

GLEN SANNOX.

THE wild Glen Sannox, in the Loch Ranza district of the island of Arran, Buteshire, from its solitary grandeur has been compared to Glencoe. It winds close round the north skirt of Goatfell, the highest mountain in Arran, and is celebrated for the sublimity of its scenery. Glen Sannox is the vale of the small river called the South Sannox, there being another streamlet of the same name, the North Sannox. At their mouths they are little more than half a mile asunder.¹ "Glen Sannox," says MacCulloch, "is the sublime of magnitude, and simplicity, and obscurity, and silence. Possessing no water except the mountain torrents, it is far inferior to Coriusk in variety; equally also falling short of it in grandeur and diversity of outline. It is inferior, too, in dimensions, since that part of it which admits of a comparison does not much exceed a mile in length. Perpetual twilight appears to reign here, even at mid-day: a gloomy and grey atmosphere uniting, into one visible sort of obscurity, the only lights which the objects ever receive, reflected from rock to rock, and from the clouds which so often involve the lofty boundaries of this valley." A church, dedicated to St. Michael, anciently stood at South Sannox, and its burying-ground continues still in use. In the vicinity is a monumental standing stone. This beautiful glen is separated from Glen Rosa by a rocky ridge, and is surrounded by high hills on all sides, while it is closed to the east by lofty Cirmhor and Ceum-na-Cailleuch, or the Carlin's Step.

VIEW FROM THE SUMMIT OF GOATFELL.

THE surface of the Island of Arran, five miles south-west of Bute, and in the same county, is rugged and mountainous. The highest peak, Goatfell, called by the natives *Gaodh-Bhein*, or *Ben-Ghaoil*, "the mountain of winds," is variously estimated at two thousand nine hundred and five, and three thousand five hundred feet, above the sea-level. Composed of immense moss-covered precipices, it is inhabited by eagles and other wild birds. The ascent may be accomplished with the aid of a guide in about two hours. The view from the summit embraces the coast of Ireland, and the mountains of Isla, Jura, and Mull, as well as England and the Isle of Man. The neighbouring mountains present a wild assemblage of bare ridges, yawning chasms, abrupt precipices, and every fantastic form of outline, while the profound gulfs between them are darkened by eternal shadow. The view towards the range of the Grampians, which is the one chosen by our artist, is magnificent.

ELGIN CATHEDRAL.

THE town of Elgin, in Morayshire, consisting chiefly of one spacious well-built street upwards of a mile in length, pleasantly situated on an alluvial plain, on the southern bank of the river Lossie, is famed for its ancient Cathedral, the ruins of which stand conspicuously in the centre of the town. The only one of the Scottish cathedrals of the thirteenth century that had two western towers, it was the most magnificent specimen of ecclesiastical architecture in Scotland; and in its original state is said "in extent, in loftiness, in impressive grandeur, and in minute decoration," to have exceeded even the far-celebrated Abbey Church of Melrose. Shaw, in his description of it, even ventures to assert that "Elgin Cathedral, when entire, was a building of Gothic architecture inferior to few in Europe." It was founded in the year 1224 by Andrew de Moravia, Bishop of Moray, in the style of his period, on the site of an old

¹ Both streamlets have in their channels extensive veins of a pure sulphate of barytes. In 1839, at the expense of upwards of three thousand pounds, a manufactory was erected for pulverising this mineral, and thoroughly preparing it for market; and in 1840, at a

quarter of a mile's distance, a quay was constructed, where vessels might take on board the produce. The quarry is situated about a hundred yards up the glen.



GLEN SANNOX, BUTE, SCOTLAND

from an Original Drawing by J. Houston, R.S.A.

JOHN G. MURDOCH LONDON



VIEW FROM THE SUMMIT OF GOATFELL, ISLAND OF ARFAN

from an Original Drawing by J. D. Harding

JOHN G. MURDOCH LONDON

church; but after standing one hundred and sixty-six years, the original fabric was destroyed on the feast of St. Botolph, in June, 1390, by Alexander Stewart, Lord of Badenoch, son of Robert II., usually called the Wolf of Badenoch, who, descending from the hills with a band of savage followers, gave the sumptuous Cathedral to the flames, together with the Parish Church, the Maison Dieu, eighteen houses of the canons, and the whole town of Elgin. The cause of this outrage was his having been excommunicated by the Bishop, for keeping violent possession of church property, and his only punishment was doing penance in the Blackfriars Church at Perth before the altar.

It was soon after begun to be rebuilt by Bishop Barr, and a third of all the revenues of the see for a time, with several royal grants, and yearly subsidies from every benefice of the bishopric, were devoted to this purpose. After being completed in 1506, the grand central tower fell down; but this, too, was repaired, and in 1538 it continued in a state of perfect preservation, till after the Reformation. Although it escaped the fury of the Reformers, who destroyed so many other of the ecclesiastical edifices of Scotland, it was subjected to a singular species of dilapidation, which was the remote but sure cause of its after decay. In 1568 the Privy Council appointed the Earl of Huntly, Sheriff of Aberdeen and Elgin, with some others, "to take the lead from the cathedral churches of Aberdeen and Elgin, and sell the same," for the maintenance of the Regent Murray's soldiers! The vessel with the lead had scarcely left Aberdeen harbour on her way to Holland, where the metal was to be sold, than she sunk with her sacrilegious cargo. After that period the Cathedral of Elgin, unprotected from the weather, gradually went to destruction, though its magnificent ruins still constitute the chief attraction of the ancient city.

The west gate, flanked with two massive but elegant towers, and the chapter-house, appended to the northern cloisters, with parts of the transepts, are all tolerably perfect, the whole displaying workmanship of the most intricate and exquisite beauty. The chapter-house is a most beautiful apartment, being an octagon, with seven windows, thirty-four feet high in the roof, supported by a single pillar of exquisite workmanship. The diagonal breadth is thirty-seven feet, and fifteen each side, within walls. Arched pillars from every angle terminate in the grand pillar, which is nine feet in circumference, crusted over with sixteen pilasters or small pillars, alternately round or fluted. It is lighted by seven large windows; and in the walls are niches, where the oaken stalls of the dignified clergy who formed the Bishop's council were placed, the central one for the Bishop or Dean, being more elevated than the rest. This apartment was richly ornamented with sculptured figures, and it now also contains the grotesque heads and other devices which occupied niches and capitals of the pillars in other parts of the church.¹ The most entire parts of the ruin, however, are the western towers. The great gate between these is ornamented with fluted pilasters; and above it is a central window, lancet-arched, twenty-eight feet high, and originally fitted up with mullions and tracery. The great gate-way, entered by a flight of steps, leads to the nave, which occupied the centre of the church; the aisles at the sides were separated from the nave by rows of stately pillars, rising up to support the roof. The foundations of these alone, and a few of the pedestals, remain. The spire of the central tower, as restored in 1538, rose to the height of a hundred and ninety-eight feet. The great tower fell in 1711. The dimensions of the Cathedral, which are said to be "nearly accurate," are as follows:—Length of Cathedral over walls, two hundred and sixty-four feet; breadth, thirty-five; traverse, one hundred and fourteen; height of centre tower, one hundred and ninety-eight; eastern turrets, sixty; western towers, without the spires, eighty-four; side wall, thirty-six. The chapter consisted of twenty-two canons, chosen from the clergy of the diocese.

The diocese of Moray, of which Elgin was the seat, was a very extensive one, comprehending the whole of the present counties of Moray and Nairn, and also part of Aberdeen, Banff, and Inverness, thus stretching "from the Ness to the Deveron, from the sea to the Passes of Lochaber, and the central

¹ This, like similar choice portions of other ecclesiastical edifices of the middle ages, is called "the Apprentice's Aisle," being built, according to the curious but hackneyed legend, by an apprentice in the absence of his master, who, from envy of its excellence, had murdered him on his return (as in the case of the Apprentice's Pillar at Roslin); a legend so general, that probably it never did apply to any cathedral in particular, but originated in the mysticisms of those incorporations

of freemasons who in the middle ages traversed Europe, furnished with papal bulls and ample privileges to train proficients in the theory and practice of masonry and architecture; indeed, to such a common origin have the similarity of plan and execution so prevalent in the gorgeous cathedrals of the middle ages been themselves attributed.—Fullarton's Gazetteer of Scotland, art. Elgin.

mountains that divide the Badenoch and Athol." The first Bishop on record was Gregory, in the end of the reign of Alexander I., or the beginning of the reign of his successor, David I. From this period till the revolution the see was filled by at least thirty-six Bishops, of whom twenty-eight were Roman Catholic prelates, and eight Protestant. Elgin now forms a portion of the united diocese of Moray and Ross in the Scottish Episcopal Church.

DUNBLANE CATHEDRAL.

THE curious, old, decayed, and "dirty"¹ town of Dunblane, in Perthshire, situated on the eastern bank of the Allan Water, seven miles from Stirling, and nearly four from the Bridge of Allan, deriving its name from St. Blane, is celebrated for its Cathedral, and was anciently a seat of the Culdees, the earliest Christian clergy of Scotland. The bishoprick of Dunblane, of limited extent, was founded by David I., in 1142. The half-ruinous Cathedral, with its lofty square tower and long line of arched windows, a view of which is given in an accompanying plate, stands on an eminence overlooking the town. It is not known who built the first church, but Clement, Bishop of Dunblane, restored, or rather rebuilt, the Cathedral about 1240. The western doorway is surmounted by a magnificent lanceolated window of three compartments. Two rows of stupendous columns, still entire, extend along the interior, affording a promenade on the top of arches, surmounted by others. The figures of Michael Ochiltree and Finlay Dermott, Bishops of Dunblane of the fifteenth century, lie recumbent under window arches. The latter built the narrow bridge of one arch, by which the town is entered by the Stirling road. Full-length figures of Malise, Earl of Strathearn, and his Countess (1271), are cut in *alto relievo* on a gritstone block in the lobby of the vestry. The choir is kept in repair, and used as the parish church. Its magnificent oriel window is the finest object of the ruin. The length of the building is two hundred and sixteen feet, by seventy-six; the wall fifty feet high; and the tower, probably built at three successive periods, is one hundred and twenty-eight feet in height. Thirty-six seats were appropriated to the choir; and those of the bishop and dean, with thirty-two others, displaying curious oak-carvings, still remain, while in the nave most of the prebendal stalls are entire. Three blue marble slabs in the choir cover the graves of Lady Margaret Drummond, a mistress of James IV., and her sisters Euphemia and Sybilla, daughters of the first Lord Drummond, who were poisoned at breakfast in Drummond Castle, in 1501—it was thought by design of some of the courtiers, to prevent the marriage of the eldest with the King. The Cathedral sustained great damage from the mistaken zeal of the Reformers in 1559. The grand entrance, above which is a splendid window, now repaired, has suffered little injury. At least twenty-six prelates occupied the see before the Reformation, and seven Protestant bishops from that era to the Revolution. The bishop's palace, now only distinguishable by some vaults and part of its western wall, stood immediately south of the church, and overlooked the river. Its remains served as materials for building a house in the main street, near the Cathedral, for the valuable library, about one thousand four hundred volumes, bequeathed to the clergy of the diocese by "the good Bishop," Robert Leighton, Bishop of Dunblane, from 1662 to 1670, and afterwards Archbishop of Glasgow. The library has been considerably augmented by various additions.

GLEN FALLOCH

THE wide elevated valley called Glen Falloch, at the northern extremity of Loch Lomond, in the same county, derives its name from the Falloch, a rivulet of Perthshire and Dumbartonshire, which flows through it from Collater—more downward. The Glen is overlooked by high mountains, the lower acclivities of which, as well as up the vale of Auld Churn, are clothed in plantation.

An Englishman who travelled in Scotland about 1658 designates the town as "dirty Dunblane," sarcastically adding, "Let us pass by it, and not cumber our discourse with so inconsiderable a corporation."



CATHEDRAL OF ST. PETER AND ST. PAUL, PORTO RICO.

Engraved from a drawing by J. G. ...

NEW YORK: ...



GLENN FALLOCH.

From an Original Drawing by G. F. Roberts.

JOHN G. MURDOCH LONDON.



BENVORRIE, PERTHSHIRE.

From an Original Drawing by W. L. Scott.

JOHN G. MURDOCH. LONDON.



FALL OF THE TUMMEL.

From an Original Drawing by J. D. Harding

JOHN G. MURDOCH. LONDON

BENMORE.

THE lofty double-crested mountain of Benmore,¹ or the Great Mountain, also in Perthshire, the view of which in the accompanying plate has been taken from Strathfillan, rises close to Bencan, or "the mountain of birds." The former is three thousand nine hundred and three feet above the sea-level, and the latter nearly the same height. Benmore is in Glendochart, in the parish of Killin, and Bencan in the parish of Balquidder. These two districts exhibit Highland scenery of a most magnificent kind, the mountains towering up almost perpendicularly from the straths and lakes. The huge Benmore is of a conical form, and rising in rugged grandeur to the skies, is an object of great attraction to the traveller, as is also the whole range of mountains to the head of Loch Lomond. One of the principal valleys in this district is Glendochart, extending ten miles westward from Killin village, of which Strathfillan, the scenery of which is of an uninteresting character, may be considered a continuation of at least an additional eight miles, a part of it leading in a southerly direction into Glen Falloch. Benmore was formerly a deer-forest, and is now a sheep-walk.

THE FALL OF THE TUMMEL.

THE Tummel is the name given to the lower part of the northern great head water of the Tay, Perthshire. The Fall of the Tummel, considered the finest in Scotland, is approached by Garry Bridge, near the entrance to the wild pass of Killiecrankie, from the south. Though by no means so high as the Falls of Foyers and of Bruar, it is, nevertheless, equally grand, if not more so, on account of the greater volume of its water. It precipitates itself over the broken rocks with a fury and noise that astonishes and almost terrifies the spectator. The Fall of the Tummel and that of Foyers are both first in rank of the Scottish cascades, each in its distinct character; and though considerably lower than the Falls of the Clyde, the former very greatly excels them in its own attractions. The surrounding scenery is particularly fine. "It is peculiar, and a rare merit in the cascade of the Tummel," says Dr. MacCulloch, "that it is beautiful in itself, and almost without the aid of its accompaniments. Though the water breaks white almost throughout, the forms are so graceful, so varied, and so well marked, that we can look at it long without being wearied by monotony, and without attending to the surrounding landscape. Whether low or full, whether the river glides transparent over the rocks to burst in foam below, or whether it descends like a torrent of snow from the very edge, this Fall is always varied, and always graceful. The immediate accompaniments are, however, no less beautiful and appropriate; and the general landscape is at the same time rich and romantic, nothing being left to desire to render this one of the most brilliant scenes which our country produces." The Fall of the Tummel is only fifteen feet in height, and the river here is wide and deep. North-west of the Fall is a cave of difficult access in the face of a stupendous rock. Here a party of the proscribed MacGregors were surprised, and some killed. The others climbed up a tree growing out of the face of the rock, which their pursuers felled at the root, and precipitated them into the river, where they were drowned.

LOCH KATRINE.

THIS magnificent lake, one mile from the western extremity of Loch Achray, situated at a level of four hundred feet above the sea, is about ten miles long, two broad, and in some parts nearly five hundred feet deep. It lies in the Highland district of the county of Perth, in the country of the clan Gregor, or, as they were called, the clan Alpine, beyond the great mountain-chain or barrier which separates the Highlands from the Lowlands. Forming the principal locality of "The Lady of the Lake," the publication of that poem in

¹ There is another mountain in Mull of the same name.

1810 made its scenery known far and wide, and it has ever since been visited by every tourist that comes to Scotland. The principal route to it is from the east, by the way of Callander, the road from which passes through the Trosachs. The name is pronounced *Keturn* or *Ketturrin* by the natives of the district, the latter portion of the word bearing a near resemblance to that of many other places in the Highlands, the appearance of which is wild and savage.¹ Loch Katrine is the spelling of Sir Walter Scott, which has been generally adopted in the Lowlands. A somewhat fanciful derivation of the name is that which considers it to have been assumed from Cateran, a Highland robber. Near the western extremity of the lake the islets are thickly wooded, and on one of them stand the ruins of Macgregor's castle. East of the lake is Ellen's Isle, and opposite it, on the southern shore, and at the base of Benvenue, *Coir-nan-uriskin*, the Goblin's Cave,² a deep circular amphitheatre or hollow in the mountain. Above it is *Beal-nam-bo*, "the pass of cattle," "the sublimest scenery," according to Scott, "the imagination can conceive." From Ellen's Isle the eye takes in six miles of water in length, by two in breadth. A curve in the mountain boundary shuts out the rest. Benvenue (three thousand and nine feet in height), the highest mountain which rises from the lake, and probably one of the most picturesque mountains in Great Britain, raises its thunder-cleft summits on the southern shore, while to the west the Alps of Arrochar terminate the prospect. On the north, Benan (the little mountain), one thousand eight hundred feet in altitude, bears its venerable cone to the skies. In the poem the two mountains are thus correctly contrasted:—

" High on the south, huge Benvenue
Down on the lake in masses threw
Craggs, knoils, and mounds, confusedly hur'd,
The fragments of an earlier world;
While on the north, through middle air,
Ben-an heaved high his forehead bare."³

The chief portion of the water-supply of Glasgow is derived from Loch Katrine.

DOUNE.

THE small but pretty village of Doune, in Perthshire, situated on the banks and near the junction of the Teith and Ardoch, has a market-cross and three modern-looking streets. A new and handsome parish church, in the Gothic style of architecture, erected in 1826, has an elegant tower. Doune Castle, celebrated in "Waverley,"⁴ situated on an elevated peninsula at the junction of the Teith and Ardoch, is of a square form, with a central quadrangle ninety-six feet square, the walls forty feet in height and ten thick, and what remains of the tower rises to an elevation of about eighty feet. It was one of the largest castles in Scotland. The interior is accessible by outside stairs. In the entrance underneath the tower the defensive iron gate yet remains. The guard-house and black-hole are seen within on the right, on the left are the janitor's lodge and the thieves' hole. On the east of the quadrangle are the supposed remains of the chapel, and in the wall on the south appear two Gothic and two Saxon windows. The great hall, sixty-three feet long by twenty-five wide, is now roofless. The huge kitchen chimney is supported on a single arch, still entire. A stair leading upwards from this point bears the name of Lord Kilpont's stair. The story of this young nobleman is interwoven in the "Legend of Montrose."⁵ The

¹ In Inverness-shire *Loch Urn*, or *Loch Urrin*, signifies "the lake of hell," and in Cowal, Argyllshire, *Glenurrin* means "hell's glen."

² The Urisks, from whom this cave derives its name, were supposed to be dispersed over the Highlands, each in his own wild recess; but the solemn stated meetings of the order were regularly held in this cave or den. These beings were, according to Dr. Graham, "a sort of lubberly supernaturals, who, like the Brownies, could be gained over by kind attention to perform the drudgery of the farm; and it was believed that many of the families in the Highlands had one of the order attached to it." The name literally means "the den of the wild or shaggy men," and Mr. Alexander Campbell conjectures that it may have originally only implied its being the haunt of ferocious banditti, at one time too common in the Highlands. "But," says Sir Walter

Scott, "tradition has ascribed to the Urisks a figure between a goat and a man; in short, however much the classical reader may be startled, precisely that of the Grecian satyr."

³ Lady of the Lake, Canto i., Stanza xiv.

⁴ The readers of "Waverley" will remember that it was to this fortress that the young hero of that novel was conveyed by his Highland captors after his escape from Gifted Gilfillan and his band.

⁵ Lord Kilpont, son of the Earl of Airth, who had joined the royal army under the Marquis of Montrose, was assassinated in September 1644, by one of his own vassals, James Stuart of Ardvourlich, who had long enjoyed his confidence and friendship. His Lordship's father had frequently warned him against continuing his intimacy with this man, whom he always suspected; but he disregarded his father's injunctions,



LOCH KATRINE.

From an Original Drawing by H. Mac Culloch, R.S.A.

JOHN G. MURDOCH, LONDON.



THE DOVE

from the original drawing by J. L. M.

JOHN J. MURDOCH, LONDON