

PERTH TO ABERDEEN VIA DUNDEE.

Distance: 88 miles.

CROSS the river at Perth and turn to the right, the road skirting *Kinnoull Hill*, now public property and a good viewpoint. Then past Kinfauns Castle (Co-operative Holiday Association) on the left and with the river at hand on the right the road runs out upon the flat Carse of Gowrie.

About 10 miles from Perth a road on the left leads to the house of *Fingask*, in the grounds of which are some remarkable statues hewn out of granite, the best group representing Burns, Allan Masterton and William Nicol—"Willie brew'd a peck o' maut." There is also a collection of well-cut yews. (*The lovely grounds are open to the public occasionally on behalf of local charities.*)

DUNDEE.

Access.—*Rail*: Dundee is on the main L.N.E.R. line from Edinburgh to Aberdeen *via* the Forth and Tay Bridges. It is also connected by L.M.S. lines with Perth (through the Carse of Gowrie); with Newtyle and Alyth Junction (*via* Auchterhouse); with Forfar (*via* Broughty Ferry and Kirkbuddo); and with Arbroath and Guthrie Junction.

Early Closing.—Wednesday.

Ferries.—The *Ferry* from Craig Harbour to Newport, Fife, carries motors, but not that between Broughty Ferry and Tayport (*see* p. 356).

Hotels.—*Queen's*, Royal (76 rooms; R. & b., 9s. 6d.), *Royal British* (72 rooms; R. & b., 9s. 6d.).

Population.—175,583.

Post Office.—Meadow Side (centre of town), 8 a.m. to 8 p.m. (Sundays, 9 to 10 a.m.). Telegraph Office, 6 a.m. to midnight (Sundays, 8 a.m. to 10 p.m.).

Stations.—*Dundee West* (L.M.S.) for Perth and Alyth; *Tay Bridge* (L.N.E.R.), for Edinburgh, Arbroath, Montrose and Aberdeen; *Dundee East* (Joint), for Forfar, direct or *via* Arbroath; all within $\frac{1}{2}$ mile of each other, and close to the Docks.

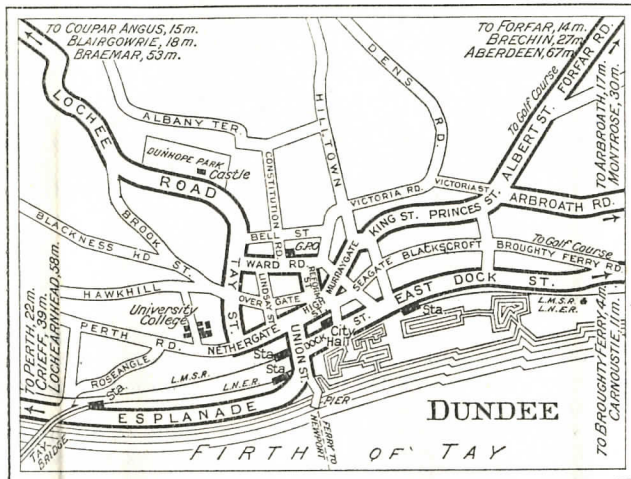
Dundee, the third Scottish town in population, has a finer site than Aberdeen, but has not the same hold on visitors as "the Granite City." Its main industries are jute, flax and linen, shipbuilding—whalers were long a speciality—and marmalade. On the left of the Perth Road as the city centre is approached is the *University College*, founded in 1883 and later incorporated with St. Andrew's University.

Perth Road becomes Nethergate, where, at the head of

Union Street, is the **Old Steeple**, a handsome and massive tower, decorated in style, and more than 150 feet high, surmounting the Town Churches (three under the same roof). It dates from the fourteenth century, and was restored by Sir Gilbert Scott. (*Admission, 2d.*)

In the south-west corner of the churchyard is a copy of the **Old Town Cross** (1586), now preserved in the **Dudhope Museum**.

In the City Square is the magnificent **Caird Hall** (1914–23), due to the generosity of Sir James Caird; it has a fine façade of ten Doric columns and includes the



City Hall (seating 3,300) and the new municipal chambers. The **Royal Arch** is an elaborate Gothic structure, admitting to the Docks, and commemorates a visit of Queen Victoria.

At the northern end of Reform Street, and fronted by a good statue of Burns, is the **Albert Institute**, one of Sir Gilbert Scott's modern Gothic buildings. It contains a Free Library, Art Gallery, and Museum (*open daily, free*). Around the Institute are congregated the **Howff**, a quaint old burying-ground given to the city by Mary Queen of Scots, the **Post Office**, the **Royal Exchange**, with a stump tower; the **High School** with a Greek portico. Pan-

mure Street leads to the **Cowgate** and the **East Port**—the only one remaining—over which is recorded the preaching of George Wishart during the plague of 1544. In 1546 the preacher was burned at St. Andrew's.

The **Esplanade**, extending from Tay Bridge Station to the Tay Bridge itself (*see* p. 280), affords pleasant views across the Firth.

Dundee Law (572 feet) is a mile north of the Post Office by Constitution Road—locally known as “Mount Zion” from the number of churches in it—passing on the way near the **Royal Infirmary** and **Dudhope Park and Castle** (now a Museum), whose owners, the Scrimgeours, were the Standard-bearers of Scotland. From the top of the Law—on which is situated the city's rather striking **War Memorial**—the view extends to St. Andrew's one way and to the outliers of the Grampians in the other.

In Caird Park are the ruins of **Claverhouse Castle** and golf courses of 18 and 9 holes (9*d.* and 6*d.* per round).

The **Ferry** across the Tay between Dundee and Newport saves the very long detour by way of Perth, below which there are no bridges.

Motor-cars—two seater, 3*s.* single, return 4*s.* 6*d.*; four-seater, 3*s.* 6*d.* single, return 5*s.* 6*d.* Caravans, 6*s.* 6*d.* single, 10*s.* return to 14*s.* 6*d.* and 21*s.* 6*d.* according to length. The service is practically half-hourly from 7 a.m. till 10.45 p.m., weekdays and less frequently on Sundays.

From Dundee a good road crosses the Sidlaw Hills to Coupar Angus and so to Blairgowrie; whence either to Braemar or Dunkeld the routes are described on pages 359 and 306 respectively.

East of Dundee is **Broughty Ferry** (*Jolly's*), a popular resort taking its name from the ferry plying across the Tay to Tayport. Once a Burgh, it was incorporated with Dundee in 1913. The Waterloo Monument between Newport and Tayport is prominent across the river. Broughty Castle (reconditioned) dates from the fifteenth century.

Between Monifieth and Carnoustie is a triangular promontory terminating in Buddon Ness and used for artillery camps and ranges. **Carnoustie** (*Bruce, Dalhousie* (*temp.*), *Kinloch Arms*) has come to the fore as one of Scotland's premier golfing resorts, but it has fine sands and other attractions which render it a very popular holiday resort. A dozen miles out at sea may be discerned the lighthouse which has superseded the Bell on the *Inchcape Rock*, with which readers of Southey are familiar.

Arbroath (*White Hart*), 6 miles north-east of Carnoustie, is a busy town, with a small harbour and many attractions for summer visitors, including a swimming pool. The Abbey was founded in the twelfth century. (*Admission*, 3*d.*; *weekdays*: *summer* 10–7, *winter* 10–dusk; *closed on Sundays*.) The ruin has grand features, but, as a whole, is vast rather than beautiful. It is of red sandstone. The deeply recessed western doorway, by which we enter after passing through a Gothic arcade, is Norman, but the rest is Early English. The three pointed windows at the east end help to emphasize the great length of the building. Besides these the south wall of the nave, the south transept and the Chapter House, hard by and still roofed, are nearly all that remain, if we accept the pointed arches and the lower segment of a large rose window over the western doorway. A plain stone in the chancel is said to cover the bones of the founder, William the Lion. The last Abbot was Cardinal Beaton. The Abbot's House has been adapted as a Museum of objects of local interest.

Between Arbroath and Montrose the main road runs some way inland, but those interested in caves and rock formations might well turn aside and visit the vicinity of *Red Head*. At either end of Lunan Bay are collections of fantastic rocks to which various more or less fanciful names have been given.

For **Montrose**, and thence to Aberdeen, *see* pages 351–3.

PERTH TO ABERDEEN VIÀ BLAIRGOWRIE AND BRAEMAR.

Perth to Aberdeen, 108 miles. This route is not served by railway except between Perth and Blairgowrie and Ballater and Aberdeen.

Of the three routes between Perth and Aberdeen, this is much to be preferred, since it introduces some of the finest examples of Highland scenery.

Cross the river at Perth and turn to the left, keeping to the left at the fork a quarter of a mile beyond the old bridge.

Scone Palace, 2½ miles from Perth, is a modern residence adjoining the site of the ancient Abbey of Scone wherein the Scottish Kings, from Kenneth II to James VI, were crowned. Charles II was also crowned here two

years after his father's execution. The famous Coronation Stone, said to have been brought from Dunstaffnage (p. 204), was removed to Westminster by Edward I, there to be placed beneath the chair made for that monarch and used for the coronation of every English monarch since. (*No admission to Scone Palace.*)

Meikleour, some miles farther on, is famous for its fine beech hedges, and then the road crosses the green lands of Strathmore to **Blairgowrie**, a favourite summer resort with good fishing, golf (3s. day, 10s. week), and a variety of interesting excursions. (Hotels: *Queen's* (20 rooms; *R. and b.*, 8s. 6d.), *Royal, Angus* (12 rooms; *R. and b.*, 7s. 6d.), *Temperance, Station* (7 rooms; *R. and b.*, fr. 6s. 6d.), *Victoria* (5 rooms; *R. and b.*, 6s. 6d.).)

(For the routes between Blairgowrie and **Dunkeld**, see p. 305; and **Alyth**, p. 346; and **Coupar Angus**, p. 346.)

Since the reconditioning of the fine road over the mountains to Braemar, Blairgowrie has attracted increasing attention from motorists. The first few miles of this road are on the western side of the Ericht to **Bridge of Cally**, where a road goes off on the left for Pitlochry. At Cally Bridge we cross the Ardlie, which with the Blackwater composes the Ericht, and begin the ascent of **Glenshee**. The green pastoral scenery of Strathmore gives way to wild and rugged mountain-sides; trees become rarer, and it is not difficult to realize that in bygone days the "Spital" of Glenshee was a very welcome feature of the route. ("Spital" is a corruption of "Hospital," a shelter for travellers.) There is little else but the hotel, a church and a cottage or two. At the hotel the road takes us into **Glen Beg**, still climbing relentlessly towards the pass between the Cairnwell and Glas Maol, at which point it is all but 2,200 feet above sea-level. The final rise to the summit is by way of **The Devil's Elbow**, far less fearsome than formerly, thanks to the Ministry of Transport. At the **Cairnwell Pass** the road reaches a higher point than any other road of its class in Britain. The views are magnificent; countless mountain peaks rising on every hand. The road passes from Perthshire to Aberdeenshire, and runs gently down all the way to **Braemar** (p. 370). The Deeside road hence to Aberdeen is described on pages 364-370.