Maiden*, and was a Priory occupied by Nuns of the Bernardine or Cistercian Order. Besides the endowments bestowed by the Royal Founder, it received considerable donations from others at different periods. The Prioress of this House swore fealty to EDWARD the First, on the 28th of July, 1291 ; as did ALICE, her Successor, at Linlithgow, in 1296. Of this Nunnery little now remains, except the West end of the Church. It is of hewn stone, but unadorned ; yet there is an elegant simplicity in it, and with the beauty of the surrounding objects, makes a very picturesque appearance. This Priory came into the hands of the Crown, by the forfeiture of The Earl of CALLANDER and LINLITHGOW in 1715, to whose predecessor it had been given some time after the Reformation. It is now the property of WILLIAM FORBES, Esq., of *Callander*. Mr. GROSE has preserved a View of it.

EMBO, in the Shire of SUTHERLAND ; and in the Parish of Dornoch. It is $2\frac{1}{4}$ m. N. from Dornoch. Here is the seat of the Knights of *Embo*. It is situate near a small Bay, to which it gives name, on the German Ocean. Here a severe battle was fought in 1259, between WILLIAM Earl of SUTHERLAND and the *Danes*, in which the latter were overthrown, and their General slain.

ENHALLOW, ISLAND, one of the ORKNEYS ; and constituting part of the Parish of Rousay. It is separated by a reef of rocks from Rousay, which, being covered at high water, have unfortunately sometimes proved fatal to the unwary mariner. The *Sound* of this name is on the South, between it and the Island of Pomona, and is safe for those who are acquainted with it ; but, as it is narrow, and the tide rapid, it should only be attempted with a fair wind, and in moderate weather. This is a low, and very small Island, being little more than a mile in circumference : the soil is good, but is very unskilfully cultivated. It is inhabited by two Families only. There are no mice here.

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ENSAY, ISLAND, one of the Hebrides, and in the Shire of **INVERNESS**: it constitutes part of the Parish of Harris. This Island is about 2 miles long, and one mile broad: it is verdant all over, and has a good soil, which is well cultivated.

ENTERKINE, *v.* **TARBOLTON**.

ENZIE, *v.* **RATHVEN**. The District of Enzie gives the title of **EARL** to The Duke of **GORDON**.

EORAPIE POINT, *or* **THE BUTT** of **LEWIS**.

EPIDIUM PROMONTORIUM, of Richard of Cirencester, *v.* **CANTYRE**.

ERCHLESS, CASTLE, *v.* **STRATH-GLASS**.

ERES, ST., KIRK, in the Shire of **CAITHNESS**: and in the Parish of Wick. It is situate a little below Ackergill Tower. The Chapel is in ruins; but some old people, even until very lately, were so superstitious, that they thought it their duty to retire thither for their devotions, and there leave small gifts of bread and cheese; and other trifles.

ERISKAY, ISLAND, one of the Hebrides, and in the Shire of **INVERNESS**: it constitutes part of the Parish of South Uist. It is a small Island, and is noted for having been the first place on which *The Pretender* landed, in his wild attempt to regain the British Crown, in 1745. The fishery, kelp, pasturage, and a little tillage, are the means it presents for the maintenance of its inhabitants.

ERROL, in the Shire of **PERTH**: formerly a Vicarage, the Stipend of which, in 1811, was £150., and £8..6..8. for Communion elements: the manse is old, but in tolerable condition: the glebe consists of more than the legal extent: Patron, John Allen, Esq., of *Errol*: The Church was built in 1765. It is in the Presbytery of Perth, and Synod of Perth and Stirling. The Resident Population of this Parish, in 1801, was 2653, and, in 1811, was 2837. It is 43½ m. N. from Edinburgh. A General Post-Office is established here. The village of Errol is pleasantly situate on an eminence, rising by a gradual ascent above the level of the country, and commanding a most extensive and delightful prospect. The Parish contains about 7000 acres of rich, and well cultivated land; comprising a considerable portion of the *Carse of Gowrie*. It was long in the possession of the *Hays*, by a grant for their signal service, in the defeat of the *Danes* about the year 980; but has since passed to several proprietors. The climate is damp. Coals are the common fuel. The want of good water is a great inconvenience. From the shore of Errol, on the Northern bank of the

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Firth of Tay, large quantities of grain are exported: here the Proprietor receives a duty upon the articles shipped off, or landed; and a passage-boat goes regularly from hence, and the shore of Newburgh, every tide. The Salary of the Parochial School is 300 merks *Scotch*, besides School-fees, and perquisites, amounting, in the whole, to about £50. Sterling *per annum*. Errol gives the title of EARL to the Ancient and Noble Family of CARR, Lord HAY, Hereditary Lord High Constable, and Knight Marischal of Scotland.

ERSKINE, in the Shire of RENFREW: formerly a Rectory, and a Prebend of the Cathedral Church of Glasgow; the Stipend of which, in 1811, was 110 bolls and one firlof of oat-meal, and £25. 18. 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ in money: the manse is in good repair: the glebe consists of between 5 and 6 acres of arable land: Patron, Lord Blantyre: The Church is in tolerable condition, but is about to be rebuilt. It is in the Presbytery of Paisley, and Synod of Glasgow and Ayr. The Resident Population of this Parish, in 1801, was 847, and, in 1811, was 963. It is 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. W. from Renfrew. This Parish is about 6 miles in length, and from 3 to 4 miles in breadth. The soil is, in general, light and shallow, and about two-thirds are arable. The Climate is rainy. In the Eastern part of the Parish are Quarries of free-stone; two of which were worked for THE GREAT CANAL, and for building new and commodious Quays at the Ferry. The East Ferry, or Ferry of Erskine, across the *Clyde*, is nearly opposite to the village of West Kill-Patrick, and is used for transporting horses and carriages, as well as foot-passengers: The West Ferry is opposite to the Castle of Dumbarton, and is chiefly used for foot passengers. The Salary of the Parochial School is 300 merks, together with School-fees and perquisites, and a free house, and garden. The great road, from Glasgow to Greenock, passes through the Parish. The first fine thread manufactured in the Kingdom, was by Mrs. CHRISTIAN SHAW, of *Bargarron*, about the beginning of the Eighteenth Century; and this trade has been kept up in the neighbourhood ever since. The Castle of *Erskine*, formerly the property of the ERSKINES, of that Ilk, after passing into the hands of various families, is now one of the Seats of the Ancient and Noble Family of STEWART, Lord BLANTYRE, a distinguished Officer in the army. The House has been modernized at different times, and is beautifully situate on the South bank of the *Clyde*, on a fine lawn, adorned with many stately old trees, and thriving modern plantations.

ESK-DALE, a District so called, in the Shire of DUMFRIES. It takes its name from the river *Esk*, which flows through it, and was formerly a Lordship

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or Barony in the family of MAXWELL; but was attained, in 1715, on account of their attachment to the House of STUART. Here are various Roman remains.

ESK-DALE-MUIR, in the Shire of DUMFRIES: formerly a Vicarage, the Stipend of which, in 1811, was £150.: the manse is in good order: the glebe consists of about 24 acres, but, from the nature of the climate, it is not very productive: Patron, The Duke of Buccleugh: The Church was built about the year 1722. It is in the Presbytery of Langholm, and Synod of Dumfries. The Resident Population of this Parish, in 1801, was 537, and, in 1811, was 581. It is 13 m. N. W. from Langholm. This Parish is $11\frac{1}{2}$ miles in length, and about 8 miles in breadth. It was originally a part of the Parish of Wester-Kirk; but, in 1703, was erected into a separate Parish by the present name. The principal rivers are, *The White and Black Esks*, which run to the Southward, and meet at the extremity of the Parish, forming the well known river of *Esk*, which discharges itself into the Solway Firth. The most remarkable hills are, *The Pen of Esk-Dale-Muir*, and *Loch-Fell*. The soil is, in general, very deep, but, owing to its elevated situation, not very fertile: most part of it is moss, covered with a coarse kind of grass: along the banks of *The White Esk*, however, the hills are for the most green, and afford excellent pasture. The air is damp; but, since the introduction of draining, the healthiness of the place is greatly improved. The principal production of the Parish is sheep. The fuel commonly used is peats, which may be procured in great quantities; but, it is often difficult from the wetness of the seasons, to get them dried: the nearest coal is in Canoby, at the distance of 18 miles. The Roads, and Bridges, are in excellent repair. On the farm of *Yelbyre*, is a very complete encampment, of an *oval* form, called *Castle-O'er*, or *Overbie*: the general opinion is, that it is a Roman camp which communicated with those of Middlebie and Netherbie, and that the difference of shape may have been occasioned by the situation; it being placed upon the summit of a hill, where the *rectangular* form could not be adhered to: and the name of *Overbie*, or *Upper Station*, favours this opinion: There is scarcely a hill within sight of it, on which there is not some vestige of an outer encampment: from *Castle-O'er*, a communication by encampments of this kind can easily be traced down the *Esk* to Netherbie, on the one hand; and, on the other, down *The Water of Milk* to Middlebie. A Roman Road has also been traced from Netherbie to near Langholm; and there are reports of its having been discovered at the head of this Parish, near the Farm-house of *Over-Causeway*, immediately opposite to which are the vestiges of a pretty strong outer station. On the Farm of

Coatt, there are two Druidical circles; one of them measuring about 90 feet; and the other, a part of it being worn away by the *Esk*, measuring about 340 feet. The piece of ground, at the junction of the *Black* and *White Esks*, was formerly remarkable for an annual Fair that had been holden there for time immemorial, but which is now entirely laid aside. At that Fair, it was the Custom for the unmarried persons of both sexes to choose a companion, according to their fancy, with whom they were to live until that time the next year: this was called *Hand-fasting*, or *Hand in fist*: If they were pleased with each other after twelve months experience, then they continued together for life; if not, they separated, and were free to make another choice, as on the first occasion: the fruit of their connexion (if any) was always attached to the disaffected person. In later times, when this part of the country belonged to the Abbey of Melrose, a Priest, to whom they gave the name of *Book i' bosom* (either because he carried in his bosom a bible, or, perhaps, a register of the marriages) came from time to time to confirm the marriages. "This place," adds The Reverend WILLIAM BROWN, "is only a small distance from the Roman encampment of *Castle-O'er*. May not the Fair have been instituted, when the Romans resided there? and may not the *Hand-fasting* have taken its rise from their manner of celebrating marriage, *ex usu*, by which, if a woman, with the consent of her parents or guardians, lived with a man for a year, without being absent for three nights, she became his wife? Perhaps, when Christianity was introduced, this form of marriage may have been looked upon as imperfect, without confirmation by a Priest, and, therefore, one may have been sent from time to time for this purpose."—Persons of high rank are said to have taken the benefit of this custom; for LINDESEY, in his reign of JAMES the Second, says, "That JAMES Sixth Earl of MURRAY begat upon ISABEL INNES, daughter of the Laird of *Innes*, ALEXANDER DUNBAR, a man of singular wit and courage. This ISABEL was but *handfist* with him, and deceased before the marriage; where-through this ALEXANDER he was worthy of a greater living, than he might succeed to by the laws and practices of this Realm."—General ROY has given a plan *pl. 26.* of *Castle Over*, which he supposes to have been the *ad Uxellam amnem Statio*, of Richard of Cirencester. It is situate on a high point of land, formed by the junction of the *Black* and *White Esks*.

ESSIE, or RHYNIE.

ESSIE, or EASSIE, in the Shire of FORFAR: formerly a Rectory, with the Parish of Nevay united, prior to the middle of the Seventeenth Century: the Stipend of which, in 1811, was $5\frac{1}{2}$ chalders of victual, and £60. *Sterling*, toge-

ther with £8.6.8. for Communion elements: the mause, and offices, are in good condition: the glebe consists of $5\frac{1}{2}$ acres: Patron, The Honourable James Stewart Wortley Mackenzie: The Church is a small, mean building, and in bad repair. It is in the Presbytery of Meigle, and Synod of Angus and Mearns. The Resident Population of the United Parishes, in 1801, was 638, and, in 1811, was 676. The Church is 2 m. W. from Glammis. These Parishes occupy part of the Northern declivity of the *Sidlaw Hills*, and part of the Valley of *Strathmore*, and contain about 5120 square acres; more than two-thirds of which are well cultivated, and inclosed. The soil is various, being a fertile loam on the higher grounds, and a mixture of clay and sand in the Valley. The climate is genial, and the seasons are early. This Parish is bounded, on the North, by the river *Dean*, which is famous for the excellence of its trout; and it is watered by two of its tributary streams, that rise in the *Sidlaw Hills*, and, in their course, drive several Mills for the threshing and grinding of corn. The Parish of Essie is divided among five Proprietors, none of whom are resident. Fuel is scarce, and dear, being chiefly coals from Dundee, at the distance of 14 miles. The roads are in tolerable repair. The Parochial School, and dwelling, are new and large, and are conveniently situate near the centre of the District, about two miles South-West from the Church: the Salary, and fees, amounting to about £50. Sterling *per annum*. At *Castle-Town*, on the side of the great road to Aberdeen, are the vestiges of a large encampment, which is supposed to have been occupied by the army of EDWARD the First, as some coins of that Monarch have been discovered in the area: Two sides of the fosse are still entire, the situation of the draw-bridge, on the South side, is also discernible, and from the top of the mound (which is evidently artificial), the view of the surrounding country is very extensive. Near the Church of Essie, and close to the road side, there is a large stone, covered with Hieroglyphical sculpture: on one side, is a large ornamented cross, with the figures of huntsmen, dogs, and a stag; on the other side, are represented three pilgrims walking in procession, three oxen, an angel, and two other figures, probably referring to an entertainment. There is no tradition concerning this stone; but it is conjectured, that it may have been erected to commemorate a hunting match, and feast, attended with some Religious ceremony. The modern improvements in agriculture were introduced into this Parish, at a very early period; and the Farmers are equally enterprising with those of any other district in the Kingdom.

ESSIL, in the Shire of ELGIN: an ancient Parish, now comprehended in the

Parish of Speymouth: The Church, which is now demolished, was dedicated to *St. Peter*; but the Church-yard, is still in use. It is 3 m. N. from Fochabers. There is a mortification of £333..6..8. to the Poor of this Parish; and also of £333..6..8. to the School, by the late WILLIAM DUFF, Esq. This was the Seat of the Sub-Treasurer of Moray.

ETHIE HOUSE, *and* HAVEN, v. INVER-KEILOR.

ETTERICK, in the Shire of SELKIRK: formerly a Vicarage, the Stipend of which, in 1811, was £150., together with a manse, and glebe: Patron, Lord Napier. It is in the Presbytery of Selkirk, and Synod of Merse and Teviotdale. The Resident Population of this Parish, in 1801, was 445, and, in 1811, was 440. It is 16 m. S. W. from Selkirk. This Parish extends about 10 miles in every direction. The soil in the vallies is deep and fertile; which is in a great measure formed by the rich particles of earth brought down from the hills, and deposited by the waters: but, notwithstanding this fertility, very few good crops are raised, owing to the great elevation of the country, and the frequency of the rains which prevent the crops from coming to maturity: upon the hills, the soil is in many places mossy, and only fit for fuel, and pasturage. The air is in general moist; yet it does not appear to be unfavourable to health, from the length of life which the inhabitants attain to. The Mountains are principally lofty; the most remarkable being those, called the *Ward Law*, and *Etterick Pen*; the former rising 1980 feet, and the latter 2200, above the level of the Sea. The number of Sheep reared in this Parish is about 30,000. There are two *Lochs* adjoining to one another, partly in this Parish, and partly in that of Yarrow: one of them is called *The Loch of the Lowes*, and the other, *St. Mary's Loch*: the extent of the former is inconsiderable: the latter is about three miles in length, and, in some parts, about one mile in breadth. The fish, with which they chiefly abound, are Pike and Perch: no person, however, pays attention to them. The *Etterick* is the only river in this Parish: it is small, but abounds with excellent trout: after a course of 30 miles to the Eastward, in which it passes through the Parishes of Etterick, Yarrow, and Selkirk, it is absorbed in the *Tweed*, some miles above Melros. In former times, this part of the Country abounded with wood; from whence it received the name, which it still retains, of *Etterick Forest*: not a vestige, however, of the ancient wood now remains: but, as great quantities of Oak are occasionally dug up in the mosses, that seems to have been the prevalent species. The roads are bad; and the want of Bridges is a great inconvenience. The snow falls here, at times, so deep, as to obstruct

for many months the usual intercourse with the adjacent Parishes. The fuel used here is peat; coal is distant 30 miles. Although the *Etterick*, a sweet pastoral Stream, is not so celebrated in Scottish lyrics, as the *Yarrow*, and the *Tweed*; yet "*Etterick Banks*" have not been quite forgotten, in the "enraptur'd Shepherd's Song." According to Mr. CHALMERS, the present Parish of *Etterick* includes, on the East, the old Parish of *Buccleugh*, whose Church may still be traced on the *Rankle Burn*. In the South-West part of this Parish, there was of old a Church in a small valley, which was called *Kirk-Hope*, through which *Kirk-Hope Burn* ran to the *Etterick*: And, in the North-West corner of this Parish, there was once a Chapel, which stood, at no great distance from the South-West corner of *The Loch of the Lowes*, in a small valley, called from it, *Chapel-Hope*: and which was probably subordinate to the Mother Church of *St. Mary*, in the Parish of *Yarrow*. In 1639, PATRICK RUTHVEN, who had learned the art of war under the great GUSTAVUS, was created LORD ETTERICK. It afterwards gave the title of BARON to the family of DOUGLAS, now extinct.

ETTLETON, in the District of Castletown, and Shire of ROXBURGH: formerly a Rectory and Vicarage, valued at £2..13..4: the Church-yard is still in use. It is situate on the West side of the river *Liddal*, at the Southern end of the dale, and now constitutes part of the Parish of Castle-Town. See, *Castle-Town*.

EVIE, in the Island of Pomona, and in the Shire of ORKNEY and SHETLAND: formerly a Rectory, united to the ancient Vicarage of Rendal; the Stipend of which, according to a modification of the 4th of February 1801, was £41..14..9. in money, including £8..6..8. for Communion elements, 10 meils of malt, 11 meils of oat-meal, and 143 meils of bear, but the question as to the *Excise* duty on malt, being deducted by the Tacksman, occurs here: there are three glebes, one of them near the Church of Rendal; a very good one near the manse, but, like the other farms, in detached parcels; and a third, in the North end of Evie, two miles from the manse: of this last, the whole victual rent, and for which the Minister is accountable, is payable to Lord ARMADALE, in name of Teinds: the yearly value of all the glebes, and a lispond of butter, payable out of a small farm in the Parish of Birsa, is about £20. *Sterling*; there are also manufactured on the shores of these glebes, nearly two tons of *kelp* yearly; the manse was built, in 1784: Patron, Lord Dundas: both the Churches are ruinous, and Divine Service has been performed for some years past, in the open air. It is in the Presbytery of Kirkwall, and Synod of Orkney. The Resident Population of

the Parish of Evie, in 1801, was 812, and, in 1811, was 677. It is 18 m. N. N. W. from Kirkwall. The United Parishes of Evie *and* Rendal extend along the shores of the Mainland to the distance of ten miles in length, and from one to two in breadth, containing a large quantity of fine land, equally fit for raising corn, and for pasturage. Situate on a gentle declivity towards the North, and in the neighbourhood of the shores, where there is no want of excellent materials, they might be inclosed and improved at a moderate expense, and with advantage to the Proprietors. They are, notwithstanding, in the same state with other Parishes, whose circumstances and situation are less favourable; much of the land is *runrig*; the grass is common to many of the adjoining tenants; and the houses are both poor in themselves, and situate with very little regard to convenience. Even *Aikerness*, the Seat of one of the principal Proprietors, though pleasantly situate by the sea-side, in the midst of a large extent of fine ground, is in a degree of cultivation not much superior to the little farms adjacent: this beautiful spot has, on one hand of it, a Bay of the same name, where ships of 200 tons burden may find convenient anchorage; and, on the other, a pleasant Lake of deep water now partly drained, and skirted with coarse grass, to which the Lapwing, Gull, Coot, and dusky Grobe resort in summer in vast numbers, for the purpose of incubation. The Hills, which are mostly Common, support 3000 sheep, which are at all times suffered to roam at large without a Shepherd; and even the Swine, which are known to be so pernicious to fields of every sort, are under no more restraint, though their number exceeds five hundred. The Cattle and Horses, which these Parishes maintain, are in proportion. The arable ground amounts to 1200 *planks*, each containing forty fathoms square; that which is in pasture, is four times the same quantity; and the Rental of the whole, exclusively of the kelp shores, which produce twenty tons of kelp annually, is very little less than £800. *Sterling*. The Inhabitants are employed variously; some few of them being tradesmen, some sailors, none of them fishers by profession, though their situation is favourable for this employment; and, however unproductive their labour may be, they are almost all of them some way or other employed in the cultivation of the land. Many excellent fish, such as Cod, Ling, Dog-fish, Haddocks, Skate, Holibut, Sillocks, and Cooths or the Coal-fish, of different ages, frequent these Coasts, and are sometimes caught when the weather permits, or when the people find leisure, or are prompted by want or inclination. Few places, when all circumstances are considered, seem more favourable than this for a Fishing Station. Along the shores of Evie there

are several of those ancient monuments, known by the name of *Picts' Houses*, as well as in other Parishes similarly situate. Some *Tumuli* or Barrows are likewise to be seen ; but all these, and also the Church of *St. Nicholas*, have now ceased to exhibit the property, which, according to Dr. WALLACE, they formerly had, of *nocturnal Illumination*. Almost all the lands pay a feu-duty ; and some of them a very heavy one, to Lord DUNDAS, as Representative of the Crown in the EARLDOM, or as *Tacksman* of the BISHOPRICK of ORKNEY. The climate is healthy. The Society for propagating Christian Knowledge have established a School here, with a Salary of £12. *per annum*, and which is well conducted by a very meritorious School-master : but the School-house is a bad one. The principal Heritors are Lord ARMADALE, and JOHN TRAILL, Esq., of *Woodwick* ; but neither of them are Resident. The spacious old Mansion House at *Aikerness*, is rapidly going to decay.

EWES, in the Shire of DUMFRIES : formerly a Vicarage, the Stipend of which, in 1811, was 3 chalders of victual, two of them payable in meal and one in barley, and £47. in money, together with £8..6..8. for Communion elements : the manse is in bad repair : the glebe consists of 31 acres : Patron, The Duke of Buccleugh : The Church is old, and in bad condition. It is in the Presbytery of Langholm, and Synod of Dumfries. The Resident Population of this Parish, in 1801, was 358, and, in 1811, was 338. It is 4 m. N. from Langholm. This Parish is about 8 miles in length, and $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles in breadth, and is watered by the *Ewes*, a tributary stream of the *Esk*. The surface is hilly, and is principally appropriated to the pasturage of sheep. The climate is damp, but not unhealthy. The great Turnpike Roads, which were made by Act of Parliament, are in good repair. The Salary of the Parochial School is 300 merks, together with School-fees, and some small emoluments, a dwelling, and a rood of land.

EYEBROUGHY, v. IBRIS.

EYE MOUTH, in the Shire of BERWICK : formerly a Vicarage, the Stipend of which, in 1811, was £150., being paid partly by victual and money, and partly from teinds of fish, together with a glebe of about 10 acres of good land : Patron, The Crown : The Church, and manse, are in bad repair. It is in the Presbytery of Chirnside, and Synod of Merse and Teviotdale. This Parish is about a mile square, including the Farm of *Highlaws*, but its marches, with those of Coldingham, are indented, and very irregular : the soil is good, and produces every sort of grain, of an excellent quality. The climate is dry, and healthy. The Resident Population of this Parish, in 1801, was 899, and, in 1811, was 962. It is 2 m. N. E. from Ayton. The Village, and Territory, of

Eyemouth, were formerly a part of the Barony of Coldingham. Since the Reformation, Eyemouth has been made a Burgh of Barony, under Mr. HOME, of *Wedderburn*, who is the Superior, and also the Proprietor of more than nine-tenths of the land in the Parish. Before the Reformation, it is said, that the Prior of Coldingham had a Chapel of Ease here, and that it was erected into a Parish, no sooner than in the reign of King JAMES the Sixth. At the beginning of the last Century, Eyemouth was a small fishing Village, which afforded a retreat for Smugglers; but, shortly after THE UNION, that pernicious trade being nearly abolished, the Gentlemen of the County took advantage of the excellent natural harbour, formed by the river *Eye*, and, about the year 1750, erected a Pier on the West side, by voluntary Subscription; and, about the year 1770, another Pier was built on the East side of the Harbour, which was planned and executed by Mr. SMEATON, who conceived an high opinion of the advantageous situation: it lies at the corner of a Bay, in which ships can work in and out at all times of tide, or lie at anchor secure from all winds, except the Northerly and North Easterly: in such cases, the Harbour can easily be taken, and vessels of small burden lie in safety, defended from the violence of the sea by the Northern Pier. Since the erection of the Harbour, the trade of the Town has much increased: but this Port being a branch of the Custom-house of Dunbar, and the Merchants being obliged to go there, a distance of 20 miles, on all Custom-house business, is a great inconvenience to its Commerce. The coast abounds with a great variety of excellent fish; and the herring fishery in particular is prosecuted here with much success. Coals are the only fuel used here. Upon a small Promontory stretching out into the Sea, are the remains of a regular Fortification, which is said to have been erected by The Earl of HERTFORD, afterwards Duke of SOMERSET, when he invaded Scotland, in the Minority of EDWARD the Sixth. It was demolished by Treaty, in the reign of Queen MARY, soon after the battle of *Pinkie*. Though all the rocks along the coast are of the common hard *whin-stone*, yet this Promontory consists of what is called *Pudding-stone*: it is remarkably hard, and the two Piers which are built of it, stand both the weather and water without the least appearance of waste. A chalder of barley, of the victual Stipend of *Swinton*, is paid out of this Estate. The celebrated JOHN CHURCHILL, who rose by his address and valour to be DUKE of MARLBOROUGH, and PRINCE of MINDELHEIM, was created LORD EYEMOUTH, in 1682. The Fairs are holden on the first Thursday in June, and the last Thursday in October.

EYETON, *v.* AYTON.

F.

FAIR CROSS, *v.* KELSO.

FAIR ISLE, one of the SHETLAND ISLES. It constitutes part of the Ministry of Dunross-Ness. This Isle is situate in the middle of the Straights, between the Shetland and Orkneys. It is about three miles in length, and nearly two miles in breadth: the soil is tolerably fertile, and the sheep pasture upon the hills is excellent, and is noted for improving their wool. It contains 96 merks of arable land. The Resident Population of this Isle, in 1801, was 160, and, in 1811, was 168. It is 25 m. S. b. W. from *Sumburgh Head*, the most Southern Promontory of the Parish of Dunross-Ness, in the Mainland of Shetland. It is encompassed with lofty and precipitous rocks, and is every where inaccessible, except at one place on the East side, which affords a safe station for small Vessels. It is the property of Lord DUNDAS, who draws from it annually about £80. *Sterling*. On this Isle, the Flag Ship of The Duke *de MEDINA CELI*, Admiral of the *Spanish Armada*, was wrecked, in the year 1588; and tradition still points out his humble habitation, during his residence here. It is in the Latitude of 59° 33' 0" North. Here the skua-gull or *larus cataractes* breeds; but its principal breeding-place is in the Isle of *Foula*. The inhabitants are all fishermen.

FAIRLEY, in the District of Cuninghame, and Shire of Ayr: in the Parish of Largs. It is 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ m. S. from Largs. This is a small Village, situate on the Eastern Coast of the Firth of *Clyde*; and affords safe anchorage to vessels of any burden in the *Road*. Here is a small School. The ruinous Castle of *Fairley*, formerly possessed by the ancient Family of FAIRLEY, is now the property of The Earl of GLASGOW.

FAIRLIE, *v.* DUNDONALD.

FAIRLOANS, *v.* OXNAM.

FAIRNIE, in the District of Cupar, and Shire of Fife; in the Parish of Monimail. This is only a Hamlet of a few Houses, at the distance of 2 m. W. b. N. from Cupar of Fife. See, *Monimail*.

FALA, in the Shire of EDINBURGH: formerly a Rectory, with the Vicarage of *Soutra* annexed, about the year 1600; the Stipend of which, in 1811, was

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£37..12..7. in money, including Communion elements, 20 bolls 2 firloths of bear, and 24 bolls 2 firloths of oats; the manse is roomy, and convenient: Patrons, The City of Edinburgh, and Sir John Dalrymple, Bart.: The Church of Fala, which is small, and indifferently seated, is the Church of the United Parish. It is in the Presbytery of Dalkeith, and Synod of Lothian *and* Tweeddale. The Resident Population of this Parish, in 1801, was 234, and, in 1811, was 214. It is $8\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. E. from Dalkeith. The Parish of Fala lies partly in *Mid*, and partly in *East Lothian*: it is about 4 miles in length, and 3 miles in breadth. The surface in general is nearly level, and interrupted by no considerable elevations or depressions, until it approaches the foot of *Soutra Hill*. The air is sharp, but salubrious: it is sometimes, however, loaded with fogs, owing to the immediate vicinity of *Soutra-Hill*, and *Fala-Muir*, which is extensive and wet. In this muir there is a small piece of water, called *The Flow*, which also gives its name to a great part of the marshy grounds, lying to the South and West of it. The lands in general are well cultivated, and many of them are inclosed. The Schoolmaster's Salary is 300 merks, besides very moderate School-fees. The great Road, from Edinburgh to London, leads directly through the Village.

FALA-HILL, in the Shire of EDINBURGH; and in the Parish of Heriot. It is 2 m. S. E. b. S. from Middleton. Miss TAIT is Proprietor of this Estate; and also of the Inn, called *Sware-House*.

FALKIRK, in the Shire of STIRLING: formerly a Vicarage, the Stipend of which, in 1811, was 32 bolls of barley, 64 bolls of oat-meal, £65..14..2. in money, and a few small sums of money as Vicarage dues; together with a manse, garden, and a glebe: Patron, The Crown: The Church is an old building, in the form of a Cross, and is far from being sufficient for the accommodation of the Inhabitants. It is in the Presbytery of Linlithgow, and Synod of Lothian *and* Tweeddale. The Resident Population of this Town, *and* Parish, in 1801, (comprising the Villages of Briansford, Camelon, Grahamston, Grangemouth, *and* Laurieston) was 8838, and, in 1811, was 9929. It is 24 m. W. b. N. from Edinburgh. The Market is on Thursday, and is well supplied. The Fairs are holden on the last Thursday in January, the first Thursday in March, the third Thursday in May, the second Thursday in June, the second Thursday in July, the third Thursday in August, and the first Thursday in November: besides three great *Trysts* on the second Tuesdays in August, September, *and* October, for black cattle from The Highlands. It is pleasantly situate upon an eminence, commanding an extensive and delightful prospect of the surrounding country.

This was formerly a Burgh of *Regality*, under the Baröñial Jurisdiction of The Earls of LINLITHGOW and CALLANDER ; but no records are extant of any Magistrates having been invested with the power of the Burgh, except the Bailiff of the Earl, and who, before the abolition of Hereditary Jurisdictions, had an extensive authority, both in criminal and civil cases. It is now governed by a Baron Baillie, who is appointed by WILLIAM FORBES, Esq., the Lord of the Manor. The Grammar School of Falkirk is justly holden in great reputation ; the Master of which, besides the School-fees, enjoys a Salary, and considerable emoluments as Session Clerk. There is also a School for English, with a Salary annexed ; the Master whereof has much merit in the line of his profession. There are other Schools likewise which do credit to their Teachers ; and, upon the whole, the Youth of this Town have good opportunities of laying a foundation for future usefulness and importance. A General Post-Office is established here. THE PARISH OF FALKIRK is between 7 and 8 miles in length, and in some parts more than 4 miles in breadth. It is watered by the river *Carron* on the North, near which lies the extensive *Carse* of Falkirk, so celebrated for its fertility : the whole is perfectly level, except the eminence on which the Town is situate : and the greater part of it is inclosed and sub-divided, as well as enriched by extensive woods, and Gentlemens' seats.* A considerable part of those astonishing improvements, which have lately been made in this Parish, and in the adjoining country, have been owing to THE GREAT CANAL, which is cut from the Firth of *Forth* to the river *Clyde*. As Scotland is almost divided into two parts by this Firth and River, an idea, as early as the reign of CHARLES the Second, was entertained of opening a communication between the Eastern and the Western Seas, through the medium of a Canal : this intention was afterwards repeatedly renewed, and surveys were taken : after various attempts, a Bill was sanctioned by Parliament, and, on the 10th of July 1768, this great work was begun under the direction of Mr. SMEATON, and, finally completed under the conduct of Mr. ROBERT WHITWORTH, on the 28th of July 1790, when the Navigation between the *German* and the *Atlantic* Oceans was opened, amidst the shouts and approbation of an astonished multitude. This Parish has been the Scene of many military exploits ; and here the Royal army was defeated by the adherents of the *Pretender*, on the 17th of January 1746. In the Barony of *Seabegs*, near the Canal, is an artificial mound of earth, where Courts and deliberative Councils were formerly holden, as appears by the name *Mote*, which the place yet retains ; and, at this spot, is also a small Burying-ground, where there was a Roman

Catholic Chapel. In different parts of this neighbourhood, urns filled with ashes, and stone coffins containing human bones, have been frequently discovered. But the most prominent feature of Antiquity in this Parish, is the Roman Wall, which was built in the reign of the Emperor ANTONINUS PIUS, under the direction of his Lieutenant LOLLIVS URBICUS: it in general follows the track, where AGRICOLA had previously erected a chain of Forts, extending from the Firth of Forth to the river Clyde, and was about 40 Roman, or 37 English miles in length. This Wall, or rather defensive work, consisted of a Ditch on the North, and a Wall on the South; the Ditch varies as to its breadth, but is never less than 12 or 15 feet wide, and the Wall, which was of turf, was about 12 feet thick at the foundation. Much light has been thrown on the history of this Wall by the inscribed stones that have been dug up in various parts of it; and from these it appears, that the Wall was chiefly made by the Second and Twentieth Legions, and the Vexillations of the Sixth and Twentieth, together with a Cohort of Auxiliaries. This Rampart is denominated by BUCHANAN, *The Wall of SEVERUS*: other Writers have also given it the same name; but though it may have been repaired by SEVERUS, yet the Wall which he built, was not in this district of the country, but was drawn between the Solway Firth and Newcastle upon Tyne. *The Wall of ANTONINUS* is generally known in this country by the Name of *Graham's Dyke*: some persons are of opinion, that it derived this appellation from a powerful leader of that name, who broke through this famous line of defence, and routed the Britons on the South side of it, who were then abandoned by the Romans: others affirm, that in the reign of MALCOLM the Second, one *Gryme*, who was connected with the Royal Family, aspiring to the throne, drew together some followers, and in order to settle the commotion, the Pretender got a grant, for the term of his life, of all that part of MALCOLM's kingdom which was on the North side of the Wall, and that the line of separation was, from this event, called *Gryme's Dyke*, and hence, by an easy transition, *Graham's Dyke*. Along the South side of this Wall, a Causeway was formed, for the more expeditious and commodious travelling of the Soldiers from one part of it to another.

FALKLAND, *anciently* KILLGOUR, in the District of Cupar, and Shire of FIFE: formerly a Vicarage, the Stipend of which, in 1811, was 4 chalders of bear, 2 chalders of meal, and 600 merks, together with £8.6.8, for Communion elements; a glebe has been obtained, and an excellent manse recently built: Patron, Mr. Thomson, of *Balmiel*: The Church is in good repair. It is in the

Presbytery of Cupar, and Synod of Fife. The Resident Population of this Town, and Parish, in 1801, (including the Villages of Ballinbrae, Freuchie, and Newton) was 2211, and, in 1811, was 2317. It is 24 m. N. from Edinburgh. The Market is well supplied. The Fairs are holden on the second Thursday, O. S., in January, the last Thursday, O. S., in February, the last Thursday, O. S., in April, the third Thursday, O. S., and 26th of June, the first Thursday after the 12th of August, the fourth Thursday in September, and the 1st of November, O. S., or Tuesday after. It was erected into a Burgh of Regality by King JAMES the Second in 1458, and its Charter was renewed by King JAMES the Sixth in 1595. The Government is vested in 3 Baillies, 15 Counsellors one of whom is Treasurer, and a Town Clerk, who are self-elected. The Revenue of the Burgh, arising from Customs at Markets, landed property, and a Mill, is upwards of £100. *per annum*. The Town is very irregular, and poorly built; but is plentifully supplied with fine water, introduced by leaden pipes in 1781. A General Post-Office is established here. The principal Manufacture is that of coarse linens. The Salary of the Parochial School is 300 merks, together with School-fees, and perquisites. The Parish of Falkland contains about 10,000 acres. The surface is much diversified: and the soil is partly a light loam, and partly a deep black moss. About one half of the Parish may be considered as pasture ground, in which is included the *Easter Lomond*, and that part of the *Western* which lies within the Parish, both of which are a Common to the contiguous Heritors, and the Town of Falkland. The climate is healthy. Free-stone, and muir-stone, of good quality, are in abundance. The Palace of Falkland, now in ruins, was one of the seats of the MACDUFFS, Earls of FIFE: On the attainder of MURDO STUART Duke of ALBANY, the Seventeenth Earl, it became forfeited to the Crown in 1424. JAMES the Fifth, who was very fond of the place, enlarged and improved it; and the remains evince its former magnificence and elegance, and the fine taste of the princely architect. This Palace was also a favourite residence of JAMES the Sixth, on account of the fine Park, and plenty of Deer. The East side was accidentally burned in the time of CHARLES the Second, and the Park ruined during CROMWELL'S Usurpation, when the fine Oaks were cut down in order to build the Fort at Perth. The family of SKENE, of *Hallyards*, are now the Heritable Keepers of the Palace of Falkland. In the old Castle, DAVID Duke of ROTHESAY, son to ROBERT the Third, was cruelly starved, by the villainy of his Uncle The Duke of ALBANY. Falkland gives the title of Viscount to the Ancient and Noble Family of CAREY.

FALSIDE, EASTER, v. ABER-LADY.

FALSIDE, WESTER, in the Shire of HADINGTON; and in the Parish of Tranent. A village, at the distance of $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. W. from Tranent.

FANNA, MOUNTAIN, in the District of Jedburgh, and Shire of ROXBURGH; in the Parish of Hob-Kirk. From the base of this Mountain to its summit, is an ascent of nearly a mile and a half.

FANNICH, FOREST, in the Shire of CROMARTY, though locally situate in the Shire of Ross: and in the Parish of Loch Broom. It is bounded by *Loch Fannich* on the South. Fannich, and Nied, constitute a Sheep Farm. See, *Cromarty*.

FANNY-SIDE-MUIR, v. CUMBERNAULD.

FAR, in the Shire of SUTHERLAND: formerly a Vicarage, the Stipend of which, in 1811, was 800 merks, and £3.6.4. for a glebe; the manse is in tolerable order: Patron, The Countess of Sutherland: The Church was built in 1774. It is in the Presbytery of Tongue, and Synod of Sutherland and Caithness. The Resident Population of this Parish, in 1801, was 2408, and, in 1811, was 2408. It is $256\frac{3}{4}$ m. N. b. W. from Edinburgh. This Parish is 30 computed miles in length, and 14 miles in breadth. The surface is mountainous, and rocky: the soil is, in general, very barren and shallow; except on the banks of the rivers *Naver*, and *Borgie*, where it is deep, and tolerably fertile. The hill of *Clib-rigg* is very lofty, and its Southern side is partly covered with heath, and verdure; but, on the Northern side, it is rocky. The extent of Sea-coast, along the North Sea, is 11 computed miles; the shore is bold and rocky, and consists of Strathy Head and Bay, Armidale Bay, Far Head and Bay, Sandy Bay, and other smaller Promontories and Bays. The air is for the most part dry, and healthy. The principal Lake is *Loch Naver*, which is 4 computed miles in length: the river *Naver* issues from it, in which great quantities of salmon are taken, as well as in the river *Borgie*. This Parish is well adapted for rearing cattle; and, on the meadow of *Mudale*, which is two English miles in length, and half a mile in breadth, vast numbers of black cattle, horses, sheep, and goats, are pastured during the season. But, as very little of the Parish is cultivated, compared with what is lying waste, it is not surprising, that it does not supply its inhabitants with provisions. The Salary of the Parochial School is 300 merks, together with a School-house, and a few perquisites. The Salary of the Society School, which is established in *Armidale*, is £10., together with a dwelling-house and school-house, a kail yard, with an acre of ground, and provender for one or two milch

cows, *gratis*, from the Proprietor; he has also his peats cut, dried, and brought home *free*. The Roads, and Bridges, are very bad. There are the ruins of six *Picts' Houses*; and also of a fort, on the Promontory of *Far Head*. In the neighbourhood, are several *tumuli*, erected over those who fell in the battle between REGINALD, King of *The Isles*, and HAROLD, Earl of ORKNEY and CAITHNESS; and at the West end of the Church, is a curious sculptured stone, under which a *Dane* of distinction is said to be interred. The *Gaelic* is the only language spoken here. There was formerly a Chapel at a town, called *Skail*, upon the river *Naver*; another in the Southern extremity, at *Muckale*; and a third at *Sar-thie*, the most beautiful and fertile part of the Parish. Between *Far* and *Kirk-tomie*, are the remains of an old Tower, called *Borve*, which is supposed to have been built by the *Norwegians*, and which is situate upon a small point that is joined to the Continent by a narrow neck of land not ten feet wide: this Promontory is very lofty, consisting of rock, with some gravel upon its summit; and on both sides is very deep water, and a tolerable harbour for boats. *Strathy Head* is supposed to be the *Verubrium Promontorium*, of Richard of Cirencester; in it is a stately cave; and, upon its summit, is one of the finest pastures for sheep and goats in the North of Scotland. *Strath Naver* comprehends the four Parishes of Edderachylis, Durness, Tongue, and Far; and gives the second title of BARONESS to The Countess of SUTHERLAND.

FARANEZE, v. NEILSTON.

FARAY, ISLE, one of the ORKNEYS; and constituting part of the Parish of Eday. This Isle, which is distant from Eday about two miles to the West, is about two miles in length, and one mile in breadth; and is rather flat, and covered with verdure. Besides a very advantageous situation for fishing, it has a soil and surface more than sufficient to raise both corn and cattle, in ordinary years, to answer every demand of the Inhabitants. The Chapel is demolished.

FARAY, ISLE, one of the ORKNEYS; and constituting part of the Parish of Flota. It is a small Island, and is noted chiefly for its excellent Sheep pasture.

FAR-MAINS-HOPE, v. YARROW.

FARME, in the Under Ward, and Shire of LANARK: in the Parish of Rutherglen. This Estate is said to have been once the private property of some of the STUARTS, Kings of Scotland: it afterwards passed through the families of CRAWFORD, STUART of *Minto*, and FLEMING, and is now the property of JAMES FARIE, Esq., of *Farme*, by purchase from The Duke of HAMILTON. On the estate,

and nearly in the middle of the beautiful plain of which it makes a part, is an ancient Castle, the Family Seat of Mr. FARIE.

FARNINGTON, in the District of Kelso, and Shire of ROXBURGH; in the Parish of Roxburgh: The Chapel is demolished. See, *Roxburgh*.

FAR-OUT-HEAD, PROMONTORY, v. DURNES.

FARR, v. DUNLICHTY.

FARSKANE, in the Shire of BANFF; and in the Parish of Rathven: Here are the ruins of a Chapel, situate on the coast of the Moray Firth. It is in that part of the Parish which is annexed to Cullen, *quoad sacra*.

FASKALLY, in the Shire of PERTH; and in the Parish of Blair-Athol. This is the beautiful residence of Mr. ROBERTSON.

FAST-CASTLE, v. CAVERS.

FAST CASTLE, v. COLDINGHAM.

FEARN, in the Shire of FORFAR: formerly a Vicarage, the Stipend of which, in 1811, was 3 chalders of bear, 3 chalders of oat-meal, and £40. *Sterling*, with £8..6..8. for Communion elements: the manse, and offices, are in good repair: the glebe consists of 10 acres: The Church, which is new, is built upon a neat and commodious plan. It is in the Presbytery of Brechin, and Synod of Angus and Mearns. The Resident Population of this Parish, in 1801, was 448, and, in 1811, was 419. It is 7 m. W. from Brechin. This Parish is 6 miles in length, and 2 miles in breadth. The high grounds, in the Northern parts of the Parish, are chiefly appropriated to the pasturage of sheep: under these, the arable grounds lie on two regular slopes, with a fine exposure to the South. The soil is a light loam, and very productive. The climate is sharp, and salubrious. Here are several extensive and flourishing plantations. Game is abundant. Peats, and furze, are the principal fuel. The present worthy Minister, The Reverend D. HARRIS, most obligingly adds, "The principal streams are, The *Noran*, and *Cruik*: and from the slaty channel of the former, its waters are uncommonly clear. Upon the banks of this stream, stand the ruins of the Castle of *Vain*, formerly occupied by the celebrated Cardinal BEATON. And, about a mile to the Northward, on a very commanding situation, stands the House of *Noran-Side*, which was built by the present Proprietor, JOHN MILL, Esq.; and from whence the prospect, along the rich vale of *Strathmore*, is exceedingly beautiful and extensive. It deserves also to be recorded, that, about the year 1710, the last incursion of the *Ketfin*, or Highland Robbers, into this part of the country was

severely chastised by the inhabitants of Fearn. whose success was chiefly attributable to the good conduct and bravery of a youth of only 17 years of age, who, with signal gallantry, engaged and slew the Captain of the band in single combat."—

FEARN, in the Shire of Ross: formerly a Vicarage, the Stipend of which, in 1811, was 128 bolls of barley, with 100 merks *Scotch* for small Teinds, and £8.6.8. for Communion elements: the manse is in tolerable repair: the glebe consists of about 5 acres: Patron, The Crown: The Church consists of a part of the old Abbey Church, which was repaired at a considerable expense in 1772. It is in the Presbytery of Tain, and Synod of Ross. The Resident Population of this Parish, in 1801, (including the Fishing Towns of Balintore, and Hill-Town) was 1528, and, in 1811, was 1508. It is 5 m. S. S. E. from Tain. This Parish is about 2 miles in length, and nearly of the same breadth, stretching along the Western shore of the Moray Firth. The soil is partly light and sandy, and partly a rich deep loam and clay. The surface is mostly flat, with the exception of a few eminences, which are all capable of cultivation; and about three-fourths are arable. The air is generally dry, and salubrious. *Loch Eye*, which is upwards of two miles long, and about half a mile broad, contains eels of a large size, and is much frequented by various kinds of aquatic fowls. The coast abounds with fish. Free-stone is in plenty, especially at *Cadboll*, in the rocky part of the coast, which is of an excellent kind. The Salary of the Parochial School is 300 merks, and perquisites. The principal disadvantage under which this Parish labours, is the scarcity of fuel. The *Gaelic* is the prevailing language. The Castle of *Lochlin*, now in ruins, appears to have been of great antiquity and strength; and, it is said, that the famous Lawyer, Sir GEORGE MACKENZIE, King's Advocate in the reign of CHARLES the Second, was born in it. The Castle of *Cadboll*, of which there are now very few remains, is also of great antiquity. The ABBEY was founded by FARQUHARD or FARQUHAR, first Earl of Ross, in the reign of ALEXANDER the Second; several of the Earls of Ross are interred in it; and there is an area, appropriated for a burial place for all of the name of Ross; almost all of whom in the North, bury there.

FEDDERATT, CASTLE, v. DEER, NEW.

FENTON, in the Shire of HADINGTON; and in the Parish of Dirlton. A small Village, now consisting of East and West Fenton, at the distance of 4 miles S. W. from North Berwick. A part of the lands here, formerly belonged to the powerful family of *de Vallibus* or *de Vaux*. In 1606, JAMES the Sixth having

given the Castle of Dirlton to Sir THOMAS ERSKINE, Captain of the English guard, for his valour in preserving him from the traitorous attempts of GOWRIE, first created him Baron DIRLTON, and afterwards *Viscount FENTON*, being the first of that dignity created in Scotland: and, on the 12th of March 1619, His Lordship was created EARL of KELLIE. See, *Dirlton*.

FENWICK, in the District of Cuninghame, and Shire of AYR: formerly part of the Parish of Killmarnock, having been erected into a distinct Parish in 1642; for which reason, it went at first by the name of *New Killmarnock*; but, for some time past, it has been generally called *Fenwick*, from a village of that name: the Stipend, in 1811, was 84 bolls 4 pecks of oat-meal, and £28.5.0. in money: the manse was built in 1783, and is in excellent repair: the glebe consists of about 6 acres, together with a large garden, and the ground upon which the greatest part of the *Kirk Town* stands; the inhabitants whereof have been in use to get a new lease from each Minister during his incumbency, upon payment of about 4*d.* the *fall*: Patron, The Earl of Glasgow: The Church was built in 1643, and is a good, and uncomfortable edifice. It is in the Presbytery of Irvine, and Synod of Glasgow and Ayr. The Resident Population of this Parish, in 1801, was 1280, and, in 1811, was 1589. It is $4\frac{1}{4}$ m. N. N. E. from Killmarnock. This Parish is about 9 miles in length, and 6 miles in breadth. The whole of the soil is mossy; except towards the Western border, where it is tolerably fruitful, and well cultivated. The climate is damp. Peats are the common fuel. Game, of various kinds, are in great plenty. Lime-stone, and free-stone, are in abundance; but coal has hitherto been discovered only in small quantities. The Roads, and Bridges, are in good repair. The Salary of the Parochial School is 6 bolls of meal, and 40 merks in money, together with School-fees and perquisites, and a School-house, and dwelling. Far up in the moor lands of the Barony of *Rowallan*, is a sheep Farm called *Serdgoin*, which has been possessed for many successive generations by a family of the name of HOWIE.

FEOLINE, FERRY, v. JURA, ISLAND.

FERENISH, FERRY, v. MORVERN.

FERGUS, ST., in the Shire of BANFF, though locally situate in the District of LER, and Shire of ABERDEEN: formerly a Vicarage, belonging to the Abbey of Aberbrothock; the Stipend of which, in 1811, was £150., and £8.6.8. for Communion elements: the manse was built in 1766: the glebe consists of 8 acres of good land: Patron, The Crown: The Church was built in 1763. It

is in the Presbytery of Deer, and Synod of Aberdeen. The Resident Population of this Parish, in 1801, was 1270, and, in 1811, was 1378. It is 5. m. N. W. from Peterhead. This Parish was anciently called *Inver-Ugie*, and often *Longley*, the Church being situate not far from the old Castle of *Inver-Ugie*, on those pleasant and extensive downs, called *The Links of St. Fergus*. In 1616, the Church was removed from that site, when the Church and Parish assumed the name of its Patron Saint, to whom the 17th of November, according to the Scotch calendar, was sacred. It is bounded on the East by the German Ocean, and on the South by the small river *Ugie*, which separates it from the Parish of Peterhead: its extent being 4439 acres of arable land, 439 acres of those rich and sweet plains called *The Links*, which are not allowed to be ploughed, and 795 acres of moss. The surface exhibits an alternate succession of rising grounds and vallies; and the soil is in general a rich clay, which, when, properly cultivated, is abundantly fertile. The coast is bold and rocky, and affords abundance of excellent lime-stone, and granite. Fish of various kinds are in great plenty: and the salmon-fishing in the *Ugie* is also productive. Mr. FERGUSON, of *Pitfour*, is the sole Proprietor of the Parish. A considerable quantity of linen yarn is spun here. There is also an extensive Bleach-field at *Inver-Ugie*; together with a Beer and Porter Brewery, and a distillery of Whisky, which are carried on with success. The public roads, and bridges, are in good repair. The Salary of the Parochial School is 300 merks, together with School-fees, and perquisites, a dwelling, and a rood of land. This Parish constituted part of the great Earldom of BUCHAN, previous to its forfeiture by the powerful family of CUMYN, in 1308: when in possession of the ancient family of CHEYNE, they built the Castle of *Inver-Ugie*, now in ruins; and which afterwards passed by marriage into the family of KEITH, Great Marischal of Scotland; here Field Marshal KEITH was born, in 1696; and it continued to be the residence of the succeeding proprietors, until the attainder of The Earl MARISCHAL, in 1715. The reason why this Parish belongs to the Shire of Banff is said to be, that the CHEYNES, of *Inver-Ugie*, its ancient Proprietors, who were Heritable Sheriffs of Banff, obtained an Act of the Legislature, declaring their own lands to be within their own Jurisdiction: although quite detached, and many miles distant from Banff, it is nevertheless rated to the Land-tax and Window-tax in that County, and affords a qualification to the proprietors, as freeholders in Banff; but, in all other respects, it is considered as in the Shire of Aberdeen, and subject to the Jurisdiction of its Magistrates.

FERINTOSH, v. URQUHART.

FERNELL, in the Shire of FORFAR: formerly a Vicarage, the Stipend of which, in 1811, was 16 chalders of victual, consisting of meal, barley, and oats, and £24.13.3. *Sterling*, including the allowance for Communion elements; together with a manse, and garden, and a glebe of about 7 acres: Patron, The Crown: The Church, was lately re-built, and is a handsome edifice. It is in the Presbytery of Brechin, and Synod of Angus and Mearns. The Resident Population of this Parish, in 1801, was 576, and, in 1811, was 582. It is $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. from Brechin. This Parish is about 3 miles in length, and 2 miles in breadth, extending along the Southern bank of the *South Esk*: in the low grounds the soil is a very fine clay and loam; at a distance, it is of an inferior quality, being composed of black earth, inclining to moss; and some of the fields, in the Eastern part, are subject to inundations from the small river *Pow*. The salmon fishing in the *South Esk*, belonging to Sir JAMES CARNEGIE, is about two miles and a half in extent, and is very valuable. The Salary of the Parochial School is about £20. *Sterling*, together with School-fees, and a School-house, which was built a few years ago. Fuel is scarce. The roads are in good repair. In 1633, the District of Kinnaird, which lies between the Parishes of Fernell and Brechin, was disjoined from that of Fernell, and formed into a separate Parish. But, in the year 1771, at the instance of the Heritors of the Parishes of Brechin, Fernell, and Kinnaird, the Court of Session re-annexed almost the whole of the Parish of Kinnaird to Fernell, and the remainder of it to Brechin: this annexation took place in 1787. Except *Little Fithie*, a small estate of about 100 acres, belonging to WILLIAM DONALD, Esq., who resides upon it, the whole Parish is the property of Sir JAMES CARNEGIE, Bart., of *South Esk*, the Representative of the Family of The Earls of SOUTHESK, attainted in 1715: his residence is at *Kinnaird Castle*, a noble Mansion, lately built in a superb and princely style; the pleasure grounds are laid out with great taste, and the numerous plantations around it are in the most flourishing condition. Not far from the Church, is an old Castle, once the residence of the Ancestors of the present Family of AIRLY.

FERNES, in the Shire of NAIRN; and in the Parish of Ardclach. There was formerly a Chapel here, dependent on the Dean of Auldearn.

FERNHERST, or FERNY-HURST, in the District of Jedburgh, and Shire of ROXBURGH; in the Parish of Jedburgh. It is $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. from Jedburgh. It is situate on the banks of the river *Jed*, and is a Seat of the Ancient and Noble Family of KER, Marquis of LOTHIAN. The *Bailliery* of the Monastery of Jed-

burgh, which was distinct from the *Regality*, appears to have belonged to this Family: but, on the abolition of the *Regality*, in 1747, no claim was made for this Bailliery by His Lordship, as his right was merely Baronial, without any profit.

FERRYDEN, in the Shire of FORFAR; and in the Parish of Craig. This is a considerable Fishing Village, situate on the Southern bank of the *South Esk*, and nearly opposite to Montrose. It possesses a good Harbour, and a safe roadstead, which are within the Jurisdiction of the Port of Montrose. It is the property of HERCULES ROSS, of *Rossie*.

FERRY-FIELD, v. ABERNETHY.

FERRY-PORT-ON-CRAIG, in the District of St. Andrew's, and Shire of FIFE: formerly a Chapelry to the Vicarage of Leuchars, but erected into a distinct Parish in 1606: the Stipend of which, in 1802, was £28..13..5 $\frac{1}{2}$ *Sterling*, including £8..6..8. for Communion elements, the Vicarage of Salmon fishings, conformable to use and wont, being £5..18..4., 3 bolls 1 firloft 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ pecks of oatmeal, 21 bolls 3 firlofts and $\frac{2}{3}$ of a peck of oats, 62 bolls 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ pecks of bear, 1 boll 2 firlofts 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ peck of wheat, 2 bolls of rye, 3 bolls 3 firlofts and $\frac{2}{3}$ of a peck of peas, and £25..18..3. by Parliamentary augmentation: the manse is in good repair: the glebe consists of 4 acres of arable land: Patron, The Crown: The Church was built in 1607. It is in the Presbytery of St. Andrew's, and Synod of Fife. The Resident Population of this Parish, in 1801, was 920, and, in 1811, was 1164. It is 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.E. b. N. from Cupar of Fife. This Parish is about 5 miles in length, and from half a mile to a mile in breadth, stretching along the Southern bank of the river *Tay*, at its confluence with the German Ocean; and containing about 2026 *Scotch* acres. The soil varies from clay to loam, with an intermixture of sand, and is very productive, except the Eastern part, which is barren land, being the North part of that level waste, called *Tents-Muir*s. The Parish takes its name from the rocky Promontory on which the village is situate; and which, before the Bridge was built over the *Tay* at Perth, was a well frequented Ferry: it is private property, being part of the estate of *Scot's-Craig*, now belonging to WILLIAM DALGLEISH, Esq. The climate is salubrious. The salmon fishings in the *Tay* are very valuable. The principal manufacture is that of coarse linens. The Proprietor of *Scot's-Craig*, who is Proprietor of the whole Parish, pays the whole of the Minister's Stipend, except 10s. for a Salmon fishing, which is paid by the Proprietor of *Leuchars*. Out of the Teinds of this Parish, 5 bolls of bear, and 7 bolls 3 firlofts of white oats are paid annually to

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the Minister of Dull, in Athol ; and 1s. 8d. *Sterling* of Vicarage to the Minister of Leuchars. The Salary of the Parochial is 300 merks *Scotch*, together with School-fees, and perquisites. The Farm of the Mains of *Scot's-Craig* was originally Church land, belonging to the Archbishoprick of St. Andrew's : and the Pope, by his Bull, allowed the Archbishop to feu out this estate at the sum of £132..18..8. *Scotch*, and 4 bolls of pease ; which sum, together with the yearly value of the pease, are annually paid to the Collector of the Bishop's rents. This estate was formerly the property, and country residence, of Archbishop JAMES SHARP, for many years before his death. Fuel is expensive. This Ferry is a Custom-house creek, within the precincts of the Custom-house at Dundee : and, as it is the lowest creek in the river *Tay*, a King's boat, under the command of a tide surveyor, is stationed here, to board all vessels coming up the river from a foreign port, for the security of the public Revenue : It is also the residence, appointed for the Excise officer of the *St. Andrew's Second Ride*, the whole Parish being in that Division. *Scot's-Craig House*, the residence of WILLIAM DALGLEISH, Esq., was built two years ago of whinstone, and is a very extensive and substantial Mansion.

FETHELAND, NORTH-MAVEN.

FETKILL, v. LESS.

FETLAR, ISLAND, one of the SHETLAND ISLES : formerly a Vicarage, to which is united the Parish of North Yell, in the Island of Yell : the Stipend, in 1811, being 597 ling fish, $484\frac{1}{2}$ cans of oil, 222 lispunds and 11 merks of butter, and £10..7..1 $\frac{1}{2}$ in money, including £8..6..8. for Communion elements, together with a manse, and glebe : Patron, Lord Dundas : The Church is in good repair. It is in the Presbytery of Shetland, and Synod of Orkney. The Resident Population of the Island of Fetlar, in 1801, was 910, and, in 1811, was 940. It is 4 miles in length, and $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles in breadth, containing about 800 *merk-lands*, of half an acre each. The soil consists mostly of a rich black loam, and some sand, producing barley, oats, and kitchen vegetables : but the quantity of arable ground is small, in comparison of the land used for pasture. The seed-time commences on the first of March, and ends by the first of May : but as the crops are so very precarious in this climate, and are frequently blasted by frosts and mildews, the inhabitants direct their attention more to the prosecution of the fisheries, than of agriculture. Fuel is abundant here, and at a very reasonable price. The East part of Fetlar is in the Latitude of 60° 41' 0" North, and in the Longitude of 0° 56' 30" West from Greenwich.

FETTER-ANGUS, in the Shire of **BANFF**, though locally situate in the District of Deer, and Shire of **ABERDEEN**; an ancient Parish, lying along the North-East side of Old Deer, to which it was annexed in the year 1618; before that period, the Cure of Fetter-Angus was served every third Sunday by the Minister of St. Fergus: the foundation of the Church, which, like the Parish, has been small, is to be seen, and the Church-yard is still used for a burial-ground. The Village, which is populous, was lately erected on the estate of Mr. **FERGUSON**, of *Pitfour*; and has a manufacture of linens, checks, and linsey-woolseys. This Parish, although quite detached, and many miles distant from Banff, is nevertheless rated to the Land-Tax and Window-tax in that County, and affords a qualification to the Proprietors, as Free-holders in Banff: but, in all other respects, it is considered as in the Shire of Aberdeen, and subject to the Jurisdiction of its Magistrates. It formerly belonged to the **CHEYNES**, of *Inver-Ugie*, who were Heritable Sheriffs of Banff, and who obtained an Act of the Legislature, declaring their own lands to be within their own Jurisdiction. In 1811, it contained 489 persons.

FETTERCAIRN, in the Shire of **KINCARDINE**: formerly a Rectory, the Stipend of which, in 1811, was £83..6..8. part of which is paid in victual, but the greatest part in money; besides a glebe of 6 acres, including grass: the manse was re-built in 1774: Patron, The Crown. The Church is very old, and inconvenient. It is in the Presbytery of Fordoun, and Synod of Angus and Mearns. The Resident Population of this Parish, in 1801, was 1794, and, in 1811, was 1570. It is 11 m. N. b. E. from Brechin. This Parish, according to a measurement in 1774, contains 14,359 *English* acres. The soil, on the West, is light and sharp, with a mixture of moss; on the East, it is of a deeper mould, and a fertile clayey loam. Very great improvements in agriculture have been made here, especially on the estates of Sir **ALEXANDER RAMSAY**, whose handsome farm-houses, and inclosures, are highly commodious to the Tenants, and ornamental to the Country. On the estates of *Wotton* and *Burn*, belonging to the late General Lord **ADAM GORDON**, the greatest and most successful exertions have been made in planting: at *Burn*, His Lordship built an elegant House, at a short distance from the river *North-Esk*, along the side of which he laid out some extensive and beautiful walks. Peats, and turf, are the general fuel. The Salary of the Parochial School is 300 merks, and School-fees, together with a dwelling, and School-house, half an acre of land, and a small garden. The two great Roads which pass through this Parish, from the South and West, are in excellent

condition, as are also the small Bridges upon them. There is likewise a romantic Bridge of one arch, called *Gannachie Bridge*, which was thrown across the river *North-Esk*, in 1732, at the sole expense of JAMES BLACK, then tenant of the Farm of *Wood*, in the Parish of Edzel; and who generously bequeathed 50 merks for upholding the Bridge, and 200 merks for the use of the poor of this Parish. On the estate of *Balbigno*, the property of The Honourable WALTER OGILVIE, of *Clova*, are the foundations of a very large old Building, which is called *Finella's Castle*; and where, it is said, KENNETH the Third was murdered by that Saint. The family of MIDDLETON was Lord CLERMONT and FETTERCAIRN, Earl of MIDDLETON, attainted in 1695. The Fairs are holden on the last Tuesday, O. S., in April, and November.

FETTERESSO, in the Shire of KINCARDINE: formerly a Rectory, the Stipend of which, in 1811, was £71.2.6. *Sterling*, 2 chalders of meal, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ chalders of bear: the manse was built in 1726: the glebe, including the garden and pasture ground, is $6\frac{1}{2}$ acres: Patron, The Crown: The Church is old, and inconvenient; the burying-ground is unusually large. It is in the Presbytery of Fordoun, and Synod of Angus and Mearns. The Resident Population of this Parish, in 1801, was 3687, and, in 1811, was 4252. It is $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. from Stonehaven. This Parish is about 10 miles in length, and about 6 miles in breadth, and contains 24,914 *English* acres; of which, about 8000 acres are arable, the rest being muir and mossy, and covered with heath and stones, chiefly granite. It is watered by the rivers *Cowie*, and *Carron*; near the former of which stands the Mansion-house of Mr. BARCLAY, of *Urie*, surrounded with extensive plantations, and a district almost all inclosed, and in a state of high cultivation, made so by his own beneficent and patriotic exertions: Mr. BARCLAY has also lately begun to feu a regular Village, adjacent to the Town of Stonehaven; and by his spirited improvements and example, such great advantages have been produced not only in this Parish, but by the County at large, that he has justly merited the praise and esteem of all around him. The Mansion-house of *Fetteresso*, the residence of the Ancient and Noble family of MARISCHAL, previous to their attainder, now belongs to Mr. DUFF, son of the late Admiral DUFF, who purchased the estate from *The York Building Company* in 1782: Besides these, there are also excellent Mansions on the estates of *Muchals*, *Elsick*, and *Netherby*, where great improvements have likewise been made. The air is dry, and healthy. The sea-coast is bold, and rocky, affording only the Bay of Stonehaven, and the two small harbours of *Muchals*, and *Sketraw*, where fishing boats can lie in

a fety. The Salary of the Parochial School is 300 merks, together with emoluments, and an excellent School-house, and dwelling for the Master. There are various remains of Druidical temples ; and upon a hill, called *Ree Dykes*, or *The King's Dykes*, are the vestiges of an old camp, which is supposed by some persons to have been a Roman encampment, and to be the very spot occupied by AGRICOLA's troops before his engagement with GALGACUS, the Scotch King : it is an oblong square of 21 acres. On the coast, about a mile and a half North from Stonehaven, are the remains of a Castle, once the residence of the Thanes of *Cowie*, and which, after MACPENDIRUS, came to the Ancient and Noble Family of FRASER, who were *Thanes* of the same : on a rising ground near it, are part of the walls of a Religious edifice, adjoining to which is a burying-ground, where many of the Inhabitants of the North part of the Parish, on account of its vicinity to them, still bury their dead.

FETTERNEER, v. GARIOCH.

FEU-HOUSE, v. PERTH.

FIARAY, ISLAND, one of the Hebrides, and in the Shire of INVERNESS : it constitutes part of the Parish of Barray, from which it is about a mile distant, to the North ; and is uninhabited.

FIDDES, CASTLE, v. FOVERAN.

FIDREY, ISLAND, off the Shire of HADINGTON ; and constituting part of the Parish of Dirlton : Here was anciently a Chapel, near the shore of Elbottle, which was subordinate to the Vicarage of Golyn ; it was dedicated to *St. Nicholas*, and the ruins of it still remain. This is a beautiful small Island, situate in the Firth of *Forth*.

FIERS-NESS, HARBOUR, v. EDAY, ISLAND.

FIFE, SHIRE. This Shire is situate between the Firth of *Forth*, and the river *Tay* ; being bounded on the East by the German Ocean, and on the West by the Counties of Perth and Kinross. It is about 14 miles in length, and 13 miles in breadth, and contains 257,096 *Scotch* acres, the established measurement adopted in this Shire : about four-fifths of the whole extent are arable. The climate of Fife is temperate, the inhabitants are healthy, and the soil is abundantly fruitful when properly cultivated. The necessities and conveniences of life are easily procured, and at moderate prices. A considerable quantity of herrings are annually exported from its Sea-ports. The breed of black cattle is holden in great repute by the English drovers. It is divided into four Ecclesiastical Districts or Presbyteries, *viz.*, Cupar, St. Andrew's, Kirkaldy, and

Dunfermlin. Cupar is the Shire Town, and where the Sheriff holds his Courts. The Resident Population of this Shire, in 1801, was 93,743, and, in 1811, was 101,272. It sends one Member to Parliament. Here are various Roman remains.

FIFE'S-NESS, in the District of St. Andrew's, and Shire of FIFE; in the Parish of Crail. It is 2 m. N. E. from Crail. There are only two small houses here, which are situate on the Easternmost point of land of the Shire of Fife, that projects into the German Ocean, between the Firths of *Forth* and *Tay*. And there is now a Buoy on the dangerous reef of rocks, lying one mile North-East from this Promontory, which is of great service to coasting vessels, as the rocks are covered at half flood.

FIGGET BOURN, *v.* DUDINGSTON.

FINA-GLEN, *v.* COMRIE.

FINAN, ISLAND, *v.* ARDNAMURCHAN.

FINCASTLE, in the Shire of PERTH. This District is 15 miles distant from Dull, to which Parish it belongs; and to this place the Minister travels three or four times a year across lofty Mountains, for the performance of his clerical duties. It is situate along the Northern bank of the river *Tummel*; and is said to take its name from the great number of old Castles, with which it abounds. Fincastle gives the title of VISCOUNT to The Earl of DUNMORE.

FINDHAVEN, HILL, *v.* OATH-LAW.

FINDHORN, in the Shire of ELGIN; and in the Parish of Kinloss. It is $3\frac{3}{4}$ m. N. from Forres. This is a Burgh of Barony. It is situate on the East entrance of the Bay to which it gives name, on the Moray Firth, and is the Sea-port of the Town of Forres. The Harbour has a *bar* that is continually changing, and prevents ships of great burden from entering; so that the trade is carried on in small merchant vessels, or sloops.

FINDLATER, CASTLE, *v.* CULLEN.

FINDOCHS, *v.* MONZIE.

FINDOCHTIE, in the Shire of BANFF; and in the Parish of Rathven. It is $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. b. N. from Cullen. This became a Fishing Station in 1716, by the Fishermen from Fraser's-burgh who settled in it; and, it is now, in 1811, in a flourishing state. The Bay of *Findochtie*, though at present neglected, claims the public attention in an eminent degree; as it is susceptible of being improved into one of the best and safest Harbours in Scotland: and it is earnestly hoped, that The Earl of SEAFIELD, its Proprietor, will not longer delay to construct "a

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Harbour that would promote his own Interest, prove a benefit to thousands, and transmit his name with honour to Posterity." The Fishermen of Findochtie are distinguished for decency and decorum, and for curing their fish, great and small, in a superior manner.

FINDO-GASK, *v.* GASK, NETHER.

FINDON, *v.* URQUHART.

FINDON, in the Shire of KINCARDINE; and in the Parish of Banchory Davinick. It is $6\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. from Aberdeen. This is a Fishing village on the German Ocean, and where those *haddocks*, which are so much esteemed, are split, and dried in a particular manner by the smoke of peat. The Fishermen here, have each an acre of land, a house, garden, liberty of fuel, and a right to the harbour, for £3. *Sterling* annually.

FINDRASSIE, *v.* SPYNIE.

FINELLA'S, ST., HILL, and CASTLE, *v.* KINCARDINE, and FETTERCAIRN.

FINGALIAN ROADS, *v.* KILL-MANIVAIG.

FINK, ST., in the Shire of PERTH; and in the Parish of Bendothy. It is $2\frac{3}{4}$ m. E. N. E. from Blair-Gowrie. Here was anciently a Chapel, dedicated to *St. Fink*; and that part of the Parish, which lies Eastward of the confluence of the rivers *Eroch* and *Isla*, would seem, from its situation, to have belonged to it. The adjacent houses are called *The Chapel-Town*, and there are also the vestiges of the Chapel, and of the burying-ground around it.

FINLAYSTON, *v.* KILL-MALCOLM.

FINNAB, *v.* MOULIN.

FINNIESTON, within the Jurisdiction of the City of Glasgow, and Shire of LANARK; in the Barony Parish. This is a populous Village.

FINTRAY, in the District of Aberdeen, and Shire of ABERDEEN: formerly a Vicarage, the Stipend of which, in 1811, was 5 chalders of victual, one-third of which is bear, and 440 merks in money: the manse is in tolerable repair: the glebe consists of $7\frac{1}{2}$ acres: Patron, Sir William Forbes, Bart., who is also Proprietor of more than half of the Parish: The Church is in decent condition. It is in the Presbytery, and Synod of Aberdeen. The Resident Population of this Parish, in 1801, was 886, and, in 1811, was 892. It is $8\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. W. from Aberdeen. This Parish contains about 10,000 acres, stretching along the Northern bank of the river *Don*, which is subject to inundations. The surface is hilly; but the haughs are rich and fertile: towards the North, the soil consists, partly

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of peat moss, and partly of muir, interspersed with patches of arable land, some of which is a strong clay soil. The roads, and bridges, are in pretty good repair. The knitting of stockings is carried on to a great extent here.

FINTRY, v. MAINS, and MONIFIETH.

FINTRY, i. e. **THE FAIR LAND**, in the Shire of **STIRLING**: formerly a Vicarage, the Stipend of which, in 1811, was 44 bolls of meal, 5 bolls $3\frac{1}{2}$ pecks of bear, and £24..16..3. *Sterling*, including Communion elements, and £80..0..6. by Parliamentary augmentation: the manse was built in 1732: the glebe contains 9 acres: Patron, The Duke of Montrose: The Church is very old. It is in the Presbytery of Dumbarton, and Synod of Glasgow and Ayr. The Resident Population of this Parish, in 1801, was 958, and, in 1811, was 1003. It is 12 m. S. W. from Stirling. This Parish is situate in the midst of that range of hills, which reaches from Stirling to Dumbarton, and behind that particular District of them, usually denominated *The Campsie Fells*: And it derives its appellation of *The Fair Land*, from its grassy hills, its fertile and well watered vallies, contrasted with the bleak and precipitous rudeness of the adjacent moors and mountains. It is about 5 miles in length, and 4 miles in breadth; but the only parts, that are inhabited, are a small valley on the banks of the *Enrick*, and another on the banks of the *Carron*; both of which rivers have their source in this Parish. The general appearance of the country is hilly; but the hills are small, and are covered with refreshing verdure: the arable soil is light, quick, and fertile. A handsome Village has lately been erected, on a rising ground along the side of the *Enrick*, for the accommodation of the persons who are employed in a Cotton Mill, which has been established on the estate of *Culcrnich*. Peat is the fuel principally used here. The Roads, and Bridges, are in good repair. *The Loup of Fintry*, a cataract 91 feet high, over which the *Enrick* pours its whole stream, is particularly admired; and, especially after a Thunder storm or a Water-spout, which frequently happen here. The whole property of the Parish is vested in The Duke of MONTROSE, and PETER SPIERS, Esq., of *Culcrnich*, who is the only residing Heritor, and who justly deserves the greatest praise for his indefatigable exertions, in promoting every measure that can contribute to the prosperity of the Parish.

FINZEAN, v. BIRSE.

FIRTH, in the Island of Pomona, and in the Shire of ORKNEY and SHETLAND: formerly a Vicarage, united to the ancient Vicarage of Stenness; the Stipend of which, in 1811, was £60..5..3., exclusive of the glebes: Patron, Lord Dundas

It is in the Presbytery of Cairston, and Synod of Orkney. The Resident Population of the Parish of Firth, in 1801, was 632, and, in 1811, was 496. The extreme length of the United Parishes is about 9 miles, the breadth is various. The shores are low and flat, which facilitates the labour, and lessens the expense of making *kelp*, of which about 80 tons are manufactured here annually. On approaching the Parish of Stenness from the East, the first object that strikes the attention, is a plain between two hills, covered with a number of *Tumuli*, at only a small distance from each another. Though this has evidently been a field of battle, as the style of these monuments refers to a remote period, it cannot, as has been thought, contain the graves of The Earl of CAITHNESS and his troops, who fell at the battle of *Bigswell* or *Summerdale*, in the Sixteenth Century. Here the *Loch of Stenness* opens to the view in all its beauty: rising at the head of the Bay of Cairston, from the Bridge of Waith, through which the tide in some measure alternately fills and empties it, the direction of it is North-West to the extent of five miles; and dividing near the middle into two, by the names of the *Lochs* of Stenness and Harra, it forms on the whole a pleasant sheet of water: trout in vast numbers, and of an excellent quality, are caught here, as are also flounders and some other kinds of fish; and in the part of it farthest North, known by the name of Harra, in which there are many small Holms, several species of wild fowls, such as Swans, Ducks, Lapwings, Gulls, Terns, and Mergausers, build in great numbers. The celebrated *Standing Stones* of *Stenness*, consisting of a circle and semi-circle, with a few placed apparently irregular, stand on the banks of this *Loch*, where the land stretches out at both sides, and nearly divides it into two parts at the bridge of *Broigar*. Along its East side, for a considerable space, are some beautiful fields of natural grass, among rich ones of cultivated land; near which, are Houses in great numbers, well built, and uncommonly neat in their appearance: they are occupied, at least some of them, by men here called *Udallers*, who are little proprietors of land, that has never been holden by the feudal tenure, nor subjected to either service or payment to any Superior: and if these persons had the industry to avail themselves of plenty of excellent marl in their vicinity, they might soon render their farms and little estates far more productive and valuable. This excellent manure is, however, sometimes sought after; and, in digging, in order to procure it, the horns and bones of stags have been found under a layer of peat-moss, sunk to a very considerable depth.—Marl, of the same fructifying nature, is also found in the Parish of Firth, where there is the same inattention to its application. The

road from Stenness to Firth is through a narrow defile of no great length, terminated by the long Bay of *Firth*; around which, on all sides, near the bottom of the adjacent hills, there is a considerable extent of flat ground, fertile, tolerably well cultivated, and populous, composing the principal part of that Parish. To the Bay of *Firth*, Swans resort, as well as to the *Loch* of *Stenness*, in winter; and besides many species of fish, oysters are taken in it, frequently of a large size, and at the same time of such an excellent quality, as not only to equal those of the finest *pandores* of the *Forth*, but even to vie with the much admired ones of *Colchester*. There are four *Trysts* holden annually in the Parish of Firth, for horses and cattle, to the great convenience of this side of the Island. Here is a Slate Quarry, and also a Quarry of excellent flags. And on the North, it is bounded by extensive Peat-mosses, which afford abundance of good fuel.

FISHER-ROW, within the Jurisdiction of the Town of Musselburgh, though locally situate in the Shire of EDINBURGH; and constituting part of the Parish of Inver-Esk. The Market is on Tuesday. It is united to Musselburgh by a Bridge over the *Esk*, and is considered as forming a part of the Burgh, and is under the same Magistracy. This Bridge is very ancient, and is thought to be a work of the Romans, who certainly had many houses in what is now called *Fisher-Row*, as well as their Haven for shipping; and from hence there was a Roman Causeway, which led to their Camp at *Sheriff-Hall*, three miles South-West, and onwards to Borthwick. It is mostly inhabited by Fishermen and their Wives, who carry the fish in creels to Edinburgh, and are particularly distinguished for their strength, activity, and laborious exertions. See, *Musselburgh*, and *Inver-Esk*.

FISH HOLM, one of the SHETLAND Isles; and constituting part of the Parish of Delting. It is situate on the North-East of the Parish, in Yell Sound, and is inhabited by one Family.

FISHWICK, in the Shire of BERWICK: an ancient Parish, now comprehended in the Parish of Hutton: The Church, which stood on the Northern bank of the *Tweed*, below the Village, is now in ruins. It formerly belonged to the Monks of Coldingham. It is 6 m. W. S. W. from Berwick. See, *Hutton*.

FITHIE, v. FERNELL.

FLADA, ISLAND, one of the Hebrides, and in the Shire of INVERNESS: it constitutes part of the Parish of Killmuir, and is appropriated to the pasturage of Sheep.

FLADA, ISLE, v. TREISHNISH, ISLES.

FLADA WHEIN, ISLAND, one of the Hebrides, and in the Shire of

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INVERNESS: it constitutes part of the Parish of Kill-muir, and is appropriated to the pasturage of sheep.

FLADDAY, ISLE, one of the Hebrides, and in the Shire of INVERNESS: it constitutes part of the Parish of Harris, and is situate within Scarp, at the entrance of *Loch Resort*. This is a flat, uninhabited Isle.

FLADDAY ISLES, three of the Hebrides, and in the Shire of INVERNESS. These are three small Isles which constitute part of the Parish of Barray, and are uninhabited. They are in the Latitude of $56^{\circ} 59' 30''$ North, and in the Longitude of $7^{\circ} 17' 22''$ West from the Royal Observatory at Greenwich.

FLANNAN, ISLES, several of the HEBRIDES, so called. They lie about 12 miles North-West from Skye, and are uninhabited. They are principally appropriated to the pasturage of sheep.

FLEMINGTON, in the Shire of INVERNESS; and in the Parish of Croy. It is $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. S. W. from Nairn.

FLEURS, in the District of Kelso, and Shire of ROXBURGH; in the Parish of Kelso. It is $\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. from Kelso. This is the magnificent Mansion of The Duke of ROXBURGH.

FLIGHT, v. CASTLE-TOWN.

FLISK, in the District of Cupar, and Shire of FIFE: formerly a Vicarage, the Stipend of which, in 1811, was 10 chalders of victual, and £8..6..8. for Communion elements: the manse was re-built in 1812: the glebe consists of 4 acres: Patron, Lord Dundas: The Church is in decent condition. It is in the Presbytery of Cupar, and Synod of Fife. The Resident Population of this Parish, in 1801, was 300, and, in 1811, was 318. It is 6. m. N. b. W. from Cupar of Fife. This Parish is about 3 miles in length, and one mile in breadth, stretching along the Southern bank of the *Tay*. The surface is level, with the exception of one hill, called *Norman's Law*, from whence the prospect is very extensive; and upon the summit of which are the remains of an entrenchment. The soil is fertile, and well cultivated. On the Western extremity stands the ancient Castle of *Ballinbriek*, now approaching fast to ruin, and which was long the residence of the Family of ROTHES. *Birk-Hill*, the commodious and pleasant Mansion of HENRY S. WEDDERBURN, Esq., is surrounded with extensive plantations.

FLOAT, BAY, v. STONY KIRK.

FLODDAY, ISLAND, one of the Hebrides, and in the Shire of INVERNESS: it constitutes part of the Parish of Barray, and is inhabited. *Flodday Sound* is surrounded by a number of Islands, and opens to the South; where the largest

Ships may ride with safety at all seasons: it is much frequented by vessels to and from the Baltic.

FLOTA, ISLE, one of the **ORKNEYS**: formerly a Vicarage, united to the ancient Vicarage of Waas; The Church is in tolerable repair. It is in the Presbytery of Cairston, and Synod of Orkney. The Resident Population of this Parish, in 1801, (including the Island of Faray) was 284, and, in 1811, was 315. This Island, which is three miles long, and little more than one mile broad, is situate in that arm of the sea that divides Waas from South Ronaldshay, from each of which it is distant about three miles. A *Salt-Pan*, now in ruins, which formerly contributed to the advantage of the place, furnished a name to a large Bay, which nearly divides the Island, and, under the name of *The Pan-Hope*, formed a Harbour, well known to every mariner accustomed to visit these Northern regions. The West side, and that long point called *The Rone*, as well as the East side, and around *The Pan-Hope*, is wholly covered with long heath, affording excellent shelter to numbers of Moor-fowls. The rest of the Island is either clothed with grass, or cultivated for corn; and some of the latter is said to be so fertile as to produce nearly double the quantity of grain that is produced by the same extent of land in the other Islands. No remains of that *Long House*, by some denominated a *Church*, in which the Clergy were said to be accustomed to assemble annually, can now be discovered, nor of those three Trophies, called *Crosses*: all remembrance of them is entirely lost, nor does there exist the slightest tradition concerning them. *The Calf* is a small Island, situate to the Northward of Flota, and is appropriated to the pasturage of sheep. Flota is in the Latitude of $58^{\circ} 58' 41''$ North, and in the Longitude of $2^{\circ} 55' 30''$ West from Greenwich. This Island, according to Mr. JAMESON, is of little extent, low, but in several places there are cliffs upon the sea-shore which are of considerable height. It is entirely composed of sandstone, and sandstone flag: nor is it remarkable, excepting for its former celebrity, being the residence of the Historiographer appointed by the Crown of Norway to collect information with regard to the North of Scotland. These narrations formed a work, called *Codex Floticensis*: to which TORFÆUS is indebted for much of his History of the Northern parts of Scotland.

FLOWERDALE, v. GAIRLOCH.

FOCHABERS, in the Shire of **ELGIN**; and in the Parish of Bellie. It is $158\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. from Edinburgh. It was formerly situate in the neighbourhood of *Gordon Castle*, but was lately removed about a mile Southward to a rising

ground, and built on a neat plan, having a square in the centre, and Streets entering it at right angles. This is a Burgh of Barony, and is governed by a Baron Baillie, who is appointed by The Duke of GORDON, the Superior. It has a Weekly Market : and three annual Fairs, one of which is for black cattle. It is a flourishing Town, with a manufacture of thread, calicoes, and worsted stockings, and a valuable salmon fishery in the *Spey*. Here is a Parochial School, with a Salary of 14 bolls of meal, together with some small perquisites : And there is also a Society School about three miles from hence, which is of the utmost consequence to a very great number of poor children, who could not possibly attend, or be accommodated in the Parish School. A General Post-Office is established here. It is situate at the confluence of the burn of *Fochabers* with the river *Spey*. THE COMMISSIONERS FOR HIGHLAND ROADS AND BRIDGES, in their First Report of June 1804, observe, “ in the month of December last (1803), a Memorial respecting a Bridge over the *Spey* was referred to us by The Lords Commissioners of His Majesty’s Treasury. In this Memorial it was stated, that His Grace The Duke of GORDON had made considerable progress in building a bridge over the river *Spey* at Fochabers, on the Military and Post road, and that he had been encouraged to take the burden of this useful work upon himself, and to give up a valuable property in the Ferry, in the expectation that His Majesty’s Government would defray one-half of the expense ; he having received assurances to that effect. Though it was out of our power to advance money, except under the Regulations prescribed in the Road and Bridge Act, which contained no reference to any expense incurred before that Act had been passed, yet, under the circumstances of The Duke of GORDON’s Memorial, We felt an earnest desire to afford all the assistance in our power to so important and beneficial an undertaking.”—In their third Report of July 1807, THE COMMISSIONERS observe, “ We have now to state, that a Special Grant was made, for completing the Bridge over the *Spey* at Fochabers, by Parliament in the Session ending July 1805, and that this most useful undertaking has been accordingly completed.” This bridge, which connects the Shires of Banff and Elgin, consists of four arches : The water-way being 340 feet.

FODDER-LEE, in the District of Jedburgh, and Shire of ROXBURGH ; in the Parish of Abbot-Rule. A Hamlet.

FODDERTY, partly in the Shire of CROMARTY, and partly in the Shire of Ross : formerly a Vicarage, the Stipend of which, in 1811, was $6\frac{1}{2}$ chalders of barley, £25, *Sterling* in money, a glebe, and a right to the small Tythes : Patron,

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The Hon. Mrs. Mackenzie, of *Cromarty*: The Church is in tolerable repair. It is in the Presbytery of Dingwall, and Synod of Ross. The Resident Population of this Parish was,

	In 1801.	In 1811.
For that Part, which is in the Shire of Cromarty	844.	{ 1900.
For that Part, which is in the Shire of Ross	945.	
	<hr/> 1789. <hr/>	<hr/> 1900. <hr/>

It is 4 m. W. from Dingwall. The principal part of this Parish lies in a valley surrounded with high hills, and intersected through its whole length by the small rivulet *Peffer*, from which the valley derives the name of *Strath Peffer*: this valley is nearly two miles long, and half a mile broad: but, there are several small glens besides, which extend to some distance along the openings of the hills, and are completely insulated from the bulk of the Parish. The air is pure, and healthy. The old method of *constantly cropping*, is generally followed by all classes of Farmers here. The Salary of the Parochial School is 300 merks, and a rood of land, together with a good School-house. A mortification was made for the subsistence of the Poor by GEORGE Earl of CROMARTY of 12 bolls of barley *per annum*: and the interest of a Legacy of £80. *Sterling* has been left to them by Mrs. MORRISON, of the Island of Jamaica. The *Gaelic* language is generally spoken here. There are appearances of coal mines. Here are several Mineral springs, all of which are of the same quality, and are strongly impregnated with sulphur: these Springs are much resorted to, and are used for all kinds of disorders without exception: but the greatest benefit has been derived by those who are troubled with scorbutic complaints, and external eruptions. The most remarkable Hills are *Ben Wyvis*, and *Knockfallaric*: the first of which is one of the highest hills in Scotland, and lies immediately to the North of the valley: *Knockfallaric* is situate on the South side of the valley; its form is conical; and the tradition is, that FINGAL had one of his Castles upon its summit: this opinion probably originates, from the ruins there, which surround a plain of nearly an acre in extent, and are composed of stones closely cemented by a *vitrified* substance. About 200 acres of firs have lately been planted here. See, *Cromarty*.

FOGGICLOAN, v. MARNOCH.

FOGO, in the Shire of BERWICK: formerly a Vicarage, the Stipend of which, in 1811, was £150., and a glebe; the manse, and offices, were re-built, in

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1787: Patron, The Crown: The Church was repaired, in 1775. It is in the Presbytery of Dunse, and Synod of Merse and Teviotdale. The Resident Population of this Parish, in 1801, was 507, and, in 1811, was 450. It is 4 m. S. b. W. from Dunse. This Parish is about 6 miles in length, and between three and four miles in breadth. It is intersected by the river *Blackadder*, and some of its tributary streams. The soil is of two kinds: the first, a rich deep loam, comprehending the banks of the river, and a considerable tract on each side; the other, is a light moorish loam, on a cold tilly bed, naturally wet, but tolerably productive in dry seasons: the whole is arable, except a few acres of swampy ground; and a great part of the Parish is inclosed. The Roads are in bad repair. The Schoolmaster's Salary is 300 merks, and perquisites; the School-house is in good order. All the Teinds in the Parish, are valued, from whence are paid the Stipend, the School Salary, and the Sums necessary for repairing the Church, Manse, Offices, and School-house. The great disadvantage which this Parish sustains, is its distance from coals, the only Fuel used, and which are brought 12 miles from Northumberland: Lime also is very scarce, and dear: and to these circumstances, unfavourable for agriculture, and the comfort of the people, may be added the *Thirlage* to the mills. There is an ancient Bridge over the river *Blackadder*, which is of great advantage to the neighbourhood; it is kept in repair by the County. At a village, called *Chesters*, are the traces of an ancient encampment, said to be Roman, but now very much defaced.

FOLDA, v. GLEN-ISLA.

FONDLAND HILL, v. INCH.

FOOT DEE, within the Jurisdiction of the City of New Aberdeen, and Shire of ABERDEEN: in the Parish of St. Nicholas. Here is a handsome Chapel of Ease, under the Patronage of The Town Council. This is a considerable Village, situate on the Northern bank of the river *Dee*, and is principally inhabited by the owners of the vessels belonging to the Port of Aberdeen.

FORBES, in the District of Alford, and Shire of ABERDEEN: formerly a Rectory, and Prebend, now annexed to the Parish of Tullynessle: The Church is old, and ruinous. The Resident Population of this Parish, in 1801, was 206, and, in 1811, was 178. It is 2½ m. W. N. W. from Alford. This Parish contains 4075 acres, by measurement, extending about two miles along the banks of the river *Don*. The soil is light, dry, and early. Peats are in plenty; and, in the hill of *Correen*, is a Lime-stone Quarry, of a very fine quality. The air is pure,

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and healthful. *Drimmner Castle* is the ancient Seat of the Noble Family of FORBES, Lord FORBES, *Senior Baron* of Scotland, who have been Proprietors of the whole Parish for several Centuries.

FORD, in the Shire of EDINBURGH; and in the Parish of Borthwick. A Village, at the distance of 4 miles South-East from Dalkeith. Here is the Residence of Mr. JAMES SMALL, the ingenious inventor of the new *Plough*, which goes by his name, and other excellent Agricultural instruments.

FORDEL, *v.* DALGETY.

FORDEL, *v.* MELROS.

FORDOUN, in the Shire of KINCARDINE: formerly a Vicarage, the Stipend of which, in 1811, including the glebe, was upwards of £150. *Sterling*: the manse was re-built in 1779: Patron, The Crown: The Church was re-built in 1788. It is in the Presbytery of Ffordoun, and Synod of Angus and Mearns. The Resident Population of this Parish, in 1801, (including the Villages of Auchinblae, Paldie, and Kincardine) was 2223, and, in 1811, was 2535. It is 4 m. N. from Laurence Kirk. This Parish is about 10 miles in length, and 7 miles in breadth. The South side is flat and plain, making a part of what is called *The How of the Mearns*, and of that still larger Valley, called *Strathmore*; here the soil is deep, clayey, and in general fertile: The North side is hilly, being bounded by the Grampian Mountains, and the soil is light and shallow. In the plain, the air is moist; but, towards the elevated district, it is dry and wholesome. A spirit of improvement is spreading among the Tenants, owing to good examples, and the very laudable encouragement given to them by the respectable gentlemen in the neighbourhood. The Post-roads, and Bridges, are in tolerable repair; but the Cross-roads are much neglected. Both coals, and peat, are used as fuel here. This Parish is remarkable for having been the residence, and probably the burial-place of *St. Palladius*, who was sent by Pope CELESTINE into Scotland some time in the Fifth century, to oppose the Pelagian heresy. It is also noted for having been the Birth-place of JOHN de FORDOUN, author of the *Scoti-Chronicon*, one of the most ancient and curious Histories of Scotland, which have been published. It also gave birth to the late celebrated JAMES BURNET, Lord MONBODDO, well known in the Literary world for his writings on Metaphysics, and the origin and progress of Language. Here are the remains of a Roman camp.

FORDYCE, in the Shire of BANFF: formerly a Vicarage, the Stipend of which, in 1811, was $21\frac{1}{2}$ bolls of meal; together with a glebe, which has been

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inclosed by The Rev. JAMES LAWTRIE ; grass money £2. ; and £8. 6. 8. for Communion-elements: Patron, The Earl of Seafield: The Church is in tolerable repair. It is in the Presbytery of Fordyce, and Synod of Aberdeen. The Resident Population of this Parish, in 1801, (including the Villages of Portsoy, Sandend, and Newmills of Boyne) was 2747, and, in 1811, was 2767. It is 3 m. S. W. from Portsoy. It was erected into a Burgh of Barony in 1499, at the request of ELPHINSTONE, Bishop of Aberdeen ; the Superiority of which is now vested in The Earl of Seafield. It has the privilege of a weekly Market: and also an annual Market, called *Hallow Fair*, which lasts for eight days. This Parish stretches along the Moray Firth for about five miles, and is about the same space in breadth ; the general appearance is flat, with frequent inequalities or rising grounds ; none of which deserve the name of hills, except the *Knock-Hill*, which separates this Parish from part of Grange and Ordequhill ; and two contiguous eminences, called the Hills of *Fordyce*, and *Durn*. The coast is very bold, and rocky, with the exception of the Bays of Portsoy, and Sandend. It is abundantly supplied with fish of all kinds. Great quantities of Sea-weed are thrown up here, which is much used as a manure. There are also inexhaustible Quarries of excellent limestone ; and near *Sandend*, great hopes have been entertained of finding coal. The air is rather dry than moist, and in general healthy. Here is a white Peat, called *Greasy Clods*, which may be termed a bitumen, and some years ago was universally used for giving *light* to the Spinners in Winter ; and is still used by the poorest people for that purpose. The *Scottish* is the only language spoken here. The Salary of the Parochial School, including 13 Bursars, and a few perquisites, is about £26., besides some small School-fees, and a rood of land. The fuel generally used in the Parish is Peat, or Turf: but considerable quantities of English and Scotch Coals are imported at *Portsoy*, and even bought by the Tenants in the lower parts of the Parish, at a distance from the Mosses: some of the poorer Villagers pull heath, and cut furze. The Bridges are few, and not all in repair ; they are mostly constructed, and maintained by County Assessments. The great Road, between Banff and Cullen, is in excellent order ; but the other roads are much neglected. On the summit of the Hill of *Durn*, is a triple fosse and rampart, which appear to have surrounded it. Ancient flint arrow-heads, called *Elf arrow-heads*, are occasionally discovered here. There are the remains of some Druidical Temples ; and also of some Barrows or Tumuli.

FORFAR, or FORFAR-RESTENET, a Royal Borough, having separate

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Jurisdiction, locally situate in the Shire of FORFAR: formerly a Vicarage, the Stipend of which, in 1811, was £84..15..9½ in money, 31 bolls 2 pecks of meal, and £8..6..8. for Communion elements: the manse is old: the glebe consists of about 7 acres: Patron, The Crown: The Church is an elegant, and commodious building. It is in the Presbytery of Forfar, and Synod of Angus and Mearns. The Resident Population of this Town, and Parish, in 1801, was 5165, and, in 1811, was 5652. It is 70 m. N. b. E. from Edinburgh. The Market is on Saturday, and is well attended. The Fairs are holden on the last Wednesday in February, the 26th of June, the 1st Tuesday in July, the 1st Tuesday in August, the last Wednesday in September, and the 1st Wednesday in November. A General Post-Office is established here. This is the Shire Town, and where the Sheriff holds his courts, being pretty centrally situate for the administration of justice. It is a Royal Borough of great antiquity, but the original Charters of erection are lost. There is, however, a Royal writ of *novodamus* extant, with Parliamentary ratification, dated 1669, which certifies and confirms all the ancient charters, rights, and privileges of the Burgh. It is governed by a Provost, 2 Baillies, 12 Common Counsellors, 4 Deacons of Crafts, and 15 Burgesses. Forfar is one of the Contributory Royal Boroughs with Perth, in sending one Member to Parliament. The Revenue of the Burgh is very considerable. The principal manufactures are those of osnaburghs, coarse linens, and shoes. Fuel is expensive. The Castle is completely demolished. It is not certain, whether Forfar and Restenet were formerly two different Parishes, and afterwards united; but the Burgh, and Landward Parts of the Parish have long had, and continue to have, distinct interests inasmuch as relates to the supplying of the Poor, and they make separate collections for them at the Church door. This Parish is irregular, varying from 4 to 6 miles in length, and from 3 to 5 miles in breadth. The general appearance is level, with the exception of the Hill of *Balnashinar*, which lies to the South of the Town, and is partly within the Royalty. The soil is various; but has lately been much enriched by the marl, obtained from the Lakes. The Public roads are in good repair. *Loch Restenet*, the property of GEORGE DEMPSTER, Esq., of *Dunnichen*, has been lately drained; and upon its banks are the remains of a Priory and Church, said to have been dependant on the Monastery of Jedburgh, and where their valuable papers and effects were deposited, as a place of safety from the depredations of the English borderers. Forfar gave the title of EARL to the family of DOUGLAS, now extinct. But the Noble family ASTON is Lord ASTON, of *Forfar*; WALTER, the first Lord, having been so

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created, "for his good services," by JAMES the First of England. Of this ancient family, which is of English extraction, was RALPH *de* ASTON, in the County of Stafford; to whose son, ROBERT, in the reign of HENRY the Third, in 1260, ROGER *de* MOLAND, Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry, gave the keeping of the game in *Cankwood*, and a seat in the manor of *Haywood*, both in that County.

FORFAR, SHIRE, v. ANGUS.

FORGAN, *or* ST. PHILLAN'S, in the District of St. Andrew's, and Shire of FIFE: formerly a Vicarage, the Stipend of which, in 1811, was £150., and £8..6..8. for Communion elements: the manse is new: the glebe consists of about 6 acres: Patron, The Crown: The Church is in decent condition. It is in the Presbytery of St. Andrew's, and Synod of Fife. The Resident Population of this Parish, in 1801, was 916, and, in 1811, was 898. It is 9 m. N. E. from Cupar of Fife. This Parish is about 4 miles in length, and 2 miles in breadth, stretching along the Southern bank of the *Tay*. The soil is for the most part a light loam, very fertile, and well cultivated. The climate is healthy. There are two small Harbours at *Woodhaven*, and *Newport*, from whence there are regular Ferry-boats to Dundee. The roads are in good repair. Fuel is scarce, and expensive. There are several small villages, the inhabitants of which are generally employed in the manufacture of coarse linens. *St. Fort* is the elegant Mansion of Mr. STEWART, who is the principal Proprietor.

FORGAN-DENNY, partly in the Shire of PERTH, and partly in the Shire of KINROSS: formerly a Vicarage, the Stipend of which, in 1811, including the manse, and glebe, was about £160. *Sterling*: Patron, The Crown: The Church has a very decent appearance, and is surrounded with a number of fine trees. It is in the Presbytery of Perth, and Synod of Perth and Stirling. The Resident Population of this Parish, comprising the Villages of Ardargie, Forgan, Newton, and The Path of Condie, was,

	In 1801.	In 1811.
For that Part, which is in the Shire of Perth	914.	902.
For that Part, which is in the Shire of Kinross	38.	37.
	<hr/> 952. <hr/>	<hr/> 939. <hr/>

It is 3 m. S. from Perth. This Parish contains about 8000 *Scotch* acres, situate in the Vale of *Strath Earn*, and consisting of the Upper and Lower Districts. In the Upper District, there are frequent rocks, but most of the hills are covered with grass, and some parts of them with heath, furze, and broom: the soil is a

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mixture of reddish clay, black earth, and sand, and produces oats in great abundance. The Lower District, which extends from the *Earn* to the foot of the *Ochil Hills*, is a fine level country, similar in soil to the most fertile land in *The Carse of Gowry*. It is watered by the beautiful river *Earn*, which is navigable for vessels of 30 and 40 tons burthen, as far as the bridge that is built across it, about two miles East from the village of Forgan: the *Earn* falls into the *Tay*, a little below the old Castle of *Elcho*. The *May*, another small river, pours its tributary stream into the *Earn*, nearly opposite to the Parks of *Duplin*: in the Autumn and Winter, the meadows, on the banks both of the *Earn* and *May*, are frequently overflowed; when rich particles of earth are deposited, that contribute greatly to the benefit of the future crops. The air upon the whole is dry, and very salubrious. The Parish produces very little peat; but coals are brought from Fife-Shire at a cheap rate. The whole emoluments of the School, together with a neat School-house and dwelling, amount to from £27. to £30. *Sterling*. The Roads, and Bridges, are exceedingly good. The greater part of the Parish is inclosed. There are vestiges of several encampments, particularly on the summit of a very high hill, at a place called *Castle Law*; the circumference of its area being about 500 yards, and it is regularly fortified with a ditch and rampart. The Fairs are holden on the last Thursdays, O. S., in May, and October.

FORGAN, LONG, v. LONG-FORGAN.

FORGLEN, *anciently* ST. EUNAN, in the Shire of BANFF: formerly a Rectory and Vicarage, the Stipend of which, in 1811, was 42 bolls of meal, and 6 bolls of bear, together with £45. *Sterling* in money, and £2..10..0. for Communion elements; the manse was built in 1683, which, with the offices, were lately thoroughly repaired; the glebe is good land, but is only a few *falls* more than legal measure; for pasture, the Minister has a den adjoining to the Glebe, and a small field on the banks of the *Doveron*, annexed in 1751, by decree of the Presbytery, to make the pasture sufficient: at present he has no accommodation of peat-moss; the moss on which he had a locality being exhausted, and no new one yet settled for him; indeed there is but little moss in the Parish: Patron, Sir George Abercrombie: The Church is dedicated to *St. Eunan*. It is in the Presbytery of Turreff, and Synod of Aberdeen. The Resident Population of this Parish, in 1801, was 605, and, in 1811, was 628. It is $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. W. from Turreff. The name of this Parish was formerly *St. Eunan*, after the Tutelar Saint of that name, to whom the Church was dedicated: it is now commonly

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called *Forglen* or *Fore-Glen*, to distinguish it from the neighbouring Parish of *Alvah* or *The Back-Glen*. For some time, the two Parishes were united, and supplied by one Pastor; but, before the middle of the Seventeenth Century, *Forglen* became a separate Parish, and an annexation was made to it from the Parish of *Marnoch*, comprehending the greater part of the estate of *Carnousie*, *quoad sacra et civilia*. It is $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles in length, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles in breadth: the surface is beautifully varied, with gently rising grounds, having a gradual slope towards the South where the river *Doveron* forms the boundary: the soil is light, and fertile, and the greater part is under cultivation. There are mortifications in favour of the Minister, Schoolmaster, and the Poor. The air is pure, and healthy. Here are two Springs of Mineral water, one of them in the wood of *Carnousie*, and the other on the North side of the moss of Whitefield, called *The Red-gill Well*, the efficacy of both of which is generally known, and in use. Peat fuel is very expensive, by reason of the great time and labour employed in casting, winning, and especially in carrying them home: but the tax upon Coals being abolished, they are beginning to be introduced here. *Forglen*, the Seat of Sir GEORGE ABERCROMBIE, stands on the banks of the river *Doveron*, in a most beautiful and romantic situation, and is surrounded with extensive Plantations. *Carnousie*, the elegant Mansion of the late General DUFF, is situate upon a rising ground, about a mile and a half West from the Church, and possesses also considerable plantations, and a good deal of natural Wood by the side of the river: this Estate was a late purchase from General HAY.

FORGUE, in the District of Strath-Bogie, and Shire of ABERDEEN: formerly a Vicarge, the Stipend of which, in 1811, was 44 bolls of meal, at 8 stone *per* boll, 20 bolls of bear, 500 merks *Scotch* in money, and £8..6..8. for Communion elements: the manse, and offices, are in tolerable repair: the glebe is above the legal standard: Patron, Mr. Morison, of *Bognie*: The Church is in decent condition. It is in the Presbytery of Turreff, and Synod of Aberdeen. The Resident Population of this Parish, in 1801, was 1768, and, in 1811, was 1871. It is 8 m. N. E. from Huntley. This Parish is about 9 miles in length, and 6 miles in breadth: the soil, towards the North, is generally a deep loam, on a bottom of strong clay, and is very productive: but the Southern parts, which are called *Foudland*, are mostly in a state of nature, and covered with heath. The Roads are in tolerable repair. Fuel is expensive. Near the Burn of *Frendraught*, is the Seat of ALEXANDER MORISON, Esq., of *Bognie*, surrounded by scenery beautiful by nature, but no less so by the elegant and judicious taste of the intelligent

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Proprietor. The House of *Haddo*, the charming residence of Captain GEORGE MORISON, is much and deservedly admired. Along the Southern exposure of the Hill of *Foreman*, stands the House of *Cobairdy*, the property of Sir ERNEST GORDON, Bart., of *Park*, surrounded with a variety of fields in the highest state of cultivation; and on the North-East side of this hill, is the estate of Major DUFF, of *Mayen*, whose improvements and plantations are very extensive.

FORMARTEN, a District, in the Shire of ABERDEEN: This Division of the County extends along the coast from the river *Don* to the *Ythan*, and is bounded on the West by a ridge of low hills near Old Meldrum, which separate it from the Garioch. In this District there are no hills, but many rising knolls. On the Southern part of it, near to the river *Don*, it is stony and barren, and is much intersected with mossy bogs: but, on approaching the *Ythan*, it becomes more uniform, and consists of an excellent clayey soil every where capable of a high state of improvement. Formarten gives the title of VISCOUNT to The Earl of ABERDEEN.

FORNETH, v. CLUNIE.

FORRES, a Royal Borough, having separate Jurisdiction, locally situate in the Shire of ELGIN: formerly a Rectory, the Stipend of which, in 1811, was 98 bolls of bear, 20 bolls of oat-meal, £410. *Scotch* in money, and £80. *Scotch* for Communion elements: Patron, The Earl of Moray: The Church, which was built in 1745, is dedicated to *St. Laurence*: there is a glebe of 4 acres; and a manse, and offices, in good condition. This was formerly the Seat of the Arch-deacon of Moray. It is in the Presbytery of Forres (of which it is the Seat), and Synod of Moray. The Resident Population of this Town, and Parish, in 1801, was 3114, and, in 1811, was 2925. It is 157 m. N. b. W. from Edinburgh. The Market is plentifully supplied with every article of provision, and at a cheap rate. The Fairs are holden on the first Wednesday, O. S., in February, the second Wednesday, O. S., in April, the 25 and 26th, O. S., of June, the 10th of August, O. S., or Wednesday after, the second Wednesday, and Thursday, O. S., of November, and St. John's day, O. S., in December, if Wednesday, Thursday, or Friday, or Wednesday after. It is a neat, well-built Town, pleasantly situate between two hills, near the Loch of *Findhorn*: the mouth of which, at the distance of three miles to the Northward, is its Sea-port, with the village of *Findhorn* dependant on the Town. It is uncertain when Forres was erected into a Royal Borough; but ancient Records speak of it as a Town of considerable note, so early as the Thirteenth Century: it is governed by a Provost, two Baillies, and

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a Dean of Guild, who are annually elected. It is one of the Royal Burghs, which, in conjunction with Fortrose, send one Member to Parliament. This Parish is about four miles in length, and about two miles and a half in breadth: the South and South-East parts are hilly, and are covered with short heath and furze: the remainder is one continued rich arable, and well cultivated plain. The air is dry, serene, and healthy. Here is a Grammar-School, with a Salary of £20. ; and, from the abilities and attention of the present Master, has justly acquired a distinguished character.—There is also an English School, with a Salary of £15. *per annum*.—And a Boarding-School for young Ladies has been established, with a Salary of £16. *per annum*, and where every branch of female education is taught with elegance and propriety. The river *Findhorn* abounds with salmon, and occasionally inundates the lower part of the Parish. Upon the estates of ROBERT URQUHART, Esq., of *Brands-yards*, and of ALEXANDER PENROSE CUMMING, Esq., of *Cothall*, are extensive plantations of firs, in a very flourishing condition. The Castle is demolished. Near Forres, on the road side, is a large column, inscribed with various figures, which is commonly called *King Sueno's Stone*; and which, according to Mr. GORDON, was erected by the Scots, in memory of the final retreat of the Danes. Forres is supposed to be the Roman Station *Varis*; and here several Roman coins have been discovered. On the adjacent height, called *Clunie Hill*, are the vestiges of a British Camp: the area, within the ramparts, being nearly 7 Scottish acres. This is classick ground, being the Town to which MACBETH was travelling, when he met the *Weird Sisters* in his way:

“ How far is't called to *Forres*? What are these,
So wither'd, and so wild in their attire?
That look not like the inhabitants o' the earth,
And yet are on't?”—

FORSE, CASTLE, v. LATHERON.

FORT AUGUSTUS, in the Shire of INVERNESS; and in the Parish of Aber-Tarf. It is 131 m. N. W. from Edinburgh. The Fairs are holden on the second Monday in June, and the second Thursday in August. A General Post-Office is established here. It is situate at the Western extremity of *Loch Ness*, on a Peninsula formed by the rivers *Tarf*, and *Oich*; over the last of which, is a bridge of three arches; and is surrounded by Mountains of a prodigious height. It is a regular Fortification, with Barracks sufficient for 400 troops; and is gar-

risoned by a Company of Invalids. It was taken by The *Rebels*, in 1746 ; who deserted it, after demolishing whatever they were able. Its situation seems well chosen for pleasure, if not for strength ; and, as it stands at the head of the Lake, is supplied from Inverness with great convenience by a sloop kept for that purpose. An excellent road from hence, along the North-West side of *Loch Ness* to Inver-Moriston, a distance of six miles, has been made by THE PARLIAMENTARY COMMISSIONERS. In 1767, several Roman coins were discovered here.

FORT CHARLOTTE, v. LERWICK.

FORTER, CASTLE, v. GLEN-ISLA.

FORTEVIOT, in the Shire of **PERTH** : formerly a Rectory, attached at an early period to the Abbey of Cambus-Kenneth, and afterwards given to the College of St. Andrew's ; the Stipend of which, in 1811, was £150. : the manse is in tolerable repair : the glebe consists of more than the legal extent : Patrons, The College of St. Andrew's, and the family of Belsches, of *Inver-May* : The Church is ancient. It is in the Presbytery of Perth, and Synod of Perth and Stirling. The Resident Population of this Parish, in 1801, was 786, and, in 1811, was 835. It is 6 m. S. W. from Perth. This Parish is about 8 miles in length, and 2 miles in breadth, stretching along the fertile banks of the rivers *Earn*, and *May* ; the latter of which is subject to frequent inundations : it also comprehends some of the highest of the *Ochil Hills*, and the detached district of *Hilltown* and *Mailler*, which lies at the distance of three or four miles. The *May* unites with the *Earn*, a little to the Eastward of a stone bridge of 6 arches. The ancient Parish of *Muckarsey* was, many years ago, annexed to Forteviot : there is a place of Worship at *Muckarsey*, and the ruins of another at the Kirk-town of *Mailler*, neither of which have been frequented for a long time past ; but the burying-grounds adjoining to them, are still used by the neighbourhood. The Salary of the Parochial School, which is well conducted, is 300 merks *Scotch*, together with very moderate School-fees. The *Halyhill*, a small eminence at the West end of the Parish, was once the site of a Royal residence of the *Pictish*, and afterwards of some of the *Scottish Kings* ; here KENNETH the Second died. It seems to have been a favourite residence of King MALCOLM CANMORE, and many Charters are said to bear date from it. Near to this place, EDWARD BALIOL encamped his army, on the 31st of July 1332, on the *Miller's Acre*, immediately before the bloody battle of Duplin. On the opposite bank of the *Earn*, is a stone cross, quite entire, upon the rising ground, called *The Standing Stane of Bankhead*, being almost due North from the ford by which

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BALIOI's army crossed the river; and, on the South of Forteviot, upon an eminence, is another Cross, called *The Cross of Dronochy*, which is broken off at the pedestal, but contains many emblematical figures: various antiquities have been discovered in different parts of the Parish. The ruinous buildings on the *Halyhill* were visited as an object of curiosity, so late as the reign of CHARLES the First: but nothing now remains of them, and only a part of the eminence upon which they stood, as the water of *May* is continually undermining and carrying off part of the site. The *Mill of Forteviot* (the Proprietor's daughter of which was mother to MALCOLM CANMORE), and the *Coble-haugh* (where was the ferry over the *Earn*), as mentioned by ANDREW WINTOUN, yet remain. *Inver-May*, the residence of Colonel *Belsches*, is situate a short distance from the Church, on the banks of the *May*, in one of the most romantic and pleasing spots of *Strath-Earn*; around it are extensive plantations, and natural woods; among which, the *Birk* or *Birch* holds a conspicuous place, and perpetuates the remembrance of the Scenery, described in the well-known beautiful Ballad to which it gave rise, "*The Birks of Invermay*."

FORT GEORGE, in the Shire of INVERNESS; and in the Parish of Ardersier. It is $164\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. b. W. from Edinburgh. A General Post-Office is established here. This Fort is situate on the *Point of Ardersier*, near the middle of the Northern boundary of this District. Government once proposed to build it at Inverness, at a place called *The Citadel*, or CROMWELL'S *Fort*: but the Magistrates of Inverness demanded such a price for the ground, that The Duke of CUMBERLAND was offended, and ordered an inspection of the ground, upon which it now stands, to be made by some Engineers, who reported that it would answer equally well with that at Inverness. Accordingly Government purchased the ground, and a large Farm in the neighbourhood of it, from Mr. CAMPBELL, of *Calder*. The works commenced in the year 1747, under the direction of General SKINNER. The estimate given in was £120,000.; but, it is said to have cost upwards of £160,000. It is a most regular fortification, and is the only one built in Britain according to a regular plan: it covers ten *Scotch* acres. It has a Governor, Lieutenant Governor, and other Officers; and, besides two Companies of Invalids, it is generally garrisoned with either one or two marching Regiments. It has lately been occupied as a State Prison; several of the leaders of the late *Irish* Rebellion being there in confinement. From hence is a fine view of the *Moray* Firth, which expands beyond the Fort, and is bounded by lofty hills; and this prospect is terminated by the Capital of the Highlands, the

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picturesque Town of Inverness, from which it is 10 miles distant, with huge Mountains rising on both sides of it. "We were favoured," says Dr. JOHNSON, "with a Letter to one of the officers at *Fort George*, which being the most regular fortification in the Island, well deserves the notice of a traveller, who has never travelled before. We went thither next day, found a very kind reception, were led round the works by a Gentleman, who explained the use of every part, and entertained by Sir EYRE COOTE, the Governor, with such elegance of conversation, as left us no attention to the delicacies of his table."

FORTH and CLYDE CANAL, v. GRANGEMOUTH.

FORTINGAL, in the Shire of PERTH: formerly a Vicarage, with the ancient Parish of Kill-Chonan united: the Stipend of which, in 1811, was £150.0.0., together with an allowance of £8.6.8. for Communion elements: the manse is in tolerable repair: the glebe consists of more than the legal extent: Patrons, The Duke of Athol, and Sir Robert Menzies, Bart., by turns: The Church is in decent condition. It is in the Presbytery of Dunkeld, and Synod of Perth and Stirling. The Resident Population of this Parish, in 1801, was 3875, and, in 1811, was 3236. It is $8\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. S. W. from Aberfeldy. The Fair is holden on the 6th of December. This Parish extends 37 miles in length, and about 17 miles in breadth; comprehending the Districts of Fortingal, Glen Lyon, and Ramoch; besides an Estate of 16 plough-gates, situate South of Tay-bridge, at the distance of 3 miles from the Church. The District of Fortingal is a fertile valley, nearly 5 miles in length, and about half a mile in breadth, watered by the river *Lyon*; the soil is light, and dry; it contains 26 little villages, and is finely ornamented with woods and clumps of trees. The climate is cold, but not unhealthy. *Schiehallion*, one of the loftiest mountains in the Island, is elevated 3550 feet above the level of the sea. The Clerical Charge is uncommonly laborious; for two Sabbaths, the Minister preaches at Fortingal; the third, at the distance of 13 miles; the fourth, at 15, and the fifth, at 24, in different Parts of the Parish. The *Gaelic* language is commonly spoken here. The Salary of the Parochial School is 300 merks, together with School-fees, and perquisites. And the Society for Propagating Christian Knowledge, have also erected four Charity Schools, with a Salary of £10. to each master. The Roads, and Bridges, are in good repair. Fuel is scarce. Before the year 1745, this extensive district was in a very uncivilized state; it was the receptacle of those daring Free-booters, who laid the whole country, from Cupar of Angus to Stirling, under contribution, obliging the inhabitants to pay them *Black Mail*,

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to save their property from being plundered. But, Government having sent a regiment to reside among them, and a thief having been hanged at their doors, they soon felt the necessity of reformation, and are now as industrious, and loyal, as any of His Majesty's subjects whatever. There are many ancient Forts dispersed through the several districts; and also the vestiges of an extensive Roman encampment, of which the area is about 80 acres, and where some Roman Urns were discovered by The late Earl of BREADALBANE. See, *Glen Lyon*, and *Rannoch*.

FORTROSE, a Royal Borough, having separate Jurisdiction, locally situate in the Shire of Ross; and in the Parish of Rosemarkie. It is 166 m. N. N. W. from Edinburgh. The Fairs are holden on the first Wednesday in April, the third Wednesday in June, and the second Wednesday in November. A General Post-Office is established here. It is pleasantly situate on the Northern shore of the *Moray Firth*; and, in conjunction with Inverness, Nairn, and Forres, sends one Member to Parliament. THE ACADEMY, which has lately been established under the direction of several public-spirited Gentlemen in the neighbourhood, is ably conducted by a Rector (Mr. DOUGLAS), who teaches the Greek, Latin, English, and French languages; a *Second Master*, who teaches arithmetic, book-keeping, geography, and all the branches of Mathematics, and a *Third Master*, who is employed in initiating Children in the first rudiments of literature: their Salaries are paid from a mortification by Mr. THOMAS FORBES, Baillie of Fortrose, in 1699, which had been allowed to accumulate to a considerable sum: and the regulations of the Institution are most honourably superintended by the Administrators and Visitors. Dr. GEORGE MACKENZIE, the laborious compiler of "The Lives of the most eminent Writers of the Scotch Nation," resided here, in an old Castle belonging to The Earl of SEAFORTH, and lies interred in the tomb of that family in the Cathedral. Dr. JAMES MACKENZIE, author of "The Art of preserving Health," is said to have taught the Grammar School for some time in the Burgh. THE FORTROSE AGRICULTURAL COMMITTEE give themselves the distinction of the "*Black Isle Farming Society*," and meet alternately at Fortrose, and Cromarty. See, *Rosemarkie*.

FORT, ST., v. FORGAN.

FORT WILLIAM, in the Shire of INVERNESS; and in the Parish of Kill-Malie. It is 127 m. N. W. from Edinburgh. A General Post-Office is established here. The Market is well supplied. There is a considerable coasting trade carried on from this Port. At the Parochial School, which is established

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here, the languages and mathematics are taught with accuracy; the Salary is £16..13..4., but, with the School-fees, and perquisites, amounts to about £100. *Sterling* annually. It is situate upon the South side of a small Gulf of that arm of the Sea, called *Loch Eil*; where, by the turn of the mountains, it forms itself into an angle, and receives the rivers *Lochy*, and *Nevis*. It stands on a plain, almost level with the sea: and, on the opposite shore, there is another plain of much larger extent, upon the same level, which widens, and exceedingly beautifies the prospect. These plains are surrounded with Mountains, which were once covered with wood, and are watered with many springs and rivulets. A Fort was built here, during the usurpation of CROMWELL, by the advice and under the direction of General MONK; and which occupied at that time much more ground than it does at present, having accommodations for 2000 effective troops. It was then named "The Garrison of *Inver-Lochy*," from the ancient Castle of that name in the neighbourhood. In the reign of King WILLIAM, it was re-built on a smaller scale, with stone and lime: when it received the name of that Monarch, while the village around it took the name of *Maryburgh*, from his Royal Consort. In 1746, it stood a siege of five weeks against The *Rebels*, under the gallant conduct of Captain SCOTT. It is, however, by no means a place of strength; and, for several years past, has been garrisoned by a Governor, Deputy-Governor, Fort-Major, and a company of Invalids. Some years ago, a considerable part of the wall was undermined, and swept away by the river *Nevis*, which flows close by it. Since that time, it has been going rapidly to decay, and there seems little probability of its being repaired. Here is a Mason-Lodge, and also a Gaol. The Fairs, which are holden here twice a year, are much frequented by dealers in sheep, and wool. It is in the Latitude of 56° 49' 42" North, and the Longitude of 5° 6' 30" West from the Royal Observatory at Greenwich. See, *Rannoch*, and *Laggan*.

FORVIE, in the District of Ellon, and Shire of ABERDEEN. This is an ancient Parish, situate upon the German Ocean, and is now entirely overwhelmed with sand, except two Farms; about £500. *per annum* being lost to the ERROL family, as appears by the oath of the Factor, made before the Court of Session in 1600, to ascertain the Minister's Salary. It was at that time all arable land, but is now covered with shifting sands, like the deserts of *Arabia*, and no vestiges remain of any buildings, except a small fragment of the Church. It is now united to the Parish of Slains.

FOSS, in the Shire of PERTH. This District is 8 miles distant from the

Parish of Dull, to which it belongs: and has a Chapel, where the Missionary of *Rannoch* preaches every third Sunday. It is situate on the South side of the river *Tummel*, near the Western extremity of the Lake of that name.

FOSSAWAY, in the Shire of PERTH: formerly a Vicarage, with the Vicarage of Tulliebole annexed, about the year 1614: the Stipend of which, in 1811, was 83 bolls 3 pecks and 1 lippie of victual, two-thirds of which are in meal, and one-third in barley, and £56.13.4. in money: the manse, and offices, were built in 1781, and are neat and convenient: the glebe is about 10 *Scotch* acres, which, with the Church-yard, are situate in the Parish of Tulliebole: Patron, George Graham, Esq., of *Kinross*: The Church, which was built about the year 1729, in a situation central to both Parishes, is neither commodious, nor in good repair. It is in the Presbytery of Auchterarder, and Synod of Perth and Stirling. The Resident Population of this Parish, in 1801, was 745, and, in 1811, was 769. It is 6 m. W. S. W. from Kinross. The Parish of Fossaway consists of two branches, entirely separated from each other by Tulliebole: the Northern branch extends along the *Ochil Hills*, from East to West, and is about 6 miles in length, and 3 miles in breadth; the Southern branch runs in a South-West direction, for nearly 8 miles in length, and about two miles and a half in breadth, on the average. The lands being elevated, and exposed to storms and autumnal frosts, the seasons are rendered later, and the crops less productive. Some of the hills have moss and heath; but the greatest part of them are covered with grass to their very summits. Several extensive plantations have been made, and inclosures are becoming general. The climate is often cloudy and rainy, but it is not unhealthy. Free-stone, moss, lime, and coal, are abundant. The corn-mills on the river *Dovan* have all a *thirlage*. Game, of all kinds, is plentiful here. The MURRAYS, of *Tullibardine*, the progenitors of His Grace The Duke of ATHOL, were the ancient Chieftains of this Parish, and Proprietors of a great many other lands in the neighbourhood; and, at this day, the whole of the Parishes of Fossaway and Tulliebole still hold of The Duke of ATHOL; except the Barony of Aldie, the Barony of Tulliebole, the Barony of Coldrain, the Lands of Pitvar, and one Farm belonging to Sir JOHN STEWART, of *Grandtully*, which lies in the centre of the Barony of Carnbo. The river *Dovan* in its course forms several romantic falls, particularly *The Devil's Mill*, *The Rumbling Bridge*, and *The Caldron Linn*. The principal Antiquities are, The Palace-Brae, Car-Leith, Hall-Yard, Monk's-Grave, Gallow-Know, Troopers' Dybb, and The Reformation Clogg. By the Act of Parliament for raising men out of every Shire

for His Majesty's Navy, the whole of the Parish of Fossaway is joined with the County of Kinross. The Roads, and Bridges, are in good repair. See, *Blairingone*, and *Crook of Dovan*.

FOTHERINGHAM, v. INVERARITY.

FOULA, ISLE, one of the SHETLAND Isles ; and constituting part of the Union of Walls. The Minister of Walls is accustomed to go only once a year, in the middle of summer, to this Isle, where he stays eight or ten days : during which time, he repeatedly preaches, catechises the inhabitants, and baptises their children. The Resident Population of this Isle, in 1801, was 150, and, in 1811, was 160. It is about three miles long, and half a mile broad, situate in the Atlantic Ocean, about 24 miles from the Mainland ; holding the same situation with regard to Shetland, which *St. Kilda* does to the Hebrides. It contains but little level ground, being chiefly formed of three hills, of a nearly conical shape ; the highest of these is between 800 and 900 feet in height. Here is only one landing-place, and in bad weather it cannot be approached. The East side, which is much lower than the West, is composed of granite, micaceous shistus, and quartz. The South, West, and North sides are composed of sandstone and sandstone flag. Upon the West side there are most hideous precipices, inhabited by countless sea-fowls, which the natives run incredible risks in catching. The account which PONTOPPIDAN has given of the fowlers in Norway, is realized, according to Mr. JAMESON, and even exceeded by the Inhabitants of this secluded Island. It is not many years since it was a common observation, that few died a natural death, being either drowned or dashed to pieces among these terrible precipices : but they are now more cautious, and comparatively few are destroyed. The only landing place, which is called *Ham*, lies on the East side, and is generally, during summer, occupied by 16 fishing boats, 11 of which belong to Walls. The Inhabitants are remarkable for being active and alert rowers ; and, although there is not sufficient cultivated land for their support, yet, they are so attached to the place, that they are ever unwilling to leave it ; rather choosing to submit to any inconveniences than that of emigration. This is the principal breeding-place of the *skua-gull* or *larus cataractes*, called the *bonxie* by the Shetlanders. Here is a Charity School, with the very small Salary of £3. Sterling *per annum*. This Isle is supposed to be the *Ultima Thule* of the ancients, not only from the mere analogy of the name, but also from more undoubted testimony ; for TACITUS, speaking of the Roman General AGRICOLA, regarding his victories, when in Britain, and the distance to which he penetrated Northward,

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says, "*invenit domuitque Insulas quas vocant Orcades, despecta que THULE*:" Now *Foula*, which is high ground, is easily seen in a clear day from the Northern parts of the Orkneys. The North part of this Isle is in the Latitude of 60° 9' 0" North.

FOULDEN, in the Shire of **BERWICK**: formerly a Rectory, the Stipend of which, in 1811, was £56..10..0. in money, three chalders and a half of barley and oat-meal, in equal parts, £8..6..8. for Communion elements, a garden, and a glebe: the manse was built about 30 years ago: Patron, James Wilkie, Esq.: The Church was re-built, in 1786. It is in the Presbytery of Chirnside, and Synod of Merse and Teviotdale. The Resident Population of this Parish, in 1801, was 393, and, in 1811, was 368. It is 5 m. N.W. b. W. from Berwick upon Tweed. This Parish is bout 2½ miles in length, and about 2 miles in breadth, and is principally inclosed. The soil varies from a strong clay, to loam and sand; the whole is fertile, and in a high state of cultivation. It is intersected by the river *Whittadder*, on the South, which runs in a den, in many places from 40 to 50 yards deep. The Sea-coast is steep and rocky, affording no creeks or harbours for fishing boats. The air is pure, and healthy. The roads are good. There is an old ruin, called *Foulden*, which appears to have been a place of strength and security in the Border wars. Here is also a property, called *Nun-Lands*, where, it is thought, there was formerly a Religious establishment. There was also a fortified wall, on the East end of the village, the remains of which were taken down some years ago; and which appeared to have been, for a defence to the residence of Lord Ross, who took an active part in the wars between England and Scotland, and who was at that time Proprietor of the Estate of Foulden. The excuses of **QUEEN ELIZABETH**, for the murder of **MARY STEWART**, being, according to **MR. CHALMERS**, too terrible for the ear of her son **JAMES**, were made to his Commissioners, on the 24th of March 1587, in the Church of Foulden. This Village, which was formerly considerable, is now a Burgh of Barony, under the Superiority of **MR. WILKIE**, and is privileged to hold two Fairs annually.

FOULIS, EASTER, in the Shire of **PERTH**: formerly a Collegiate Church, united in 1618 to the Parish of Lundie. The Church is a beautiful piece of ancient architecture: it is 88 feet 10 inches in length, and 27 feet 9 inches in breadth, and is all built of hewn stone; it is perfectly entire, although it was erected in the year 1142, during the time of the Crusades, as appears by an inscription on a large oak beam that supported the Organ loft; having been built in consequence of a vow, made by the wife of one of the Lords of this place, that "in

case her husband should return in safety from the *Holy Wars*, she would build and endow a Church.' It was made Collegiate by ANDREW, the first Lord GRAY, who placed therein a Provost and several Prebendaries, with suitable endowments, in the reign of JAMES the Second. On the top of the East gable of the Church, there is a Cross; in the Church-yard there is another, 8 feet high; and, about 10 or 12 years ago, there was a third Cross, 14 or 15 feet high, with steps all round, about a quarter of a mile North from the Church. The Resident Population of this Parish, in 1801, was 348, and, in 1811, was 411. It is $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. N. W. from Dundee. This Parish contains 1200 acres of arable land, and 744 of hill, wood, and pasture. The soil is, in general, rich, well cultivated, and mostly inclosed. The whole Parish is the property of Sir WILLIAM MURRAY, Bart., of *Auchtertyre*. The Salary of the Parochial School is 300 merks, together with a few School-fees, and voluntary subscriptions. The Public Roads are in good repair. Coals are the fuel generally used here.

FOULIS, WESTER, in the Shire of PERTH: formerly a Vicarage, the Stipend of which, in 1811, was £150.: the manse is in tolerable repair: the glebe consists of 7 acres: Patron, Sir William Murray, Bart.: The Church is in bad condition. It is in the Presbytery of Auchterarder, and Synod of Perth and Stirling. The Resident Population of this Parish, in 1801, was 1614, and, in 1811, was 1615. It is $4\frac{1}{4}$ m. N. E. from Crieff. This Parish is 8 miles in length, and 6 miles in breadth: and is watered by the river *Almond*, which here forms several romantic cascades. The soil is in general a red clay or till, which, by cultivation and manure, becomes loamy and fertile; a very small portion is inclosed, the greater part being fitted only for pasture. Peats are abundant. Most of the *services* are abolished. The great Road, from Perth to Crieff, passes through the Parish. The Salary of the Parochial School is 300 merks *Scotch*, together with School-fees, and perquisites, and a free house and garden. The climate is healthy. A Market is annually holden here, on the 6th of November, for black cattle. *Abercairney*, a large and commodious building, and surrounded with extensive Plantations, is the Seat of Sir WILLIAM MURRAY, Bart., who is regarded as the lineal heir and representative of the ancient Earls of STRATHEARN. Near two miles to the North-West of this Mansion, is the House of *Cultoquhey*, the delightful residence of Mr. MAXTON. On the Farm of *Castleton*, are the remains of a Castle, once the seat of the ancient Earls of STRATHEARN. The Fairs are holden on the 11th and 19th of March, the 19th of August, and the 6th of November.

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FOUL-SHIELS, v. CASTLE-TOWN.

FOUNTAIN-HALL, v. PENCAITLAND.

FOUR TOWNS, v. LOCHMABEN.

FOVERAN, in the District of Ellon, and Shire of ABERDEEN: formerly a Vicarage, the Stipend of which, in 1811, was £150., and £8..6..8. for Communion elements: the manse is in tolerable repair: the glebe consists of 5 acres: Patron, The Crown: The Church is in decent condition. It is in the Presbytery of Ellon, and Synod of Aberdeen. The Resident Population of this Parish, in 1801, (including the Village of Newburgh) was 1391, and, in 1811, was 1424. It is 12 m. N. from Aberdeen. This Parish is about 4 miles in length, and 2 miles in breadth, stretching along the German Ocean. The general appearance is flat, but the ground rises by a gradual ascent from the sea: the soil varies from a sandy loam to a rich loam and strong clay, and the whole is arable, and abundantly fertile. The air is sharp, and wholesome. The Salary of the Parochial School is 300 merks, together with School-fees, and perquisites, and a rood of land. Fuel is expensive. The roads are tolerable. Several plantations have lately been made here. About half a mile from the Village of Newburgh, are the ruins of the old Castle of *Knock-Hall*, formerly one of the seats of the family of UDNY: there are also the remains of another Castle, which belonged to a family of the name of FIDDES, now extinct. Several *Services* are still exacted here.

FOWLS-HEUGH, v. DUNOTTAR.

FOYERS, and THE FALL OF FOYERS, v. BOLESKINE.

FRAOCH ELAN, v. GLEN URCHAY.

FRASER'S-BURGH, anciently PHILORTH, in the District of Deer, and Shire of ABERDEEN: formerly a Rectory, belonging to the Chapter of Aberdeen; the Stipend of which, in 1811, was 2 chalders of bear, and £61..2..2½ in money: the manse was built in 1758: the glebe consists of 4½ acres, besides an allowance of £1..14..0½ for grass: Patron, Lord Saltoun: The Church was built in 1575. It is in the Presbytery of Deer, and Synod of Aberdeen. The Resident Population of this Town, and Parish, in 1801, was 2215, and, in 1811, was 2407. It is 163½ m. N. N. E. from Edinburgh. A General Post-Office is established here. The ancient name of this Parish was *Philorth*: but, about the middle of the Sixteenth Century, a Town having been erected upon the estate of Sir ALEXANDER FRASER, of *Philorth*, it was, in compliment to him, as Superior, called *Fraser's-Burgh*, and from thence the denomination was extended to the

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whole Parish. It is a neat and regularly built Town, and many of the houses are finished in an elegant manner. It was erected into a Burgh of Regality in 1613, when the public works, which were built by Sir ALEXANDER, were disposed to the Feuars. The Cross is a fine structure, the summit being ornamented with the British arms, and the arms of FRASER, of *Philorth*: under it is a Gaol. The Government is vested in Lord SALTOUN, as Superior, two Baillies, a Dean of Guild, a Treasurer, and a Council. His Lordship has the right and authority of Provost, with power to nominate and appoint annually the new Magistrates, and Council, by the advice and consent of the old. By the Charter of erection, the Feuars are constituted Burgesses of the Burgh, and Incorporated Brethren of the Guild thereof: they are obliged to uphold the public works of the Town; for which purpose, the Customs of the Markets, and the Harbour dues, were granted to them. It is subject to the Jurisdiction of the Custom-House of Aberdeen, which is an inconvenience that is severely felt by the commercial part of the community, it being at the distance of 42 miles. Fuel is scarce, and expensive. The only manufacture here, is that of linen yarn. The emoluments of the Parochial School, which is well conducted, are about £30., together with School-fees, and an excellent dwelling, fit for the accommodation of Boarders. In the West end, of the Town, is an old quadrangular Tower of three stories, being a small part of a large building which was intended for a College, by Sir ALEXANDER FRASER, who, in 1592, obtained a Charter from the Crown, with ample powers to erect and endow a College and University: in 1597, the General Assembly recommended Mr. CHARLES FARME, Minister here, to be Principal; but it does not appear, that any thing farther was effected. On the point of *Kinnaird's Head*, stands another old Tower, overhanging the sea, called *The Wine Tower*; and near it, is the Castle of *Kinnaird's Head*, built about the year 1600, upon the top of which Government have erected a Light-House, which has been highly beneficial to the shipping engaged in commerce upon this Coast. THE PARISH of FRASER'S-BURGH contains upwards of 10,000 acres by measurement, being intersected by the Parish of Rathen. Along the shore, the soil is in general rich and fertile; but the interior parts are gravelly, intermixed with mosses and muirs; and, except the Hill of *Mormond*, which is elevated about 800 feet above the level of the sea, the whole surface is flat and even. Fish of various kinds, and all of the best quality, are in great abundance. A considerable quantity of *kelp* is manufactured here. Lime-stone, iron-stone, and granite, are in plenty. The roads are good. At a short distance from the

Town, are the ruins of a Religious edifice, called *The College*; where some Monks, belonging to the Abbey of Deer, resided; and near it is a Well, where the superstitious practice of leaving some trifle, after drinking of its waters, still prevails. *Philorth House*, the elegant Seat of Lord SALTOUN, is surrounded with extensive and flourishing plantations. From the Fourth Report of THE COMMISSIONERS FOR HIGHLAND ROADS AND BRIDGES, in 1809, it appears, that "about Fifty miles Eastward of Burgh-Head, the South coast of the Murray Firth terminates at Kinnaird's Head, close to which, in a small Bay exposed to the North-East, is situated the Town of FRAZERBURGH, possessing a Harbour dry at Low-water, and which had been formed by small Piers; being moreover sheltered by projecting rocks. This Harbour having been surveyed by Mr. RENNIE in 1806, was found to be improveable at an expense which might be deemed moderate, in comparison with its effect, from which it is expected that 17 or 18 feet depth of High-water at ordinary Spring tides will be obtained; at Neap tides about 13 feet, and room for forty or fifty vessels. Mr. RENNIE proposed two Piers, which together would cost upwards of £20,000.: but the Northern Pier being much more essential than the other, was commenced by Lord SALTOUN in 1807, with an expectation of public aid, which had been recommended by the Committee of 1806, to the amount of £3800. It appeared, however, upon explanation, that the estimate for the Northern Pier only could not be rated lower than £10,440., and that it was not without considerable difficulty that half the sum could be raised at FRAZERBURGH. We were desirous of encouraging the completion of this work, which had been commenced on very inadequate Funds, not only as promising considerable shelter to Shipping on a Coast unusually destitute of Harbours, but as the ancient North Pier had already been destroyed in prospect of constructing one more extensive, so that it rested with us to choose between the ruin or the improvement of the Harbour; the situation of which is such, that the erection of the North Pier is expected to increase the prosperity of the Town, and consequently the Shore dues, so much as to provide for a South Pier also, at no great distance of time. Upon these considerations, We offered to pay a full moiety of the increased Estimate, permitting the work already done to be deemed part of the other Moiety; insisting only, that no re-payment by Tolls or otherwise should take place, all available Funds remaining invariably applicable to the repair and further improvement of the Harbour. Our Proposal has been accepted, and the work is continued under the same management as before, Lord SALTOUN having undertaken the Contract

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at the estimated Sum."—"In regard to Tolls," Lord SALTOUN observes in his Letter to THE COMMISSIONERS, dated the 1st of May 1808, "there are none levied by virtue of any Act of Parliament; the present Harbour has been maintained from the Shore and Anchorage dues, payable by vessels frequenting the Port; these dues have been established by the Magistracy and Council of the Burgh, and regulated from time to time by them, the actual Revenue of the Harbour arising at present from these dues is only £65. *per annum*, on which THE COMMISSIONERS will be pleased to observe the £1000., which I have before mentioned (as expected to arise from the Harbour dues), is proposed to be raised: But there is little doubt, if the Plan proposed were executed, that ten times that Sum would, in a few years, be collected from the increase of Trade which might naturally be expected, and from the additional number of Ships which would frequent the Port: besides the dues could be raised, and from such produce the Interests of the money advanced would be paid. It may not be amiss in this place to observe, that the Harbour was originally built at the sole expense of the Family, and that we have at no time received any assistance from Government for the maintenance or different improvements, which from time to time have been made in it."—In the Fifth Report of THE COMMISSIONERS, in 1811, they observe, "The Masonry work of the North Pier of FRAZERBURGH Harbour has been conducted with great skill and judgment by Mr. WILIAM STUART, and now draws to a conclusion. There is reason to suppose that it would have been actually finished at the time limited by the Contract, that is, in October 1810, had not the Inhabitants of FRAZERBURGH applied to us in April 1810, for aid towards an extension of the Pier, whereby it was proposed to carry it Fifty feet farther into the sea, before the Return Pier Head was commenced. To this We readily assented, being certain that this extension would be the most valuable part of the whole improvement; so that the Pier now extends 715 feet from its root, or 440 feet from the obtuse angle which it forms near the old Pier-Head, or Low-water mark. The additional Fifty feet were completed last Summer; and of the Return Pier, 100 feet are since finished: the intended length of it being 180 feet, and the whole being now in great forwardness. The Harbour already affords much protection to Coasting vessels, and bids fair to acquire considerable trade; so that in January last a further Memorial, requesting aid towards a South Pier, was transmitted for our consideration. Gratified as We were by such an unequivocal proof of the high expectations of the Inhabitants from their improved Harbour, it was impossible for us, from the insufficiency

of our Funds, to grant this request; and indeed, under any circumstances, it would have required much investigation before We should have consented to have made a close Harbour by means of a South Pier, as proposed: the example of BURGH-HEAD Harbour shewing the danger of too much confinement, for the sake of obtaining perfectly smooth water in an artificial Harbour. We shall be well satisfied, if the depth of water at FRAZERBURGH shall remain unaltered by the *North Pier*."

FREEFIELD, *v.* RAYNE.

FREEPORT, *v.* KILL-CHOMAN.

FRESGO-HEAD, *v.* REAY.

FRESWICK, *v.* CANISBAY.

FREUCHIE, in the District of Cupar, and Shire of FIFE: in the Parish of Falkland. It is $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. E. b. S. from Falkland. This is a small Village, the inhabitants of which are principally employed in the manufacture of coarse linens. It suffered from the depredations of *Rob Roy's* garrison at Falkland, in 1716.

FREUCHNIE, *v.* RATHVEN.

FREW, *v.* KIPPEN.

FRIARS' CARSE, in the Shire of DUMFRIES; and in the Parish of Dunscore. It is 8 m. N. W. from Dumfries. Here was a Cell, dependent upon the rich Abbey of Melros; which, at the Reformation, was granted by the Comendator to the Laird of Elliesland, a cadet of the KIRKPATRICKS, of Closeburn; from whom it passed through the Families of MAXWELL, and BARNCLEUGH, and at length to the RIDDELLS, of *Glen Riddell*, the present possessors. This old building, having become ruinous, was pulled down in 1773, to make way for the present Mansion. Near this House is the Lake, which was the Fish-pond of the Friary: and in the middle of it, is a very curious artificial island, founded upon large piles and planks of oak, where the Monks lodged their valuable effects, when the English made an inroad into *Strath Nith*. Mr. GEORGE has preserved a View of this Friary. In the beginning of May 1791, a gold ring was discovered here, which is considered by Mr. RIDDELL as a very great curiosity: its weight is exactly one ounce, and the stone is of a pale blue colour: an engraving of it is given in the Tenth Volume of *ARCHAEOLOGIA*, *Plate XL*: and in the Eleventh Volume of the same Transactions, *p.* 105., is a description and engravings of two ancient copper vessels, that were discovered in a moss about a mile from hence, in the summer of 1790, and which were also very obligingly communicated to THE SOCIETY of ANTIQUARIES of LONDON, by their worthy Member, ROBERT RIDDELL, Esq.

FRIGH, *v.* KILL-DONAN.

FRUID, *v.* TWEED'S-MUIR.

FUDIA, ISLAND, one of the Hebrides, and in the Shire of INVERNESS: it constitutes part of the Parish of Barray, and is very fertile. It is uninhabited.

FUFFEL, in the Shire of EDINBURGH; and in the Parish of Newbottle. Here are extensive Collieries. See, *Newbottle*.

FULFORD, *v.* GLÉNCROSS.

FULLERTON, *v.* DUNDONALD.

FULLWOOD, *v.* HOUSTON.

FULTON, in the District of Jedburgh, and Shire of ROXBURGH; in the Parish of Bedrule. This is a small Village, situate near the River *Rule*, at the distance of 4 m. S. S. W. from Jedburgh. There are now scarcely any vestiges of its ancient consequence, except some remains of its Tower; which is still standing, and sometimes used by the Tenant as a *bught* for his sheep.

FYERS, *or* FOYERS, Fall of, *v.* BOLESKINE.

FYVIE, in the District of Turreff, and Shire of ABERDEEN: formerly a Vicarage, the Stipend of which, in 1811, was 1000 merks, and 6 chalders of victual, one of which is bear: the manse was built in 1762: the glebe is small, and in four different parcels: Patron, The Honourable General Gordon, who is also the principal Heritor: The Church is old, but in good repair. It is in the Presbytery of Turreff, and Synod of Aberdeen. The Resident Population of this Parish, in 1801, was 2391, and, in 1811, was 2594. The Fair is holden on *Fasten's Even*, O. S., in February. There is a Post-Office at *Lesses* of Fyvie, not far from the Church. This Parish is supposed to contain about 22,000 acres; of which, 8000 are under cultivation, 1200 are in plantations and natural woods, and the remainder are mosses, heath, and rough pasture. The surface is uneven; the soil is various, but in general kindly, and productive of pretty good early crops, especially in the neighbourhood of the Church, and Fyvie Castle. The air is pure, and healthy. The Salary of the Parochial School is 12 bolls of meal, together with School-fees, and perquisites. *Fyvie Castle*, a large and elegant Mansion, is the occasional residence of The Honourable General WILLIAM GORDON, one of the Grooms of His Majesty's Bed-chamber. Near the Church, on the banks of the river *Ythan*, are the ruins of a Priory, which is said to have been founded by FERGUS Earl of BUCHAN, in 1179; and was afterwards dependent on the Abbey of Aberbrothock.

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G'AASKEIR, ISLE, one of the Hebrides, and in the Shire of INVERNESS : it constitutes part of the Parish of Harris, and is situate four leagues North-West from Taransay. The Name of this Isle is derived from the Gaelic, signifying *The Rock of Geese*; and is frequented by prodigious flocks of wild geese. It is a large, green Isle, and is uninhabited.

GADGIRTH, CASTLE, v. STAIR.

GAIGIE, EASTER, in the Shire of FORFAR : partly in the Parish of Muirhouse, and partly in the Parish of Monifieth. That part of this Estate which lies in the Parish of Monifieth, has lately been bought by JOHN ALISON, Esq., and now goes by the name of *Well-Bank*.

GAIGIE, WESTER, in the Shire of FORFAR ; and in the Parish of Muirhouse. This Estate is the property of JOHN GUTHRIE, Esq., of *Guthrie*, in which respectable family it has been for some Centuries.

GAIRLOCH, in the Shire of ROSS : formerly a Vicarage, the Stipend of which, in 1811, was £150., and £8.6.8. for Communion elements : the manse is situate near the sea shore, at the distance of 6 English miles from the Church : Patron, The Crown : The Church is in excellent condition ; besides which, there are places of Worship at Ken-Loch-Ew, Chapel of Sand, and The Croft of Jelly. It is in the Presbytery of Loch Carron, and Synod of Glenelg. The Resident Population of this Parish, in 1801, was 1437, and, in 1811, was 2755. It is 5 m. S. S. W. from Poolew. This Parish is 32 miles in length, and 18 miles in breadth, stretching along the Atlantic Ocean. It abounds with hills, and mossy grounds : but the vallies are tolerably fertile, in favourable seasons. Upon the coast are numerous safe Harbours, for vessels of all dimensions : and the *Lochs* abound with cod, and herrings. The *Gaelic* is the prevailing language. The principal Heritors are Sir HECTOR MACKENZIE, Bart., of *Flowerdale*, JOHN MACKENZIE, of *Gruinord*, JOHN MACKENZIE, of *Letterew*, RODERICK MACKENZIE, of *Kairnsary*, and Colonel MACKENZIE, of *Coul* ; all of whom have good Seats, and are resident, except the last mentioned Gentleman. In this Parish is *Lach*

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Maree, a fresh water Lake, 12 computed miles in length, and in some parts more than a mile in breadth: It contains 24 small Islands, which are covered with wood; and upon one of them, called *Island Maree*, is an ancient place of sepulture, where the Inhabitants on the North side of the Loch still continue to bury their dead: it also contains a Well of salubrious water, and the remains of a Druidical temple.

GAIRNEY-BRIDGE, in the Shire of KINROSS; and in the Parish of Cleish. It is $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. b. E. from Kinross. This is a small, but improving Village; and has a little School, which was taught for some years by the beautiful poet, MICHAEL BRUCE.

GAIRSA, ISLE, one of the ORKNEYS; and constituting part of the Parish of Rendal, from which it is separated by a Strait, about a mile and a half broad. This Island is about two miles long, and one mile broad; and the greatest part of it consists of a conical Hill of considerable altitude. The whole of its West side is pretty steep; but towards the East, it is both more plain and fertile; and in that quarter, as well as on the South, the lands are tolerably well cultivated. It is inhabited by eight Families. Close by the South shore, stand the remains of an old house, that seems formerly to have possessed some degree of elegance and strength; and was the residence of Sir WILLIAM CRAIGIE, and others of that name and family. Here is an excellent small Harbour, called *The Mill-Burn*, perfectly secured on all sides by the Island itself, and a small *Holm*, which covers the entrance to the South, leaving a passage on each side of it to the anchoring ground.

GALA-SHIELS, in the Shire of SELKIRK: formerly a Vicarage, the Stipend of which, in 1811, was £150., together with £8..6..8. *Sterling* for Communion elements; and the Glebe, including 9 bolls 3 firlots of barley, *Linlithgow* measure, which the Minister receives annually for that part of it which lies in *Lindean*: Patron, Mr. Scot, of *Gala*. It is in the Presbytery of Selkirk, and Synod of Merse and Teviotdale. The Resident Population of this Parish, formed by the conjunction of the two old Parishes of *Bolside*, and *Lindean*, was,

	In 1801.	In 1811.
For Bolside and Gala-Shiels, in the Shire of Selkirk	- 844.	986.
For Lindean, in the Shire of Roxburgh	- 174.	175.
	<hr/> 1018.	<hr/> 1161.

It is $30\frac{1}{2}$ m. SE. b. S. from Edinburgh. A General Post-Office is established

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here. This Parish is of an irregular triangular form, being on an average about $5\frac{1}{4}$ miles in breadth, and is calculated to contain 8000 acres of land. The *Tweed*, which is here an inconsiderable river, divides it into two parts, and is the boundary of the two Shires of Roxburgh, and Selkirk. The surface is hilly, and may even be called mountainous; the highest point, *Meg-Hill*, being elevated about 1480 feet above the level of the sea. The hills are mostly green, and furnish excellent sheep pasture. The soil is various, being partly a deep loam on a till bottom, and partly a shallow loam upon gravel, with which it is much intermixed. The Seed-time, and Harvest, are both late here. Considerable attention is paid to the rearing of Sheep, and the improvement of their wool. The air is dry, and healthy. It has long been noted for the Manufacture of coarse woollen cloth, known by the name of *Gala-Shiels Gray*: and the spirit of industry is so much encouraged, that they have even established a *Hall* here, for the more commodious sale of their various manufactures. During the year 1722, Gala-Shiels was represented, "as a Market-Town, with its weekly Market, on Wednesday; as belonging to Scott, of *Gala*; and as having a Toll-both, in the middle of the Town, with a Clock, and Bell, and Market Cross, and its Church and Burying-ground, at the East end; the *Gala water* running hard by the Town on the North, and adjoining the *Tweed*, a mile below." From whence it is evident, that Gala-Shiels is a *Baronial Burgh*, under Scott, of *Gala*, who has long been the beneficent Landlord of this prosperous Village. The Fairs are holden on the third Wednesday, N. S., in March, 8th of July, 10th of September, 10th of October, and the third Wednesday in November. The Salary of the Parochial School is 300 merks, with a tolerable house, and garden;—There is also a School at *Lindean*, with a small Salary, said to be a part of the Parish Salary, granted when that village was considerable for the number of its inhabitants. There are only six Heritors in the Parish. Besides the *Tweed*, the Parish is intersected by the *Etterick*, and *Gala* waters, which are well known from the beautiful pastoral songs to which they give their name; "*The braw Lads of Gala water*," being universally admired: and Burns admirably sings,

" But Yarrow braes, nor Etterick shaws, "

" Can match the lads of *Gala water*."

The greatest disadvantage, which the Parish, and Suburbs labour under, is their distance from lime and coals, none being nearer than 21 miles. The rocks are chiefly *schistus*, and whin-stone; and the red ochrey earth, and the chalybeate

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springs, strongly indicate the presence of iron.—According to Mr. CHALMERS, the Church of *Bolside* stood in a hamlet of that name, about half a mile below the junction of the *Elterick*, and the *Tweed*. The other Parish of *Lindean* derived its name, from the British *Lyn*, signifying secondarily, a *River-pool*, which was adopted by the Saxons, and the Anglo-Saxon *Dene*, a *Valley*. *Bolside* seems to have been an ancient Parish, though it does not appear in any of the Chartularies; having never been granted to any Monkish Order. It was in *Lindean Church*, where the body of WILLIAM DOUGLAS, the Knight of *Lidsdale*, lay the first night, after his assassination, in 1353. *Lindean*, probably, became the Church of the Monks of *Dryburgh*, who enjoyed it, to their proper use, while the Cure was served by a perpetual Vicar: It had ceased to be the Parish Church, before the year 1649, when the Church of *Gala-Shiels* was reckoned one of the *Four Parish Kirks*, in the Shire of *Selkirk*: but many families still continue to bury at *Lindean*. The Strath of the *Gala* was early called *Wæe-dale*, from some bloody scenes on its contested margin. The course of the *Catrail* from *Mossalee*, through the Shire of *Selkirk*, to the passage of *Borthwick Water*, may be traced for 28 miles.

GALATON, in the District of *Kirkaldy*, and Shire of *FIFE*: in the Parish of *Dysart*. It is 1 m. N. from *Dysart*. This is a pretty large Village, principally inhabited by persons employed in the manufacture of nails, and linen. A Fair is holden here annually, for white cloth. Here is a private School.

GALIVAL, CASTLE, v. **BOHARM**.

GALLABERRY, v. **DRYFE'S-DALE**.

GALLALA-KNOW, v. **OXNAM**.

GALLOWAY, an extensive District, which, in the early period of the Scottish Monarchy, consisted of that tract of country which now comprehends the Shire of *Wigtown* and *Stewartry of Kirkcudbright*, *Nith's-Dale*, *Carrick*, and the Western part of the Shire of *Ayr*, together with part of the Shire of *Lanark*. This large tract appears to have been totally independent, both of the Scottish and Pictish Kingdoms, and was governed by its native *Reguli* or Princes. *BEDE* informs us, that in the year 412 *S. Ninian* was sent to the South Picts, and to *Whitehorn* in *Galloway*; and he calls *Candida Casa*, or *Whitehorn*, one of the four Northumbrian Bishopricks. After the annihilation of the Pictish Kingdom, the Monarchs of Scotland assumed a feudal Superiority over the Lords of *Galloway*, which was for many ages disputed by the *Gallwegian Reguli*, and at last temporarily obtained, only as the fate of war decided the contest. After various

transmissions, this Lordship at length came into the family of DOUGLAS by inter-marriage with an heiress of the COMYNS. With this powerful Family these Estates remained until the year 1455, when JAMES, the ninth Earl of DOUGLAS and sixth Duke of TERROUENNE, forfeited them to the Crown by his rebellion against JAMES the Second: and all its ancient laws and customs being abolished, the Lordship was then annexed for ever to the Crown by the Scottish Parliament. It was anciently famous for a particular breed of small horses, which are now mixed with the Irish and English breeds, but retain the name of *Galloways*. The navigation along this extensive coast is so uninterrupted, and the coast itself so indented with Lochs, Bays, and navigable Rivers, that it may be regarded as one of the most eligible situations in the Island, in point of natural advantages, for a trading or manufacturing District. The Shire or Province of Galloway gives the title of EARL to the Ancient and Illustrious Family of STEWART, so created on the 19th of September, 1623.

GALLOWAY, NEW, a Royal Borough, having separate Jurisdiction, locally situate in the Stewartry of KIRKCUDBRIGHT; and in the Parish of Kells. It is 80 m. SW. b. S. from Edinburgh. A General Post-Office is established here. The Market is well supplied, especially with oat-meal. The Fairs are holden on the first Wednesday, O. S., in April, and the first Wednesday, O. S., in August. This Town, in conjunction with the Royal Boroughs of Whitehorn, Stranraer, and Wigtown, sends one Member to Parliament. It is situate in a delightful vale, which is denominated *Glen-Kens*, from the river *Ken*, that flows through it. The houses are neat and regular, but it possesses no manufactures. A FARMERS' CLUB has been instituted here, which has been of great importance, in disseminating agricultural knowledge. *Kenmure Castle*, situate on a very beautiful and commanding eminence, at the head of *Loch Ken*, and half a mile South from the Burgh, is said to have been one of the seats of the ancient Lords of Galloway, and particularly the favourite residence of JOHN BALIOL, some time King of Scotland. It was for a short time in the hands of the DOUGLASES, and afterwards, in the year 1297, with the lands of Lochinvar, acquired from JOHN de MAXWELL, by Sir ADAM de GORDON, Knight, and has ever since continued in his Family; one of whom, Sir JOHN GORDON, of *Lochinvar*, was raised by King CHARLES the First, on the 8th of May, 1633, to the Dignity of the Peerage, by the Titles of Viscount KENMURE, Lord LOCHINVAR, to him and his heirs male; and as a farther testimony of His Majesty's favour, part of his lands were erected into a Royal Borough, with ample Jurisdiction, to be called *The Burgh of*