



**Places in Scotland affected by changes to
boundaries of counties and parishes**

CAITHNESS

A digital copy of
Boundaries of Counties and Parishes in Scotland:
as settled by the Boundary Commissioners under the Local Government (Scotland) Act, 1889
By Hay Shennan, Advocate
(Edinburgh, William Green & Sons, 1892)

3.—COUNTY OF CAITHNESS.

I.—COUNTY BOUNDARIES.

No change.

The parish of Reay was situated partly in the county of Caithness and partly in the county of Sutherland, but the mode in which it has been dealt with has entailed no change on the county boundaries. See county of Sutherland, Farr and Reay, *infra*, p. 131.

II.—PARISH BOUNDARIES.

1.—HALKIRK AND THURSO.

The parish of Thurso had one detached part, which extended to 7074 acres, and was bounded on the north-west by the parish of Reay, and on the east and south by the parish of Halkirk. It consisted of the Crown lands of Dorrery. By the Order printed at p. 4 this detached part was disjoined from the parish of Thurso and annexed to the parish of Halkirk.

The following are the subjects thus transferred from the parish of Thurso to the parish of Halkirk :—

PLACE.	DESCRIPTION.	PROPRIETOR.
Dorrery,	Farm, house, land, and shooting lodge,	The Commissioners of Her Majesty's Woods and Forests.
Part of the Highland Railway line (66 chains) passing through Dorrery about two miles south of Scots-caldar Station,		Highland Railway Co.

(Sheet 115 of the Ordnance Survey maps of Scotland, one-inch scale.)

2.—REAY.

The parish of Reay was situated partly in the county of Caithness and partly in the county of Sutherland. By the Order printed at p. 5 no change was made in the county boundary or in the boundaries of the Caithness-shire portion of the parish. A change, however, was made in the area of the parish, for the Sutherlandshire portion was disjoined from the parish of Reay and annexed to the parish of Farr, in the county of Sutherland. The parish of Reay, as thus altered in area, consists solely of the Caithness-shire portion of the old parish of Reay.

For particulars see county of Sutherland, Farr and Reay, *infra*, p. 131.

EXPLANATORY NOTES.

1. The Counties are arranged in the same order as in the Census returns, "so that a zig-zag line beginning at the north of Scotland and carried to the south passes successively through every County." The Counties have the same numbers as in the Census returns.

2. The subjects transferred are enumerated under the head of the County or Parish to which they are transferred. Thus when an area has been transferred from County A to County B, the subjects affected are enumerated under County B, and a cross reference is given under County A.

3. The names of subjects are those contained in the Valuation Rolls. In the description of subjects the term "farm" includes the farm-house and servants' houses, and the term "croft" includes the house. But where any of the servants' houses on a farm have distinctive names, such houses are detailed separately. "House" includes cottage, and "land" includes gardens, yards, &c.

4. The names of proprietors are in almost every case those given in the Valuation Rolls of 1890-91. It is therefore to be borne in mind that in some cases those who are described as proprietors may be limited owners only, such as liferenters or leaseholders.

5. Where villages or towns are affected, the names of the subjects and the proprietors are not usually given. The description of the area transferred is in such cases quite sufficient to show whether and to what extent any subject in the village or town has been affected by the Order.

6. The Ordnance maps referred to are those published by the Ordnance Survey Department on the scale of one inch to the mile. Those published down to this date (November 1891), show the Counties and Parishes as they were before the Orders of the Commissioners came into operation. It is expected that, when the work of the Commissioners is completed, revised maps will be published to show the altered boundaries, but the sheets of the revised maps will bear the same numbers as the present maps. The Orders and the explanations can be readily followed on the maps as published at present.

7. An ampersand (&) is used where a County or a Parish has a double name, e.g., "Ross & Cromarty", "Fetlar & North Yell."

8. In most cases it is necessary to read the text of the Order along with the explanation, because the full descriptions contained in the Orders are, as a rule, not repeated in the explanation.