

COUNTIES.

CHIEF TOWNS.

Kincardine . .	Bervie, Stonehaven
Aberdeen . . .	New Aberdeen, Old Aberdeen, Peterhead
Banff	Banff
Murray	Elgin, Forres
Nairn	Nairn

2. *Islands*.—The islands of Scotland, which are extremely numerous, are comprehended chiefly in three groups: the Western Isles, or Hebrides, or Hebudes, to the west; the Orkney Isles, to the north; and the Shetland or Zetland Isles, in the same direction, but more remote. The two latter groups form the shire of Orkney. The chief of the Hebrides are Lewis and Harris (which are joined by an isthmus), North Uist, South Uist, Skye, Mull, Islay, Jura, Iona or Icolmkill; and, in the Frith of Clyde, Arran and Bute. The largest of the Orkneys are Pomona or Mainland, Hoy, and Sanda; and of the Shetland Isles, Mainland, Yell, and Unst.

3. *Seaports*.—The principal ports, and places of resort for shipping, are Glasgow, Greenock, Port-Glasgow, Ayr, Lamlash, Loch Ryan, and Campbelltown, on the Frith of Clyde; Musselburgh, Leith, Kinghorn, and Dysart, on the Frith of Forth; on the rest of the eastern coast, Dunbar, Dundee, Perth, Aberbrothick or Arbroath, Montrose, Aberdeen, Peterhead, Inverness, Cromarty, and Dornoch; on the northern coast, Thurso; and on the western, Portpatrick.

4. *Capes*.—Cape Wrath, Dunnet Head, Duncansby Head, Kinnaird's Head, Buchan Ness, Fifo Ness, St. Abb's Head, Burrow Head, Mull of Galloway, Mull of Cantire, Ardnamurchan Point, &c.

5. *Mountains*.—The surface of Scotland is extremely varied, and two thirds of it are mountainous. The Grampian chain, extending from Dumbarton nearly to Aberdeen, forms part of the south-eastern boundary of the Highlands. Ben Nevis, near Fort William, is higher than any other mountain in Great