ORDNANCE

GAZETTEER OF SCOTLAND:

A SURVEY OF SCOTTISH TOPOGRAPHY,

Statistical, Biographical, and Historical.

EDITED BY

FRANCIS H. GROOME,
ASSISTANT EDITOR OF 'THE GLOBE ENCYCLOPEDIA.'

VOLUME IV.

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1886.
HIGHTOWN

called Four Towns, it has a post office under Lockerbie, a Free church, and a public school. Highstae Loch (22 × 14 furl.) lies 14 miles NNW of the village, and 3 furlongs S by W of the Castle Loch, and is well stocked with fish. Pop. of village (1871) 409, (1881) 324.—Ord. Sur., 4th ed., sh. 10, 1576.

Hightown. See HEWTON.

Hillend, a village in Inverkeithing and Dalgety parishes, Fife, 14 mile NE of Inverkeithing town. It has a post office Inverkeithing and a public school.

Hillfoot, a village of Shotts parish, NE Lanarkshire, 5 miles ENE of Airdris. Hillend Reservoir, on the mutual border of Shotts and New Monkland parishes, is traversed by the North Calder, and has an unusually long length and breadth of 104 and 42 furlongs.—Ord. Sur., sh. 31, 1867.

Hillhead. See GOYAN.

Hillhead, a village and a mansion in Cockpen parish, Edinburghshire, near Lasswade.

Hillhead, an estate, with a mansion, in Caputh parish, Perthshire.

Hillhead, the mansion, surrounding the brae on the E of Dunkeld, and overlooking the town and bridge, is an elegant edifice, and commands a panoramic view of the surrounding scenery.

Hillhouse, an estate, with a mansion, in Kirknewton parish, Edinburghshire, 1 mile E by N of Midcalder Junction.

Hillhouse, an estate, with a mansion, in Dundenald parish, Atholl, Perthshire, 2 mile NW of Cossqvig station, and 82 miles ENE of Dunfermline. Pop. (1871) 315, (1881) 322.

Hill of Blair. See BAAIGROWIE.

Hill of Cromarty. See CROMARY.

Hill of Dores, one of the Six Hills in Kettins parish, SE Forfarshire, adjacent to the boundary with Perthshire, 3 miles SE of Coupar-Angus. It was crowned with an old castle, traditionally said to have been for some time the residence of Macbeth.

Hill of Fare. See FARE.

Hill of Keillor, a village in Newtyle parish, Forfarshire, 4 miles E of Coupar-Angus.

Hill of Nigg, a hill in Nigg parish, NE Ross-shire.

Hillside, a village and a quoad sacre parish in Montrose parish, Forfarshire. The village stands on sloping ground, 3 mile NNE of Dunblane Junction, and 2 miles NNW of Montrose town, under which it has a post office. Straggling over a considerable area, it contains a number of fine villas, and is a summer retreat of families from Montrose. The parish, constituted in 1872, is in the presbytery of Brechin and synod of Angus and Mearns; its minister's stipend is £120. The church was built in 1859 at a cost of £1000. Pop. of village (1871) 326, (1881) 314; of g. s. parish (1871) 1852, (1881) 1480.—Ord. Sur., sh. 57, 1868.

Hillside, a village in Banchory-Devenick parish, Kincardineshire, 1 mile N of Portlethen station. It has a post office under Aberdeen.

Hillside, an estate, with a mansion, in Aberdour parish, Fife, a little N of the village.

Hillside, an estate, with a mansion, in the detached section of Torryburn parish, SW Fife, 8 miles NNW of Dunfermline.

Hillslip. See ALLEN.

Hills Tower, an ancient tower in Lochrutton parish, E Kirkcudbrightshire, 35 miles WSW of Dumfries. Dating from times unknown to record, it includes a later entrance lodge inscribed with the date 1598, and continues in tolerable preservation.

Hillswick, a seaport village and a voe or bay in Northmavine parish, Shetland. The village stands on the voe, 12 miles S by W of the northern extremity of the mainland, and 28 NNW of Lerwick, under which it has a post office. The voe penetrates the land 5 miles north-north-eastward; it is flanked on the W side by a narrow peninsula, terminating in a point called Hillswick Ness; affords well-sheltered anchorage; and is a good deep frequented by vessels.

Hilltown, Berwickshire, etc. See HILTON.

Hilton, an ancient parish in Berwickshire, etc. See HILTON.

Hilton of Cadbol, a fishing village, with a public school, in Fearn parish, NE Ross-shire, on the Moray Firth, 42 miles ESE of Fearn station. Pop. (1861) 385, (1871) 429, (1881) 390.

Hinnisdale or Kininist, a rivulet in Trotternish district, Isle of Skye, Inverness-shire. It rises in King’s River, 5 miles west-south-westward to Loch Suisaig at a point 3 miles SSE of the mouth of Uig Bay.

Hirbasta, a village in the W of Trotternish district, Isle of Skye, Inverness-shire. Its post-town is Kilmuir, under Portree.

Hirsel, Tho, a seat of the Earl of Home in Coldstream parish, Berwickshire, on the right bank of Leet Water, 12 mile NNW of Coldstream town. A spacious sandstone edifice, it stands amidst beautiful grounds, adorned with various fine woods and with an artificial lake (2 × 1 furl.). Stone coffins and great quantities of human bones have been exhumed on the grounds. Charles Alexander Douglas-Hume, seventeenth Baron Home since 1473, and twelfth Earl of Home since 1503 (5; 1844; 4; 1881), holds 2597 acres in Berwickshire, valued at £5245 per annum.—Ord. Sur., sh. 26, 1864. See also HUME, BOTHWELL, and DOUGLAS CASTLE.

Hirst, a hill (950 feet) in Shotts parish, NE Lanarkshire, on the watershed between the Clyde and the Forth, 12 mile E by N of the parish church. It emits, from its E side, the head-stream of the Almond; and its summit commands a very extensive view.

Hirta. See STAC AUDA.

Hoan, a green, fertile island of Durness parish, NW Sutherland, within 5 furlongs of the mainland, off the W side of the mouth of Loch Erboli. It measures 7 mile by 1 furlong, and rises to a height of 33 feet.—Ord. Sur., sh. 114, 1830.

Hogobolin Hall. See YESTER.

Hobkirck (anciently Hopekirck), a Teviotdale parish of Roxburghshire, containing the post office of Bochester Bridge, 7 miles E by S of the post-town, Hawick. It is bounded E by Bedrule, Jedburgh, and Southdean, S by Castleton, and W and NW by Cavers. Its utmost length, from NNE to SSW, is 104 miles; its utmost breadth is 42 miles; and its area is 16,242 acres, of which 49 are water. Rule Water is formed by several head-streams in the S, and runs, from their confluence, first 42 miles north-north-eastward through the interior, next 24 miles northward on or close to the Bedrule border. Some head-streams, too, of Sittfit Water rise and run in the SW corner. In the extreme N, the surface declines along the Rule to close on 300 feet above sea-level, thence rising south-south-westward to 1392 feet at ‘dark Rulewa, 1059 at ground, green Bochester Hill, 1210 at Stonedge Hill, 1912 at Pile Fell, 1662 at Windburgh Hill, and 1687 at Fanna Hill, which belongs to the mountain chain that separates Teviotdale from Liddesdale. The interior mainly consists of the narrow vale of Rule Water, with its flanking heights, and comprises a belt of haughs scarcely 2 mile broad. Silurian rocks predominate in the S; sandstone, in the N, yields suitable building material; and limestone occurring in considerable masses, has been quarried and
HUMIE is a parish in the southwestern extremity of Haddingtonshire. It consists of a main body and a small detached section, and it comprehends the ancient parishes of Keith and Humbie, called, at the end of the 17th century Keith-Symmers and Keith-Hundley. The main body is bounded NW by Ormiston, NE by Salton and Bolton, E by Yester, SE by Channelkirk in Berwickshire, SW by Scoura, and W by Fala in Edinburghshire; and it contains the post office of Upper Keith, 2 miles NE of Blackleshils. The detached section, lying 2 miles SW of the western boundary of the main body, is entirely surrounded by Edinburghshire; and it contains Blackleshils post office, with a general money order, savings' bank, and telegraph departments, 3½ miles ENE of Tynehead station. The main body has an utmost length NW to SSE of 5½ miles, an utmost breadth from E to W of 4½ miles, an area of 7970 acres; whilst the detached section, measuring 1½ mile by 7 furlongs in extreme length and breadth, is 518½ acres in area. The drainage is carried northward to the Tyne by Keith Burn, and then into the Whiteadder. The south, declining to 370 feet above sea-level in the extreme N, thence rises southward to the Lammermuirs, attaining 600 feet near Humbie House, 616 near Upper Keith, 1158 near Blegie, and 1451 at the southern extremity. The southern district, as part of the Lammermuirs, approaching within ¼ mile of Lammer Law (1733 feet) in Yester parish, is mostly heath or upland pasture; but the central and northern districts, comparatively low and level, share the general character of the great plain of Haddington, and contain a great aggregate of park and wood. One stretch of forest, bearing the name of Humbie and Salton Wood, begins near the parish boundary, and extends 14½ miles northward to the northern boundary, and ¼ mile further into Salton parish. Silurian rocks predominate in the uplands, and rocks of the Carboniferous formation beneath them. Traces are found of iron ore and coal. The soil of the town and of most of it on the east, in the eastern parts of the low grounds, is a fine light gravel, well adapted to the turnip husbandry; and in the northern parts, is variously rich clay, loam, and light gravel. Paint vestiges of a Roman castle are on Whithburgh estate, and in front of Keith House are remains of a pre-Reformation chapel. Humbie House, 3± miles NE of Blackleshils, is a seat of Lord Polwart, his grandfather early in the present century having succeeded Hugh, third Baronet, son of Alexander, first Lord Halcoun. The great-grandson of Helen Hepburne, Countess of Tannres, (see HARKER) Keith House and Whithburgh are noticed separately; and the chief proprietors are the Earl of Hopetoun and Lord Polwart, the rest of the parish being divided into small estates, each of a single farm. Humbie is in the presbytery of Haddington and synod of Lothian and Tweeddale; the living is worth £408. The parish church, 1½ miles NE of Tynehead station, was built in 1860, and contains 400 sittings. There is also a Free church; and three schools—cross-roads public, Humbie public, and Leaston Christian Knowledge Society's—with respective accommodation for 128, 102, and 53 children, had (1861) an average attendance of 78, 37, and 59, and grants of £26, 14s. 6d., £226, 12s., and £21, 7s. 6d. Valuation (1860) £2427, (1879) £1153, 11s., (1883) £10140, 10s. Pop. (1861) 785, (1871) 876, (1881) 997, (1891) 967, (1891) 907.—Ord. Sur., sh. 35, 1865.

Hume or Home, a post-office village and a parish of Berwickshire. The village, standing 600 feet above sea-level, is 5 miles S by W of Greenlaw, and 5½ N by W of Kelso. It is a considerable place, with the remains of the great houses of Hume, long with the town, and with the seat and the dependents of one of the most powerful baronial families of a former age, but it has passed into desuetude and decay, so as to be now a mere heath or hay field. Home Castle crowns a rocky eminence hard by, and figures like a beacon-tower over all the Merse, forming a picturesque scene in a wide and luxuriant landscape. As founded in the 13th century, it must have been a lofty and imposing structure; and, ever growing larger and stronger as the lords of Home grew richer and mightier, it served at once to overawe and to defend the surrounding country. Prior, indeed, to the general use of artillery, it was deemed to be as impregnable; but in 1547 the Protector Somerset captured it; after a stout resistance by Lady Home, whose husband, the fourth Lord Home, had fallen in a skirmish the day before the battle of Pinkie. He placed in it an English garrison, who in 1549 were surprised and slain by young Lord Home. Again, in 1560, the Earl of Sussex, being at Wark, accompanied with the whole bands of footmen and a thousand horse, with three battery-pieces and two sacis, went to the siege of Home, where the Earl of Hume had his battery; where, within twelve hours after the battery was planted, the castle was surrendered to him, simply having it within 240 soldiers. So the soldiers departed out of it in their hose and doubles. And lastly, in 1650, immediately after the capture of Edinburgh, and with the well, the governor of the castle, the Earl of Home, to seize the Earl's castle of Home. In answer to a peremptory summons to surrender, sent him by the Colonel at the head of his troops, Coburn, the governor of the castle, returned two missives, which have been preserved as specimens of the frolicking humour that now and then bubbles up in the tragedy of war. The first ran: 'Right Honourable, I have received a trumpet of yours, as he tells me, without a pass, to surrender Home Castle to the Lord General Cromwell. Please you, I never saw your general. For as Home Castle, it stands upon a rock. Given and taken was good enough for Castle, this day, before 7 o'clock. So resteth, without prejudice to my native country, your most humble servant, T. COCKBURN.' The second was expressed in doggerel lines, which still are quoted by the peasantry. Eten in profound ignorance of the occasion when they were composed:—

'I, Willie Wastie, Staid firm in my castle; And as I was down town, Will no pull Willie Wastie down.'

Home Castle, however, when it felt the pressure of
HUNA

Colonel Fenwick's cannon, and saw his men about to rush to the attack, very readily surrendered to his power, and received within its walls the soldiery of Cromwell. Early in the 13th century William, a grandson of the third Earl of Dunbar, acquired the lands of Bowes by marriage with his cousin Ada, his eighth descendant, Sir Alexander Home, in 1473 was made Barony of the peerage as Baron Home, whilst his twelfth in 1605 was created Earl of Home and Baron Dunglass. (See HUNTER, DOUGLAS CASTLES, and HIESEL.) In the early part of the 18th century Home House and the domains around it passed into the possession of the Earls of Marchmont, a branch of the Homes who for a time were wealthier and more influential than the main stock, but who died out when expiring with the third Earl in 1794. The castle in his time was almost level with the ground, but was by him rudely restored from its original materials, high battlemented walls being re-erected on the old foundations. It is only a 'sham antique,' but, seen from a distance, it still appears, on its far-reaching elevation, to crown over all the Merse and much of Roxburghshire. The present proprietor is Sir Hugh Home-Campbell of Marchmont, Bart., great-grandson of the second Earl of Marchmont.

The parish is bounded NW by Gordon, NE by Greenlaw, E by Eccles, S by Stitchell in Roxburghshire, SW by Nenthorn, and W by Earlston. Its utmost length, from E to W, and from N to S, is 4½ miles; its breadth varies between 1½ and 2½ miles, and its area is 3,836 acres, of which 2¾ are water, and 3½ lie detached within Earlston. EDEN WATER flows 5 miles southward along the western boundary; and Lambden Burn rises in and traverses the southern interior, on its easterly course to the Leet. Where it passes off into Eccles, the surface declines to 380 feet above sea-level, thence rising to 700 at Hume Craige, 553 at Fallsidhill, 709 at Stennmuir, and 654 at North Linkbonkyn. A rising-ground called Lurgies Craige, on the southern-western border, is faced with a fine basaltic colonnade, whose erect, regular, polygonal columns are 5 or 6 feet high and 12 inches thick. The soil, in most places clayey and strong, in some was naturally wet and cold, but nearly everywhere has been greatly improved, and brought into a state of cultivation. The property is divided among three. The original parish, whose church was dedicated to St Nicholas, was four times the size of the present one, and comprehended much of the lands now included in Gordon and Westruther. In the first half of the 12th century the second Earl of Dunbar conferred it on Kelso Abbey, whose monks placed large portions of it under other parochial arrangements.

The curtailed parish was annexed in 1640 to the contiguous parochial archdiocese of Roxburgh of STITCHELL. A public school, with accommodation for 96 children, had (1881) an average attendance of 67, and a grant of £44, 1s. 8d. Valuation (1856) £5000, 7s. 6d. (1861) £4926, 19s. 6d. Pop. (1841) 365, (1851) 420, (1861) 460, (1871) 407. —Ord. Sur., sh. 25, 1865.

Huna. See HOUNA.

Hundalee Cottage, a modern mansion in Jedburgh parish, Roxburghshire, on the steep left bank of the river Jed, 1½ miles S by W of Jedburgh town. A strong ancient peat tower of the Rutherfords, destroyed in the last century, stood on the estate of Hundalee; and Hundalee Castle on the bank of the Jed, disappeared through a landslip in March 1881.

Hungladder, a village in the NW of the Isle of Skye, Inverness-shire. Its post-town is Kyleakin, for Poste.

Huntfield, a village in Cockpen and Newbattle parishes, Edinburghshire, adjoining Arniston Colliery village, 5 furlongs NW of Gorebridge. Pop. (1871) 457, (1881) 766, of whom 613 were in Cockpen and 154 in Newbattle. —Ord. Sur., sh. 23, 1857.

Hunter's Bay. See HOXIA.

Hunter's Quay. See DUNNOCH.

Hunston, a handsome mansion, built early in the present century, in West Kilbride parish, N Ayshire, with 3 furlongs of the Firth of Clyde and 24 miles NW of West Kilbride village. It is the seat of Lieut.-Col. Gould Hunter-Weston, son-in-law of Robert Hunter, Esq. of Hunterston (1800-80), who owned 851 acres in the shire, valued at £2874 per annum, and whose ancestors held this estate as far back as the first half of the 18th century. Their castle, a small square tower, stands not far distant from the present manor house, in which they preserved a large bed midway and bearing a Runic inscription. Supposed to have been lost by a Norseman at the time of the Battle of Largs (1263), it was found on the estate in 1826, and is finely reproduced in the Archaeological Collections relating to the Counties of Ayr and Wigtown (Edinb. 1878).

Huntfield, an estate, with a mansion, in Libberton parish, Lanarkshire, 4 miles NW of Biggar.

Huntill, an estate, with a modern mansion, in Jedburgh parish, Roxburghshire, 2 miles SE of the town. An old peel tower was on it, but has disappeared.

Huntingdon House, a mansion in Haddington parish, Haddingtonshire, 25 miles NW of the town.

Huntingtower, a village and an ancient castle in Tittermore parish, Perthshire. The village stands near Almondbank station on the Perth, Methven, and Crieff section of the Caledonian, 3 miles NW of Perth, which stands on the site of a Roman fort. It adjoins the village of Rutherfendfield, and since 1774 has had the seat of an extensive bleachfield. The works are supplied with water through an artificial canal of such antiquity as to rank amongst the earliest extant appliances of industry in the kingdom. The canal is the ancient channel of Alexander II. as his mill-head; and in 1244 a pipe's supply was from it granted to the Blackfriars' monastery in Perth. Opening from the river Almond, and approaching Huntingtower through a meadow, it measures 3 feet in depth, nearly 18 feet in breadth, and 43 miles in length. Pop. of the conjoint villages of Huntingtower and Rutherfendfield (1871) 446, (1881) 458.

In the reign of William the Lyon (1165-1214) the manors of Rutherfendfield and Tittermore were purchased by one Swan, whose descendant, Sir William de Ruther, was raised to the peerage as Lord Ruthven in 1488. Patrick, the grim third Lord (1520-66), was the principal actor in Rizzio's murder; his second son and successor, William, in 1581 was created Earl of Gowrie. At Ruthven Castle, exactly a twelvemonth later, he kidnapped the boy-king, James VI.—an affair that, famous as the 'Raid of Ruthven,' brought his head to the block in 1584. The Gowrie Conspiracy (1600), whose story belongs to Perth, cost the life of his son, the third Earl; and from his forfeiture down to early in the present century the castle and barony belonged successively to the Tullibardines and the Athole Murays. Their present proprietor, William Lindsay Mercer, Esq., in 1871, owns 465 acres in the shire, valued at £1860 per annum. Ruthven or Huntingtower Castle consists still of two strong, heavy, square towers, buttressed and turreted, which, built at different times, and originally 94 feet distant from one another, were afterwards united by a somewhat lower range of intermediate building. The space between the towers, from battlement to battlement, at a height of 60 feet from the ground, is known as the Maiden's Leap, it having, according to Pennant, been leapt one night by the first Earl's youngest daughter, whose mother had all but succeeded her with her lover.—Ord. Sur., sh. 48, 1865. See Perthsire Illustrated (1844).

Huntly, a quondam hamlet in Gordon parish, SW Berwickshire, 4½ miles NE of Earlston. It stood on the estate of the ancestors of the ducal family of Gordon, and on their removal to the north, gave name to the town of Huntly in Aberdeenshire.

Huntly, a town and a parish in Strathbogie district, NW Aberdeenhire. The town, standing 408 feet above sea-level on the peninsula at the confluence of the rivers Bogie and Drecacus, has station on the Great North of Scotland railway, 124 miles SE of Keith, 8 SSE of Grange Junction, and 402 NW of Aberdeen. By a charter of 1545 to the fourth Earl of Huntly, it ranks as a burgh of barony under the Duke of Richmond.
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peculiarly original and grand. The northern margin of Loch Maree presents a great variety of scenery, consisting of rocky crags, and wooded bays, with steep, bold and arid cliffs and cliffs; and here also are displayed some of the finest general views of the lake. But there is one portion of the margin of the lake so peculiar as to deserve the most minute description, and that of Dr. Rollops, which is so vivid and so true, that we cannot refrain from extracting it:—"In one place in particular, the remains of a fir forest, in a situation almost incredible, produce a style of landscape that might be expected in the Alps, but not among the more confined and more commanding parts of the Scottish mountains. Immediately from the water's edge, a lofty range of gray cliffs rise to a great height, so steep as almost to seem perpendicular, but varied by fissures and by projections covered with grass and wild plants. Wherever it is possible for a tree to take root, there fins of ancient and noble growth, and of the most wild and beautiful forms, are seen rising above each other, so that the top of one often covers the root of the succeeding, or else is thrown out horizontally in various fantastic and picturesque modes. Now and then some one more wild and strange than the others, or some shivered trunk or fallen tree, serves to vary the aspect of this strange forest, and the force of the winter storms which they have so long braved."

The bosom of Loch Maree is gowned with islands of varied size and appearance. They are 27 in number, mostly small, and lie opposite to Crawford's Earsdon, where it is broadest. The chief of these, all noticed separately, are Ellan-Surbainne, Ellan-Maree, and Ellan-Robymore or Ruairith-Mor. The lake is supposed at one time to have had a much lower level than it now has, and to have been raised to its present level by the accumulation of sand and gravel at the lower end, by which the water was dammed in. Indeed there is reason to think, that Lochs Maree and Ewe originally formed one lake, under the name of Loch Ewe, as the village near the head of Loch Maree is named Kinlochewe or 'head of Loch Ewe.' Loch Maree contains salmon, sea-trout, yellow trout, and char, and the river Ewe, flowing from it, is almost the best angling river on the W. coast of Scotland, abounding with salmon of princely size and quality. A steamer was launched on the lake in 1858. The Talladale or Lochmarae Hotel, on the SE. shore, and the celebrated Ross Island, and 9 miles NW of Kinlochewe, is an excellent establishment, erected in 1872, and honoured from the 12th to the 15th of September 1877 by a visit from Queen Victoria and the Prince Beatrice. A route of pale red and the seat of the Adam, it stands in a large and finely-wooded park, whose trees, however, suffered great damage from the gale of 14 Oct. 1851, when the majestic beech avenue, nearly 1 mile long and 100 yards broad, was wrecked. —Ord. Sur., sh. 25, 1855.