

THE COMPLETE SCOTLAND

EDINBURGH TO STIRLING AND PERTH.

LEAVE Edinburgh by Dean Bridge and the Queensferry Road (see the Edinburgh map in an earlier chapter), passing Daniel Stewart's College on left and on right Fettes College, conducted on the lines of an English public school. The gardens of *Ravelston House*, on left, live in the pages of *Waverley* in connection with Tullyveolan. **Lauriston Castle**, to the right at Davidson's Mains (which formerly rejoiced in the name of Muttonhole), was the birthplace of John Law, the financier, founder of the Bank of France (1717) and originator of the bubble Mississippi Scheme (1719). The Castle is now national property (*admission, 11 - 4 or 5; Sundays, 2 to 4 or 5; closed Fridays. To Castle and grounds, 1s.; to grounds only, 2d.*). Hence, passing several golf courses, to the picturesque **Cramond Bridge** over the *Almond*. The scene of the historic adventure of James V was, however, at old Cramond Brig, an ancient structure, visible a little lower down the river.

James V, fond of mingling incognito with his people, had, according to the popular tale, been making love to a peasant girl, when he was attacked by her suitor and several relatives. He was on the point of being overpowered when a peasant named Jock Howieson, crying, "What, sax agens ane! I'm for the ane," rushed forward, brandishing the flail with which he had been at work. He soon dispersed the assailants, and the monarch in gratitude bestowed upon him the lands of Braehead, on the condition of presenting a ewer, basin and towel for the king to wash his hands whenever he passed Cramond Brig. The service is still binding on the owners of Braehead, the Howieson-Craufurds; it was performed in 1822, at the banquet given to George IV on his visit to Edinburgh, during Queen Victoria's visit to Edinburgh in 1842, and at that of King George V in 1927.

There was a Roman station at **Cramond**, now a quaint little village at the mouth of the river.

Across the *Almond* is the Dalmeny estate (Earl of Rosebery); then, on left at fork, a road leads to **Dalmeny** village, with a most interesting little Norman church - the finest example of the style in Scotland. It has recently been carefully restored. Here are buried Sir A. Primrose, founder of the Rosebery family, and his successors, including the Earl of Rosebery, the eminent statesman and *litterateur* (d. 1929).

Dundas Castle, an ancient double tower, with a modern mansion beside it, stands upon an eminence above **South Queensferry**, a small but interesting old-world burgh. From time immemorial there has been a ferry across the Forth at this point. It received its name from the fact that Margaret, Queen of Malcolm Canmore, often crossed here on her frequent journeys between Edinburgh and Dunfermline. The *Hawes Inn* figures in Scott's *The Antiquary* and also in Stevenson's *Kidnapped*.

Ferry steamers, taking motor-cars, cross between South Queensferry (New Halls) and North Queensferry on the west side of the Forth Bridge. The service is independent of the tides, and runs regularly and frequently. Fare, 4d.; motor-cycle, 1s. 2d.; with sidecar, 2s. 2d.; motor-cars, 3s. to 6s. 6d.

The Forth Bridge.

The intrusion of the Firths of Forth and Tay into the East Coast formerly prevented a direct seaboard railway route and necessitated a considerable deflection to the west. The Tay, after one failure, was successfully bridged; and on March 14, 1890, the scheme was completed by the opening of the magnificent bridge over the Forth by the then Prince of Wales, afterwards King Edward VII.

The projection of the North Queensferry peninsula brings the opposite banks of the Firth of Forth to within a mile of each other, and midway is the rocky island of Inchgarvie. The channels (each 570 yards wide) north and south of the islet are upwards of 200 feet deep, prohibiting a supported bridge.

The Forth Bridge consists of north and south approach viaducts and three huge steel double cantilevers, the arms of each of which extend 680 feet north and south from central piers with two lattice girder suspended spans of 350 feet between the ends of the cantilevers of the two main spans. The central towers of the cantilevers are higher than St. Paul's Cathedral and are each supported on four huge main piers. The length of the bridge is 5,349 feet, or with the approaches, 8,295 feet, or nearly 1½ miles. The spans are of colossal dimensions, two being 1,710 feet (the Sydney Harbour arch is 1,650 feet in span) and two 680 feet. The permanent way is carried by rail troughs and cross girders at a height of over 150 feet above high water. The bridge cost nearly three and a quarter millions sterling and was designed for a wind pressure of fifty-six pounds to the square foot, a wind force unknown in these islands.

The Bridge carries the railway only; cars may cross by the ferry (*see above*).

From Queensferry it is 8 miles to -

Linlithgow,

(Hotels: *Star and Garter, St. Michael's*)

whose palace-walls, somewhat square and heavy-looking, are seen on the right. The town has many historical associations. In its castle Queen Mary was born, James IV, James V and Mary of Guise held court and Parliament and Councils sat; in its church James IV was forewarned by the apparition of the disasters of Flodden; in its streets the Regent Murray was shot; in its suburbs Edward I had two of his ribs broken by his horse the night before the battle of Falkirk.

A feature of the town are its fountains - the *Cross Well* (a copy (1807) of an earlier structure) and *St. Michael's Fountain* are the most noteworthy.

St. Michael's Church, just outside the palace, has striking features. It is Gothic of various ages. The porch with a bay chamber above it is graceful, and the flamboyant window of the south transept very bold.

The *Palace Grounds* are entered by a gateway surmounted by the arms of Scotland,

England, Germany, and France, framed by the Orders of the Thistle, the Garter, the Golden Fleece, and St. Michael, forming the four Orders bestowed on James V.

The oldest parts of the Palace (*open 10 - 4 or 5, 6d.*), the east and west sides, were mostly built in the fifteenth century; the newest, the north side, in 1620. The original entrance was by a drawbridge on the east, where is still an archway surmounted by the Royal Arms. Here, too, are three 16th-century towers.

On entering by the present doorway on the south side we have the *Guard Room*, in which the Regent Murray died, on the right. In the centre of the quadrangle is a *fountain*, erected by James V, of which that in front of Holyrood is a copy. The niches over the east doorway were filled by representatives of the three estates - the Pope, a Knight, and a Labouring Man. To this entrance we cross and inspect the *Kitchens*, with a huge fireplace. On this side, too, is the *Lyon* or *Great Hall*, 100 feet long, with a noteworthy triple chimney-piece, the finest of its kind in Scotland, and well restored. It had a minstrels' gallery, and a long passage by the side of it leads to the *Chapel*. From it we pass to the chamber in which (December 7, 1542) Queen Mary was born - a great contrast in point of size to that which witnessed her son's birth in Edinburgh Castle. A spiral staircase at the north-west corner leads up to *Queen Margaret's Bower*, the most perfect little room in the palace, square within, hexagonal without. There is a fine look-out from it, and here the Queen is fabled to have watched for the return of her husband, James IV, from Flodden. Other apartments comprise dungeon, secret staircase, and torture chamber.

Falkirk (*Royal, Temperance*), 7 miles west of Linlithgow, occupies a strategic position at the south end of the "pass" between the hills and the Forth mentioned earlier. It stands near the eastern end of the **Antonine Wall** (see earlier chapter). Two battles were fought here: in 1298 Edward I defeated Wallace, and in 1746 Prince Charlie, retreating northward, won a welcome victory. Modern Falkirk, however, has little suggestion of a historic past, being busy with iron and other similar works. The town Steeple is good and near by is the old Cross. A room in a shop near the Steeple is preserved as that in which Prince Charlie slept on the eve of the battle.

North of the road connecting Linlithgow and Falkirk is **Grangemouth** (*Queen's, Zetland*), a busy port at the mouth of the Forth and Clyde Canal. The road to Grangemouth (continuing to Stirling) also serves the new road bridge over the Forth to **Kinross** (see later in this chapter).

Beyond Falkirk routes to the Highlands swing northward - the roads by Larbert or by Denny reuniting near the village of **Bannockburn**. The battlefield (see shortly) whereon Robert the Bruce gained his crowning victory over the forces of Edward II in 1314 lies to the west of the road. Ahead the Ochil Hills have for some miles been increasingly prominent, and as we approach Stirling the strength of its position as a key to the routes to and from the Highlands is very apparent. To the right of the town the lofty Wallace Monument crowns a wooded knoll.

STIRLING.

Early Closing. - Wednesdays and Saturdays.

Hotels. - *Station* (26 rooms; R. & b., 9s. 6d.), *Golden Lion, Waverley* (*temp.*), *County* (*temp.*).

Railways.- The L.M.S. and the L.N.E.R. share the Railway Station.

Sports.- Boating, bowls, fishing, golf, tennis.

The principal features of the town can be visited in the course of a short circular walk from the junction of Port Street, by which Stirling is entered from the south, with King Street on the left. Looking down King Street are the old *Burgh Buildings*, with a statue of Wallace; to the right of them is Baker Street, from the top of which, passing the old *Town House*, with a tower, and the Cross, and the right of the Church (*see below*), the way leads to a curiously sculptured ivied ruin called "*Mar's Work*" from its having formed part of a mansion erected by the Earl of Mar in the sixteenth century. At the foot of Broad Street, near by, is **Darnley's House**, with the inscription, "Nursery of James VI and his son Prince Henry." Northward of Mar's Work, on the right, is a fine old town residence (now used as a Military Hospital) built in 1630 by Sir William Alexander, Earl of Stirling, poet and statesman, who founded the colony of Nova Scotia. Hence steps lead up to the *Esplanade*, from which there is a magnificent view. Here, too, is a good statue of Bruce. Crossing the drawbridge, one enters the grounds of the Castle itself.

Stirling Castle

[Open June to Sept., 10 a.m.- 7 p.m.; March-May, 10 - 6; October-February, 10 - 4; Sundays, 10 - 4.

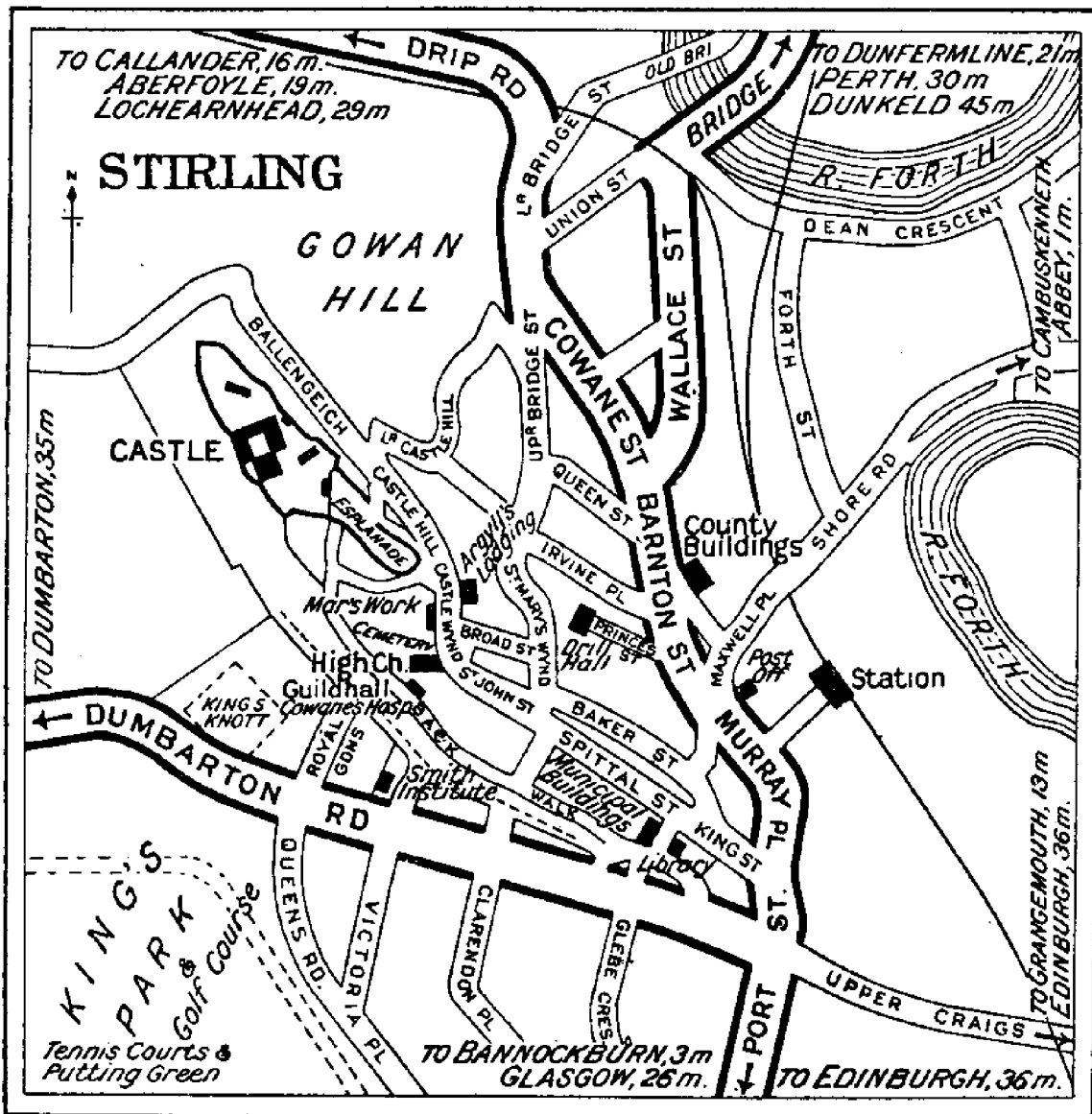
Admission, 6d.]

dominates the scene and is the chief feature of the town. A fortress from time immemorial, it was formerly a Royal residence of the Kings of Scotland. Within its walls were born James III, and perhaps James IV, and it was the scene of the coronations of James V and of Mary. The Castle contains the *Parliament Hall*, built by James III, now used as barracks; the *Palace*, built by James V, and the *Chapel Royal*, rebuilt by James VI for the baptism of his son, Prince Henry. In the *Douglas Room* (restored in 1856 after a fire) the eighth Earl of Douglas was murdered by James II. On the battlements are *Queen Mary's Look-out*, with the initials "M.R., 1561" - Mary lived in the Castle, or in the neighbourhood, from two until five years of age - and the *Victoria Look-out*, from which Queen Victoria and Prince Albert admired the scenery in 1842. From the Castle seven battlefields may be seen - including the scenes of the victories of Wallace and Bruce, Stirling Bridge (1297) and Bannockburn, near at hand.

The eye ranges over the Carse of Stirling, through which the Forth, above and below its junction with the Teith, meanders in a succession of bewildering curves from the far-off hills. Of these, Ben Lomond rises in the west, with The Cobbler beside it; much nearer and just over a line of cottages below, Ben Ledi appears; between the two is Ben Venue; and to the right of Ben Ledi, just in sight, the peaks of Ben More and the broken summit of Ben Vorlich, and the rival one of Stuc-a-Chroin. Over Bridge of Allan is Ben Chonzie, beyond Crieff. The Wallace Monument, on its frowning crag, rises in front of the green Ochils in the north-east, in which direction the foreground is much richer than westwards. Then, due east, we have the tower of Cambuskenneth Abbey, about which the windings of the Forth are more perplexing than ever.

A fuller view southwards is obtained from the Ladies' Look-out, entered by the south-west corner of the upper quadrangle, and from the Ladies' Rock in the Cemetery (*indicator*). In this direction, the Gillies Hill, west of Bannockburn (so called from the sudden appearance of the camp-followers on its ridge at a critical moment of the battle), may be seen from both viewpoints. From other parts of the ramparts we look across the plain of the Forth to Arthur's Seat at Edinburgh, just over the Alloa railway bridge, with the Pentlands to the

right of it.



Notable in the Cemetery is the glass-protected *Virgin Martyrs' Memorial*. It represents two sisters, Margaret and Agnes Maclachlan, the Wigtown Martyrs (see earlier chapter). Hard by is a large pyramid known as the Covenanters' Monument. The *Church of the Holy Rude*, the ancient Parish Church, is situated south of the Cemetery. It is a beautiful and interesting Gothic building. The nave dates from 1414, and the choir from 1507. James VI (when 12 months old) was crowned in it (John Knox officiating on this occasion). For many years the interior was partitioned off into two separate churches but under a recent restoration scheme this has been discontinued. The tower (2d.) commands a fine view.

The **Guildhall (Cowane's Hospital)**, close at hand, contains some interesting relics, including John Cowane's chest, standard weights and measures of Scotland, etc.

From this point Port Street is regained by the **Back Walk**, a promenade along the west side of the hill. The Walk passes the Municipal Buildings, from which by Dumbarton Road we reach the **Smith Institute**, with Art Gallery and an interesting Museum. (*Weekdays, 10 - 4 or 5; 6d.*)

Excursions around Stirling.

Shore Road (just north of the station), the continuing Abbey Road and a Ferry across the river lead to the ruins of **Cambuskenneth Abbey**, founded by David I (1147) for Augustinian canons (*open weekdays 10 - 4, 6 or 7; Sundays 11 - 3 or 4*). Within its walls the Scottish Parliament once sat, and James III and his queen, Margaret of Denmark, were buried here: the present tombstone was placed over the grave by Queen Victoria. Little remains of the Abbey beyond the west doorway, fragments of the walls, and a striking tower (*admission 2d.*), which is a good viewpoint.

The Bore Stone and the **Field of Bannockburn**, 2 miles. - The road itself is of no particular interest, but the view from the Bore Stone is very good, and the gorge of the Bannock is worth visiting as being surprisingly deep.

From Stirling the main road to the south leads in 2 miles to St. Ninian's, where take the Glasgow fork and a little farther again go to the right along a by-road leading to the **Bore Stone**. It is simply a square stone with a grating: a flagstaff marks the spot. Hence Bruce is said to have superintended the battle, which took place on June 24, 1314, and resulted in the utter discomfiture of the English. According to one modern version the battle was fought much farther north, the English having crossed the Bannock lower down on the night of June 23/24, and being penned in by the Scots, who were the aggressors. But it is hard to see how, or why, the English could have got into so disadvantageous a position, and as the Bore Stone is on the edge of the ancient "New Park" of Stirling, in which Bruce passed the night, the traditional view has much to commend it, though the traditional figures 100,000 to 40,000 must be abandoned. Certainly the Bore Stone commands a wide view, the prospect including the plain of the Forth, the hills of Fife, and the Ochils, and, over the cliff and trees westward, the peaks of Ben Ledi, Ben Vorlich and many others. The first-named is most conspicuous. Stirling Castle and the Wallace Monument are also seen. The *Gillies Hill*, so called from the panic caused to the English by the sudden appearance of the gillies upon it, is a little north of west. One mile south, and left of the road, is the cottage where James III was stabbed after the battle of Sauchieburn (1488).

The **Wallace Monument** at Causewayhead is reached by passing along the main street of Stirling to the **Bridge** (the Battle of Stirling Bridge (1297) was, however, fought around a more ancient structure some distance higher up). The Monument (220 feet high) crowns Abbey Craig and commands a view only surpassed by that from Stirling Castle (*admission, 3d.*). The little Museum contains a number of statues, etc., but the most interesting exhibit - a sword said to have belonged to Wallace - was stolen in 1936.

STIRLING TO PERTH.

Dunblane (*Hydro, Stirling Arms*), pleasantly situated on the north banks of the Allan Water, is principally remarkable for its *Cathedral*, a noteworthy Early English building with a tower that is partly Norman. There was a church here in the sixth century and David I made Dunblane the seat of a bishopric; but for a long period after the Reformation only the choir of the Cathedral was retained for worship, the nave being allowed to fall into ruin. In more recent times the whole building has been thoroughly restored, the latest alteration including the

furnishing of the eastern end of the Lady Chapel as a War Memorial.

East of Dunblane is the field of **Sheriffmuir**, where the Earl of Mar fought an indecisive battle on behalf of the Old Pretender against the Duke of Argyll (1715).

For the road to **Callander** and the **Trossachs**, see next chapter.

From Dunblane the Perth road runs high above the Allan Water through a country of trim farmsteads and with good distant mountain views. Just over 11 miles from Stirling, at *Greenloaming*, a road goes off on the left for Crieff (see later in this chapter), passing in about 2 over the very fine Roman remains at **Ardoch**. The especial point of interest at Ardoch is the series of five ramparts and ditches on the north and east sides of the rectangular camp. A little north, the road passes right through another enclosure known as the *Great Camp*, connected with which is a smaller camp.

The Perth road continues eastward through Blackford to **Gleneagles**, famous as a golfing centre and with a palatial hotel (*R. and b., fr. 19s. 6d.*). There are three courses: the King's, 18 holes; the Queen's, 18 holes; the "Wee," 9 holes. Visitors: 4s. per day; Sunday, 7s. 6d.; 20s. per week; 35s. fortnight; 45s. per month; £5 5s. per annum. Gleneagles is a little over an hour's run by L.M.S. express from Princes Street Station, Edinburgh.

Gleneagles Castle, now a ruin, was the ancient home of the Haldanes, of whom there are memorials in St. Mungo's Chapel, a mile or two up the glen which runs southward over the **Ochil Hills**, connecting with Glen Devon and so to the Rumbling Bridge (see shortly).

At the foot of Gleneagles a road goes off on the left to **Crieff** (9 miles) by way of *Tullibardine*, which gives the courtesy title of Marquis to the eldest sons of the Dukes of Athol. Beyond Muthill is **Drummond Castle** (Earl of Ancaster) - the old Castle, built in the fifteenth century, stands apart from the modern mansion, which is celebrated for its pictures and its very fine gardens. On from Gleneagles the Perth road goes to **Auchterarder**, spread out on either side of the highway, and with fine views on the left of the hills beyond Crieff. Then through Aberuthven and on to the bridge over the Earn. Among trees on the hillside ahead is the house of *Gask*, with many memories of Bonnie Prince Charlie.

PERTH.

Airport at Scone. - Services to Glasgow (25 mins.); Inverness (40 mins.), etc.

Angling. - The Tay is famous for its salmon. Apply Secretary of the Perth Anglers' Club or Mallach, tackle dealer, Scott Street.

Distances. - Aberdeen, 82 m.; Braemar, 50 m.; Dundee, 21 m.; Edinburgh, 42 m. via Queensferry; 35 m. via Burntisland (ferry); 70 m. via Stirling; Glasgow, 61 m.; Inverness, 116 m.; Oban, 95 m.; Stirling, 34 m.

Early Closing. - Wednesday.

Golf. - Three courses. *King James VI Course*, on the Moncreiffe Island (2s. 6d. per day; 5s. for three days; 7s. 6d. per week; 15s. per fortnight). *Craigie Hill Course* (2s. per day; 10s. per week; 15s. per fortnight). *Public Course*, on the North Inch: 6d. per round. (Public *Putting Courses* have been laid out on both Inches.) For *Gleneagles*, 15½ miles south from Perth, see previous pages.

Hotels. - *Station* (100 rooms; R. & b., 9s. 6d.), *Salutation* (70 rooms; R. & b., 11s. 6d.), *Royal* (18 rooms; R. & b., 7s.), *Royal George* (65 rooms; R. & b., 10s. 6d.), *Royal British* (30 rooms; R. & b., 8s. 6d.).

Population. - 34,807.

Post Office. - Near centre of High Street. Open 8 a.m. to 7.30 p.m. Sundays, 9 to 10 a.m.

Railways. - From Glasgow via the Caledonian section of the L.M.S. Railway on the West Coast Route from England. From Edinburgh (Waverley Station) via the Forth Bridge, by the North-British section of the

L.N.E.R. in continuation of the East Coast and Midland Routes from England; or from Princes Street, Edinburgh, via the L.M.S. Railway. From Carlisle and the South direct by Stirling.

Sports. - Golf and angling (*see above*); bowls, tennis, cricket etc.

Perth is an attractive city, nobly situated on the right bank of the Tay. Its dye-works are famous, and it has also several textile factories and important cattle markets.

Though formerly the capital of Scotland, and of great antiquity, it is almost destitute of ancient relics. This is in great part due to the destruction of the religious houses by the populace in 1559, after listening to the fiery harangues of John Knox, and to the removal of other visible evidences of the city's historic glories by the civic authorities in the early years of the nineteenth century. The buildings destroyed by the religious fanatics comprised the Blackfriars Monastery where James I was killed; the Carthusian Monastery which he founded, and where he and Joan Beaufort, his Queen, and Margaret, the Queen of James IV, were buried; the Greyfriars Monastery, which stood on the present churchyard of that name. The house of the Carmelites or Whitefriars House, situated a little west of the city, may have been sacked at the same time. The nineteenth-century demolition included the removal of Earl Gowrie's Palace (*see below*) to make room for the County Buildings; the destruction of the Mercat Cross (erected in 1668 in place of one taken down by Cromwell; a copy has been erected in memory of King Edward VII); and the clearing away, in 1818, of the Parliament House, where the ancient Diets of Scotland were held. Until the seventeenth century Perth was also known as *St. Johnstoun* in honour of the patron saint of the city.

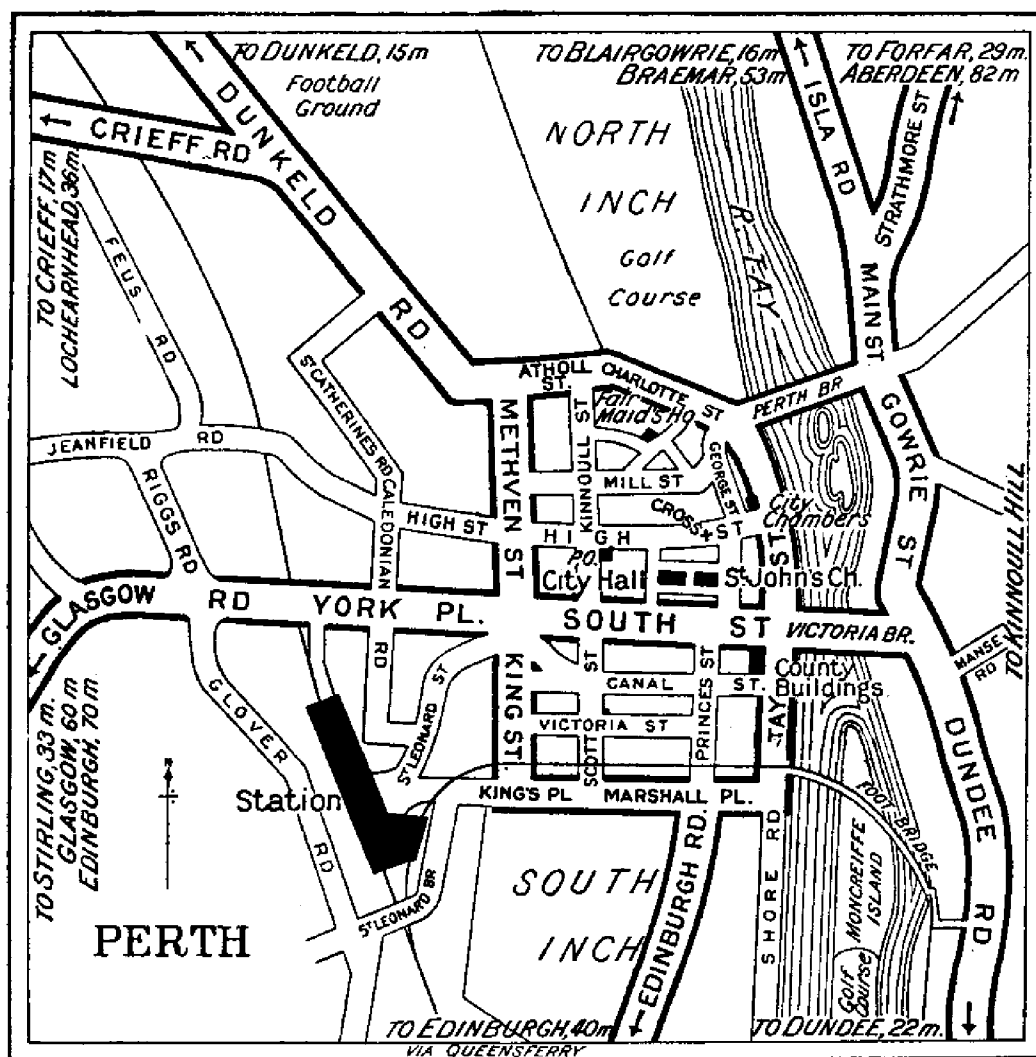
Most of the show-places of Perth are within a few yards of the river. Towards the southern end is the **South Inch**, a large recreation ground, with the **Railway Station** close to one side and at the other Tay Street, which runs alongside the river to the **North Inch** at the opposite end of the city. In midstream is Moncreiffe Island, on which is the chief golf course. Following Tay Street northward one reaches the **County Buildings**. They occupy the site of old Gowrie House, in which, according to the generally accepted story, James VI was seized in 1600 by the Earl of Gowrie and his brother, the Master of Ruthven, who had enticed him thither, and was on the point of being murdered or kidnapped when rescued by his attendants. It is a mysterious affair, in which many, at the time and since, have discovered a plot on James's part to ruin the House of the Ruthvens, Earls of Gowrie.

St. John Street, a turning on the right out of South Street, beside the County Buildings, leads to the principal church, and the oldest building in Perth, **St. John's Church**; here John Knox preached his famous sermon against "idolatry" (1559). Its records go back to the twelfth century; it has a nave and transept dating from the thirteenth century and a choir of fifteenth-century design. For many years the Church sheltered three separate congregations, but as part of the recent restoration (a War Memorial scheme) the partitions have been removed and one sees the fine cruciform building as a whole. From the other end of St. John Street a return can be made to Tay Street, which leads north to the **Perth Bridge** of nine arches, built by Smeaton in 1771. Near it, in George Street, is the **Art Gallery and Museum**, and here the North Inch begins. (At Bridgend, on the opposite bank, in a house now bearing a commemorative tablet, John Ruskin spent part of his childhood.)

From the Bridge, Charlotte Street may be followed to North Port (on the left), which quickly brings one to Pullar's Dye Works and Curfew Row, where, marked by a tablet, stands **Simon Glover's House**, the supposed home (now Corporation property) of the "Fair Maid of Perth." Readers of her story, as told by Sir Walter Scott, will regard the **North Inch** with

special interest as the scene of the memorable combat (1396) between the clan Chattan and the clan Quhele (Kay). The spacious greensward is now a public golf course and recreation ground. From its south-western corner Atholl Street leads to **St. Ninian's Church**, which serves as an Episcopal Cathedral. Methven Street leads the visitor westward to the Railway Station, near which are large cattle-markets.

The best view of Perth is obtained from **Kinnoull Hill** (729 feet), a great part of which was presented to the town by Lord Dewar in 1924. It is about three-quarters of an hour's walk eastward from the station across the river (buses in summer). From its summit - which belongs to Kinfauns Castle (1825), visible below to the east - a spacious view is obtained of Strathearn, the Ochils and the Grampians, and the Firth of Tay, widening between the fertile shores of the Carse of Gowrie and of Fife.



STIRLING TO ST. ANDREWS DIRECT.

Railways. - The Fife and Kinross promontory is served by the L.N.E.R., by the Forth Bridge northwards to Perth, and by the Tay Bridge north-east to Dundee and Aberdeen. In addition there is east and west communication by a line running from Stirling to St. Andrews.

Instead of turning to the right immediately on arriving at **Causewayhead**, 2 miles from Stirling (*see earlier*), go straight on for another quarter of a mile with the Wallace Monument high on the right, and on meeting the main road turn to the right. For some miles the road

skirts the southern edge of the **Ochil Hills**, with the rugged **Dumyat** (1,375 feet) away to the left, above Menstrie. **Alva** (*Johnstone Arms*) is notable for a pretty glen with a good waterfall. From **Tillicoultry** (*Crown*) the ascent of **Ben Cleuch** (2,363 feet) is easy. Go up the beautiful Tillicoultry Glen by an excellent path and then follow the Daiglen Burn to the foot of the upper slope of the hill and so to the summit. The summit (view indicator) commands a grand panorama, especially of the Grampians from Ben Lomond to the Cairngorms. By keeping northward beside the Broich Burn, one comes to Glen Bee and so to Blackford, an excellent walk over the Ochils. The name Tillicoultry, by the way, is singularly expressive, meaning literally "the knoll of the back-lying place." Then comes **Dollar** (*Castle Campbell Hotel*), with a well-known Academy. The principal attraction in the neighbourhood is **Castle Campbell**, a mile to the north and reached by a pretty walk alongside a romantic stream. The predominant feature of the Castle, an ancient stronghold of the Argylls, restored in recent years, is a square tower, which contains the old hall, with a fine stone roof. The track to Ben Cleuch goes off to the left at the Castle, which lies between the Burn of Sorrow and the Burn of Care: a path beside the latter goes over the hills to Glen Devon.

Between Dollar and the village known as Pool of Muckart a road goes off on the right for the **Rumbling Bridge**, a place of some beauty, bearing a resemblance to the scene of the Devil's Bridge in North Wales. The view from the parapet of the modern bridge is very fine; below is an ancient bridge without parapets, which, however, once carried the main road. Above and below the bridges are charming walks, tickets for which are obtainable at the hotel. The *Devil's Mill* is the name given to a very picturesque cataract rushing through a narrow chasm.

From this point a road goes off over the Ochils up **Glen Devon** to Gleneagles (*see earlier*). The River Devon rises to the north-west of Ben Cleuch, tumbles eastward down Glen Devon, and a mile or so east of the Rumbling Bridge makes a remarkable change of direction at a point which has accordingly been named **Crook of Devon**.

We now approach **Kinross** (*Hotels: Green (41 rooms; R. and b., 11s.)*, *Kirklands, Bridgend*), a small, quiet county town on the western shores of **Loch Leven**. Scotland has so many romantic lochs that it seems almost a pity that for such an episode as the imprisonment and escape of Queen Mary history should have chosen this quite ordinary sheet of water.

The *Castle* wherein she was imprisoned stood on the island nearest to Kinross: in those days boats could draw right up to the Castle walls. The Queen was brought here after her surrender at Carbery (*see chapter on North Berwick*), in June, 1567. Several fruitless attempts at rescue were made; but in May, 1568, young William Douglas, son of the doughty Lady Douglas, who was Mary's gaoler, got hold of the castle keys, helped the prisoner to escape, locked the castle doors behind him and threw the keys into the loch. Friends awaited the Queen as she landed on the shores of the loch and carried her away to Niddry Castle, but a week or so later her cause was definitely defeated at Langside (*see early chapter*). The escape is thrillingly described by Scott in *The Abbot*. Except for the association with the Queen's imprisonment and escape the loch is of no particular interest, although anglers are attracted by its fine trout. These average $\frac{3}{4}$ lb., and trout up to $9\frac{1}{2}$ lb. have been taken with fly. Season extends from April to September. Apply to the Manager, Loch Leven, Kinross.

The largest island is towards the eastern end of the loch and is named after St. Serf, a follower of St. Columba, to whom it is said to have been granted by the Pictish kings.

From Kinross road and railway run northward to Perth by way of the romantic **Glenfarg**, which cuts right through the Ochils. Near the northern end of the Pass is **Abernethy**, with a round tower, 74 feet high (*admission 1d.*). It has an entrance door 6 feet from the ground and is built of hewn square stones - unlike the generality of Irish towers. It is not so fine a specimen as the Brechin tower (*see later chapter*). Abernethy itself, once an important place, has declined to a village. Three miles north-west is *Moncreiffe Hill* (725 feet). **Elcho Castle** (*weekdays 10-4, 6 or 7; Sundays 2-3 or 4; admission 6d.*) stands, a somewhat mournful ruin, beside the Tay to the north-east on Moncreiffe Hill. Eastward of Abernethy, near the shore of the Firth of Tay, is **Newburgh** (*George*), an attractive little place with a harbour and a "lion" in the guise of the ruined **Lindores Abbey**. **Bridge of Earn** (*Moncreiffe Arms*), where the main routes to Perth cross that river, is a pleasant resort with charming views and access to much varied scenery. A mile westward of the Bridge are the Pitkeathly Mineral Wells.

From Kinross to St. Andrews the route is by Strathmiglo, Auchtermuchty and Cupar (*see later in this chapter*).

From Strathmiglo a road goes south-eastward for 3 miles to **Falkland**, where is the remnant of a Palace that was long a favourite residence of Scottish sovereigns (*open daily, 10 - 5, 6d.*) The Palace occupies a delightful position at the foot of the Lomond Hills, but only the south wing is now intact, the remainder having succumbed to fire in 1654, when Cromwell's troops were billeted here. The Palace is a fine example of French Renaissance work. The Hall, with its fine roof, and the Chapel, with some tapestries, are worth seeing, and the external appearance is very attractive, the precincts being entered by a picturesque gateway.

The Palace was built on the site of an old castle of the Earls of Fife, and was occupied by Robert Duke of Albany and Earl of Fife, the Regent Albany, who imprisoned here his nephew David, Duke of Rothesay, and according to tradition starved him to death. (*See The Fair Maid of Perth.*) When the house of Albany fell, the crown obtained possession and Falkland became a favourite "Hunting-box " of the Stewarts. The present Palace may have been begun by James III or James IV but its keenest memory, perhaps, concerns James V, who here came to his deathbed, after the crushing defeat at Solway Moss, and a few days later received news of the birth of Mary Queen of Scots. "It came wi' a lass and it'll gang wi' a lass" was his oft-quoted comment.

STIRLING TO ST. ANDREWS BY DUNFERMLINE.

The counties of Kinross and Fife occupy the promontory between the Firth of Tay on the north and the Forth on the south. The "gateways" are Stirling and Perth on the west; and on the south the Forth Bridge, the Kincardine Bridge and the ferries from Granton, Queensferry, etc. Defoe's recommendation that the coast tour exhibits the best scenery and the most interesting places still holds good, so we will follow the shore round from Stirling to Perth.

The road leaves routes already described at Causeway-head (*see earlier in this chapter*), where is the lofty Wallace Monument. **Alloa** (*Crown*) is the first place of any consequence: a manufacturing town with a little harbour, whence a ferry crosses the Forth to South Alloa (*cars, 1s. 6d. to 2s.*). Then comes **Clackmannan**, "capital" of Scotland's smallest county and with memories of the Bruce. **Kincardine** (*Commercial*) is destined to greater importance with the opening, in 1936, of the great new road bridge - the lowest on the Forth. The bridge, which cost £300,000, reduces the road distance from Edinburgh to Perth by some 20 miles and saves

the long detour via Stirling. Beyond Kincardine our road approaches the shore at Blair Castle. *Dunimarle Castle*, a little farther east, is noted for its collection of paintings, which can be seen on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday afternoons in summer. **Culross** (*Dundonald Arms*) is a quaint old place with the remains of a Cistercian abbey (*admission weekdays, 3d.*), of which the choir now forms the Parish Church. The National Trust have acquired many old houses in the village and the Palace (*admission, 6d.*) is of special interest on account of the mural paintings, which have been treated by H.M. Office of Works.

Beyond Torry the road goes inland, heading straight for -

DUNFERMLINE.

Distances. - Alloa, 14 m.; Edinburgh (by Queensferry), 17 m.; Perth, 30 m.; St. Andrews, 41 m.; Stirling, 21m.

Early Closing. - Wednesday.

Hotels. - *City* (25 rooms; R. & b., 7s. 3d.) *Royal* (17 rooms; R. & b. and bath, 8s.) *St. Margaret's, Douglas, New Victoria* (temp., 12 rooms; R. & b., 7s.), *Rosyth*.

This ancient and historical town occupies an effective site on the brow of a hill about 3 miles north from the seaboard of the Firth of Forth at an elevation of about 300 feet rising farther towards the north, and is one of the pleasantest towns in Scotland. The prospect it commands is extensive and beautiful. The town is especially associated with the manufacture of linen and more recently of silk. The house in which Andrew Carnegie was born has been preserved and alongside it is a Museum, containing many interesting articles. The town is now the Headquarters of the Trust concerned with the administration of the Carnegie funds. Its interest to visitors centres mainly in Pittencrieff Glen (gifted to the town by Andrew Carnegie), the Abbey and the ruins of the adjoining Palace.

Dunfermline Abbey is a combination of different periods of architecture, the east portion consisting of a pretentious Gothic tower dating from about 1820, the general character of which may be surmised from the fact that the stone network round the top of the tower shows in huge letters "King Robert the Bruce." The nave, however, with its aisles, is amongst the finest examples of Norman in Scotland. The west end, with its doorway surmounted by a Decorated window, and again, over that, by Norman details, is notable. The pillars and nearly all the windows, aisles, triforium and clerestory are severe Norman. Two of the pillars are strangely fluted in zigzag fashion, with the peculiar effect that they appear to the eye to decrease in thickness from top or bottom according to the position from which you see them, the decrease being in the direction of the point of the zigzag. A similar illusion is produced at Durham.

Under the pulpit in the New Church (the east end) lie the remains of the Bruce; over them is an elaborate brass, set in Egyptian porphyry, a part of the "Elgin Marbles." A rough slab seen from the vestry at the east end, and enclosed by the scant remains of the *Lady Chapel*, is said to cover those of Queen Margaret, wife of Canmore - by which royal pair the Abbey was founded. Canmore himself and his sons, we are told, repose under the east end of the nave; but the oak-front of the royal pew of James VI (1610), which is now fixed to the wall of the north transept of the modern church, exhibits a full list of the royal personages buried here.

Note the beautiful sculptures of the wife of Dean Stanley and other members of the

Elgin family, in the south transept. Beneath the ruined *Fratry* or *Refectory*, south of the Church already mentioned, are a number of cells.

In the **Palace** (*free*), of which one wall only remains, Robert Bruce resided; Charles I was born, and Charles II signed the Dunfermline Declaration regretting his father's opposition to the Solemn League and Covenant and his mother's idolatry. Here too, of course, Queen Mary resided a while.

South and west of the Abbey lies the beautiful **Pittencrieff Glen**, extending to about 60 acres, managed and maintained by the Carnegie Dunfermline Trustees. It contains many attractions and in particular beautiful gardens. During the summer music is provided each afternoon and evening by well-known Bands. A tea-room adjoins the band pavilion. There are also an Aviary and Paddling Pool for children. Pittencrieff House, a good specimen of a seventeenth-century Scottish mansion, now serves partly as a Museum and partly as an Old Men's Club.

South of Dunfermline is **Rosyth Naval Base**.

For the purpose of forming the Base, the Government purchased from the Marquis of Linlithgow the shore lands surrounding **Rosyth Castle**, built by a branch of the Stewart family in 1560 on a rock which was an island at high water, but at low tide was connected by a causeway with the mainland. The castle is mentioned by Sir Walter Scott in *The Abbot*. The position of the Base is about 30 miles from the mouth of the Firth. The Base became one of the largest in the world, capable of docking and repairing all classes of warships. Round it collected a large community, now included in the town of Dunfermline. **Port Edgar**, on the South Shore, was made a resort of minor warcraft.

For its main purposes as a Naval Base, Rosyth was, however, abandoned in 1925, Port Edgar being offered for sale, and the place is now more notable on account of the "Garden City," one of the most attractive housing developments in Scotland.

For the Forth Bridge *see earlier in this chapter*.

On the small island of **Inchcolm**, which has been dubbed "the Iona of East Scotland," are the remains of an Augustinian Abbey, founded by Alexander I in the twelfth century. The church is almost completely ruinous, but a portion of a remarkable mural painting of early date was discovered during preservation work. There is an octagonal chapter-house and the cloistral buildings are more complete than those of any other Scottish monastery. In some ways this is the most interesting monastic ruin in Scotland. It is well worth a visit. *Landing fee, 6d. Open 8 a.m. to sunset.*

Aberdour (*Aberdour, Star, Woodside, Borth View*) is a popular place to which, steamer trips are run from Leith. There is golf, boating, bathing; fishing, bowls and tennis, and Edinburgh is within easy reach. A mile or so eastward is **Burntisland** (*George*), the northern termination of a steam ferry from Granton, 5 miles south across the Forth. (*Motor cycles, 2s. 6d.; combinations, 5s.; 2-seater cars, 10s.; 4-seaters, 15s.*) Burntisland is one of the principal (if not the principal) centres of the manufacture of aluminium, and the place is red with bauxite dust. Shipbuilding is also very important here and the harbour is busy with the export of coal. *Rosend Castle*, now used as a boarding-house, incorporates parts of the fifteenth-century castle in which Queen Mary was staying at the time Chastelard was visiting her. The

church is interesting as a copy of the North Church of Amsterdam.

On the way to **Kinghorn** (*Kinghorn, Rockingham (temp.)*), a popular little place with golf links, on the eastern side of the Point of Pettycur, is seen a monument marking the spot where Alexander II fell from his horse and was killed (*see early chapter on the history of Scotland*).

Kirkcaldy (*Station, Green Tree, Dunnikeir Arms, National*) is a busy manufacturing town (linoleum especially) and seaport, whose trawlers with their distinctive funnel mark "KY" are seen far down the east coast during the herring season. It has associations with three celebrated men: Adam Smith, who here wrote *The Wealth of Nations*; Thomas Carlyle, and Edward Irving, who taught in the school. At *Dysart* are the ruins of a church dedicated to St. Serf, a fifth-century hermit; West and East Wemyss (pronounced *Weems*) take their name from the numerous caves ("weems") in the neighbourhood; it was in **Wemyss Castle** that Mary and Darnley first met. Thence by the busy seaport of **Methil** to **Leven**, where the river of that name enters the Firth. **Leven** (*Hotels: Caledonian, Station, Temperance*) is a favourite resort of Edinburgh folk. In addition to golf there is bathing in the open sea and in a pool, tennis, bowls, fishing and a series of interesting short excursions. It stands on the western end of the bay of **Largo** (*Crusoe, Commercial*). Andrew Selkirk ("Robinson Crusoe") was born at Largo and a monument commemorates the fact. There is a grand view from *Largo Law* (953 feet), a mile or so north of the town. At the eastern end of the bay are **Earlsferry** and **Elie**, bordering a small bay and with golf links and other attractions which make them popular little resorts.

A fine section of three raised beaches (100 feet, 50 feet, and 25 feet) is to be seen west of Elie.

St. Monans, farther east, is principally notable for the remains of a fourteenth-century church; thence by Pittenween, Anstruther (with its subjoined Anstruther Easter) to **Crail** (*Golf Hotel*), a quaint little place that even railways and motors seem unable to deprive of an ancient air. There are fine sands for bathing, and golf and tennis. The road past the church continues to *Fife Ness*, off which are the lighthouse-guarded Carr Rocks and the North Carr lightship, flashing a red and green light alternately every fifteen seconds.

The *Coves of Crail* (Caiplic Coves), now high above the sea, are caves driven into the cliff, and rest on a platform (raised beach) cut by the waves when the land stood at a lower level.

Southward from Crail, out in the mouth of the Firth, is the **Isle of May**, also with a lighthouse (white flash every twenty seconds, visible 21 miles. Fog siren, four blasts in quick succession every two and a quarter minutes). So by Kingbarns and Boarhills to St. Andrews.

ST. ANDREWS.

Access. - The most direct routes from the South are by the Forth Bridge (L.N.E.R.) or, for road travellers, the ferries at Granton or Queensferry, or the bridge at Kincardine. Otherwise it is necessary to go round the Firth of Forth and pass through Stirling.

Distances. - Edinburgh (by Queensferry), 38 m.; London, 427 m.; Cupar 9 m.; Dundee (by ferry), 14 m.; Perth, 30 m.; Stirling, 50 m.

Early Closing. - Thursday.

Golf. - Four first-class links (*see below*).

Hotels. - *Grand* (90 rooms; R. & b., fr. 11s. 6d.), *Marine* (100 rooms; R. & b., fr. 17s. 6d.), *Royal* (32 rooms;

R. & b., fr. 15s.), Imperial (temp.) (64 rooms; R. & b., 9s.), Golf (21 rooms; R. & b., 10s.), Star (18 rooms; R. & b., fr. 12s. 6d.), Cross Keys (25 rooms; R. & b., fr. 10s. 6d.), Station (17 rooms; R. & b., fr. 8s. 6d.), Links (12 rooms; R. & b., fr. 12s. 6d.) - and numerous private hotels, boarding houses, and apartments.

Motor Parks. - North Street, Queen's Gardens, Murray Place, etc.

Population. - 8,269.

Sport. - Golf (*see below*), bathing, boating, bowls, fishing, tennis (the Scottish Hard Court Championships are played at St. Andrews, generally during August).

The fame of St. Andrews has been so nicely apportioned between Golf and the University that the stranger may be pardoned for asking whether the city has other attractions. It has. But first let us review its history.

The earliest name of St. Andrews, Rigmund or Kilrymont, suggests a royal seat. It early received a Columban Church, and after Iona had been repeatedly sacked it became, soon after 900, the Ecclesiastical capital of Pictland. In the twelfth century, when St. Peter of York advanced dangerous claims, St. Andrew was chosen as the patron saint of Scotland. By this time St. Andrews had a priory of Regular Canons, founded 1144, existing side by side with the Culdee foundations whose ruined Church may still be seen on the Kirkhaugh. In 1472 it was made an archbishopric. One of the oldest buildings still extant in the city is the St. Regulus Tower, erected by Bishop Robert in the middle of the twelfth century. This tower stands in the Cathedral enclosure. The Cathedral itself was commenced a few years later by Bishop Arnold, but not finished till 1318. The signal for its demolition is said to have been a series of characteristic discourses by John Knox in 1559, and from that time till the last century the work of destruction was carried on by the appropriation of its stones for all manner of secular purposes.

The Castle was originally founded in 1200, but was entirely rebuilt nearly two centuries later, having been destroyed from fear of its being taken by the English. In it the celebrated Cardinal Beaton was murdered in 1546 by a number of the followers of George Wishart, who had been burnt for heresy. The murderers, joined later by Knox, defended themselves within its walls for more than a year, until a successful attack was made upon it by French and Scottish troops, and the garrison were sent as prisoners to Nantes. After the Gowrie conspiracy, James VI took refuge in it, but soon afterwards it was deserted and gradually fell to ruin.

The University was founded in 1411 by Bishop Wardlaw, and is the oldest in Scotland. It consists of three Colleges - *St. Mary's* (founded 1537), entirely devoted to theological studies, and *St. Salvator's* (1455) and *St. Leonard's* (1512), which were amalgamated in 1747 under the name of the *United College*.

Golf at St. Andrews.

The Bishops of St. Andrews were powers in the land; nor was their power always exclusively ecclesiastical. When, for instance, in the fifteenth century the law went forth that "Fute ball and golfe be utterly cryit downe and nacht usit," the Bishop of St. Andrews is said to have championed the playing of golf on the local links. The Royal and Ancient Club was founded in 1754, and to-day St. Andrews holds a proud position as the capital of the world of golf.

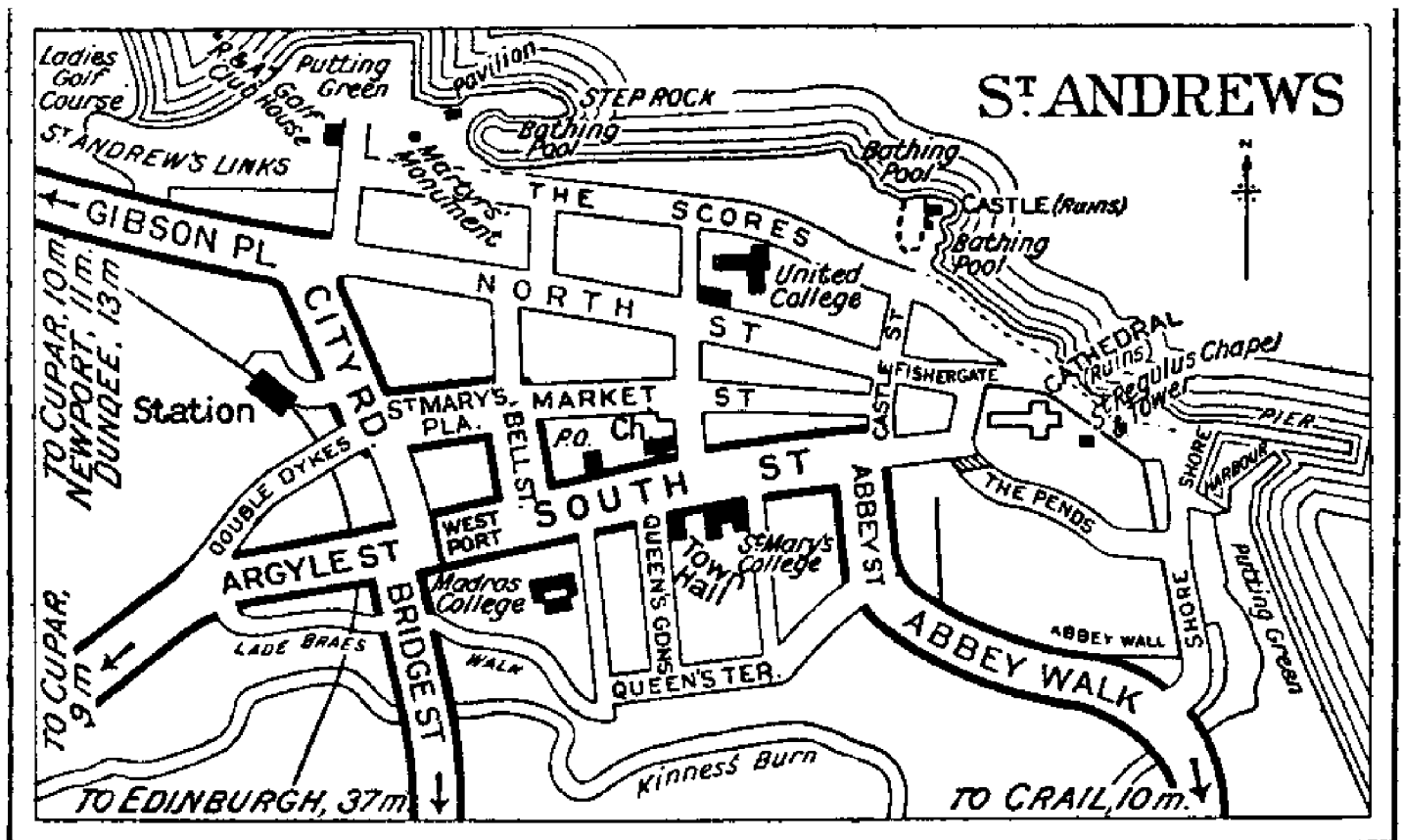
The Old and New Courses are maintained by the Royal and Ancient Golf Club, and the Jubilee and Eden Courses by the City Corporation.

Visitors: Old Course, 2s. 6d. per round; New and Eden Courses, 1s. 6d. per round; Jubilee Course, 6d. per round adults, 3d. juveniles. Weekly tickets for Eden Course, 8s.; fortnightly, 13s. 6d.; monthly, 25s.

Visitors have equal rights with the ratepayers and members of the Royal and Ancient Club, with the following exceptions: During August the places in the ballot for the Old Course from 10 to 11 a.m. and from 2 to 3 p.m. (September, 9.16 - 10.48 a.m. and 1.28 - 3 p.m.) are reserved exclusively for members of the Royal and Ancient Club, who have also the use of the Old Course during part of their spring and autumn Medal weeks, and in connection with their Jubilee Vase competition, held in September annually.

The famous links with the "**Royal and Ancient**" Club House are at the western end of the town, adjoining the shore. A little eastward of the club-house is the obelisk in memory of four victims to religious bigotry, who perished at the stake between 1528 and 1558 - among them George Wishart, the leader of the Scottish Reformation. He was burned by order of Cardinal Beaton, and the Protestants revenged themselves by murdering the Primate as he lay in St. Andrews Castle and exposing his body on the battlements. The incident probably had far-reaching effects, for some ten months later the defenders of the Castle were joined by John Knox, and when, after several months, the castle was recaptured by a French force, the captives were dispatched to France to sharpen their bitterness in the galleys.

The Castle - or what is left of it - is reached by following **The Scores**, as the



Promenade is called, past a projecting rock, known as the *Step*, a favourite bathing-place. Situation rather than architecture is the feature of the **Castle**. (See above. Weekdays, summer

8 - 8, winter 8 to dusk; Sundays, 3 to dusk, 6d.; underground passage, 2d.) There is some tracery in the walls, but the only object of special interest is the *Bottle Dungeon*, so called from its shape. There is also an Underground Passage, formed probably by the mine and counter-mine of the siege of 1546-7.

From the Castle the shore-road continues to the **Old Pier**, which protects the harbour and the fishing boats. From this point we turn back townwards, passing along the south side of the Cathedral cemetery, under a round archway, and through a Pointed arcade, 25 yards long, with a finely groined roof, to the point at which the principal streets of the town converge. This arcade is called the **Pends**, and is one of the most beautiful architectural features of the city.

The Cathedral.

Weekdays, summer 8-8, winter 8-dusk. Sundays, 3 p.m. Admission to Museum, 3d.

The history of the building has already been alluded to. All that remains is a portion of the east and west ends, and parts of the south nave and transept walls. The large area which the building once occupied is apparent. The full length inside was 356 feet. The west end has one octagonal turret standing, supported by a flying buttress.

The east end is almost complete, and consists of two turrets 100 feet high, with three small rounded windows surmounted by one large pointed one between them. The style is earlier and less elaborate than that of the west end.

A few yards south of this part of the building stands **St. Regulus** or **St. Rule's Tower** (*admission 2d.*), of which we have already spoken as being perhaps half a century earlier than any part of the Cathedral itself. Attached to it are the walls of a small Romanesque chapel.

Now descending South Street, increasingly attractive, we soon come to **St. Mary's College**, a regular range of buildings on the left. This is the Theological College of the University of St. Andrews. The new buildings to the left house the **University Library**, dating from 1612, and now comprising over 250,000 books besides many rare manuscripts. A hawthorn, now propped up in the courtyard, is said to have been planted by Mary, Queen of Scots. Adjoining the College are the *Botanical Gardens*, the *Bute Medical School*, the *Bell-Pettigrew Museum* and departments of botany, geology and zoology.

Nearly opposite the College and exactly opposite the Town Hall is the **Parish Church**. The fine pre-Reformation tower is original; the rest of the building has been restored (from old fragments and old drawings) to what it was in pre-Reformation times and enriched with many windows and memorials.

Continuing along South Street we come to **Madras College**, standing back from the street just beyond the Royal Hotel. It is a fine Elizabethan building and was founded as a school, in 1832, by the Rev. Dr. Bell, Prebendary of Westminster and ex-Chaplain of the Orphan Hospital, Madras. The School is now concerned with Secondary Education under the Fife Education Authority. The Black Friars Chapel - one of the chief adornments of St. Andrews - is all that is left of a Monastery founded here in 1274. The destruction of the chapel by the "rascal multitude" in 1559 was due to an inflammatory sermon preached in the old church by John Knox. At the west end of South Street is the **West Port**, one of the old city

gateways.

The **United College**, in North Street, originated in the foundation here in 1455 of the College of St. Salvator, to which was united, in 1747, the College of St. Leonard. Adjoining is **St. Salvator's Chapel**, founded by Bishop Kennedy in 1450, and the most interesting and beautiful of his buildings that have survived to our time. It contains Bishop Kennedy's Tomb, one of the most elaborate specimens of ancient Gothic architecture in Scotland. The interior of the Chapel underwent extensive restoration in 1930. It is used by the students for morning prayers and Sunday services.

In close proximity is the palatial **Younger Graduation Hall**, the gift of Dr. James Younger and Mrs. Younger, and opened in 1929 by Queen Elizabeth, then Duchess of York. To the rear of the Hall and facing the scores is the new St. Salvator's Hall of Residence for men students. This handsome edifice was given to the University by Dr. Harkness of New York.

On the shore near St. Andrews is that unique igneous formation, the *Rock and Spindle*, the relic of an ancient volcano, from which apparently no lava ever flowed, but from which dykes of basalt were intruded into the debris. The Spindle is a spheroidal mass of basalt which flowed into a cavern, and on cooling developed basaltic columns radiating from the centre outwards.

St. Andrews Bay faces north-east, and beyond the estuary of the Eden and Leuchars the long Tents Moor extends to **Tayport**, where the Firth of Tay narrows to less than 2 miles, a fact which has several times given rise to schemes for a bridge which shall carry the road across to Broughty Ferry and obviate the present necessity (unless ferries are used) of rounding the Firth of Tay by Perth. Meanwhile, cars are conveyed across by the ferry from Newport to Dundee (*see later chapter*).

At the western end of the strait the famous **Tay Bridge** carries the railway across.

The distance from shore to shore is 3,593 yards, and the bridge is a double-line iron lattice structure with eleven main spans of 245 feet and two of 227 feet and 74 other spans of smaller size. Over the navigable channel there is a clear headway of 77 feet at high water.

There are in all 85 piers, 73 of which are founded on twin wrought-iron cylinders sunk into the river bed.

The Tay Bridge is the second longest railway bridge in the world, being only exceeded by the Lower Zambesi Bridge, opened in 1935, with a total length of 4,021 yards. Both are of course exceeded by the San Francisco-Oaklands road bridge which has a total length, including the middle island, of 7,573 yards, and was opened in 1936.

Leuchars Church (7 miles from St. Andrews) is one of the most interesting in Scotland. The chancel, terminated by a dome-crowned apse, is of the early part of the twelfth century, and in its two rows of arches, one above the other, displays what is possibly the purest specimen of Norman architecture in Scotland.

Inland from St. Andrews is the ancient town of **Cupar** (*Royal, Station*), with, however, little of ancient interest. The town is frequently referred to as Cupar Fife, to distinguish it from Coupar Angus (*later chapter*). At one time all Fifeshire legal cases were tried at the courts at Cupar, a fact which gave rise to the saying, "He that will to Cupar maun to Cupar" (i.e. "an obstinate man must have his way").

PERTH TO CRIEFF AND LOCHEARNHEAD.

This is part of the direct east-west route from Perth to Oban and is followed by the L.M.S. Railway. Distance to Crieff, 18 miles; to Lochearnhead, 26 miles.

The first object to attract interest is **Huntingtower** (*admission 6d.; weekdays 10 - 4 or 6; Sundays 2 - 4*), lying to the right of the road about 2 miles from Perth. Formerly known as Ruthven Castle, it was the scene of "the Ruthven Raid" (1582), when the sixteen-year-old James VI was invited here on the pretext of hunting and found himself detained a prisoner by the Earl of Gowrie and his friends. The terms for ransom virtually made Gowrie and his companions rulers of Scotland for the time being. It will be recalled that a later Earl of Gowrie was also concerned with a plot against the freedom of James VI (*see earlier in this chapter*).

A less authentic bit of history attached to the castle concerns the space between the two massive towers. This is said to have gained its name of The Maiden's Leap from the tradition that a daughter of the first Earl jumped across it in order to escape discovery in a love affair.

From the vicinity of **Methven** (*Star, Methven Arms*), 4 miles on, roads run off on the right to Glen Almond, joining the Crieff-Dunkeld road (*see shortly*) at the foot of the **Sma' Glen**. About 10 miles from Perth is *Trinity College*, a public school in connection with the Scottish Episcopal Church. *Logiealmond*, across the river, is the "Drumtochty" of Ian Maclaren's novels, Methven being "Kildrummie."

Beyond Balgowan House a road on the left leads to the ruins of **Inchaffray Abbey** (literally, "the Isle of Masses"). It was the Abbot of Inchaffray who blessed the Scottish army before Bannockburn, raising aloft the most treasured possession of the Abbey - the arms of St. Fillan.

Also on the left are the lovely grounds of **Abercairny**. At Gilmerton an important road goes off on the right for Amulree, via the Sma' Glen (*see shortly*), but our road keeps to the left of the hill known as the Knock of Crieff (911 feet), passing Crieff Golf Course.

Crieff.

Access. - By road from Stirling via Greenloaming (*see earlier in this chapter*) and from Perth via Methven; by rail (L.M.S.) via Gleneagles or Perth.

Early Closing. - Wednesday.

Golf. - Visitors: 2s. per day; 7s. 6d. per week; 12s. 6d. per fortnight; 20s. per month. *Gleneagles* (*see earlier*) is within 9 miles.

Hotels. - *Grampian Hills Hydropathic* (R. & b., fr. 9s. 6d.), *Drummond Arms* (31 rooms; R. & b., 10s. 6d.), *Commercial, Ancaster* (*temp.*) (11 rooms; R. & b., 7s. 6d.).

Population. - About 6,000.

Recreation. - Golf, bowls, tennis, mountaineering, etc.; fishing (salmon and trout) in the Earn and other waters. There is a Free Library, and the Unionist Club and Strathearn Institute have billiard, recreation and reading rooms.

Crieff claims to be the most picturesquely situated hill-town of Scotland and is a very popular health resort. Built close to the river *Earn*, on the southern face of a wooded hill called the Knock, one of the first slopes of the Grampians, it is sheltered from cold winds, has a gravelly subsoil, and is the centre of a district full of historical, antiquarian, and general interest and of great scenic beauty.

At the door of the Town Hall, in High Street, are the ancient stocks, and near them is the

Cross of the Burgh of the Regality of Drummond, an antiquarian relic associated with exploits of Rob Roy. The **Cross of Crieff** is believed to be a ninth-century Celtic preaching cross.

The **Knock of Crieff** (911 feet: view indicator), to the north of the town, commands a view of nearly the whole of Upper and Lower Strathearn.

From Crieff, walkers may follow **Glen Turret** past Loch Turret to **Ben Chonzie** (3,048 feet), whence one may descend southward to Comrie by way of Glen Lednock: a way can be found through Gleann a' Chilleine to Ardtalnaig, on Loch Tay.

Criers to Gleneagles. - The road passes **Drummond Castle**, the seat of the Earl of Ancaster. The old castle, built in the fifteenth century and restored in the nineteenth, stands apart from the modern house. The gardens are very attractive. (*Closed to the public when the house is occupied.*) From **Muthill**, a pretty village containing an ancient tower and the ruins of a fifteenth-century church, a road runs south-west to **Braco** (near the Ardoch Roman camp (see earlier). For **Gleneagles**, see earlier in this chapter.

Crieff to Dunkeld and Aberfeldy via Amulree.

Rounding the Knock hill, the road strikes northward from Gilmerton up the **Sma' Glen**, a rugged, deep and narrow valley, small only in name, where Ossian (*see later chapter*) is said to sleep. The colouring of the glen is very beautiful, but beyond Newton Bridge, where the Almond is crossed, the route is rather dreary, and **Amulree** looks even more inviting than it is. From this little hamlet there is a rough hill-road, passing *Loch Freuchie*, to **Kenmore** (*see later chapter*): the final stages open grand views of the mountains beyond Loch Tay. Two miles below Amulree a road climbs out of Strath Bran by the long **Glen Cochill** and descends to Aberfeldy (*see later chapter*). For the road between Amulree and Dunkeld, (*see later chapter*).

From Crieff to Comrie the roads and the railway share a green strath watered by the winding *Earn*. On the hill of **Tomachastle** is a prominent monument to General Sir David Baird, who overthrew Tippoo Sahib at Seringapatam in 1799, and died at Ferntower, Crieff, in 1829. South of Tomachastle is *Torlum Hill* (1,291 feet). On either side wooded hills contribute to the general beauty of the valley, which at Comrie widens to receive Glen Artney from the south-west and Glen Lednock on the north.

Comrie.

Hotels.- *Ancaster Arms* (12 rooms; R. & b., 7s. 6d.), *Royal* (12 rooms; R. & b., 7s. 6d.), *Comrie* (11 rooms), *Grants* (*temp.*) (7 rooms; R. & b., 6s.), *Commercial* (*temp.*) (9 rooms).

Sports. - Golf (9 holes, 1s. 6d. per day, 7s. 6d. per week, 15s. per month), tennis, bowls, angling in *Earn* and other waters.

Comrie, charmingly placed among the hills, has a reputation for cleanliness and neatness; also for harmless earthquakes, which geologists recognize as an aftermath of the Highland Boundary Fault. While the climate is genial in winter and spring, it is bracing during the warmer months through breezes from the uplands. The best views are obtained from **Dunmore** and the so-called *Druidical Stones*. The former is a hill (839 feet) to the north, crowned by a monument of the first Lord Melville.

South of the town is a "Roman Camp," which has by some been identified as the scene

of a memorable fight narrated by Tacitus; but the remains are especially inconsiderable in view of their proximity to the fine camps at **Braco** and **Ardoch** (*see earlier in this chapter*), reached by a road southward from Glen Artney in about 15 miles.

From Comrie a fairly good road runs south-westward up Glen Artney for about 10 miles, and from this point there is a walking route over to Callander (*see next chapter*), passing near the Bracklinn Falls on the way down to that place. Sir Walter Scott laid the opening scenes of *The Lady of the Lake* in Glen Artney.

Northward from Comrie **Glen Lednock** winds up into the hills and is continued by a path leading over to Loch Tay at Ardeonaig (*later chapter*). At the foot of Dunmore Hill is the *Deil's Cauldron*, where the water tumbles over the rocks very attractively. Five miles from Comrie, at Invergeldie, a mile short of the fall known as *Spout Rollo*, a path goes off to the summit of **Ben Chonzie** (3,048 feet), the presiding mountain of the district. The River Turret rises on the south-eastern slopes of the mountain, and from the little Loch Uaine may be followed past Loch Turret and down **Glen Turret** to Crieff. In a north-westerly direction there is a track which crosses the upper waters of the Almond and leads down to Ardtalnaig (*later chapter*).

From Comrie to St. Fillans (6 miles by road or rail) the hills close in upon the road. To the left is Aberuchill Castle, and on the right *Dunira*, an estate which originally belonged to Henry Dundas, first Viscount Melville and Baron Dunira, who practically ruled Scotland for many years in the days of George III.

We are now in the pass made famous by the Ettrick Shepherd's poem, *Bonny Kilmeny*. About 2 miles nearer St. Fillans, but on the south side of the river, is the green hill of **Dunfillan** (600 feet), on which St. Fillan, the patron saint of Robert Bruce, is said to have prayed so assiduously as to leave the marks of his knees in the rocks. At the foot of Dunfillan, a few feet from the Dundurn Burn, is **St. Fillan's Well**, formerly believed to possess miraculous healing powers.

St. Fillans.

Distances by road. - Oban, 65 m.; Perth, 29 m.; Stirling, 37 m.

Hotel. - *Drummond Arms*.

Sports. - Angling (in the Earn and Loch Earn); boating on Loch Earn; golf (9 holes: 1s. per day, 5s. per week, 12s. 6d. per month); tennis.

Steamer to and from Lochearnhead (*later chapter*).

This delightful village of cottages and villas lies along the eastern end of Loch Earn and the outlet of the river. The houses extend in a long line on the narrow strip between the mountains and the water. The scenery of the vicinity is remarkably fine.

In an enclosure opposite the *Drummond Arms Hotel* are twin oak trees called the **Goose Oaks**, because they were planted in 1818 over the grave of a goose that was said to have lived for 106 years, and to have warned the Neishes, the clan then occupying the site of St. Fillans, of the approach of hostile M'Nabs.

Saint Fillan, to whom the village owes its name, lived in the eighth century, and was the son of an Irish princess. After being abbot of a monastery on the Holy Loch he wandered about the West Highlands and built churches at Strathfillan, Killin, and Dundurn. He died at Dundurn, on the other side of the Earn from St.

Fillans, and his original chapel remained there until about 1500, when the building now in ruins took its place.

For **Loch Earn** and **Lochearnhead**, *see next but one chapter*.

Lochearnhead to Killin, to Crianlarich, thence to Oban, *see next but one chapter*.