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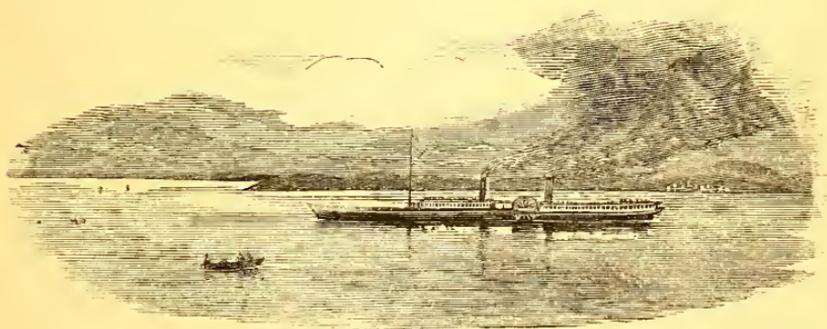
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THE TOURISTS'  
HANDY GUIDE TO SCOTLAND.

With New Charts and Illustrations.



EDINBURGH:

WILLIAM PATERSON, 74 PRINCES STREET.

ANDREW ELLIOT, 17 PRINCES STREET.

LONDON: SIMPKIN, MARSHALL, AND COY.

1872.



## NOTICE.

THIS work aims to be a complete and most suitable Guide Book for tourists. It is written expressly for them, and for them only. It tries to give them all the information they are likely to desire, and to avoid everything which might annoy or perplex them. It is not a substitute for gazetteers and histories. It is not a melange of description, narrative, anecdote, bits of criticism, morsels of art, and scraps of poetry. It does not treat tourists as needing to be told how to find their way to Scotland; does not suppose them to be ignorant of what all well-taught school boys know, the general topography of the country; does not fancy them to be seeking acquaintance with places of all sorts, right and left, along the course of every railway, road, and steamboat route; does not figure them as making a halt at every town and every station to ramble over region after region, from end to end and from side to side of the kingdom. It takes for granted that none require minute directions how to travel; that all are in quest solely of interesting scenes and objects; that none want more information about any scene or object than is necessary to aid their own observation of it; and that most, on their coming to Scotland, regard Edinburgh as the first place to be visited, at once on its own account, as a centre for places near it, and as the best starting-point for any extensive tour. The writer simply asks himself what guidance tourists really wish, and endeavours to give it as directly and simply as he can.

The work divides Scotland into fifteen sections, selects in each section the best centre for tourists, and describes, by the most facile lines from that centre, all the chief scenes and objects which the section contains.

The **FIRST SECTION** takes the east end of Princes Street in Edinburgh for its centre, and notices all things interesting to tourists in the city and suburbs of Edinburgh.

The **SECOND SECTION** takes Edinburgh for its centre, and notices all things interesting in the Lothians and Peebles-shire.

The **THIRD SECTION** takes Melrose for its centre, and notices things in Roxburghshire, Berwickshire, and Selkirkshire.

The **FOURTH SECTION** takes Dumfries for its centre, and notices things in Dumfries-shire and Galloway.

The **FIFTH SECTION** takes Ayr for its centre, and notices Ayrshire, Cumbrays and Arran.

The **SIXTH SECTION** takes George Square in Glasgow for its centre, and notices the city and suburbs of Glasgow.

The SEVENTH SECTION takes Glasgow for its centre, and notices Lanarkshire and parts of the adjacent counties.

The EIGHTH SECTION takes Stirling for its centre, and notices Stirlingshire, Clackmannanshire, Kinross-shire, Fife, and parts of Perthshire and Dumbartonshire.

The NINTH SECTION takes Greenock for its centre, and notices Western Renfrewshire, Western Dumbartonshire, Bute, and Southern Argyleshire.

The TENTH SECTION takes Oban for its centre, and notices Lorn, the Mull Islands, Appin, and Loch Linnhe.

The ELEVENTH SECTION takes Fort-William for its centre, and notices the Great Glen, Lochaber, and Glencoe.

The TWELFTH SECTION takes Perth for its centre, and notices most of Perthshire and all Forfarshire.

The THIRTEENTH SECTION takes Aberdeen for its centre, and notices Aberdeenshire, Kincardineshire, and Banffshire.

The FOURTEENTH SECTION takes Inverness for its centre, and notices Elginshire, Nairnshire, the east and north of Inverness-shire, the east and south of Ross-shire, and the east of Sutherland.

The FIFTEENTH SECTION takes Portree for its centre, and notices the Northern Hebrides, the south-western wing of Inverness-shire, and the western parts of Ross-shire and Sutherland.

**THE CHARTS** accompanying the work are on a plan of clearness and simplicity similar to its own. They have been drawn expressly for the work; they aim, as it does, to furnish explicit guidance to tourists; they are free from the distracting crowdedness and intricacy of delineation which belong to a fully-featured map; they show, in a very distinctive manner, the positions and the lines of communication most interesting to tourists; they are capable of being placed side by side with one another into a continuous uniform exhibition of mutually-adjacent districts; they were intended to be so many as to exhibit the whole of Scotland, but could not all be got ready in time for publication, yet are still numerous enough to embrace most of the regions specially interesting to tourists, and they everywhere afford ready reference to the lines of tour taken in the Guide Book's several sections.

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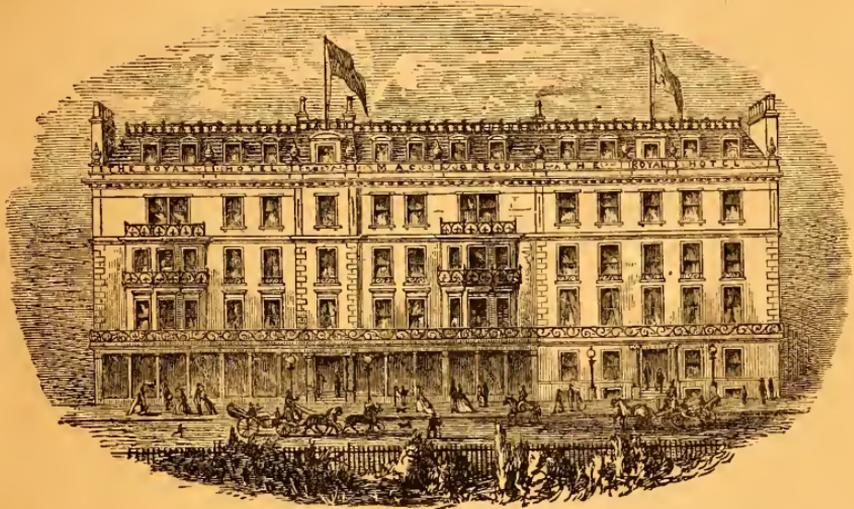
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# SECTION I.

## EDINBURGH.

### THE CITY AND SUBURBS.

THE site of Edinburgh is one of the most picturesque in the world. It is overhung by Salisbury Crag and Arthur's Seat; it includes the Calton Hill and the Castle Rock; it consists mainly of heights and hollows, acclivities and ravines, in much diversity of character; and it commands, from numerous vantage grounds, even from many terraces and streets, and from multitudes of houses, brilliant, extensive, semi-panoramic views. The architecture, even when plain in itself, often derives romantic effects from the bold features of the ground; the architecture in the aggregate, as to the grouping of it in masses, the intersecting of it with open spaces, and the aligning of it over precipices, and plain, and chasm, presents a romance of outline grandly in keeping with the site; and much of the architecture, both in single buildings and in alternation of building with building, though too prevalently in the simple Italian manner, displays such force and variety of style as to be highly imposing. The building material, too, contributes greatly to beauty; it is generally a hard, fine-grained, silicious sandstone, receiving a polish and accepting ornaments of carving and sculpture, which make it almost equal in effect to marble.

The chief hotels are in Princes Street, St. Andrew Square, Waterloo Place, Cockburn Street, and adjacent thoroughfares; and private hotels are at 4 Albyn Place, 120 George Street, and 127 George Street.

The chief show-places, with the times and terms of admission to them, are:—

The Scott Monument, Princes Street, daily, 2d.

The Statue Gallery, Royal Institution, Princes Street, from 10 till 4 on Wednesday and Friday, 6d., and from 10 till 4 on Saturday, free.

The Antiquarian Museum, Royal Institution, Princes Street, from 10 till 4 on Thursday and Friday, 6d., and from 10 till 4 on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Saturday, free.

The National Gallery, on the Mound, from 10 till 4 on Thursday and Friday, 6d.,

and from 10 till 5 on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Saturday, free.

Donaldson's Hospital, Glasgow Road, from 2.30 till 5 on Tuesday and Friday, by order, obtainable gratis, at 61 Castle Street.

Nelson's Monument on Calton Hill, daily, 3d.

Burns' Monument, Regent Road, from 10 till 4 every lawful day, 2d.

The Botanic Gardens, Inverleith Row, from 6 till 6, or from daylight till dusk, every lawful day, free.

Lawson's Nurseries, Inverleith Row, from 6 till 6, or from daylight till dusk, every lawful day, free.

The Phrenological Museum, off Infirmery Street, from 1 till 6 on Saturday, or to strangers on any other lawful day, free.

The College Library, in the College, from 10 till 4, 6d. for one person, and 1s. for parties of not more than 12 persons.

The Museum of Science and Art, behind the College, from 10 till 4 on Monday, Tuesday, and Thursday, 6d., and on Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday, free.

Surgeon's Museum, in Surgeon's Hall, Nicolson Street, from 11 till 4 on every lawful day except Tuesday, free.

Heriot's Hospital, Lauriston, from 12 till 3 every lawful day except Saturday, by order obtainable gratis at 7 Royal Exchange, High Street.

St. Giles' Cathedral, High Street, daily, free.

Parliament House, Parliament Square, from 9 till 4 daily, free.

The Advocates' Library and the Signet Library, Parliament Square, from 10 till 4 on every lawful day except Saturday, and from 10 till 1 on Saturday, free.

The Crown Room, in the Castle, from 12 till 3 daily, free.

Queen Mary's Room, in the Castle, daily, free.

John Knox's House, at the corner of High Street and Netherbow, from 10 till 4 on Wednesday and Saturday, free.

Holyrood Palace and Abbey, from 11 till 6, on every lawful day except Saturday, 6d., and from 11 till 6 on Saturday, free.

The chief places of amusement are:—

The Royal Patent Gymnasium, Royal Crescent, open every lawful day, ordinarily at a charge of 6d.

The Theatre Royal, at the head of Broughton

Street and Leith Walk, open on most evenings at 7.

The Royal Princess' Theatre, Nicolson Street, open on most evenings at 7.

The Operetta House, Waterloo Place, only occasionally open.

The Music Hall, in George Street, the Masonic Hall, in George Street, the Calton Convening Room, in Waterloo Place, and several other public halls, only occasionally open.

Short's Observatory, Castle Hill, open daily at a charge of 6d.

Bruntsfield Links, at the south-western verge of the Old Town, for the game of Golf, with appliances obtainable at the adjacent Golf Tavern.

The chief cab-stand is in Princes Street, and other cab-stands are in all the principal thoroughfares.

The fare for a one-horse cab, for a distance not exceeding a mile and a half from the stance, is one shilling; for every additional half-mile or a lesser distance, sixpence; for the same distances returning, half price; for any distance within the city, calculating by time, for the first half-hour, one shilling; for every additional quarter of an hour, sixpence; for a drive into the country, not further than five miles from the General Post Office, either in direct line or circuitously, three shillings per hour, or fifteen shillings per day; and for a two-horse carriage, in any of these ways, one-third more than for a one-horse cab.

The chief posting establishments are Jardine's in 15 Dublin Street; Croall's in Spittal Street, and Adamson's 9 Leith Walk, the chief country coach office, is at No. 4 Princes Street; and the termini of the North British and Caledonian Railway systems are respectively about one furlong and six furlongs west of the east end of Princes Street. The tramway cars and the city omnibuses, passing the east end of Princes Street, also are available, for a large aggregate of distance; but a special carriage, with occasional alighting at particular spots, is a comfortable and even economical means of achieving a satisfactory tour.

The east end of Princes Street is the best general starting point. It is in the near vicinity of the principal hotels; commands well the public local conveyances, and adjoins a convergence of main thoroughfares at nearly the centre of the city. Lines of district tours can most readily be drawn from it in all directions; direct lines can be drawn from it to much greater length than from any other point; and direct

lines, with as few deflections or detours as possible, yield a much clearer and more complete survey of the city than can be yielded by any arbitrary circuits, and at the same time do not involve a larger total of travelling. Only seven lines are required: first, westward, along Princes Street, by Haymarket, to Donaldson's Hospital; second, westward, along George Street, by Dean Bridge, to Stewart's Hospital; third, northward, by Broughton Street, to Granton; fourth, north-eastward, by Waterloo Place and round Calton Hill, to Leith; fifth, southward, along North Bridge and South Bridge, to the southern suburbs; sixth, westward in the Old Town, up High Street, to the Castle; seventh, eastward in the Old Town, down Canon-gate, to Holyrood and the Queen's Park.

#### I. WESTWARD ALONG PRINCES STREET, BY HAYMARKET TO DONALDSON'S HOSPITAL.

PRINCES STREET measures about three-quarters of a mile in length; is mainly a terrace-street along the south side of the New Town; was originally edified in a uniform manner, but now exhibits much diversity in the height, style, and ornament of its houses; forms one of the finest public promenades anywhere in Europe; and commands romantic views of the Old Town all in front of Calton Hill to the east, and of the precipices of the Castle Rock in the west. An equestrian bronze statue of the DUKE OF WELLINGTON, by Steell, on a pedestal of Peterhead syenite, stands on the pavement at its east end; cost, £10,000; and was inaugurated on 18th June 1852. The OLD REGISTER HOUSE, for preserving the national and legal records of the kingdom, stands behind Wellington's Monument, confronts the North Bridge, and forms the north-eastern extremity of Princes Street; was built in years from 1772 till 1822, after designs by Robert Adam, at a cost of about £80,000; is separated from the pavement by an elegant curtain-wall; measures 200 feet in length and 120 feet in breadth; encloses a central circular saloon-court, 50 feet in diameter, surmounted by a glazed dome; and contains upwards of 100 apartments. The NEW REGISTER HOUSE, chiefly for the preservation of the registers of births, deaths, and marriages, stands projectingly at the north-west angle of the old one; is in a richer and more pallatial variety of the Italian style than the other; and was

built in 1857-60, after designs by Robert Matheson, at a cost of nearly £27,000. A rotunda, supplemental to the Old Register House, stands in a yard behind it, but can be seen only from East Register Street; and was erected in 1870. The General Post Office stands opposite East Register Street; forms the south-eastern extremity of Princes Street, with flank on the east side of North Bridge; occupies the site of the old Theatre Royal and of Shakespeare Square, was built in 1861-6, after designs by Robert Matheson, at a cost of about £120,000; and measures 137 feet along the north front, and 138 feet along the flank.

WAVERLEY BRIDGE strikes at right angles from Princes Street, southward, at a point 270 yards west of the Post Office; occupies the site of a previous raised roadway, called the Little Mound; was built in connexion with three railway termini, all now consolidated in the North British; and underwent extensive re-construction in 1870-2. The railway terminus around it is of great extent; occupies a considerable portion of a valley which anciently held a famous sheet of water called the North Loch; involved the demolition of several old streets, two churches, and two educational hospitals; was largely altered, rebuilt, enlarged, and otherwise improved in 1869-72; and serves for the entire North British system, to all points of the compass. East Princes Street Gardens lie immediately west of Waverley Bridge; descend from high graduated banks, on both the north and the south, to a deep centre, in part of the quondam North Loch valley; have along their north side, on the same level as the roadway of Princes Street, an esplanade about 100 feet broad; were formed chiefly in 1849-50, by means of £4400, got for part of the site of the railway terminus; and are open to the public. Sir Walter Scott's Monument stands on the esplanade of these gardens, opposite St. David's Street; was erected in 1840-4, after a design by George M. Kemp, at a cost of £15,650; is a crucial Gothic spire, about 200 feet high, chiefly modelled on the details of Melrose Abbey; contains beneath its basement arches a marble sitting statue of Scott, by Steell, procured at a cost of £2,000; and has in its principal niches, statuettes of some of the most prominent characters in Scott's novels. Professor Wilson's Monument stands on the west end of the same esplanade; is a

bronze statue by Steell, on a granite pedestal; was erected by subscription in 1865.

THE BANK OF SCOTLAND stands on the northern slope of the Old Town hill, overlooking the central part of East Princes Street Gardens; presents a lofty high-based rear front to these gardens; forms a conspicuous feature in the romantic view of the Old Town, as seen from Princes Street; was built in 1806, after designs by Richard Crichton, at a cost of £75,000; underwent restoration and enlargement in 1868-70, after designs by David Bryce; received most of its present exterior ornament, inclusive of central dome with crowning figure of fame, during the process of restoration and enlargement; and measures 175 feet in length of façade, and 112 feet in height from the pavement at its front in Bank Street to the top of its dome. James' Court stands in the main line of the Old Town houses, a little west of the Bank of Scotland; has a rear-front nine storeys high, presenting a stupendous appearance in the view from Princes Street; and contained, in its eastern half, a residence of Boswell the biographer of Johnson, and in its western half, that of Hume the philosopher and historian, but was shorn of the latter by fire in 1857. The Free Church Offices occupy the site of the demolished half of James' Court; and are in a florid variety of the Scottish baronial style of architecture. The Free Church College stands immediately west of the Free Church Offices, but projects to the head of the Mound; was built in 1846-50, after designs by W. H. Playfair, at a cost of more than £30,000; measures 165 feet from east to west, and 177 from north to south; and includes the Free High Church, a senate hall, a library hall, and nine class rooms.

THE MOUND strikes southward from Princes Street immediately west of the East Gardens; was formed across the valley of the quondam North Loch, in years from 1781 till 1830, by deposits of earth and rubbish from the excavating of foundations throughout the New Town; is computed to contain about two millions of cart-loads, so that if these had been furnished at the rate of only sixpence per load, it would have cost about £50,000; measures more than 800 feet in length, about 300 feet in breadth, and from 62 to 100 feet in height; and was long an

unsightly mass, rendered doubly hideous by mean unshapely structures on it; but eventually acquired interest by the erection on it of the Royal Institution and the Art Galleries, by the formation along its two sides of respectively an ornamental foot-path and a fine carriage-way, and by the creation of much picturesqueness in the parts of the valley adjacent to its base. The Royal Institution stands in the north end of the Mound, with main front to Princes Street, and opposite Hanover Street; was founded in 1823, extended in 1832, and completed in 1836, at a cost of £40,000; is in the Doric style, of the time of Pericles, after designs by W. H. Playfair; has a colossal sitting statue of Queen Victoria over its main front, and sphinxes over its angles; and contains the School of Design, a Gallery of Sculpture, the Antiquarian Museum, the apartments of the Royal Society, and those of the Board of Trustees for Manufactures in Scotland. The Art Galleries stand on the middle part of the Mound; were founded in 1850 by the late Prince Consort, and completed in 1858, at a cost of nearly £40,000; and comprise two ranges of galleries lighted by cupolas,—the eastern one occupied by the Royal Scottish Academy,—the western one containing collections of paintings and other works of art, and called the National Gallery.

WEST PRINCES STREET GARDENS extend immediately west of the Mound; present a general resemblance to the East Gardens, but are not open to the public, yet can be entered by tourists with keys easily obtainable from any of the hotels or principal shops in Princes Street; and besides their interesting shady walks, contain a recently erected ornamental fountain, constructed at a cost of about £3000 defrayed by a citizen of the name of Ross, and an ancient Runic monument, a block of granite 5½ feet high, brought from Sweden in 1787 and presented to the Scottish Society of Antiquaries. Allan Ramsay's Monument stands in the north-east corner of these gardens, on a level with the roadway of Princes Street; was erected in 1865, at the private expense of the late judge Lord Murray; and consists of a beautiful marble statue by Steell, on a pedestal adorned with medallions of five of Allan Ramsay's descendants or relatives. The Life Association Building stands on the north side of Princes Street, opposite Ramsay's monu-

ment; was erected in 1855-8, by the Association whose name it bears; is a showy edifice, of three double storeys, in florid Roman style, and, in addition to its own proper offices, contains rented apartments and the Bedford hotel. The New Club adjoins that building on the west; was erected by an association of noblemen and gentlemen for purposes similar to those of the Clubs in west end of London; and recently underwent considerable enlargement. The University Club stands further west, between Castle Street and Charlotte Street; and was erected in 1866-7, after designs by Peddie and Kinnear, at a cost of nearly £14,000.

ST JOHN'S EPISCOPALIAN CHURCH stands near the west end of the Gardens, in the corner between Princes Street and Lothian Road; was erected in 1818, after designs by W. Burn, at a cost of £15,000; is an edifice of nave and aisles, 113 feet long and 62 feet wide, with western pinnacled tower; has details of style and ornament after the model of St. George's Chapel at Windsor; and acquired a splendid reared, after designs by Peddie and Kinnear, in 1871. St. Cuthbert's Established Church stands a little south of St. John's; is surrounded by an ancient cemetery, containing some handsome modern monuments; succeeded a fine, large, ancient, cruciform church, which again succeeded a Culdee cell; was built in 1775, at a cost of £4,231, irrespective of the steeple, erected afterwards to lessen the extreme plainness of its appearance; and is the mother church, associated with ten other churches, for a parish containing upwards of 92,000 inhabitants.

The CALEDONIAN RAILWAY STATION stands in the corner between Lothian Road and Rutland Street, obliquely facing the west end of Princes Street; succeeded a temporary station about one and a half furlongs to the south; is itself a temporary structure, erected in 1869, at a cost of more than £10,000; is intended to give place to a magnificent permanent structure, with an adjoining great hotel; and occupies part of an extensive site, which was purchased and cleared at enormous cost.

COATES PROPERTY, lying immediately west of Princes Street, includes the sites of Coates Crescent, Walker Street, Manor Place, Melville Street, and other thoroughfares, yielding a rental of about £20,000, representing a capital of about £400,000;

and was bequeathed in 1870 for the erecting and endowing of an Episcopalian Cathedral at the west end of Melville Street. St. George's Free Church stands at the east corner of Melville Street and Stafford Street; succeeded a church in the Norman style, on part of the site of the Caledonian new railway terminus; and was erected in 1867-9, after designs by David Bryce, at a cost of £31,000. Haymarket railway station confronts the west end of Maitland Street; was the original terminus of the Edinburgh and Glasgow railway; and serves now as the station of the North British system for the west end of the city, and as an extensive coal depot. A splendid new wing of the city lies immediately north and west of Haymarket; was formed within five or six years up to 1872; and includes several crescents and a number of spacious streets and terraces. A large winter garden occupies the corner between the Glasgow Road and Coates Gardens, in the vicinity of Haymarket; was formed in 1870-1; and has a south front 130 feet long, with a main entrance 50 feet wide and 30 feet long, surmounted by a dome 65 feet high. West Coates Established Church stands a little further west; and was built in 1869, at a cost of £7500. Donaldson's Hospital figures very conspicuously off the Glasgow Road, and is a brilliant feature in the urban landscape, as seen at thousands of points many miles to the west and to the south; was erected in 1842-51, after designs by W. H. Playfair, at a cost of about £100,000; forms an open quadrangle of 258 feet exteriorly, and 176 by 164 feet interiorly; maintains and educates about 230 poor boys and girls; and sprang from a bequest of £210,000, by an Edinburgh printer, James Donaldson.

**2. WESTWARD ALONG GEORGE STREET, BY DEAN BRIDGE, TO STEWART'S HOSPITAL.** Go through West Register Street, round St Andrew's Square, along George Street, down North Charlotte Street, through Ainslie Place and Randolph Crescent, along Dean Bridge, and along the Queensferry Road.

**WEST REGISTER STREET** opens at the first house ever built in the New Town; is a compound of several short thoroughfares in contrasted directions; gives a good view of the relative positions of the three Register Office buildings; includes a remnant of the curious old narrow

thoroughfare known in literature as Gabriel's Road; contains the scene of Professor Wilson's "Noctes Ambrosianæ;" and contains also Cowan's paper warehouse, one of the most ornate business establishments in the city, erected in 1865, after designs by George Beattie & Son, at a cost of about £7000.

**ST ANDREW SQUARE** was built in 1772-8; ranked, for some time, as the most aristocratic quarter of the city; and contains several houses which once had famous occupants,—at the corner of St Andrew Street, the Earl of Leven's house, where the earliest meetings of the Antiquarian Society were held,—at the corner of South St. David Street, David Hume's last house,—at No. 21, on the north side, the house in which Lord Brougham was born,—on the east side, the house of Andrew Crosbie, the original of Councillor Pleydell in "Guy Mannering," now Douglas Hotel, notable for the frequent presence of royal guests,—and, in other parts, the houses of Lord Rockville and the Earl of Buchan. Melville's Monument, in the centre of the square, is in memory of the first Viscount Melville; was erected in 1821-8, after a design by W. Burn, at a cost of £8000; and rises to the height of 150 feet, inclusive of the surmounting statue 14 feet high. The National Bank, at the corner of West Register Street, was enlarged backward in 1868; and, though a plain building, is commodious and interiorly handsome. The British Linen Company's Bank, on the east side of the square, adjacent to the National Bank, was erected in 1851-2, after designs by David Bryce, at a cost of £30,000; is surmounted by six statues, 8 feet high, emblematic of Navigation, Commerce, Manufacture, Art, Science, and Agriculture; and has a splendid cruciform telling-room, 74 feet by 69, lighted by an ornate cupola, 30 feet wide and 50 feet high. The Royal Bank, at the head of an enclosed and paved recess on the north side of the British Linen Company's Bank, was built, near the end of last century, as a town mansion of Sir Lawrence Dundas, ancestor of the Earl of Zetland; and was constructed after a design by Sir William Chambers, on the model of an admired villa in the vicinity of Rome. The Hopetoun monument, within the recess in front of the Royal Bank, is in memory of General Sir John Hope, afterwards fourth Earl of Hope-

town; and was executed by Campbell, and erected in 1835. The Widow's Fund Life Assurance Office, on the west side of the square at the corner of Rose Street, was built in 1848, by the Western Bank Company; and after that company's insolvency, was sold at a price vastly below its original cost.

GEORGE STREET is 115 feet wide and fully half a mile long; was originally edificed on a uniform plan, with fashionable dwelling-houses, but has been greatly altered by re-modellings and re-erectings for places of business and public buildings; and, in its earlier periods, had Sir Walter Scott, Francis Jeffrey, Lord Cockburn, Sir Henry Raeburn, Sir John Sinclair, and other distinguished persons among its residents. Two pedestalled statues are on its thoroughfare, one of George IV. by Chantrey, at the intersection of Hanover Street, erected in 1832,—the other of William Pitt, also by Chantrey, at the intersection of Frederick Street, erected in 1833; and another of the Rev. Dr Chalmers by Steel, at the intersection of Castle Street, was contemplated in 1871. St Andrew's Established Church, on the north side, midway between St Andrew Square and Hanover Street, was built in 1785; acquired its portico and steeple, 168 feet high, in 1789; contains, in its steeple, a fine chime of eight bells; and is notable as the place of the General Assembly's meeting in 1843, at which occurred the disruption of the Establishment or exode of the Free Church. The Commercial Bank on the south side, opposite St Andrew's Church, was built in 1847, after designs by David Rhind; measures 95 feet in length of façade, 35 feet in the height of its portico columns, 9 feet in the breadth of the entablature, and 15½ feet in the height of the pediment; exhibits a richly sculptured emblematic tympanum from the chisel of A. H. Ritchie; and has a telling-room 90 feet by 50, with a vaulted roof supported by Corinthian columns. The Clydesdale Bank, at the east corner of North Hanover Street, was originally the office of the now defunct Edinburgh and Glasgow Bank. The City of Glasgow Bank, on the west side of south Hanover Street, was built in 1867. The Assembly Rooms, on the south side of George Street, midway between Hanover Street and Frederick Street, were built in 1787; include a hall 92 feet long, 42 feet wide, and 40 feet high, with other commodious

apartments; and underwent improvement in 1871. The Music Hall stands behind the Assembly Rooms, and is approached through the entrance; was built in 1843, at a cost of more than £10,000; measures interiorly 108 feet in length and 91 in breadth; has a large organ by Hill of London, and orchestral accommodation for several hundred performers; and is much used for great public meetings. Castle Street takes its name from its position opposite the Castle, and contains, at No. 39, on the east side, a little north of George Street, a house which Sir Walter Scott inhabited from 1800 till 1826, and which afterwards was inhabited by Macvey Napier.

CHARLOTTE SQUARE was constructed in 1800, after designs by Robert Adam; contained a house occupied by the architect's son, the Lord Chief Commissioner, Wm. Adam; and was destined in 1871 to undergo speedy alteration and improvement in the form and enclosure wall of its garden area, at a cost of about £3000. The Prince Consort monument, a very elaborate and magnificent structure, prepared during a course of fully nine years to the end of 1871, with a principal statue by Steell, was long the subject of much discussion as to the most suitable site for it, whether in the Queen's Park behind Holyrood, or on the pavement in front of the General Post Office, or in one of some eight or nine other places; and was eventually decided to be in the centre of Charlotte Square garden; and it will be approached, from the carriage-way, by a broad path on a line with George Street. St. George's Established Church, on the west side of the Square, was built in 1811-4, after designs by Robert Reed, at a cost of £33,000; has a square ground plain 112 feet each way; rises to the height of 160 feet at the top of the cross surmounting its cupola; and contains about 1600 sittings.

MORAY PLACE, a dodecagon about 235 yards in diameter, a little onward from North Charlotte Street; Ainslie Place, a spacious double crescent on our route westward from the end of North Charlotte Street; Randolph Crescent, a large half-moon crescent on our way from Ainslie Place to Dean Bridge, together with some adjacent streets, were erected in 1822 and following years, on ground belonging to the Earl of Moray; are all, in alignment and in architecture, according

to a plan and designs by Gillespie Graham; and have been regarded by some critics as the beau-ideal of a fashionable city quarter,—by others, as “beautifully monotonous and magnificently dull.” **QUEEN STREET**, extending about half a mile eastward from the north end of North Charlotte Street, was built as the counterpart of Princes Street; is chiefly a terrace-street along the north side of the original New Town, corresponding to Princes Street along the south side; is separated from the northern New Town by spacious, ornate, enclosed pleasure-gardens; commands a charming view, over these grounds and over the northern New Town, to distant landscapes of the Forth and Fifeshire; and contains an Eleanor cross monument of 1868 to Miss Catherine Sinclair, the Edinburgh Educational Institution for Young Ladies, with accommodation for 1200 pupils, St Luke’s Free Church, the Caledonian United Service Club, the Physicians’ Hall, the United Presbyterian Synod Hall, much used for public meetings, and the Edinburgh Philosophical Institution.

**DEAN BRIDGE**, about 100 yards from Randolph Crescent, spans the ravine of the Water of Leith; was built in 1832, after designs by Telford; is 447 feet long, 39 feet wide, and 106 feet high; has four arches, each 96 feet in span; and commands, from the footway at its north parapet, a superb view down the ravine and away to Fifeshire. **ST. BERNARD’S WELL**, on the east side of the bottom of the ravine a little north of Dean Bridge, is a small structure in the form of a Doric temple, over a medicinal spring of similar quality to the springs of Moffat and Harrowgate; and was erected in 1790, by the judge Lord Gardenstone.

**STOCKBRIDGE**, on both sides of the river north of St. Bernard’s Well, is an extensive suburb nearly all modern; comprises some romantic situations; and contains some elegant terraces, crescents, and streets. Trinity Episcopal Church, at the west end of Dean Bridge, was built in 1838, after designs by John Henderson. Buckingham Terrace, Clarendon Crescent, Bellgrove Crescent, Eton Terrace, Oxford Terrace, and some other places immediately beyond Trinity Episcopal Church, form a handsome fashionable suburb, chiefly of dates subsequent to 1850.

**DEAN VILLAGE**, immediately west of

that suburb, dates from the time of David I., but now contains an Established church of 1856, and a number of small modern dwelling-houses. **DEAN CEMETERY**, on the west side of the village, occupies the site of the ancient mansion of successively the Nisbets and the Learmonth; was formed subsequent to the demolition of that mansion in 1845; underwent great extension in 1872; and contains the ashes of the painters Sir William Allan and David Scott, the architect Playfair, the professors John Wilson, Edward Forbes, William Aytoun, and John Goodsir, and the judges Lords Jeffrey, Cockburn, and Rutherford. **THE ORPHAN HOSPITAL**, immediately south-west of Dean Cemetery, succeeded a previous hospital of 1733 on the site of the North British Railway terminus; was built in 1833, after designs by Thomas Hamilton, at a cost of nearly £16,000; has accommodation for 200 children, but possesses no more funds than will admit about 90; and with the view of economising its resources by substitution of a smaller house in some other locality, was advertised for sale about the beginning of 1871. **JOHN WATSON’S HOSPITAL**, a little south-west of the Orphan Hospital, was built in 1825-8, after designs by W. Burn; arose from a bequest in 1759 by John Watson, a writer to the signet; and maintains and educates about 120 children. **STEWART’S HOSPITAL**, near the public road about 350 yards west of Dean Church, was built in 1849-53, after designs by David Rhind, at a cost of £30,000; arose from a bequest in 1814, by Daniel Stewart of the Exchequer; comprises a quadrangle of 230 feet by upwards of 100; and was instituted for the maintenance and education of poor boys, but now is partly a cheap, excellent, public day-school. **FETTES’ COLLEGE**, on a rising ground about three furlongs north of Buckingham Terrace, figures conspicuously in many of the views of the north-western environs; was erected in 1865-70, after designs by David Bryce, at a cost of about £150,000; shows not more imposingly in the distance than beautifully on close inspection; arose from a bequest of Sir William Fettes of Comely Bank, who died in 1836; and is a public school, on a similar plan to that of the great public schools of England, affording boys the advantage of boarding under the charge of masters. **ST CUTHBERT’S POORHOUSE**, for the extensive parish of St. Cuthbert, stands to the west of

Fettes' College; was built about 1866-7 at a cost of £40,000; and may perhaps be regarded as an eyesore to the College, but will eventually be screened from view by the growth of wood.

The return from Stewart's Hospital to the east end of Princes Street, may be made either by way of Stockbridge, the Royal Circus, Great King Street, and Dublin, and Duke and St. Andrew Streets, or by way of Dean Bridge, Randolph Crescent, Ainslie Place, Moray Place, Heriot Row, Abercromby Place, and Duke and St. Andrew Streets; and, in either way, from respectively the Royal Circus and Moray Place, it will afford a good general view of the main body of the New Town. The original New Town stands on a low, broad-based, uniform eminence; is a regular parallelogram, with Princes Street and Queen Street along its sides, George Street along its centre, St. Andrew Square and Charlotte Square, at its ends, and five spacious streets across it, is all on a plan by James Craig, a nephew of the poet Thomson; and was begun to be built in 1767, and completed about 1800. The northern New Town stands all on a slope declining northward from the eminence of the original New Town, is also a parallelogram, but shorter and broader than the other parallelogram, and with crescental curves in some of its main lines; was constructed in much grander architecture than the original New Town; was begun to be built in 1803, and completed about 1822; and is winged, on the north, the east, and the west, with suburbs or extensions. The Royal Circus at the west end of the northern New Town, was built in 1820; stands on a slope, across the main thoroughfare from Stockbridge; and comprises two crescents, with backward radiations from their ends. Great King Street, on a line eastward from the centre of the Royal Circus also was built in 1820; and contains a house in which the painter Sir William Allan lived and died. **ST. STEPHEN'S CHURCH**, at the foot of St. Vincent Street, was built in 1826-8, after designs by W. H. Playfair, at a cost of £21,000; is a massive octagonal edifice, with a tower 163 feet high; and contains about 1600 sittings. The **EDINBURGH ACADEMY**, in Henderson Row, to the north of St. Stephen's Church, was built in 1824, after designs by W. Burn, at a cost of £12,264. The **ROYAL PATENT GYMNASIUM**, off the Royal Crescent

to the east of Henderson Row, was opened in 1865; contains a rotary boat 471 feet in circumference, a velocipede merry-go-round 160 feet in circumference, a gigantic see-saw 100 feet long, and a great variety of gymnastic apparatus; and is often frequented by great concourses of people. **DRUMMOND PLACE**, a spacious oblong at the east end of the northern New Town, was formed in 1818; contains a house in which James Haldane, one of the founders of the Scotch Independent and the Scotch Baptist communities, lived and died; and originally had, in the eastern part of its gardens, a mansion of General Scott, afterwards the Custom House, taken down in 1845. The Baptist Chapel in Dublin Street, a little south of Drummond Place, was built in 1858.

**3. NORTHWARD, BY BROUGHTON STREET AND INVERLEITH, TO GRANTON.** Go north-eastward, down Leith Street and Catherine Street, to the head of Leith Walk; curve then to the left into Broughton Street; go northward, along Broughton Street, through Canonmills, and along Inverleith Row, to Goldenacres; turn there a short distance to the west, and proceed northward to Granton.

**LEITH STREET** descends a slope to a narrow ravine which separates the broad-based eminence of the New Town from Calton Hill; and it rests its terraced or north-west side on the skirt of Moutrie Hill, tumulating at the east end of the New Town eminence. The ravine at the foot of Leith Street is still open to the right, and is spanned there by the arch of **REGENT BRIDGE**, 50 feet wide and about 50 feet high, but is screened from view further on by the houses of Calton Street and Greenside; and it anciently was the line of either a Caledonian road or a Roman road, or first the one and then the other, from the southern parts of Scotland to the Frith of Forth; and it continued to be a main outlet from Old Edinburgh till the construction of the North Bridge in the latter part of last century. Moutrie Hill, behind Leith Street and Catherine Street, took its name from the mansion of a family famous in the time of James V.; was crowned by an ancient village, which stood around that mansion; was the scene of some tragical events in the civil war of 1572; and is now surmounted by St James' Square. That Square was built prior to

St Andrew Square, but not on the common plan of the New Town; it soars aloft in romantic masses which, in some views from the north-east, seem almost as striking as the mass of buildings on the Castle Rock; and it contains, at No 30, the rooms in which the poet Burns spent the winter of 1787-8, and wrote his letters to "Clarinda."

THE THEATRE ROYAL, at the west side of the head of Broughton Street, was built in 1866; is outwardly plain, but inwardly well-planned and commodious; and succeeded two theatres on the same site, both destroyed by fire, the one in 1853, the other in 1865. ST MARY'S ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH, adjacent to the theatre, was built in 1813, after designs by Gillespie Graham, at a cost of about £8000. York Place, striking westward into line with Queen Street, contains St George's Episcopalian Church, and houses which were inhabited by Sir Henry Raeburn, Dr John Abercromby, Dr George Combe, Dr John Coldstream, and other distinguished persons. Picardy Place, striking eastward on a line with York Place, was the site of a village of Picardy, built by French refugees after the year 1685; and contains a house in which John Clark, Lord Eldin, lived and died. ST PAUL'S EPISCOPALIAN CHURCH, at the corner of York Place and Broughton Street, was built in 1816-8, after designs by Archibald Elliot, at a cost of about £12,000; measures 123 feet by 73; and was long served by the Rev. A. Alison, author of "Essays on Taste," and father of the historian, Sir A. Alison. The Independent Chapel, at the south corner of Broughton Street and Albany Street, was built in 1816 at a cost of £4000, and improved in 1867 at a cost of more than £2000. St Mary's Free Church, at the north corner of Broughton Street and Albany Street, was built in 1859-61, after designs by J. F. Rothead, at a cost of about £13,000, and has a richly carved steeple 180 feet high. St James' Episcopalian Church, at the north corner of Broughton Street and Broughton Place, is a plain building of about the year 1829; and has attached to it a neat large school, built in 1869. The United Presbyterian Church, confronting the head of Broughton Place, was built in 1821, at a cost of £7095; was repaired and altered in 1853 and 1870, each time at a cost of about £2000; and is notable for the ministry of the Rev. Dr John Brown. ST MARY'S ES-

TABLISHED CHURCH, in the intended centre of Bellevue Crescent, was built in 1824, after designs by Thomas Brown, at a cost of £14,000; has a tower of three stages, Doric, Ionic, and Corinthian, surmounted by a cupola and a small cyclostyle lantern with a finial height of 186 feet; and contains about 1800 sittings.

CANONMILLS, on the south bank of the Water of Leith, took its origin and its name from corn mills erected at it, in the Roman Catholic times, by the Canons of Holyrood; and it has continued, till the present day, to have large corn mills. EDINBURGH OR WARRISTON CEMETERY, about one-third of a mile to the north-east, on the opposite bank of the Water of Leith, with one approach from Canonmills and another from Inverleith Row, was opened in 1843; contains ornamental catacombs, a handsome mortuary chapel, and monuments of the Rev. Dr James Peddie, the Poet Alexander Smith, and Sir James Y. Simpson; and commands a brilliant view of the New Town and Arthur's Seat. TANFIELD HALL, on the north bank of the Water of Leith, was part of an extensive suite of buildings, on the design of a Moorish fortress, erected in 1825 as oil-gas works, and turned afterwards to other purposes; and it was the scene, in 1835, of a great banquet to Daniel O'Connell,—in 1843, of the constituting of the first General Assembly of the Free Church,—in years till 1856, of the annual meetings of that Assembly,—and in 1847, of the constituting of the Synods of the Secession and Relief Churches into the Synod of the United Presbyterian Church. The BOTANIC GARDEN, on the west side of Inverleith Row, was formed in 1822-4, in lieu of a previous garden on the east side of Leith Walk; was enlarged about 1866, by inclusion of the Horticultural Society's Experimental Garden, formed in 1824; comprises now an area of 24½ acres; contains a museum, a lecture-room, extensive hot-houses, a magnificent palm-house, a magnetic observatory, an aquarium, a Linnaean arrangement, a Jessiuean arrangement, and an arboretum; and includes, through openings among its shrubs and trees, very gorgeous views of Edinburgh. Dickson's and Lawson's Nurseries, at Goldenacres, abound in horticultural attractions; and the latter, on the east side of the road, is of great extent, and contains an interesting arboretum. GRANTON was founded in 1835, by

the Duke of Buccleuch; was constituted a head port in 1860; has a magnificent pier, 1,700 feet long and from 80 to 160 feet broad, erected in 1835-45, sheltered all round by substantial breakwater bulwarks of subsequent erection, and said to have cost, with the accompanying works, about £150,000; is the port for many sea-going steamers, and the ferry-station of the North British Railway system for the lines to Dundee and Perth; and was the landing-place of Queen Victoria and the Prince Consort, on their first visit to Scotland in 1842.

The return route from Granton may be made by way of Trinity, either by road to go southward thence to Goldenacres, or by railway to land at Waverley Bridge terminus. TRINITY stands on the coast about half a mile east of Granton; contains numerous handsome villas; and has a chain pier erected in 1821, by Sir Samuel Brown, at a cost of £4000, with the view of attracting commerce, but now used chiefly for the accommodation of bathers. NEWHAVEN, a little east of Trinity, was made a sort of burgh in the time of James IV., and aspired to become a considerable sea-port; but is now little else than a fishing-town, with little or no interest to strangers except for fish-dinners.

4. NORTHEASTWARD, BY WATERLOO PLACE, AND ROUND THE CALTON HILL, TO LEITH. Go eastward along Waterloo Place to the foot of Calton stairs; order the carriage to proceed two hundred yards onward to the entrance-gate of the High School Yard, and to wait there; go on foot up Calton stairs, along the walks of Calton Hill and round the eastern descent to the entrance-gate of the High School Yard; proceed thence east-northeastward along Regent Terrace, curvingly round Carlton Terrace, and west north-westward along Royal Terrace and Blenheim Place, to Leith Walk, at Gayfield Square; and go thence north-eastward, along Leith Walk, to Leith.

WATERLOO PLACE was formed in 1815-9, on a plan by Archibald Elliot; occasioned the removal of part of the ancient suburb of Calton, and part of the Calton Burying-ground; crosses the ravine at the west base of Calton Hill, and is there supported by Regent Bridge; has, on its south side, the Old Post Office, erected in 1819, at a cost of £15,000, and now used as the New Waverley Hotel; has, on its

north side, the Waterloo Hotel, erected in 1819, at a cost of nearly £30,000; and contains, on the same side, the Operetta House and the Calton Convening Rooms, both much used for public entertainments. The High Calton Burying-ground, comprising the remains of the Old Calton Burying-ground, overhangs the eastern part of the south side of Waterloo Place, and contains a circular mausoleum over the grave of David Hume, a lofty obelisk of 1845 to the memory of five political martyrs, and the grave of Professor George Wilson. THE PRISONS, immediately east of the High Calton Burying-ground, comprise three groups,—the western one built as the Town and County Jail, in 1815-7,—the middle one, as the Town and County Bridewell, in 1791-6,—the eastern one, as the Debtor's Jail, in 1845-7; and all stand on the crown of a cliff, overhanging the North Back of Canongate, and used in 1571 as the site of the batteries against the forces of Queen Mary. THE CALTON HILL rises to an altitude of 350 feet above sea-level; was once all open ground, of so little value as to be offered by its owner for £40; and is now, over greater part of its area, occupied by public thoroughfares, various buildings, and private gardens; but remains open around the summits, and commands there a literally panoramic view, richer and more diversified than almost any other panoramic view in Europe. Dugald Stewart's monument stands on the southwest brow of the hill, overhanging the left side of the second flight of stairs. The Old Observatory stands a little to the north of that monument, on a higher site, was built in 1776, and is now used as an anemometer. The New Observatory stands adjacent to the Old on the east, was built in 1818, and measures sixty-nine feet along each line of its cross, and thirteen feet in the diameter of its dome. Professor Playfair's monument stands at the south-east corner of the Observatory's enclosure; and was designed by the Professor's nephew, the architect W. H. Playfair. Nelson's Monument surmounts a cliff on the south brow of the hill; was erected in 1815; rises to a height of 102 feet; and is surmounted by a Time-ball, put up in 1852. The National Monument stands a little north-east of Nelson's Monument; was founded in 1822 by George IV.; and was intended to be a copy of the Parthenon at Athens, in a style to cost £50,000; but, for want of funds, was never

erected to a greater extent than twelve columns with basement and architrave, at a cost of about £16,000.

THE HIGH SCHOOL, on a terraced space between the upper and the lower cliffs of Calton Hill, sprang remotely from a Grammar School of 1519; was built in 1825-7, after designs by Thomas Hamilton, at a cost of more than £30,000; contains an examination hall, a library hall, Rector's apartments, and a number of class-rooms; and measures 270 feet along the frontage of its main building, and 470 feet along the line of its curtain wall. Jacob's Ladder, opposite the High School, down the face of the cliff into North Back of Canongate, is a footway in two mutually diverging lines, each by a series of traverses, and mostly by flights of steps; and it commands from its summit, but still better from points a little way down, a very striking view of the conjunct parts of Edinburgh, or parts between the Old Town and the New. Burns' Monument, a little east of the top of Jacob's Ladder, was built in 1830, after designs by Thomas Hamilton; has a cupola copied from the monument of Lysicrates at Athens; and contains many interesting relics of Burns, and a bust of him by W. Brodie. Regent Terrace, Carlton Terrace, and Royal Terrace, the first beginning opposite Burns' Monument, the last ending at Greenside Church, sweep round the eastern slope of Calton Hill to an aggregate length of about 1000 yards; describe a figure similar to that of a comet's orbit when approaching and leaving the perihelion; and command, all round, very picturesque views, from Canongate to Holyrood on the south, by Queen's Park and Arthur Seat on the north-east, to the Frith of Forth on the north. A steep path strikes from the end of Royal Terrace; goes south-south-westward over the abrupt west shoulder of Calton Hill; commands romantic and superb views over the New Town and over the Frith of Forth to the remote hills of Fife; and at a distance of only about 400 yards from its starting point, ends at Calton stairs opposite the Prisons.

GREENSIDE CHURCH, at the deflection of that path from the Royal Terrace, was built in 1838, but did not acquire its tower till 1849. Greenside, lying west of the church and now covered with manufactories, lanes, and a continuous range of lofty houses, was originally an open, verdant natural amphitheatre; continued

to be so till near the end of last century; and was long used as an arena first for tournaments and athletic sports, afterwards for wapenschaws and dramatic exhibitions. LEITH WALK, extending about one and a half mile from the upper part of Greenside to Leith, was originally a trackless line across an open plain; became a line of defensive earthwork, with trench and parapet, formed by General Leslie's army in 1650; was transmuted into a broad level footpath, after the Restoration; was altered into a carriage-way for direct communication between Edinburgh and Leith, at the opening of the North Bridge in 1772; and was designed at a later period to be made all a regular handsome street, winged with crescents, terraces, and parallel streets, somewhat in the style of the New Town. Pilrig Free Church in the Walk at the corner of Pilrig Street, was built in 1861-2, and has a steeple 150 feet high.

LEITH stands all on low ground; is cut by the Water of Leith into two sections, called South Leith and North Leith; measures, exclusive of outskirts, about three-fourths of a mile in length, and about one-half of a mile in breadth; possesses much historical interest, chiefly in connection with the military affairs of Edinburgh as the metropolis of Scotland; has been, since 1838, a separate town, with separate jurisdiction; ranks very high for commercial enterprise; contains some good modern streets; and has some pleasant environs; yet, except in matters connected with its harbour, presents very few attractions to tourists. The harbour is a noble one; has recently undergone vast improvements; and includes four extensive docks, two piers respectively 3,123 and 3,530 feet long, great ranges of storehouses, and all the best appliances of a prime port. The Town Hall, at the corner of Constitution Street and Charlotte Street, was built in 1827 at a cost of £3300. The Exchange Buildings, in Constitution Street, opposite Bernard Street, include Assembly Rooms and Public Reading Rooms, and were erected at a cost of £16,000. The Custom House, in the northern vicinity of the lower draw-bridge, was built in 1812 at a cost of £12,000. Trinity House, in Kirkgate, dates from 1555, and was rebuilt in 1817 at a cost of £2500. Leith Fort, on a high sea-bank at the west end of North Leith, is the head quarters of the Royal

Artillery in Scotland, and has batteries for defence of the harbour, accommodation for about 400 men, and stabling for 150 horses. The Union Bank, in Bernard Street, was built in 1871, and has a telling-room thirty-four feet by thirty-two. The Seafield Baths, at the eastern extremity of the Links, were built in 1813 at a cost of £8000. The Links are an extensive public green on the east side of South Leith, and contain several mounds which were raised in 1560, as battery-grounds, by the besieging army of Cromwell. South Leith Parochial Church, amid a burying-ground between Kirkgate and Constitution Street, is a finely renovated edifice of 1490. North Leith Parochial Church, a little south-west of Leith Fort, was built in 1816 at a cost of £12,000, has a tower and spire 158 feet high, and contains fully 1700 sittings. St Thomas' Established church, on Sheriff Brae, a little above the upper draw-bridge, was built in 1843, at a cost of £10,000. St John's Established church in Constitution Street, was originally a chapel of ease, became a Free Church from the Disruption in 1843 till 1867, and then, by adjudication, reverted to the Establishment. St John's Free church, at the corner of Quality Street, was built in 1870-1 at a cost of about £7500. North Leith Free church, with a lofty steeple, on the road to Bonnington, was built in 1858-9. St James' Episcopal church, with a fine steeple, between Constitution Street and the Links, was built in 1862-3, and succeeded a previous church of 1805.

5. **SOUTHWARD, ALONG THE BRIDGES, TO NEWINGTON; WESTWARD THENCE TO MORNINGSIDE; NORTHWARD THENCE TO TOLL-CROSS; AND EASTWARD THENCE,** by Lauriston, to the south end of South Bridge. Go southward, along North Bridge, South Bridge, Nicolson Street, and Clerk Street, into Newington; proceed thence westward, along the Grange, to Morningside; go thence northward, by Boroughmuirhead and along Home Street, to Tollcross; and proceed thence eastward, along Portland Place, Lauriston Place, Teviot Row, and Lothian Street, to the south-east corner of the College. The return route thence is along the Bridges; and it meets, at the intersection of High Street, the commencement of the next or sixth route.

The **NORTH BRIDGE** was built in 1767-72, at a cost of about £18,000; reaches all the way to High Street, but is extensively surmounted by lofty buildings; measures 1,125 feet in total length; has three great central arches, each seventy-two feet in span; stands sixty-eight feet high, at the central arches, from the ground to the parapet; commands grandly picturesque views of the valley and flanks of the quondam North Loch, and of the tract eastward, past Calton Hill and Arthur's Seat, to the Frith of Forth; and, in result of numerous schemes culminating in 1871, is likely to be either enlarged or re-constructed on a highly improved plan. The **TRON CHURCH**, at the corner of High Street and Hunter Square, was built in 1637-63, at a cost of about £6000; had originally a wooden spire, burned in 1824; and acquired its present steeple in 1828. Hunter Square was formed at the constructing of the South Bridge, and took its name from Sir Hunter Blair; and it partly occupies the site of an ancient close



BULL'S CLOSE, COWGATE.

which contained the death-place of George Buchanan. The **SOUTH BRIDGE** was formed in 1785-8, at a cost of £15,000;

occasioned clearances which cost upwards of £50,000, and were re-sold for upwards of £80,000; and comprises twenty-two arches, all of which, except the central one, are concealed by the buildings along the side. Cowgate passes beneath that central arch, and can be nearly all seen from the parapet-railings; was originally a rural ravine; began to be edificed, as an aristocratic quarter, in the time of James III.; contained a palace of Cardinal Beaton, a palace of the Bishops of Dunkeld, mansions of Lords Covington, Minto, and Haddington, and residences of Sir Thomas Hope, Henry Mackenzie, and Lord Brougham's father; and is now a dismally squalid region, largely inhabited by the lower class of Irish. Adam Square, on the west side of the Bridge near the College, contained the residence and death-place of Lord President Dundas; contained also the School of Arts, founded in 1821; and had, in its open area, a sitting statue of James Watt, erected in 1853; but, under the operations of the City Improvement Board, was demolished in 1871-2. Chambers Street, formed under the City Improvement Act, is to occupy the site of Adam Square, North College Street, and other places westward to George IV. Bridge; is to be a very spacious and handsomely edificed thoroughfare, about 300 yards long; and, in 1871, occasioned vast clearances of old lanes and alleys. Horse Wynd or College Wynd was one of these alleys; and contained mansions of the Earls of Queensberry, the Countess of Galloway, Lord Kennet, Lord Keith, and Baron Stuart, the residence of the famous chemist Dr Black, the lodging of Oliver Goldsmith, and the birth-place of Sir Walter Scott.

The MUSEUM OF SCIENCE AND ART stands on the south side of North College Street or Chambers Street; occupies the site of Argyle Square, the Trades' Maiden Hospital, and a large Independent Chapel; was founded in 1861, by the late Prince Consort, and inaugurated in 1866, under the auspices of the Duke of Edinburgh; was incomplete, but progressing towards completion, in 1871; is after designs by Captain Fowke, on plans similar to those of the International Exhibition Buildings in London; contained, in 1870, a Great Hall, 105 feet long, 70 feet wide, and 77 feet high, but destined to be 260 feet long,—a Natural History Hall, 130 feet long, 57 feet wide, and 77 feet high,—a South

Hall, 70 feet long, 50 feet wide, and 77 feet high,—and a North-east room, 70 feet long, and 50 feet wide; will, when complete, measure more than 400 feet in total length, 200 feet in width, and 90 feet in average height; and already contains vast collections in natural history, in industrial art, in manufacture, and in matters connected with physical science. THE COLLEGE dates remotely from 1582; was erected in its present form, at vast cost, after designs by Robert Adam and W. H. Playfair, in successive periods from 1789 till 1834; is entered from the east by three lofty archways, adorned in front with six Doric monoliths, each 26 feet high; forms a hollow parallelogram, measuring 358 feet by 255; contains a Library Hall, 198 feet by 50; has thirty-eight professorships, classified into the four faculties of Arts, Divinity, Law, and Medicine; and in 1870-1, was attended by 1768 matriculated students. The ROYAL INFIRMARY, in spaces immediately east of South Bridge, opposite the College, includes a principal building, 210 feet long, 94 feet wide, and four storeys high, erected in 1738, and other extensive buildings, variously old and somewhat recent; has an annual average of more than 3000 patients; and maintains lectures and demonstrations to medical students; but, in 1872, was soon to be superseded by a new, costly, very extensive edifice, then in course of erection, around the site of George Watson's Hospital at Lauriston. Kirk-of-Field Collegiate Church stood on ground extending from the south-east corner of the College to the north-west corner of Drummond Street; was a large cruciform edifice of the fifteenth century, with a lofty central tower, and with a residence or Provost's house for its chief clergyman; and is notable for the murder of Lord Darnley, the husband of Queen Mary, by the exploding of that house with gunpowder.

NICOLSON STREET and NICOLSON SQUARE were formed, towards the end of last century, on land belonging to Lady Nicolson; and the square contains a house long inhabited by the sixth Earl of Leven. SURGEONS' HALL, on the east side of Nicolson Street, a little south of Drummond Street, was built in 1833, after designs by W. H. Playfair, at a cost of £20,000; contains an extensive museum of anatomical and surgical preparations; and belongs to the Royal College of Surgeons, incor-

porated in 1505. M'Crie Free Church, in Richmond Street, off the east side of Nicolson Street, got its name from being long served by the Rev. Dr. Thomas M'Crie, the biographer of Knox and Melville. Nicolson Street United Presbyterian Church, on the west side of Nicolson Street, a little south of Richmond Street, was built in 1819 at a cost of £6000, and is notable for the ministry of the Rev. Dr. John Jamieson, author of several theological works, and of the "Etymological Dictionary of the Scottish Language." Buccleuch Free Church, a little south of that church, but situated at the west of Crosscauseway, has a beautiful octagonal spire, built about 1862, after a design by Hay of Liverpool. Buccleuch Established Church, in the western vicinity of Buccleuch Free Church, is a plain old building restored and embellished in 1866, at a cost of more than £2000, and has a small burying-ground, containing the ashes of the blind poet, Dr. Thomas Blacklock, and the distinguished classical scholar, Dr. Alexander Adam. Buccleuch Place, striking westward from the southern vicinity of the Buccleuch churches, contains, on the third floor at No. 18, the house where Francis Jeffrey began his married life, and where the project of the Edinburgh Review was concocted. Newington churches, Established and Free, stand in Clerk Street, a little north of Newington; and St. Peter's Episcopalian Church, a steepled edifice, stands in Lutton Place.

The MEADOWS, commencing a little west of these churches, are a public park, about three quarters of a mile long; were anciently covered with a lake, called the South Loch; are now well-drained and considerably embellished; contain an archery-ground for the use of the Royal Company of Archers; and command, from the middle parts of their south sides, a picturesque view of the south-east wing of the city, backed by Salisbury Craig and Arthur's Seat. NEWINGTON is an airy, modern, genteel suburb; stands on a gentle slope, declining to the south; consists chiefly of lines of handsome villas, and contains the houses in which the Rev. Dr. Thomas M'Crie and the Rev. Dr. William Cunningham lived and died. GRANGE also is a genteel modern suburb; extends nearly one mile and a half westward, from Newington to Morningside; consists chiefly of rows of villas, many of them built in

years immediately prior to 1872; and contains Sciennes House, long the residence of Dr. Adam Ferguson, and Grange House, the death-place of Principal Robertson and Sir Thomas Dick Lauder. Chalmers' Memorial Free Church, in Grange Road, was built in 1866, after designs by Patrick Wilson, at a cost of nearly £6000. Robertson's Memorial Established Church, a handsome steepled edifice in Kingraston Road, was built in 1871, after designs by Robert Morham, at a cost of more than £6000. Grange Cemetery, adjacent to these two churches, is a modern ornamental burying-ground, and contains the ashes of the Rev. Dr. Chalmers, Sheriff Speirs, Sir Andrew Agnew, Sir Thomas Dick Lauder, Hugh Miller, the second Lord Dunfermline, the Rev. Dr. Robert Lee, and many other distinguished men. Blackford Hill, a little south of Grange, commands a romantic view of Edinburgh, and figures prominently in Sir Walter Scott's "Marmion." Braid Hill, about a mile further south, commands a similar view, in greater expanse, and with other accessories.

MORNINGSIDE is a village winged with villa-studded environs, including a tract called Canaan; contains, at its lower end, the Edinburgh Lunatic Asylum, partly a large neat structure of 1800, partly an extensive erection of 1850; and has, in its upper part, the houses in which Lord Gardenstone and the Rev. Dr. Chalmers died. THE BOROUGHMUIR, an ancient extensive common, included much of the environs of Morningside and much of Grange; was the marshalling-place of James IV.'s army, on the eve of their march to Flodden Field; and retains, at the side of the public road a little north of Morningside, the "Bore Stone" in which the King's standard was planted. Bruntsfield Links, a piece of breezy common, extending eastward into junction with the Meadows, is a remnant of the Boroughmuir, and has long been famous as a play-ground for the ancient national game of golf. MERCHISTON CASTLE, an old tower with modern additions a little west of Bruntsfield Links, was the baronial fortalice of the Napiers of Merchiston; figured prominently as such in the times of James II. and James III.; partook largely in the martial affairs of the civil wars in the time of Queen Mary; and was the birth-place and residence of John Napier, the inventor of logarithms.

**GILLESPIE'S HOSPITAL**, immediately west of the Links, was built in 1801, for lodging and maintaining poor aged men and women, and was converted in 1870 into a great public school for boys and girls. **Barclay Free Church**, at the north-west corner of the Links, was built, in 1862-3, after designs by F. T. Pilkington, at a cost of £10,000, from the bequest of a lady of the name of Barclay, and has a tower 250 feet high figuring in a great extent of urban landscapes.

**CHALMERS' HOSPITAL**, at the west end of Lauriston Place, was built in 1861-4, in result of a bequest by George Chalmers, a plumber in Edinburgh; serves for the sick and hurt; and treats annually about 195 in-door patients, and about 2950 out-door. The **MERCHANT MAIDEN HOSPITAL**, fronting the Meadows, at the foot of a lane off Lauriston Place, was built in 1816, after designs by Mr Burn, at a cost of £12,250; succeeded a previous edifice on another site, dating from 1695; was used, till 1870, for maintaining and educating about 100 girls; and then was transmuted into the Edinburgh Educational Institution for Young Ladies. **GEORGE WATSON'S HOSPITAL**, a little further east, was built partly in 1741, partly in 1857; served till 1870, for maintaining and educating about 80 boys; and was then converted into a public day-school; but, in 1871-2, was in course of being partly absorbed, partly supplanted, by the New Royal Infirmary. **HERIOT'S HOSPITAL**, in a park on the north side of Lauriston, was built in 1628-50, at a cost of about £30,000; has undergone extensive, costly, modern improvement; forms a hollow square, measuring 162 feet along each side, and enclosing a court of 94 feet each way; maintains and educates about 180 boys; and has such ample funds as also to maintain thirteen free schools, attended by upwards of 3500 boys and girls, in different parts of the city.

**GEORGE SQUARE**, commencing about 130 yards east-south-east of George Watson's Hospital and accessible from the east end of Lauriston Place by Meadow Walk, measures 220 yards by 150; was formed in 1716, in rivalry to the New Town; was inhabited by the Duchess of Gordon, the Countess of Sutherland, the Countess of Glasgow, Viscount Duncan, the first Viscount Melville, the Honourable Henry Erskine, Lord President Blair, and other distinguished persons; and contains, at No. 25, the house long occupied

by Sir Walter Scott's father, and long retaining many souvenirs of Sir Walter's boyhood. The Music Class-Room of the College stands in Park Place, deflecting southward from the east end of Teviot Row; is a recent and spacious erection, with appearance somewhat like a church; and occasionally offers to select public audiences, very grand organ performances by the Professor of Music. **Bristo Port**, striking northward at the junction of Teviot Row and Lothian Street, took its name from a quondam gateway in the city wall, and long made an important figure in the conflict of city and suburb. The **Darien House**, erected in 1698 as offices for the notorious Darien scheme, stood on the west side of Bristo Port, was a curious oblong edifice in the French style with high-pitched roof, and was taken down in 1871. The **Roman Catholic School**, a pinnaced Gothic building at the corner of Bristo Port and Lothian Street, was originally a church, built in 1839, and was relinquished in favour of St. Patrick's Church in Cowgate, built by Episcopalians, at a cost of about £7000; in 1771-4, and purchased by Roman Catholics in 1856.

**6. WESTWARD, IN THE OLD TOWN, UP HIGH STREET TO THE CASTLE.** Go southward, along North Bridge, to High Street; proceed thence westward, up High Street, to the intersection of it by Bank Street and George IV. Bridge; make a detour there, first southward along George IV. Bridge to Brown's Square, next north-westward down Candlemaker Row to Grassmarket, next curvingly northward and eastward up Victoria Street to George IV. Bridge, next northward back to the line of High Street; go thence westward, up Lawnmarket and Castlehill, to the Castle; return thence to the Victoria or Assembly Hall; curve round there into Johnston Terrace; proceed westward along that terrace, north-westward along Castle Terrace, and northward up Lothian Road to St John's Episcopalian Church; and return thence along Princes Street.

The Old Town, in its older portions, occupies a hill about a mile long and a quarter of a mile broad, shaped somewhat like a rounded wedge, ascending gradually from an elevation of about 80 feet above sea-level at Holyrood to an altitude of 445 feet above sea-level at the crown of the Castle Rock, becoming more and more

steep on its sides and more and more rising from ravines as it advances to the west, and breaking ultimately down on three sides of the Castle Rock, north and west and south, in sheer mural precipices. High Street occupies the middle part of the summit of the hill; runs on a line with Canongate on the east and Lawnmarket on the west; measures about 470 yards in length; was formerly blocked by the Netherbow Port on the east, and by the Luckenbooths on the west; had, prior to the formation of the North and South Bridges, no lateral openings or outlets except closes; presented then the appearance of a long, wide, compact, close-girt quadrangle; passed through four successive epochs of architectural structure, eventually with houses as lofty as they could well be built; presented, in the various styles, the quaintness, and the groupings of its edifices, an appearance peerlessly picturesque; and still retains a considerable degree of its former character.

The Black Turnpike, an ancient but extinct edifice on a site adjacent to the Tron Church, was a stately mansion, erroneously alleged to have been built by King Kenneth III., occupied by Sir Simon Preston in the time of Queen Mary, and used for that Queen's imprisonment on the day of her capture at Carberry Hill. Milne Square, entered by an archway opposite the Tron Church, was formed in 1690 as an aristocratic quarter, and was long the residence of Lord Justice-Clerk Erskine, and of other distinguished persons. Lord Cockburn Street, striking northward opposite the south-west corner of Hunter Square, was formed in 1859, to connect the centre of the Old Town with the railway terminus at Waverley Bridge; goes curvingly down a comparatively steep series of slopes; is mainly edified in the old Scotch baronial style; and exposes a romantic section of the lofty tenements in the closes descending from High Street. Covenant Close, No. 162 High Street, contains a house in which the National Covenant was signed in 1638; Assembly Close, No. 170, contained the City Assembly Rooms from 1720 till 1726, and was the residence of Lord President Dourie; Fishmarket Close, No. 196, was the residence of George Heriot and Lord President Dundas; Fleshmarket Close, No. 199, was long the residence of the first Viscount Melville; Stamp Office

Close, No. 122, contained the town mansion of the Earls of Eglinton, afterwards a celebrated tavern; Anchor Close, No. 243, contained the residence of Lord Provost Drummond, and a famous printing office established by Smellie, author of the "Philosophy of Natural History;" Writers' Court, No. 315, contained the original library of the Writers to the Signet, and the meeting-place of the Mirror Club, famous for the "high jinks" described in Sir Walter Scott's "Guy Mannering;" Warriston's Close, No. 323, contained the residences of several eminent judges and other eminent persons; Roxburgh Close, No. 341, contained the town mansion of the Earls of Roxburgh; and Advocates' Close, No. 357, contained the residences of Lord Advocate Stewart, Lord Westhall, Andrew Crosbie, and other distinguished lawyers, and figures strongly in connection with Andrew Crosbie as "Councillor Pleydell," in Sir Walter Scott's "Guy Mannering."

The ROYAL EXCHANGE, on the north side of High Street, midway between North Bridge and Bank Street, was built in 1753-61, at a cost of £31,457; and forms a quadrangle 182 feet by 111, enclosing an open court 96 feet by 86. The Police Office, opposite the Royal Exchange, was erected in 1849. The ancient City Cross stood on the thoroughfare, at a spot now marked by an octagonal figure in the causeway, opposite the Police Office; comprised a handsome octagonal basement 16 feet wide and 15 feet high, in a mixed style of Gothic and Grecian, surmounted by a monolith pillar 15 feet high, bearing aloft a Unicorn with a spear; and was taken down in 1756, and long lost to view; but the pillar of it, as an antiquarian curiosity, was recovered in 1866, and placed within the railings at the north-east corner of St Giles' Church. The Luckenbooths, an extinct range of lofty buildings, stood on the thoroughfare between High Street and Lawnmarket; extended parallel to St Giles' Church, from the vicinity of the City Cross to the Old Tolbooth; were separated from St Giles' only by a lane for foot-passengers; existed from about the time of James III. till 1817; and had, in their eastern end, a book-shop which always, from the time of Allan Ramsay, was a favourite lounge of literary men and a famous place of publication. The Old Tolbooth stood contiguous to the Luckenbooths, on a site now

marked in the causeway with the figure of a heart; was separated from the house-line of High Street and Lawnmarket by a narrow roadway, and from the north-west corner of St Giles' by a foot-lane; existed partly from 1468, partly from 1561, till 1817; was a grim, dismal structure, chiefly five storeys high, flanked with turreted towers; served successively as a parliament hall, as a judiciary court, and as the metropolitan prison; and gave both its quaint popular name, and some incidents which occurred in it connected with the Porteous Mob, to Sir Walter Scott's novel of "the Heart of Mid-Lothian."

ST GILES' CHURCH dates remotely from the 9th century, yet possesses no extant feature of earlier date than the 14th; was originally cruciform, but underwent change of form by both additions and curtailments; once exhibited fine architectural features, in styles from the Norman to the third pointed, but lost most of these by a tasteless general renovation done in 1829-32, at a cost of about £10,000; was proposed in 1871 to be restored again, in a manner to re-produce some of its ancient beauties; has a remarkable crown-shaped spire, reconstructed in 1648 on the model of a previous one, and rising to the height of 161 feet from the ground; contained, in its grandest Romish times, about 40 altars, served by about seventy priests; became notable in the early Protestant times, for the preaching of John Knox, for the hurling of Jenny Geddes' stool at the head of the Dean of Edinburgh, for the swearing of the solemn League and Covenant, and for the imprisonment within it of Covenanters captured at the battle of Rullion Green; measures now 206 feet in length, and from 76 to 129 feet in breadth; and is divided now into three parochial places of worship, the High, the Old, and the New North or West St. Giles.

PARLIAMENT SQUARE, situated behind St Giles', was long part of an extensive ancient cemetery; contains, probably at a spot now marked with a small surface-bronzed stone lettered J. K., the grave of John Knox; has, a few paces east of that spot, an equestrian statue of Charles II., erected in 1685; and is edified on the east and the south sides with the Exchequer Offices, the Union Bank, and the Parliament House, all presenting a uniform facade, partly on new buildings, partly on old. The PARLIAMENT HOUSE was built in 1632-40, probably after designs by Inigo

Jones, at a cost of £11,000; ceased to be used for parliaments at the National Union in 1707; became then the seat of the Court of Session, in lieu of the Old Tolbooth; underwent great changes and extensions, for purposes both of ornature and of use; and retains its great Hall, 122 feet long, 49 feet wide, and upwards of 60 feet high, with pendant oaken roof and sculptured corbels similar to those of Westminster Hall, and containing statues of Lords Boyle, Jeffrey, Melville, Forbes, Blair, and Dundas. THE SIGNET LIBRARY adjoins the Parliament House; presents a front to Parliament Square and a flank to County Square; was erected at a cost of £25,000; includes a lower hall 170 feet long, 40 feet wide, and 22 feet high, and an upper hall 140 feet long and 42 feet wide, with splendid roof and cupola; and contains upwards of 60,000 volumes. THE ADVOCATES' LIBRARY is situated behind the Signet Library, partly beneath the Parliament House, partly in separate buildings, with rear-fronts toward George IV. Bridge, and with access thence; contains a grand assortment of literary curiosities, about 2000 manuscripts, and upwards of 200,000 printed volumes; and, together with the Signet Library, is very liberally accessible to visitors.

COUNTY SQUARE was carved out of three ancient alleys which became noisome and ruinous, and it is the ordinary place of the hustings at the election of members of parliament. The County Hall, on the west side of County Square, was erected in 1817, after designs by Archibald Elliot, on the model of the temple of Erectheus at Athens, at a cost of £15,000. Dunbar's Close, off the north side of Lawnmarket, opposite the County Hall, was the headquarters of Cromwell's army after the battle of Dunbar. Bank Street, striking northward a few yards west of Dunbar's Close, was formed in 1798, and looks to be a cul-de-sac, blocked by the front of the Bank of Scotland, but leads the carriage-way downward by the Mound to Princes Street. Liberton's Wynd, now a tenantless space, flanked on one side by the rear of County Hall, and overhung on the other by George IV. Bridge, contained a famous tavern frequented, in the latter part of last century, by poets, artists, antiquaries, advocates, and judges; and acquired a lugubrious notoriety by having at its head, from 1817 onward, the place of public executions.

GEORGE IV. BRIDGE, extending southward on a line with Bank Street, was constructed as part of a great city improvement, in 1825-36; occasioned the demolition of many picturesque specimens of the City's ancient architecture; includes three splendid groined arches over the Cowgate, seven concealed arches, and a series of embankments; and, together with the

New West Approach over the southern loin and the south-western skirt of the Castle Rock, cost about £400,000. The Sheriff Court Buildings, on the east side of George IV. Bridge, contiguous to the arches over Cowgate, were erected in 1865-8, after designs by David Bryce, at a cost of more than £44,000. The Highland and Agricultural Society's Chambers,



THE MAGDALENE CHAPEL AND MARTYR'S MONUMENT.

ou the west side opposite the Sheriff Court Buildings, were erected in 1839, and formerly contained an interesting agricultural Museum, which was removed to the College. The Protestant Institute of Scotland, on the same side a little further south, was erected in 1860; and sprang partly from previously organised efforts against increase of Romanism, partly from the tercentenary celebration of the

Reformation. The Magdalene Chapel, with quaint old battlemented steeple rising to view from the Cowgate, in the vicinity of the Protestant Institute, dates from about the year 1503; has in its windows, the oldest specimens of stained glass in Scotland; and was the meeting-place, in 1578, of the first General Assembly of the Protestant Church of Scotland. Augustine Independent Church, with a minaret

steeple, on the east side of George IV. Bridge, at Market Street, was built in 1861, after designs by Hay of Liverpool, at a cost of about £14,000. Brown Square, off the same side a little further south, was formed as an aristocratic quarter prior to the founding of the New Town; contained residences of Lord President Millar, Lord Glenlee, Lord Woodhouselee, Henry Mackenzie, Dr Austin, and Miss Jeanie Elliot, author of the "Flowers of the Forest;" suffered curtailment by the forming of George IV. Bridge; and will be swept away by the completion of Chambers Street.

**GREYFRIARS' ESTABLISHED CHURCHES.** Old and New, within a gateway off the head of Candlemaker Row, opposite Brown Square, took their name from a magnificent monastery founded by James I., and temporarily the residence of Princess Mary of Gueldres and Henry VI. of England; were built in respectively 1612 and 1721; have both been much destroyed by fire, renovated and embellished; and jointly form one oblong pile. The Old Church was the scene, in 1638, of a very solemn signing of the National Covenant; and has had, among its ministers, Principal Rollock, Principal Carstairs, Principal Robertson, Dr John Erskine, Dr John Inglis, and Dr Robert Lee. Greyfriars' Cemetery, around the Greyfriars' Churches, was originally the garden of Greyfriars' Monastery; became for five months, the open-air prison of about 1200 Covenanters captured at the battle of Bothwell Bridge: and contains the ashes of most of the Covenanter martyrs who were executed in the Grassmarket, a monument to the memory of these martyrs, and the remains of George Buchannan, Alexander Henderson, George Heriot, Sir George Mackenzie, Sir James Stewart, Principal Robertson, Lord President Forbes, Lord President Blair, the two Professors Munro, Dr Joseph Black, Dr Pitcairn, Allan Ramsay, Dr Hugh Blair, Patrick Fraser Tytler, and many other distinguished men.

**GRASSMARKET,** extending westward from the foot of Candlemaker Row, is on the line and low-level of Cowgate ravine; measures 230 yards in length, and is so wide, so blocked, and so edified, as to have the appearance of an imposing rectangle; commands, from its western parts, a romantic upward view of the Castle; has been used as a weekly market-place since 1477; and, near its east end, at a

spot now marked by a cross in the causeway, was the place of public execution during the sanguinary times of Charles II. and James VII. The **NEW CORN EXCHANGE**, on its south side, near the west end, was built in 1849, after designs by David Cousin, at a cost of nearly £20,000. West Port, extending westward on a line with Grassmarket, took its name from a gateway in the City wall of 1513; was long a suburban burgh village, called Portsburgh; and is notable, in contrasted ways, for the systematic murders by Burke and Hare in 1829, and the model-missionary work of the Rev Dr. Chalmers in his mature old age. Victoria Street, curving upward from the north-west corner of Grassmarket to George IV. Bridge, was formed in the course of the same improvement-scheme as George IV. Bridge; follows, in its lower part, the line of the Old West Bow; contains, at the middle part of its east side, St John's Established Church; is picturesquely overhung in the middle part of its north side, by the basement wall and rear-front of St John's Free Church; and is edified, in the upper part of its south side, by the massive pile of the India Buildings, erected in 1867-8. West Bow struck northward from the line of the lower part of Victoria Street, into junction with the upper end of Lawnmarket; took its name from an arch or bow in the old or original City wall; was, till modern times, the ingress to the City from all places on the west; was traversed by royal processions of at least six monarchs, and by all sorts of crowds and mobs surging between the centre of the City and Grassmarket; was, nevertheless, a narrow, winding, acclivitous thoroughfare, one of the most inconvenient in the world; was edified along both sides, from foot to head, with lofty picturesque tenements; contained houses of the Knights Templars, the mansion of Lord Ruthven, a Provost's mansion in which Prince Charles Edward was entertained, the house of the notorious reputed wizard Major Weir, and the Public Assembly Rooms from 1602 till 1720; and is now represented, in its central part, by a long flight of steps.

**LAWNMARKET,** extending east and west on a line with High Street and Castle Hill, is of similar length and width to Grassmarket; was formerly blocked, at the east end, by the Luckenbooths and the Old Tolbooth, at the west end, by a hand-

some steepled public weigh-house; had then no lateral openings or outlets except lanes and closes, and formed a compact close quadrangle similar to Grassmarket; and from early times till a comparatively recent period, was occupied on market-days, by stalls and sheds for the sale of linen fabrics. Old Bank Close, off the south side of Lawnmarket, on the ground now occupied by Melbourne Place on the west side of the north end of George IV. Bridge, contained tenements of 1588, long occupied by the Bank of Scotland, and a tenement of 1637, used first as a Crown establishment for state prisoners and ambassadors, and inhabited afterwards by three eminent judges. Riddle's Close, at number 322 Lawnmarket, was inhabited by Provost Sir John Smith, by the distinguished citizen Bailie Macmorran, who entertained at his table here James VI. and Queen Anne of Denmark, by David Hume, who wrote here part of his History of England, and by Sir Roderick Mackenzie, Lord Royston, and several other distinguished men. Lady Stair's Close, at No. 447, contains the house where the fashionable society of Edinburgh was long dominated by the Dowager Countess of Stair,—the same lady whose subsequent history, as Viscountess Primrose, forms the ground-work of Sir Walter Scott's story of "My Aunt Margaret's Mirror." Baxter's Close, at No. 469, contains the house in which the poet Burns lodged in the winter of 1786-7, and a house which belonged to the Countess of Elgin, governess of the Princess Charlotte. James Court, at No. 501, is the same whose rear-front, contiguous to the east side of the Free Church College, figures conspicuously in the view from Princes Street; was formed, on the site of several ancient closes, in 1725-7; and contained residences of Lord Kames, Dr Blair, and numerous other persons of great note. Milne's Court, at No. 517, was chiefly built in 1690, but contains a house of much earlier date, once the mansion of the Lairs of Comiston.

St John's Free Church, on the west side of West Bow at the junction of Lawnmarket and Johnston Terrace, was built, after designs by Robert Hamilton, in 1847; and is notable for the ministry of Drs Guthrie and Hanna. Victoria or Assembly Hall, confronting Lawnmarket in the sharp angle between Castle Hill and Johnston Terrace, was built in 1842-4,

after designs by Gillespie Graham, at a cost of about £16,000; lifts its beautiful spire to a height of 241 feet, into view from almost all parts of the City; and was erected for the uses of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, in lieu of an inconveniently small aisle on the south side of St Giles'. The Free Church Assembly Hall, on the north side of Castle Hill opposite Victoria Hall, was built in 1858-9, after designs by David Bryce, at a cost of £7000; occupies the site of the Palace of Mary of Guise, Queen of James V. and mother of Queen Mary; and communicates, by descending stairs with the Free Church College. Castle Hill goes westward, on a line with Lawnmarket, about 150 yards, to the Castle Esplanade; occupies the site of the Village of "Edwinsburgh," the germ of Edinburgh City, appearing first on record in the year 854; includes a spot which was deeply excavated in 1850 for forming the new water reservoir, and was then found to contain relics of successive periods of Edwinsburgh cemetery downward from the 9th century; appears to have always been densely edified from that century till the present day; was long, with closes and small courts leading from it, an aristocratic quarter; contained a palace of the Queen Regent, Mary of Guise, and a mansion of the Marquis of Argyle; and still contains houses which were inhabited by the Dukes of Gordon, the Earls of Cassilis, the Earls of Leven, the Earl of Dumfries, the Lord Sempill, Lord Rockville, the Countess Dowager of Hyndford, Lady Elizabeth Howard, Lord Holyroodhouse, and General Sir David Baird. Short's Observatory, on the north side at the east corner of Ramsay Lane, was built about 1850, in lieu of a previous structure on Calton Hill; terminates in a tower commanding a magnificent panoramic view of the City and environs; and contains very ample apparatus for astronomical, optical, and general science.

Ramsay Lane descends rapidly and curvingly to the head of the Mound; once contained the town mansion of the Ramsays, ancestors of the Earls of Dalhousie; and leads to Ramsay House, built by the Poet Allan Ramsay, and overlooking West Princes Street Gardens. The Water Reservoir, on Castle Hill, at the west corner of Ramsay Lane, is exteriorly one storey high, surmounted by a tower 40 feet high; measures interiorly 110 feet in length, 90

feet in width, and 30 feet in height; and distributes water through the City at the rate of more than 5000 gallons per minute. The Castle Esplanade extends from Castle Hill to the Castle; measures about 120 yards by 100; was the place of the public execution of Lord John Forbes, Lady Glammis, several of the earlier Reformers, and very many persons accused of witchcraft; had till 1753, a ridgy form, defended all round by strong military out-works; serves now as both a parade-ground for the garrison and a promenade for the citizens; commands a picturesque view over great part of the city and the environs; and contains, on its south-east border, a tall monumental cross erected by members of the 78th Highland Regiment to the memory of their comrades who fell in conflict with the Indian mutineers in 1857-8, and, on its north-west border, a bronze statue of the Duke of York, by Campbell, erected in 1839.

The CASTLE crowns a precipitous greenstone rock, rising to an altitude of 445 feet above sea-level; measures about 700 yards in circumference; figures prominently and romantically in most views of Edinburgh and the environs; was preceded by ancient forts, probably from times before the Christian era; has undergone many reconstructions and alterations at many periods; retains, with one small exception, no edifice of earlier date than the 15th century; and now comprises numerous and diversified structures. The entrance to it goes through a palisaded outer barrier; across a draw-bridge, spanning a deep dry fosse; through a gateway, flanked by batteries; up a causeway, between rock and masonry; and through a long vaulted archway, with traces of ancient portcullises and several ancient gates. An old state prison surmounts the archway, and had in it the Earl of Argyle, the Marquis of Argyle, Principal Carstairs, Lord Balcarres, and many other illustrious captives. The Argyle battery, facing the north, is a few paces beyond the archway; the armoury, capable of storing 30,000 stand of arms, is at the bottom of a short roadway a little further on; a recently erected high bastion, on the site of an ancient sally-post, is behind the armoury; and the Governor's House, erected in the time of Queen Anne, and the new barracks, an extensive lofty pile erected in 1796, are on the verge of the rock, with their back to the west, a little

beyond the high bastion. The Citadel, or highest division of the Castle, is reached by an ascending road eastward through a gateway, from the front of the New Barracks. The Palace Yard, a square of 100 feet each way, occupies the southern part of the citadel division, and is edified on all its four sides. A large elegant Norman church stood on the north side of the Palace Yard, and was succeeded, about the middle of last century, by a plain oblong pile of barracks; and that pile, about 1860-2, was remodelled and embellished after designs by Billings. The old Parliament Hall occupies the south side of the Palace Yard; was a magnificent apartment, 80 feet long, 33 feet wide, and 27 feet high, of similar character to the present Parliament House in Parliament Square; and was used as currently for royal banquets as for Parliament meetings; but has been extensively subdivided, and is now the Garrison Hospital. The old Royal Palace occupies the south and east sides of the Palace Yard, was built at various periods down to 1616, and was long the residence or the retreat of the Kings and Queens of Scotland. Queen Mary's Room, where Queen Mary gave birth to James VI. in 1566, is on the ground floor at the south-east corner; has a length of less than 9 feet and an irregular form; retains its original ceiling, with symbols denoting its special character; and is open to the public. The Crown Room is on the east side of the Palace Yard, and contains the ancient regalia of Scotland, comprising crown, sceptre, and sword of state, together with some royal jewels. The Half-moon Battery is on the east face of the Citadel, outside of the Palace Yard; was constructed in 1574, on the site of a previous massive pile called David's Tower; and adjoins an electric apparatus for discharging a daily one o'clock time-gun. The King's Bastion is on the north-east verge of the Citadel, on the highest cliff of the Castle Rock; commands a gorgeous view, over the New Town, to the Lomond and Ochill hills; was formerly mounted as a bomb battery; and now contains the famous old monster piece of ordnance called Mons Meg. St Margaret's Chapel stands behind the King's Bastion; is the only building of the Castle of earlier date than the 15th century, and the oldest extant building in Edinburgh; was the private oratory of Margaret, Queen of Malcolm Can-

more; and is now used as the Garrison Baptistry.

**JOHNSTON TERRACE, KING'S ROAD, and CASTLE TERRACE** were formed in 1825-36, to afford improved access to the Old Town from the west, and are sometimes called the New West Approach. St. Columba's Episcopalian Church, in the eastern part of Johnston Terrace, was built in 1846. The Normal School of the Church of Scotland, to the west of St. Columba's Church, was built in 1845, at a cost of about £10,000. The King's Stables, a thoroughfare on low ground leading out from Grassmarket to the south of Johnston Terrace, took its name from occupying the site of the ancient Royal Mews. King's Bridge, on King's Road, in the line of Johnston Terrace, spans the continuation of the Cowgate and Grassmarket ravine, is approached by high embankments, and shows one large open arch. The extensive splendid pile of buildings contiguous to the south-east end of Castle Terrace, was erected about 1868. The west face of the Castle is best seen from Castle Terrace, and, as seen thence, exhibits strikingly the contrast between the romantic natural face of its stupendous mural rock and the prosaic factory-like aspect of its surmounting New Barracks. St. Cuthbert's Free Church, on the south side of a short street running from Castle Terrace to Lothian Road, is notable for enjoying the ministry of Sir Henry W. Moncrieff, Bart. St. Mark's Unitarian chapel, near the north-west end of Castle Terrace, was built in 1835, and stands over a tunnel of the Edinburgh and Glasgow railway.

**7. EASTWARD IN THE OLD TOWN, DOWN CANONGATE, TO HOLYROOD AND THE QUEEN'S PARK.** Go southward, along North Bridge to the intersection of High Street; go thence eastward, down High Street, Netherbow, and Canongate, to Holyrood Palace; go thence southward to the nearest point of the Queen's Drive, and turning to the right, go round that drive to a point near St. Margaret's gate in the north-east; leave the park through that gate, and return by way of London Road, South Norton Place, Regent Road, and Waterloo Place, to Princes Street,

**HIGH STREET**, formerly noticed, as cut in two by the thoroughfare of North and South Bridges, extends southward to John

Knox's House. Halkerston's Wynd, at No. 163 north side of High Street, was an outlet from the ancient city, by way of a low narrow mound across the North Loch. Allan Ramsay's House, an ancient timber-fronted tenement beyond Halkerston's Wynd, was the place where the poet Ramsay, in the early years of his bookselling career, both dwelt and carried on his business. Carrubber's Close, at No. 135 on the same side, contains the oldest Episcopalian church in Scotland, a house built by Allan Ramsay for a theatre, and houses which were inhabited by the antiquary Captain Henderson and the banker Sir William Forbes, and which were frequent haunts of the poet Burns. Bishop's Close, at No. 129, was inhabited by Archbishop Spottiswood, Lady Jane Douglas, Sir James Montgomery, and the first Lord President Dundas. Niddry Street, off the south side of High Street immediately east of South Bridge, contained a famous chapel of 1505 and a temporary lodging of James VI., but was nearly all rebuilt at the forming of the South Bridge. Dixon's Close, at No. 118, on the same side, contained mansions of the Haliburton family and Sir John Halliday, and the house of "the Scottish Hogarth" David Allan. Strichen's Close, at No. 104, contained the town mansion of the Abbots of Melrose, afterwards occupied by Lord Advocate Sir George Mackenzie and the judge Lord Strichen. Blackfriars' Street, a little to the east, on the same side, was formed or re-constructed in 1868-71, under the new City Improvement Act, and occupies the site of Blackfriars' Wynd, which long was one of the most aristocratic quarters in the city, and contained residences of the highest ecclesiastical dignitaries and of numerous peers. South Gray's Close, at No. 56, contains the quondam town mansion of the Earls of Selkirk, now the priest's house of St. Patrick's Roman Catholic church, and leads down to Elphinstone's Court and Mint Court, where were residences of Sir James Elphinstone, Sir Francis Scott, Lord Chesterhall, Lord Stonefield, Lord Loughborough, Lord Hailes, Lord Belhaven, Lord Haining, the Countess of Stair, the Earl of Argyll in 1657, and Dr. Cullen, and a grim turreted structure of 1574 erected for the use of the National Mint. Hyndford's Close, at No. 50, contained the ancient mansion of the Earls

of Hyndford, afterwards inhabited by Sir Walter Scott's maternal grandfather, and often frequented by Sir Walter in the time of his boyhood. Chalmers' Close, at No. 81, nearly opposite South Gray's Close, contained the mansion of John de Hope, ancestor of the Earls of Hopetoun, and was the residence of Lord Jeffrey's grandfather.

Netherbow, the contracted reach of thoroughfare, from High Street to Canongate, took its name from a massive battlemented steepled gateway which blocked its east end in the line of the city wall, and was taken down in 1762. John Knox's House, at the north corner of Netherbow and High Street, was the town mansion of the last Abbot of Dunfermline; became the residence of John Knox in 1559, and continued, with some intervals, to be occupied by him till his death in 1572; underwent thorough repair in 1849, to be made a show-place to visitors; and contains various relics of Knox and the Reformation. Knox's Free Church, adjoining the south side of Knox's house, was built in 1850. Tweeddale Court, at No. 10, on the south side of Netherbow, contains the quondam mansion of the noble family of Tweeddale, afterwards the Office of the British Linen Company's Bank. Netherbow contained also the town mansion of Archbishop Sharpe, and the birth-place of the poet Falconer. Leith Wynd, striking northward from the foot of Netherbow, was the outlet from ancient Edinburgh to North Leith; and it lies along the line of the very ancient Caledonian or Roman way which traversed the ravine at the west skirt of Calton Hill. St Mary's Street, striking southward, on a line with Leith Wynd, is also on the line of the very ancient Caledonian or Roman way; took its name remotely from an ancient Cistercian nunnery on its west side, dedicated to the Virgin Mary; and was recently reconstructed, under the New City Improvement Act, on the site of St Mary's Wynd, which long led out the main communication to the south of Scotland and to England, and contained several of the principal inns of the city.

CANONGATE extends about 650 yards eastward, from Leith Wynd and St Mary's Street to the vicinity of Holyrood; takes its name from the Canons of Holyrood, and was founded about the same time as Holyrood Abbey; was long a separate town, divided from Edinburgh by a broad

tract of open ground; served first for the retainers of the Abbey, afterwards for the retainers of the Royal Court; and now comprises a main street or Canongate Proper along its centre, two thoroughfares called North Back of Canongate and South Back of Canongate along its sides, and two streets and numerous closes at right angles with its main street. Morocco Land, a curious old edifice at No. 285, on the north side of Canongate, has a gabled facade with the figure of a turbaned moor in a pulpit, and is the subject of several romantic traditions. New Street, opening to the north a little further east, was built as a fashionable quarter about 1760; had, among its inhabitants, Lord Kaimes, Lord Hailes, Sir Philip Ainslie, Lady Anstruther, and the famous physician Dr Young; and superseded a close which contained a town mansion of the Earls of Angus. Playhouse Close, at No. 196, on the south side of Canongate, contains an edifice of 1746, which was the first regular theatre in Edinburgh. St John's Cross, marking the ancient eastern boundary of the city, stood on the thoroughfare, at a spot now marked with a ring in the causeway, a few paces east of Playhouse Close; and the shaft of it is preserved on the wall of Canongate Tolbooth.

St John Street, going southward from a point a little further east and entered by an archway, was built as an aristocratic quarter in 1768 and following years; was inhabited by Lord Monboddo and Lord Justice-Clerk Eskgrove; contains, at No. 10, the house which, while in the occupancy of James Ballantyne, was the focus of secret councils connected with the publication of the Waverley Novels; and has across its head, with windows to the Canongate, a house which was inhabited in 1788 by the Earl of Hopetoun, and by the novelist Smollett. Jack's Land, on the south side of Canongate opposite the entrance to St John Street, was the residence of one of the Countesses of Eglington, and the residence, from 1753 till 1762, of David Hume. Moray House, a conspicuous edifice, on the south side of Canongate a little east of St John Street, was built in 1628 by the Countess of Home; passed to the Earls of Moray; was temporarily inhabited by Oliver Cromwell, and by Lord Chancellor Seafield; became, for some time, the office of the British Linen Company's Bank; and, since 1847, has been the Normal School of the Free

Church. Canongate Tolbooth and Canongate Established Church, on the north side, a little further east, were built in respectively 1591 and 1688. Canongate Cemetery, around and behind the Church, contains the graves of the poet Ferguson, the historian Dr Adam Ferguson, the artist David Allan, the literateur Dr Burney, and Professors Dugald Stewart and Adam Smith. Bakehouse Close, nearly opposite Canongate Church, enters through the quondam mansion of the first and second Marquises of Huntly and the Dowager Duchess of Gordon. Panmure Close, at No. 129, to the east of Canongate Church, was inhabited by Adam Smith, and led to Panmure House, the mansion of the Earls of Panmure. Milton House, within an enclosure at No. 90 on the south side of Canongate, was built and occupied by Andrew Fletcher of Milton, Lord Justice-Clerk; and is near the site of a quondam mansion of the Earls of Roxburgh. Queensberry House, on the same side further east, was built in 1681, by Lord Halton, afterwards Earl of Lauderdale; passed soon to the first Duke of Queensberry; was noted, in the time of the third Duke, for the residence in it of Lady Catherine Hyde and her Secretary the poet Gay; and is now the House of Refuge for the Destitute. Whiteford House, behind Galloway's Entry on the north side of Canongate, was built by Sir John Whiteford, and passed to Lord Bannatyne; and it occupies the site of a previous mansion of the Earls of Winton. Whitehorse Close, at No. 31, to the east of Galloway's Entry, contains a range of buildings erected in 1623, long the best hotel in Edinburgh, and figuring in Sir Walter Scott's "Waverley" as the resort of the officers of Prince Charles Edward's army. Girth Cross, an extinct structure on a spot with a circle in the causeway at the foot of Canongate, marked the boundary of the Abbey Sanctuary, and was a place of public execution.

The ABBEY SANCTUARY comprehends the Holyrood Abbey precincts and all the Queen's Park; gave protection in the Romish times to all sorts of civil and criminal delinquents; continues, under a jurisdiction of its own, to give protection to insolvent debtors; and, till 1857, contained, near the south side of the Palace, a group of houses, called St Anne's Yards, which were the retreat of debtors, and the scene of Sir Walter Scott's "Chronicles of

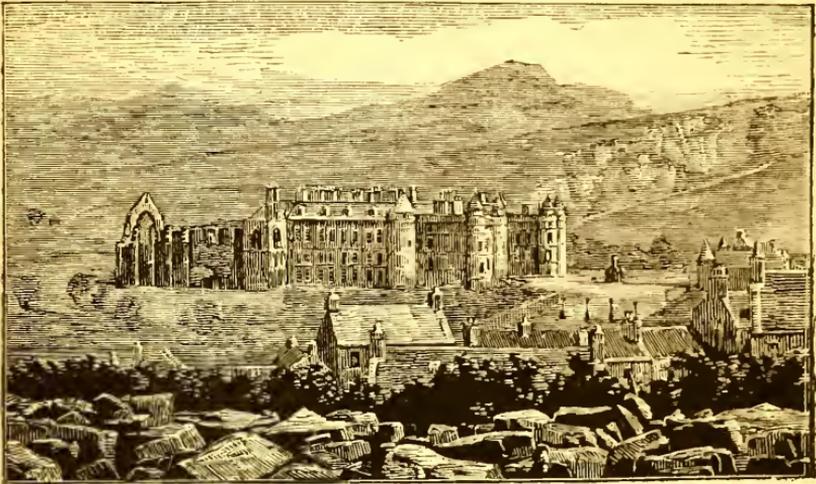
the Canongate." The series of built-up pointed arches flanking part of the south side of the short thoroughfare from Girth Cross to the Palace Yard, is a remnant of the ancient porch and gatehouse of Holyrood. The open space on the north side of Palace Yard, now bisected by a spacious recently formed outlet toward Abbey Hill and Regent Road, was formerly called Queen Mary's Garden; contained, in her time, a lion's den; and still contains, on respectively its east and its west sides, Queen Mary's Dial and Queen Mary's Bath. The edified space on the west side of Palace Yard, south of the thoroughfare from Canongate, was the site of the ancient mint, the offices of the Chancellor, the residence of David Rizzio, the residence of Francis Lord Napier, and the ancient Royal Mews; and is now mainly occupied by recently erected Royal Mews and Guardhouse. The fountain in the centre of Palace Yard was erected in 1859, after designs by Mr Matheson, at a cost of £1700; and has three ranges of statuettes of historical persons, associated directly or indirectly with Holyrood.

HOLYROOD ABBEY was founded in 1128 by David I.; was a magnificent cruciform edifice, of Cathedral size and aspect, with two western towers and a grand central tower; included a quadrangle of cloisters, and a suite of royal apartments; was dilapidated by Edward II. in 1322, burnt by Richard II. in 1385, restored by Abbot Crawford about the end of the fifteenth century, extensively demolished by the English in 1547, sacked by a mob in 1688, and restored throughout what remained of it in 1758; fell suddenly to ruin in 1768, and was cleared from rubbish and put into orderly condition in 1816; consists now of only remains of the nave, and of an eastern wall built soon after the Reformation; retains, throughout most of its west front, the masonry and sculpture which originally belonged to it; was the coronation-place of Charles I., and the marriage-place of James II., James III., James IV., and Queen Mary and Lord Darnley; and contains the remains of David II., James II., the Queen of James II., Mary of Gueldres, the third son of James V., the Queen and second son of James V., the Duke of Albany, Lord Darnley, and many other notable persons.

HOLYROOD PALACE, as distinguished from the royal apartments connected with the Abbey, was founded in 1501, enlarged in

1528, and completed, after designs by Sir William Bruce, in 1671-9; underwent exterior renovation in 1826, and interior improvement in 1842; forms a quadrangle, with an enclosed open square court, measuring 94 feet each way; contains royal private apartments, a picture gallery, and Queen Mary's apartments; and was occupied by James VII. when Duke of York, by Prince Charles Edward in 1745, by Louis XVIII. and Charles X. of France, and by Queen Victoria and the Prince Consort in most of the years of their visits to Scotland. The royal private apartments occupy the south and east sides of the pile; are reached by a grand staircase from the south-east angle of the court; and were formed on a conjoint model of all

the older royal residences in Scotland. The picture gallery is on the north side; measures 150 feet in length, 27 feet in breadth, and about 20 feet in height; is hung with about a hundred imaginary portraits of Scottish kings, all painted in 1684-6 by the Flemish De Witt, and all in barbarous style; was used by Prince Charles Edward in 1745, for his receptions and balls; and is now used for the periodical election of the representative Scottish peers, and for the annual levees of the Commissioner to the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland. Queen Mary's apartments are in the north-western projection or oldest part of the entire pile; are reached by a stair from the north-west angle of the court; continue in nearly the



HOLYROOD PALACE.

same condition as when Queen Mary inhabited them; and include a vestibule with some dark stains, fabled to have been made by the blood of Rizzio, an audience chamber hung with ancient tapestry, and containing some richly embroidered old chairs, and Queen Mary's bed-chamber containing Queen Mary's bed and portrait, and portraits of Henry VIII. and Queen Elizabeth.

The QUEEN'S PARK measures nearly five miles in circumference; comprehends St Leonard's Hill, Salisbury Crag, Arthur's Seat, and a variety of slopes and hollows around their bases; had rich embellishments in the time of Queen Mary, but lost them in the time of Cromwell; and underwent extensive re-improvement in 1844 and following years. The Queen's

Drive was part of the re-improvement; winds round the Park, at distances not far from the borders; passes over great diversity of ground, from low to high, from slope to precipice, from terrace to tableau; and commands, in reaches or at sudden points, a splendid variety of both near and distant views. St Anthony's Chapel, on a precipitous knoll, 750 yards east-south-east of Holyrood Palace, is the fragmentary ruin of a hermitage founded in 1435, and overlooks the site of Muschat's Cairn, mentioned in Sir Walter Scott's "Heart of Mid-Lothian." Salisbury Crag, directly south of Holyrood Palace, rises to the height of 574 feet above sea-level; has a semi-circular westward front, about five furlongs in diameter; consists there, as the tourist will observe, of very steep detrital

talus and crowning bare mural crag ; and descends, in regular gradient, on the east side, into a deep narrow dingle, called Hunter's Bog, now tabooed for rifle practice. The Radical Road, a wide, smooth foot-path, around the base of the Crag-proper, along the crown of the talus, was formed by distress-labour of working-men in 1820; occupies the place of a wild rough path which was much frequented, for purposes of cogitation, by David Hume and Sir Walter Scott; and commands romantically-grouped views of the city. St Leonard's Hill, overhanging the south side of the Queen's Drive between five and six furlongs south-south-west of Holyrood, corresponds somewhat in position, but not in contour, with the locality of Davie Deans' story in the "Heart of Mid-Lothian;" and has on its east brow, overlooking the Queen's Drive, a cottage popularly called Davie Deans' cottage. Duddingston Loch, about a mile east by south of Davie Deans' cottage, and seen from the Queen's Drive over a steep declivity, is crowded in times of hard frost with all sorts of disporters on the ice. Dunsappie Loch, contiguous to the most easterly curve of the Queen's Drive, is also a favourite skating-place; lies among slopes on which Prince Charles Edward's army encamped both before and after the battle of Prestonpans; and indicates the easiest line of ascent to the summit of Arthur's Seat. Queen Victoria, leaving her carriage here, went on foot hence to the summit; and any tourist who desires to obtain a completing, comprehensive, most impressive view of Edinburgh and its far-reaching backgrounds, and who would avoid the severe toil of ascending from any other point, will do well to follow her Majesty's example. Arthur's Seat rises to an altitude of 822 feet above sea-level;

rolls to the east and the north-east, over a base of three-quarters of a mile; breaks down precipitously on the south-west and the west, with an outline resembling that of a lion couchant; presents features of much interest to geologists; and commands, from its summit, one of the most gorgeous panoramic views in Europe.

*Addendum.*—Very many objects and places of interest, additional to those we have noticed, though generally inferior to them, are in the city, the suburbs, and the immediate environs. Some of these are the New Green Market, between Princes Street and the North British Railway terminus; the Tunnel from the Railway Terminus northward, beneath the new Town, to the vicinity of Canonmills; the Railway Works, with tunnels, westward through the Princes Street Gardens, onward to Haymarket; the fragment of an ancient structure, popularly called Wallace Tower, but properly Wellhouse Tower, on the north-west skirt of the Castle Rock; St Thomas' Episcopal Church, fronting Queensferry Street, near the West end of Princes Street; numerous other churches, of various denominations, in numerous other places; the Caledonian Distillery, the Dalry Cemetery, and the Vulcanite Works, in the southern and south-eastern vicinity of Haymarket; Corstorphine village and church, two and a-half miles west of Donaldson's Hospital; Corstorphine Hill, rising immediately north of Corstorphine village, and commanding a superb view, in peculiar groupings, of Edinburgh and the landscapes to the east; Craigmook Castle, the seat of the late Lord Jeffrey, at the eastern skirt of Corstorphine Hill; Craigeith Quarry, a deep excavation of about twelve acres, nearly midway between Craigmook Castle and Stewart's Hospital; St Bernard's Crescent and other localities in Stockbridge; Steel's atelier in Charlotte Place; the Deaf and Dumb Institution in Henderson Row; the Safety Swimming Bath at the foot of Pitt Street; the Veterinary College in Clyde Street; Methven's and Dickson's Nurseries in Leith Walk; Rosehill Cemetery at the foot of Pilrig Street; the Railway Tunnel through the south shoulder of Calton Hill, beneath Burns' Monument; Tailors' Hall in Cowgate; the Blind Asylum in Nicolson Street; St Margaret's Convent, in Canaan, south-east of Bruntsfield Links; St Catherine's Convent, off the south side of Lauriston Place; the New City Poorhouse, at Craiglockhart, in lieu of the old one in Forrest Road; Younger's or Holyrood Brewery, at the foot of South Back of Canongate; St Margaret's Well, at the northern skirt of Salisbury Crag; Samson's Ribs and the Echoing Rock, under the south shoulder of Arthur's Seat; Piershill Barracks and Jock's Lodge, near the north-east skirt of Arthur's Seat; and Restalrig ancient collegiate church, a little north of Piershill Barracks.

## SECTION II.

## EDINBURGH.

## THE LOTHIANS AND PEBBLES-SHIRE.

THE Lothians are West, Mid, and East, or Linlithgowshire, Edinburghshire, and Haddingtonshire; they are bounded, on the north, by the Frith of Forth,—on the eastern part of the south, by the Lammermoor Hills; they include, within Edinburghshire, most of the Pentland Hills; they are studded, at intervals, with abrupt heights, comprising Cockleroy, Craiglockhart, Arthur's Seat, North-Berwick Law, and other eminences; they include numerous rising grounds, undulations, vales, and dells; they consist mainly of gentle slopes or outspread plains, with general declination to the north; and they both contain a multitude of rich close scenes within themselves, and command, from the greater part of their area, a brilliant perspective to distant mountains. Peeblesshire cradles the sources and upper reaches of the river Tweed, and thence is often called Tweeddale; it consists principally of groups of round, high, verdant hills, intersected in all directions by winding vales; it forms part of a broad tract of upland country, often called the Southern Highlands, extending from the coast of Berwickshire on the east to the coast of the Carrick district of Ayrshire on the west; and it possesses a considerable amount of fine scenery, all more or less close, and chiefly along the immediate banks of the Tweed.

The chief places of interest in these regions lie on or near one or other of five lines of route from Edinburgh, and can be approached either by railway, by public coach, or by short distances of special conveyance or of walking. The five lines are first, westward, by the Edinburgh and Glasgow branch of the North British Railway to Linlithgow; second, south-westward, by the Caledonian Railway, to West Calder; third, southward, by the Peebles Railway, branching from the Waverley line of the North British at Eskbank, to Peebles; fourth, south-south-

eastward, by the Waverley line of the North British Railway, to Fushiebridge Station; fifth, eastward, by the coast line of the North British Railway, to Dunbar.

#### 1. WESTWARD, BY THE EDINBURGH AND GLASGOW BRANCH OF THE NORTH BRITISH RAILWAY, TO LINLITHGOW.

QUEENSFERRY, a small, ancient, royal burgh on the shore of the Frith of Forth, at the end of a short branch railway, nine miles west-north-west of Edinburgh, may be reached either by railway-train from Waverley Bridge Station or by public coach from 4 Princes Street; got its name from the Queen of Malcolm Canmore; contains a quaint old steepled town-hall and some remains of a Carmelite friary of the fourteenth century; and was for centuries, till the railway epoch, the main ferry-station on the great thoroughfare to the north; but is interesting to tourists mainly for the figure it makes in Sir Walter Scott's "Antiquary," for the beautiful views it commands of the Frith of Forth, and for the exquisiteness of its environs. DALMENY VILLAGE, about a mile east-south-east of Queensferry, was the birth-place of Dr Wilkie, author of the "Epigoniad," and contains a richly sculptured Norman church, erected about the beginning of the twelfth century, restored in 1816, and forming one of the best specimens of Norman architecture in Scotland. DALMENY PARK, the seat of the Earl of Rosebery, two and a-half miles east-by-south of Queensferry, is a splendid modern edifice; was visited in 1842 by Queen Victoria and the Prince Consort; and has grounds of great beauty, open to the public on every Monday, containing the picturesque ruin of Barnbogle Castle, and commanding brilliant views of the waters and screens of the Frith of Forth. HOPE-TOWN HOUSE, the seat of the Earl of Hopetoun, two and three-quarter miles

west-by-north of Queensferry, is a magnificent edifice of centre and two large wings, after designs by Sir William Bruce and the elder Adam; gave entertainment, in 1822, to George IV. at the close of his visit to Scotland; and stands amid highly ornate grounds, always open to the public, and commanding very striking views of the basin of the Forth from the Grampian cradle of the river to the mouth of the Frith.

The VALE OF ALMOND WATER, at 10 miles from Edinburgh, is crossed by the railway, on a viaduct of 36 arches, from 60 to 85 feet high, a subsequent lofty embankment, and another viaduct of 7 arches. The view from the railway here, right and left, is magnificent; and views from other parts of the line include a number of attractive scenes and objects.

LINLITHGOW, an ancient royal burgh,

and once a seat of royalty, adjoins the railway, at 17½ miles from Edinburgh; occupies a hollow site about a mile long and a quarter of a mile wide, screened by pleasant rising grounds; presents an appearance partly ancient but chiefly modern; and contains three hotels, a neat Town-hall, plain County-buildings, a richly-sculptured cross-fountain of 1807, an ancient parish church, and a ruined Royal Palace. The Church was founded by David I.; was restored in 1813, at a cost of nearly £4000; comprises nave and aisles, 182 feet long and 100 feet wide, with a tower formerly surmounted by an imperial crown; and includes the spot at which James IV. received the curious warning against his march into England, as described in Sir Walter Scott's "Marmion." The Palace stands on peninsular ground, engirt by a pretty little lake, was



LINLITHGOW PALACE.

preceded, first by a Roman fort, next by an early Scottish castle; was built in successive portions, from the time of James IV. till that of James VI.; was a favourite residence of several kings, and the birth-place of Queen Mary; forms a hollow quadrangle, principally of five storeys, with towers at the corners; and was destroyed by accidental fire in 1746.

## 2. SOUTH-WESTWARD, BY THE CALEDONIAN RAILWAY, TO WEST CALDER.

SLATEFORD VILLAGE, contiguous to the railway, two miles and a quarter from the terminus in Edinburgh, was the residence of Robert Pollok while writing part of his "Course of Time;" and adjoins a substantial highway bridge, a noble railway viaduct, and a lofty canal aqueduct over the Water of Leith, and so nearly adjacent to one another as to form a remarkable group. A loop-line of

railway, in course of formation in 1871-2, leaves the main line at the west end of the Slateford viaduct; goes up the Water of Leith about five miles, to within half a mile of Balerno; passes near the romantically situated village of Colinton; commands close views of the picturesque ravine of the Water of Leith; and, deflecting to the right, rejoins the main line between Currie and Mid-Calder. The main line over almost all the way from Edinburgh to Mid-Calder commands a series of splendid views, both near and very distant. West Calder station, fifteen and three-quarter miles from Edinburgh, is a sort of vestibule to a great region of paraffin works, collieries, and iron-works, onward thence to Glasgow. The paraffin works are mainly in the western part of the Lothians, have arisen chiefly since 1863, are now very numerous and enormously productive, and form grotesque features on the face

of a naturally beautiful landscape; and a striking specimen of them is at Addiewell, adjacent to the railway, immediately beyond West Calder station.

**3. SOUTHWARD, BY THE PEEBLES RAILWAY, BRANCHING FROM THE WAVERLEY LINE OF THE NORTH BRITISH AT ESKBANK, TO PEEBLES.** The railway is part of the coast or original line of the North British eastward to a little past Portobello station, and is part of the Waverley or Hawick line thence to Eskbank.

**CRAIGMILLAR CASTLE** stands about two miles south-southwest of Portobello railway station, and about three miles south-east of the east end of Princes Street, Edinburgh; can be reached from either place only by walking or by special conveyance; is a large, conspicuous, imposing ruin, among trees on a gentle eminence; belonged for three centuries to the Prestons of Gowrton, and passed in 1761 to Lord President Sir John Gilmour; was the prison of a brother of James III., the residence of James V. during some time of his minority, and a favourite residence of Queen Mary after 1561; comprises a lofty square central tower, an embattled main building with round towers at the corners, and a surrounding rampart wall and fosse; and contains an apartment as small as seven feet by five, shown as Queen Mary's bedroom.

**PORTOBELLO** adjoins the station of its own name, three miles east of Edinburgh; is a modern, well-built, fashionable watering place; occupies a gently sloping site nearly a mile long and about a quarter of a mile broad, flanked with a remarkably fine bathing beach; and has three chief hotels, a neat recent public hall, a suite of hot and cold baths, a handsome marine parade, and an elegant promenade iron pier, 1250 feet long, constructed in 1871, at a cost of about £7000.

**MUSSELBURGH**, three miles east-south-east of Portobello, stands across the mouth of the river Esk, at the terminus of a short branch railway, leaving the main line one and a half mile south-east of Portobello station; is reached either by separate trains from Waverley terminus or by public coaches from 4 Princes Street; has beautiful environs, gemmed with mansions and villas; contains the Musselburgh Arms Hotel, a town hall, with assembly room, a monument of 1853

to the poet and novelist, Dr Moir, a handsome five-arched bridge of 1807, an ancient stone bridge supposed to be Roman, and several structures and sites of various antiquarian note; and is flanked sea-ward by extensive downs, on which Cromwell's army encamped after the battle of Dunbar, and which have the Edinburgh race-course, about 2400 yards in circumference, formed in 1816.

**DALKEITH** stands half a mile north-east of Eskbank station, but has a short railway branch and railway station of its own; may be reached either from Eskbank station, or by separate trains from the Waverley terminus in Edinburgh to its own station, or by public coach from 4 Princes Street, Edinburgh; occupies gently swelling peninsular ground between the North Esk and South Esk rivers; has a main street about two thirds of a mile long, running parallel with the rivers to the gate of Dalkeith Park; and contains five hotels, a spacious covered corn-market of 1855, a parochial church of 1384 with the burial vaults of the Dukes of Buccleuch, and an Established cruciform church of 1840, with a spire 167 feet high. Dalkeith Palace, the chief seat of the Duke of Buccleuch, surmounts a steep rock, overhanging the South Esk, three furlongs beyond the foot of the town; occupies the site of an ancient castle belonging for centuries to the noble family of Morton, and visited in 1633 by Charles I.; was built about 1690, after designs by Sir John Vanburgh, by Anne Duchess of Buccleuch and Monmouth; is a stately pile, with recessed centre and projecting wings; gave entertainment to George IV. in 1822, and to Queen Victoria and the Prince Consort in 1842; and has a highly ornate park of about 1000 acres, lying around the confluence of the Esks, and containing, adjacent to the Dalkeith gate, a beautiful Episcopalian Chapel of 1844.

**THE NORTH ESK RIVER**, coming about 16 miles north-northeastward from the Moorfoot hills to Dalkeith Park, is almost everywhere a very beautiful stream; runs mostly along a wooded dell, variously picturesque and romantic; and has on its banks, Melville Castle, a splendid castellated edifice of the latter part of last century, the seat of Viscount Melville,—Lasswade village, long a residence of Sir Walter Scott and Thomas de Quincey,—Hawthornden House and Roslin Chapel and Castle, which we shall afterwards

notice,—Penicuik village and papermills, a great depot of French prisoners of war during Britain's struggle with the first Napoleon,—and Habbie's How, the scene of Allan Ramsay's "Gentle Shepherd."

**HAWTHORNDEN HOUSE**, "Classic Hawthorn," famous as the abode of the poet Drummond, who lived from 1585 till 1649, is in the western vicinity of Hawthornden Station,  $1\frac{1}{4}$  miles from Edinburgh; can, with its grounds, be seen on any day for a fee of a shilling; stands on the verge of a cliff overhanging the North Esk; was erected not long before the time of the poet Drummond, and extended and repaired by him in 1638; was visited in his time by Ben Jonson, and in 1842 by Queen Victoria; and has eminently picturesque grounds, containing some remains of a very ancient baronial fortalice, and including a romantic reach of the North Esk's ravine, with some curious caves variously said to have been abodes of ancient troglodytes, hiding-places of country people amid the troubles of the feudal times, and military retreats of Sir Alexander Ramsay, the ancestor of the Earls of Dalhousie. **ROSLIN CHAPEL** stands near the left bank of the North Esk, about a mile south-west of Hawthornden House; may be reached either on foot by bridge from Hawthornden grounds, or from Roslin Railway station  $1\frac{1}{4}$  mile beyond Hawthornden station, or by public coach from 4 Princes Street,

Street Edinburgh; stands on a high bank, overlooking a nobly picturesque reach of the North Esk's dale; was founded in 1446, by William St Clair, third Earl of Orkney, as a collegiate church, for a provost and six prebendaries; was intended to be cruciform, but was never completed,

and now consists of a chancel and part of a transept; measures 68 feet in length, 35 in breadth, and 40 in height; is in a style of pointed architecture, pronounced by some critics to be unique, by others to be Spanish; stands over a burial-vault where the corpses of the St Clairs in complete armour were deposited till the time of James VII.; is celebrated, in connection with a superstition about the St Clairs, in Sir Walter Scott's ballad of "Rosabelle"; is now used, on Sundays during summer, as a place of public worship; and may be entered on any day for a fee of a shilling each person, or of sixpence each in a party of ten or more. **ROSLIN CASTLE** crowns an insulated precipitous rock, rising from the bed of the Esk, about 200 yards below the chapel; can be approached only by a narrow bridge, spanning a chasm; dates probably from about the end of the 11th century; was inhabited, in a manner of princely splendour, by the noble founder

of the chapel; suffered damage in 1544 by the Earl of Hertford and captured in 1650 by General Monk; is now a mouldering ruin 200 ft. long and 90 ft. broad, with a triple tier of vaults below, and a comparatively modern house above; and may be visited for a charge of sixpence. Roslin Inn stands in the vicinity of the chapel; dates from the year 1660; was visited by Dr Johnson and his biographer Boswell, by the poet Burns and his friend Nasmyth; a hotel has been recently erected.



APPRENTICE PILLAR—ROSLIN CHAPEL.

**PEEBLES**, an ancient royal burgh, stands at the confluence of the rivers Eddleston and Tweed, 27 miles by railway south of Edinburgh; may be reached from Waverley Bridge Station, also westward from Galashiels and eastward from Symington; forms a very convenient centre for exploring

the scenery or angling the waters of nearly all Peebles-shire; occupies a sheltered, healthy, pleasant site, on a small tract of low ground engirt with lofty hills; has picturesque environs of half highland character, rich in woods, parks, pleasant walks, beautiful close scenes, and diversified antiquities; dates from at least the times of the Romanised Britons, and probably from those of the ancient Caledonians; had long a castellated hunting-seat of the Scottish Kings and Princes; was also long the scene of special famous ancient games, mentioned in James I.'s poem of "Christ's Kirk on the Green," and facetiously described in the curious poem, of doubtful authorship and doubtful date, entitled "Peebles to the Play;" consists partly of a small dingy old town, but chiefly of a moderately sized spruce new town; and contains four hotels, a neat county hall of 1844, a steepled Parish Church of 1784, the fragment of a monastery of the time of Alexander III., a house which was occupied by Mungo Park, a massive ancient mansion of the Earls of Tweeddale and the first Duke of Queensberry, which was the scene of the event commemorated in Sir Walter Scott's ballad of the "Maid of Neidpath," and a suite of buildings, including that old mansion, gifted to the town in 1859 by William Chambers, Esq., called the Chambers Institution, and containing a public hall, a public reading-room, a public library, a museum of natural history, and a gallery of art.

**NEIDPATH CASTLE**, on an abrupt rocky bank of the Tweed, at a narrow part of the vale about a mile west of Peebles, is partly a peel-tower of the 12th century, partly a massive, quadrangular, strong fortalice of the 15th century; retains little of the peel-tower, but almost all of the fortalice; presents a picturesque appearance, backed by wooded hills; belonged for several generations to the Frasers, ancestors of the noble families of Lovat and Saltoun; went by marriage, in 1312, to the Hays of Yester, ancestors of the Marquises of Tweeddale; was garrisoned for Charles II., and resisted a siege by Cromwell; passed by sale in 1686, to the first Duke of Queensberry; and went to that Duke's second son, who became Baron Douglas of Neidpath and Earl of March. Manor Water, running about 10 miles northward to the Tweed, at a point about three quarters of a mile south-south-

west of Neidpath Castle, traverses a narrow vale, flanked partly by hills, partly by high mountains; and has on or near its banks a remarkable number and variety of antiquities, and about 4 miles from Peebles the cottage of the "Black Dwarf" of Sir Walter Scott's novel. Innerleithen,  $6\frac{1}{4}$  miles south-east of Peebles and reached thence by railway, is the scene of Sir Walter Scott's novel of "St Ronan's Well."

#### 4. SOUTH-SOUTH-EASTWARD, BY THE WAVERLEY LINE OF THE NORTH BRITISH RAILWAY, TO FUSHIEBRIDGE STATION.

**NEWBATTLE ABBEY**, the seat of the Marquis of Lothian, on the South Esk river about a mile southeast of Eskbank station, occupies the site of a great Cistercian monastery, founded in 1140; is a spacious, imposing, modern edifice, in a richly embellished park; and was visited by George IV. in 1822, and by Queen Victoria in 1842. Dalhousie Castle, the seat of the Earl of Dalhousie, on the South Esk about a mile south of Dalhousie station, is partly a venerable structure of the twelfth century, partly a pile of modern additions; and has beautiful grounds, including the romantic site of Cockpen House, the mansion of the Earl of Dalhousie's ancestor, the song-celebrated "Laird of Cockpen." Cockpen Church, a handsome edifice of 1820, well seen from the railway, stands half a mile west-north-west of the site of Cockpen House.

**BORTHWICK CASTLE**, about a mile south-east of Fushiebridge station and  $13\frac{3}{4}$  miles from Edinburgh, was built about the year 1430 by the first Lord Borthwick; gave lodging to Queen Mary and the Earl of Bothwell during four days soon after their marriage; was then menaced by the Queen's opponents, in such force and manner as to oblige her to flee from it in male attire; suffered a siege by Cromwell and retains the marks of his cannon; is a double tower on enlarged model of the old Border keep, the largest specimen of that kind of structure in the kingdom; measures 74 feet in length, 68 feet in breadth, and 90 feet in height; has walls of hewn stone, 13 feet thick near the ground, and gradually contracting to about six feet toward the top; contains a room called Queen Mary's, and a great hall enriched with some very fine carving; and though now ruinous, is in well-preserved condition. Borthwick Church, a

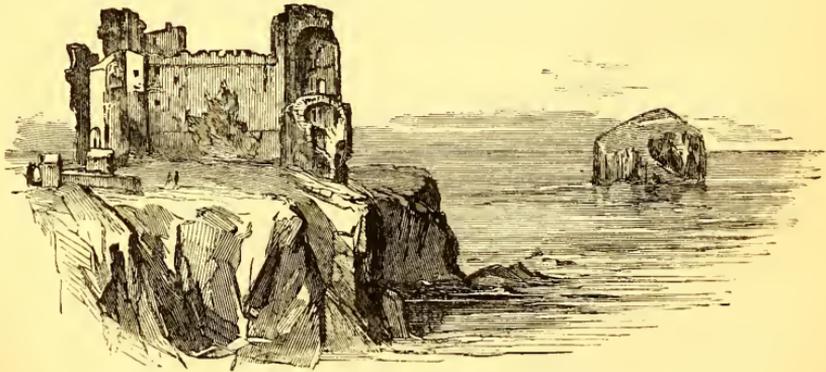
handsome steepled edifice adjacent to Borthwick Castle, was built in 1863-5.

**CRICHTON CASTLE**, overhanging a beautiful little glen about two miles east by north of Fushiebridge station, was founded by Sir William Crichton, Chancellor of Scotland in the time of James II.; passed from the Crichtons to successively the Ramsays, the Hepburns, and the Callenders; was noted for resistance to the Douglases, and for entertainments to Queen Mary; makes a grand figure in Sir Walter Scott's "Marmion;" and is described by Sir Walter Scott in his notes to that poem, as follows:—"A large ruinous castle, built at different times, and with a very different regard to splendour and accommodation. The oldest part of the building is a narrow keep or tower, such as formed the mansion of a lesser Scottish Baron; but so many additions have been made to it, that there is now a large courtyard, surrounded by buildings of different ages. The eastern front of the court is raised above a portico, and decorated with entablatures bearing anchors. All the stones in this front are cut into diamond facets, the angular projections of which have an uncommonly rich appearance. The inside of this part of the building appears to have contained a gallery of great length and uncommon elegance. Access was given to it by a magnificent

staircase, now quite destroyed. The soffits are ornamented with twining cordage and rosettes; and the whole seems to have been far more splendid than was usual in Scottish castles."

#### 5. EASTWARD, BY THE COAST LINE OF THE NORTH BRITISH RAILWAY, TO DUNBAR.

**NORTH BERWICK**, on the coast at the terminus of a short branch of the railway, twenty-two miles east-northeast of Edinburgh, is a pleasant, breezy, sea-bathing village, but ranks as a royal burgh and a town; has charming environs, a fine bathing beach, two hotels; two private hotels, and a large number of handsome villa residences; and adjoins some remains of a Cistercian nunnery, founded in 1216 by Duncan, Earl of Fife, and celebrated in Sir Walter Scott's "Marmion." North Berwick Law, in the southern vicinity of the village, is a conical hill 612 feet high, skirted with wood, and zoned to the summit with a public walk; makes a conspicuous figure in all the landscape eastward of Edinburgh; and commands a very gorgeous and extensive panoramic view over land and sea. Tantallon Castle, on a lofty, precipitous, peninsulated sea-rock two and three-quarter miles east of North Berwick, arose in times and circumstances unknown



TANTALLON CASTLE AND THE BASS ROCK.

to record; comes into notice with the rising fortunes of the Douglas family in the time of Robert II.; was the principal stronghold of the Earls of Douglas till the time of their forfeiture; passed to the Earls of Angus, and made strong fight in their time against the Crown; possessed such strength as for ages to be esteemed impregnable; was, nevertheless, besieged

and captured in 1639 by the Covenanters; began to fall into decay and dilapidation soon after the beginning of the eighteenth century; and, as to its structure and its outworks, while these were still entire, is graphically described in Sir Walter Scott's "Marmion." The Bass Rock, one and a half mile north by east of Tantallon Castle, and about the same distance north-

east of Cantay Bay, may be reached from the latter place by a boat obtainable for a charge of 6s.; is an insulated precipitous mass of basalt, about 420 feet in height, and fully a mile in circumference; was used first as a Culdee hermitage, next as a stronghold of the Lauders, next as a fortified possession of the Crown; was the place of the imprisonment of some of the most distinguished Covenanters, subsequent to 1671; and did not submit to William and Mary till about two years after the Revolution.

DUNBAR, an ancient royal burgh, stands on the coast adjacent to the Railway, 29¼ miles east of Edinburgh; gives name to two great battles fought in its south-eastern neighbourhood, in 1296 and 1650; commands a reach of bold, broken, rocky coast, provoking warfare in the olden times, and possessing much interest for geologists; comprises one spacious principal street, and two parallel smaller ones; has a fine Railway Station, of character suited to its position,—nearly midway between Edinburgh and Berwick; and contains four hotels, a quondam mansion of the Earl of Lauderdale, converted in 1859 into a barrack, and a large handsome Parish Church of 1821, crowned by a tower 117 feet high, and containing a splendid monument of one of the Earls of Dunbar. Dunbar Castle, on a high rugged sea-rock at the north end of the town, appears on record so early as 855;

comprised a group of structures, reconstructions, and additions of many successive periods; was long both a strong fortress and a noble residence; made a great figure in history, under the Earls of Dunbar, till their forfeiture in 1435; was noted especially for a famous defence in 1337 against the Earl of Salisbury by Black Agnes, Countess of March, and grand-niece of King Robert Bruce; passed in 1435 to the Crown; was afterwards an occasional residence of several kings, the death-place of the Queen of James I., and variously the abode, the refuge, and the prison of Queen Mary; suffered demolition in 1567, by order of Parliament; and is now a mass of ruin, exhibiting some remains of its ancient strength, but scarcely any of its ancient magnificence.

*Addendum*—Some of many other interesting places and objects are, in *Lindlithgowshire*, Dundas Castle, Kirkliston Village, Niddry Castle, Abereorn Village, Blackness Castle, Binns House and Tower, Carriden House, Kinniel House, Torphichen Village, Bathgate Town and Paraffin Works, Livingstone Village, and Almondell House; in *Edinburghshire*, Cramond Village, Barnton House, New Saughton House, Ratho House and Village, Riccarton House, Dalmahoy House and Crag, Calder Hall, Linhouse Water, Bavelaw Ravine, the northern slopes of the Pentland Hills, Bonaly Glen, Glencorse Vale, Woodhouselee Castle, Burdleigh House Hamlet, Gilmerton Village, Carberry Hill, Oxenford Castle, Arniston House, and Stow Village; in *Haddingtonshire*, Elphinstone Tower, Prestonpans' Battlefield, Seaton House, Gosford House, Aberlady Village, Dirlerton Village and Castle, Tynningham House, Biel House, Presmannan Lake, Haddington Town, Gifford Village, and Yester House; in *Peeblesshire*, Corrie Linn, Portmore House, Traquair House, The Glen, Stobo Castle, Broughton Vale, and Lyne Water.

## SECTION III.

### MELROSE.

#### BERWICKSHIRE, ROXBURGHSHIRE, AND SELKIRKSHIRE.

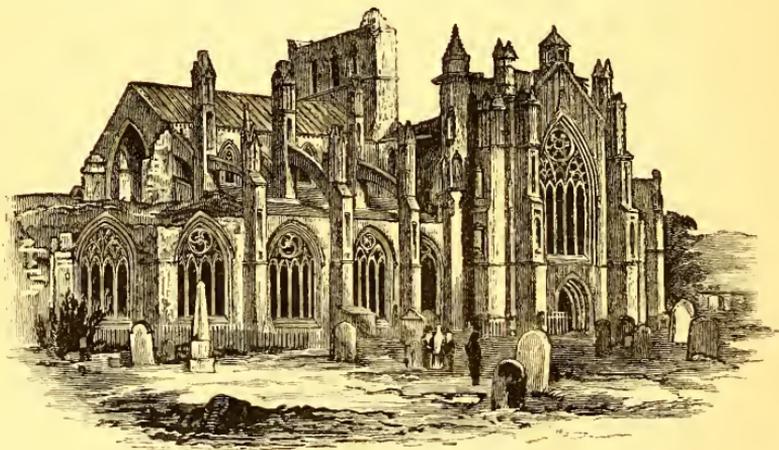
THE northern part of Berwickshire is a section of the Lammermoor hills, or comparatively low continuation of the Southern Highlands eastward to the German Ocean. The south-eastern and the southern parts of Roxburghshire are a section of the Cheviot Hills, which have much of their area within England, and a lofty continuation of these hills into junction with the Southern Highlands. The rest of Berwickshire and Roxburghshire is the champaign of the Merse, the largest tract of champaign in Scotland, but champaign only in the sense of predominant plain furrowed

with deep water-courses, and much diversified with rising-grounds and gentle eminences. Selkirkshire, with exception of some low grounds in the north-east, lies all within the Southern Highlands, includes some of the loftiest mountain masses of these Highlands, and anciently was known as Ettrick Forest. The three counties, excepting most of the immediate seaboard of Berwickshire and the extreme southern or Liddesdale district of Roxburghshire, lie entirely within the river-system of the Tweed; and they exhibit, either in near mutual neighbourhoods

or in close juxtapositions and actual blendings, the style of landscape characteristic of the richest central parts of England, and the style of landscape characteristic of many picturesque portions of the north of Scotland. These counties also are pre-eminently the Land of Scott; and they abound in scenes and objects described or mentioned in Sir Walter's "Antiquities" of the Scottish Borders, his "Lay of the Last Minstrel," his "Marmion," his "Guy Mannering," his "Monastery," and his "Life" by Lockhart. The places and objects in them most interesting to tourists may be noticed under five heads,—first, Melrose, and the district immediately around it; second, places and objects eastward of the Melrose district; third, places and objects west and south-west of Abbotsford, or within Selkirkshire; fourth, places and objects within the basin of the Teviot; fifth, places and objects in Liddesdale.

## 1. MELROSE AND THE DISTRICT IMMEDIATELY AROUND IT.

MELROSE stands on the Waverley line of the North British railway, between the river Tweed and the Eildon Hills,  $3\frac{1}{4}$  miles south-east of Edinburgh; may be reached either from Edinburgh direct by the Waverley line of the North British railway, or from Dunbar indirect by the Coast line of the North British railway to Reston Junction and thence by the Berwickshire railway; is a small town, partly ancient, partly modern; enjoys charming environs, gemmed with villas; and has two hotels, a fine railway station, a very ancient market-cross crowned with the Arms of Scotland, an extensive hydro-pathic establishment opened in 1871, a steepled Parish church, a steepled Free church, and a modern-antique Episcopalian chapel. Melrose Abbey stands on low level ground adjacent to the town; is in charge of a custodier at its gate, who



MELROSE ABBEY.

admits visitors on every lawful day; was founded in 1156 by David I., restored in 1326 by Robert Bruce, and not entirely completed in less than 200 years; included a square arcaded cloister of 150 feet on each side; consists now mainly of the roofless ruin of the greater part of its cruciform church, measuring 250 feet by 137, with the western side of the central tower to a height of 84 feet; has been regarded by many critics as exhibiting mixtures of the earlier and later styles of English pointed architecture, but really is in a style of its own, blending the English styles of its period with the contemporaneous ones of the Continent, and

forms a study to architects; has been elaborately described by many competent writers, particularly by Grose and by Billings; is the scene of chief incidents in Sir Walter Scott's "Monastery;" and is exquisitely depicted in some well known verses in his "Lay of the Last Minstrel."

OLD MELROSE, a very ancient village long ago extinct, stood on a rising-ground, peninsulated by the Tweed, two miles and a half east of Melrose; and had a Culdee establishment, founded about the middle of the 7th century, almost rivalling the establishments of Iona and Lindisfarne, and destroyed, amid the conflicts of war, in 839. The Vale of Melrose extends

about 6 miles along the Tweed; has Melrose town at its south centre, and Old Melrose at its east end; comprises a luxuriant valley, averaging about a mile broad, richly adorned with mansions, groves, and gardens; and overhung on its south side by the Eildon Hills, and screened everywhere else by alternations of deep recess and diversified forms of verdant or wooded eminence. The Eildon Hills rise from one base immediately south of Melrose; have three summits, respectively 1216, 1327, and 1385 feet high; were known to the Romans as Mons Tremontium; have a very large ancient Caledonian tumulus, and vestiges of a Roman Camp; and command a splendid, extensive, panoramic view. The Vale of Allen water, opening on the Vale of Melrose, one and three quarter mile north-west of Melrose town, contains the ruins of three peel-towers; and corresponds in position, but not in features, to the Glendearg of Sir Walter Scott's "Monastery."

ABBOTSFORD, the famous mansion built by Sir Walter Scott, his residence for many

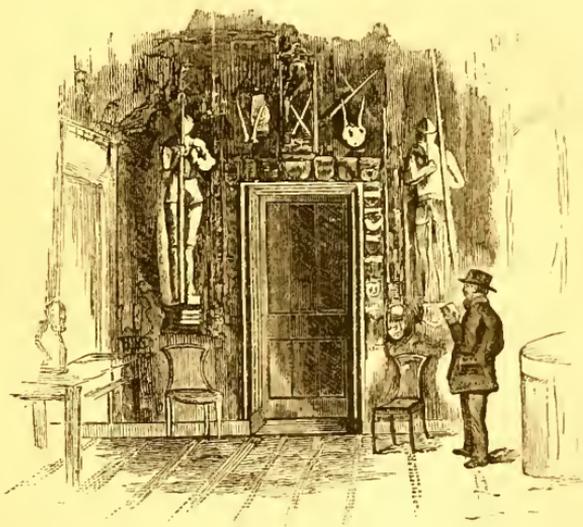
years, and his death-place, stands on the west bank of the Tweed, opposite Abbotsford Ferry station on the Selkirk railway,  $2\frac{3}{4}$  miles west of Melrose; can be very pleasantly reached on foot from Melrose by a picturesque path along the high bank of the Tweed; is

shewn to visitors for a fee of one shilling, from 10 to 6 every lawful day of the summer months, and on the Wednesdays and Fridays of February, March, and November; occupies the site of a small farm-house, called Cartley Hole; is "a romance in stone and lime," exhibiting combinations and features of architecture after Sir Walter's original and anti-

quarian tastes; embodies portions or copies of portions of Melrose Abbey, Roslin Chapel, Holyrood Palace, Linlithgow Palace, Edinburgh Old Tolbooth, and some other admired edifices; has such interior arrangements and furnishings as make it practically a grand museum of antiquities, arts, and literature; contains many most fascinating relics of Sir Walter's dress, habits, and pursuits; has ornate grounds, containing or commanding scenes of antiquarian interest, and all laid out and embellished according to Sir Walter's own designs; and was visited in 1867 by Queen Victoria. Darnick Village, about a mile east of Melrose, contains a massive peel-tower of the 15th century, now fitted up as a museum of Border antiquities; became the property of Sir Walter Scott; and gave him among his friends the jocular title of Duke of Darnick.

DRYBURGH ABBEY, on the left bank of the Tweed,  $1\frac{1}{4}$  mile east of St Boswell's railway station and  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles south-east of Melrose, occupies the site of a Culdee establishment, said also to have been the

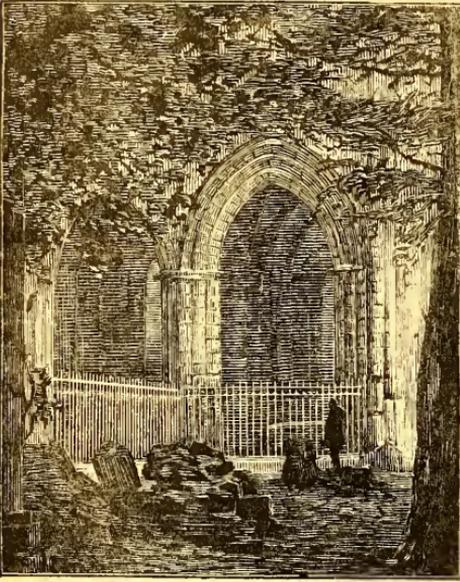
site of an ancient Caledonian heathen temple; was founded for Premonstratensian Monks, in 1144, by Sir Hugh de Morville, burnt in 1322 by Edward II., restored by Robert Bruce, and sacked in 1385 and 1544 by English invaders; was an edifice in mixed styles, chiefly Nor-



LIBRARY AT ABBOTSFORD.

man and early pointed, with a cruciform church 190 feet by 75; comprises now a small chapel, a very plain chapter-house, ivy-clad fragments of the main body of the church, and fragments of the refectory and the Abbot's parlour; and contains, within a beautiful extant part of the transept of the church, called St Mary's Aisle, the graves of Sir Walter Scott, his Lady,

his son, and his biographer. St Boswell's or Lessudden Village, about a mile east of St Boswell's railway station, contains a hotel and a large hunting establishment of the Duke of Buccleuch, and adjoins an eminence called Breaheads, commanding a view of a highly picturesque reach of the Tweed's valley, with Dryburgh Abbey in



DRYBURGH ABBEY.

the foreground. A colossal statue of Sir William Wallace, and a pretty monument to the poet Thomson, crown respectively a steep wooded hill and a gentle eminence near the Abbey.

## 2. PLACES AND OBJECTS EASTWARD OF MELROSE.

Smailholm Tower, on Sandyknowe farm, four miles north-east of St Boswell's Village, surmounts a rocky precipitous eminence; is a large recently-repaired peel-tower of 1535; was formerly in a shattered condition, and originally surrounded with a strong court-yard wall; commands from the top, which is easily accessible, a very extensive and charming view; was a favourite haunt of Sir Walter Scott, in the days of his boyhood, when residing with his grandfather at Sandyknowe farm-house; and is the scene of his ballad of the "Eve of St John," and the subject of a description in his "Marmion." Home Castle,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  miles north-east of Smailholm Tower and  $2\frac{1}{2}$  south by west

of Greenlaw railway station, crowns an abrupt rocky hill 604 feet high, almost in the centre of the Merse; was long a very strong fortress, and the principal seat of the noble family of Home; was frequently besieged, and thrice captured, by the English; fell into neglect and ruin after the invention of gunpowder; underwent a re-construction, but only in bare walls and for picturesque effect, in the latter part of last century; and commands a superb panoramic view, over a radius of about 30 miles. Stitchill House, 2 miles south by east of Home Castle, and  $3\frac{1}{2}$  north-north-west of Kelso railway station, superseded a previous old mansion in 1867; has a tower more than 100 feet high, commanding a similar view to that from Home Castle; and is near a romantic cascade of the river Eden, about 40 feet in depth of fall.

ROXBURGH VILLAGE, contiguous to Roxburgh station on the Kelso branch of the Waverley railway,  $11\frac{3}{4}$  miles east of Melrose, adjoins the ruin of an old keep, called Wallace-Tower; has a church-yard, containing the grave of the Edie Ochiltree of Sir Walter Scott's "Antiquary;" and stands adjacent to Sunlaws Park, containing several ancient artificial caves. Old Roxburgh stood in the peninsula between the Tweed and the Teviot, opposite the upper part of ancient Kelso, 2 miles north-north-east of Roxburgh railway station; was a place of high antiquity, a royal burgh, and an important town; had a strong citadel, a royal palace, a mint, three churches, and several monasteries; made a great and frequent figure in the shocks of war between Scotland and England; was the death-place of James II., by the bursting of a cannon in 1460; had, on the roll of its residents or visitors, William the Lion, Alexander II., Alexander III., three kings of England, and the martial Duke of Somerset; suffered abandonment and demolition by the Scotch themselves, on account of its affording a foothold to English invasion; and now is represented by only a fragment of its ancient citadel, on a tabular rock rising about 40 feet above the circumjacent plain, and commanding an exquisite view of the commingling valleys of the Tweed and the Teviot.

KELSO, an important provincial town, amid brilliantly beautiful environs, stands on the left bank of the Tweed opposite the influx of the Teviot, about three-fourths

of a mile north of Kelso railway station, and 15 miles east of Melrose; figured sharply and often in the international wars of Scotland and England; comprises a central square and several excellent streets; and has four hotels, a handsome town-hall, a corn-exchange of 1856, an elegant five-arched bridge of 1803, a beautiful public park, a large public library, a valuable museum, gratuitously open to visitors, two handsome established churches, a very fine new Free Church, six other places of worship, and extensive remains of a Tyronensian Abbey Church. Its abbey was founded in 1128 by David I., as a pendant to the royal palace of Roxburgh; is in a mixture of the Norman and the early pointed styles, with predominance of the Norman; and is now represented by most of the west end, most of the transepts, two sides of the central tower, and a fragment of the choir of its church. Floors Castle, the seat of the Duke of Roxburgh, stands on the same side of the Tweed about a mile west of Kelso; is a magnificent structure of centre and wings; was built in 1718 after designs by Sir John Vanburgh, and subsequently improved and enlarged under direction of Mr Playfair of Edinburgh; was visited in 1867 by Queen Victoria, and in subsequent years by several members of the royal family; and has exquisitely beautiful grounds, open every Wednesday to visitors by card obtainable at the Bank of Scotland's office in Kelso.

### 3. PLACES AND OBJECTS WEST AND SOUTH-WEST OF ABBOTS-FORD, OR WITHIN SELKIRKSHIRE.

**GALASHIELS**, an important manufacturing town, stands on Gala water  $3\frac{3}{4}$  miles west-north-west of Melrose; contains the deflecting-point of the branch railways from the Waverley line to respectively Peebles and Selkirk; is nearly all a modern place, around the nucleus of an ancient village; extends, with slender breadth and straggling extremities, about 2 miles in length; lies chiefly in the bottom of a vale, immediately flanked by considerable heights; possesses celebrity for the manufacture of tweeds and tartans; and has two hotels, a large public hall, a corn-exchange of 1860, about twenty large factories, an ornate Episcopalian church, an ornate Roman Catholic church, and nine other places of worship. Selkirk, an ancient royal burgh, stands on a tabular

ground adjacent to the left bank of Ettrick Water, 7 miles south-south-west of Galashiels; owed its origin to an occasional seat of the Scoto-Saxon kings, used for their hunting in Ettrick Forest; sent most of its athletic men, the "Flowers of the Forest," to the field of Flodden; was famous, during several centuries, for its "sutors" or shoemakers, celebrated in song; is now a seat of woollen manufacture, similar to Galashiels; and has two hotels, a recently-erected suite of county buildings, a steeped town-hall, a statue-monument to Sir Walter Scott erected in 1839, and a neat monument to Mungo Park erected in 1859.

A road goes from Selkirk up the right bank of Ettrick and Yarrow waters to the head of St. Mary's Loch,  $19\frac{1}{2}$  miles west-south-west of Selkirk; is traversed twice a-week, in the summer months, by a public coach, communicating at the head of St. Mary's Loch with another coach from Moffat; commands, nearly all the way, very rich scenery of vale and hill; and either crosses or passes many spots of much celebrity in history, in tradition, or in song. At from one and a-half to three miles is the alluvial plain of Philiphaugh, the battle-field of Montrose and Leslie in 1645. At three miles is Philiphaugh Castle, a handsome modern mansion, belonging to the descendant of the song-celebrated Border chief, the "outlaw Murray." At about the same distance, but within the peninsula at the confluence of Ettrick and Yarrow waters, is Carterhaugh, supposed to be the scene of the fairy ballad of "Tamlane." A little beyond Philiphaugh Castle, is the General's Bridge, over the Yarrow, leading to the Duke of Buccleuch's fine modern hunting-seat of Bowhill, encompassed with beautiful grounds, open to the vehicles of tourists. At one and a quarter mile beyond the General's Bridge is the farm house of Foulshiels, the birth-place and long the residence of Mungo Park. Opposite Foulshiels, on the left bank of the Yarrow, reached by the drive through Bowhill grounds, is Newark Castle, a large square turreted tower, originally a hunting-seat of James II., afterwards a renovated property of the Dukes of Buccleuch, and the scene of Sir Walter Scott's "Lay of the Last Minstrel," but now roofless, yet otherwise in tolerable preservation. About a mile beyond Foulshiels and Newark Castle, after reunion of the roads past

these places, is Hangingshaw, the ancient baronial fortalice of the "outlaw Murray," now represented by only a few fragments.

At nine miles from Selkirk is Yarrow hamlet, containing Yarrow parish church, built in 1840; and a little west of that hamlet, on a hillside overlooking it, is the scene of the famous ancient ballad, the "Dowie Dens of Yarrow." At three and three quarter miles from Yarrow hamlet is Mount-Benger farm, tenanted for some time by Hogg the "Ettrick Shepherd;" and a little beyond that farm, at the intersection of a road from Tushielaw on Ettrick Water northward to Innerleithen, is Gordon Arms Inn, a resort of anglers for the middle reaches of Yarrow and Ettrick waters. At three and a quarter miles south-west of Mount-Benger, on the road to Tushielaw, is Altrive, the last residence and the death-place of "the Ettrick Shepherd." At two miles west by south of Mount-Benger, on the direct road to St. Mary's Loch, is the mouth of Douglas burn; and on the left side of that burn, two and a quarter miles from its mouth, is Blackhouse Tower, the scene of the chief incidents in the ballad of the "Douglas Tragedy," once a square structure with a circular tower at one angle, but now a ruin. At two miles west of the mouth of Douglas burn, and half a mile west of the foot of St. Mary's Loch, is Dryhope Tower, the birth-place and home of Mary Scott "the Flower of Yarrow," then a massive square peel but now reduced to mere basement. About a mile west of Dryhope Tower, on a rising-ground adjacent to St. Mary's Loch, is the site of St. Mary's Kirk, a building which figures in numerous traditions and ballads; and around the site is an ancient cemetery, containing the ashes of "Lord William" and "Fair Margaret" of the "Douglas Tragedy," and still in use. Beyond the cemetery is a knoll surmounted by a neat Free church; and a little to the east is a small stone-capped mount, called Binram's Cross, alleged to be the grave of the hero of Hogg's ballad of "Mess John." At one and a-half mile south-west of St. Mary's Kirk is the mouth of Megget water, a stream descending a wildly savage glen, and noted in Wilson's "Noctes Ambrosianæ" as "very famous fishing ground;" and on the left side of that stream, about a mile from its mouth, is the ruined tower of Henderland, the scene of the event bewailed in the "Lament of the Border

Widow," preserved in the "Border Minstrelsy."

At the head of St. Mary's Loch, on a peninsula between that lake and the Loch of Lowes, adjacent to a road leading to the head of Ettrick Vale, is St. Mary's Cottage, called also Tibby Shiels' Inn, a house of entertainment much frequented by anglers from the time of the Ettrick Shepherd and Professor Wilson till the present day. About one and a quarter mile south-south-west of St. Mary's Cottage, near the head of the Loch of the Lowes, on a commanding site in the ground of Chapelhope, is a massive monument to the Ettrick Shepherd, erected about 1862. The Loch of the Lowes is about a mile long and a quarter of a mile wide; St. Mary's Loch is about three and a quarter miles long, and from two to five furlongs wide; and they seem to have formerly been one lake, and are closely flanked with smooth green hills, rising to altitudes of from 1374 to 1701 feet above sea-level. St. Mary's Loch has a curving form, somewhat like the segment of a circle; and is well described in some verses of Sir Walter Scott which have become almost as familiar as household words.

#### 4. PLACES AND OBJECTS WITHIN THE BASIN OF THE TEVIOT.

JEDBURGH, an ancient royal burgh, stands at the terminus of a branch from the Kelso line of the Waverley railway,  $7\frac{1}{4}$  miles south-west of Roxburgh station; may be reached from Melrose either all by railway onward to its own terminus, or  $11\frac{1}{2}$  miles by the Hawick railway to Hassendean station, and thence 7 miles on foot by Denholm and over the Dunian; will do well either to be reached or left by the latter route, for sake of the magnificent views commanded by the way; occupies a skirt of the Dunian between bold masses of hill and the dell of the river Jed; commands a picturesque view of the Jed's basin, all southward to the Cheviots; measures about half a mile in length and about 380 yards in extreme breadth; contains a house which was temporarily inhabited by Queen Mary, in a state of sickness on her return from Hermitage Castle; was noted, during the times of the Border feuds, for the fierce heroism of its fighting men, and for their local war cry; had anciently, on ground at its head or highest part, a strong palatial castle, in which Malcolm IV. died, William the

Lion and Alexander II. often resided, Alexander III. was married, and a son of Alexander III. was born; has now, on the site of that castle, a large, massive, castellated, modern prison, serving for all the south-eastern counties; contains four hotels, a county hall, an ancient Abbey Church, and seven modern places of worship; and was visited in 1867 by Queen Victoria. Its Abbey Church belonged to an Augustinian monastery founded by David I., as a pendant to the royal castle; retains the nave, the north transept, the central tower, and part of the chancel; measures 230 feet from east to west; is chiefly Norman, but partly second pointed; presents many features of much interest to both architects and antiquaries; and was used as the parish church till 1871; but then was about to be superseded by a new church in the early English style, and to be itself subjected to a costly tasteful restoration.

The basin of the Jed extends from Jedburgh,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles northward to the Teviot, and 10 miles southward to the watershed of the Cheviots; abounds in modern mansions, gardenesque tracts, natural strengths, and vestiges of ancient military works; is ploughed by the Jed between picturesque banks of wood and slope and precipice; and contains a Roman camp near Monk Law, a Roman causeway near the Teviot, an ancient military road up the Dunian, a well preserved Saxon camp at Scarsburgh, the Douglas camp at Lindalee described in Barbour's "Bruce," and the fine baronial fortalice of Fernihurst. Penielheugh Hill, on the left side of the Teviot, opposite the mouth of the Jed near Nesbit railway station, and  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles north-east of Jedburgh, rises to an altitude of 774 feet above sea-level; is crowned with a conspicuous cylindrical column 150 feet high, monumental of the Duke of Wellington and the British Army; commands a splendid panoramic view; and adjoins the handsome modern mansion of Mount-Teviot, a seat of the Marquis of Lothian. Ancrum Village, on the river Ale, about 2 miles south-west of Penielheugh summit, contains a cross of probably the time of Alexander III., and some vestiges of a large establishment of the Knights of Malta; and is near fifteen ancient artificial caves in the rocky banks of the Ale, and near the battle-field of Lilliard's Edge.

The Dunian, or Hill of St John, extends about 3 miles between the Jed and

the Teviot; has a base about  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles broad, an elongated, round-backed summit, and a culminating cap of 1031 feet in altitude above sea-level; and commands, in a reach of road over it from Jedburgh to Hassendean, a noble view of a long expanse of the Teviot's valley. Minto crags, on the left side of the Teviot right in front of the road down the Dunian, rise almost murally, in semi-columnar tiers of greenstone, to an altitude of 721 feet above sea-level; project from the park of Minto House, the seat of the Earl of Minto; are crowned by a recently restored old castle, celebrated in song by Sir Walter Scott, as the retreat of a Border bandit; and command, from their summit, a magnificent view, along all Teviotdale and across the Merse, to the Lammermoors. Denholm Village, on a low plateau contiguous to the right side of the Teviot, 5 miles south-west of Jedburgh, was the birth-place of Dr Leyden, "the poet of Teviotdale;" contains an obeliskal monument of him, erected about 1861; and adjoins a romantic wooded dell, called Denholm Dean.

HAWICK, the largest town in Roxburghshire, stands at the confluence of the Slitrig and the Teviot, and at the junction of the Waverley and the Border sections of the North British railway, 4 miles west-south-west of Hassendean station and  $15\frac{1}{2}$  miles south-south-west of Melrose; occupies an alluvial plain, closely engirt by finely contoured hills; played a conspicuous part in the feuds and conflicts of the Border warfare; is now a seat of woollen manufacture, similar to Galashiels and Selkirk; was visited in 1867 by Queen Victoria; and has four hotels, a renovated town-hall, a handsome bridge across the Teviot, an ornate modern Established church, a steepled Free church of 1869 after designs by Rothead, an elegant modern Episcopalian church after designs by Scott, ten other places of worship, an ancient strong fortalice of the Barons of Drumlanrig, afterwards the residence of the Duchess of Buccleuch and Monmouth, now agglomerated with the Tower hotel, and a truncated, conical mound, 312 feet in circuit at the base, 117 feet in circuit at the summit, and 30 feet in vertical height, supposed to have been anciently a seat of courts of justice. Goldielands Tower, on the right bank of the Teviot,  $13\frac{1}{4}$  mile south-west of Hawick, is a well preserved Border peel, celebrated in

the ballad of "Jamie Telfer o' the fair Dodhead." Branxholm Hall, on the left bank of the Teviot, in a commanding pass of the Teviot's valley,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  mile south-west of Goldielands, was long the seat of the Scotts, ancestors of the Duke of Buccleuch; figured long and fiercely in the Border raids and feuds; is graphically described in the opening scene of Sir Walter Scott's "Lay of the Last Minstrel;" and figures also in numerous ballads, tales, and traditions; but has been greatly shorn of its old proportions, and is now the mere mansionly abode of the Duke of Buccleuch's Chamberlain. Harden Castle, in the romantic glen of Borthwick Water, about 3 miles north-west of Goldielands, was the seat of the Scotts, ancestors of Lord Polwarth, and the residence, in her matronhood, of Mary Scott, "the Flower of Yarrow;" is alleged to have been, in her time, the source of many of the best Border melodies; and retains some interesting relics of feudal art and taste.

#### PLACES AND OBJECTS IN LIDDESDALE.

Liddesdale is traversed by the Border section of the North British railway; contains Riccarton Junction, where the railway forks toward respectively Carlisle and Newcastle; is entered at the tunnel  $9\frac{1}{2}$  miles south of Hawick; consists mostly of bare moors, pastoral hills, and high mountains; is the country of the Dandie Dinmont of Sir Walter Scott's "Guy Mannering;" contains many scenes of similar kind to that of Dandie Dinmont's farm; abounds in monuments of the Caledonian, the Roman, and the feudal times; and has no other seats of population than isolated houses, farmsteads, a few small hamlets, the group of new buildings at Riccarton, and the village of Newcastleton. Hermitage Castle, on Hermitage Water, 4 miles north-west by west of Steele-road station, was built in the 13th century by Comyn, Earl of Montheith; passed to successively the Soulises, the Douglasses, the Hepburns, and the Scotts; was visited by Queen Mary when

the Earl of Bothwell lay ill in it, soon after the murder of David Rizzio; is one of the largest, strongest, and best preserved of the Border baronial fortalices; exhibits exteriorly four rectangular towers, connected by a lofty curtain wall and an arch; and is accessible to a tourist by his calling at the neighbouring gamekeeper's house. The Black Burn, falling into the right side of Liddel Water in the northern vicinity of Newcastleton station, traverses a wildly picturesque glen, and makes three falls of respectively 32, 36, and 38 feet. Mangerton Tower, on the left bank of the Liddel  $1\frac{1}{2}$  mile south of Newcastleton, was a stronghold of William Armstrong, the "Kinnont Willie" of well-known ballads. Cowby Hill, an isolated eminence adjacent to the boundary with England 2 miles south-south-east of Newcastleton, is crowned by a circular camp of eight concentric ramparts, and commands an extensive panoramic view. Side Hill, on the right bank of the Liddel, 2 miles south by west of Newcastleton, was the site of the abode of the notable Border rover called "Jock o' the Side," and is crowned with a Roman camp 300 feet in breadth.

*Addendum.*—Some of many other interesting places and objects are, *in Berwickshire*, Dunglass Dean, Cockburnspath Cove, Cockburnspath Tower, Pease Dean, Fast Castle, St Abb's Head, Coldingham Village, Eye Water, Eyemouth Village, Ayton Village and Castle, Billymire quondam morass, Chirnside Village, Whitadder Water, Hutton Hall, Paxton House, Union Bridge, Ladykirk House, Whitesome Village, Swinton House, Dunse Town and Dunse Law, Polwarth Village, Marchmont House, Greenlaw Town, Leitholm Village, the Hirsell, Lennel House, Coldstream Town, Birgham Village, Gordon Village, Merton House, Bemersyde House, Cowdenknowes House and Hill, Earlston Town, Lauder Town, Thirlestane Gastle, Cranshaws Castle, and Abbey St Bathans Hamlet; *in Roxburghshire*, Drygrange House, Newstead Village, Bowden Village, Littledean Tower, Rutherford Village, Mackerston House Mackerston Tron Crags, Hendersyde Park, Ednam House and Village, Bowmont Water Yetholm Village, Kale Water, Morebattle village, Caperton village, Cessford Castle, Oxnam Water, Carter Fell, Southdean Hamlet, Rule Water, Ruberslaw Hill, Cavers House, Bonchester Hill, Stobs Castle, Teviohead, Chesters House, and Lilliesleaf village; *in Selkirkshire*, Caddon Water, Yair House, Fernilee, Ashiestiel, Elibank, Holylee, Minchmoor, Kirkhope, Tushielaw Tower, Thirstane Tower, Rankleburn, Buccleuch Dell, and Alemoor Loch.

## SECTION IV.

## DUMFRIES.

## DUMFRIES-SHIRE AND GALLOWAY.

DUMFRIES-SHIRE descends from a lofty water-shed of the Southern Highlands to the Solway Frith; comprises a broad semi-circle of glen-intersected mountains, and an extensive hill-ribbed plain; and, excepting that its mountain zone is proportionally larger, may be pronounced a miniature Lombardy. Galloway consists of Kirkcudbrightshire and Wigtonshire; and is popularly divided into Upper Galloway, comprising the northern half of Kirkcudbrightshire and a small part of Wigtonshire, Lower Galloway comprising the southern half of Kirkcudbrightshire and more than the half of Wigtonshire, and the Rhinns of Galloway, comprising the double peninsula west of Luce Bay and Loch Ryan. Upper Galloway is all a portion of the Southern Highlands. The Kirkcudbrightshire section of Lower Galloway descends from the mountains, through a tumulated region, to a bold romantic sea-board. Part of Wigtonshire is low country, part is tame moor, and much is a continuous surface of knolls and hillocks, rising immediately from a rocky shore, and spreading far inland with monotonous aspect. These regions have hitherto been little visited by tourists; yet they contain much fine scenery and many interesting objects. They may, for touring purposes, be divided into, first, the town and neighbourhood of Dumfries; second, places and objects east and north-east of Dumfries; third, places and objects south-east and south of Dumfries; fourth, places and objects south-west and west of Dumfries; fifth, places and objects north-north-west of Dumfries.

## 1. THE TOWN AND NEIGHBOURHOOD OF DUMFRIES.

DUMFRIES, a politically ancient royal burgh, and practically the metropolis of the south-western counties, may be reached from Edinburgh by the Caledonian railway and its Lockerby and Dumfries branch,

and from Melrose or Newcastleton by the continuous section of the North British Railway to Gretna, and thence by the Glasgow and Southwestern Railway to Dumfries; stands on the left bank of the river Nith  $89\frac{3}{4}$  miles, by the Caledonian Railway, south-south-west of Edinburgh; occupies a central site in a rich hill-girt champaign, so as to look, from many distant vantage-grounds, like a bright brooch on a Brussels carpet; measures about a mile in length and about three furlongs in greatest breadth; comprises a spacious High Street, a number of other old streets, and several handsome new ones; contained, for centuries, on the site of the Greyfriars' Church, a strong castle which figured prominently in the wars of the succession and in the wars between Scotland and England; contained likewise the ancient Franciscan Friary in which Robert Bruce slew the Red Comyn; and now has four hotels, a very fine railway station, a spacious town-hall, imposing county buildings erected in 1863-6, a block of tenements on the thoroughfare of High Street, surmounted by a steeple after a design by Inigo Jones, a large public academy erected in 1802, a spacious costly infirmary erected in 1869-72, a theatre, a curious bridge of the 13th century, a neat bridge of 1794, several large woollen factories of recent erection, New Greyfriars' Church built in 1866-8 at a cost of about £5500 and surmounted by a beautiful steeple 164 feet high, two other steepled Established Churches, an elegant steepled Episcopalian Church built in 1867-69, a Roman Catholic Church of 1811 with a steeple of 1858, eleven other places of worship, and an ancient cemetery containing 130 tasteful monuments and more than 2000 tomb-stones, or monumental slabs. The cemetery lies around St. Michael's Church at the south end of the town; contains the grave and mausoleum of the poet Burns; and is shown, in expectation of a gratuity, by the church

officer adjacent to its gate. Burns' mausoleum is a domical structure, after a design by J. F. Hunt of London; and contains a marble sculpture of the poet at the plough by Turnerelli. The house where Burns spent the last years of his life, where he died, and where his widow dwelt long after his death, stands in a small old street, now called Burns' Street, in the near vicinity of the cemetery; and may be entered by courtesy of its present occupant.

Crichton Royal Institution stands about a mile south of Dumfries; is a large, elegant edifice, used as a lunatic asylum; and was built from a bequest of more than £100,000 by Dr Crichton of Friars' Carse, originally intended for a Dumfries University. Maxwelltown, an extensive suburb, stands on the Galloway bank of the Nith, separated from Dumfries only by the river; takes its name from the Maxwells of Terregles, Caerlaverock, and Nithsdale, who figured long and prominently as barons and peers in both provincial and national affairs; and is practically a component part of Dumfries. Corbelly Hill bears part of Maxwelltown on its skirts; rises gently to a rounded summit, commanding a splendid panoramic view; and has on its east shoulder an observatory and museum, open daily to the public for a small fee. Lincluden College, at the influx of Cluden water to the Nith one and a-half mile north of Maxwelltown, is the ivy-clad ruin of a collegiate church of the 14th century, previously a Benedictine nunnery; contains the tomb of a daughter of Robert III.; and was a haunt of the poet Burns, and the scene of his "Vision." Kirkpatrick—Irongray Church, on Cluden water four miles west-north-west of Dumfries, has the cemetery containing the grave and monument of Helen Walker, the original of Sir Walter Scott's Jeanie Deans in his "Heart of Mid-Lothian"; is near the death-place and monument of two Covenanter Martyrs, and near the romantic chasm and waterfall of Routing Bridge; and stands amid the scenes of the "Recreations of a Country Parson."

## 2. PLACES EAST AND NORTH-EAST OF DUMFRIES.

LOCHMABEN, an ancient royal burgh on the Dumfries and Lockerby Railway  $10\frac{1}{2}$  miles north-east of Dumfries, stands on low ground almost surrounded by lakes;

is Burns' "Marjory wi' the mony lochs"; and contains the moundish site, with traces of the fosse, of a castle which was the birth-place of King Robert Bruce. Lochmaben Castle, the subsequent stronghold of the royal Bruces, stood on a peninsula of the beautiful Castle Loch about a mile south by east of Lochmaben; figured prominently in the feuds of the Border and the wars of Scotland till near the time of the union of the Crowns; comprised three courts, a group of outworks, and three deep fosses, on a site of nearly 16 acres; and is now represented by only a few wood-embosomed fragments. Brunswick Hill, three and three quarter miles south-west of Lockerby railway station, is an isolated outlier of the frontier heights of the Southern Highlands; has a tabular summit of 740 feet in altitude above sea-level; was crowned by a great Roman station, whence iters radiated in all directions; retains well preserved vestiges of Roman works; and commands a gorgeous view over the basin of the Solway to the Cumberland mountains. Moffat, a pleasant small town and fashionable inland watering-place, stands two miles north by east of Beattock railway station, and 16 north by west of Lockerby; communicates by omnibus with the railway trains at Beattock; occupies a slightly elevated site on Annan water, amid a grand semi-amphitheatre of the Southern Highlands; has two hotels, three spas, three churches, and good appliances for healthful recreation; runs a public coach twice a-week, during the summer months, to the profound water-fall of Grey Mare's Tail and the wild mountain tarn of Loch Skene, distant about ten miles; and is within easy reach of Galloway Hill, the Devil's Beef Tub, the ascent of Hartfell Mountain, the ascent of Saddle-yoke Mountain, Bodesbeck, Craigeiburn, Duncriff House, Bell Craigglen, Auchincass Castle, Lochwood Tower, St Ann's Bridge, Raehill's House, and other interesting localities.

## 3. PLACES AND OBJECTS SOUTH-EAST AND SOUTH OF DUMFRIES.

The sea-board of the Solway around the Ruthwell, Cummertrees, and Annan railway stations,  $8\frac{1}{4}$ , 12, and  $15\frac{1}{4}$  miles south-east of Dumfries, contains the chief scenes of Sir Walter Scott's novel of "Redgauntlet;" the village of Ruthwell, with a richly sculptured monument of the 9th century originally about 18 feet

high; the decayed, poor sea-bathing hamlet of Brow, where the poet Burns spent a few of the last days of his life in vain effort for the recovery of health; the Marquis of Queensberry's modern mansion of Kinmount House, built at a cost of £40,000; the well-preserved, ancient, strong, quadrangular pile of Comlongan Castle; the Tower of Repentance, built in the 15th century, and occupying so conspicuous a site as to command a panoramic view over a radius of fully 30 miles; the ancient royal burgh of Annan, once possessed of a palatial military castle built by Robert Bruce, and famous for its action in the Border and international conflicts; and the northern approach to a magnificent railway viaduct bridging the Solway frith to England, and opened in 1869.

CAERLAVEROCK CASTLE, one of the noblest baronial ruins in Scotland, stands on the left side of the mouth of the estuary of the Nith,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  miles west-south-west of Ruthwell railway station, and 8 south-south-east of Dumfries; is best reached by special conveyance from Dumfries, along a road past Glencaple village, commanding picturesque views of the lower reaches of the Nith overhung by Criffell mountain; succeeded one or more strong structures, dating possibly from the 6th century; was itself built about the year 1420, to serve as jointly a great military strength and a sumptuous noble residence; belonged to the Maxwells, and made a figure in conflicts affecting the national politics; forms three sides of a triangle, round an open court; was defended by a wide fosse, successive portcullises, machicolated gateways, and flanking round towers; measures 123 feet along the east side, and has there elegantly sculptured doors and windows; contained a great hall 90 feet long and 26 feet wide; and, except for being roofless and partly dilapidated, continues to exhibit remarkable freshness of appearance. This place contests with Carslouth Castle, on the east shore of Wigton bay  $3\frac{1}{4}$  miles south-south-east of Creetown, the claim of being the Ellangowan of Sir Walter Scott's "Guy Mannering;" and, though possessing many surroundings which correspond well with Sir Walter's description, it wants others, particularly those of cave and rocky shore, which are found in the vicinity of Carslouth Castle. Caerlaver-

rock burying-ground,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles north of the Castle, contains the grave of the person whose popular designation gave title to Sir Walter Scott's novel of "Old Mortality;" and has a small monument of him erected in 1869.

NEWABBEY, a pleasant village amid charming environs, stands near the north-east base of Criffell mountain, 2 miles west of the left bank of the Nith and 7 miles south of Dumfries; is reached by private conveyance along a pleasant road commanding some delightful views; has a hotel; and leads the way to a picturesque coast drive, 5 miles onward to Kirkbean. Sweetheart Abbey stands in the village; was founded in 1284, for Cistercian monks, by Devorgilla, the mother of Baliol, Bruce's competitor for the Crown; took its name from the depositing within it of her husband's heart along with her own body; is a cruciform structure, measuring 194 feet along the nave and choir, and 102 feet along the transepts; has a central tower 90 feet high; and, though now a mere shell, is in a state of tolerable preservation. The Abbots' Tower, a ruined, ivy-clad, square structure, stands about half a mile from the abbey. A columnar monument, 50 feet high, erected in 1817 in honour of the Duke of Wellington and the British army, crowns the hill of Glen, an offshoot of Criffell, about a mile south-west of Newabbey. Criffell culminates three and a quarter miles south by west of the monument; has there an altitude of 1632 feet above sea-level; is an isolated mountain mass about six miles long; and commands, from its shoulders and its summit, a view over the Solway and the Irish Sea, to the Southern Highlands, North Wales, Ireland, and Arran.

#### 4. PLACES AND OBJECTS SOUTH-WEST AND WEST OF DUMFRIES.

CASTLE-DOUGLAS, an important provincial small town, stands on the Dumfries and Portpatrick railway, at the junction of the branch to Kirkcudbright, nineteen and a quarter miles south-west of Dumfries; adjoins a prettily isleted lake three quarters of a-mile long; has three hotels and a town-hall; runs public coaches, on every Monday of the summer months, southward to Auchencairn and northward to Corsock; and forms an excellent centre for exploring the richly picturesque landscapes of both the lowlands and the

highlands of Kirkcudbrightshire. Thieve Castle, on an islet of the river Dee, one and a half mile west of Castle-Douglas, was a palatial fortress of the Earls of Douglas; passed to the Maxwells, who became Earls of Nithsdale; was the scene of many bloody contests; and is now represented by one large square tower, ruins of two other towers, and part of an encompassing wall. Dundrennan Abbey, the refuge of Queen Mary in the night between her flight from Langside and her escape to England, stands near the coast, four miles south-west of Auchencairn, and five east-south-east of Kirkcudbright; was founded in 1142 for Cistercian monks, either by David I., or by the contemporary Lord of Galloway; had a cruciform church, with tower and spire 200 feet high, and quadrangular cloisters measuring nearly 300 feet on each side; and is now represented by considerable ruins.

#### 5. PLACES AND OBJECTS NORTH-NORTHWEST OF DUMFRIES, adjacent to the line of the Glasgow and South-western Railway.

Dalswinton House, near the right side of the railway, four and a half miles north-northwest of Dumfries, occupies the site of an ancient castle of the Comyns; and includes, within its grounds, a small lake on which, in 1778, the first experiment in steam navigation was made. Ellisland, the small farm occupied by the poet Burns prior to his removal to Dumfries, lies on the left bank of the Nith opposite Dalswinton; may be reached directly by road from Holywood Station; was the place where Burns wrote his "Tam o' Shanter," and his "Mary in Heaven;" and retains, on one of its windows, a scratching by him of the words, "An honest man's the noblest work of God." Friar's Carse, an estate in the mansion of which he was often entertained, lies around and above Ellisland, and contains some slight remains of a monastery which was subordinate to Melrose Abbey. A reach of the Nith's valley, extending about two and a half miles upward from the vicinity of Friar's Carse, is a richly picturesque gorge, winding and wooded; and includes Auldgirth Bridge and the beautiful mansion and grounds of Blackwood; but, though traversed by the public road, is mostly all hidden from the railway. Blackwood Hill, on the west side of that

gorge, commands a brilliant view from the Southern Highlands, along all the middle and lower reaches of the Nith's valley, to the Cumberland mountains. Queensberry Hill, rising in a series of ascents from the north-eastern vicinity of Auldgirth Station, culminates at a distance of about eight miles from that station; is a projecting frontier mass of the Southern Highlands; has a summit-altitude of 2259 feet above sea-level; commands a most magnificent and extensive semi-panoramic view; and breaks abruptly down on its south side, so as to appear like a stupendous rampart at the head of the champaign of Dumfries-shire.

Closeburn Hall, in the northern vicinity of Closeburn Station, is an elegant mansion, formerly the seat of the baronet family of Menteith; and Closeburn Castle, within the grounds of that mansion, is a well-preserved ancient baronial tower, long the seat of the Kirkpatrickes, ancestors of Eugenie, Ex-Empress of France. Crichup Linn, three and a half miles north-north-east of Closeburn Hall, is a romantic reach of a brook's course, with a waterfall of 85 feet in leap, and with a profound fissured cavernous chasm through sandstone rock; and was used by Sir Walter Scott as the prototype of the haunt of Balfour of Burleigh in his novel of "Old Mortality." Thornhill, about a mile west of Thornhill Station, is a charming small town, with spacious streets planted in the manner of boulevards; stands on tabular ground nearly in the centre of an amphitheatre, about eight miles in diameter, bisected by the Nith and encircled with grand diversity of hill and mountain; communicates by omnibus with the railway trains; has two hotels and a geological museum; and serves as an excellent centre for exploring many picturesque and romantic scenes in the neighbouring parishes of Closeburn, Keir, Glencairn, Tynron, Penpont, and Durrisdeer. Morton Castle, about one and a half mile north-north-east of Thornhill Station, stands on the edge of a deep glen; was anciently a large strong fortalice, nearly surrounded by water; belonged to the Regent Murray in the time of David II.; and is now represented by a wall 40 feet high and two towers, each 12 feet in diameter.

Drumlanrig Castle, a seat of the Duke of Buccleuch, stands on the right side of the Nith four miles north-northwest of Thornhill; occupies a rising-ground in the

northern part of the Nith's great amphitheatre; looks grandly in the view from multitudes of points within that amphitheatre; was built in 1679-89, after designs commonly ascribed to Inigo Jones; is a quadrangular turretted pile enclosing an open court, and of an aspect somewhat similar to that of Heriot's Hospital in Edinburgh, but with far grander front; and has very extensive grounds, rich in both natural feature and artificial embellishment, ever open to the public, and affording a splendid circuitous drive from Thornhill, first upward by the right side of the Nith, then downward by the left side. A continuous reach of picturesque scenery lies along the Nith all the way from the vicinity of Thornhill to Sanquhar, and is traversed throughout by the public road; but, by the railway, is first lost in a plunge along a tunnel, and afterwards seen only in partial glimpses. Sanquhar, at 26½ miles from Dumfries, is an ancient royal burgh, with a hotel, a towered town-

hall, and a handsome towered church; and has, near its foot, the ruin of an ancient castle which belonged to successively the Crichtons and the Douglasses.

*Addendum.*—Some of many other interesting localities are, *in Dumfries-shire*, Evan Water, Wamphrey Water, Jardine Hall, Spedlin Tower, Dryfe Water, Corncockle-moor, Milk Water, Castlemilk, Hoddam Castle, Kirtle Water, Springkell House, Gretna Green, Canonbie Village, Hollows Tower, Harelaw Tower, Tarras Water, Langholm Town, Westerhall, Castle O'er, Torthorwald Castle, Lag Tower, Bogrie Tower, Sundaywell Tower, Minnyhive Village, Skarr Water, Penpont Village, Glenquhagen Crag, and Cairnkinna Mountain; *in Kirkcudbrightshire*, Terregles House, Grove House, Lochrutton Lake, Corrah Castle, Dalbeattie Village, Buittle Castle, Urr Water, Moat of Urr, Loch Ken, Kenmure Castle, New Galloway Village, Dairy Village, Cairns-moor Mountain, Gatehouse Town, Cally House, Anwoth Church, Cardoness House and Castle, Cree-town, Ravenshall Coast, Cairnharrow Hill, Minnigaff Village, Garlies Castle, and Loch Trool; *in Wigton-shire*, Newton-Stewart, Wigton, Garlieston, Galloway House, Whithorn, Mochrum Fell, Old Place of Mochrum, Glenluce, Garthland Tower, Dromore Castle, Mull of Galloway, Clangard Castle, Sausseat Loch, Castle-Kennedy Loch, Culhorn House, Stranraer, Portpatrick, Loch Ryan, Lochnaw Castle, and Corsewall Castle.

## SECTION V.

### AYR.

#### AYRSHIRE, CUMBRAYS, AND ARRAN.

AYRSHIRE has proximately the outline of a broad crescent, with horns to the north and to the south, convexity to the east, concavity to the west; is bounded, round all its semi-circle, by heights or waters not far from lines of watershed; is washed, along all the west, by the frith of Clyde; is naturally and popularly divided into the district of Carrick south of the river Doon, the district of Kyle between the rivers Doon and Irvine, and the district of Cunningham north of the river Irvine; is filled, through most of Carrick and through the south-eastern border of Kyle, with the western part of the Southern Highlands, diminishing in altitude toward the coast; exhibits, in these districts, a mixed assemblage of hills and mountains, fitfully intersected with glens and vales; has, throughout a small portion of Carrick, most of Kyle, and most of Cunningham, the form of an amphitheatre, zoned with heights of various contour and altitude, diversified

interiorly with rising-grounds and deep water-courses, and all declining to the frith of Clyde and looking across it to the mountains of Arran and Argyleshire; and includes, in the extreme north-west of Cunningham, opposite the island of Bute, a section divided from the general amphitheatre by a range of high hills. This county contains, in its Highland portions, some good upland scenery,—in its Lowland portions, multitudes of beautiful close landscapes; it exults, throughout its great amphitheatre, in splendid distant prospects of at once the grand mountain region to the west, the frontier Grampians in the north, and Ailsa Craig to the south; and it is pre-eminently the Land of Burns. The two Cumbrays and Arran are islands belonging to Buteshire; and each of them, especially Arran, has a distinctive character of its own. The principal things in this section may be classified into, first, the town of Ayr; second, places and

objects south and south-east of Ayr; third, places and objects east and north-east of Ayr; fourth, places north and north-west of Ayr; fifth, the Cumbrays; sixth, Arran.

### 1. THE TOWN OF AYR.

AYR is a royal burgh and a considerable seaport; stands on the Water of Ayr, immediately above that river's mouth, at a convergence of railways, 60 and a-half miles by railway north-west of Dumfries, and 88 south-west of Edinburgh; is reached by railway from Edinburgh through Glasgow, and from Dumfries or Sanquhar either by deflection at Mauchline or circuitously through Kilmarnock; occupies low ground, amid ornate environs, with delightful views over the frith to Cunningham and Arran; comprises Ayr proper on the left bank of the river, and the mutually compact suburbs of Newton, Wallacetown, and Content on the right bank; presents an appearance partly urban, partly poor; includes a handsome modern quarter around Wellington Square; and contains five hotels, two railway stations, county buildings, erected at a cost of more than £30,000, town buildings and assembly rooms, surmounted by a spire 226 feet high, the "Twa Brigs" of the poet Burns' humorous dialogue, the "dungeon clock" mentioned by Burns and now placed on Wallace tower, remains of a fort built by Oliver Cromwell, a large public academy, a public library, a theatre, an Episcopalian church served by the Bishop of Glasgow and Galloway, and sixteen other places of worship.

### 2. PLACES AND OBJECTS SOUTH AND SOUTH-EAST OF AYR.

BURNS' COTTAGE, the birth-place of the poet Burns and the scene of his "Cottar's Saturday Night," stands at the side of the coast road, two miles south of Ayr; and is now used as a small public-house. Alloway Kirk, the scene of the fiend revelry in Burns' "Tam O' Shanter," stands near the river Doon about half a mile south of Burns' cottage; is a small, plain, roofless structure; and is surmounted by a bell-cote. A small cemetery surrounds the kirk; and contains the grave of Burns' father, and that of the Judge Lord Alloway. A neat Established church, built in 1858, stands opposite the old kirk. Burns' monument, built in 1820 at a cost of £3350, stands in the eastern vicinity of the

new church; rises to a height of 60 feet from the ground; contains a portrait of Burns by Naismith, and the very Bible which he is said to have presented to "Highland Mary;" and is surrounded by a small garden, containing in a grotto Thom's statues of "Tam O' Shanter" and "Souter Johnnie." Two bridges span the Doon in the neighbourhood of the monument; and one of them is the "Auld Brig" which figures so prominently in the scene of Tam O' Shanter's flight. The banks of the Doon's lower reaches abound both in close scenes of rich luxuriant beauty and in vantage-grounds commanding extensive gorgeous views, and are Burns' "Banks and Braes o' Bonnie Doon." Brown Carrick Hill, flanking the south side of the Doon opposite Alloway, rises to an altitude of about 900 feet above sea-level; and commands, from its north shoulders and from its north summit, a map-like view over Ayrshire and the frith of Clyde. Auchendrane Castle, on the Doon, a little west of the railway to Maybole, was the focus of the events exhibited in Sir Walter Scott's "Ayrshire Tragedy," but has been superseded by a modern mansion. Cassilis House, a seat of the Marquis of Ailsa a little east of Cassilis railway station, is the scene of the famous gipsy story of John Faa; and has, in its grounds, the "Downans" mentioned in Burns' "Halloween."

MAYBOLE, a small town on the railway nine miles south by west of Ayr, contains the ruins of a collegiate church of the 14th century; once had so many as twenty-eight baronial fortalices; and retains a strong high chief one of these in well-preserved condition. Dunure Castle, on a sea-cliff five and a-half miles north-west of Maybole, was long the seat of the Marquis of Ailsa's ancestors, but is now a fragmentary ruin; and it adjoins an artificial harbour which was excavated out of solid rock at a cost of £50,000, but is of little real use. Crossraguel Abbey, two miles south-west of Maybole, was founded in 1240, for Cluniac monks, by David Earl of Carrick; is now an extensive picturesque ruin; and exhibits a curious mixture of the ecclesiastical and the baronial styles of architecture. Mochrum Hill, in the vicinity of Crossraguel Abbey, is a broad-based, conical, wooded eminence; has a carriage-way winding up it to the summit; and commands a noble view. Colzean Castle, the chief seat of the

Marquis of Ailsa, stands on the brink of a lofty sea-cliff, four and a-half miles west of Maybole; was built in 1777, after designs by Adam; presents a grand appearance, as seen from the sea; and has a richly embellished park of about 700 acres. Six caves, one of them about 200 feet long and 50 feet high, pierce the cliff on which Colzean Castle stands; are in two groups of three each, with mutual communication; and were used as strong hiding-places in the times of the feudal contests and the civil wars. Kirkoswald village, four miles south-west of Maybole, was the place where the poet Burns, when 19 years old, studied mensuration and "first became acquainted with scenes of swaggering and riot;" and it has a burying-ground containing the grave of "Tam O'Shanter," whose real name was Douglas Graham. Shanter farm, where Graham resided, lies about one and a-half mile west of Kirkoswald, but has been stripped of its farmstead and annexed to another farm. Turnberry Castle, on a headland three miles west-south-west of Kirkoswald, was the chief seat of the ancient Earls of Carrick; makes a grand figure in Sir Walter Scott's "Lord of the Isles," in connexion with an event in the career of Robert Bruce; and is now represented by inconsiderable ruins.

DALMELLINGTON, a small town, three-quarters of a mile east of the river Doon, at the terminus of a branch of the Maybole railway, 15 miles south-east of Ayr, is the centre of a region of iron-works, is overhung by a lofty moat-hill, and is surrounded by a wild country, abounding with traditions of the Covenanters. The Glen of Ness extends along the course of the river Doon south-eastward from the vicinity of Dalmellington; is a romantic ravine, with a winding series of picturesque close scenes; and is a favourite resort of pic-nic parties. Berbeth Park, a richly wooded tract around Berbeth mansion, includes the Glen of Ness, and is so accessible to tourists that they may traverse all the glen along the river's edge. Loch Doon extends about five and a-half miles southward from the upper end of the glen; has a width of from three to six furlongs; is engirt with pastoral hills, two of them rising sheer from its margin to altitudes of 1381 and 1730 feet above sea-level; and presents, from end to end, highly picturesque scenery. Loch Doon Castle stands on an islet near the lake's

head, immediately under one of the closely overhanging hills; appears to have been an important fortalice in the fourteenth century; and is now a ruin. Straiton Village, on the river Girvan, six and three-quarter miles south-west of Dalmellington and 14 and a-half south-south-east of Ayr, stands in a picturesque tract including Blairquhan Castle, a Tudor edifice of 1824, and Cloncaird Castle, a renovated feudal mansion of the sixteenth century; and may be reached on Tuesdays by public coach from Ayr. Craigengower and Bennan hills, in the southern vicinity of Straiton, have altitudes of respectively 1300 and 1150 feet above sea-level, and command extensive, splendid views; and Craigengower is crowned by a fine monument to Colonel Blair, who fell in the Crimea.

### 3. PLACES AND OBJECTS EAST AND NORTH-EAST OF AYR.

TARBOLTON, a small town with a station on the Ayr and Mauchline railway, seven miles north-east of Ayr, was a centre of events in the poet Burns' life, and lies amid numerous scenes and objects which figure in his writings. Lochlee farm, where he resided several years with his father, and where he wrote a number of his most popular pieces, is one and a-quarter mile to the north. Tarbolton itself, in these years, was the place of his frequent meetings with a Freemasons' Lodge and a Bachelor's Club. Tarbolton mill was the scene of his "Willie's Mill." A place about 200 yards north of the town was the scene of his "Death and Dr Hornbook." Coilsfield House, three-quarters of a mile to the south-east, was his "Castle o' Montgomery." A dairymaid serving in that mansion was his "Highland Mary"; a spot a little east of the mansion was the scene of his pathetic final parting with Mary; and an ancient tumulus in the mansion's grounds, alleged to be the tomb of Auld King Coil, is an object of allusion in his "Vision." Fail monastery, about a mile north-north-west of Tarbolton, is the fragment of a Red friary of the thirteenth century, famous for old sarcastic rhymes upon it preserved in Allan Ramsay's "Evergreen," and quoted in Sir Walter Scott's "Abbot."

MAUCHLINE, near the junction of the Ayr and Mauchline Railway with the Glasgow and Southwestern Railway eleven and a-quarter miles north-east of Ayr, is a

pleasant small town amid beautiful landscapes; has two hotels, a neat recent public school, a Gothic Established church of 1829, and two other churches; and abounds in memorials of the poet Burns. The church-yard, with a plain old church which then stood in it, was the scene of his "Holy Fair." A cottage nearly opposite the church-yard gate was the change-house of "Poosey Nancy," the scene of the splore of the "Jolly Beggars." A lane past that cottage is the Cowgate, down which ran "Common Sense." A two-storey house at the other corner of the lane was the inn of "Johnnie Dow," but is no longer a public-house. A tenement behind the church-yard was "Nance Tinnock's"; and an old edifice adjacent to that tenement was the abode of Gavin Hamilton, where Burns wrote his "Calf" and was married to Jean Armour. Moss-giel farm, occupied for three years by Burns, the scene of his ploughing up "the Daisy," and beautifully sung by Wordsworth, lies about a mile north of Mauchline, but now retains nothing to identify it with Burns' residence. Mauchline Hill, a long, gently-contoured eminence, extends immediately northward from the town, attains a summit—altitude of about 1000 feet above sea-level, commands a magnificent view over Ayrshire and the Frith of Clyde to the Paps of Jura, and was the scene of a long notable preaching by the reformer Wishart, and of a defeat of a royal force by a party of Covenanters.

Ayr Water passes about one and a-quarter mile south of Mauchline; makes a run of about eight miles west-by-southward from Lorn village to a point two miles south of Tarbolton; and, over all that distance, abounds in rich close scenes and in reminiscences of Burns. Lorn Castle, three and a-half miles east of Mauchline, is an ancient, strong, baronial mansion; belonged to the Earls of Winton and the Earls of Loudoun; was visited by James V.; occupies a high rocky site contiguous to Ayr Water; and includes, within its grounds, a romantic glen, traversed by a burn with several fine falls. Catrine town, on Ayr water, two and a-quarter miles east-south-east of Mauchline, was founded in 1787; is a model place of cotton factories; communicates by omnibus with Mauchline; and has an inn called Burns' Tavern. Catrine House, in the vicinity of Catrine town, was often visited by Burns, as a guest of Professor

Dugald Stewart, and was the first place of his "forgathering wi' a lord." Ballochmyle House, one and a-half mile south-east of Mauchline, has exquisitely beautiful grounds, open to the public, and furnished with seats and pavilions at all the prime view points; drew often to its woods and braes the meditative wanderings of Burns; and gave occasion to his "Lass o' Ballochmyle," his "Braes of Ballochmyle," and his "Farewell to Ballochmyle." A chasm of Ayr Water, deep, precipitous, winding, and romantic, skirts the Ballochmyle grounds; and is crossed, a little below them, by a viaduct of the Glasgow and South-western Railway 95 feet high, with an arch 100 feet in span. Barskimming House, on Ayr water two miles south-west of Mauchline, has grounds of similar character to those of Ballochmyle; and the river, a little above it, is crossed by a bridge of similar height and span to the Ballochmyle viaduct.

KILMARNOCK, a large town, at a junction of railways, nine and a-quarter miles north-north-west of Mauchline, has six hotels and a number of handsome public buildings, but draws attention chiefly for extensive woollen factories; yet possesses interest to tourists for its association with the name of Burns, particularly as the place where his poems were first published, and for containing in its large church-yard an epitaph by him on "Tam Samson." Loudoun Castle, about a-mile north of Galston station on the New-milns branch of the Glasgow and South-western Railway, and seven miles east of Kilmarnock, is a magnificent edifice, partly a tower of the 15th century, chiefly a structure of 1807-11; was sold with the estate around it in 1868, by the Marquis of Hastings to the Marquis of Bath for £300,000; and has richly wooded grounds, "Loudoun's Bonnie woods and braes." Loudoun Hill, five miles east of Loudoun Castle, is a grand, lofty, conical eminence, conspicuous over a great extent of country; commands a magnificent panoramic view; and was the scene of a victory, in 1307, by Robert Bruce over the Earl of Pembroke.

#### 4. PLACES AND OBJECTS NORTH AND NORTH-WEST OF AYR.

Dundonald Castle, adjacent to Dundonald village, three miles north-east of Troon railway station, and nine north by

east of Ayr, dates from the 12th century; was the residence of several of the Stuart princes, and the death-place of Robert II.; passed to the Cochranes, Earls of Dundonald; occupies a prominent position on the crown of a hill; and is now an unshapely mass of ruin, with little more than the dining-room entire. Auchans Castle, between Dundonald and the Kilmarnock railway, is a picturesque baronial mansion of 1644. IRVINE, a royal burgh and considerable town, at the mouth of Irvine water, on the Ayr and Glasgow Railway, 11 miles north of Ayr, contains two hotels, some good public buildings, and a ruined town mansion of the Earls of Eglinton; but is interesting to tourists mainly for having been the birth-place of the poet James Montgomery and the novelist Galt, the cradle of the wildly fanatical sect called Buchanites, and the scene of the poet Burns' abortive effort to commence business as a flax-dresser. Eglinton Castle, the seat of the Earl of Eglinton, two miles north of Irvine, is a splendid edifice of 1798; contains an apartment 52 feet long, 32 feet wide, and 24 feet high; and has an ornate park of 1200 acres, notable for a grand mock-tournament in 1839, and always open to strangers. Kilwinning, a small ancient town on the railway, one and three-quarter mile north-west of Eglinton Castle and three and a-half miles north by west of Irvine, contains two inns and a ruined abbey, and is notable for early close connection with Scottish freemasonry, and for long pre-eminent practice of the sort of archery described in Sir Walter Scott's "Old Mortality." Kilwinning abbey was founded in 1140, for Tyronensian monks, by Hugh de Morville; is now reduced to small but fine portions of the walls of its church; and adjoins a handsome bell-tower, about 105 feet high, erected in 1816.

ARDROSSAN, on the coast at the terminus of a branch railway from the main line at Kilwinning, five miles west by south of Kilwinning, is a sea-port and watering-place, founded in 1806 by the Earl of Eglinton; commands brilliant views of the waters and screens of the frith of Clyde; comprises spacious well-built streets, a fine crescent, and a number of neat villas; is a facile point of steam-boat communication with Arran, Glasgow, Belfast, and Newry; has a noble artificial

harbour, formed at enormous expense and originally designed to attract the main shipping trade of Glasgow; and contains three hotels, an occasional residence of the Earl of Eglinton, an elegant Established church, and three other places of worship. Largs, on the coast 15 and a-half miles by water north-by-west of Ardrossan, is a pleasant small town and watering-place; may be reached from Ardrossan either by omnibus or by the Glasgow steamers; stands on the margin of a rich semi-circular plain, about a mile wide, zoned with picturesque heights of from 700 to 1691 feet of altitude above sea-level; is noted for a great battle fought adjacent to it, in 1263, between Haco of Norway and Alexander III. of Scotland; and contains two hotels, a handsome Established church of 1812, three other places of worship, and a curious mausoleum of the Skelmorlie Montgomerys. Kelburn Castle, a seat of the Earl of Glasgow, one and a-half mile south-south-east of Largs, was built in the 16th century, and has finely wooded grounds, including a ravine with two good waterfalls.

##### 5. THE TWO CUMBRAYS.

BIG CUMBRAY lies parallel with the Ayrshire coast, south-ward from a point opposite Largs; is separated from the Ayrshire coast by a sound about one and a quarter mile wide; measures three and a half miles in length and two miles in breadth; rises from a low beach, over steep banks, to a hilly interior, with a maximum altitude of about 450 feet above sea-level; and is remarkable for dykes of denuded trap rock, projecting, like vast walls, from its seaward banks. MILLPORT, a charming small watering-place, curves round a crescent-shaped bay in the south end of Big Cumbray; may be reached either from Largs by steamers on the passage to Arran, or from Ardrossan by steamers on the passage to Glasgow; and contains two inns, a seat of the Earl of Glasgow, a beautiful steepled Episcopalian church and college, built after designs by Butterfield, and four other places of worship. Little Cumbray lies from three quarters of a mile to two and a quarter miles south-south-west of Big Cumbray; measures about three miles in circumference; attains an altitude of 420 feet above sea-level; commands a gorgeous panoramic view; is crowned with an old relinquished light-

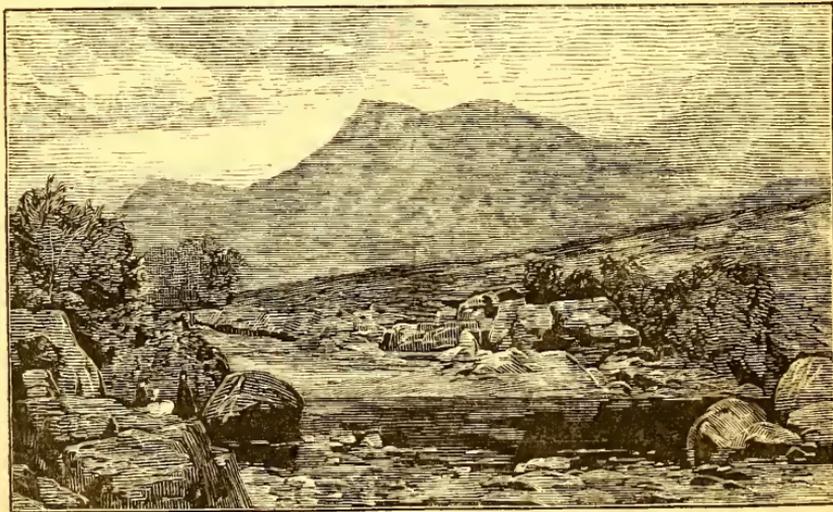
house; has, on its south-west point, a lighthouse of 1826, and on its east side a ruined, strong, ancient tower; and is overrun with rabbits.

#### 6. ARRAN.

ARRAN island begins six and a half miles south-west of the nearest part of Bute island, and ten and a half west of the nearest part of Ayrshire; reaches to a point four and three quarter miles east of the nearest part of Kintyre peninsula, and to a point  $20\frac{1}{2}$  miles west by south of the town of Ayr; measures  $20\frac{1}{2}$  miles in length from north by west to south by east, and about  $6\frac{1}{2}$  miles in mean breadth; is reached, on its east side, either by steamers from Ardrossan or by steamers from Greenock calling at Largs and Millport,—at its north end and west side, by steamers on the passage from Greenock to Campbelton,—at its south end, by steamers on the passage from Ayr to Campbelton; possesses attractions, numerous, various, and of high force, to tourists; consists, throughout its northern half, chiefly of rugged, romantic, lofty mountains, inter-

sected by deep, wild, grandly picturesque glens; exhibits, throughout most of its southern half, a rolling hilly surface, with many summits of from 500 to 1000 feet of altitude above sea-level; abounds in striking landscapes, both close and distant, in almost every variety of character; presents such diversities and superpositions of rocks as constitute a vast natural museum of geology; is traversed, all round its sea-board, mostly near the shore, by a carriage road, commanding a large proportion of its scenery; and has places on its east coast, Brodick and Lamlash, where vehicles can be got for hire.

Brodick is fourteen miles west-south-west of Ardrossan, and fourteen south-west of Millport; stands round a crescent-shaped bay, overhung by a semi-amphitheatre of soaring mountains; consists chiefly of two hamlets and a number of separate neat residences; and has a spacious hotel and a noble castle. The castle is a seat of the Duke of Hamilton, the proprietor of most of the island; sprang from an ancient fortalice of the Lords of the Isles; was mainly rebuilt in 1840-5,



GOATFELL.

after designs by Gillespie Graham; and stands on the north side of Brodick, amid splendid grounds. Three glens, Cloy, Sherrig, and Rosa, strike from the semi-amphitheatre of Brodick. Glencloy, a profound ravine, traversed by a torrent, goes four miles southwestward to a corry on the crest of the island's watershed; Glensherrig, a lesser ravine, goes two

miles parallel with Glencloy; and Glenrosa, one of the most grandly picturesque glens in Scotland, goes first two and a half miles west-north-westward to the east base of Bengnais, next three miles northward to the west shoulder of Goatfell. Goatfell occupies large space between Brodick and Glensannox; rises abruptly from a narrow belt of sea-board to an

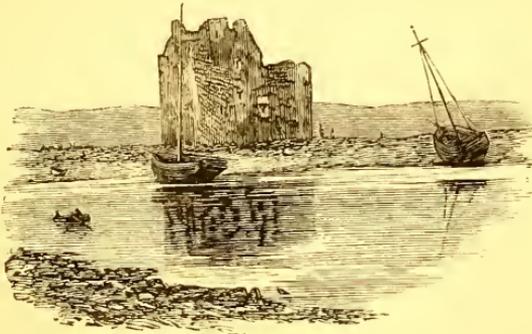
altitude of 2875 feet, at a point only two miles from the shore; and breaks down, on the north and the west, in sharp mural precipices. Corrie hamlet, on the coast five miles north of Brodick, is near a cascade about 250 feet in length of fall, and has an inn. Glensannox, opening from Sannox pier two miles north by west of Corrie, is flanked by the stupendous northern precipices of Goatfell; presents an aspect of gloomy and savage sublimity, exceeded or equalled in Scotland only by Glencoe and Cuchullin; and has a marshy bottom traversed by a road no further than to what was at one time a Baryta mill.

The Fallen Rocks, two miles north-north-west of the mouth of Glensannox, are an avalanche of shattered blocks on the sea-ward face of a mountain-ridge five and a half miles long; and are readily accessible from Sannox; but can be reached thence only on foot, and by careful walking. Lochranza, eight miles by road west-

north-west of Sannox, is a bay about a mile long and three furlongs wide, with a village containing an inn; is flanked, on the south side, by a promontory, with the ruin of an ancient castle, once a royal hunting-seat; and forms part of a very gorgeous landscape, depicted by Sir Walter Scott in his "Lord of the Isles," Glenranza strikes four miles southward from the head of Lochranza into the heart of the Cir-Vhor mountains; and these mountains extend about seven and a half miles from north to south, have six or more peaks of not less than 2000 feet of altitude, and are broken with profound precipices and fearful chasms. Glencatacol, opening at Catacol hamlet three miles south-west of Lochranza, ascends three miles south-eastward to a splendid view among the mountains; has itself a picturesque pastoral character; and is fabled to have been a battle-field of Fingal. Gleniorsa opens at the mouth of Iorsa water  $13\frac{1}{2}$  miles south-south-west

of Lochranza, and goes seven miles north-north-eastward to the grand southern breaks of the Cir-Vhor mountains. King's Hill, overhanging the shore four and a half miles south of the mouth of Gleniorsa, presents to the sea a range of cavernous cliffs about 300 feet high; and contains there a large cave, called the King's Cave, said to have been inhabited for some time by Robert Bruce. An inland road strikes from the coast road immediately east of King's Hill; traverses the largest and best arable tract in the island; and goes up Glenlaodh and down Glensherrig to Brodick. Another inland road strikes from the coast road six miles further to the south-south-east; and traverses a beautiful route, up Glenscorrisdale and down Glenmonymore, to Lamash. Lag village, about a mile further on, stands in the mouth of a rich narrow glen, traversed by Torlen water; and contains an inn, said to have been occupied a night by the Duke of Hamilton.

The Struey Rocks, on the south coast, averagely one and three-quarter mile east-south-east of Lag, are a range of basaltic fissured cliffs about 400 feet high; contain a cavern, called the Black Cave, 160 feet long, 40 feet wide, and 80 feet high; and terminate at the east end in the cruci-



RANZA CASTLE.

form mass of Bennan Head. Essiemore, two and a half miles east-north-east of Bennan Head, is a waterfall of about 100 feet in leap, within a romantic, ravined, rocky amphitheatre. Pladda, about a mile from the coast nearly opposite Essiemore, is a small low island, crowned with a lighthouse. Kildonan Castle, on a headland one and a half mile north-north-east of Pladda, is an ancient square tower, long a seat of the Macdonalds. The Dippen Rocks, one and a quarter mile north-north-east of Kildonan Castle, are a splendid range of vertical cliffs, rising sheer from the shore; and, from a point nearly 300 feet high, fling a brook in a sheet of spray into the sea. Glenashdale, opening about two

miles north by west of the Dippen Rocks, is traversed by a stream making two falls of about 60 and 100 feet. Silverbank Village, in the mouth of Glenashdale, takes its name from a fine, glittering, sandy beach adjacent to it; and contains a number of houses for summer residents. King's Cross, two miles north of Silverbank, is a high headland where Robert Bruce embarked in his expedition against Turnberry Castle. Lamlash Village, two and three-quarter miles northwest of King's Cross and five and a half south by east of Brodick, lies round the head of Lamlash Bay; consists mainly of a long string of detached houses; is a very favourite summer resort; and has two hotels. Lamlash Bay, measures about three miles across the mouth; is blocked there, to the extent of about two miles, by Holy Isle; affords perfect shelter in all winds; is one of the best natural refuge-harbours in the world; and has picturesque shores, rising from a pleasant beach, over embellished slopes, to a near screen of pastoral hills. Holy Isle is about two miles long, and nearly a mile broad; rises

to a height of 1009 feet above sea-level; exhibits cliffs, in successive tiers, from base to summit; and contains a cave supposed to have been the retreat of either a Culdean or an early Romish anchorite.

*Addendum.*—Some of many other interesting localities are, *in Carrick*, Glenapp, Ballantrae Village, Ardstinchar Castle, Colmonell Village, Craignell Castle, Knockdolian Castle, Barr Village, Girvan Town, Ailsa Crag, Dailly Village, Kilkerran House and Castle, Bargany House, Dalquharran Castle, Killochan Castle, Thomaston Castle, Heads of Ayr, and Greenan Castle; *in Kyle*, Afton Water, Dumfries House, Logan House, Lugar water and viaduct, Cumnock town, Airsmoss, Auchinleck village, Auchinleck House, Ochiltree village, Distincthorn Hill, Galston village, Riccarton suburb of Kilmarnock, Craigie Castle, Caprington Castle, Prestwick town, Monkton village, Troon town, and Fullarton House; *in Cunningham*, Newmilns village, Crawfordland Castle, Dean Castle, Kilmaurs town, Rowallan Castle, Fenwick village, Aiket Castle, Stewarton town, Dunlop house and village, Caldwell House, Belth town, Kilbirnie Loch, Kilbirnie town and Castle, Glengarnock Castle, Dalry town, Caerwinning Hill, Dusk Glen, Kersland Castle, Keirlaw Castle, Stevenston town, Saltcoats town, Knockgorgan Hill, Portincross sea-cliff, Montfode Castle, Southannan Castle, Fairlie village, Brisbane House, Knock Castle, Skelmorlie Castle and village, Wemyss Bay, and Kelly Burn; *in Arran*, Maiden's Breast Mountain, Screidun Rocks, Cock of Arran, Tormidon Mountain, Benvarren Mountain, Thundergay Hamlet, Loch Tana, Loch Gnuis, Drimadown Bay, Southend Harbour, and Clachland Point.

## SECTION VI.

### GLASGOW.

#### THE CITY AND SUBURBS.

GLASGOW stands on both banks of the River Clyde, chiefly on the right bank, 40½ miles by railway north-north-east of Ayr, and 47¼ west by south of Edinburgh; and may be reached from Edinburgh by any of several routes of railway, from Ayr and Ardrossan by either railway or steamer, from Lamlash and Brodick by steamers either up the east side of the Frith calling at Millport and Largs, or up the west side calling at Rothesay and Dunoon. It is much the largest seat of at once population, manufacture, and commerce, in Scotland; and it covers 4901¼ acres in Lanarkshire, and 133¼ in Renfrewshire. Its site is diversified in the extreme north-east by the ravine of Molindinar burn, in the extreme west by the dell of Kelvin water, and rises in the vicinity of these places and in intermediate

parts to heights of from 50 to 250 feet, but everywhere else is flat ground very slightly higher than tide level. Some of the outskirts command distant views variously to Tinto Mountain, to the Lennox Hills, and over the north of Renfrewshire; but all the central and southern portions of the city, out even to the environs, have only close views full of smoke and turmoil. The thoroughfares, in general, are well-aligned and well-built; they include, in the western parts, many splendid streets, terraces, and crescents, with intermixtures of open ornamental areas; and, but for the predominance of murkiness and uproar, would compare advantageously with those of the most admired modern cities in the world. Yet they materially suffer in their effect, on one side from crowds of factories with a forest of chimney-stalks,

on another side from profuse display of showy, excessive, unæsthetic decoration. The city on the whole is greatly more attractive to mercantile and commercial gentlemen than to tourists; but, nevertheless, contains not a few objects of high interest to all intelligent strangers.

The principal show-places, with the times and terms of admission, are:—

The Hunterian Museum, New College, Gilmorehill, from 11 till 4 every lawful day, 6d.

The Andersonian Museum, 204 George Street, from 11 till 3 every lawful day, 6d.

The Corporation Picture Galleries, 206 Sauchiehall Street, every lawful day, free.

The Botanic Gardens, Great Western Road, every lawful day, 1s.

Kelvingrove Park, with Gallery of Paintings, Fulton's orrery, and other attractions, between Woodland Road and Royal Terrace, daily, free.

And the Cathedral, at the top of High Street, Tuesdays and Thursdays, 2d., other days, free.

The chief places of amusement are:—

Theatres in Hope Street and Cowcaddens, and Music Halls in Dunlop Street, Tron-gate, St Enoch's Wynd, Stockwell Street, and Cowcaddens.

The principal hotels are in or near George Square. A chief cab-station also is in that Square; and other cab-stations are at convenient distances from it and from one another. The main station of the North British Railway adjoins the north-west corner of George Square; the Coatbridge and Monkland Station of the North British Railway is at the Old College in High Street; the Station of the Glasgow Union Railway is in Dunlop Street; the northern or main Station of the Caledonian Railway is at the top of Buchanan Street; the southern station of the Caledonian Railway adjoins Caledonian Road; and the Station of the Glasgow and South-western Railway is at the south end of Glasgow Bridge. City omnibuses run from the one Caledonian Station to the other, from the foot of Buchanan Street to Sandyford and St Rollox, from 100 Buchanan Street to Woodland Road, from the foot of Queen Street to the Botanic Gardens, Gartnavel, Crosshill, Queen's Park, Langside, Partick, and Whiteinch, from the Crescents to Port-Eglinton and Bridgeton, from the foot of Miller Street to Govan, Ibrox, and Dunbreck, from Whitevale to Candleriggs

and Cowcaddens, from Bellgrove to Paisley Road, and in several other lines; but, except in a random way and unconnectedly, they are little serviceable for tourists. The best starting-point for surveying the city is George Square; for it is more central and more nearly commands most objects of main interest than any other point; and, though distant from some of the railway stations, it is averagely not farther from them than any other centre. Four circuits, each beginning and ending at the north-west corner of George Square, and running through respectively the north-east, the south-east, the north-west, and the south-west quarters of the City, will go past or near the great majority of all the interesting objects.

**1. THE NORTH-EAST QUARTER OF THE CITY.** Go southward down Queen Street to the front of the Royal Exchange; proceed thence eastward, along Ingram Street, Canon Street, and College Street, to the front of the Old College; go thence northward, up High Street and Bell o' the Brae, to the Cathedral; go thence north-westward along Glebe Street, and south-westward along Parliamentary Road, to Dundas Street; and go southward, down Dundas Street, to George Square.

**GEORGE SQUARE**, was originally a grand quadrangle of mansions around a spacious enclosed shrubbery, but is now a centre of business and a place of public monuments. Sir Walter Scott's monument, comprising a column 80 feet high designed by D. Rhind, and a surmounting colossal statue by A. H. Ritchie, is in the centre, and was erected in 1837. Sir Robert Peel's monument, a standing bronze statue by Mossman, is at the north-west corner, and was erected in 1858. James Watt's monument, a sitting bronze statue by Chantrey, is at the south-west corner, and was erected in 1832. Sir John Moore's monument, a standing bronze statue by Flaxman, is at the middle of the south side, and was erected in 1819. Lord Clyde's monument, a bronze statue by W. H. Foley, is at the south-east corner, and was erected in 1868. Queen Victoria's monument, an equestrian bronze statue by Marochetti, is in the middle of the west division, stood from 1854 till 1866 at the west end of St. Vincent Place, and was then removed to its present site. The Prince Consort's monument, an equestrian bronze statue symmetrical with the

Queen's, is in the middle of the east division, and was erected in 1866. The Post Office, on the south side at the east corner of South Hanover Street, was built in 1856. The Bank of Scotland, on the west side at the corner of St. Vincent Place, was built in 1867. The Clydesdale Bank, in St. Vincent Place, a little west of the Bank of Scotland, was in course of erection in 1872. The Royal Exchange, on the west side of Queen Street opposite Ingram Street, was built in 1829, after designs by D. Hamilton, at a cost of £60,000. The Duke of Wellington's monument, an equestrian colossal bronze statue in front of the Royal Exchange, was executed by Marochetti at a cost of £10,000, and erected in 1844. The reading-room of the Exchange admits strangers free for thirty days, on introduction by subscribers. The Royal Bank stands at the rear of the Exchange; the British Linen Company's Bank, at the corner of Queen Street and Ingram Street; the Union Bank, on the south side of Ingram Street, opposite South Frederick Street; the City of Glasgow Bank, in Virginia Street, to the south of the Union Bank.

The ATHENÆUM stands on the north side of Ingram Street a little west of South Frederick Street; was originally the Assembly Rooms, built in 1796-1807; and contains an excellent library and reading-room, accessible for fourteen days to strangers on introduction by a member. Stirling's Library at No. 48 Miller Street, off the south side of Ingram Street, contains a rich collection of books, and is free to the public from ten to twelve on Saturdays and from ten till four on all the other lawful days. Hutcheson's Hospital, on the north side of Ingram Street opposite Hutcheson Street, was built in 1639-41, from a bequest of two gentlemen whose name it bears; is surmounted by a spire 156 feet high; and has a revenue of about £3000 a year, spent in educating about 100 boys and in pensioning decayed burghers. The MUNICIPAL BUILDINGS, between Hutcheson Street and Brunswick Street, were erected in 1844, after designs by Messrs Clark & Bell, at a cost of £60,000; but were destined in 1871 to undergo reconstruction. St David's church, on the north side of Canon Street opposite Candlerigg Street, was built after designs by Rickman &

Hutchinson of Birmingham, has a pinnacled tower 120 feet high, and may be taken as an average specimen of more than thirty towered and steepled churches in the City and suburbs. The City Hall, on the east side of Candlerigg Street, is used for great public meetings, and has accommodation for nearly 4000 persons.

The OLD COLLEGE, on the west side of High Street opposite College Street, was erected chiefly in 1632-62; had a frontage of 305 feet, surmounted by a steeple 148 feet high; comprised three quadrangles of collegiate buildings and one of professors' houses; is now a station of the North British Railway; and retains its first and second quadrangles, but has been denuded of most of its other parts. The Bell o' the Brae, or reach of the High Street north of the intersection of George Street and Duke Street, is said to have been the scene of a sharp defeat of the English by Sir William Wallace; and, together with the transverse thoroughfares of Rottenrow and Drygate, is the oldest part of the City.

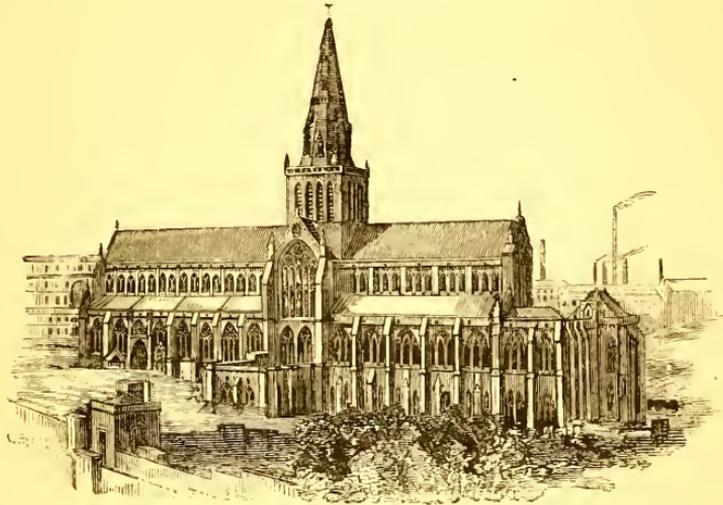
The CATHEDRAL, adjacent to the top of the Bell o' the Brae, overhangs the ravine of Molindinar burn; was founded in 1136, and mainly built in 1192-7; comprises nave, choir, small south transept, lady-chapel, crypt, and chapter-house, with a central tower and spire 225 feet high; measures 319 feet in length, and 63 feet in width; underwent much renovation and re-decoration in years subsequent to 1829; and now possesses a display of stained glass more abundant and brilliant than that of any other edifice in Great Britain. The choir is 97 feet long, and serves as a parish church; the lady-chapel is entered from the east end of the choir's aisle, and contains a monument of Archbishop Law; and the crypt underlies the choir and the lady-chapel, measures 125 feet in length, was long used as a parish church, and figures graphically in Sir Walter Scott's "Rob Roy." The Necropolis, on the left side of the Molindinar ravine opposite the Cathedral, began to be formed in 1828; occupies a steep rugged eminence, rising to an altitude of 250 feet above sea-level, and commanding a splendid view; is entered by a one-arched bridge, called the "Bridge of Sighs," spanning the ravine; and contains striking or elegant monuments to John Knox, William M'Gavin, Principal Mac-

farlan, Major Monteith, the Rev. Dr. John Dick, and other distinguished persons.

The Royal Infirmary, in the western vicinity of the Cathedral, occupies the site of the ancient Episcopal Palace; and was built in 1792-4, after designs by Adam; and contains 15 wards and 283 beds. The Fever Hospital, a little north of the Infirmary, is a more recent erection, and contains 11 wards and 267 beds. St Rollox Chemical Works, about three furlongs north by west of the Fever Hospital, cover an area of 16 acres, contain more than 100 furnaces, and have a chimney-stalk 435 feet high. The City Poorhouse, on the north side of Parliamentary Road, three furlongs south-west of Glebe Street, was originally the Lunatic Asylum, rural and sequestered; lost value and fitness by the forming of a

railway tunnel beneath it, and by the extension of the City; and was sold to the local authorities for £15,000. The North British Railway Station, on the east side of Dundas Street, occupies the site of a filled-up, deep, wide quarry whence building materials were got for a considerable portion of the City; and includes, in its frontage to George Street, an edifice which originally and till his death was the chapel of the Rev. Dr. Wardlaw.

**2. THE SOUTH-EAST QUARTER OF THE CITY.** Go southward down Queen Street to its foot; proceed eastward, along Argyle Street, and Trongate, to the intersection of thoroughfares at the foot of High Street; go thence southward, down Saltmarket Street and along Albert Bridge



GLASGOW CATHEDRAL.

to the south side of the Clyde; proceed westward, along the terraces overlooking the river, to Glasgow Bridge; go northward, along that bridge and up Jamaica Street, to the west end of Howard Street; pass eastward, in Howard Street, to St Enoch Square; proceed northward, through that square and up Buchanan Street, to the west end of St Vincent Place; and pass eastward, through that thoroughfare, to George Square.

Queen Street occupies the line of a quondam rural road, called Cow Loan, by which the citizens' cattle went to commonage pastures at Cowcaddens; and it has, on its west side, the Stock Exchange, the National Bank, and the Original Clydes-

dale Bank. Argyle Street is fully three-quarters of a mile long; forms part of a continuous line of thoroughfare, about four miles in length, from the eastern suburb of Tollcross, through the centre of the city, to the western suburb of Partick; began to be edified, in its eastern end, about the middle of last century; and continued, over most part of its length, far into the present century, to be an open road-way called Anderston Walk. Trongate, is about 400 yards long; formed an early extension of the ancient city; was originally called Thenawgate; and got its present name, about the middle of the sixteenth century, from a Tron or public weigh-house. Tron steeple, on the south

side of Trongate, was built in 1637. Tron Church, behind that steeple, but not seen from the street, was erected in 1794, and is notable for the ministry in it of the Rev. Dr Chalmers. The Tontine Buildings, on the north side of Trongate, farther to the east, contain a spacious news-room, free for four weeks to strangers, a hotel, and the old Town-hall. The equestrian statue of William III., in front of the Tontine, was erected in 1736. The old Tolbooth, which figures in Sir Walter Scott's "Rob Roy," occupied a site immediately east of the Tontine, and is still represented by the Tolbooth or Cross steeple, 126 feet high, at the corner of Trongate and High Street. Saltmarket Street, now crossed by the Union Railway viaduct and formerly much more dingy than now, was the fictitious abode of the fictitious Bailie Nicol Jarvie in "Rob Roy," the real abode of many of the old magnates of the city, and the temporary abode of the Duke of York, who became James VII. The South Prison, adjacent to the Clyde below the foot of Saltmarket Street, was built in 1814, at a cost of £34,800; has been superseded, for the confinement of prisoners, by the North Prison in Duke Street containing 586 cells and 26 prison-rooms, and is now used mainly for the judiciary courts. Glasgow Green, immediately east of the South Prison, extends about a mile along the Clyde; comprises 136 acres; contains Nelson's Monument, an obelisk 143 feet high; and is the public park for the eastern parts of the city, but often lies under stifling clouds of smoke.

ALBERT BRIDGE was built in 1870-1; is an elegant three-arched structure; and superseded a five-arched bridge of 1833. The Union Railway Viaduct-bridge, a little west of Albert bridge, was opened in December 1870, and is part of a continuous viaduct from a junction with the Glasgow and Southwestern Railway in Eglinton Street, forking, on the north side of the river, into two lines to respectively the Old College and Dunlop Street. Victoria Bridge, further west on a line with Main Street, was built in 1856, after designs by James Walker, at a cost of £40,000; and occupies the site of a bridge built in 1345, and long the only one in the City. Gorbals Free Church, with a lofty steeple, on the terrace-line, nearly a furlong west of Main Street, was built in 1810, after a design by T. Hamilton; and was, till after 1843, an Established Church.

St Andrew's Roman Catholic Church, on the north side terrace-line nearly opposite Gorbals Free Church, was built, amid considerable sensation, about 1818. The suspension bridge, on a line with Portland Street, was constructed in 1853, and greatly improved in 1871. Glasgow Bridge, on a line with Bridge Street, was built in 1835, after designs by Telford, at a cost of £37,000; and superseded a previous handsome bridge, which required to be removed in connexion with improvements of the harbour. The Glasgow and Southwestern Railway terminus, on the west side of Bridge Street near Glasgow Bridge, shows a small extent of frontage, but is interiorly well-constructed and commodious. The Caledonian Southern terminus, a very plain but convenient structure, is situated about three furlongs south-south-east of the Glasgow and Southwestern Railway terminus. Pollockshields, Crosshill, and Prospect Hill, three beautiful genteel suburbs, and Queen's Park, a handsome recently formed public park, lie at distances of from about a mile to about two miles south of the foot of Bridge Street. Glasgow Harbour makes an imposing appearance as seen from Glasgow Bridge, but will be more suitably noticed toward the end of our fourth circuit. St Enoch Square was originally edified with villas, standing around a rail enclosed garden; contains, in its south end, an Established Church of 1827, with the steeple of a previous church of 1782; and, under the act of the City Union Railway Company, may be made the site of a great railway terminus, to be completed before the end of July 1874. Buchanan Street, now very much in Glasgow what Regent Street is in London, was, till 1815 or later, a sequestered thoroughfare all edified with villas. The Commercial Bank, on the north side of Gordon Street a few yards west of Buchanan Street, was built in 1857.

**3. THE NORTH-WEST QUARTER OF THE CITY.** Go westward to Buchanan Street; pass northward, up that street, to the front of the Caledonian Railway Station; proceed thence westward, along Cowcaddens Street, New City Road, and the Great Western Road, to the west end of Buckingham Terrace; go thence southward to a point opposite the New College: proceed thence eastward round the New College buildings, to the

north-east corner; go thence northward to the intersection of Gibson Street and King Street; proceed eastward, along King Street, across the Kelvin, to the north entrance of Kelvingrove Park; enter that park, and go through or round it to its south entrance; proceed thence eastward, along Claremont Terrace and Woodside Terrace; curve thence southward into Charing Cross; proceed thence eastward, along Sauchiehall Street, to the intersection by West Nile Street; go southward, down that street, to West George Street; and proceed eastward, along the short reach of that street and past St George's Church, to George Square.

ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH, with a steeple 162 feet high, was built in 1807. The Caledonian Railway terminus was designed to be a splendid structure, but has never been much more than a great temporary shed, materially improved in 1869. The Free Church Normal School, on the south side of Cowcaddens Street, was built in 1846, at a cost of £8000. The Established Church Normal School, on the north side of New City Road a little west of Cowcaddens Street, was built in 1827, at a cost of £15,000. St. Mary's Episcopal Church, in the Great Western road about five furlongs west of the Established Normal School, was opened in November 1871, but not then completed; comprises an aisled nave 100 feet long, transepts, and chancel; and was estimated to cost £20,000. Lansdowne United Presbyterian Church, with a slender spire 200 feet high, was built about 1860. The Botanic Garden, adjacent to the west end of Buckingham Terrace, comprises six and a half acres; includes picturesque steep slopes descending to the Kelvin; and contains good conservatories and hot-houses. The Royal Observatory, to the south of the Botanic Garden, is a fine modern edifice on a commanding site. The Lunatic Asylum, about a mile west of the Botanic Garden, stands on an eminence, with a splendid view; was built in 1842, at a cost of more than £45,000; contains accommodation for 680 patients; and, in 1871, was about to be extended.

THE NEW COLLEGE, stands on the eminence of Gilmorehill, over-looking a curve of the Kelvin; commands a splendid view over great part of Renfrewshire; was founded in 1866, opened in 1870, and only in progress towards completion in 1872;

forms an imposing rectangular pile 600 feet long and 300 feet broad; is planned into two quadrangles, divided by the Common Hall; has a south main frontage 532 feet in length, with a central tower 150 feet high; to be surmounted by a spire also 150 feet high; includes two blocks, each 129 feet long, 60 feet broad, and 100 feet high, for respectively the College Library and the Hunterian Museum; and was designed by G. G. Scott, and estimated to cost more than £350,000. The New Infirmary, in the vicinity of the New College, was founded in 1871; occupies a site of 13 acres, purchased for more than £17,000; is constructed on the block and pavilion system; and, inclusive of the quadrangles, measures 500 feet by 240. Partick, immediately south-south-west of the New College, is now a large suburban town and practically the seat of the University; but, till a very recent period, was only an inconsiderable isolated village; yet, prior to the Reformation, contained a residence of the Archbishop of Glasgow. Kelvingrove Park comprises 45 acres of open ground, disposed in walks, drives, lawns, and shrubberies, after designs by Sir Joseph Paxton; includes also, on its eastern tabular summit, edificed places with a grand frontage, commanding a similar view to that from the front of the New College; and was formed subsequently to 1853, on grounds purchased for £99,569. The Established West Park Church crowns the eastern verge of the Park's tabular summit; and the Free Church College stands also on the summit, a few paces east of the West Park Church. The Crescents are a region of terraces, streets, places, and actual crescents subtending all the south-south-east skirt of Kelvingrove Park, and so well edificed as to have cost on the average for each house about £3000. Sauchiehall Street is about three quarters of a mile long, and, till about 1860, was mainly a narrow rural thoroughfare, called Sauchiehall Road. The Corporation Picture Galleries are on the north side of Sauchiehall Street, between Dalhousie Street and Rose Street.

4. THE SOUTH-WEST QUARTER OF THE CITY. Go westward, along George Street and West George Street, to Blythswood Square; go thence, about a furlong northward, to West Bath Street; proceed westward, along West Bath Street and Berkeley Street, to the intersection of

Claremont Street; go thence southward, down Claremont Street and down Finnieston Street, to Lancefield Quay; proceed thence eastward, along the terrace-thoroughfare confronting the harbour, to the north end of Glasgow Bridge; pass thence northward, along Jamaica Street, Union Street, and part of Renfield Street, to St. Vincent Street; and proceed eastward, along St. Vincent Street and St. Vincent Place, to George Square.

**BLYTHSWOOD SQUARE** stands on the crown of a spreading eminence; commands, from its corners, fine views of the western parts of the city; and contains, at its south-west corner, St. Jude's Episcopalian Church whose first minister was the poet Robert Montgomery. Ten ornamental Dissenting churches, of dates from about 1850 till about 1869, Bath Street Congregational with a spire, Elgin Place Independent in florid Ionic, Renfield Free with open octangular turrets, St. Matthew's Free with a spire, St. George's Free with a dome roof, St. Vincent Street United Presbyterian in mixed Grecian and Egyptian style with a tower, Berkeley Street United Presbyterian in Gothic style, Kent Road United Presbyterian also in Gothic, Claremont Street United Presbyterian likewise in Gothic, and Claremont Street or Trinity Independent with a spire, are on or near the line of route along West Bath Street and Berkeley Street to Claremont Street; and numerous other ornamental recent churches, Established, Dissenting, and Episcopalian, are in the adjacent suburbs to the south and the west. **ANDERSTON**, lying east of Finnieston Street and along a considerable reach of the harbour, was originally a poor village, founded in 1725; rose to be a considerable town, with a jurisdiction of its own, separated by half-a-mile's breadth of open

country from the outskirts of Glasgow; became enveloped by the city's westward extensions; and now, in the dinginess of its character, presents a sharp contrast to the new streets adjoining it. The harbour, as provided with wharves and occupied by shipping, extends fully a mile, from Lancefield Quay to Glasgow Bridge; as to appliances connected with it in 1871, and likewise as to additional wharfage or dockage then desiderated, extends also about a mile and a quarter westward from Lancefield Quay to the Kelvin's mouth; was all formed by vast deepening and widening of the river's natural bed; had, so late as 1816, such little capacity as to yield an annual revenue of only about £6000, and to be fordable by boys at low water; has now such capacity as to yield an annual revenue of about £160,000, and to float full-laden vessels of 1,000 tons burden; includes, on its south side, an extensive dock and a long range of wharves; is adjoined, on its north side, particularly at Lancefield, by vast establishments for equipping steam-vessels; was designed, in 1869, to be provided, to the westward of its previous north side wharves, with a double dock or tidal basin; and has, for many years, been notable for the great number, the great size, and the great celebrity of steam-ships and other large vessels, built in yards adjacent to it and fitted at its quays.

*Addendum.*—Some of many other interesting objects are a great public hall projected in 1871 to cost about £80,000, numerous Churches, both new and old, several great public schools, the Mechanics' Institution, the Andersonian University, the Trades' Hall, the City Bazaar, the Cattle Market, the House of Refuge, Sighthill Cemetery, the Police Buildings, the Infantry Barracks, St. Andrew's Square, Bridgegate Steeple, representing the Old Merchants' Hall, the Southern Necropolis, the Custom House, the Procurators' Hall, the Glasgow Library, Port-Dundas Canal Harbour, numerous large ornate blocks of warehouses, and very numerous and various factories.

## SECTION VII.

### GLASGOW:

#### LANARKSHIRE AND PARTS OF THE ADJACENT COUNTIES.

THE basin of the Clyde, from its head down to the influx of the Leven, comprehends all Lanarkshire and parts of Renfrewshire, Stirlingshire, and Dumbartonshire; is nearly filled, in its upper or southern portion, with lofty hills and

mountains of the Southern Highlands; declines thence into a long, low dale, flanked immediately by high banks and exteriorly by tabular lands and tumulated heights; and spreads afterwards into broad open valley, screened at various distances and in various forms with rising grounds or hills. Upper Lanarkshire and most of Middle Lanarkshire abound in striking natural scenery, enhanced in many parts by rich artificial embellishments; but Lower Lanarkshire, Upper Renfrewshire, and the eastern or detached section of Dumbartonshire, are mostly a great plain, with little diversity of natural feature, yet have such ornaments within themselves, and are so flanked with the Cathkin, the Ferineeze, and the Lennox Hills, as to exhibit a large amount of charming landscape. The things of chief interest in these regions may be seen in four routes from Glasgow,—first, up the basin of the Clyde to its head; second, up the basin of the Cart to its head; third, down the basin of the Clyde to the Leven; fourth, up the basin of the Kelvin to its head.

#### 1. UP THE BASIN OF THE CLYDE TO ITS HEAD.

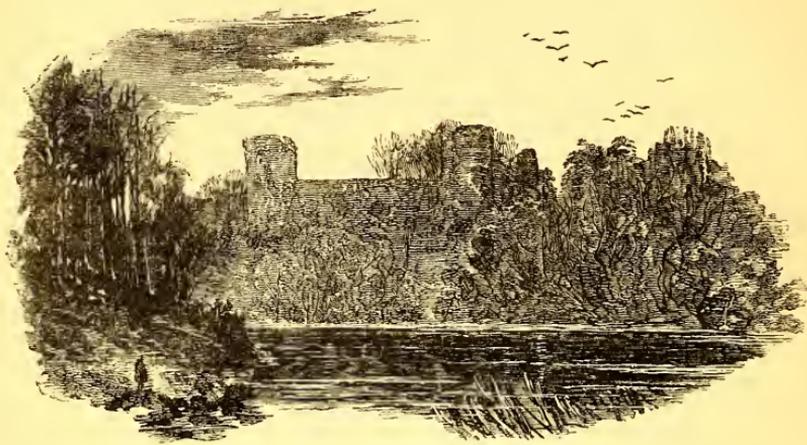
RUTHERGLEN, a royal burgh, on the south side of the Caledonian railway, two miles east-south-east of the Glasgow terminus, was once a rival of Glasgow, or superior to it; had anciently a strong military castle, which figured prominently in the wars of the Succession; had also a church associated with the career of Sir William Wallace, and still represented by a quaint small steeple; and has now a recent, lofty, unique tower, which figures curiously in the landscape. Cathkin Hill, the western summit of a hill-range two miles south-west of Rutherglen, commands a magnificent view of the basin of the Clyde from Tinto to Benlomond, and northward to the Lennox Hills. Cambuslang villages, adjacent to Cambuslang station, two miles east of Rutherglen, are eight in number, grouped in near neighbourhood to one another, on and near the course of a romantic burn; and they adjoin a natural amphitheatre, which was used in 1742 as a parochial place of worship, at which there was the scene of a great religious revival. Dechmont Hill, a summit two miles and a-half south of Newton railway station, has an altitude of about 600 feet above sea-level; commands a similar

view to that from Cathkin, but more extensive; was long a place of Beltane fires, lighted on the first day of May; and is the subject of a poem by John Struthers. Rotten Calder river, crossed by both the Motherwell and the Hamilton branches of the railway about three quarters of a mile beyond their forking-point, traverses a deep, umbrageous, picturesque bed; makes a number of fine cascades; and has, on its banks, nine or ten handsome mansions. Blantyre Priory, near Blantyre station on the Hamilton branch of the railway, crowns a high precipitous rock contiguous to the Clyde; was founded by Alexander II.; belonged to successively Jedburgh Abbey, Holyrood Abbey, and Glasgow See; is associated, in legendary story, with a wondrous exploit of Sir William Wallace; makes some figure in Miss Jane Porter's "Scottish Chiefs;" was transmuted after the Reformation, by the first Lord Blantyre, into a baronial mansion; and is now a fragmentary picturesque ruin.

BOTHWELL VILLAGE, eight and a quarter miles by road south-east of Glasgow, stands on a low tableau half a mile east of the Clyde and one and three quarter mile south-south-east of Uddingston station on the Motherwell branch of the railway; may be reached either by omnibus from Glasgow, by omnibus from Uddingston, or on foot, by way of a suspension bridge, from Blantyre station; is a choice summer resort of wealthy Glasgow families; has charming environs, with numerous ornate cottages and villas; contains the choir of a Collegiate church of 1398, adjoined by an Established church of 1833, built at a cost of £4179, and surmounted by a tower 120 feet high; and was the birth-place of the poetess Joanna Baillie. Bothwell Park, now belonging to the Earl of Home, is immediately adjacent to the village; occupies a long space between the public road and the Clyde; abounds in features of exquisite beauty; contains the modern noble mansion of Bothwell Hall, and the famous ancient baronial palatial strength of Bothwell Castle; and is open to the public from eleven till four on Tuesdays and Fridays. Bothwell Castle was a strong fortalice in the times of Wallace and Bruce; was inhabited, for nearly a month, by Edward III. of England; figured in many a scene of siege and conflict; passed through many a change of proprietorship from the

Murrays to the Earl of Pembroke, to the Murrays again, to the Douglasses, to the Crichtons, to the Monypennys, to the Hepburns, to the Stewarts, to the Scotts, to the Earls of Angus, to the Earls of Forfar, and to the Douglasses again; stands on a bold verdant bank, over-hanging the Clyde; is now one of the most imposing baronial ruins in Scotland; presents to the river a front of 234 feet, terminating in two lofty, round, battlemented towers; measures 99 feet along the flanks; and

has walls fully 15 feet thick, and in some parts 60 feet high. Strathclyde-Proprie, the central reach of the Clyde's valley, with long, low, gardenesque depression of its middle, overhung by steep, graduated, wooded banks, and blocked in the distance by the mountain mass of Tinto, is seen in most beautiful perspective, from the brow of the tableau immediately south of Bothwell Village. Bothwell Bridge, over the Clyde, on the line of highway from Bothwell to Hamilton, was the scene of



BOTHWELL CASTLE.

the battle overthrow of the Covenanters in 1679, as graphically described in Sir Walter Scott's "Old Mortality;" but, in 1826, was widened from 12 feet to 32, and otherwise very greatly altered, and in 1871 was still further widened for the tramway route from Glasgow to Hamilton. South Calder water, entering the Clyde about a mile east of Bothwell Bridge, is a picturesque stream; joins the Clyde near the site of Bothwellhaugh, the residence of Hamilton who shot the Regent Moray; and is spanned, a little way up, on the line of Watling Street, by an ancient Roman bridge.

HAMILTON parliamentary burgh stands eastward of Hamilton Station, nine and three quarter miles south-east of Glasgow; communicates by public coach with that station and with Uddingston and Motherwell Stations; occupies a tumulated site, traversed by Cadzow burn, and overlooking the Duke of Hamilton's park and palace; consists partly of old streets, partly of newer ones, partly of a main, long, fine one of 1835; and has four hotels, County

Buildings of 1834, a three-arched bridge 60 feet high, a handsome large Established Church of 1732, and eleven other places of worship. Hamilton Palace stands on low ground between Hamilton and the Clyde; was originally an oblong tower, about 20 feet long and 16 feet wide, erected in 1591; comprises a large extension of 1705, and a magnificent one of 1822-42; has a north front 265 feet long and 65 feet high, with a double-columned Corinthian portico in monolith shafts 30 feet high; contains a very valuable library, and the richest collection of pictures in Scotland; and is accessible only to well-introduced visitors. The Ducal Mausoleum stands near the palace; was built subsequently to 1842, after designs by David Bryce; is a square structure, with round tower and cupola, in imitation of the Porcian Tomb near Rome; and has an octagonal chapel, adorned with sculptures by A. H. Ritchie. Hamilton Wood, Cadzow Forest, or High Park, lies on both sides of the river Avon, averagely one and three quarter mile south-east of Hamilton Palace; includes a romantic

reach of the Avon's course, partly along a boldly but diversifiedly contoured dell, partly along a rocky gorge flanked with crags from 200 to 300 feet high; contains Cadzow Castle and Chatelherault Chateau; is the scene of Sir Walter Scott's ballad of "Cadzow Castle;" and may be visited by permission of the Duke of Hamilton's agent. Cadzow Castle crowns a high rock contiguous to the river; was an occasional residence of Alexander II. and Alexander III; went to the Hamilton family in the time of Robert Bruce; was often rebuilt or restored; and now is chiefly an ivy-clad keep, appearing on the verge of the gorge "like sentinel of fairy land." Chatelherault Chateau crowns an eminence on the opposite side of the gorge; was built in 1730, after designs by Adam; has, on its front, four square turrets, with showy pinnacles; contains exquisite decorations in the French Louis Quatorze style; and is partly occupied by the Duke of Hamilton's chief gamekeeper.

Nethan water, entering the Clyde one and a quarter mile east of Netherburn station on the Lesmahagow railway, and eight and a half miles south-east of Hamilton, traverses partly a narrow, wooded, picturesque vale, partly a rocky ravine flanked with cliffs from 150 to 250 feet high; and is spanned, over its ravine, by a viaduct of the Lesmahagow railway, loftier than either the high-level viaduct at Newcastle-upon-Tyne or the Britannia viaduct across Menai Strait. Craignethan Castle, on Nethan water, about a mile from the Clyde, occupies a high, bold, peninsulated site; was once a large, splendid, fortified baronial residence; is said to have been occupied by Queen Mary, for several days, in her progress from Loch Leven to Langside; presents now a dilapidated appearance, with a farm-house in a corner of its court-yard; and, as restored and altered by the imagination, is the prototype of "Tillietudlem Castle" in Sir Walter Scott's "Old Mortality." Stonebyres fall, the lowest of the three great falls of the river Clyde, occurs about two miles above the Nethan's mouth, but will do better to be seen, in connexion with the other falls, after an approach from Coatbridge by railway to Lanark.

COATBRIDGE stands ten miles east of Glasgow, at the convergence of the Caledonian main railway from Buchanan Street terminus, the North British branch railway from the Old College terminus, and

the Caledonian south railway by way of Baillieston from the Southside terminus; has two hotels; is the centre of a great dense sphere of collieries, iron-works, and divers establishments connected with these; looks, at a transient glance, to be one considerable town, yet really is a loose compound of merely a nucleus town and numerous large villages; and, with its environs for miles all round, is so enveloped in smoke and illumined with the flames of about fifty smelting furnaces, as to present at all times, but especially under cloud of night, a peculiarly grim and startling aspect. A long, lofty, stone viaduct, constructed in 1857, takes the Caledonian Railway across the ravine of South Calder water three quarters of a mile north of Motherwell Station, and commands a pretty view of part of the ravine, including a tall, gaunt, slender viaduct which previously took across the railway by a different route, and which figures picturesquely in the view. Cleland House, surmounting a cliff at the north side of South Calderwater two miles east of the railway, is a spacious elegant edifice; and a cave, with capacity for about 45 men, pierces the cliff beneath it, was formerly defended by an iron gate, and is said to have been used as a political asylum in the times of the contests for the Crown and in the times of the Covenanters. Wishaw House, on the south side of South Calder water, about a mile from Cleland House, and one and a half mile north of Wishaw station, was the seat of the late Lord Belhaven, and is a fine castellated edifice, partly after designs by Gillespie Graham. Coltness House, a short distance east of Wishaw House, is also a large fine mansion; belonged once to Sir Robert Logan of Restalrig; and was the place where Hugh M'Kail, one of the most celebrated of the Covenanters who suffered death on the gallows at Edinburgh, was taken prisoner. Cumbusnethan House, in a romantic ravine one and a quarter mile south-west of Wishaw Station, is an edifice in the pointed ecclesiastical style, and was built in 1819 after designs by Gillespie Graham.

Mauldslie Castle, near the Clyde, two miles west-north-west of Carlisle station, belonged to the Earls of Hyndford; is an elegant turreted edifice of 1793, after designs by Adam; and has extensive, picturesque, well-wooded grounds, including an eminence which commands a magnificent prospect over Strathclyde.

Milton-Lockhart House, about a mile south of Mauldslie Castle, is a modern edifice in the Scottish baronial style, after designs by W. Burn; and occupies a charming site adjacent to the Clyde, in front of deep ravines and wooded heights. Lee Castle, one and a quarter mile south of Braidwood station, is a massive castellated structure, restored after designs by Gillespie Graham; and contains the famous Lee Penny, brought from Palestine by Sir Simon Lockhart in the time of Robert Bruce, and giving title to Sir Walter Scott's novel of "The Talisman." Cleghorn House, on Mouse water near Cleghorn station, has a picturesquely featured park, containing vestiges of a Roman Camp 600 yards long and 420 yards wide. Cartland Craggs, to the west of Cleghorn House and one and a quarter mile north of Lanark, are the mural sides of a curving chasm, fully three quarters of a mile long, traversed by Mouse water, and appearing to have been formed by a vertical earthquake stroke; rise on one side to a maximum height of more than 200 feet, on the other side to a maximum height of about 400 feet; present rugged fissured façades, corresponding everywhere to each other, projection to projection and recess to recess; enclose, from end to end, a wild, gloomy, festooned space, which Professor Wilson graphically describes as having been a thronged retreat of the Covenanters; have, on one part of their crown, faint vestiges of an ancient fortification, called Castle Qua, which is said to have been held by Sir William Wallace at the time of his attack on Lanark; have also, in another place, a small cavity, called Wallace's cave; are spanned, near their foot, by a three-arched bridge 129 feet high, erected in 1823 after designs by Telford; and adjoin, at their lower end, a narrow, one-arched, ancient bridge, said to have been built by the Romans. The railway, from the vicinity of Motherwell Station all the way to the vicinity of Carstairs, runs at such a level on the tableau above the trough of the Clyde as to command almost everywhere splendid views over the entire breadth and over much of the length of the Clyde's basin.

LANARK stands on a branch line of railway two miles south-west of Cleghorn station; is reached by trains starting from Carstairs Junction; occupies a slope, about 50 feet in elevation above sea-level, on the brink of the right-side tableau about half a mile from the Clyde; contains

a bowling-green on the site of, first a Roman fort, next a royal castle, an occasional residence of William the Lion and other kings; is about a quarter of a mile north-west of vestiges of a church founded by St Kentigern on the site of a Culdee cell; and has four hotels, County Buildings of 1834, an Established Church of 1777, with a colossal statue of Sir William Wallace over its door, a Roman Catholic Chapel of 1858-9, built at a cost of about £15,000, and six other places of worship. Gallow Hill, a little north of the town, commands a splendid view from Tinto to Benlomond. New Lanark village, adjacent to the Clyde, about a mile south of the town, was the prime scene of the Utopian proceedings of Robert Owen, and is surrounded by finely wooded hills, traversed by charming walks, commanding a series of beautiful and various views.

The first and the second of the three great falls of the Clyde occur at about respectively half a mile and a-mile above New Lanark; but they require to be approached through Bonnington Park, with tickets obtainable at the hotels of Lanark, and with direction of a guide to be found at either of the two gates. Bonnington House stands between the two falls; belongs to Sir C. W. A. Ross, Bart.; was built by the celebrated navigator, Sir John Lockhart Ross, after designs by Gillespie Graham; succeeded a previous mansion, belonging to the descendants of the lady of Sir William Wallace; contains some interesting relics of Wallace, which were originally in Lamington Castle; and has highly picturesque grounds, provided with seats and walks for tourists. Bonnington Linn, the uppermost of the Clyde's falls, is near the southern extremity of these grounds; makes a sheer leap of 30 feet, split in two by a projecting rock; and is well seen from a rocky islet, reached by a neat light iron bridge. A narrow chasm, from 70 to 100 feet deep and about a mile long, conveys the surging river onward to the next fall; is traversed, along its brink, by a walk commanding a continuous series of romantic views; contains, within one of its mural fronts, a cavern popularly called Wallace's Cave; and has a narrow descending path to a gorge about eight feet wide, showing traces of an ancient drawbridge, and giving a romantic view of the ruined ancient baronial fortalice of Corehouse Castle crowning the verge

of a cliff immediately above Corra Linn. Corehouse and Corra are said to have got their name from an ancient Caledonian princess, who leaped on horseback into some part of the chasm's abyss. Corra Linn, the second great fall, occurs within a rocky, intricately featured, wood-tufted amphitheatre, of various heights, up to 120 feet; makes successively a fall of a few feet, a fall of about 30 feet, a cataract of about 90 feet, and a grand final leap; and is seen, in various combinations with its adjuncts, from several different stand-points which are better indicated by the local guides than could be done by verbal description, and one of which commands likewise a prospect around Lanark, Cartland Crags, and Lee Castle, away to Benlomond. Corehouse mansion stands on a cliff a little below the Linn, is a modern edifice, and was the seat of the judge Lord Corehouse. Dundaff Linn, between Corra Linn and New Lanark, is a fall of only about ten feet, yet forms a sort of miniature of the greater falls, and is near a rocky recess called Wallace's chair. Stonebyres Linn occurs three miles below Dundaff Linn; is reached by returning to Lanark, and by following a road thence west-north-westward; is surrounded by a tract much more open than that around the other falls, but well-wooded and almost gardenesque; must be approached by a foot-path, best pointed out by a guide generally obtainable at a gate about two miles from Lanark; receives the river from a rocky crevasse only a few feet wide; is engirt by a dark, rocky, wood-shagged amphitheatre; and makes three successive descents of somewhat similar character to those of Corra Linn. Stonebyres House is partly as old as the end of the 14th century, and stands on an eminence commanding an extensive view.

Douglas water descends from Cairn-table mountain at the boundary with Ayrshire; enters the Clyde about a mile above Bonnington Linn; and, over the middle and lower reaches of its course, traverses a beautiful Strath. Douglas town stands on the right side of Douglas water, at the terminus of the Lanark branch line of railway, six and a-half miles south-west of Lanark; is an ancient place, once of great importance, but now in a decayed condition; and contains the choir of an ancient church, with monuments of the Earls of Douglas and

one of the "Good Sir James." Douglas Castle, three-quarters of a-mile north-east of the town, is partly a modern mansion, a seat of the Earl of Home, and partly the ruined remnant of an ancient strong structure, the seat of the Earls of Douglas and the "Castle Dangerous" of Sir Walter Scott's last novel. Auchensaugh Hill, about two and a-half miles to the south, was the scene of the Covenanters' renewal of the "Solemn League and Covenant." Tinto mountain, culminating two and three-quarter miles west by south of Symington railway station and seven east-north-east of Douglas, is a grand outlier of the Southern Highlands; rises from a base of about 15 miles in circuit to a summit-altitude of 2312 feet above sea-level; was long a place of Beltane fires and warlike signals; and commands a view from Cumberland to Ireland, and from the Bass Rock off East Lothian to the Grampians and Arran. Quothquan Law, on the right side of the Clyde two and a half miles north of Symington, rises to an altitude of about 1172 feet above sea-level; got its name of Quothquan, signifying the "beautiful hill," from its form and verdure; and is crowned with a large rough stone, called Wallace's chair, said to have been a council-seat of Wallace on the eve of the battle of Biggar. Lamington Castle, near the railway, two and a-quarter miles south by west of Symington, was the marital property of Sir William Wallace by his wife Marion Braidfoot; passed to his descendents, the Bailies; and was destroyed in 1780; but still partially stands, to the original height of its walls, and is distinctly seen from the railway.

## 2. UP THE BASIN OF THE CART TO ITS HEAD.

LANGSIDE HILL, around Langside village, about a mile east by north of Pollockshaws railway station and two miles south-south-west of Glasgow, was the scene of Queen Mary's battle overthrow in 1568; and is now extensively occupied by ornate cottages and villas. Court Knowe, an eminence nearly a-mile south south-east of Langside Hill, was the Queen's personal stand-point during the progress of the battle; and is crowned with an upright slab commemorative of her overthrow. Cathcart Castle, at the south end of Old Cathcart Village, in the vicinity of Court Knowe, figured in the

wars of Wallace and Bruce, was long the seat of the ancestors of the Earl of Cathcart, and is now an ivy-clad ruin. Hags Castle, about a mile north of Pollockshaws, was built in 1585 by Sir John Maxwell; gave shelter to the persecuted Covenanters; and is now a picturesque ruin. Pollock House, on the White Cart about a mile west of Pollockshaws, is the seat of Sir William Stirling-Maxwell, Bart., was built in 1740, and is a spacious, handsome, four-storey edifice. Mearns Castle, two miles south-west of Busby railway station, and three and three-quarters south of Pollockshaws, was the chief seat of the Maxwells, Earls of Nithsdale, and is now a deserted but well-preserved large square tower, with a strong wall enclosure. Crookston Castle, near the confluence of the Levern and the White Cart, one mile and three-quarters north of Nitshill railway station, belonged to the Darnley family; is popularly believed to have been the place of Queen Mary's betrothment to Lord Darnley; is erroneously represented, both by Wilson in his poem of "The Clyde" and by Sir Walter Scott in his novel of "The Abbot," to have been Queen Mary's personal stand-point during the battle of Langside; and was once an edifice with large centre, battlemented wings, and two lofty towers; but is now reduced to only a part of one of the towers, about 50 feet high. Glenkillock, a ravine cleaving the Fereneze Hills to a point nearly opposite Neilston railway station, has a romantic character, is traversed by a burn making three picturesque falls, and is sung by the poet Tannahill. Corkindale Law, on the north side of that ravine, rises gently to an altitude of about 900 feet above sea-level, and commands a singularly brilliant panoramic view. Neilston Pad, a hill immediately south of Neilston, rises to an altitude of about 820 feet above sea-level, has a tabular summit, and commands a similar view to that from Corkindale Law. Loch Libo, a little north of Caldwell railway station and three miles south-west of Neilston, covers 225 acres, is engirt with lofty wooded hills, and presents an aspect of uncommon beauty.

PAISLEY, a large manufacturing town, stands on the White Cart river and round the forking-point of the railway from Glasgow toward respectively Green-

ock and Ayr, six and three-quarter miles west of Glasgow. Its site is partly a gentle ridge and low ground on the left bank of the river, partly a plain on the right bank. Many spots both in and around it command delightful views. A Roman station, called Vanduara, stood on the town's ridge, and sent off an iter to Antoninus' Wall in the vicinity of the site of Glasgow. A Benedictine abbey was founded on the right bank, in 1163, by the High Stewart of Scotland. The church of the abbey was burnt by the English in 1307; was rebuilt, in successive periods till about the middle of the 15th century; and consisted of nave, choir, north transept, tower, and projecting chapel. The choir now exists to the height of only ten feet, and the tower has disappeared; but the nave, measuring internally 93 feet by 60, is still entire, and has been used since the Reformation as a parish church. The projecting chapel also is entire; bears now the name of the Sounding aisle; is famous for strong prolonged echoes; and contains a grand ancient altar-tomb, probably monumental of one of the two queens of Robert II. These queens, Robert III., and several of the Stewart princes were buried in the church. The High Church stands on the ridge once occupied by the Roman Station, was built in 1756, and has a lofty conspicuous steeple. The Neilson Institution, or public school, stands on the same ridge; was built and endowed in 1852; and is a massive edifice, in the form of a Greek Cross, surmounted by a dome. The Free Public Library and Museum stands in Townhead, opposite the birthplace of Professor Wilson; was built in 1869-71, at a cost of £15,000; and contains galleries 102 feet by 30, and a lofty apartment 42 feet by 20 lighted from the roof. The County Buildings stand in the centre of the town; were erected in 1818-22, at a cost of £28,000; and are a quadrangular castellated pile. The railway station adjoins these buildings, and is an expanded part of high viaduct traversing the town from side to side, and overlooking many of its thoroughfares. The town has four hotels, numerous interesting local institutions, and thirty-two places of worship. Very many of its natives, Professor Wilson, the poets Motherwell, Finlay, King, and Kennedy, the artists Fillans and Henning, the naturalist

James Wilson, the geologist John W. Thornley, the Principals Thomas Smeaton and Robert Boyd, and numerous theologians, literati, lawyers, and distinguished merchants, are on the roll of fame.

The BRAES OF GLENIFFER, sung by the poet Tannahill, are from two to five miles south-west of Paisley. Stanley Tower, also sung by Tannahill, stands within the edge of Paisley water-works reservoirs, formed in 1837, a little to the east of Gleniffer; and is a ruined baronial fortalice, about 40 feet high. Hawkhead, a seat of the Earl of Glasgow, stands two miles east-south-east of Paisley; is an old edifice, amid extensive woods; and was visited in 1681 by the Duke of York, afterwards James VII. Elderslie Village, the birth-place of Sir William Wallace, stands adjacent to the railway, two miles west of Paisley; and contains a house alleged to have been that of Wallace, but evidently built long after his death. Johnstone Castle and Milliken House, in the vicinity of respectively Johnstone and Milliken-Park railway stations, are elegant modern mansions. Kilbarchan Village, one and a half mile west of Milliken-Park station, was the birth-place of the famous piper, Habbie Simpson, mentioned in the song of "Maggie Lauder;" and has a statue of him in a niche of a steeple. Castle-Semple Loch, contiguous to the railway for about one mile and three quarters onward to Lochwinnoch station, was originally four and a-half miles long and more than a mile broad; was reduced to its present dimensions by drainage, for obtaining possession of rich land covered by its waters; and took its name from a large, ancient, castellated edifice, situated near its foot, and demolished in 1735. A modern edifice, on the site of the ancient castle, bears its name, and has an ornate park. Elliotston Tower, the seat of the ancient Castle-Semple family prior to the building of Castle-Semple itself, stood about a mile east of the lake's foot; and is still there in a state of ruin. Barr Castle, three quarters of a mile south-west of the lake's head, was built in the 15th century; is an oblong loop-holed tower four stories high; and, except for being roofless, is still tolerably entire. Calder water, running seven miles south-eastward to the head of Castle-Semple Loch, is a beautiful stream, and makes a number of fine cascades. Mistylaw, at the sources of Calder Water, is a congeries

of heights from 1289 to 1711 feet of altitude above sea-level; and commands, from several of its summits, a magnificent view over the basin of both the fluvial and the estuarial Clyde, comprising portions of twelve counties.

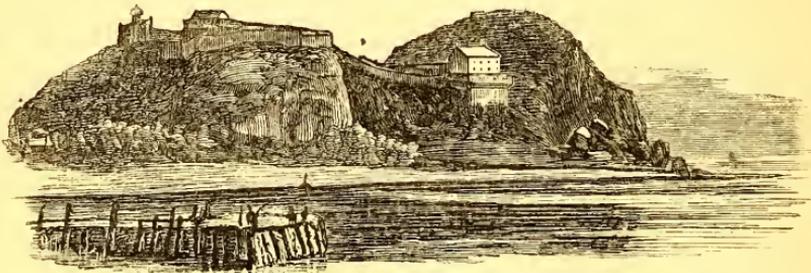
### 3. DOWN THE BASIN OF THE CLYDE TO THE LEVEN. Chiefly by Steamer down the River.

GOVAN, a Glasgow suburb on the left bank of the Clyde two miles west of Glasgow Bridge, dates from the times of the Culdees; was, for a long time, the equal or the rival of Glasgow, in bulk and importance; had an ancient church, latterly served by the famous Andrew Melville; was separated from both the outskirts and the Harbour of Glasgow, till about 1820, by an open rural tract of about one and a half mile; is now very nearly united to the city, by extension both of streets and harbour; figures prominently in ship-building yards; and has a church steeple of 1826, constructed in imitation of the one at Stratford-on-Avon. Partick, formerly noticed in our section on Glasgow, is well seen from the river opposite Govan. Scottstown and Jordanhill mansions are near the river below Partick; and Shieldhall, Fairfield, Linthouse, and Elderslie mansions are on the left bank between Govan and Renfrew. Renfrew, at six miles from Glasgow, is an ancient royal burgh, including a small modern suburb contiguous to the Clyde, but itself standing about half-a-mile to the south; communicates, by branch railway, with Paisley and Glasgow; has a handsome public school, called the Blythswood Testimonial, erected in 1842; and gives the title of Baron to the Prince of Wales. Castle Hill, a slight rising-ground between Renfrew and the Clyde, was the site of the principal seat of the High Stewards of Scotland, from the time of David I. till the time of their mounting the throne. Knock, an eminence about one and a-half mile south-south-west of Renfrew, gave name to the Knoxes of Ranfurly, and through them to the reformer John Knox. Blythswood mansion, three quarters of a mile west of Renfrew quay, has a flat, well-wooded park, containing a large memorial stone on the spot of the Earl of Argyle's capture in 1686. The river Cart, entering the Clyde immediately beyond Blythswood park, is sung by Burns as "rowing to the sea;" and it affords, from

the Clyde at its mouth, a fine vista view up to Paisley.

**DUNTOCHER VILLAGE**, one mile north of Dalmuir station on the Glasgow and Helensburgh railway, one and a half mile north of the Clyde, and nine miles west of Glasgow, stands on a brook cleaving the Lennox or Kilpatrick hills; has an ancient bridge, supposed to have been built by the Romans; and adjoins a hill on which many interesting Roman relics, now in the Hunterian Museum of Glasgow College, were found. Dalnotter hill, near the Clyde one and a quarter mile west-north-west of Dalmuir station, commands a remarkably fine view. Kilpatrick Village, at Kilpatrick railway station half a mile north-west of Dalnotter hill, and 11 miles east of Glasgow, is notable as the birth-place of St Patrick. Chapel Hill, a quarter of a mile west of Kilpatrick, was the site of the west end of Antoninus' Wall; and was proved to be so by the discovery on it of Roman relics now in the Hunterian Museum at Glasgow. The

Kilpatrick hills, or western portions of the Lennox hills, bend gradually toward the Clyde from a distance of about four and a half miles opposite Renfrew to a distance of about one mile opposite Chapel Hill; press to within a mile of the river onward to their abrupt termination in Dumbuck Hill about a mile east of Dumbarton; rise to near altitudes of from 1014 to 1313 feet above sea-level; and present picturesque features of acclivity, escarpment, ravine, and wood. Bowling Bay, commencing about five furlongs west of Chapel Hill, includes the outlet of the Forth and Clyde canal, a long range of wharf, a station on the Glasgow and Helensburgh railway, a series of villages, and a large hotel. Dunglass small rocky promontory, a little beyond the west end of Bowling Bay, was long regarded by most writers as the terminal point of Antoninus' Wall; has, round its crest, ivy-clad remains of an ancient castle of the Colquhouns; and is crowned with an obelisk of 1839 to the memory of Henry Bell. Erskine House,



DUMBARTON CASTLE.

the seat of Lord Blantyre, stands on the left side of the Clyde in a picturesque park well seen from the river, about nine furlongs east-south-east of Dunglass; and was built in 1828 after designs by Sir Robert Smirke. An obelisk 80 feet high, to the memory of the eleventh Lord Blantyre, occupies a prominent site in the upper part of the park. Finlayston House, on the same side of the Clyde nearly opposite Dumbarton Castle, had some connection with the author of "The Cherry and the Slac," was long a seat of the Earls of Glencairn, and witnessed a famous celebration of the Lord's Supper by John Knox.

**DUMBARTON CASTLE**, on the point of the peninsula between the Clyde and the Leven  $15\frac{1}{2}$  miles west of Glasgow, is partly a rock, partly superimposed build-

ings; was probably a stronghold of the Romans; is thought to be Ossian's Balclutha; was the metropolitan seat of the kingdom of Strathclyde or Cumbria; has been a royal fort from the commencement of the Scoto-Saxon monarchy till the present day; made a great figure in national affairs at many periods till the end of the reign of Mary; and was visited in 1847 by Queen Victoria and the Prince Consort. The rock rises murally from a plain; measures about a mile in circuit round the base, and 260 feet in vertical height to its loftiest point; and is split, in its upper part, into two cones. The superimposed buildings are chiefly a rampart wall, two batteries, a governor's house, barracks for about 150 men, an armoury with about 1500 stand of arms, a small structure popularly identified with the prison of Sir

William Wallace, and vestiges of a small circular crowning tower alleged to have been built by the Romans. The Castle is so dominated by Dumbuck as to have lost its original uses since the invention of gunpowder; and it now serves only as a marine defence of the upmost reach of the firth of Clyde. Dumbarton town, about half a mile north of the Castle, was the Roman naval station of Theodosia, had a Culdee cell, shared in the fortunes of the castle, stands about a mile south-east of Robert Bruce's last residence and death-place, and has two hotels and a railway station.

#### 4. UP THE BASIN OF THE KELVIN TO ITS HEAD.

KELVIN WATER runs about 14 miles west-south-westward to the Clyde at Partick; and, over about the last five miles of its course, particularly from Garscube to Glasgow, traverses a romantic wooded dell. The Edinburgh and Glasgow section of the North British railway, with the branch from it to Campsie, leads to most places of any interest within the Kelvin's basin. Possil House, the seat of the late Sir Archibald Alison, Bart., is about half a mile west of Cowlairs station. Robroyston estate, with a modern mansion, lies about two miles east of Bishopbriggs station; and, till 1826, contained the cottage in which Sir William Wallace was betrayed. Kirkintilloch town, on the Campsie railway, eight and a quarter miles from Glasgow, bestrides the line of Antoninus' Wall, and has a moundish remnant of one of the wall's strong forts, where highly interesting Roman relics, now in the Hunterian Museum in Glasgow, were found. Duntiblae, in the vicinity of Kirkintilloch, was the residence and death-place of Walter Watson, who wrote "Jockie's far awa" and some other popular Scottish songs. Campsie Glens—the Kirkton glen and the Fin Glen—opening from the vicinity of Campsie-Glen railway station  $12\frac{3}{4}$  miles from Glasgow, intersect the Campsie fells or central portions of the Lennox hills, up to near

their summit-altitudes of 1801 and 1894 feet above sea-level; exhibit characters of picturesqueness and romance not very dissimilar to those of the Trossachs; and are a highly appreciated holiday resort of Glasgow citizens. Kilsyth town, one and three-quarters mile north of Croy railway station, gives name to a famous battle of 1645 between General Baillie and the Marquis of Montrose, fought in the hollow traversed by the Forth and Clyde canal; and it adjoins the ruin of an ancient castle, which was garrisoned by the royalists against Cromwell. Colzium House and the ruins of Colzium Castle are about a mile north-east of Kilsyth; and two well-preserved ancient Caledonian forts, confronted by vestiges of two Roman forts, are in the neighbourhood. Cumbernauld House, two miles and three-quarters east by north of Croy station, but in the vicinity of Cumbernauld station, on the northern line of the Caledonian railway, succeeded a castle which belonged to the Comyns Earls of Buchan and passed to the Flemings Earls of Wigton; and stands amidst wooded grounds which, till a recent period, contained a herd of the old wild Caledonian Ox.

*Addendum.*—Some of many other interesting localities are, in the upper basin of the Clyde, Dalmarnock, Blairbeth, Forme, Stonelaw Tower, East Kilbride Village, Mount Cameron, Rosebank, Gilbertfield, Carmyle Village, Kenmure Bank, Hallside, Crossbasket, Calderwood Castle, Cleughearn, Camp Knowe, Blantyre Works, Tollcross Village, Shettleston Village, Baillieston Village, Barncluth, Larkhall, Stonehouse, Strathaven, Abbeygreen, Garmkirk, Chryston, Airdrie, Bells-hill, Holytown, Dalzell House, Allanton House, Wishaw Town, Hall Gill, Garrison Gill, Hallbar Tower, Carluke Town, Craiglockhart Castle, Jervieswood, Smyllum House, Carstairs House, Carstairs Village, Carnwarth Village, Carmichael Park, Shield Hill, Cowthally Castle, Westraw House, Covington Village, Duneaton Water, Abington Village, Arbory Hill, Crawford Castle, and Elvanfoot; in the basin of the Cart, Pollockshaws Town, Thornliebank Village, Pollock Castle, Newton-Mearns, Busby Village, Carmunnock Village, Castlemilk, Cathkin House, Eaglesham Village, Loch Goïn, Barrhead Town, Johnstone Town, and Lochwinnoch Town; in the lower basin of the Clyde down to the Leven, Yoker Village, Inchinnan Bridge and Church, Erskine Ferry, Bishopton Village, Dargavel House, Auchentoshan House, Auchentorlie House, and Langbank Village; in the basin of the Kelvin, Maryhill Town, Garscube House, Killermont House, Milngavie Village, Calder House, Bardowie Loch, Craigmaddie House, Auld Wives' Lift, Lennox Castle, Lennoxtown Town, and Antermony House.

## SECTION VIII.

## STIRLING.

**MOST OF STIRLINGSHIRE, ALL CLACKMANNANSHIRE, KINROSSSHIRE, AND FIFE, AND PARTS OF PERTHSHIRE AND DUMBARTONSHIRE.**

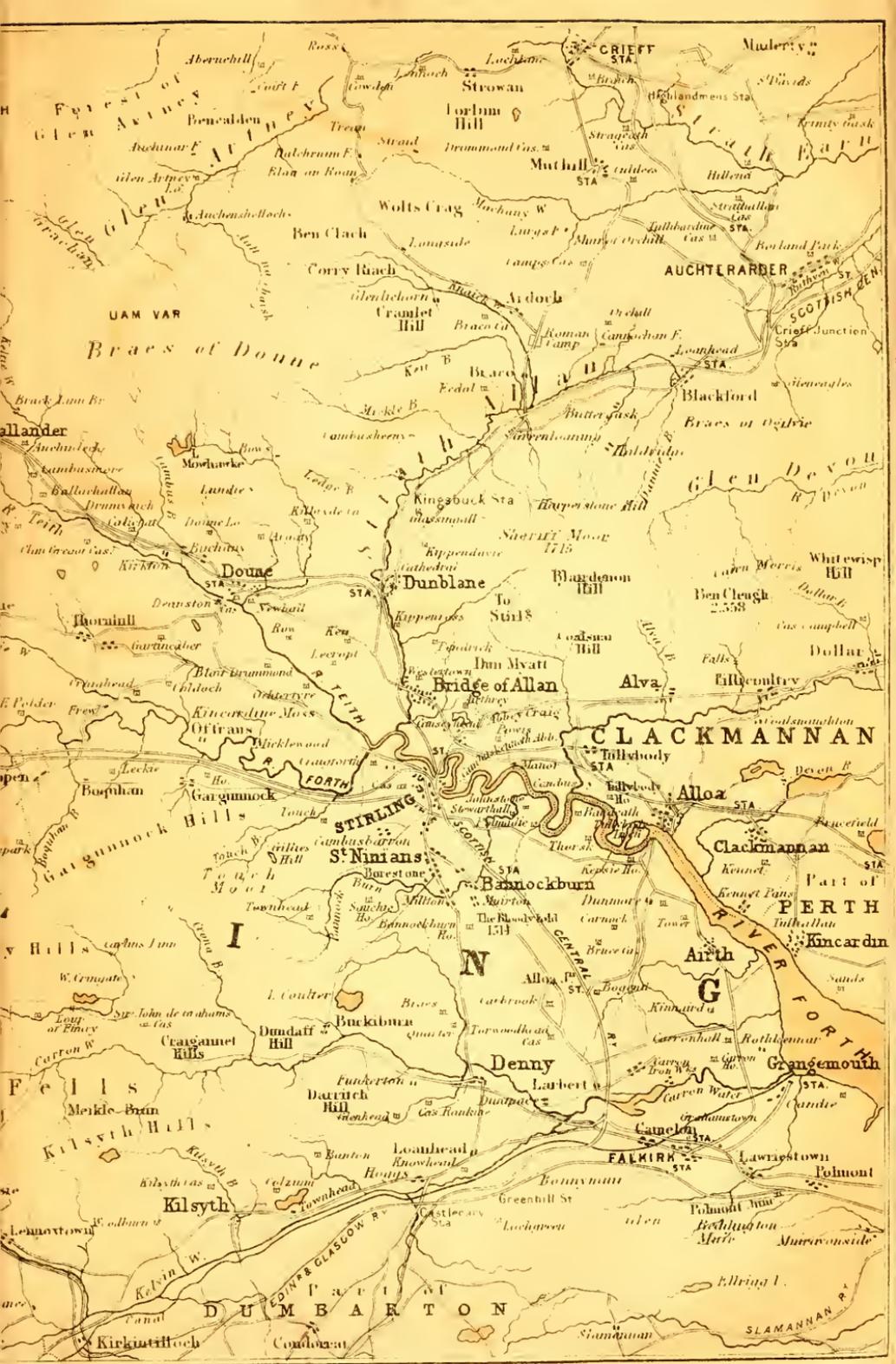
This section comprehends all the great peninsula between the friths of Forth and Tay, all the upper and fluviatile basin of the Forth, and as much of the basin of the Clyde as drains into Loch Lomond and the Leven. The great peninsula is chiefly low country, of comparatively tame appearance; yet it has rich diversities both in natural feature and in artificial ornament; it possesses the Lomond hills, Largo law, the Saline hills, and other prominent heights, Loch Leven basin, and numerous fine dales and dells; and it is grandly bordered along the west by the Ochil hills. The upper basin of the Forth ranges from extensive alluvial plain to great knots of the frontier Grampians; includes most of the Lennox hills, part of the Ochil hills, the lacustrine district of Menteith, the region of the Trossachs, and the mountains around Lochs Voil, Lubnaig, Vennachoir, and Katrine; and exhibits successions or groupings of scenery in nearly all styles, from the most softly beautiful to the impressively sublime. The included part of the basin of the Clyde comprises Strathendrick, Strathblane, Loch Lomond, and the Vale of Leven; and vies with the upper basin of the Forth in diversities of landscape, from the beautiful to the sublime, but presents them in other combinations and with forces and features of its own. The region, as a whole, is a great compend of most of the glories of both the Lowlands and the Highlands. The chief things in it may be classified into, first, the town and environs of Stirling; second, places south-eastward from Stirling to Falkirk; third, places eastward from Stirling to St Andrews; fourth, places north-eastward from Stirling to Kinross; fifth, places northward from Stirling to Ardoch; sixth, places from Stirling, through the Trossachs and Loch Lomond, to Balloch; seventh, places south-westward from Stirling to Dumbarton.

**1. THE TOWN AND ENVIRONS OF STIRLING.**

STIRLING stands on the right bank of the river Forth, at a convergence of railways,  $29\frac{1}{4}$  miles north-north-east of Glasgow, and 36 north-west of Edinburgh. It may be reached from Edinburgh, by railway commencing at the Waverley Bridge terminus; from Granton, by steamer up the Forth; from Glasgow, by either the North British Railway or the Caledonian. It commands a point of the Forth which was long the main passage from the Lowlands to the Highlands; it probably was a great military station, in ancient Caledonian times, the Roman period, and during the conflicts between the Scots and the Picts; it figured, more or less, as the capital of Scotland, from the time of Malcolm Canmore till that of James VI.; it shared largely in the shocks of national strife, both martial and political till so late a period as the two rebellions of the 18th century; and, as estimated by its prominence in history, it is second to no place in Scotland except Edinburgh. Nor, as regards its own picturesqueness and the picturesqueness of its neighbourhood, has it more than three or four rivals. Its site is partly a plain, with slight inequalities of surface, lying only a few feet above tide-level; partly a wedge-shaped isolated hill, with some diversities of surface, ascending about three-quarters of a mile to a summit-altitude of 220 feet above tide-level, and stooping precipitously to the north-west. The views from its upper part comprehend a magnificent panorama, over foregrounds of exquisite beauty, to Arthur Seat, Tinto, the Lennox and Ochil Hills, and the Grampians. The main body of the town is variously antique and modern, and presents considerable resemblance to the Old Town of Edinburgh; and the suburbs include handsome, spacious, modern streets, and spread off in intermixtures of street-lines, promenades, villa-groups, and gardens. The railway station is at the foot of the hill, and affords a tolerable general notion of the town's structure.







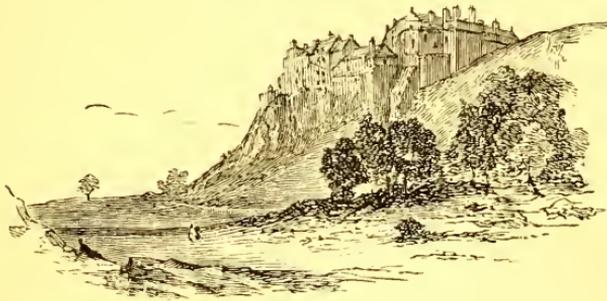


The Castle stands on the precipitous crown of the hill, and challenges the tourist's prime attention. An esplanade, used as a parade ground, separates it from the town. Two walls and fosses, the walls pierced with gateways, the fosses now used for games by the military, serve as outer defences. Queen Anne's battery is within the second gateway, and commands a superb view along the linked windings of the river Forth, and along the basin of the firth to Edinburgh Castle and Arthur Seat. The chief buildings stand around two courts, lower and upper; and they comprise a parliament hall, built by James III. and now used as barracks, a royal palace built by James V. and also now used as barracks, a chapel royal rebuilt by James VI. and now used as an armoury, containing 7000 stand of arms and some military curiosities and trophies, and a structure of 1856, after designs by Mr Billings, in room of the edifice in which James II. stabbed the Earl of Douglas. The Ladies' Look-out Battery overlooks the most mural part of the rock, and commands a similar view to that

from Queen Anne's battery; and the Victoria Look-out is on the left of the upper court, commands a gorgeous view round a great reach of the

frontier Grampians, and takes its name from Queen Victoria's admiration of the view from it in 1842. Argyle's House, in Castle Wynd, was long a palatial residence, and is now the military hospital. Mars' Work, at the head of Broad Street, was a palace built about 1570, and is now a ruin. The Town Hall with a lofty tower in Broad Street, was erected in 1701. The County Buildings, behind the Town Hall, contain a collection of old oak carved heads, brought from the Castle Palace. The New Prison, near the head of John Street, was built in 1846-8 at a cost of more than £12,000. Cowane's Hospital, a little north-west of the New Prison, was erected in 1637; has an endowed income of about £4000 a

year; and adjoins a bowling green open to the public at a small charge. Greyfriars' Church, a little east of Cowane's Hospital, comprises the east and west parish churches; was founded in 1494 by James IV., to serve as the church of a Franciscan friary; measures 200 feet by 52, with a tower 90 feet high; was the coronation-place of James VI., in his infancy; and is notable for the ministry in it of James Guthrie the Covenanter Martyr, and Ebenezer Erskine one of the founders of the Secession Churches. The United Presbyterian Church, a little south-east of the New Prison, was built in 1826, in lieu of the first Secession Church in Stirling; and has, in front of it, a monument to Ebenezer Erskine. The Athenæum, at the junction of Baker Street and Spital Street, is a modern edifice with a lofty spire; has, in front of it, a statue of Sir William Wallace, by H. Ritchie; and contains a reading-room, free to strangers. The Macfarlane museum and library, in the vicinity of the Athenæum, contains many interesting anti-



STIRLING CASTLE.

quarian curiosities, and is free to the public. Drummond's museum, in the same neighbourhood, is adorned with sculptured heads of Wycliffe, Luther, Calvin, Zwingle, Knox, Guthrie, Whitfield, and Chalmers; and contains a collection of interesting objects connected with agriculture. Four bridges cross the Forth, in near vicinity to one another, one of them a very ancient structure long known as "the Gate to the Highlands," another, an erection of 1831 at a cost of £17,000, the other two railway viaducts. The town has five hotels, seven banks, fourteen places of worship, and a rich variety of educational, philanthropic, and miscellaneous institutions.

The Queen's Park, adjacent to the west side of the town, measures about three miles in circumference; is used for public recreation, and for reviewing troops; and has a race-course and Grand Stand, now

disused. Cambuskenneth Abbey, about three-quarters of a mile east of the town, was founded in 1147, by David I., for Augustinian canons; was associated, in many public transactions, with Stirling Castle; was the burial-place of James III. and his Queen; is now represented chiefly by a tower 70 feet high; was explored by excavation in 1864, with result of discovering remains of James III. and his Queen; and now contains a memorial tomb of them, erected in 1865 by command of Queen Victoria. Abbey Craig, about a mile north of Cambuskenneth Abbey, is a picturesque rocky hill rising to an altitude of 265 feet above sea-level; was the head-quarters of Sir William Wallace's army, on the eve of the battle of Stirling; shows traces of an entrenchment, renovated by Cromwell from an ancient one by the Romans; has winding walks, through expanses of shrubbery, to the summit; commands a splendid view of great portion of the basin of the Forth; and is crowned with a lofty monument to Sir William Wallace, erected in 1861-9 at a cost more than £16,000. The scene of the battle of Stirling, fought in 1297, lies about a mile west of Abbey Craig, and is traversed by the railway to Perth. Kildean bridge, which had a prominent part in the strategy of the battle, stood on the Forth nearly a mile south-west of the battle-field and about a mile west-by-north of Stirling old bridge; and is now represented by only faint traces.

## 2. PLACES SOUTH-EASTWARD FROM STIRLING TO FALKIRK.

ST. NINIANS, nominally a distinct town, one and a quarter mile south of Stirling, is practically a Stirling suburb in a line with the intermediate small suburbs of Bellfield and Newhouse; contains many old tenements, with curious emblems and carvings; and has an isolated steeple, originally adjoined to a church which was used as a powder magazine by Prince Charles Edward's army in 1746, and blown to fragments. Bannockburn battle-field, the scene of Robert Bruce's famous victory over the English in 1314, lies immediately west of the south end of St. Ninians; retains, on its east side, at Brock's Brae, the "Bore Stane" in which Bruce planted his standard; and includes, on its west side, the "Gillies Hill" whose sudden occupancy by the mock-array of Bruce's camp followers struck panic into the English host. Bannockburn town

stands on Bannockburn rivulet, one and a quarter mile east-south-east of the centre of the battle-field and five furlongs west of Bannockburn railway station; but is remarkable chiefly as a thriving seat of woollen manufacture. Sauchie battle-field, the scene of the overthrow of James III., by the army of his insurgent nobles in 1488, lies about two and a half miles south-west of Bannockburn.

TORWOOD, an ancient forest, the hiding-place of Sir William Wallace after his discomfiture in the north, and the scene of the Covenanter Donald Cargill's excommunication of Charles II., lies averagely two and a half miles north-west of Larbert railway station, but is now of very small extent. Kinnaird House, the seat and death-place of the Abyssinian traveller Bruce, stands two and a half miles north-east of Larbert station. Airth Castle, a strikingly fine baronial edifice, and Dunmore Park, the seat of the Earl of Dunmore, are near the Forth, two and three quarter miles north-north-east of Kinnaird House. Carron Water, crossed by the railway in the vicinity of Larbert station, runs about 20 miles eastward from a central part of the Lennox hills to the Forth at Grangemouth; traverses much picturesque scenery in its descent from the hills; has been much celebrated in song for the beauty of its banks; and was famous till 1743 for being overlooked, at a spot a little below Larbert station, by a remarkable Roman edifice called Arthur's Oven, somewhat in the form of a bee-hive, 88 feet in circumference. Old Camelon, on Carron Water near the site of Arthur's Oven, was the place of a Roman seaport town, and stood on an iter running from Antoninus' Wall to the region beyond the Forth.

FALKIRK TOWN, eleven miles south-east of Stirling, stands between two railway stations on respectively its north and its south sides; looks picturesquely at a little distance, but not pleasingly within; has five hotels and several good public buildings; and gives name to two battles fought near it in 1298 and 1746. The battle of 1298 was struck between the forces of Sir William Wallace and those of Edward I. of England, on ground now partly occupied by the suburb of Grahamstown; and that of 1746 was struck between the Rebel and the Royalist armies, on ground now traversed by the Union Canal and the North British Railway about a mile south-west of Falkirk. The Carse of Falkirk, spreading

from the skirts of the town eastward and northward to the Forth, is a luxuriant, alluvial, gardenesque plain, one of the richest tracts of land in any country; shows beautifully, in views from the North British Railway in the vicinity of Falkirk station, as a foreground to the hills and mountains on the horizon; and, at a point about one and three quarter mile north-by-west of Falkirk, has a weird feature in the smoke and flames of Carron Ironworks. Callendar House, about three quarters of a mile south-east of Falkirk, was the seat of the Earls of Linlithgow, and a frequent visiting-place of Queen Mary; suffered storm and capture by Cromwell; is now partly ancient, partly modern; and has extensive ornate grounds, containing vestiges of Antoninus' Wall.

**3. PLACES EASTWARD OF STIRLING TO ST. ANDREWS.** Chiefly on or near the Stirling and Dunfermline railway to Thornton Junction, the Edinburgh and Dundee section of the North British Railway from Thornton Junction to Leuchars, and the St. Andrews railway from Leuchars to St. Andrews.

Dunmyat Hill, overhanging the north side of the railway between Causewayhead and Cambus stations, is a projecting mass of the Ochils; rises almost murally from the plain to an altitude of 1345 feet above sea-level, but can be ascended by a circuitous route; and commands, from its summit, one of the most magnificent views in Scotland. Menstrie House, near Menstrie station on the Cambus and Alloa branch of the railway, was formerly the seat of the Earls of Stirling. Alva town, at the terminus of the branch railway three and a half miles north-east of Cambus station, stands in the mouth of a romantic glen, flanked with lofty precipitous hills, and overhung at the head by Benclough. Alva House occupies a commanding site in the eastern neighbourhood of the town, and has very splendid grounds, open to the public. Benclough is the loftiest of the Ochils, has an altitude of 2352 feet above sea-level, and commands a most gorgeous view. Tullybody House, near Cambus station, is a seat of Lord Abercromby, and was the birth-place of Sir Ralph Abercromby.

ALLOA TOWN, at Alloa station, six and a half miles east of Stirling, has four hotels and several good public buildings, but is noticeable chiefly as a place of trade and

commerce. Alloa Tower, about a furlong west of the town, is the ruined ancient seat of the Earls of Mar; was the residence, in their early years, of Queen Mary, James VI., and several of the Scottish Princes; and has walls 11 feet thick and 89 feet high. Alloa House, in the eastern vicinity of the town, is the seat of the Earl of Kelly, and measures 120 feet in front and 185 feet in flank. Schaw Park, about two miles north-east of Alloa, belonged once to the Lords Cathcart, and is now a seat of the Earl of Mansfield. Clackmannan town, about a mile south-west of Clackmannan station, was once an important place, but has been eclipsed by Alloa; contains a tower 79 feet high, said to have been built by Robert Bruce; and long had a royal palace, inhabited by Bruce's descendants. Tullyallan Castle, two and three quarter miles south of Kincardine station, is partly the ruined ancient seat of the Knights of Blackadder, and partly the modern seat of the representatives of Baroness Keith. Culross, two and a half miles south-south-west of Eastgrange station, is a royal burgh, once an important town, now reduced to the limits of a village; was famous for its hammermen as noticed in Sir Walter Scott's "Heart of Mid-Lothian;" and had a Cistercian Abbey, founded in 1217, noted for working extensive coal-mines, and now represented by the choir of its church in a renovated condition, used as a parish church. Culross Abbey House, adjacent to the town, was built in 1590 by Lord Culross; was visited by James VI., who called it "a colier's house," and made from it a ludicrous visit to the neighbouring coal mines; and it was rebuilt by Sir Robert Preston. Castlehill House, about a quarter of a mile west of Culross, stands on the site of Dunamarle Castle, the fortalice of the ancient Thanes of Fife, where Lady Macduff and her children were murdered by the creatures of Macbeth.

DUNFERMLINE, 20 miles east of Stirling, is an ancient royal burgh, the political capital of Western Fife, and the seat of important linen manufactures; has charming environs, rich in both natural feature and artificial embellishment; includes some stand-points commanding superb, extensive, panoramic views; contains five hotels and several good public buildings; and is noted for remains of an ancient abbey and an ancient royal palace. The abbey occupied the site of a Culdee cell;

was founded by Malcolm Canmore, and altered for Benedictine monks by David I.; succeeded Iona as the burial-place of the Scottish kings; acquired, in 1250, a new cruciform church, measuring 276 feet in length; received the ashes of Malcolm Canmore, his queen Margaret, their son Edward, king Edgar, Alexander I., David I., Malcolm IV., Alexander III., his queen Margaret, their sons David and Alexander, king Robert Bruce, his queen Elizabeth, their daughter Matildis, the queen of Robert III., Randolph, Earl of Moray, and Robert, Duke of Albany; and is now represented by the ruined nave, serving as a picturesque vestibule to the modern Established Abbey Church. That church occupies the site of the old choir; was built in 1821, at a cost of more than £12,000; occasioned the discovery of the remains of Robert Bruce, during the excavations for founding it; and has a tower 100 feet high, surmounted by a Gothic balustrade, containing, in open stone-work, the words "King Robert the Bruce." The remains of Dunfermline Palace comprise the fragments of a tower, built by Malcolm Canmore, the birth-place of kings Edgar, Alexander I., and David I., and of Maude the queen of Henry I. of England; and the fragment of a larger edifice built either by Malcolm Canmore or by David I.; but they are situated within the grounds of Pittencrieff, and are not accessible to strangers. The Queen Anne Street United Presbyterian Church, in Dunfermline, was the church of Ralph Erskine, one of the founders of the Secession churches, and has a statue of him in front of it; and the Abbey church contains his mortal remains and those also of Elizabeth Wardlaw, the author of "Hardyknute," and other old ballads.

Broomhall, near the Forth, two and a half miles south by west of Dunfermline, is the seat of the Earl of Elgin, and contains the sword and helmet of Robert Bruce. Rosyth Castle, on the coast, two and a quarter miles east-south-east of Broomhall, was a seat of a branch of the Stewarts; figures in Sir Walter Scott's novel of the "Abbot;" and is now represented by a ruinous tower. Donibristle Castle, on the coast, three and a half miles east by north of Rosyth Castle, and four and a half miles south of Crossgates railway station, was originally the seat of the Abbots of Inchcolm; passed to the Earls of Moray; was the scene, in 1592, of the

murder of the "Bonnie Earl o' Moray;" and was destroyed by fire in 1858. Inchcolm, a rocky island in the Forth, five furlongs from the shore and one and three quarter mile east-by south of Donibristle Castle, measures about one and a quarter mile in circumference, and has picturesque remains of an Augustinian abbey founded by Alexander I. Aberdour Village, on the coast, one and three quarter mile north-by-east of Inchcolm and three miles west of Burntisland railway station, figures in the old ballad of "Sir Patrick Spens;" had anciently a nunnery of St Clair; is now a sea-bathing resort, communicating by steamers with Leith; and has beautiful environs both coastwise and inland. Aberdour Castle, in a wooded ravine adjacent to the village, is a beautiful ruined structure of the 17th century, and belongs to the Earl of Morton. Fordel grounds around Fordel Castle, two and a half miles south of Crossgates station, include a wooded glen with a waterfall of about 50 feet. Camilla Loch, two and a quarter miles south of Cardenden station, is a small but picturesque sheet of water; lies adjacent to a deep, narrow ravine with a fine waterfall; and is overlooked by the ruins of the ancient baronial mansion of Hall-yards. Raith Park, one and a quarter mile west of Kirkcaldy railway station and two miles east of Camilla Loch, belonged once to the ancestors of the Earl of Leven; is profusely beautiful both in natural feature and in artificial ornament; has an elegant mansion, built at different periods, near the site of an ancient seat of the Abbots of Dunfermline; includes a picturesque lake, two and a half miles in circumference; and contains a hill about 400 feet high, surmounted by a tower commanding a magnificent extensive view. Balwearie Castle, about a mile south of Raith mansion, dates from the 13th century; was the residence of the celebrated reputed wizard Sir Michael Scott; and is now a ruin, with walls seven feet thick.

Ravensraig Castle, on the coast three furlongs south of Sinclairtown railway station, was given by James III. to the Earl of Orkney; figures in the tragic ballad of "Rosabelle;" and is now a picturesque ruin. Dysart House, a little south of Dysart railway station, is a seat of the Earl of Roslyn. Dysart town, eastward from Dysart House, is a place of colliers, figuring in Tennant's "Anster Fair," and adjoins coal mines which have

often been on fire, and are hyperbolically depicted in George Buchanan's "Franciscanus." The Red Rocks, near Dysart, were formerly a scene of burning reputed witches, and present a romantic appearance. Wemyss Castle, two and a half miles north-east of Dysart, stands on a sea-cliff 35 feet high; is a large edifice, partly ancient, partly modern; was Queen Mary's place of first meeting with Lord Darnley; and was visited twice by Charles II. Macduff Castle, on the coast, one and a half mile north-west of Wemyss Castle, is said to have been erected by Macduff the Thane of Fife, and is now a ruin consisting chiefly of two square towers. Largo Bay, a semicircular indentation of the Frith of Forth, from two and a quarter to four and three quarter miles east-north-east of Macduff Castle, is the scene of the old song, "Weel may the boatie row." Largo village, at the head of the bay, was the birth-place of Alexander Selkirk, the original of "Robinson Crusoe." Largo Law, culminating one and a half mile north-by-east of Largo village, has an altitude of 965 feet above sea-level; forms a conspicuous feature in a very extensive landscape; and commands a splendid view over all the lower basin of the Forth.

MARKINCH TOWN, at Markinch station, contains a modern Established church, with part of a very ancient tower, on the site of a Culdee cell. Leslie town, at the terminus of a branch railway three miles west of Markinch, is supposed, by some critics, to be the scene of king James' "Christ's kirk on the Green." Leslie House, on the east side of the town, is the seat of the Countess of Rothes; was built in the time of Charles II. by the Duke of Rothes; and has very beautiful grounds. Strathendry House and Castle, one and a half mile west of Leslie, have grounds commanding noble views, and containing woods into which Adam Smith, when a child, was carried by kidnapping gipsies. Falkland royal burgh, two and a half miles west-north-west of Falkland-Road railway station, communicates by public coach twice a day with Falkland-Road station; is overhung, on the south-west, by East Lomond hill, rising to an altitude of 1471 feet above sea-level; stands amidst a quondam ancient royal hunting forest; was long the capital of the stewartry of Fife, and the abode of successively the retainers of the Earl of Fife and the retainers of the kings of Scotland; had

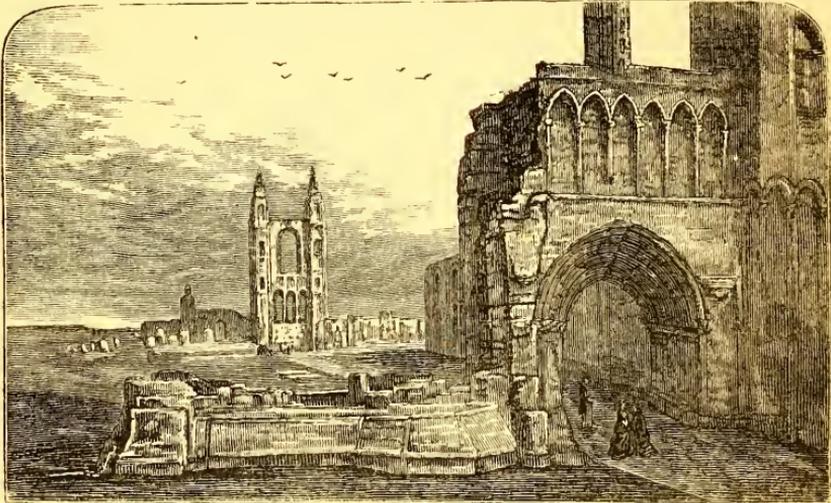
anciently a castle, now extinct, in which the eldest son of Robert III. suffered tormenting imprisonment, as pathetically told in Sir Walter Scott's "Fair Maid of Perth;" and has considerable well-preserved remains of a royal quadrangular palace, in which numerous kings occasionally resided, James VI. died, and Mary of Guise and Queen Mary held many state councils. Nuthill, the seat of the present proprietor of the Falkland estate, stands about a mile west of the town, and was built in 1844 at a cost of £30,000. Crawford Priory, in the southern vicinity of Springfield station, is a seat of the Earl of Glasgow; was built in 1813; and underwent a great renovation and extension, with addition of a spired tower 115 feet high, in 1871. Lindifferon Hill, three and a half miles north-by-west of Crawford Priory, adjoins the quondam seat of the poet Sir David Lindsay of the Mount; is crowned with an obelisk to the memory of the fourth Earl of Hopetoun; and commands an extensive view.

CUPAR-FIFE, on the railway 29 miles north-north-east of Dunfermline, and 33¼ north of Edinburgh is the modern political capital of Fife, and has three hotels and a number of good public buildings, but is interesting chiefly for its beautiful environs, studded with mansions. Tarbet Tower, on a hill two and a-quarter miles south of Cupar, was the residence of Sir John Scott the author of the "Staggering state of Scotch Statesmen." Kilmarnon Castle, one and a-half mile north-west of the town, is the seat of Sir David Baxter, Bart., and was built after designs by Gillespie Graham. Dura Den, two and a-half miles east of Cupar, is a picturesque winding ravine, and has furnished a remarkable number of curious fossils. Dairsie Castle, near Dairsie railway station, stood on an eminence overhanging the river Eden; was the residence of David II. during great part of his minority, the meeting-place of parliaments, and the place in which Archbishop Spottiswood wrote his History of the Church of Scotland; and is now a roofless ruin. Leuchars Church, in the vicinity of Leuchars station, comprises the chancel and the apse of a very beautiful Norman edifice. Earlshall Castle, about half a mile east of Leuchars Church, was built in years from 1546 till 1607; belonged for ages to the Bruce family; and contains, on a man-

tel-piece and a ceiling, curious coats-of-arms.

ST ANDREWS CITY stands on the coast 15¼ miles by railway south-east of Dundee, 45½ north-by-east of Edinburgh, and 60¾ north-east of Stirling; occupies a tabular site about 50 feet above sea-level, in front of a low flat country, backed at a moderate distance by gentle hills; adjoins a great extent of links or downs, famous for the game of golf; presents an imposing appearance as seen at a little distance, and an impressive one as seen within itself; abounds in ruins and public edifices of picturesque character; dates from the times of the Culdees, or from times immediately after them; figures broadly

and vividly in history as the Canterbury of Scotland, the meeting-place of parliaments, the focus of many national events, the scene of martyrdoms and of great shocks at the time of the Reformation, and the seat of a University; is now a quiet, cleanly, thriving resort of students, juvenile scholars, assistants, and summer visitors; and has three hotels, some handsome new thoroughfares, an old Town-hall, a new Town-hall, a martyrs' monument, a great Established Church in which John Knox launched some of his strongest fulminations against Romanism, seven other places of worship, a Madras College, two University Colleges, and most interesting ruins of an ancient church, the ancient Cathedral,



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and the archiepiscopal castle. Magnus Moor, on which Archbishop Sharpe was assassinated, lies three and a-half miles west of the City.

**4. PLACES NORTH-EASTWARD FROM STIRLING TO KINROSS,** Chiefly by the Devon valley railway, deflecting from the Stirling and Dunfermline line at Alloa.

TILlicOUNTRY TOWN stands between the Ochil hills and the river Devon, two miles east of Alva and three north-east of Alloa; and is noticeable in itself only as a small flourishing seat of woollen manufacture, but has a station on the railway, and leads the way to pedestrian

exploration of romantic scenery among the Ochils, four and a-half miles westward to Menstrie and seven north-eastward past Muckart. Harvieston Castle, the seat of Sir Andrew Orr, stands one and a-half mile east-north-east of Tillicountry; belonged formerly to the Tait family: was the birth-place of Dr Tait, the present Archbishop of Canterbury; and was visited in 1787 by the poet Burns, who then wrote his "Sweetest Maid on Devon's Banks," and his "How pleasant the Banks of the Clear Winding Devon." Tait's tomb, the last resting-place of the Tait family, is at a bend of the Devon near Harvieston. Dollar village, one and a-half mile east-north-

east of Harvieston, has picturesque environs, a famous educational institution, a railway station, and a hotel; and leads the way to a romantic pedestrian tour, by way of Muckart and up Glendevon, through the heart of the Ochils, to the line of railway from Stirling to Crieff and Perth. Castle-Campbell or Castle Gloom, about a mile north-north-west of Dollar, dates from some early period unknown to record; passed in 1493 to the noble family of Argyle; was the scene, in 1556, of a public dispensation of the Lord's Supper by John Knox; was visited in 1562 and 1565 by Queen Mary; was burnt in 1645 by the Marquis of Montrose; had great strength of both structure and position; is now chiefly a picturesque, grass-tufted, donjon-tower, commanding extensive views, with the Wallace Monument, Stirling Castle, and Edinburgh Castle in the landscape; and surmounts a small lofty tableau, at the head of a romantic ravine, shagged with wood, dashed with water-falls, and flanked by beetling crags. Blairingoinne village, one and three-quarter mile south-east of Dollar, had anciently, on a site called Palace Brae, a mansion of the ancestors of the Duke of Athole, and was long the gathering-place of the clan Murray.

RUMBLING BRIDGE, adjacent to a railway station of its own name four and a-quarter miles east-north-east of Dollar, is the central point of a most romantic reach of river scenery, with a series of cascades called the Falls of Devon; and has a hotel with beautiful grounds, traversed by the river. The Devil's Mill, the uppermost of the falls, occurs about 350 yards above Rumbling Bridge; flings the river into a deep, rocky, obstructed pool, with a sound resembling that of a mill-wheel; and is popularly said to have got its name from its disregard of the Sabbath. The river thence to a point below Rumbling Bridge traverses a narrow, tangled, mural-flanked chasm, about 90 feet deep, with a continuous, hollow, rumbling noise. Two bridges span the chasm at Rumbling Bridge; the one built in 1713, and rising 80 feet above the stream; the other built in 1816, and rising 120 feet above the stream; and both so situated as, while commanding a most striking view, to try sharply the nerves of the beholder. The Caldron Linn commences about a mile below Rumbling Bridge; is reached

thence by a walk of exceeding beauty; can be reached only through the grounds of Blairhill, and by permission of the proprietor; includes a chasm similar to that above Rumbling Bridge; and comprises three falls,—first, a leap of 34 feet,—next, an oblique descent through three round cavities from 16 to 22 feet in diameter,—next, a leap of 44 feet. The chasms and the falls have been the scene of serious casualties, and ought not to be approached without much caution. Crook of Devon village and station, one and a-half mile north-east of Rumbling Bridge, take their name from a sharp bend in the river Devon's course. Tullybole Castle, about a mile east-north-east of Crook of Devon, is a baronial fortalice of 1608, and belongs to the Rev. Sir Henry W. Moncreiff, Bart. Blairadam House, about three and a-quarter miles south-east of Cleish-road station, has extensive beautiful grounds, containing the Keiry Craigs noticed in Sir Walter Scott's "Abbot."

KINROSS, the capital of Kinross-shire, stands adjacent to the west shore of Loch Leven, 25 miles north-east of Stirling, has three hotels and furnishes boats for visiting Lochleven Castle and for anglers. Kinross House, between the town and the lake, is a seat of Sir Graham G. Montgomery, Bart. Loch Leven measures about eight and a-half miles in circumference; covers an area of 3300 acres; was reduced from a previous greater extent by drainage, about the year 1836, at a cost of about £40,000; lies at an elevation of about 360 feet above sea-level; and is overhung, on the south and the east, by an amphitheatre of the Lomond and the Benarty hills, rising to altitudes of 1167 and 1492 feet above sea-level. Lochleven Castle stands on an islet of about five acres, a quarter of a mile from the nearest part of the west shore; belonged anciently to the kings of Scotland, and was a residence of Alexander III.; passed in 1542 to the Douglas family; was the prison of Queen Mary during the eleven months preceding her flight to the scenes of her final struggles for power; figures graphically, as her prison and as to her escape from it, in Sir Walter Scott's "Abbot;" and now consists mainly of a thick-walled, four storey, square tower. St Serf's island lies about one and a quarter mile south-east of the Castle islet; and contains ruins of a priory,

on the site of a Culdee cell, established by David I. for Augustinian canons, and ruled for a time by Andrew Wynton, author of the "Cronykil of Scotland." Kinnesswood village, near the east side of Loch Leven, five miles by road east-by-north of Kinross, was the birth-place of the youthful poet Michael Bruce.

5. PLACES NORTHWARD FROM STIRLING TO ARDOCH. Chiefly by the Caledonian railway up Strathallan.

BRIDGE OF ALLAN, two and three-quarter miles from Stirling, is a very favourite summer resort; has, for many years, had averagely from 30,000 to 40,000 visitors each year; owes its popularity



LOCHLEVEN CASTLE.

partly to the beauty of its site and environs, partly to the salubrity of its climate, partly to its adjacency to Airthrey mineral wells; commands an extensive range and diversity of charming walks and picturesque drives; and has four hotels, numerous villa lodging-houses, a museum, and four neat places of worship. Airthrey wells and bath-house are situated on a height immediately east of the town, and are approached from it by pleasant walks. Airthrey Castle stands east of the wells; is the seat of Lord Abercromby; and has ornate grounds, open on Thursdays to the public. Westerton House, in the north-eastern vicinity of Bridge of Allan, is the seat of Sir James E. Alexander. Keir House, about a mile north-west of the town, is a seat of Sir William Stirling-Maxwell, Bart.; contains a fine collection of pictures; and has splendid grounds, open to the public from two till six every Friday. Kilhill of Keirfield, on the Keir estate, at the point of the river Allan now crossed by the railway, is supposed to have been the site of the ancient Caledonian and Roman town of Alauna. Kippenross House, one and three-quarter mile north-east of Keir House, has very beautiful grounds, which are open to the public from ten till five on Wednesdays and Saturdays, and which contained till 1868 a remarkable plane tree reputedly the oldest and largest in Scotland.

DUNBLANE, five miles from Stirling, is a decayed ancient city; has a railway

station and a hotel; may be reached on foot from Bridge of Allan, by Sunnylaw, the Falls of Pendrich, and Auldwhary burn, along a road with romantic features somewhat similar to those of the Trossachs; has charming environs of its own, with two mineral wells at Cromlix; promised, at one time, to become a favourite summer resort, till eclipsed by Bridge of Allan; is extensively known in connexion with Bishop Leighton, afterwards Archbishop of Glasgow, and in connection with Tannahill's song of "Jessie the Flower of Dunblane;" and has a public library bequeathed by Bishop Leighton, extensive remains of a large cathedral of the 13th century, a parish church consisting of the renovated choir of the cathedral, an elegant recent Episcopalian Church, and two other places of worship. Sheriffmuir, about two miles north-east of Dunblane, is an extensive, bleak, heathy off-set of the Ochils; was the scene of the battle in 1715, between the rebel forces under the Earl of Mar and the royal forces under the Earl of Argyle, sung in derisive verses ascribed to Burns; and contains, within a strong iron grating, the "Gathering Stone of the Clans," renovated in 1840. Braco village, about two miles north of Greenloaning station and 13 north-by-east of Stirling, adjoins the Roman camp of Ardoch, is near the Royal Caledonian Curling Pond, and has an inn. Ardoch camp is the best-preserved Roman camp in Great Britain; comprises one oblong

420 feet by 375, another oblong 1060 feet by 900, and a third oblong 2800 feet by 1950; retains traces of some buildings; was confronted, in various positions and at various distances, by Caledonian hill-forts and entrenchments; and has been the subject of vast controversy among antiquaries as to the relation which it had or had not with the great battle of "Mons Grampus."

**6. PLACES FROM STIRLING, THROUGH THE TROSSACHS AND LOCH LOMOND, TO BALLOCH.** By branch railway from Dunblane to Callander, by public coach thence to Loch Katrine, by steamer along Loch Katrine, and by public coach thence to Inversnaid; and the route southward down Loch Lomond, by steamer, to Balloch.

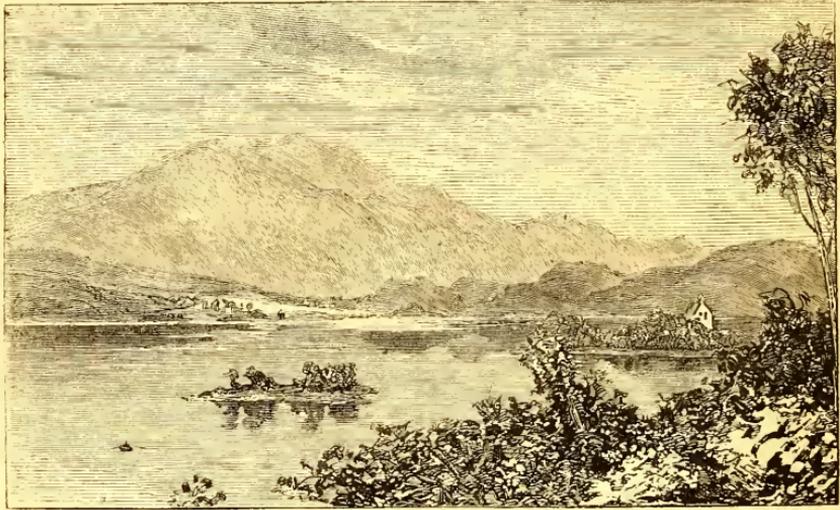
**DOUNE TOWN**, three miles west of Dunblane, stands on a peninsular tract contiguous to the river Teith; is a place of considerable summer resort; and has two inns, six places of worship, and a picturesque, ruined, ancient baronial castle. The castle succeeded some strong structure of very early date; was long the seat of the Earls of Menteith; became a residence of two regents of Scotland, a possession of the Dowager-queen of James IV., and an occasional resort of Queen Mary; was held in 1745 by the rebel forces of Prince Charles Edward; figures in Sir Walter Scott's novel of "Waverley;" and now is a massive bastioned pile of various periods, with walls ten feet thick, and with a corner tower 80 feet high. The braes of Doune ascend northward and north-westward from the vicinity of the town to a high long summit-line about six miles distant; and have, at nearly their highest point, the Uamoar of Sir Walter Scott's "Lady of the Lake." Doune Lodge, one and a-half mile west-north-west of Doune, is a seat of the Earl of Moray. Lanrick Castle, an elegant modern edifice one and a-half mile west of Doune Lodge, is the seat of A. Jardine, Esq. Cambusmore, on Kelty water, three miles west-north-west of Lanrick Castle, is an old seat of the Buchanan family, where Sir Walter Scott spent several summers in the early part of his life, and stored his mind with materials for his "Lady of the Lake." Kelty water rises on Stuaic-a-chroin mountain; runs seven miles south-south-eastward to the

Teith; traverses partly a rocky ravine, partly a deep chasm; and, at a point one and a-half mile north-east of Callander, makes a romantic fall of about 50 feet. Callander, ten and three-quarter miles west-north-west of Dunblane, is a considerable village; stands on the river Teith, in front of precipitous crags, overhung in the west by Benledi, and horizoned all round by mountain sky-line; is a favourite resort of summer visitors and tourists; contains a villa of Lady Willoughby D'Eresby, on ground supposed to have been occupied by a Roman camp; and has two hotels.

The Callendar and Tyndrum railway, originally designed to extend to Oban, curves from Callander into the pass of Leny; goes northward, up that pass and through Glenogle, to the vicinity of Killin; and gives ready communication to the basins of Loch Earn and Loch Tay. The pass of Leny commences about two miles west of Callander; is a narrow mountain defile, flanked on the east by wooded precipices,—on the west by the steep, dark, rocky acclivities of Benledi; is traversed by Lubnaig water, rushing through a chasmic part of it, about a furlong in length, in an impetuous cataract, with aggregate descent of about 200 feet; and figures in Sir Walter Scott's "Legend of Montrose," and in his "Lady of the Lake." St Bride's Chapel, where young Angus thrust the fiery cross into the hand of Norman, stood on the margin of Loch Lubnaig, about a mile north of the upper end of the pass. Loch Lubnaig, "the crooked lake," makes two reaches at obtuse angles to each other; measures four and a-half miles in length and about two or two and a-half furlongs in average width; and is flanked on the east by Ardhullarymore and Ardhullarybeg mountains, on the west by Benledi and Armandave. Ardhullary farm-house, on the east side of the lake about five miles from Callander, commands one of the best views of the lake scenery, and was the retreat of the Abyssinian traveller Bruce while writing the account of his travels. Strathyre village, at Strathyre station nine miles from Callander, takes its name from a vale mentioned in the "Lady of the Lake," and has an inn. King's House, two and a-half miles north of Strathyre, is an inn, and commands a view up the basin of Loch Voil. Balquhiddier village, one and

three-quarter mile west of King's House, stands at the foot of Loch Voil, has a handsome Established church of 1855, and contains in its church-yard the mortal remains and rude monumental stone of Rob Roy, the subject of Wordsworth's poem of "Rob Roy's Grave." Loch Voil extends about three miles westward, with a width of about half a mile; becomes united, in times of freshet, with Loch Doine, a smaller lake to the west; and is overhung, all round by ranges of steep, stern, shattered mountains, rising to altitudes of from 2400 to 3880 feet above sea-level. These mountains are the "Braes of Balquhiddel," sung by Tannahill; and one of them, called Craigree, signifying the "King's rock," is said to have been a retreat of Robert Bruce.

The road from Callander to Loch Katrine strikes to the west, up the streams and lakes of Vennachoir and Achray; and commands, nearly all the way, especially at particular points, some of the most favourite scenery in Scotland; but unhappily is not in good condition. Lennie House, a turretted edifice about one and a-half mile west-north-west of Callander, is the seat of the representatives of the chief of the Clan Buchanan. Carchonzie woods on the south side of Vennachoir river, about one and a-quarter mile west-south-west of Callander, were the scene of a sanguinary conflict between two clans. Bochastle ridge, on the north side of the Vennachoir opposite Carchonzie, rises to an altitude of about 300 feet, and has remains of an ancient Caledonian fort, in three successive tiers.



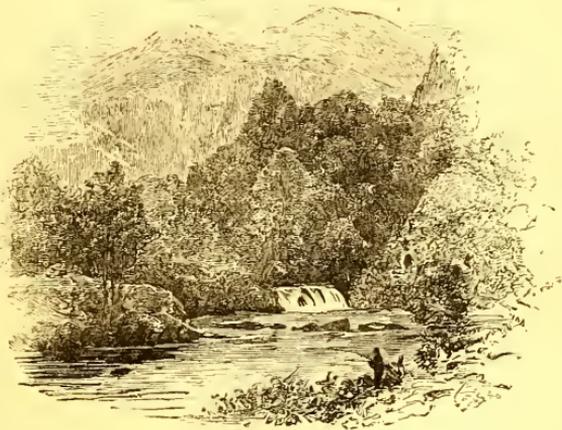
LOCH ACHRAY.

Coilantogle Ford, the scene of the encounter between Roderick Dhu and Fitz-James in the "Lady of the Lake," occurs immediately below the effluence of Loch Vennachoir; but, as a passage over the stream, has been superseded by a bridge. Benledi, culminating four and a-half miles west-north-west of Callander, is usually ascended from Portnellan about one and a-half mile north of Coilantogle Ford; rises from a base of about eleven miles in circuit to a summit-altitude of 2381 feet above sea-level; got its name, signifying "the Hill of God," from having been

anciently a place of heathen worship; and commands a prospect from the Southern Highlands to the Moray Frith, and from the Bass Rock to the Paps of Jura.

LOCH VENNACHOIR extends about five miles from east to west-south-west, with a width of from three to ten furlongs; has a sinuous cincture, fringed with wood; is somewhat tame in the east, but becomes picturesque toward the west; contains, near its middle, the rocky islet of Ellan-a-Vroin, "the island of lamentation;" and has some storage embankments

connected with the Glasgow water-works. Milton waterfall, a small but beautiful cascade, is in the eastern part of the lake's north flank. Lanrick Mead, the gathering place of the Clan Alpine, is a flat tract contiguous to the lake's head; and is traversed by a brook descending from a deep ravine, and making there a fine cataract. An eminence traversed by the road a little west-north-west of the head of Loch Vennachoir, commands one of the best views between Callander and the Trossachs. Duncraggan, the first stage of the "Fiery Cross," is a little west of that eminence; and the New Trossachs Hotel, burnt about 1867, adjoins Duncraggan. Glenfinlas opens immediately west of Duncraggan; ascends about five miles northward between Benledi and Benawn; was anciently a hunting-ground of the Kings of Scotland; is now a deer forest of the Earl of Moray; and figures graphically in a ballad of Sir Walter Scott. The Bridge of Turk, a marked point in Fitz-James' stag-hunt, bestrides the stream from Glenfinlas, immediately above that stream's junction with the



THE TROSSACHS.

effluence of Loch Achray. Loch Achray is nearly two miles long and about half a mile broad; has a gentle cincture, flanked on the north side by bold, rocky, wooded heights; and is passed by the road along the skirt of these heights, at an elevation of about 50 feet from their base.

The Trossachs Hotel, built in 1852, stands at the head of Loch Achray, and occupies the site of a cottage-inn called Ardcheanochrochan, signifying "the high end of the rock." The Trossachs begin immediately west of the hotel: extend about a mile westward; are now traversed by the public road, but formerly could be entered only by "a sort of

ladder composed of the branches and roots of trees;" have, somewhere near their entrance, the spot where Fitz-James lost his "gallant grey;" are a profound defile, a craggy gorge, a dark crevasse, wild, wooded, beautiful, and sublime, overtopped at the west-end by Benvenue and Benawn; and cannot be better described than in the well-known lines upon them by Sir Walter Scott. Benawn rises on the north to the height of 1800 feet above sea-level, and terminates in a bare cone. Benvenue rises on the west-south-west to an altitude of 2386 feet above sea-level; resembles a stupendous heap of broken hillocks, "cragg, knolls, and mounds confusedly hurled;" stoops precipitously, on the north, to the waters of Loch Katrine; and has on its north shoulder, about 800 feet above the lake,

birch-fringed terrace called Bealachnambo, signifying "the pass of the cattle;" and a deep, tumulated, amphitheatrine hollow, not less than 600 yards wide, engirt with beetling rocks, and called Coiran - Uriskin or the Goblins' Cave.

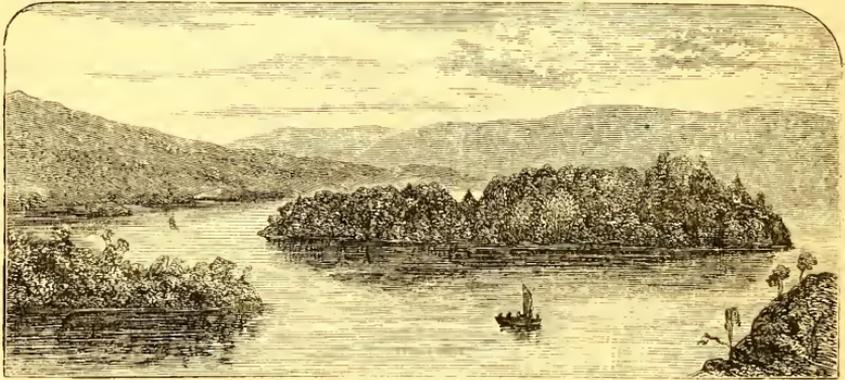
LOCH KATRINE commences immediately

west of the Trossachs; has a neat rustic pier for the steamers, waiting the passengers by coach from Callander; extends sinuously about eight miles west-north-westward; has a mean breadth of about three-quarters of a mile; lies at an elevation of about 365 feet above sea-level; contains, near its foot, the wooded, craggy, romantic Ellen's Isle, the central scene of the "Lady of the Lake;" has many breaks of bay and promontory around its shores; is screened by mountains of various altitudes up to about 3000 feet above sea-level; and, owing to the sinuosity of its outline and the brokenness of its cincture, exhibits not one view, but a series of views,

frequently with sudden, striking changes of character, in the course of the sail along its bosom. Glasgow water-works commence at a point on the south side 4 miles west of Ellen's Isle, and were opened there in October 1859 by Queen Victoria. Stronachlachar Hotel stands adjacent to a beautiful bay two and a half miles west-north-west of that point, and has a neat pier for the disembarking of the steamer's passengers, to go by coach to Inversnaid. Loch Arklet lies adjacent to the south side of the road, about a mile west-south-west of Stronachlachar, but is a mere mountain tarn. Inversnaid burn issues from Loch Arklet; runs five miles down a romantic course to Inversnaid; and makes a fine cascade of 30 feet in the immediate neighbourhood of Loch Lomond. The road follows the course of the burn by a rather perilous descent, and commands there a

beautiful vista-view of Loch Lomond. Inversnaid Fort stood on a rising ground adjacent to the burn, about two miles west-south-west of Loch Arklet; was erected in 1713 to overawe the Macgregors; was commanded for some time by General Wolfe; and is now a ruin. Part of the cottage in which Helen Macgregor, Rob Roy's wife, was born, stands near the ruined fort. Inversnaid, on the shore of Loch Lomond, is the scene of Wordsworth's poem of the "Highland Girl;" has a hotel and a pier; and is touched by the steamers from the foot of Loch Lomond, on their way to the head of the lake, and on their way back.

LOCH LOMOND extends, south-by-eastward, from the mouth of Glenfalloch to the vicinity of Balloch; measures about 21 miles in length; averages less than a mile in breadth down to a line 13 miles from



ELLEN'S ISLE.

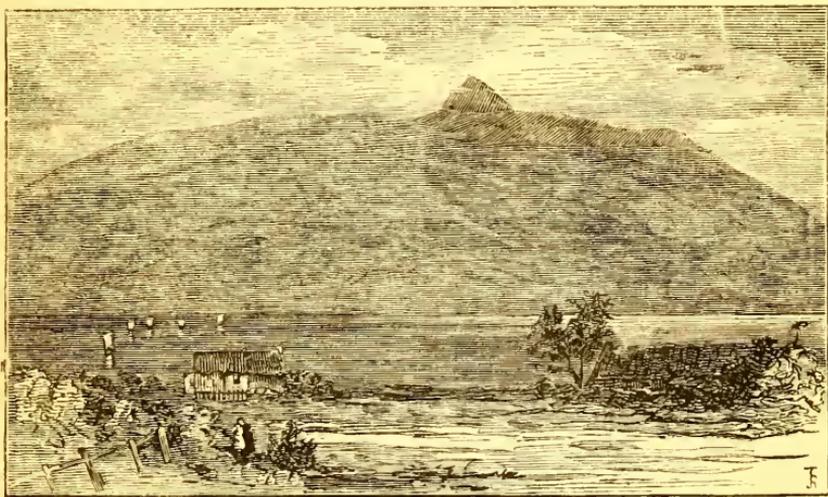
its head; expands gradually over the next four and a half miles to a maximum width of about five and three-quarter miles; contracts thence, in triangular form, to its foot; has a depth of from 200 to 600 feet in its upper parts, but a depth of rarely more than 60 feet in its lower parts; receives Falloch-water at its head, the river Endrick at the east side of nearly its widest part, and numerous brooks and torrents, many of them in cascades or cataracts, at both its sides; discharges its effluence by the river Leven; contains numerous islands, in many varieties of size, shape, height, and dress, in its lower or expanded portion; has shores and screens in almost all styles of beauty, romance, and grandeur; is overhung on its east side by Bencruach with an altitude

of 1,678 feet above sea-level, Benachoir 2,524 feet, Benlochan, 1,762 feet, Benlomond, 3,192 feet, and two southern offshoots of Benlomond 2,219 and 1,375 feet,—on the west side, by Stobanvithick 1,272 feet, Benvoirlich 3,092 feet, Benvune 3,004 feet, a southern offshoot of Benvoirlich 2,465, Cruach Tarbet, 1,364 feet, Benreoch 2,168 feet, Benvreac 2,233 feet, Stobgoulach 1,413 feet, Bendubh 2,108 feet, Beneich 2,302 feet, Benruisg 1,932 feet, Tomnacona 1,245 feet, Bencreachan 1,758 feet, Balcuock 2,092 feet, and Killeter Hill 978 feet; and commands, from the steamer's course along its surface, vista-views of other lofty heights overtopping its immediate screens.

The reach of Loch Lomond above Inversnaid is about four miles long, and has a predominant character of massive gran-

deur. Glensloy opens from it directly opposite Inversnaid; strikes 5 miles north-westward, between Benvoirlich and Benvenue; and contains, in its upper part, the wild lake Loch Sloy, which gave the clan Macfarlane their slogan or war-cry. Rob Roy's cave, or Craigroyston, on the east side of Loch Lomond one and three-quarter mile north of Inversnaid, is a deep extensive cavern, with a very narrow mouth, and is said to have been a retreat of Rob Roy for holding council with his men. Ellan-Vow, a wooded islet about one and a half mile north of Rob Roy's cave, contains remains of an ancient fortalice of the Macfarlanes. The Pulpit Rock, on the west side of the lake near its head, has an excavation serving for a pulpit, and rises from a verdant space

serving for a church; and is used at times for public worship by the parish minister of Arrochar. Ardlui, at the head of the lake, has a pier for the disembarking of the steamer's passengers, and communicates by omnibus with Inverarnan Hotel, about one and a half mile to the north, whence public coaches run daily to Oban, Fort William, and Aberfeldy. Glenfalloch House, a little above Inverarnan Hotel, is a shooting lodge of the Earl of Breadalbane. Glenfalloch mouth, in the range from Inverarnan to Ardlui, is a pleasant expanse of meadowy ground; commands to the north, a sublime, distant, amphitheatrine view of alpine peaks; and forms a charming lounge to passengers during about two hours of the steamer's remaining at Ardlui.



BEN LOMOND.

TARBET, on the west shore of Loch Lomond three miles south-south-west of Inversnaid, commands one of the best views of the lake; is touched by the steamer both in going up and in going down; has a pier and a hotel; lies only one and a half mile east-north-east of Arrochar, at the head of Loch Long; and runs public coaches to Arrochar and Inverary. Stuckgown House, about nine furlongs south of Tarbet, was a favourite residence of the judge Lord Jeffrey. Rob Roy's prison, on the east shore opposite Stuckgown, is an arch-shaped cavern in a mural rock rising about 30 feet from the water, and is traditionally said to have been used by Rob

Roy for punishing any of his captives who refused to comply with his demands. Rowardennan Hotel, three and three-quarter miles south of Rob Roy's Prison, is the best and usual starting-point for ascending Benlomond, and furnishes guides and ponies. The ascent of the mountain by footpath is about four miles, by pony-road about six miles; and, on account of frequent prevalence of fogs, ought not to be attempted without a guide. Benlomond spreads northward from Rowardennan; closely overhangs the lake over most of the distance from Inversnaid to Rowardennan; has a base of five miles from south to north, of three

and a half miles from west to east; emits from its east shoulders the head-streams of the river Forth, so as to form part of the watershed between the basins of the Forth and the Clyde; rises from the south, first in long gradual ascent, next in somewhat steep acclivity; has a culminating altitude of 3,912 feet above sea-level; breaks down, on the north side, in a precipice of about 2,000 feet; presents, to multitudes of distant points of view, an outline of great beauty; and commands, from its summit, a thrilling bird's eye view of Loch Lomond and a sublime panoramic view over about one-third of Scotland.

Glendouglas, on the west side of the lake, opens opposite Rowardennan; has, in its mouth, Inveruglas Inn; is overhung, on the north side, by mountains 1413, 2253, and 2075 feet high,—on the south side, by mountains 2149 and 2409 feet high; and takes up a romantic road of five miles to Loch Long. Luss village, three and a-half miles south of Inveruglas Inn, is reached from the steamer by a pier; stands in the mouth of a picturesque glen five miles long; is adjoined, on the north, by Strone Hill, of easy ascent, and commanding a most gorgeous view of the lake; and has an inn. Inchlonaig, the most northerly of the chief group of the lake's islands, lies opposite Luss, is about a mile long, has many ancient yews said to have been planted by Robert Bruce, and serves as a deer-park of Sir James Colquhoun. Inchconachan, about half a mile south-south-west of Inchlonaig, measures about two and a quarter miles in circuit, and is covered with oak coppice. Inchtavanach, between Inchconachan and the western shore, is the highest of the islands; measures nearly a mile in length and about three furlongs in breadth; is steep and well wooded; and anciently had a monastery. Inchmoan, immediately south of Inchconachan and south-east of Inchtavanach, is a low flat peat bog. Inchgalbraith, a small islet a quarter of a mile south of the western extremity of Inchmoan, is crowned with ruins of an ancient castle. Inchcrui, immediately north-east of Inchmoan, is fully half a mile long, and formerly had a lunatic asylum. Inchfad, a quarter of a mile south-east of Inchcrui, is nearly a mile long, and has the appearance of a well-kept

farm. Inchcalloch, three furlongs south-east of Inchfad, measures about two and a-half miles in circumference; is rocky, wooded, and picturesque: had anciently a nunnery and the parish church of Buchanan; and retains the cemetery of the church, with several old monuments of the Macgregors. Balmaha, on the east shore opposite the north end of Inchcalloch, has a pier and an extensive chemical work. The Pass of Balmaha, immediately north of Balmaha, is a gorge at the foot of the Benlomond mountain range; was one of the routes by which Highland caterans made their forays into the Lowlands; and is noticed in the "Lady of the Lake." Clareinch, immediately south-east of Inchcalloch, is small but picturesque, and anciently gave the Buchanans their slogan or war-cry. Torrinch and Crayinch, respectively one furlong and six furlongs south-west of Inchcalloch, are small islands, finely wooded.

Rossdhu, on the west shore opposite Torrinch and two and a-half miles distant from it, is the seat of Sir James Colquhoun, Bart., and has extensive ornate grounds, containing a tower of the ancient castle of the Luss family. Buchanan House, on the east side of the lake opposite Rossdhu five miles distant from it, and about one and a-half mile east of Clareinch, is the seat of the Duke of Montrose; succeeded a previous mansion burnt in 1850; and has extensive richly-wooded grounds. Inchmurrin, three and three-quarter miles south-west of Buchanan House, is the largest and most southerly of Loch Lomond's islands; measures one and a-half mile in length and half a mile in breadth; is used by the Duke of Montrose as a deer park; and has, at its south-western extremity, a ruined ancient fortalice of the Earls of Lennox. Glenfruin, on the west side of the lake, opens three-quarters of a mile south-west of the south-western extremity of Inchmurrin; strikes about six and a-half miles sinuously westward, to within one and a-half mile of Gareloch-head; is overhung by mountains 1081, 1183, 1630, and 2092 feet high; was the scene, in 1602, of a sanguinary fight between the Colquhouns and the Macgregors; contains, at Bannachra one and a-half mile from its mouth, a ruined ancient fortalice of the Colquhouns; and is overlooked on the north, by Dunfion Hill..

with traces of an ancient fortification, traditionally alleged to have been a residence of Fingal. Arden, Belretiro, and Cameron are mansions on the west side of the lake, between Glenfruin and Balloch; and Balloch Castle, Boturick Castle, and Ross Priory are mansions on the south shore. Balloch, on the river Leven and on the Vale of Leven railway, half a mile south of the foot of Loch Lomond, commands the landing pier at the foot of Loch Lomond and the junction-point of the Vale of Leven railway and the Forth and Clyde railway; and has a fine suspension bridge and a hotel.

**7. PLACES SOUTH-WESTWARD FROM STIRLING TO DUMBARTON.** Chiefly by the Forth and Clyde and the Vale of Leven railways.

**CRAIGFORTH**, adjacent to the Forth, one and a-half mile west of Stirling, is a bold, bosky, picturesque crag, and also a mansion taking name from the crag. Touch House, on the south side of the railway, two and three-quarter miles south-by-west of Stirling, is a seat of Sir Henry J. S. Stewart, Bart. The Peel of Gargunock, near Gargunock station, six miles west of Stirling, was an ancient fortalice held by the English in the time of Sir William Wallace, and attacked by Wallace from the neighbouring Keir hill; but has disappeared. The Lennox hills rise grandly from a base about one and a-half mile south of the railway between Gargunock and Kippen stations; ascend rapidly to altitudes of from 1319 to 1535 feet above sea-level; and command extensive brilliant views. Boquhan Glen, descending from these hills to a point immediately east of Kippen station, has features of beauty and romance somewhat similar to those of the Trossachs.

Port of Menteith station, thirteen miles from Stirling, gives readiest access to Menteith district, comprehending most of the north side of the basin of the Forth from Benlomond to the longitude of Callander; and, on every alternate day during summer, connects with a public coach, running by way of Lake of Menteith, Aberfoyle, and Loch Ard, to Invernaid. Lake of Menteith lies three and a-half miles north of Port of Menteith station; measures about six miles in circumference; contains three islets; possesses much luscious beauty; and

adjoins a village with a hotel, and with a picturesque mausoleum of the Grahams of Gartmore. The islands in the lake can be visited by boat, obtainable at the village. Dog Isle, contains the kennel of the ancient Earls of Menteith; Talla island contains massive ruins of the Earls' feudal fortalice; and Inchmahome island contains extensive remains of an Augustinian friary, founded by king Edgar, visited by Robert Bruce and James VI., and inhabited in her girlhood by Queen Mary. Menteith hills, to the west of Lake of Menteith, command a magnificent comprehensive view of the lakes and glens of the Menteith district.

**ABERFOYLE HOTEL**, called the Bailie Nicol Jarvie, stands four miles west of Lake of Menteith village, and six and a half north-north-west of Buchlyvie railway station; communicates by public coach, in the summer months, with the Buchlyvie station; and is surrounded with the romantic scenery of much of Sir Walter Scott's "Rob Roy" and "Waverley." Aberfoyle clachan lay about a mile west of the hotel's site, but is now represented by only a few large stones. The pass of Aberfoyle goes westward from the site of the clachan; was the scene of many a rough event in the times of the caterans; and is interesting more for the associations which history and fiction have thrown over it, than for its own scenery. Loch Ard extends two and a half miles westward from the vicinity of the upper end of the pass; has an intricate cincture, richly wooded shores, and highly imposing flanks; and contains several rocky islets, one of them crowned with ruins of a castle of Murdoch, Duke of Albany. Ledyard burn descends to the east side of Loch Ard, about a mile from its head; and makes two picturesque falls of about 12 and 50 feet. Loch Chou extends from two to three and three-quarter miles north-west of the head of Loch Ard; is partly flanked by a precipitous mountain about 1500 feet high, sending down to it a cataractine stream with an aggregate fall of more than 1000 feet; contains an islet with a heronry; and had temporarily on its lonely banks a considerable population employed in the construction of the Glasgow water-works.

**BUCHLYVIE STATION**,  $15\frac{3}{4}$  miles from Stirling, though only one and a half mile south of the Forth, is also no more than one and a half mile north of the

watershed with the Endrick affluent of the Clyde, yet lies amid a flat uninteresting country, no higher at the very watershed than about 240 feet above sea-level. Balfroon, a small manufacturing town, one and a half mile east of Balfroon station, was the birth-place of the fifth Earl of Glencairn, who figured prominently in the Reformation; claims also intimate connection with Napier the inventor of logarithms; and runs a public coach two and a half miles south-south-westward to the terminus of the Blane Valley railway at Killearn. Gartness House, in the vicinity of Gartness station, 22 miles from Stirling, was a favourite residence of Napier; and the Pot of Gartness, in the same neighbourhood, is a peculiarly picturesque cataract of the river Endrick.

KILLEARN VILLAGE, one and a half mile east-by-south of Gartness station, is connected by railway, up Blane Valley and through Campsie, with Glasgow; and has an obeliskal monument to George Buchanan, erected in 1788 and 103 feet high. Killearn House, Carbeth House, Boquhan Place, and Ballikinrain, all interesting mansions, are in the vicinity of Killearn; and the birth-place of George Buchanan, a farm-house now extinct, stood one and a three-quarter mile to the south. Duall and Carnock, a little south of the site of Buchanan's birth-place, are romantic and wooded ravines, with waterfalls. Blane Valley, around Strathblane village, four miles south-south-east of Killearn, is highly picturesque, and has a flanking basaltic colonnade, about 240 yards long and 30 feet high. Ballagan Spout, in the eastern vicinity of Strathblane village, is a cataract descent of Blane water from the Lennox hills to the valley, with a final leap of 70 feet. Mugdock Castle, one and a half mile south-south-west of Strathblane, is the ruined ancient chief seat of the Earls of Montrose; and Mugdock reservoir, about a half mile south-south-east of the castle, is the regulating storage-place of the Glasgow water-works.

FINNICH GLEN, a little south of Drymen station, is a romantic gorge through sandstone rock, with mural sides nearly 100 feet high; and has, in one part, a large tabular mass of rock, called the Devil's Pulpit. The Whangie, near Finnich glen, is a fractured, tortured hill, torn with a chasm about 350 feet deep, and commanding an extensive picturesque view. Kilmarnock Kirk-town, near the Kilmarnock

station, took its name from a Culdee cell founded by Maronock or Maronian, and had afterwards a nunnery mentioned in the "Lady of the Lake." The Vale of Leven, traversed by the railway from Balloch to Dumbarton, had formerly a sequestered, rural, Arcadian character, as sung by Smollett in his "Ode to Leven Water;" but is now studded with mansions, print-fields, and small towns and villages. Alexandria, Bonhill, and Renton are the towns in the vale; the first and the second adjacent to Alexandria station, the third at Renton station; and Renton stands within half a mile of Smollett's birth-spot, and has a monument to his memory.

ADDENDUM.—Some of many other interesting localities are, in the *environs of Stirling*, Raploch, Cambusharron, Causewayhead, and Blairlogie; in the route south-eastward from Stirling, Sauchie House, Graham's Castle, Bruce's Castle, Plean Tower, Plean village, Bantaskine House, Kerse House, Grangemouth, Laurieston village, Polmont village, Dunipace House, Herbertshire Castle, Denny town, Bonnymuir, and Castlecary; in the route eastward from Stirling, Cambus House, Tullybody village, Kennet House, Brucefield, Kincardine town, Blair Castle, Saline village, Castlehill House, Valleyfield House, Cairneyhill village, Charleston, Limekilns, Torryburn, Carnock village, Inverkeithing, North Queensferry, Inchgarvie, Otterston House, Halbeath House, Balmule House, Pitreavie House, Loch Fitty, Beath Hill, Loch Ore, Loch Ore House, Cullalo hills, Auchtertool village, Lochgelly lake and village, Balfour House, Bethune House, Balgowie Castle, Kennoway village, Maiden Castle, Buckhaven village, Leven town, Durie House, Largo House, Balruvie Castle, Lundin House, Kilconquhar village, Kilconquhar House, Colinsburgh village, Balcarres House, Balchrystie House, Elie village, Earlsferry village, Kincraig Hill, Ardross Castle, Newark Castle, Kellie Castle, Balcaskie House, St Monans village, Pittenweem town, Anstruther town, Airdrie House, Crail town, Carr rock, Isle of May, Balcomie Castle, Cambo House, Kingsbarns village, Inchkeith, Buntisland, Rossend Castle, Grange House, Knockdovie Castle, Kinghorn, Pettycur, King's Craig, Abden House, Seafield Tower, Kirkcaldy, Dysart, Balbirnie House, King's Kettle village, Edenwood House, Wemyss Hall, Ceres village, Teasses House, Struther's Castle, Craighall Castle, Dairsie Castle, Rathillet House, Kilmany village, Straththyrum House, Mount Melville, Pitlithie House, Tayport village, Scotsraig House, Newport village, Balmerino village, and Naughton Castle; in the route north-eastward from Stirling, Tillicoultry House, Aldie Castle, Cowden House, Strathmiglo village, Wellfield House, Balvaird Castle, Auchtermuchty town, Myers Castle, Dunshelt village, Pitlessie village, Rankieour House, Collessie village, Melville House, Fernie tower, Lindores lake and village, Lindores House, Lindores Abbey, Inchrye House, Dunbog House, Callairney House, Creich Castle, Ballenbriech Castle, Clatchard Crag, Newburgh town, Mugdun island, and Macduff's Cross; in the route northward from Stirling, Fairy Knowe, Ardoch House, Braco Castle, and Orchill moor; in the route northward from Stirling, Kilbride Castle, Deanston village, Tonbea farm, Stronvar House, Lochan-nan-Corp, Trossachs Church, Loch Drunkie, Witch's bog, Strathgartney, Lochan-a-Cheird, Glengyle, Stuckindroin, Ardvoirlich, Inveruglas isle, Wallace's isle, Tarbet isle, Blaircockie House, Causnaglush bay, Camstradden House, and Aber isle; in the route south-westward from Stirling, Kippen village, Arnprior village, Arngibbon glen, Flanders moss, Finty village, Drymen village, Culter House, Duncruin Hill, Mount Misery, Tillechewan Castle, Lennoxbank House, and Bonhill Place.









## SECTION IX.

## GREENOCK.

WESTERN RENFREWSHIRE, WESTERN DUMBARTONSHIRE,  
BUTE, AND SOUTHERN ARGYLESIRE.

THIS section comprehends all the basin of the Firth of Clyde, except the parts included in our fifth section; comprehends also some of the western shores and islands of southern Argyleshire; and has to do mainly with the fair way and the ramifications or sea-lochs of the Firth. The territory comprised in it contains strips or belts of low sea-board, and numerous bands of low ground in the bottom of intersecting glens; but consists chiefly of hills and mountains, and is a characteristic portion of "the land of the mountain and the flood." The chief places and objects interesting to tourists may be arranged into six divisions,—first, the town and environs of Greenock; second, the rest of West Renfrewshire; third, Roseneath and Gareloch; fourth, Loch Long and Loch Gail; fifth, Holy Loch and Loch Eck; sixth, Dunoon, Kyles of Bute, and Loch Fyne.

## 1. THE TOWN AND ENVIRONS OF GREENOCK.

GREENOCK stands on the south shore of the Frith of Clyde, five miles east of the Frith's sudden debouch from a westerly to a southerly direction, and 21 miles by water, but 22½ miles by railway, west-north-west of Glasgow; and it may be reached from Edinburgh or Glasgow by railway, from Glasgow by either railway or steamboat, from Stirling through Glasgow, and from Dumbarton by steamboat. It sprung from a fishing-village of the 17th century, and is now a great sea-port and seat of manufacture. It comprises an urban centre, around the site of the original village, a dingy eastern suburb, extending about five furlongs to Cartsdyke, and a handsome western suburb largely consisting of lines of villas and extending about 1¼ mile westward to the vicinity of Fort Matilda. Its site is partly a belt of plain, contiguous to the shore, partly a series of gentle acclivities, rising toward the skirts of overhanging hills; and commands, from

many parts at the water's edge and from vantage-grounds on the acclivities, very splendid views, sung by Wordsworth. The overhanging hills attain altitudes of from 804 to 995 feet at distances from 11 to 17 furlongs from the shore; are cloven into two groups by a bisecting glen; have contours of great scenic power and beauty; and, as seen from the opposite side of the Firth, across the middle ground of shipping in the waters and the town on the shore, form a very striking landscape. An esplanade at the steamboat quay, backed by the Custom-House, built in 1818, at a cost of £30,000, commands one of the best of the outward views. The quays and docks, for many years, comprised a berthage of more than 11,000 feet; and new docks were begun to be formed in 1871, on ground purchased for £80,000. Two railway stations, for lines eastward and southward, are in the near vicinity of the harbour; and street tramways were contemplated by a bill about the end of 1870. A spacious public news-room, free to strangers, is on the east side of Cathcart Square; an edifice monumental to James Watt, built in 1837, and containing a great public library, is in Union Street; the Mariners' Asylum, 300 feet long, built in 1851, from a bequest of £140,000 by Sir Gabriel Wood, is on the upper part of the western extremity of the western suburbs; an old disused cemetery, in a crowded part of the town near the shore, contains the graves of the father and grandfather of James Watt, the poet John Wilson who wrote "The Clyde," and Burns' "Highland Mary;" and a large modern cemetery in the south-western outskirts contains many handsome monuments. James Watt was a native of the town; John Wilson taught in it; Highland Mary and the novelist Galt died in it; and Jean Adams, who wrote "There's nae luck about the house," lived and died in Cartsdyke. The town has five hotels, two public parks, a large town-hall of 1856, an

elegant public academy, a number of handsome churches, and very interesting water-works and extensive shipbuilding yards.

## 2 THE REST OF WESTERN RENFREWSHIRE.

PORT GLASGOW, on the shore and on the railway  $2\frac{3}{4}$  miles east-south-east of Greenock, is a considerable town and seaport; was founded in 1668, long before the deepening of the River Clyde, to serve as the port of Glasgow; stands on low ground, immediately overhung by hills rising to altitudes of from 661 to 794 feet above sea-level; engirds a capacious harbour, improved at much cost in 1834; and has two hotels, a public library, a town-hall with a spire 150 feet high, a handsome Episcopalian Church of 1856, and six other places of worship. Newark Castle, on the shore, at the east end of the town, was erected chiefly in 1597, partly at previous periods; belonged to the Denistowns, and passed to the Shaw Stewarts; is a large quadrangular pile, considerably modernised; and figures picturesquely in the view from the frith. Devol's Glen, sending down a stream to the western vicinity of Newark Castle, is a rocky, wooded, romantic dell, with two fine cascades; and is flanked near its head by a precipice, called Wallace's Leap, over which Sir William Wallace is fabled to have leaped on horse-back. Kilmalcolm village, four miles south-east of Port-Glasgow, had anciently a church dedicated to King Malcolm III.; has now the aisle of an old church, and the tomb of the Earls of Glencairn; and is a place of singular, sequestered, primitive appearance. Duchall House,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  mile south-by-west of Kilmalcolm, adjoins the picturesque ruin of the ancient baronial fortalice of the Lyles.

GOUROCK TOWN, three miles west of Greenock, stands partly around a fine crescent-shaped bay, partly along a straight reach of shore; includes, between its two parts, the small headland of Kempock point, long notable for a rude upright stone superstitiously believed to control the winds and the waves; consists of little more than a single street-line, aggregately about one and a half mile long, on a narrow belt of low sea-board, but includes numerous villas and other houses perched on conspicuous braes; is overhung, all round, by heights rising to a maximum altitude of

478 feet above sea-level; commands from end to end, and from both low ground to high, charming views across the frith; communicates by frequent omnibus with Greenock, and is designed to have a branch railway thither; communicates also, from a neat stone pier, with most of the steamers on the passage between Greenock and places further down the frith; and has two small hotels, and four places of worship. Gourock House, a little upward from the head of Gourock bay, is an edifice partly of 1747, partly of later periods; occupies or adjoins the site of an ancient castle of the Earls of Douglas; and has limited but picturesque grounds. Leven Castle, two miles south-west of Kempock Point, stands behind the modern mansion of Leven House; dates from at least the first half of the 16th century; belonged, for a time, to the Lords Sempill; and is now an ivy-clad ruin of two thick-walled towers about 30 feet high. Cloch Lighthouse, nearly a mile south-west of Leven Castle, stands on an elbow of the coast, with commanding outlook; and was built in 1797. Ardgowan House, the seat of Sir M. R. Shaw-Stewart, Bart., stands near the coast about two miles south of Cloch Lighthouse; was built about the beginning of the present century; and has finely-featured richly-wooded grounds, containing a ruined old castle which made some figure in the wars of Robert Bruce. Kip Water, entering the frith about a mile south-south-west of Ardgowan House, descends from a picturesque wooded glen, and receives Dunrod burn which, at a point one and a quarter mile east-by-south of Ardgowan, is spanned by a Roman bridge. Innerkip Village, on Kip Water, three furlongs from its mouth, is a pleasant small watering-place; has a station on the Wemyss Bay railway; communicates by row-boat with passing steamers; and contains a small hotel, a handsome Established Church, and the fine mausoleum of the Shaw-Stewart family.

## 3. ROSENEATH AND GARE LOCH.

By steamer to Gairlochhead.

ROSENEATH POINT, three and a quarter miles north-north-west of Greenock, is the eastern extremity of Roseneath peninsula; a tract lying between Gare Loch and Loch Long, measuring about six miles in length and from about a mile to about three miles and a half in breadth, and consisting mainly of a hill-ridge with extreme altitude

of 530 feet above sea-level. Ardmore, two and three quarter miles south-east of Roseneath Point, is a wooded peninsula projecting about seven furlongs from the north shore, and crowned with a mansion. Cardross Hills, behind Ardmore, rise to altitudes of from 714 to 978 feet above sea-level, and command magnificent views over the upper frith of Clyde and over Strathendrick and Loch Lomond. Helensburgh, on the north shore, due north of Greenock and one and a half mile north-east of Roseneath Point, is a large and favourite watering-place and summer resort; was founded in 1777 by Sir James Colquhoun; has two hotels, a railway terminus, a steamboat pier, and very spacious streets; runs an omnibus, in connection with railway trains, to Row and Shandon; communicates by steamboats with Garelochhead, Dunoon, Greenock, and Glasgow; occupies an extensive site, commencing with a shore terrace, and ascending far up a broad-based hill; and contains very numerous villas and ornate cottages, a fine town-hall, a bowling green, four steeped churches, and three other places of worship.

GARE LOCH, opening between Roseneath Point and Helensburgh, goes six and a half miles north-westward, to within a mile of Loch Long, about one and three quarters mile by road; has a mean width of about a mile; and is overhung, on the north-east side, by a lofty hill-range, with altitudes of from 667 to 1,183 feet above sea-level, and with such fine contour and sinuous summit-line as make it figure grandly in the views from the south side of the frith. Ardincaple Castle, in a park adjacent to Gare Loch immediately west of Helensburgh, was long the jointure-house of the Dowager Duchess of Argyle, but belongs now to Sir James Colquhoun. Roseneath Castle, on the Roseneath side opposite Ardincaple, is a seat of the Duke of Argyle; was built in 1803-6, after designs by J. Bononi of London; succeeded an ancient strong edifice, renovated in 1630 and accidentally burnt in 1802; and has splendid grounds, partially open to the public. The original Roseneath Castle is said to have been captured by Sir William Wallace; and some spot near it figures as the final retreat of the Deans family in Sir Walter Scott's "Heart of Mid-Lothian." Campsaile or Castle bay, immediately west of Roseneath Castle, has a half-moon form on a chord of about a

mile; affords about the best anchorage anywhere to be found in Scotland; and was the anchoring-place of the royal yacht, with the Royal Family on board, during a night of 1848.

ROW VILLAGE, on the north shore, opposite the middle of Campsaile Bay, has a steamboat pier, lies nestled among wood, and contains a fine towered Established Church of 1850, and a cemetery, with the grave and monument of Henry Bell. A chain of villas, amid gardens and groves, extends from Row all northward to Garelochhead; and, with the fine hill-ridge overhanging them, and with vista views of rough wild mountains on the west side of Loch Long, form an exquisite landscape. Roseneath village, on the Roseneath side of the loch, nine furlongs west-south-west of Row, has a steamboat pier, and contains some elegant villas. Shandon, on the north side, three miles north-north-west of Row, took its name, signifying "old fort," from an ancient fortalice, now nearly extinct, and has now the splendid modern mansions of Shandon Lodge and West Shandon. Faslane,  $1\frac{1}{4}$  mile north of Shandon, had anciently a castle belonging to the Earls of Lennox, and now represented by merely a green mound. Garelochhead village, about a mile north-north-west of Faslane, curves round the head of Gare Loch, and has a steamboat pier, a hotel, and a number of villas and ornate cottages. Whistlefield, about  $1\frac{1}{4}$  mile north of Garelochhead, is a locality with a small inn on the summit of the ridge between Gare Loch and Loch Long, opposite the mouth of Loch Goil, and commands a remarkable view along these three arms of the Frith of Clyde.

#### 4. LOCH LONG AND LOCH GOIL.

By steamers to Lochgoilhead and Arrochar.

KILCREGGAN, CRAIGROWNIE, AND COVE, on the shore of Roseneath peninsula, commence at a point due north of the centre of Gourock, and  $4\frac{1}{4}$  miles in a direct line north-west of Greenock; curve, in a demi-semi-circular sweep, about two miles, from a southerly exposure to a westerly one; consist mainly of ornate cottages and villas; were nearly all built in years subsequent to 1840; are now a populous and favourite watering-place and summer resort; and have, near their extremities, at Kilcreggan and Cove, two steamboat piers. Blairmore, opposite Cove, is another re-

cently-formed watering-place, with ornate cottages and villas, and also has a steam-boat pier. Loch Long, opening between Cove and Blairmore, strikes northward and north-north-eastward; has a length of about 22 miles; diminishes in breadth from an average of about  $1\frac{1}{4}$  mile to an average of about six furlongs; exhibits, for some distance, a character blending wildly Highland scenery with some Lowland amenities; and passes afterwards and continuously into a character of rough, savage, Alpine grandeur. Glenfinart opens on the west side, about  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles north of Blairmore; takes up a road to Loch Eck, toward Inverary; and is the subject of a poem by Rogers. Ardentinny, in the mouth of Glenfinart, communicates by row-boat with the passing steamers, has an inn, and figures, under the name of Arrintinny, in a song of Tannahill. A ferry plies between Ardentinny and Coulpport, and connects, at Coulpport, with the termination of a public road northward from Cove.

LOCH GOIL strikes sharply from Loch Long, about  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles north-by-east of Ardentinny; goes about six miles northward, with a mean breadth of about a mile; is flanked on the west side by grand mountains, partly in the form of an amphitheatre; is blocked, rather than flanked, on the lower part of the east side, by the rugged Alpine mass of Argyle's Bowling-Green; exhibits scenery, in a mixed style of beauty, wildness, and sublimity; and is the scene of Campbell's poem of "Lord Ullin's Daughter." Carrick Castle, near the middle of the loch's west shore, dates from at least the end of the fifteenth century; was a stronghold of the Earls of Argyle, acting for the Crown; and is now a well-preserved ruin, 66 feet long, 38 feet wide, and 64 feet high. Lochgoilhead village terminates a long chain of ornate cottages and villas along the loch's east shore; stands in the centre of an imposing mountain-amphitheatre; has a steamboat pier and a hotel; and communicates by public coach, through Hell's Glen, with the ferry on Loch Fyne to Inverary. Hell's Glen is about four miles long; displays a tortured gloomy character, somewhat similar to that of Glencoe; and figures in a sonnet by Wordsworth.

ARGYLE'S BOWLING-GREEN, filling the peninsula between Loch Goil and Loch Long, is a bare, precipitous, pinnacled mass of erupted mountains; takes its name

from rollicking jocular irony; presents an aspect alike savage and sublime; looks, in the distance, to be carved over shoulder and summit, almost in the manner of statuary; and figures magnificently in the background of many of the grandest views up Gare Loch and up the middle reaches of the frith. Finnart mountain, on the east side of Loch Long, opposite Argyle's Bowling Green, is a broad-shouldered mass nearly 2000 feet high; displays diversity and picturesqueness of contour; commands a comprehensive view of Loch Long; and is skirted, at its west base, along the loch, by the wooded grounds of Finnart House. Ardgarten, on the west side of Loch Long, seven miles north-north-east of the mouth of Loch Goil, is a small low promontory, with a mansion and wooded grounds. Glencroe, striking north-westward from the further side of Ardgarten promontory, ascends  $5\frac{1}{2}$  miles to "Rest-and-be-Thankful," at the water-shed with the upper basin of Loch Fyne; is flanked on the south-west side by an offshoot of Argyle's Bowling-Green,—on the north-east side by Benarthur; has a wild, chaotic, Alpine character, with large masses of rock, both impending from the mountain flanks, and strewed on its own bottom; and takes up an acclivitous zig-zag road from Arrochar on the way to Inverary. Arrochar, on the east side of Loch Long, a little below the Loch's head, and nearly opposite the mouth of Glencroe, is a picturesque village, with a hotel and a recently-erected Established Church; and communicates by public coach with Tarbet and Inverary. Benarthur, or the Cobbler, overhanging the west side of the head of Loch Long, is a mountain with an altitude of 2863 feet above sea-level; exhibits, in the views of it from the east, a fantastically-outlined summit, somewhat resembling the profile of a shoemaker at work; and figures picturesquely in vista-views from Loch Lomond, and from many parts of the shores of Loch Long.

##### 5. HOLY LOCH AND LOCH ECK.

By steamer to Kilmun, and by public coach from Kilmun up Glencachaig.

HOLY LOCH opens immediately south of the mouth of Loch Long, or about six miles in direct line west-by-north of Greenock; strikes about two miles west-north-westward to the mouth of Glencachaig; has a maximum width of about a mile; is overhung on the north side by

the tame, heathy, lofty hill of Finnartmore, and flanked on the south side by pleasant grounds, rising gradually to the Dunoon mountains; is zoned, round most of its shore, by a series of watering-places, comprising Strone, Kilmun, Sandbank, and Hunter's Quay; was long the quarantine station for the Frith of Clyde; and is popularly said to have got its name from the sinking in it of a ship freighted with soil from the Holy Land, but probably got it rather from the ancient Church of Kilmun on its north shore. Strone, on the eastern part of the north shore, is a modern watering-place, and has a steamboat pier, a hotel, and two neat churches. Kilmun, a little west of Strone, had anciently a Culdee cell, succeeded in 1442 by a collegiate church; retains the tower of that church about 40 feet high; has a mausoleum of the ducal family of Argyle, erected in 1793, in lieu of the family's previous burying-place in the Collegiate Church; has also a spired Established Church of 1816, a hotel, and a steamboat pier; and, though no more than a clachan so late as about 1830, is now a considerable village, with ornate cottages and villas. Sandbank and Hunter's Quay, on the west shore of the loch, the former opposite Kilmun, the latter further east, are called at by the steamers.

Gleneachaig goes four miles north-westward from the head of Holy Loch, has a picturesque character, and is traversed by a stream flowing from Loch Eck. Glenlean deflects westward from the foot of Gleneachaig, contains the picturesque mansion and grounds of Ballochkyle, commands from its flanks a very fine view, and is traversed by a road leading to the heads of Loch Striven and Loch Ridden. Glenmessan strikes from the same side of Gleneachaig further north-west, forms a grand piece of Highland landscape, and is swept by an impetuous brook, bestridden by a romantic natural bridge. Benmore, in the peninsula between Gleneachaig and Loch Eck on the one side, and Glenmessan on the other, is an acclivitous mountain about 2500 feet high, and has vast fissures and caverns, one of them with profound depth, another with a series of chambers. Loch Eck is a sheet of fresh water, about eight miles long, and about half a mile wide; has wooded shores and mountainous flanks; presents considerable resemblance to the lakes of Westmoreland; and is noted for a peculiar fish, provinci-

ally called the Goldie, and for the Gwniad or fresh-water herring.

#### 6. DUNOON, KYLES OF BUTE, AND LOCH FYNE.—By steamers to Rothesay, Ardrishaig, and Inverary.

KIRN, on the west shore of the Frith of Clyde, nearly opposite Cloch lighthouse, and about  $6\frac{3}{4}$  miles west of Greenock, is a fine modern watering-place, nearly continuous with Hunter's Quay on the north, and with Dunoon on the south, and has a steamboat pier and a hotel. Dunoon, extending about 2 miles southward from contiguity to Kirn, was long a place of importance, around an ancient castle; declined afterwards to the condition of a mere hamlet; began about 1822 to acquire the character of a watering-place; is now one of the largest and most favourite resorts on the Clyde; occupies a strip of low sea-board, in front of tumulated grounds, ascending rapidly to mountain altitude; consists of a small town centre and long slender wings; presents a picturesque array of villas, mansions, and public buildings; and has a steamboat pier, three hotels, and several local institutions. Dunoon Castle stood on a knoll immediately south of the steamboat pier; succeeded a fortalice of the Dalriadans and the Norsemen; was captured by Edward Baliol, held by Edward III. of England, and recaptured by Robert the Steward, afterward King Robert III.; was rebuilt, in the form of a three-towered structure, about the beginning of the fifteenth century; took the status of a royal palace, in the hereditary keeping of the noble family of Argyle; was visited by Queen Mary; acquired a dismal reputation in the seventeenth century by the massacre at it of thirty-six gentlemen of the clan Lamont; and is now represented by only a few structures. Inellan, about  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles south of Dunoon pier, is a watering-place, founded in 1843, and has a steamboat pier, a hotel, and two churches. Toward Point, 3 miles south of Inellan, flanks the north side of the entrance to the Kyles of Bute, and is crowned with a lighthouse. Toward Castle, about a mile west-north-west of Toward Point, was built for the late Kirkman Finlay, Esq., after designs by David Hamilton, and has finely wooded grounds, containing the picturesque ruined baronial fortalice of the Lamonts. The scenery all down from the vicinity of Kirn to the entrance of the Kyles, includes im-

posing reaches northward around the basin of Loch Long, eastward along the Renfrewshire and Ayrshire coasts, and southward to the Cumbrays, Bute, and Arran.

ROTHESAY, a royal burgh, a considerable town, a seaport, and a favourite watering-place, stands round a beautiful crescent-shaped bay of its own name, on the north-east side of Bute, opposite Toward Castle, immediately within the entrance of the Kyles, 18 miles south-west of Greenock; rose and flourished around an ancient castle; occupies a charming fully-sheltered site, overhung by Barone hill, 532 feet high, confronting the grand Highland glen of Loch Striven, and commanding vistas to the Ayrshire coast and the Duke of Argyle's Bowling-green; comprises a compact centre at the head of its bay and attenuating wings, ending in lines of villas along the shores; enjoys so mild a climate as to have long been a special retreat of invalids; underwent material improvement of its amenities in 1871; and has five hotels, an excellent harbour, substantial county buildings, two steepled Free Churches, and nine other places of worship. Rothesay bay measures about one and a half mile across the entrance; is flanked on the east by Bogany Point, where there is a medicinal spring; and was the anchoring ground of the royal yacht, with Queen Victoria and the Prince Consort on board, during a night of 1847. Rothesay Castle stands within the upper side of the town; was founded in 1098 by Magnus Barefoot of Norway; underwent enlargement to serve as a palatial fort of the Lord High Stewards of Scotland; was captured in 1263 by Haco of Norway, and soon retaken by the Scots; shared in some events of the wars of the succession; was an occasional residence of several of the Scottish Kings, and the death-place of Robert III.; gave to the eldest son of Robert III. the title of Duke of Rothesay, now belonging to the Prince of Wales; was damaged by the troops of Cromwell, and destroyed in 1685 by the Earl of Argyle; forms now an extensive ivy-clad ruin, within a wide deep ditch, encompassing nearly two acres of ground; and was examined by extensive excavations in 1871, with the result of proving that what popular opinion had regarded as two dungeons beneath it were no more than great ash-pits.

BUTE measures 16 miles in length from north-northwest to south-southeast, and

from two to five miles in breadth; is divided into four districts by three nearly parallel dingles; attains altitudes of nearly 1000 feet in the northernmost district, 532 feet in the next northernmost, and 520 feet in the southernmost; exhibits a pleasing diversity of surface throughout its general contour; commands, from nearly all points of its shores, and from multitudes of vantage-grounds in its interior, very magnificent views; and contains a lake of fully 138 acres, and six smaller lakes. Loch Fad, its largest lake, lies two miles south-west of Rothesay, is about two miles long and one-third mile wide, presents a picturesque appearance, and has, on its northwest bank, a villa built in 1827 by the tragedian Edmund Kean. Mount Stuart, a seat of the Marquis of Bute, is four miles south-southeast of Rothesay. St Blane's vale, on the west side of Bute about two and a half miles from its southern extremity, contains the ruin of a small Norman chapel, monuments of the Knights Templars, and a curious place of mediæval penance called the Devil's cauldron.

THE KYLES OF BUTE are a belt of sea encircling the northern half of Bute; extend to an aggregate length of about 17 miles; have a width of about one and a half mile at their east end, of about three and a half miles at their west end, and of not more than averagely about a furlong throughout great part of their central reaches; curve and wind, contract and expand, almost in the manner of a fitful river; are variously overlooked and overhung by shores and flanks of much diversity of character, from the softly Lowland to the sternly Highland; and exhibit, to the eye of beholders passing through them, a continually shifting series of richly picturesque scenery. Port-Bannatyne or Kaimesburgh, on a bay of the Kyles, two and a half miles north-north-west of Rothesay, is a small watering place, with a hotel. Kaimes Castle, in the vicinity of Port Bannatyne, is a modern mansion adjoined to a tower of the fourteenth century. Loch Striven, striking from the Kyles opposite Port Bannatyne, goes eight miles northward to the skirts of Benmore, and is flanked by bare, acclivitous, lofty hills. South Hall, on the north shore of the Kyles, about a mile west of Loch Striven, is a mansion with wooded grounds so planted as to make the trees represent the British and the French armies at the battle of Waterloo. Ellan-Dherrig, in the mouth of Loch Riddan, three and

three-quarter miles north-west of South Hall, is one of four rocky islets appearing almost to block the channel at a sudden bend of the Kyles; and is crowned with remains of a fort constructed in 1685 by the Earl of Argyle, in preparation for his descent upon the Lowlands. Loch Riddan strikes about four miles to the north, and has scenery of similar character to that of the Kyles. Ormidale, on the west side of Loch Riddan, about one and three-quarter mile from its mouth, is a recently formed watering-place, and has a steamboat pier, a hotel, and a number of villas. Glendarnel extends about eight miles northward from the head of Loch Riddan; is traversed by Ruel water and by a road from the ferries across Loch Fyne to Inverary; and has a highly picturesque character. Tighnabruich, on the right side of the Kyles two and a half miles south-southwest of Ellan-Dherry and ten and a half from Rothesay, is another recently-formed watering-place; has undergone more rapid extension than almost any other on the Clyde; acquired a large number of new houses in 1870-1; occupies a sheltered site, with fine views in front and with unlimited access to woods and hills behind; and has a steamboat pier and two hotels. The Kyles gradually expand, over a distance of about six miles from Tighnabruich to Ardlamont Point; and there, in front of the north end of Arran, they merge into a meeting-place of Bute Sound, Kilbrannan Sound, and Loch Fyne.

**INCHMARNOCK**, about a mile west of Bute and about two miles south-east of Ardlamont Point, is an oblong grassy island two miles long and three-quarter mile broad; and contains the ruins of an ancient chapel, dedicated to St Marnock. Skipness Point, six and three-quarter miles south-west-by-south of Ardlamont Point, flanks the south side of the entrance of Loch Fyne; forms the north-eastern extremity of Kintyre; is crowned with a three-towered ancient castle 450 feet in circumference and 35 feet high; and adjoins a fishing-village, with an inn. Kintyre flanks seven miles of Loch Fyne, all Kilbrannan Sound, and all the expanded or southern part of the Frith of Clyde; is a peninsula about 40 miles in length and about six and a half in mean breadth; contains some good scenery; and is traversed, four days a week in summer, by public coach from East Tarbert to Camp-

belton. Loch Fyne goes first about 17 miles north-by-westward, with a width of from three to five miles; goes next about 24 miles north-north-eastward, with a maximum width of about two miles; and presents everywhere pleasing scenery, but in only its upper parts is picturesque. East Tarbert, on the west side of Loch Fyne, seven miles north of Skipness Point, is a village at the head of a spacious landlocked natural harbour entered by a narrow winding passage; has a steamboat quay, two inns, and a ruined ancient castle; stands about a mile from the head of West Loch Tarbert; and, by means of portage to that loch, is the link of direct steamboat communication between Greenock and Islay. West Loch Tarbert descends 11 miles south westward to the sea, opposite the middle of Islay; and is flanked at the north side of its mouth by Ardpatrik Head, said to have been St Patrick's landing-place from Ireland. Islay lies about 15 miles west of Ardpatrik, and measures about 25 miles by 20, but is more interesting for its history than for its scenery. Jura island begins within a mile of the north-east shore of Islay; extends about 21 miles north-north-eastward, with a maximum width of about seven and a half miles; and is distinguished by three conical peaks called the Paps of Jura, the loftiest 2565 feet high, and all striking the sky-line of far distant landscapes. Loch Killisport and Loch Swin, penetrating the mainland to lengths of six and a half and ten miles opposite Jura, are picturesque sea-lochs.

**LOCH GILP** strikes from the north-west corner of the first great reach of Loch Fyne, 10 miles north of East Tarbert, and goes about 3 miles northward to Lochgilphead town. The Crinan Canal commences at the foot of the west side of Loch Gilp; was formed in 1793-1801, at a cost of more than £180,000, and afterwards improved at costs of about £75,000; goes 9 miles west-north-westward, into communication with the western seas at Port Crinan; and, by means of regularly-plying boats carrying passengers from steamer to steamer at its two ends, is part of a continuous water-route from Glasgow and Greenock to Oban. Ardrishaig village stands at the south end of the Crinan Canal, has a hotel, and runs a coach, during the summer months, to Loch Awe. Cruach-Lussa mountain, 5 miles south-west of Ardrishaig, has an altitude of 1,530 feet above sea-level,

and commands a superb, extensive, panoramic view. Glenleaken, striking from the west side of Loch Fyne, 13 miles north-north-east of Ardrishaig, is a picturesque verdant glen, and has in its mouth the scattered village of Furnace, and in a gorge a short way up, great granite quarries and a gunpowder manufactory.

INVERARY, the political capital of Argyleshire, stands on the west shore of Loch Fyne eight miles north-north-east of Furnace; may be reached either by steamer up Loch Fyne, by public coach and ferry from Kilmun, by public coach and ferry from Lochgoilhead, or by public coach from Arrochar; is distant from Greenock 74 miles by way of Loch Fyne, but only  $33\frac{1}{2}$  by way of Kilmun, and only 30 by way of Lochgoilhead; runs a public coach to Oban; and has a steamboat quay, two hotels, a court-house, a fine ancient stone cross, and three churches; but is a small place, interesting

chiefly for its command of a great extent of country, for the adjacency of Inverary Castle, and for immediately surrounding picturesque scenery. Inverary Castle stands on the right bank of the river Aray, a short distance north of the town; is the chief seat of the Duke of Argyle; succeeded a previous castle on another site, figuring in Sir Walter Scott's "Legend of Montrose," and taken down in 1810; was built in 1745-50, after designs by Adam; contains a great hall, stored with ancient armour in tasteful arrangement; and was the scene of great feats in 1847, on occasion of a visit by Queen Victoria and the Prince Consort, and in 1871, on occasion of the home-coming of the Princess Louise and the Marquis of Lorne. The ducal park comprehends a lowland expanse around the castle and upland tracts traversed or disverged by the rivers Aray and Shira, and exhibits great wealth and



INVERARY.

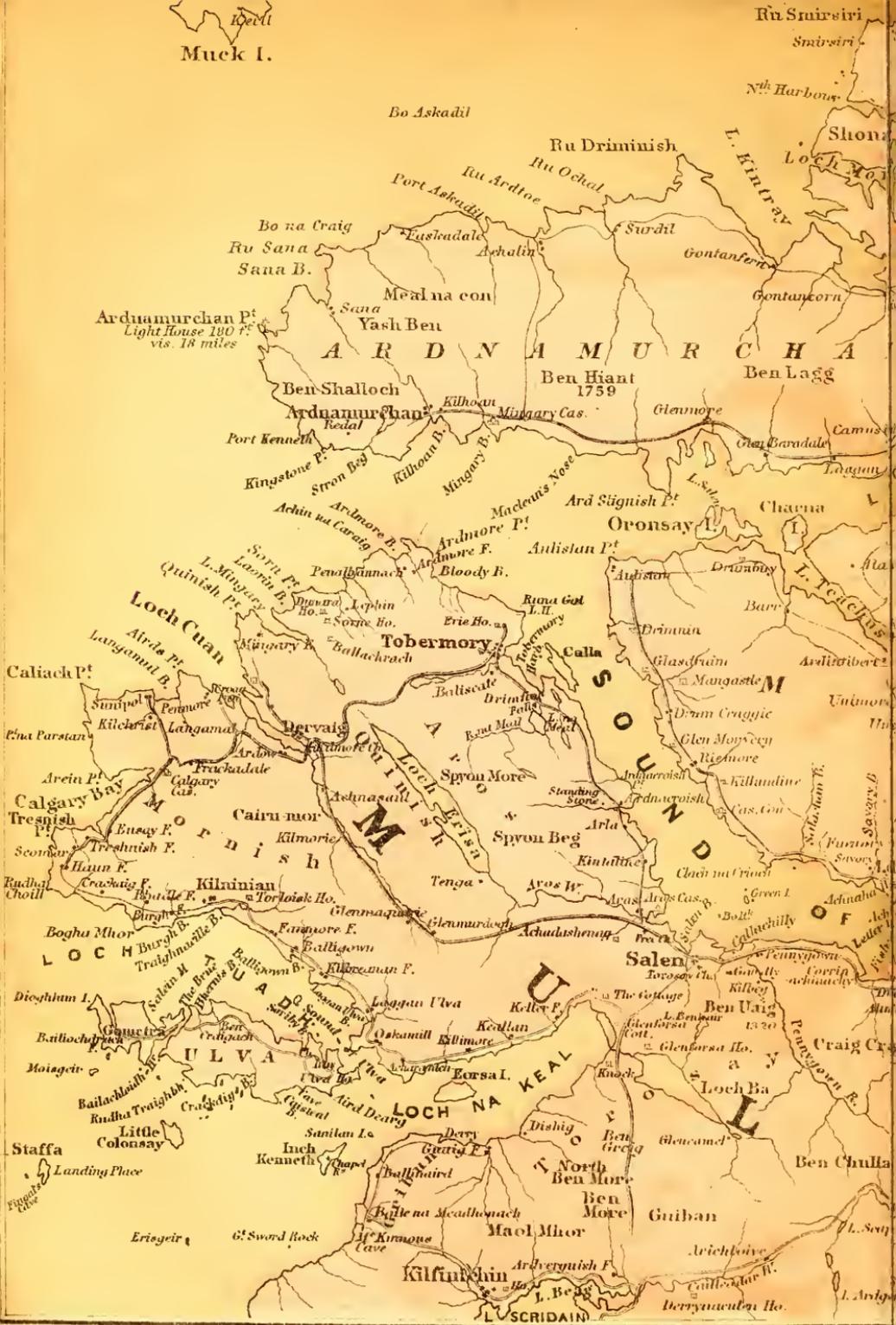
variety of scenic character, both natural and artificial. Duniquoich Hill forms the terminating buttress of a range of heights between the Aray and the Shira; rises steeply and conically to an altitude of about 700 feet above sea-level; is picturesquely clothed with wood; and commands a splendid panoramic view.

The river Aray descends about nine miles southward, from a lofty mountain-ridge, to Loch Fyne at Inverary; traverses a romantic glen; and, at spots respectively three miles and one and a half mile from Inverary, makes two beautiful falls. Shira Water descends 10 miles south-south-westward to Loch Fyne, a little above Inverary; traverses a grand mountain glen; and has, on its banks, remains of an old castle. Dundarrow Castle, on the shore of Loch Fyne, four miles north-east

of Inverary, is a large, strong, turretted, old tower. Benbuy Mountain, five miles north of Dundarrow Castle, has an altitude of about 2800 feet above sea-level; figures prominently in grand mountain scenery around the head of Loch Fyne; and adjoins a farm where Rob Roy lived for a time in a state of durance. Glenkinglass, striking from the east side of Loch Fyne, about a mile from its head, takes up the road from Inverary to Glencoe and Arrochar; and is of similar character to Glencroe, but not so wild. Cairndow, at the mouth of Glenkinglass, has a good inn.

*Addendum.*—Some of many other interesting localities are, in *Western Renfrewshire*, Garvel Point, the Tail of the Bank, Broadfield, St Fillan's Church, Caruth House, Duchall Castle, Loch Thorny reservoir, Shaw's Water, Caddle Hill, Penny farm, Dunrod, Leapmoor, Wemyss Castle, and Kelly House; in





SCALE — 4 Miles to an Inch





*Western Dumbartonshire*, Cardross village, Camuseskan House, Torrwood hill, St Michael's Chapel, Oakbank, Rachane hamlet, Gallows hill, and Portincaple; *in Bute*, Ascog villas, Kilchattan village, Kilspole Castle, Garroch Head, Dunagoil Head, Scalpsie bay, and Ettrick bay; *in Southern Argyleshire*, Cur water, Dumluskinn Hill, Dumluskinn Loch, Arnadam Farm, Hafton House, Ormidale House, Glendaruel House, Carradale Bay, Terrisdale Castle, Beninturk Mountain, Saddle Abbey, Saddle Castle, Devar Island, Dilldalloig House, Sanda

Island, Dunaverty Bay, Knockmoy Mountain, Mull of Kintyre, Gigha Island, Cara Island, Lochindaal, Bowmore, Port-Charlotte, Portnahaven, Port-Ellen, Mull of Oa, Port Askaig, Loch Finlagan, Sound of Islay, Lagg Village, Jura House, Ardlussa House, Oronsay Island, Colonsay Island, Keill's Promontory, Ellanmore, Castle-Swin, Achaleek Bay, Kilfinan Village, Lochgilphead Town, Kilmory House, Otter Bank, Largie House, Lochgair House, Minard Castle, and Glenfyne.

## SECTION X.

## OBAN.

## LORN, THE MULL ISLANDS, APPIN, AND LOCH LINNHE.

THIS section comprehends all the parts of Argyleshire, from the water-shed with the basins of the Clyde and the Forth westward to the farthest islands, and from the line of the Crinan Canal and Loch Crinan northward to Loch Leven and Ardnamurchan Point. The area of it is mainly a labyrinth of land and flood,—of mountains, glens, and tortuous waters,—of mainland torn into fragments by intersections of the sea, and of islands interlocked with the mainland, and with one another,—of a region subdivided and shattered into innumerable fragments, by profound ravines, branching lakes, and crooked forking sea-lochs. The lands and the waters, the interior tracts and the coasts, the mainland and the islands are so profusely, intimately, and variously intermixed as to defy a stranger's intelligent comprehension of them, without aid from a map. The mountains constitute an enormous proportion of the land, yet rarely form continuous ranges, but exist chiefly in knots, groups, or semi-isolated masses, and often have shapes and summits of sharp, bold, distinctive character. The ravines and glens vary from dell to chasm, or from Alpine vale to rocky gorge; and are generally swept by impetuous torrents, frequently making great or curious waterfalls. The lakes range from margins of wooded slope, or from banks of pastoral hill, to stupendous blockade with bare, mural, Alpine rock. The sea-lochs intersecting the mainland have similar diversity to the lakes; and both some of them and many of the sounds between the mainland and the islands, or around the islands, are swept by a cataractine tidal current, sometimes with the force and action of whirlpools. The aggre-

gate scenery is at once exceedingly diversified, powerfully brilliant, and either romantic or sublime. The localities of principal interest may be arranged in the five sets,—first, the town and neighbourhood of Oban; second, places southward from Oban to Loch Crinan; third, places eastward from Oban to Loch Awe; fourth, places westward from Oban, round Mull, to Staffa and Iona; fifth, places northward from Oban to the upper part of Loch Linnhe.

## 1. THE TOWN AND NEIGHBOURHOOD OF OBAN.

OBAN stands on a crescent-shaped bay, opposite the northern part of Kerrera Island, 39 miles north-west of Inverary, and 41 by road, but 45 by water, north of Ardrishaig; and may be reached from Edinburgh, Glasgow, or Greenock through either Inverary or Ardrishaig,—from Edinburgh, Glasgow, or Stirling, by way of Inverarnan at the head of Loch Lomond,—or by Killin from Inverary by public coach,—from Ardrishaig either by public coach or by canal-boat and steamer,—from Inverarnan and Tyndrum by public coach. It dates from only 1791; rose to no higher a rental than £1719 in 1847; increased to a rental of £8423 in 1866; made still more rapid increase in years till 1872; and owes most of its prosperity to the visits of tourists. Its bay enjoys perfect shelter from every wind, and has capacity and anchorage for more than 300 large vessels. Its environs contain many charming walks, and command, from numerous vantage-grounds, extensive, gorgeous, panoramic views. Its streets were formed on a regular plan, and present a fine frontage to the bay. Its

hotels are numerous, and aggregately afford accommodation for at least 400 persons; and its respectable lodging-houses include genteel villas, and aggregately afford accommodation for about 200 persons; yet both the hotels and the lodging-houses, in many nights of the tourists' season, are sometimes crowded to excess. One of the hotels is a spacious, lofty, pleasing structure; another of the hotels is a magnificent edifice. The Episcopalian Church, built in 1864, is a graceful, gothic structure; and the Free Church, after a design by Mr Cousin of Edinburgh, and built chiefly at the expense of the late Marquis of Breadalbane, is an elegant edifice, with low Norman tower and pointed spire. The royal squadron, with Queen Victoria and the Prince Consort on board of the royal yacht, called at Oban in 1847 on their way to Iona and Fort-William, and were greeted with great rejoicings.

A bone cave exists within a lofty abrupt mass of rock at the north end of Oban; was discovered, in the course of quarrying the rock, in 1869; and was found to contain bones of several species of quadrupeds and birds, parts of two human skeletons, and some flints supposed to be implemen-

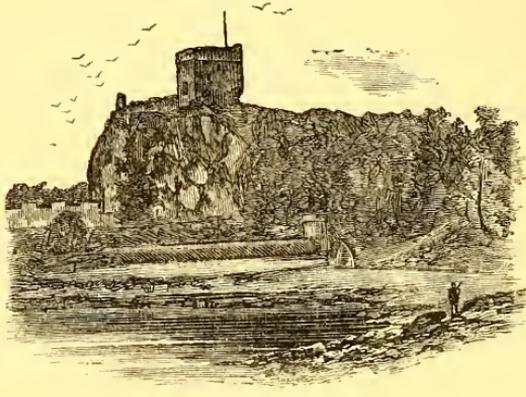
tal. A huge, lofty, isolated block of sandstone conglomerate, called the Dog stone, lies on the shore in the same neighbourhood, and is the subject of some curious legends. Dunolly Castle crowns a precipitous rocky promontory a little north of the Dog stone; was a stronghold of the Macdougals, Lords of Lorn; appears to have been, both in structure and in position, a place of great strength; figures brightly in the writings of Brydson, Wordsworth, and Sir Walter Scott; and is now represented by only its donjon or keep, and some ivy-clad fragments of other buildings. Dunolly House, the seat of the lineal representative of the Lords of Lorn, stands in the immediate vicinity of the castle, is a fine modern edifice, and contains the

"Brooch of Lorn," torn from Robert Bruce in the skirmish of Dalree and sung by Sir Walter Scott in his "Lord of the Isles." Kerrera island, in front of Oban, is separated from the mainland by only a narrow strait; can be reached by a regular ferry; measures four and a half miles in length, and about two in mean breadth; has a fractured, vexed, tortured surface, with a minglement of rocks, very interesting to geologists; and was the death-place of Alexander II., on occasion of collecting his fleet against the revolted Hebrides. Gylen Castle, on a wild promontory at the southern extremity of Kerrera, was another stronghold of the Macdougals of Lorn; suffered siege and capture, in 1647, by General Leslie; and is now a thick-walled, lofty, roofless tower.

## 2. PLACES SOUTHWARD FROM OBAN TO LOCH CRINAN.

In two routes; the one by steamer onward to Port Crinan, the other by the Ardrishaig coach onward to the head of Loch Craignish. We follow first the sea route, then the land one.

The frith of Lorn, expanding southward from Oban or from Kerrera, has such freckling of islands on



DUNOLLY CASTLE—OBAN.

its bosom, such intricacy of shore on its skirts, and such cloud-piercing mountain-summits in its sky-line as to present one of the grandest landscapes in Scotland. The Slate Islands, commencing five miles south-south-west of Kerrera, form a compact archipelago about ten miles long, and three and a half miles broad; comprise Seil, four miles long, in the north,—Easdale, less than a square mile large, in the northwest—Balnachuaig, also less than a square mile large, in the west,—Torsay, about a mile long, in the east,—Shuna two and a half miles long, in the southeast,—and Luig, six miles long, in the southwest; are separated from one another, and from the mainland, by narrow, rocky, intricate straits; have surfaces

much diversified with hollows, heights, and woods; and aggregately exhibit a succession of delightful scenes. Seil is separated from the mainland by a strait about two miles long, only a few yards wide, and spanned by a bridge 26 feet high. Easdale is entirely a slate quarry, worked in one part down to a depth of 120 feet below sea-level, and yields nearly five millions of slates in the year. The Garvelloch Isles, four miles west of Luìng, are a small pastoral group about four and a quarter miles long, were held by the Culdees of Iona, and are frequently called the Holy Islands. Lunga Island, about one and a half mile west of the southern part of Luìng, is two and a half miles long; rises to an altitude of nearly 1000 feet; and is swept along its south end by a tumultuous tide-torrent somewhat similar to that of Corrievreckan. Scarba island, immediately south of Lunga, measures three miles by two and a half; rises to an altitude of 1490 feet above sea-level; is curved on the east side in a manner similar to that of an amphitheatre; stoops precipitously on other sides to cliffs partly several hundred feet high; and has intermixtures of wood and verdure with its romantic acclivities. Jura, already noticed in our ninth section, extends 21 miles south-south-westward from the southern vicinity of Scarba; but, while shooting its alpine peaks from its southern district, attains no higher altitude in its northern part than 912 feet on the summit of Clachben. Corrievreckan, between Scarba and Jura about two miles west of the steamer's course, figures in popular belief as a terrific whirlpool; acquires power over the imagination from hyperbolic descriptions of it by Leyden, Campbell, Scott, and other writers; appeals fearfully to the superstitions of the vulgar through old legends about great sea-monsters infesting it; and really, in certain states of tide and tempest, exhibits phenomena strongly appalling to landsmen; yet is actually no more than a strong tidal current, broken by a pyramidal submarine rock, and scarcely if at all worse than the tidal rush in some other straits of the Hebrides and around Cape Wrath. Craignish peninsula in the mainland, due east of Corrievreckan, extends about six miles north-north-eastward, from a mere point to an eventual width of two and a half miles; has a rolling verdant surface, with extreme altitude of about 280 feet; and contains,

about two and a quarter miles from its point, Craignish Castle, partly a modern mansion, partly an ancient fortalice famous for resisting a long siege by Colkitto. Carbhreisa islet, a little south of Craignish Point, is the largest of a chain of five picturesque islets, and is faced with cliffs. Dorus Mohr, or the Great Door, is a strait between Craignish and Carbhreisa; forms the navigable communication between the sea and Loch Crinan; and is swept, in spring tides, by a current running at the rate of from four to five miles an hour, and breaking into whirlpools and cross surges. Loch Craignish strikes north-north-eastward, along the east side of Craignish peninsula; and is gemmed, chiefly along the sides, with numerous green and wooded islets.

Loch Nell, about two miles southeast of Oban, is a beautiful sheet of fresh water, and got its name, signifying "the lake of swans," from its being frequented by water-fowls. Loch Feochan, opening about five miles south-west of Oban, extends from the sea about five miles east-north-eastward to the vicinity of Loch Nell; has high, rocky, picturesque flanks; and terminates in a romantic glen. Loch Scammadale, commencing about three and a half miles southeast of the head of Loch Feochan, is two miles long and half a mile wide; has a fine hill-girt cincture; and receives a rivulet coming two and a half miles westward from Loch Line. Euchar water runs from Loch Scammadale to the foot of Loch Feochan; has a sinuous course and finely wooded banks; and, about a mile from its mouth, traverses a deep, rocky, romantic ravine, and there makes a waterfall. A road leads from Kilninver village, at the mouth of Euchar water, eastward past Loch Scammadale to Loch Avich and Loch Awe; and is overlooked by a cairn, called Carn-Chellin, commemorative of the assassination of an ancestor of the Duke of Argyle. Loch Brallaig, about four and a half miles southeast of Kilninver, measures about two miles in length, and is flanked, on the north side, by picturesque hills about 800 feet high. Oude water runs about four and a half miles westward and south-westward to the head of Loch Melford; and, at about two miles from its mouth, traverses a grand gorge, flanked with mural rocks several hundred feet high. Ard-maddy Castle, on the coast, opposite Seil island, and about four miles west of the

Oude water gorge, belonged to the Macdougals, Lords of Lorn; passed to the Earls of Argyle; is now a seat of the Earl of Breadalbane; and was the scene of Pennant's vision respecting the state of the Highlands. Loch Melford, opening from the sea two miles south of Ardmaddy Castle, measures about four miles in length and one and three-quarter mile in width; has a number of islets; is flanked with tumulated or rolling hills; and has, on its north side, a cave alleged to have been inhabited by the first colonists of Lorn.

**3. PLACES EASTWARD FROM OBAN TO LOCH AWE.** By public coach to Dalmally and on the route to Inverary, and by steamer on Loch Awe.

**DUNSTAFFNAGE CASTLE**, three and a half miles north of Oban, stands on a tabular rock 300 feet in circumference, at the south side of the mouth of Loch Etive; dates probably from about the same time as Dunolly Castle; succeeded a palace of the Scottish kings, prior to the union of the Scottish and the Pictavian crowns; belonged to the Macdougals, Lords of Lorn, but passed early to the Campbells; was maintained as a fortress till the rebellion of 1745; is now a roofless quadrangular pile, 87 feet each way within walls and 66 feet high, with round towers at three of its angles; adjoins a ruined ancient chapel, possessing much architectural decoration; presents no great appearance toward the land, but an imposing one toward the sea; and is noticed in Sir Walter Scott's "Lord of the Isles." A slab, called the Stone of Destiny, about which many fables have been current, is said to have been used at Dunstaffnage as a coronation-seat, and to have been removed thence to Scone; was taken from Scone to Westminster Abbey by Edward I. of England; and is now in the bottom of the throne on which the British sovereigns are crowned. Loch Etive strikes from Dunstaffnage Castle, first 10 miles eastward to Bunawe, next 11 miles north-eastward to the mouth of Glenetive; is identified for two miles with Ardmucknish bay, but afterwards has strict contraction and nowhere a width of more than about one and a half mile; presents considerably the appearance of a chain of inland lakes; is first of somewhat ordinary character, next diversified and picturesque, next romantic, savage, and sublime; shares largely in the scenery of Bencruachan,

closely flanking it immediately above Bunawe; and has been graphically described by Wordsworth and Professor Wilson. Glennoe and Glenkinglass, descending respectively four and nine miles to Loch Etive above Bencruachan, have characters of much sublimity. Benstarive, in the angle between the north side of Glenkinglass and Loch Etive, rises to an altitude of about 2500 feet above sea-level, and is wildly savage. Glenetive, commencing at the head of Loch Etive, ascends about nine miles north-eastward to the savage alpine moors of Buachaille-Etive around the head of Glencoe; and is traversed by Etive water, making two fine falls at respectively Coinletter and Dalness. Vrogie burn, falling into Etive water two miles above Dalness, makes a cascade strongly picturesque, both in the great length of its fall and in the rocky romance of its surroundings.

Connel Ferry, on Loch Etive, two and a half miles east of Dunstaffnage Castle, takes across the road from Oban to Appin; has inns on both sides; and lies across a contraction of the loch about 680 feet wide, beset by a long dangerous reef, and swept by a cataract roaring tidal current, supposed to be the Lora of Ossian, and mentioned in Sir Walter Scott's "Lord of the Isles." Ardchattan Priory, on the north shore of Loch Etive, five miles east of Connel Ferry, was founded in 1231 for Cistercian monks by an ancestor of the Lords of Lorn; was the meeting-place of a national council in the time of Robert Bruce; suffered demolition by Colkitto; and is now represented by only a fine arch and some fragments of wall. Ardchattan House, in the neighbourhood of the priory's remains, was the Prior's residence, and has been renovated. Taynult village, on the public road, eleven miles east of Oban, has a rude monument to Nelson, and an inn, and is a good starting-point for exploring the upper reaches of Loch Etive and ascending Bencruachan. Bunawe village, at the influx of the river Awe to Loch Etive, has a ferry across Loch Etive and extensive ironworks, and leads the way from Taynult to Bencruachan and Glenetive. Bencruachan fills a great triangular space between Loch Etive, the river Awe, Loch Awe, and Glencoe; measures fully twenty miles round the base; rises to an altitude of 3670 feet above sea-level; ascends gradually on the west, but steeply on the

north; and commands an impressive view right downward into Loch Etive, a brilliant map-like view over Loch Awe, and a comprehensive and sublime view over most of the Western Highlands and islands. The river Awe has a run of only about four miles, from Loch Awe to Loch Etive; glides gently from Loch Awe into a tremendous gorge, called the Pass of Brandir; enters there a shelving, rocky, obstructed bed; and proceeds thence in impetuous current, with a series of rapids and cataracts, to its embouchure. The Pass of Brandir or Pass of Awe is, in one place, so deep as 1308 feet; was long a most dangerous defile, entangled with wood, scalable only by an almost perpendicular ascent, overhung by a commanding fortalice, and still called the Ladder Rock; and was the place of an exploit of Sir William Wallace, and of a skirmish between Robert Bruce and Macdougall of Lorn; but is now traversed by a good road and provided with a substantial bridge; and it contains, near the bridge, the scene of Sir Walter Scott's story of the "Highland Widow."

LOCH AWE commences in a continuation of the gorge upward from the Pass of Brandir; looks there to have got egress from its bed by a vertical stroke of earthquake, cleaving asunder a shoulder of Bencruachan; is so loftily and murally overhung for some distance by the sides of the stupendous cleft as to lie in perpetual gloom, and to have poured down upon it in times of rain hundreds of cataracts; opens gradually out to a width of about two and a half miles, with a horn or diminishing bay curving north-eastward to the mouth of the river Orchy; forms, between the efflux of the river Awe and the influx of the river Orchy, the segment of a circle, closely overhung by the central masses of Bencruachan; strikes thence about twenty-one miles south-westward, with an average breadth of about two miles over the first three and a half miles, and with an average breadth of not more than a mile over all the rest of the distance; terminates at Ford, about nine miles north of the Crinan canal; is so encompassed with swampy low ground around its head, with continuation of similar ground all the way to Loch Crinan, as to leave no room for doubt that its present head was originally its foot; displays tameness of character for some distance from its present head, pleasingness of

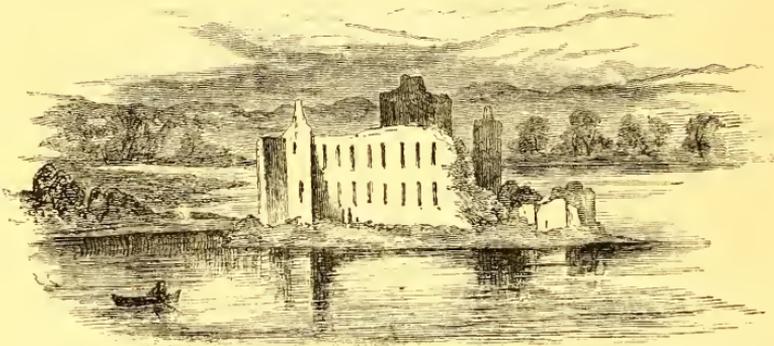
character, without any decided picturesqueness along all its middle reaches, and the richest combinations of beauty, brilliance, and sublimity throughout its lower parts; has, in these lower parts, picturesque islands, exquisite shores, and grandly mountainous back-grounds, not only Bencruachan in the north, but Benloy, Ben-a-Cleidh, and Meall-nan-Tighearnan, in the east; is overlooked also by wild high glens debouching on its basin from among the mountains; and, even in its tamer parts, is flanked by hills commanding most impressive views of its waters and their surroundings. A small steamer traverses the lake daily during the summer months, from Brandir to Ford; communicates, at Brandir, with the public coach from Oban,—at Ford, with the public coach from Ardrishaig; and lies off Cladich, to communicate there with the public coach running between Oban and Inverary.

GLENSTRAE descends seven miles south-westward to the vicinity of the north-east horn of Loch Awe; sends down the rivulet Strae to Orchy water, immediately above that stream's influx to the lake; is overhung on the upper part of its right side by Benstarive, on the lower part of that side by Bencruachan; and belonged once to the Macgregors, whose expulsion from it and from adjacent territories, is sung in Sir Walter Scott's pathetic lines, "We're landless, landless, landless, Gregalich!" Orchy water issues from Loch Folla, about fifteen miles north-east of the mouth of Glenstrae; is, for some distance, flanked by lofty massive mountains, called the Braes of Glenorchy; makes a series of romantic cataracts at Catnish; and finally flows tranquilly along a fine strath to Loch Awe. Dalmally village, on Orchy water, three miles from Loch Awe and twenty-three east of Oban, stands at the forking of the road toward respectively Tyndrum and Inverary; is a favourite resort of anglers; serves also as a starting-point for ascending Bencruachan; and has charming environs and a good inn. Glenorchy parish church, built in 1811 after a design by James Elliot of Edinburgh, stands on an islet in the Orchy adjacent to Dalmally; and the previous church, a picturesque and very ancient structure, still stands in the vicinity, and has in its burying-ground a monument to the Highland poet Duncan M'Intyre, and some curious sculptured ancient tomb-stones. Benloy, the most conspic-

uous of the mountains on the eastern verge of the basin of Loch Awe, culminates six miles east-south-east of Dalmally; rises to an altitude of 3651 feet above sea-level; projects two great offsets into Glenorchy; and figures very grandly in the sky-line.

**KILCHURN CASTLE**, on the east shore of Loch Awe,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles west-south-west of Dalmally, occupies the site of a stronghold of the Macgregors; dates from the early part of the 15th century, but was not completed till 1615; belongs to the noble family of Breadalbane, and was inhabited by them till 1740; forms now one of the grandest baronial ruins in the west of Scotland; and is finely celebrated in some well-known lines of Wordsworth. Innishail Island, a little south-west of Kilchurn, had anciently a Cistercian nunnery, and retains some remains of its buildings, and a number of curious sculptured tombstones in its cemetery. Cladich village,

on the shore  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles south-south-west of Kilchurn, has an inn. Port-Sonnochan,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles south-west of Cladich, has an inn and a pier, and maintains a ferry on the direct route from Taynuilt to Inverary. Innischonnel Island, about eight miles south-south-west of Port-Sonnachan, contains a picturesque ivy-clad ruin of a very ancient castle, a stronghold of the ancestors of the Duke of Argyle, whence they took their slogan or war shout, "It's a far cry to Lochow." Inniserrick and Ellan-an-Taggart Isles, in the vicinity of Innischonnel, were the sites of respectively an ancient chapel and a priest's house; and Inniserrick retains ruins of the chapel and its burying-ground. Blairgour waterfall, on the east side of Loch Awe, about two miles from these islets, descends sheer to the lake, and is so large and turgid after heavy rains as to be conspicuous at a great distance. Avich water, entering the west



KILCHURN CASTLE.

side of Loch Awe a little north of Innischonnel, comes  $1\frac{1}{2}$  mile south-eastward from Loch Avich; and has, near its mouth, a parish church and an inn. Loch Avich measures  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles in length, and fully  $\frac{3}{4}$  mile in width; has shores and screens of much beauty; is gemmed with several islets; and forms the scene of two old Gaelic poems Laoi Fraoich and Cath Luina, "The Death of Fraoich" and "The Battle of Luina."

**4. PLACES WESTWARD FROM OBAN, ROUND MULL, TO STAFFA AND IONA.** By steamer sometimes going round the north side of Mull, and returning round the south side; sometimes going round the south side, and returning round the north side. We follow the former course.

**MULL ISLAND** flanks most of the north-west side of the Frith of Lorn; is cut nearly through the centre by the line of longitude from Oban to the southern vicinity of Staffa; measures 30 miles in length, 25 miles in greatest breadth, and more than 290 miles in the sinuous cincture of its coast; consists mainly of mountain masses, intersected by sea-lochs, cloven by glens, flanked by cliffs, and crowned by cones; rises, not far from its centre, to a culminating altitude of 3168 feet on the summit of Benmore; and, though to a large extent heathy moor or barren waste, contains a great amount of grandly picturesque scenery. The Sound of Mull commences at the junction of the Frith of Lorn with Loch Linnhe; separates the north-east side of Mull from Morvern and Ardnamurchan; is about 26 miles

long, and seldom more than three miles wide; and has gently curving shores, mostly moorish and hilly, partially verdant and wooded, and generally overlooked by distant, wild, lofty mountains. The scenery in the run from Oban Bay, past Lismore Island in the mouth of Loch Linnhe, to the entrance of the Sound of Mull, fully outrivals that of the Frith of Lorne southward from Kerrera. Professor Wilson says respecting it, "Beauty nowhere owes to ocean a lovelier haunt than this;" and Sir Walter Scott says, "A grander or more impressive scene, both from its natural beauties and its associations with ancient history and tradition, can hardly be imagined." Loch Don, entering Mull about five miles south-west of the north end of Kerrera, penetrates four miles

north-north-westward, and leads the way to all the practicable roads through Mull. Achnacraig, at the south side of the mouth of Loch Don, is the ferry-station from Oban, has an inn, and supplies vehicles for the inland tour of Mull. Glenmore, striking westward from the head of Loch Don, is a narrow, winding, grand mountain defile, flanked with cliffs and corries, and overtopped by Bentalloch, Benmore, and other Alpine heights.

Duart Castle, on a green, rocky, precipitous promontory at the eastern extremity of Mull  $4\frac{1}{2}$  miles west-north-west of the north end of Kerrera, and right opposite Lismore Island and Loch Linnhe, was the stronghold of the Macleans of Mull; comprises some buildings of 1663, and a strong tower of the 13th century,—



FALL OF AROS—MULL.

the walls of the tower from 10 to 14 feet thick, still entire, but roofless; and was the scene of a tragedy done to the lady of one of its owners, a sister of one of the Earls of Argyle. The tragedy was connected with a neighbouring skerry, called from it the Lady Rock, visible at low tide, from the deck of the steamer; and is the subject of Campbell's "Glenara," and of Joanna Baillie's drama of the "Family Legend." Morvern, flanking the north-east side of the Sound of Mull, includes tracts which Professor Wilson called "an abyss of poetry," but has no connection with the Morven of Ossian. Ardtornish Castle, on the Morvern shore, four miles north-north-west of Duart Castle, stands

on a small, rugged, rocky headland; was a chief stronghold of the Lords of the Isles, and a meeting-place of what are popularly called their parliaments; figures grandly, as restored by the imagination, in Sir Walter Scott's "Lord of the Isles;" and now comprises little more than remains of an old tower and some fragments of outward defences. Loch Aline, opening immediately beyond Ardtornish, expands from a narrow mouth to a width of fully  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile; extends about  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles north-eastward; and is met, at its head, by two deep, romantic, converging glens. Lochaline village, within the west side of the mouth of Loch Aline, is of recent origin, and has a pier. Kinlochaline Castle, on

a bold high rock, at the head of Loch Aline, is an old-turretted, square tower, and was occupied and burnt in 1664, by Calkitto. Aros Bay,  $8\frac{1}{2}$  miles west-by-north of Ardnornish, is a romantic sea-inlet, flanked by lofty cliffs shedding picturesque little cascades, and commanding a grand view into the mountain interior of Mull. Aros Castle, on a high promontory at the side of Aros Bay, was a massive tower belonging to the Lords of the Isles, and is now a fragmentary ruin. Aros village, at the head of Aros Bay, has an inn, and commands the shortest road to the west centre and western coast of Mull. Killundine Castle on the Morvern shore  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles north-north-east of Aros Castle, is the ruin of a hunting-seat of the Lords of the Isles. Drimnin Roman Catholic chapel, on the same shore four miles north-north-west of Killundine, occupies the site of an old castle taken down to give place to it, and was built by the late Sir Charles Gordon.

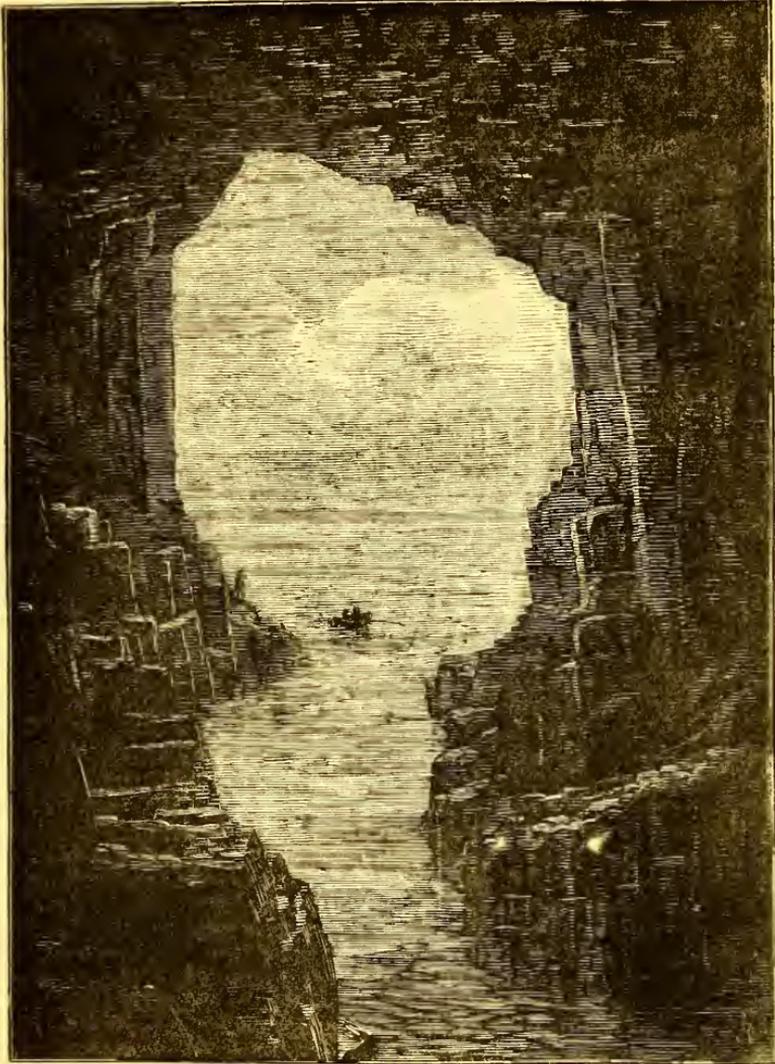
TOBERMORY, the political capital of Mull, stands on a sheltered bay, opposite Drimnin chapel, 28 miles north-west of Oban; took its name, signifying "Mary's Well," from a fountain near it long regarded as sacred; was founded in 1788; is overhung by lofty heights, with terraced walks and a pretty waterfall; and has a hotel, a commodious quay completed in 1864, county buildings, and three churches. Bloody Bay, about two miles north-west of Tobermory, was the scene of a sea-fight in 1840, between two factions of the Hebrides. Loch Sunart, opening opposite Bloody Bay, goes about 20 miles eastward to the vicinity of Strontian; varies in breadth from three miles to three furlongs; makes sinuous reaches, with intricate shores, so as to resemble a chain of lakes; and is so flanked and overhung by diversified, lofty mountains, as to possess a large amount of imposing scenery. Mingarry Castle, on the Ardnamurchan shore off the mouth of Loch Sunart, was the stronghold of the MacIans; was twice visited by James IV.; sustained sharp shocks in the Hebridian wars; was captured in 1644 by Colkitto, who imprisoned in it a number of Covenanters; occupies a strong site, partly on mural scarped rock; and comprises a fosse, a strong ancient rampart, and a suite of buildings erected about the end of the 17th century. Ardnamurchan Point, terminating Ardnamurchan peninsula, six miles north-west

of Mingarry Castle, and flanking the debouch of the Sound of Mull into the Atlantic, is the most westerly ground in the mainland of Scotland, presents a rugged, bold, wild appearance, and is crowned by a lighthouse.

The view northward from the steamer's course, past Ardnamurchan Point, includes the precipitous Scur of Eigg, the lofty peaks of Rum, and the soaring serried summits of the Cuchullin Mountains; and the view north-westward is largely filled with Coll and Tìree islands, each of them remarkable for numerous remains or vestiges of Scandinavian forts. Calloch Point, forming the north-western extremity of Mull eight miles south-south-west of Ardnamurchan Point, commands the same views in other combinations, also views southward to Iona; and is rapturously mentioned, in connection with the views from it, by the poet Campbell. Sunipol House, on a bay immediately south of Calloch Point, was Campbell's residence as a tutor in his college days, and gave him scope for acquiring much of the imagery in his "Elegy on Mull," and his "Pleasures of Hope." The Treshinish Isles, extending from  $6\frac{1}{2}$  to  $13\frac{1}{2}$  miles south-south-west of Calloch Point, are a picturesque group rising to altitudes of from 40 to 349 feet above sea-level; have clifly coasts, and curiously contoured surfaces; and contain ruins of fortifications, partly ancient, and partly raised by the Macleans against Cromwell. Gometra and Ulva Islands, in Loch Tuadh, from 5 to  $11\frac{1}{2}$  miles east of the Treshinish Isles, are almost conjoined to each other; rise to altitudes of respectively about 800 and 1400 feet above sea-level; and have grand basaltic colonades fully equal to those of Giant's Causeway, and other basaltic formations of both diversified and striking character. Inch Kenneth,  $2\frac{1}{4}$  miles south of the east end of Ulva, measures about a mile in length, and less than a half mile in breadth; had long a church of the Culdees of Iona; was the place of Dr Johnson and Boswell's entertainment by Sir Allan Maclean; and retains ruins of the church and of Sir Allan's house. Torloisk, on the north shore of Loch Tuadh, opposite Gometra, is a seat of Earl Crompton, and stands on a wide semi-circular plain backed by lofty hills. Little Colonsay Island, two miles south of the junction between Gometra and Ulva, shows a columnar basaltic formation similar to that of Staffa, but less striking.

STAFFA, four miles west south-west of Little Colonsay, and fifty-four miles by the steamer's course west of Oban, measures about one and a quarter mile in circuit; rises to a maximum height of 129 feet above high-water level; is chiefly an uneven tableau, faced round with mural, columnar, cavernous cliffs; pos-

sesses great and just celebrity for its colonnades and its caves, yet did not become generally known till after 1772; is accessible at a low landing-place on its east side, by means of row-boats from Ulva waiting the steamer's arrival; and presents, as its chief features, the Scallop or Clamshell Cave, the Buachaille, or



STAFFA

Herdsmen, the Great Colonnade, the Great Causeway, and the Great or Fingal's Cave. The Scallop Cave is 130 feet long, and measures thirty feet in height and about seventeen feet in width

at the entrance, but becomes lower and narrower inward to the end. The Buachaille stands detached a few paces from the main shore, and is a considerable mass about fifty feet high. The Great

Colonnade forms the face of a large portion of the main island ; and has a various height of from three to fifty-four feet, an average height of thirty-six feet, and columns of from two to four feet in diameter. The Great Causeway inclines from the base of the Great Colonnade to the sea ; consists of the stumps of columns which have been swept away by storms ; and resembles the Giant's Causeway in Ireland, but is both more extensive and more picturesque. Fingal's Cave enters from the sea ; is immersed, to the depth of about twenty-five feet, in the waves ; has an arched form similar to that of the aisle of a Gothic cathedral ; measures fifty-nine feet in height from high-water to the point of the arch, thirty-three feet in width at the entrance, and from 212 to 288 feet in length ; and has been graphically described by Scott, Wordsworth, and a multitude of other writers. Staffa contains also other interesting caves, particularly the Boat Cave

and the Cormorant's Cave, which private persons can visit by boat from Ulva or Iona ; and it is accessible to the summit within the time of the steamer's stay, and commands thence an impressive view of the coasts and mountains of Mull.

Gribon promontory, on the coast of Mull, seven miles south-east of Staffa, presents to the sea a range of rough high cliffs ; recedes in terraces to an ultimate altitude of nearly 2000 feet ; and is pierced by a cave which Dr Johnson and Boswell explored to the extent of about 480 feet, and which many persons have explored to a much greater extent, and have pronounced to be fully as interesting as Staffa. Loch Scriden, opening from the sea to the south of Gribon, goes nine miles east-north-eastward, with a mean width of about one and a quarter mile, and has a grandly picturesque character. Ardtun headland, flanking the south side of the mouth of Loch Scriden, has a columnar basaltic cliff about 130 feet high ; is



IONA.

cloven by a savage ravine, called the Goblin's Dell ; and exhibits some stratified rocks of great attraction to geologists.

IONA, seven miles west-by-north of Ardtun, and seven and a quarter south-south-west of Staffa, measures about three and a half miles in length and about one and a half mile in extreme breadth ; rises to a maximum altitude of about 330 feet above sea-level ; presents a prevalently bleak appearance ; derives intense interest from its long occupancy by Columba and his Culdee successors,—the site of whose establishment, however, was on its western shore, has no architectural relics, and is scarcely ever visited ; suffered transference of its pristine fame from its western to its eastern shore, by the erection on the latter, in 1203 and following years, of Roman Catholic establishments ; be-

came, in connection with these establishments, the seat of a diocese, a resort of pilgrims, and a highly-venerated burying-place ; retains there a ruined cathedral, a ruined chapel of about the year 1300, a ruined nunnery chapel, two carved ancient crosses, and a multitude of curious ancient tomb-stones ; and has, adjacent to the ruins, a small village with a landing-place, a hotel, and two churches.

Inismore, on the coast of Mull, sixteen miles east-south-east of Iona, is a bold basaltic headland, pierced with a cavern called the Nun's Cave ; and commences a reach of coast cliffs, partly basalt-columnar, and partly fissured and cavernous. The two Carsaig Arches, in the eastern part of that reach of coast, are perhaps the most striking objects in the tour round Mull, yet did not till very recently attract

much notice. The larger arch is open at both ends; has connexion with a colonnaded cliff; is surmounted also by a colonnade; measures 150 feet in length, 60 feet in height, and 55 feet in width; and, with its surmounting colonnade, rises to the altitude of 963 feet. The smaller arch pierces an isolated rock about 120 feet high; is surmounted by only one column; and measures only a few feet in length, and about 70 feet in height. Loch Buy, opening in the eastern vicinity of the Carsaig Arches, goes three miles north-north-eastward, and is overhung at the head by the grand isolated mountain Benuaig. Lochbuy Castle, on a low rock at the head of Loch Buy, is a fortalice of probably the fourteenth century, yet was inhabited till 1740. Odin's Cave, in the headland at the east side of Loch Buy, measures 300 feet in length, from 40 to 120 feet in height, and from 20 to 45 feet in width; comprises also an inner downward chamber 150 feet long, 24 feet high, and 12 feet wide; and was the retreat of Lord Lovat during about two years following the battle of Culloden. Loch Spelvie, opening ten miles north-north-east of Odin's Cave, and nearly opposite the south end of Kerrera, strikes about six miles west-by-northward; leads the way to the best interior approach to the Carsaig Arches; and exhibits a diversity of scenery, from the beautiful to the sublime.

**5. PLACES NORTHWARD FROM OBAN TO THE UPPER PART OF LOCH LINNHE.** By steamer toward Ballachulish or Fort-William; and, for the inland parts, by special conveyance on the road from Connel Ferry.

Ardmucknish Bay, northward from Dunstaffnage Castle, is simply an expansion of the mouth of Loch Etive; measures one and a half mile across the entrance and two and three quarter miles across its interior; penetrates two and a half miles east-north-eastward; and sends off a horn one and three quarter mile northward to Bardcaldine Castle. Dunmacnsiachan, at the head of Ardmucknish Bay, has a vitrified fort and some faint traces of a raised road; is regarded by some enthusiastic antiquaries as the site of an ancient city, Berigionium, the metropolis of the Dalriadan Scottish kingdom; is fancied by some of these antiquaries to have been the site even of a metropolis long before the Dalriadan times, the Selma of Ossian,

the royal seat of the Fingilian kings; but really possesses very little interest for sober thinkers. Lochnell House, on the point of the peninsula at the west side of Ardmucknish bay, was built by Sir Duncan Campbell, and enlarged, at a cost of more than £15,000, by General Campbell; has the shell of an observatory burned in 1850, but still forming a prominent object in the landscape; and contains, within its grounds, an ancient tumulus, opened in 1871, and alleged to exhibit marks of ancient serpent-worship. Bardcaldine Castle, three miles north-north-east of Lochnell House, was built in the fifteenth century; and Bardcaldine House, on the south side of Loch Creran, five and a half miles east-north-east of Bardcaldine Castle, is a large modern mansion. Loch Creran strikes from the lower part of Loch Linnhe two miles north-north-west of Bardcaldine Castle; contains, in its mouth, Eriska island; goes ten miles east-north-eastward, with a width varying from about one and a half furlong to about one and a third mile; is crossed, two and a quarter miles above Eriska island, by Shean Ferry, on the line of road from Oban northward; and exhibits much variety of pleasing scenery. Creran water runs about nine miles south-westward to the head of Loch Creran; traverses scenery changing from the wild to the beautiful; and expands, in its lower reach, into the fine small lakes of Derrylochan and Fasnacloich. Glenure, opening on Creran water, two and three quarter miles from the head of Loch Creran, is partly a beautiful hill-screened vale, partly a savage alpine ravine.

**LOCH LINNHE**, opening from the junction of the frith of Lorn with the Sound of Mull, goes twenty-two miles north-eastward, with an average width of about five miles; contains Lismore island, Shuna island, and some smaller islands; has scenery of similar magnificence to that of the frith of Lorn; and forks, at its north-east end, into Loch Eil and Loch Leven. Lismore island commences about five and a half miles north-west of Oban; extends eight and a half miles up Loch Linnhe, with a mean breadth of about one mile; consists chiefly of limestone rock; takes its name, signifying the "great garden," from the fertility of its soil; has a light-house at its south-western extremity; was long the seat of the Bishops of Argyle; and had, during the first thirty years of the

present century, a Roman Catholic college, the predecessor of that at Blairs, near Aberdeen. Lismore cathedral was a plain oblong building, 60 feet by 30; has been modernised; and is now used as a parish church. Achinduin Castle, on the west coast of Lismore, two and a half miles from the island's south-western extremity, was the Episcopal palace, and is now a mere shell. Castle-Rachel, on the same coast four and a half miles north-north-east of Achinduin Castle, is the ivy-clad ruin of a very ancient Scandinavian fortalice. Tirefoor Castle, on the north-east coast of Lismore, about a mile from Castle-Rachel, is a ruined, double-walled, circular Scandinavian watch-tower. Shuna island, one mile and three quarters north-east of Lismore, measures about two miles in length and three quarters of a mile in breadth, and has a crushed old castle, said never to have been completed.

Airds, opposite the north end of Lismore, between Loch Creran and Appin bay, is an estate comprising 792 acres of arable land and 1171 acres of wood, and displays an uncommon amount of rich scenery. "I do not know a place," says Dr M'Culloch, "where all the elements, often incongruous ones of mountains, lakes, woods, rocks, castles, sea, shipping, and cultivation, are so strangely intermixed, where they are so vividly picturesque, and where they produce a greater variety of the most singular and unexpected scenes." Castle-Stalker, on an insulated rock adjacent to the north-west corner of Aird's peninsula, was built as a hunting-seat for James IV.; underwent repair in 1631 by Sir Donald Campbell of Ardnamurchan; appears to have comprised three storeys over a prison-vault; and, except for being roofless, is still tolerably entire. Appin bay strikes about one mile and a half east-north-eastward, past Castle-Stalker; and adjoins Port-Appin Ferry, with an inn on the south, Appin village on the east,

and Portnacroish village, with an inn on the north. Appin House stands on the coast one and three quarter mile north of Appin bay; and Appin district, measuring about 18 miles by 12, extends all between Loch Creran and Loch Leven, was anciently the possession of the Stewarts of Appin, exhibits a large amount of highly picturesque scenery, and figures brightly in a ballad by Hogg. Ardskiel, on the coast, six and a half miles north-east of Appin House, is the seat of a descendant of the Stewarts of Appin; was often visited by Sir Walter Scott in his junior years; and has, within its grounds, at the side of a ravine, a cascade-screened cave which gave shelter and concealment, during three months, to the Stewart of Appin who fought at Culloden. Kingairloch district, flanking the north-west side of Loch Linnhe, presents to the shore a steep rocky mountain range, scored with torrent-beds, cloven with ravines, and rising to altitudes of about 2000 feet. Castle-na-Churn, on the Kingairloch shore opposite Castle-Rachel, stands on a high conical rock, and is the ruin of an ancient fortalice 45 feet long and 33 feet high. Loch Corry, three and three quarter miles north-east of Castle-na-Churn, strikes one mile and half north-westward, and receives a stream of two miles in length of run from the mountain-girt Loch Uisk.

*Addendum.*—Some of many other interesting localities are, *in the routes southward* from Oban, Glenshealoch, Ardchark, Ardoran, Clachan Sound, Sheep island, Nadon Castle, Melford House, Dognish Point, Achinish Point, Barachan Bay, Corra island, and Barbreck House; *in the route eastward* from Oban, Loch Kilarie, Stonefield, Kilchrenan, Inishdrynish, Hayfield, Rockhill House, Gleniska, Dalavich, Kaims, Barvallich, and Loch Aligan; *in the route westward* from Oban, Achnacroish House, Macalister's bay, Innimore Point, Craig-Craggen, Benuaig, Ardincross, Loch Charbain, Loch Erisa, Loch Mingary, Loch Achune, Calgary bay, Treshinish Point, Loch-na-Keal, Eorsa island, Loch Laigh, Soay island, Erraid island, and Kilviceuan; *in the route northward* from Oban, Ellanmore, Craignook, Enerergan, Drimvirk, Churich, Shuna Sound, Balnagowan island, Glentartbert, Kentaline bay, Sallachan bay, and Loch Gour.









## SECTION XI.

## FORT-WILLIAM.

## THE GREAT GLEN, LOCHABER, AND GLENCOE.

THE country comprehended in this section comprises the central and southern parts of Inverness-shire and a northern wing of Argyleshire ; contains the loftiest mountain and the greatest glen in Scotland ; may be summarily described as an assemblage of mountains and glens, with some sea-lochs, numerous inland lakes, and a profusion of impetuous streams ; and is replete with grand, diversified, Highland scenery. Its localities of chief interest may be classified into—first, Fort-William, Loch Eil, and Ben-Nevis ; second, the Great Glen, and the lateral glens from it, north-eastward to the foot of Loch Ness ; third, Glenspean and its basin to the head of Loch Laggan ; fourth, Loch Leven and Glencoe.

1. FORT-WILLIAM, LOCH EIL,  
AND GLENCOE.

FORT-WILLIAM stands on the left shore of Loch Eil, at the west base of Ben-Nevis, thirty-five miles north-north-east of Oban. It may be reached from Edinburgh, Glasgow, or Stirling, through Perth, by railway to Kingussie, and thence by public coach down Glenspean, or through Callander, by railway to Killin, and thence by public coach down Glencoe, or through Loch Lomond to Inverarnan, and thence by public coach to Tyndrum and down Glencoe ; from Greenock, by way of Oban ; and from Oban by steamer to Corpach. Fort-William proper is a fort ; and the town popularly called Fort-William is properly Maryburgh. The fort was built by General Monk, in the time of Cromwell, and originally had accommodation for 2000 men ; was rebuilt, on a limited scale, in the time of William III. ; resisted a siege by the rebel forces in 1715, and another siege by the rebel forces in 1745 ; has an irregular triangular form, with ditch, glacis, and ravelin, and with two batteries mounting fifteen guns ; and contains a bomb-proof magazine and accommodation for 200 men. The town contains several hotels, and is a commanding centre for tourists,

but ranks economically as little more than a village. An obelisk to the memory of the poet and scholar Ewen M'Lachlan, who died in 1822, stands about a mile north-west of the town ; and another obelisk to the memory of Colonel Cameron, who fell at Quatre Bras in 1815, stands at Kilmalie about two miles to the north.

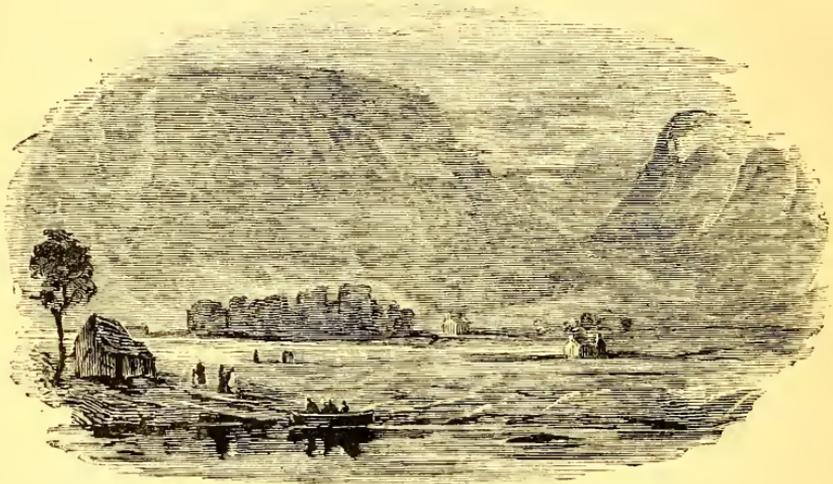
The rivulet Nevis, entering Loch Eil, immediately north of Fort-William, rises about six miles east of the summit of Ben-Nevis ; makes a semi-circular sweep round the southern skirt of that mountain ; runs impetuously down a sublime glen ; makes several romantic cascades ; is overlooked, not far from its mouth, by a vitrified fort ; and, at a point about eight miles south-east of Fort-William, receives from Ben-Nevis a streamlet falling for about half a mile in continuous cataract. Samuel's Cave, in the left flank opposite the influx of that streamlet, is difficult of access, and gave shelter to some of the fugitives from the field of Culloden. The river Lochy, entering Loch Eil a little north-west of the mouth of the Nevis, runs ten miles south-westward from Loch Lochy ; receives, on its left bank, the river Spean, skirting the north base of Ben-Nevis ; and falls so furiously into Loch Eil as to drive its waters for some distance unmixed with those of the loch. Corpach hamlet, at the entrance of the Caledonian canal from Loch Eil about two miles north-west of Fort-William, has a pier and two churches, and is the landing-place for passengers proceeding up the Great Glen. Bannavie, on the canal about a mile north-east of Corpach, communicates by omnibus with the steamers at Corpach pier ; has a spacious hotel, built by Sir Duncan Cameron of Locheil ; commands an imposing view of Ben-Nevis ; and competes with Fort-William as a starting-point for the ascent of that mountain.

BEN-NEVIS rises sharply from the belt of plain at Fort-William ; is isolated from neighbouring heights by Loch Eil on

the west, Glenloch on the north-west, Glenspean on the north, Glentreig on the east, and Glen-Nevis on the south-east, the south, and the south-west ; measures at least twenty-four miles round its base ; makes, in consequence of its isolation, a much grander appearance than many other mountains of nearly similar mass and altitude ; lifts its summit to the height of 4406 feet above sea-level, a greater height than that of any other mountain in Great Britain ; rises in three successive stages, with three different rock-formations, so as to be, in some respects, three distinct masses, the second imposed on the first and the third superimposed on the second ; soars directly from its well-defined base, with little break or variation, away to a tabular top ; disappears a

stranger, at his first sight of it, from its wanting peak or cone, and requiring to be steadily contemplated in order to his comprehension of its stupendous proportions ; may be ascended, on its north side, in the space of about three hours and a half ; ought never to be ascended by any stranger without a guide and other aids readily obtainable at either Fort-William or Bannavie ; and commands, from its summit, a view so extensive and sublime as to defy description.

Inverlochly Castle, on the left side of Lochy river one mile and a half north-east of Fort-William, stands near a suspension bridge over the Lochy on the way from Fort-William to Bannavie ; is fabled to have been a royal palace of Pictavia, and the place of a treaty with



INVERLOCHY CASTLE.

Charlemagne ; is fabled also to have been surrounded by an ancient city, the "emporium of the west of Scotland," visited by many persons from the Continent of Europe, and eventually destroyed by Scandinavian invaders ; appears really to have been built either by Edward I. of England or by his Comyn partizans, for the maintaining of his power in the strong surrounding country ; presents architectural characteristics nowhere else found in Scotland, but similar to those of Edward I.'s time in Wales ; was a quadrangular structure, 120 feet each way within the walls, with large round towers at the four corners, and with an encompassing, wide, deep fosse ; retains two of its

towers in a state of tolerable preservation ; and, as seen against the back-grounds of the neighbouring mountains, is now an imposing ruin. A sanguinary battle was fought on the plain between Inverlochly Castle and the mountains, in 1645, between the Marquis of Montrose and the Marquis of Argyle ; and is narrated, with some alterations of its incidents, in Sir Walter Scott's "Legend of Montrose."

Loch Eil descends about ten miles east-by-southward to the mouth of Lochy river ; makes there a sudden bend ; goes thence about ten miles south-south-westward to Corran Ferry ; and merges, immediately below that ferry, into the junction of Loch Linnhe and Loch Leven.

Its width is various, but probably averages about one mile and a half. The scenery along much of it is not particularly striking; but that of the parts round Fort-William, and of parts with vistas toward the vicinity of Fort-William, derives great grandeur from Ben-Nevis. Fassfern, on the left side of Loch Eil, six and a half miles west-by-north of Corpach, was a seat of the late Sir Duncan Cameron, Bart. Locheil House, at the head of the loch, four and a half miles west of Fassfern, was once the seat of the chief of the clan Cameron, and is now a farm-house. Glenfinnan, opening five miles west of Locheil House, strikes about four miles northward; is, in its upper part, a narrow wild *cul de sac*; forms, at its mouth, a small plain, with three other glens diverging in three other directions; was there the scene of the unfurling of Prince Charles Edward's banner at the commencement of the rebellion of 1745, as sung by Professor Aytoun in his "Lays of the Cavaliers;" and contains there an inn and a monument to Prince Charles Edward. The scenery there is very striking, "the forms of the hills," says Dr Maculloch, "being not only fine, but their acclivities being diversified by rocks and precipices in a grandeur of style extremely rare."

#### 9. THE GREAT GLEN, AND THE LATERAL GLENS FROM IT, NORTH-EASTWARD TO THE FOOT OF LOCH-NESS.

THE GREAT GLEN, or Glenmore-nan-Albin, goes north-eastward, across the whole breadth of the mainland from Loch Eil at Corpach to the Moray Frith at Inverness; measures about 49 miles in length as the crow flies, but considerably more in the line of its curvatures; is occupied, to the aggregate length of nearly 40 miles, by Lochs Lochy, Oich, Ness, and Dornfur, and traversed, over the rest of its length, by streams connecting these lakes with one another, or carrying off their effluence to respectively Loch Eil and the Moray frith; and is traversed, from end to end, partly in artificial cuts, partly through the lakes, by the Caledonian canal, formed in years from 1803 till 1847 at a cost of more than £1,256,000, and conveying large vessels from sea to sea. The scenery of it, in most parts, is magnificent; in some parts, is considerably diversified; and at the lines of several long lateral glens, is blended

with features of high romance. Neptune's Staircase, between Corpach and Bannavie, is a series of eight lochs in the canal, occasioning such tediousness in the transit of the steamer that passengers avoid it by going on foot or by omnibus to Bannavie and stepping on board there. Tor Castle, one and a half mile northeast of Bannavie, seems to have been a stronghold of the Mackintoshes, and is now a fragmentary ruin. Loch Lochy, commencing about five and a half miles northeast of Tor Castle, measures ten miles in length, and from three-quarters to one and a half mile in width; is flanked by bare hills, rising steeply from its margins; and commands a grand vista-view southward to Ben Nevis. Achnacarry House, in the mouth of Glenarkaig on the west side of Loch Lochy, is the modern mansion of Locheil, the chief of the clan Cameron; and occupies the site of the previous mansion, inhabited by the chiefs who fought at Killiecrankie and Culloden, and burned in 1746 by the Duke of Cumberland. The Dark Mile, in Glenarkaig, immediately above Achnacarry, has a character similar to that of the Trossachs, and contains some recesses which gave shelter and concealment to Prince Charles Edward after the battle of Culloden. Loch Arkaig, in the parts of Glenarkaig above the Dark Mile, measures about ten miles in length and about three-quarter mile in width; makes three successive picturesque reaches, overhung by mountains; contains, in its lowest reach, a wooded islet, with the burying-place of the Locheil family; and has, at its head, the ruin of a barrack, erected in 1745. Glengloy, opening on the east side of Loch Lochy opposite Achnacarry, is flanked by high mountains, with an ancient water-beach at an elevation of 1278 feet above the present sea-level. Letterfinlay, on the east shore of Loch Lochy four miles north of the mouth of Glengloy, has an inn. Kinloch-Lochy, at the head of Loch Lochy, is overhung by Bentigh 2942 feet high; and was the scene, in 1544, of a ferocious battle between the Frasers and the Macdonalds.

Laggan, about three-quarter mile north of Kinloch-Lochy, adjoins a cut of the canal, and has an inn and the burying-place of the Macdonalds. Loch Oich, commencing about three-quarter mile north of Laggan, measures three and a half miles in length and fully a furlong in mean breadth; has a surface-elevation of

100 feet above sea-level ; forms the highest reach of the canal navigation ; contains several pretty islands ; and is flanked by wooded banks and picturesque hills. Invergarry, in the mouth of Glengarry, at the middle of the west side of Loch Oich, has an inn, a curious monument, an old mansion, a new mansion, and a ruined ancient castle. The monument was erected by the late Colonel Macdonald of Glengarry, and consists of a small pyramid with a group of seven stone human heads. The old mansion was the seat of Colonel Macdonald, the prototype of Fergus Mac-Iver in Sir Walter Scott's "Waverley ;" and is now a shooting lodge. The new mansion is the seat of the present proprietor of Glengarry, and was built in 1868-9. The ancient castle was long the seat of the chiefs of the clan Macdonald ; surmounts a rocky headland, called Craggan-nan-Phithick or, the Rock of the Raven, which gave the Macdonalds their slogan or war-cry ; was burned in 1746 by the Duke of Cumberland ; and is now an interesting five-storeyed oblong ruin, with a turret at one side. Garry water, descending to Loch Oich at Invergarry, is an impetuous stream, with waterfalls. Glengarry, going about 11 miles westward from Invergarry, is occupied for about six miles along its bottom by Loch Garry, and has fine screens of wood and mountain. Aberchalder, at the north end of Loch Oich, was the place where Prince Charles Edward mustered his army before proceeding to the Lowlands. Corryarrick mountain, averagely six miles south-east of Aberchalder, is a steep lofty ridge, traversed by a zig-zag road leading from Fort Augustus into Badenoch, and was the route of Prince Charles Edward's army toward the south.

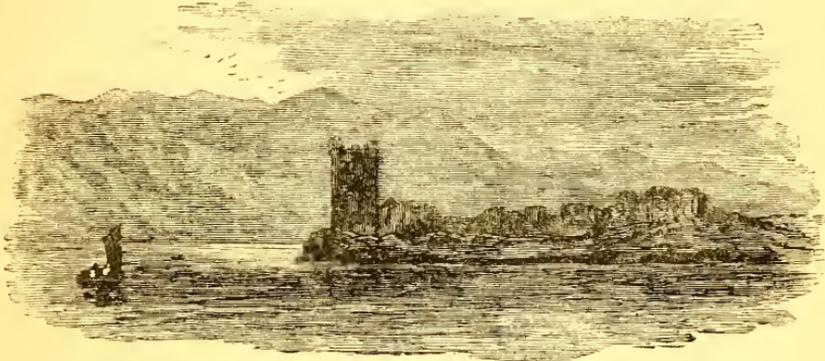
FORT AUGUSTUS, at the influx of the river Oich to Loch Ness three miles from Aberchalder, and 31 from Fort-William, is both a fort and a village. The fort was built in 1729, to overawe the clans which had shared in the rebellion of 1715 ; was captured by the rebels in 1745, and made the head-quarters of the victorious army after the battle of Culloden ; forms a quadrangle with four bastions, defended by glacis, covered-way, and fosse ; and contains accommodation for 300 men ; but is practically useless, and has been dismantled. The village has two inns and three places of worship, and serves, in a small way, as a centre of traffic for

the middle reaches of the Great Glen. Loch Ness, going right north-eastward from Fort-Augustus, measures  $23\frac{1}{2}$  miles in length and about one and a quarter mile in mean breadth ; has a depth of about 270 foot in parts near the shore, and of from 630 to 960 feet in most parts along the middle ; has never been known to freeze ; had tumultuous tossings simultaneously with the great earthquake at Lisbon ; is closely flanked by lofty hills and mountains, ranged like vast ramparts, and luxuriantly aproned with wood ; and has been much admired by many strangers for its scenery, but strikes others as too monotonous. Invermoriston, on the west side of Loch Ness six miles north of Fort-Augustus, has a pier, an inn, and a modernised old mansion. Glenmoriston, striking westward from Invermoriston, is about 12 miles long ; has rich, wooded, mountain scenery ; and is traversed by Moriston water, making a fine cataractine fall, about half a mile from Loch Ness. Aultsigh burn, entering Loch Ness three and a half miles north of Invermoriston, descends from the south shoulder of Mealfourvounie mountain ; traverses a deep ravine ; and makes a long cataract, looking to an observer from the steamer's deck like a white ribbon.

Foyers water, entering the east side of Loch Ness one and three-quarter mile northeast of the mouth of Aultsigh burn, rises among the Monadhleadh mountains ; runs about 13 miles north-westward, along a high-based glen overhung by wild mountains ; and, within one and a half mile of its mouth, amid most romantic surroundings of chasm, precipice, and wood, makes two falls of respectively about 40 and 90 feet. These falls were pronounced by Professor Wilson "the most magnificent, out of all sight and hearing, in Britain ;" and have been enthusiastically described by Dr Clarke, Dr Macculloch, the poet Burns, and many other writers. Passengers by the steamer are allowed about an hour to visit the falls, but rarely are able to go further up than to the lower one. An inn called the General's Hut, Boleskine House, where Lord Lovat received Prince Charles Edward after the battle of Culloden, and Foyers House amid fine lawns and groves, are in the neighbourhood of the falls. Farigag water, entering Loch Ness about one and three-quarter mile north of the Foyers' mouth, traverses a romantic pass, guarded

by a lion-shaped hill with a vitrified fort on its summit. Mealfourvounie mountain, on the west side of Loch Ness opposite Foyers and Farigag, rises from a round base, over rounded shoulders, to a domical summit; has an altitude of 3060 feet above sea-level; may be ascended in about two and a half hours from the north base; commands a very extensive and impressive view; and serves as a landmark to mariners on the Moray frith. Divach burn, rushing down the northern side of Mealfourvounie, traverses a deep, bosky, romantic glen, and makes there an enormous leap which, in times of heavy rain, may advantageously compare with the lower fall of the Foyers. Urquhart Castle, on a rocky promontory at the mouth of Glenurquhart on the west side of Loch Ness, four and a half miles north of the mouth of Farigag water,

comes first into notice in the year 1303; was then captured and garrisoned by Edward I. of England; made some figure in the wars of the Succession; and is now a ruined, three-storeyed, turreted, square keep, with remains of outworks and a deep broad moat. Drumnadrochit, a little west of Urquhart Castle, has an inn, and is the proper starting-point for ascending Mealfourvounie. Glenurquhart, striking westward from Drumnadrochit, measures about ten miles in length; is traversed by Enneric water, making a grand cascade and expanding into a beautiful circular lake; exhibits a wealth of picturesqueness, in wood, cultivation, rock, and mountain, beyond most of the Highland glens; and leads the way to the sublimely wild scenery on the route from Beauly to Glenshiel. Aberiachan burn, entering Loch Ness four and a half



CASTLE URQUHART.

miles north of Urquhart Castle, makes a series of very fine cascades, and adjoins, near its mouth, a stalactitic cave 21 feet long and from 6 to 12 feet high. Aldourie House, at the foot of Loch Ness, was the birth-place of Sir James Mackintosh.

**3. GLENSPEAN AND ITS BASIN TO THE HEAD OF LOCH LAGGAN.** By public coach running daily from Fort-William to Kingussie station on the Highland railway.

Spean water is first struck at Spean bridge, nine and a half miles northeast of Fort-William; runs about 20 miles, chiefly west-south-westward, from Loch Laggan to the river Lochy about a mile from the foot of Loch Lochy; makes, in some parts, particularly for about two miles above the Bridge of Roy, an impetuous rush along a deep, gorgy, rocky bottom;

and is flanked, in its upper and central reaches, by bleak, moorish, lofty mountains, and overhung, on the south side of its lowest reach, by Ben-Nevis. Spean Bridge has an inn, and is surrounded by very impressive scenery. Bridge of Roy, three and a half miles east of Spean Bridge, also has an inn. Glenroy, opening to the north at Bridge of Roy, strikes about 14 miles north-north-eastward; is all a profound, winding, gloomy ravine, averagely less than half a mile wide; and has, on the face of its flanks, at uniform elevations of respectively 972, 1184, and 1266 feet, three ancient water-beaches, long designated "the parallel roads of Glenroy," varying in breadth from about five or six to about 60 feet. Glentrieg, opening to the south about four and a half miles east of Bridge of Roy, descends demi-semi-circularly from the eastern skirt

of Ben Nevis ; is traversed by a stream, expanding for about seven miles into a narrow lake ; and has, at its mouth, extensive terraced mounds of boulders which Agassiz pronounced to be similar to the moraines in the Swiss valley of Chamounix. Loch Laggan, commencing about seven east-north-east of the mouth of Glentrieg, measures about seven and a half miles in length and about one mile in mean breadth ; has such an indented cincture as to appear, from numerous points of view, like a chain of lakes ; is surrounded by broad-based mountains, gentle in ascent, aproned with copse-wood and diversified with corries ; and contains an islet with remains of what is alleged to have been a royal residence, and another islet supposed to have been occupied by a royal kennel. Ardverikie, at the head of a baylet on the west side of Loch Laggan, is a hunting lodge of the Duke of Abercorn and was built in 1840 ; has a somewhat plain appearance ; was occupied, together with some temporary erections, in the autumn of 1847, by the Royal Family and their retainers ; is adjacent to a mound reputed to be the grave of several ancient Scottish kings ; and has very extensive hunting-grounds. Loch Laggan Head, three miles north-east of Ardverikie and 32 northeast of Fort-William, has an inn, and adjoins the old kirk of Laggan.

#### 4. LOCH LEVEN AND GLENCOE.

By public coach from Fort-William on the way to Inverarnan at the head of Loch Lomond.

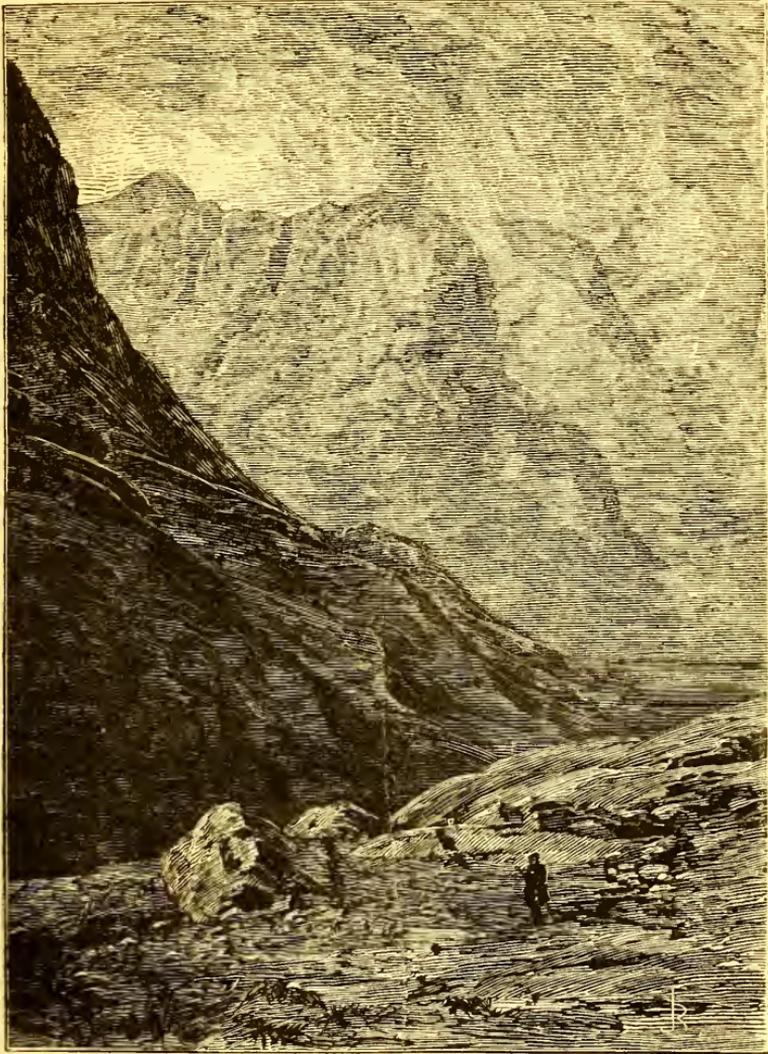
**BALLACHULISH FERRY**, across Loch Leven, eleven and a half miles south-south-west of Fort-William, has two hotels, one at each side ; may be reached by steamer from Fort-William, as well as by public coach ; and is a central point for a surrounding population of about 4500. Ballachulish slate quarries, on the south shore of Loch Leven and in the mouth of Glencoe, immediately east of Ballachulish ferry, were commenced in 1697 and greatly reinvigorated in 1863 ; exhibit remarkable workings in five successive levels, upward to a height of about 300 feet ; produce about fifteen millions of slates in the year ; and have a neat Episcopalian church and two other places of worship. The road from Ballachulish ferry into Glencoe, over a distance of about two and a half miles, winds close to the edge of Loch Leven ; partly over-

hangs the loch's shore, with simply the defence of a parapet-wall ; and commands grand views westward to the mountains beyond Loch Linnhe, sideward to Ballachulish quarries, and eastward into the solemn recess of Glencoe and onward to the mountains round the head of Loch Leven. Loch Leven descends about twelve miles westward, from Leven water to the head of Loch Linnhe ; displays, nearly from end to end, highly picturesque scenery ; and is best approached, at the head, by an old road south-eastward from Fort-William, crossing the Leven at Kinlochmore, and joining the coach-road at the head of Glencoe. Invercoe village, on the south shore of Loch Leven at the mouth of the Coe rivulet, four miles east of Ballachulish ferry, is inhabited chiefly by slate quarriers, and adjoins Invercoe House. Ellanmunde islet, in Loch Leven near Invercoe, contains a ruined church on the site of a Culdee cell. The Serpent river, a streamlet descending to the south side of Loch Leven at Kinlochmore, runs through a series of natural arches, and makes two picturesque cataractine falls of respectively about 100 and about 20 feet. The Devil's Staircase, on the line of that streamlet, takes up the road from Kinlochmore to the head of Glencoe, and derives its name from the difficulty and precariousness of the ascent. Leven water, passing into Loch Leven a little above Kinlochmore, rises on the high mountain frontier of Rannoch moor ; runs about ten miles west-south-westward, along a grandly Highland glen ; forms, in its progress, a series of small lakes ; and, in its concluding reach, makes fine cascades called the Smoudie Falls.

**GLENCOE** commences at Ballachulish quarries, and ascends nine miles east-by-southward to the vicinity of King's House. It is the gloomiest, wildest, most impressive of the Highland glens ; has characteristics somewhat similar to those of the Coruisk recess of the Cuchullin mountains, yet stamped with features peculiar to itself ; presents aspects of grandeur, savageness, and mystery which tell powerfully on a vivid imagination ; and is bisected, near the middle, by a projecting rocky ridge, into two divisions differing much from each other in style and structure, and competing with each other in scenic force. Its flanks, almost from end to end, are craggy, tortured, abrupt, cliffy, conical, pinnacled mountain-ramparts ;

and, though not rising in the average to a higher altitude than about 2500 feet above sea-level, they so closely confront each other flank to flank, soar so weirdly from barren base to shattered summit, abound so profusely in caverns, fissures,

and tottering cliffs, and shut out so darkly the light of day, as to seem to be rather an upburst from a ruined world than any portion of the fair surface of the earth. The lower division takes some amenities from the habitations around the



GLENCOE.

Ballachulish quarries, from tuftings of copsewood along its own bottom, from patches of verdure on the skirts of its flanks, and from diversities of colour in the rocks of its acclivities; but the upper division, besides having loftier, sharper,

and more chaotic flanks, than the lower, has scarcely one spot or feature of any sort to relieve its intense loneliness and solemnity. A spot in the lower division, about six miles east-by-south of Ballachulish ferry, was the scene of the notorious

massacre in the winter of 1691-2, and is now marked by only a small farm-house. Coe rivulet rises, in several head-streams at the top of the upper division; concentrates its waters in the small lake Treach-tan; makes a rapid run onward to Loch Leven at Invercoe; and is alleged, by speculative writers, to be the "Cona" of Ossian. Glencoe, in the estimation of these writers, was the birth-place of Ossian; and, while affording not a trace of testimony as to whether he was a person or a pretence, or whether one man or

many, or whether ancient or modern, it at least might have suggested much of the grand, striking, peculiar imagery of Ossian's poetry.

*Addendum.*—Some of many other interesting places are Invercauld, Glencona, Dalindrein, Duskie, Ard-gour, Scuirdonald, Loch Shiel, Benvain, Glenmealy, Glendessary, Glastard, Glenhingie, Loch Quoich, Loch Luig, Loch Clunie, Knockie House, Loch Garth, Loch Taraline, Loch Ruthven, Loch Nickle, Craigora, Loch Dundlechalk, Bona-Ferry, Loch Arshley, Forlundie, Auchnadall, High Bridge, Loch Ossian, Glentarbert, Loch-an-Davra, Corran Ferry, Glenrie, Onich village, Auchmacoan, and King's House.

## SECTION XII.

### PERTH.

#### MOST OF PERTHSHIRE, AND ALL FORFARSHIRE.

THE country comprehended in this section comprises all the basin of the fluvial Tay, and all the tracts between the frith of Tay and the river North Esk. The parts of it from the German Ocean to a mean distance inward of about ten miles are a hanging plain, diversified with hills and vales; a belt of it along the frith of Tay is the Carse of Gowrie, all low, flat, alluvial ground; a belt north-eastward, flanking the hanging plain, is the range of the Sidlaw hills; a belt along the north-west side of the Sidlaw hills is Strathmore, a great low dingle diversified only by knolls and rising-grounds; a broad band westward from the head of the frith of Tay is Strathearn, a wide rich valley, flanked by ornate heights; and nearly all the rest is a converging series of grand glens, partly occupied by picturesque lakes, generally traversed by beautiful streams, all overhung more or less by noble hills and mountains, and aggregately extending upward to the crests of the central Grampians. Most of the eastern division is comparatively tame in feature, and possesses but few spots of much interest to tourists; but most of the western division is rich and strong in scenic character, exhibits in combinations or juxtapositions the finest features of respectively the Lowlands and the Highlands, and except for being on a larger scale, with vales and glens further asunder from one another, may be pronounced a counterpart of the

Lake District of England. The localities of chief interest may be arranged into six sets—first, the city and environs of Perth; second, places south-westward from Perth to Auchterarder; third, places westward from Perth to Lochearnhead; fourth, places north-westward from Perth to respectively Killin, Loch Rannoch, and Dalnacardoch; fifth, places north-eastward from Perth, by way of Coupar-Angus, to Brechin; sixth, places, north-eastward from Perth, by way of Dundee, to Montrose.

#### 1. THE CITY AND ENVIRONS OF PERTH.

PERTH stands on the river Tay, at a convergence of railways, 33 miles by railway north-east of Stirling, 45 by railway north-north-west of Edinburgh, 62½ by railway north-east of Glasgow, and 122¾ by way of Glenspean and Kingussie south-south-east of Fort-William; and it may most readily be reached from all the Lowland centres by railway, and from Fort-William either by public coach to Kingussie and thence by railway, or by public coach through Killin, or circuitously by steamer to Inverness and thence by the Highland railway. Its site is low flat ground, commanding a splendid view up the Tay to the Grampians, and engirt on all other sides by beautiful hills. Two public parks, called the North Inch and the South Inch, lie along the banks of the









river, and serve both for airiness and for recreation. The North Inch, in the time of Robert III., was the scene of a great judicial combat between select bodies of two clans, as described in Sir Walter Scott's "Fair Maid of Perth;" and it contains a race-course, and is used for the game of golf. The South Inch is surrounded and intersected by avenues of noble trees, and has ranges of modern buildings along its north and west sides. A ten-arched bridge, 900 feet long, connects the city-proper on the right bank of the river with a considerable suburb on the left bank; was built in 1766-72, after designs by Smeaton, at a cost of £26,631; and was improved in 1870-71, at a cost of £3060. The viaduct of the Perth and Dundee section of the Caledonian Railway has a public foot-path along its north side, and was completed in 1864 at a cost of more than £24,000.

The City's thoroughfares include terraces, places, and crescents; and in their aggregate alignments and edifices, are of finer character than those of any other town in Scotland, except Edinburgh and Glasgow. The County Buildings, in Tay Street, occupy the site of Gowrie Palace, the scene of the conspiracy in 1600 against James VI.; were erected in 1808-20, at a cost of £32,000; and underwent great extension in 1866. The Convict Prison for Scotland, in the southern outskirts of the City, occupies an area of about 18 acres; was built in 1812, for French prisoners of war, at a cost of £130,000; underwent a sweeping change in 1841, to suit it to its present purposes, at a cost of £28,000; and received enlargement in 1858 and subsequent years. The Railway Station, northwest of the Convict Prison, has adaptations to the traffic of five converging railways, and includes elegant refreshment rooms, in which Queen Victoria has frequently had repasts in her journeys to and from Balmoral. The Water Reservoir, at the northeast corner of the South Inch, was constructed in 1830 at a cost of £13,600. The Public Seminaries, fronting the North Inch, were erected in 1807 at a cost of £6000. Provost Marshall's monument, in George Street, was erected in 1824, and contains the Perth public library, and the Literary and Antiquarian Society's museum. St John's Established church, in an open area on the west side of St John Street, is an edifice 207 feet long, partly modern but

chiefly ancient, surmounted by a tower 155 feet high; and includes, within its walls, three parish churches. St John's Free West Church, in a new street-line near the Tay, was completed in November 1871 at a cost of about £8000, and has a tower and spire 215 feet high. St Ninian's Episcopalian Church, in Athole Street, was built in 1850; serves as the cathedral of the united diocese of St Andrews, Dunkeld, and Dunblane; and consists as yet of only choir and transept, but is intended to be cruciform. The Infirmary, at Kinnoul Causeway, was built in 1837, and has accommodation for about 60 patients. The Lunatic Asylum, on the face of the hill in the eastern suburb, was erected in 1827 and extended in 1834, at a cost of more than £40,000. A monumental statue of Sir Walter Scott is at the east end of High Street; one of the poet Burns, erected in 1854, is in another conspicuous situation; and one of the late Prince Consort, erected in 1864, is on the North Inch. Curfew Row and Glover's Yard, in the oldest part of the City, are supposed to be the scene of the chief incident in Sir Walter Scott's "Fair Maid of Perth." A new street, along the bank of the river, was begun to be formed in 1869, and promised to be a remarkably fine promenade. The principal hotels are, one near the railway station, one in George Street, one in South Street, and one in John Street.

Moncrieff Hill, immediately south of Perth, has an altitude of 756 feet above sea-level; commands a gorgeous view of Perth, Strathtay, and Strathearn; and, in reference to that view, was called by Pennant "the glory of Scotland." The Wicks of Baiglie, mentioned in Sir Walter Scott's "Fair Maid of Perth," are on a shoulder of Moncrieff Hill, and also command a splendid view, but, contrary to what Sir Walter says, do not include a sight of Perth. Elcho Castle, a decayed strong ancient pile, and traces of an ancient nunnery, are near the east skirt of Moncrieff Hill. Kinnoul Hill, on the left side of the Tay, confronting Moncrieff Hill, likewise commands an exquisite view; contains within itself rich close scenes; has been finely sung, as to the view from it, in Anderson's "Pleasures of Home;" and is accessible, through its finest walks and to its grandest stand-points, by means of an order obtainable at Blackfriars House opposite the Perth monument of

the Prince Consort. Scone Palace, two and a half miles north of Perth, is the seat of the Earl of Mansfield; was mainly rebuilt in 1803 and following years; has a frontage of 240 feet; was visited, during a night and part of two days in 1842, by Queen Victoria and the Prince Consort; contains bed-room furniture used by James VI., and a bed said to have been embroidered by Queen Mary; and stands on or near the site of an ancient royal palace, occasionally occupied by many kings. An Augustinian abbey, founded in 1114, stood adjacent to the royal palace; succeeded an establishment of the Culdees; was long the coronation-place of the Scottish kings; contained the coronation-stone, now in Westminster Abbey; and was destroyed at the Reformation. A market-cross, which belonged to an ancient but now extinct town of Scone, stands outside the gate of Scone Palace.

**2. PLACES SOUTH-EASTWARD FROM PERTH TO ABERNETHY, AND SOUTH-WESTWARD FROM PERTH TO AUCHTERARDER.** By the North British railway toward Fife, and the Caledonian railway toward Stirling.

**BRIDGE OF EARN**, on the North British railway and on the river Earn, is an inland watering-place, founded partly in 1769 and partly in 1832; and has a hotel and lodging-houses. Pitcaithly Wells, about a mile southwest of Bridge of Earn, are mineral springs related to Bridge of Earn in the same way as Airthrey Wells to Bridge of Allan. Balmanno Castle, two miles south-south-east of Bridge of Earn, is a fine old baronial fortalice, now occupied as a farm-house; and stands near a rocking-stone 10 feet long and seven feet broad. Abernethy village, seven and three-quarter miles southeast of Perth, represents a seat of the Culdees and a capital of Pictavia; and has an ancient round tower 80 feet high, of similar form to the ancient round towers of Ireland. Glenfarg, striking southward among the Ochils from the western vicinity of Abernethy, is a deep, narrow, romantic defile.

Castle-law, a lofty conical hill two and a half miles south of Forgandenny station, has vestiges of a Scandinavian fort 500 feet in diameter, and commands a magnificent view of Strathearn. Dupplin Castle, two miles west of Forgandenny station, is the seat of the Earl of Kinnoul; was

built in 1832, at a cost of more than £30,000; was visited in 1842 by Queen Victoria and the Prince Consort; and has splendidly wooded grounds, containing the battlefield of a great contest in 1332, between Edward Baliol and the Earl of Mar. May water, falling into the Earn three quarters of a mile south-south-west of Dupplin Castle, traverses a picturesque wooded glen; makes a leap of 30 feet called Muckersey Linn, and a sonorous cataract called the Humble Bumble; and is celebrated in Mallet's song of "Birks of Invermay." Invermay House, on the banks of May water two miles from the stream's mouth, belongs to Lady Clinton, and has exquisitely beautiful grounds, open to the public on Mondays and Thursdays. Halyhill, flanking May water below Invermay House and in the vicinity of Forteviot railway station, was the site of an ancient capital of Pictavia, containing a royal palace, much occupied by Duncan, Macbeth, and Malcolm Canmore. Duncrub Park, in the southern vicinity of Dunning station, is a seat of Lord Rollo. Aberuthven village, two miles west of Duncrub Park, contains a mausoleum of the Dukes of Montrose, comprising a beautiful ancient aisle of a ruined church. Auchterarder, in the northern vicinity of Auchterarder station, is interesting chiefly for ancient importance, and for having been the scene of events which occasioned the disruption of the Free Church from the Church of Scotland; has four inns; and adjoins the fragment of an ancient castle, said to have been built by Malcolm Canmore. Ruthven water, descending from the Ochils to the Earn, traverses a deep wooded dell in the vicinity of Auchterarder, and is spanned there by a railway viaduct 498 feet long and 98 feet high.

**3. PLACES WESTWARD FROM PERTH TO LOCHEARNHEAD.** Chiefly by railway from Perth to Crieff, and by public coaches from Crieff to Comrie and to Lochearnhead.

Huntingtower Castle, near the railway about two miles west-by-north of Perth, was anciently called Ruthven Castle; belonged to the Earls of Gowrie; was the scene of the incident known as the Raid of Ruthven; consists of two massive square towers, separated from each other by a space of nine feet, called the Maiden's Leap; and may be examined by order

from a neighbouring shop at a charge of 2s. 6d. Almond water, running past the northern vicinity of Almondbank station to the river Tay, descends from the Grampians around Benchonzie; traverses for a considerable distance, a deep, savage, Highland glen; debouches from that glen, through a rocky gorge two and a quarter miles long, with almost vertical flanks rising to altitudes of from 1000 to 1200 feet above sea-level, and with a cavity which the poet Wordsworth and several antiquaries fancied to be the grave of Ossian; washes, further down, the estate of Cairnies, containing the Scottish Episcopalian College, erected in 1851, at a cost of £42,000, and an adjoining steepled church built at a cost of £5500; and is overlooked, still further down, at respectively two and a quarter and one and three-quarter miles north-north-west of Ruthven, by the graves of "Bessie Bell" and "Mary Gray" embalmed in Scottish song, and Lynedoch House, the seat of the late Lord Lynedoch, the hero of Barossa. Tippermuir or Tibbermore, in the south-western vicinity of Almondbank station, was the scene of the battle, in 1644, between the Marquis of Montrose and the Covenanters. Methven Castle, to the north of the railway about midway between Almondbank and Methven stations, is partly an edifice of 1680, partly great structures by the late Lord Methven and the subsequent proprietor; and has extensive ornate grounds, containing the battle-field of a great conflict in 1306 between Robert Bruce and the Earl of Pembroke. Methven village, at Methven station, is a quaint old place; had a collegiate church of 1433; retains an aisle of that church, as the burying-place of the Methven family; and has an inn.

Balgowan House, near Balgowan station, was the birth-place of Lord Lynedoch. Fowlis Wester, three miles west-by-north of Balgowan, has a curiously sculptured ancient cross, and is near the vestige of an ancient castle of the Earls of Strathearn, three ancient Caledonian standing-stones, and a double concentric ancient Caledonian circle. Abercainrey House, in the vicinity of Abercainrey station, belongs to a branch of the family of Moray; is an extensive Tudor pile, after designs by the late Mr Crichton of Edinburgh; and has extensive ornate grounds, both containing and commanding exquisite scenery. Inchbrakie House, a

little west of Abercainrey, contains a curious ancient relic, similar to the "Talisman" of Sir Walter Scott's novel; and adjoins remains of an ancient moated castle destroyed by Cromwell. Cultoquhey House, one and a half mile west-northwest of Abercainrey, is a Tudor edifice after designs by Smirke, and has grounds where popular legend asserts King Comhal to have been defeated in battle by the Romans. Fern Tower, one and a quarter mile west-south-west of Cultoquhey, was the seat of Sir David Baird, the hero of Seringapatam, and belongs now to Lord Abercromby. Inchaffray Abbey, near the railway one and a half mile east-southeast of Abercainrey, was founded in 1200 by Gilbert, Earl of Strathearn; made a considerable figure in the mediæval times; and is now represented by only the western gate and one arched apartment. Inverpeffray village, in the eastern vicinity of Inverpeffray station, has an old church used as the burying-place of two noble families, and a baronial castle of the early part of the seventeenth century. Gascon Hall, where Blind Harry alleges Sir William Wallace to have met the ghost of Fandon, is identified variously with a ruin about three miles east of Inverpeffray, and with a spot in Gask House woods one and a half mile northeast of that ruin.

CRIEFF, 17¾ miles west-by-south of Perth, dates from the early part of the thirteenth century; figured conspicuously in the feudal times; is now a favourite summer resort; and has two hotels, a hydropathic establishment erected in 1866 at a cost of £30,000, two great public schools, and seven places of worship. Lower Strathearn, from Crieff to the Tay, is a broad fertile valley, with beautiful graduated screens; and Upper Strathearn, from Crieff to Lochearnhead, is a blaze of landscape brilliance, possessing some ridges and recesses which may compare in force of character with the Trossachs. Drummond Castle, two and a half miles south of Crieff, was the seat of the Earls of Perth; passed to their lateral representatives, the Lords Willoughby D'Eresby; comprises a structure of the fifteenth century and modern additions; was visited for two days in 1842 by Queen Victoria and the Prince Consort; and has a remarkably fine suite of gardens, and a richly picturesque park about six miles in circuit. Torlum Hill, one and three

quarters mile west of Drummond Castle, has a conical form; rises to the altitude of about 1400 feet; and is clothed all over with wood. Turrit Water, coming from the north to the Earn in the vicinity of Crieff, descends from the Grampians around Benchonzie; traverses a picturesque glen; expands, among the mountains, into a lake about a mile in length; and is celebrated in song. Tomnachastle, an eminence on the north side of the Earn, about three miles west of Crieff, was formerly crowned with a castle of the Earls of Strathearn, and is now crowned, on the castle's site, with an obeliskal monument 82 feet high, to the memory of Sir David Baird.

Comrie village, six miles west of Crieff, stands at the convergence of Strathearn, Glenlednock, and Glenartney; is notable for the occurrence of frequent slight shocks of earthquake around it; and has an inn and three places of worship. Comrie House, adjacent to the village, is a seat of Sir David Dundas, Bart. Dunmore Hill, one mile and a half north of Comrie, is crowned with a lofty obeliskal monument to the late Lord Melville, and commands a magnificent view of Strathearn. Lednock water, traversing Glenlednock, descends about nine miles from the Grampians to Comrie; makes a picturesque fall, called Spout Rollo; rushes furiously through a deep chasm, with such peculiar sound as to be designated the Humble Bumble; and whirls wildly through a dark cavernous aperture called the Devil's Caldron. Glenartney, sending down Ruchill water to the Earn at Comrie, commences at Uamvar mountain, three miles north-north-east of Callander; is overhung on the west by Benvoirlich; was anciently a royal forest; and is the starting scene of the chase in Sir Walter Scott's "Lady of the Lake." Aberuchill Castle, two miles west-south-west of Comrie, is partly a structure of 1602, partly recent erections; was the scene of many broils between the Campbells and the Macgregors; has a garden with a cascade in a romantic ravine; and is overhung by sternly grand hills. Dunira House, two and a half miles west-north-west of Comrie, was the chief residence of the late Lord Melville; is now a seat of Sir David Dundas, Bart; and stands amid romantic scenery, in the glen up which went Hogg's "Bonnie Kilmeny."

St Fillans village, at the mouth of

Loch Earn six miles west of Comrie, is a charming little place as to both situation and structure; took its name from the patron saint of Robert Bruce; and has an inn. Dunfillan or St Fillans Hill, in the eastern vicinity of the village, rises to an altitude of about 600 feet; is conical and verdant; has a crowning rock, popularly called St Fillans Chair; and commands a very peculiar, startling, romantic view. Neish island, in Loch Earn near St Fillans, is of artificial formation; was the retreat of a ruffian remnant of the clan Neish; and witnessed their extermination in a single night by the Macnabs. Loch Earn, extending westward from St Fillans, measures seven miles in length, from one to one mile and a half in width, and, in some parts, about 600 feet in depth; has a surface elevation of 303 feet above sea-level; and is so flanked by wooded braes, diversified hills, and soaring mountains as to be highly picturesque. Benvoirlich, flanking most of the south side of Loch Earn, rises to an altitude of 3180 feet above sea-level; and commands a view to Edinburgh and from sea to sea. Ardvoirlich, on the shore of Loch Earn at the foot of Benvoirlich, is the Darlinvaroch of Sir Walter Scott's "Legend of Montrose." Edinample, at the southwest extremity of Loch Earn, is an ancient castellated mansion; stands in the mouth of a romantic glen; and has grounds traversed by Ample water, with a beautiful double cascade. Glenvech, descending to the north side of Loch Earn about a mile from its head, is traversed by a streamlet making fine falls. Lochearnhead village, at the head of Loch Earn, 20 miles west of Crieff, commands a wide sweep of grand Highland scenery, is on the line of the railway from Callander to Tyndrum, and has a hotel. Glenogle, striking north-north-westward from Lochearnhead, takes up the railway to Glendochart; is a wild, rocky defile, flanked by lofty precipitous crags; and affords an impressive vista-view of Benvoirlich.

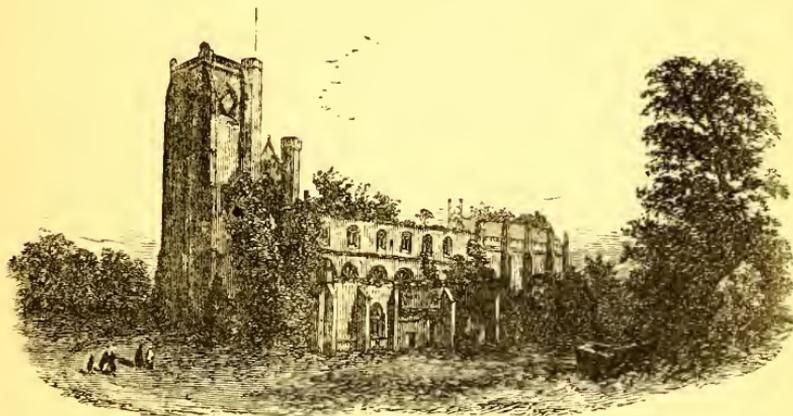
**4. PLACES NORTH-WESTWARD FROM PERTH TO RESPECTIVELY KILLIN, LOCH RANNOCH, AND DALNACARDOCH.** By railway to Aberfeldy and to Dalnacardoch, by public coach from Aberfeldy to Killin, and by public coach from Pitlochrie to Loch Rannoch.

LUNCARTY, four miles north of Perth, is

famous for a battle fought at it, in 990, between Kenneth III. and the Danes. Stanley village, three and a quarter miles north of Luncarty, took its name from Lady Emily Stanley, mother of a Duke of Athole. Campsie Linn, on the Tay, in the vicinity of Stanley, is a cataract over ledges of basaltic rock, and figures in Sir Walter Scott's "Fair Maid of Perth" as the scene of Eachin Mac Ian's death. Bankfoot village, three miles west-northwest of Stanley station, was the birth-place of the poet Nichol, and lies amid the scenes sung by him in his "Folk o' Auchtergaen" and his "Bonnie Ordie Braes." Murthly estate, around Murthly station three and a quarter miles north-northwest of Stanley, shews first the Perthshire New Lunatic Asylum, next the splendid but unfinished mansion of Murthly Castle, next the Malakoff arch

designed as an approach to the Castle. Birnam hill, immediately west of the Malakoff arch, is traversed by the railway in a terrace line round its skirts; rises to the altitude of 1580 feet above sea-level; has been rendered famous by Shakespear; is surmounted by vestiges of king Duncan's residence, and by remains of a vitrified fort; and commands a very striking view. Birnam Pass, at the east base of Birnam hill, is a gorge traversed by the Tay; formed for ages the chief access from the Lowlands to Athole, Badenoch, and Strathspey; and is often called the mouth of the Highlands. Birnam village, at Dunkeld station  $15\frac{3}{4}$  miles north-northwest of Perth, is a recently-erected, well-built, picturesque place; and has a hotel, with remarkably fine refreshment rooms.

DUNKELD. on the left bank of the Tay



DUNKELD CATHEDRAL.

three-quarters of a mile north of Birnam village, is approached by a seven-arched bridge, erected in 1809, after designs by Telford, at a cost of £40,000; was the "Fort of the Kelts" at times contemporaneous with the "Fort of the Britons" at Dumbarton; acquired successively a Culdee establishment, a Romish monastery, and a cathedral; flourished long as an occasional residence of the Scottish kings and a seat of a diocese; is now nominally a city, but practically little more than a village; stands on low ground overhung and environed by lofty wooded diversely-contoured picturesque hills; commands a wide reach of very rich and various scenery; retains interesting portions of its ancient cathedral, erected in periods from the middle of the twelfth century till

the latter part of the fifteenth, and comprising the renovated choir now used as the parish church, and ruinous parts measuring 122 feet by 62; has two hotels; and was visited, in 1842 and 1844, by Queen Victoria and the Prince Consort. Dunkeld House, adjacent to Dunkeld, belongs to the Duke of Athole; is an incomplete palatial structure, founded by the fourth Duke of Athole and arrested in its progress by his death in 1830; and has grandly-wooded grounds with aggregately about 80 miles of drives and walks, accessible at the Lodge at a charge of 1s. for a single person, and 2s. 6d. for a party. The Stormont lakes, beginning with the Loch of Lowes one and a half mile east-north-east of Dunkeld, comprise Marlee, Clunie, and Butterstone lakes, and some

lesser ones; lie in a riant tract of rich fields and ornate parks, diversified with vale and hill and distantly engirt with mountains; and form glittering features in a grand view from Benachally five miles north-northeast of Dunkeld.

Bran water, entering the Tay opposite Dunkeld, descends 14 miles from the mountainous head of Glenqueich; traverses Loch Freuchie two and a half miles long; is fed by torrents from numerous tarns and lakelets among the mountains; passes Amulree, among romantic scenery; makes, at Rumbling Bridge about two miles from the Tay, a sheer leap of about 85 feet into a gloomy chasmic cauldron; and, at the summer-house of Ossian's Hall about a mile further down, forms a long, tumultuous, foaming cataract, so theatrically reflected in mirrors in the summer-house as to electrify with delight many strangers, but to have disgusted Wordsworth and many other tasteful visitors. Inver village, on Bran water immediately above its mouth, was the birth-place of the famous musician Neil Gow; and adjoins a rising-ground and a hill commanding prime views of the romantic scenery around Dunkeld. Dalguise station, four and a half miles north-by-west of Dunkeld station, is near a long handsome iron-girder railway viaduct across the Tay, the farm-buildings of the Duchess of Athole, Glenalbert, the scene of Mrs Brunton's novel of "Self Control," Kinnaird House, a seat of the Duke of Athole, and a magnificent opening view into the reach of the Tay toward Aberfeldy and Kenmore. Ballinluig station, two and a half miles north-by-west of Dalguise station, is the junction-point of the branch railway to Aberfeldy, and is overlooked by a monument in the form of a cross to the late Duke of Athole.

LOGIERAIT village, between the Tay and the Tummel, in the western vicinity of Ballinluig, was long the seat of the regality courts of Athole; had a jail in which Rob Roy and Prince Charles Edward's prisoners were confined; adjoins vestiges of a castle built by Robert III.; and has carriage-ferries on the Tay and the Tummel, and an inn. Grandtully Castle, in the vicinity of Grandtully station four and a half miles west of Ballinluig, belongs to the proprietor of Murthly Castle; is an old mansion in tolerable repair; and answers considerably to the Tullyveolan of Sir Walter Scott's "Waver-

ley." Aberfeldy, at the terminus of the branch railway eight and three-quarter miles west-by-south of Ballinluig, stands on Moness burn adjacent to its influx to the Tay; is a well-built place, with delightful environs; and has a hotel. Moness burn descends about five miles from the southwest, traverses a narrow, deep, birch-clad dell, Burn's "Birks o' Aberfeldy;" makes, within one and three-quarter mile from the hotel, first a leap of about 40 feet, next a series of cascades down an inclined plain of about 100 feet; receives, at about a mile from the hotel, an affluent rushing down to it in very pretty but excessively embellished falls; and is accessible, throughout the range of the falls, for a charge of 1s. 6d. Farrachel hill, in the vicinity of Aberfeldy, commands an exquisite view of the surrounding country. Weem village, on the north side of the Tay about a mile northwest of Aberfeldy, is approached by a five-arched bridge built by General Wade; confronts a plain on which the Duke of Cumberland's army encamped, in 1746, on their march northward to Culloden; and has an inn. Castle Menzies, a little west of Weem village, is a seat of Sir Robert Menzies, Bart., and was rented for three years by Duleep Singh. Weem Crag or the Rock of Weem, behind Weem and Castle Menzies, rises steeply from the plain; has an altitude of fully 600 feet above the neighbouring level of the Tay; is traversed windingly by romantic wooded paths to the summit; and commands a fine view up and down the valley.

TAYMOUTH CASTLE, five miles west-southwest of Aberfeldy, is the chief seat of the Earl of Breadalbane; was built in the present century, on the site of a previous edifice of 1580; has a great central pavilion 150 feet high; includes an addition, called the Baron's Hall, erected by the late Marquis of Breadalbane; is all, exteriorly and interiorly, in princely style; was visited, for three days in 1842, by Queen Victoria and the Prince Consort; and has extensive exquisite grounds, accessible to visitors for a charge of one shilling, each person, and containing a picturesque white quartz dairy, a museum of provincial curiosities, a long terrace overlooking rich close views, and a battery-station for firing salutes and commanding one of the most picturesque extensive views in Scotland. Kenmore Village, adjacent to the western gate of Taymouth

Castle grounds, stands at the foot of Loch Tay; has a five-arched bridge and a hotel; and was the place where the poet Burns wrote a graphic description of the surrounding scenery.

Cosheville inn, three and a half miles north of Kenmore, stands near the exit from Fortingal and Glenlyon, in the approach to a mountain-pass northward to Loch Tummel and Loch Rannoch. Fortingal, three miles west-south-west of Cosheville, is one of the most sequestered villages in Scotland, and has remains of a Roman camp, remains of a remarkably old large yew tree, and an inn. | Glenlyon, extending westward from Fortingal, has a total length of about 24 miles; is a vast cul-de-sac, with no carriage egress except at and near the mouth; is closely flanked by steep lofty mountains, pouring down torrents or cataracts many hundred feet long to its bottom; is traversed from end to end by the river Lyon, issuing from Loch Lyon, and making considerable falls at Sputbaan and Moar; was the scene of a sanguinary clan-fight between the Macivers and the Stewarts; and contains a number of ancient Caledonian forts.

LOCH TAY, extending south-westward from Kenmore, measures 15 miles in length, about one mile in mean breadth, and mostly from 90 to 600 feet in depth; lies, from end to end, in the bottom of a glen; and is flanked, on the north-west side, by Benlawers mountain and its off-sets,—on the south-east side, by lofty hills. A wooded islet in the mouth of Loch Tay, near Kenmore village, contains ruins of a priory built by Alexander I. over the grave of his queen Sibylla, daughter of Henry I. of England. Drummond hill, on the north side of the lake, opposite the islet, is clothed with larch and pine forest; has remains of an extensive ancient Caledonian fortification; and commands an extensive and splendid view. Acharn burn, falling into the south side of Loch Tay two miles west of Kenmore, traverses a deep wooded dell, and makes there, first a leap of 50 feet, then cataracts of 45 feet, advantageously seen from a neat small building on a confronting rock. Ardeonaig, on the south-east shore of Loch Tay, four and a half miles south west of the Acharn falls, has a ferry on the lake and an inn. Lawers, on the north-west shore opposite Ardeonaig, also has an inn, and is the best starting-point for ascending Benlawers. Benlawers is more a composite mountain than a single

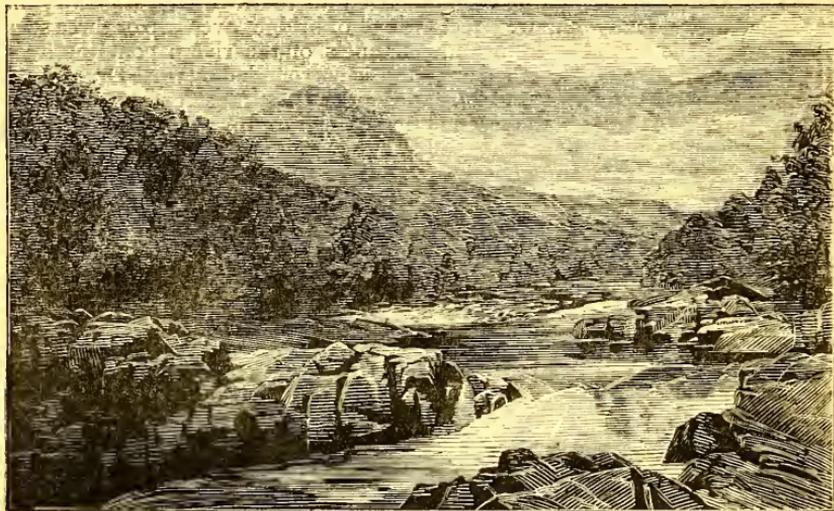
one; comprises several masses heaped together on one wide-spread base, together with a surmounting conical summit; rises to an altitude of 3984 feet above sea-level; and commands a very extensive and strikingly diversified view. Finlarig, on the south-west side of Loch Tay near its head, was the seat of the Earl of Breadalbane's ancestors; figures in Sir Walter Scott's "Fair Maid of Perth," as the death-place of the chief of the clan Quhele; is now a picturesque ruin; and adjoins the burying-place of the Breadalbane family. Auchmore, at the head of Loch Tay, is a seat of the Earl of Breadalbane.

KILLIN, on Dochart water about half mile south-west of the head of Loch Tay, is fabled to have arisen round the residence of Fingal; adjoins an upright stone alleged to mark Fingal's grave; has a range of bridges over two or three separate channels of the river; contains a hotel; and is surrounded by what Dr. Macculloch designed "the most extraordinary collection of extraordinary scenery in Scotland, unlike everything else in the country and perhaps on earth, and a perfect picture-gallery in itself." The Yellow Island, immediately below the bridge, is about 600 feet long, has a girdling-belt of fine trees, and contains the burial-place of the Macnabs, who once were chiefs of the surrounding country and resided in the neighbouring seat of Kinnell. Lochy water, falling into the Dochart between Killin and Loch Tay, describes a semi-circle of about 11 miles, with the convexity to the north; and, at a place with an inn about three miles from Killin, makes a series of six cataractine falls, all seen in one view from the top of an overhanging rock. Glenloch, traversed by Lochy water, shows grand diversified scenery, and is flanked along the north side by the Mealgirdy mountains rising to a summit-altitude of 3304 feet above sea-level. Dochart water rises on Benloy, the lofty mountain at the boundary with Argyleshire figuring conspicuously in the skyline scenery of Loch Awe; is the remotest tributary or rather highest headstream of the Tay; drains the tracts around Tyndrum, Clifton, and Dalree, the last famous as the scene of the notable skirmish between Robert Bruce and Macdougall of Lorn; bears, for the first ten miles of its run, the name of Fillan, traversing the glen called Strathfillan; passes Crianlarich inn and the vicinity of the head of

Glenfalloch within a few miles of the head of Loch Lomond; is immediately afterwards overhung on the south side by Benmore mountain, rising in two cones to altitudes of 3790 and 3819 feet above sea-level; expands, at the base of that mountain, into Loch Dochart, measuring three miles in length and containing two islets, one of them crowned with the picturesque ruin of an ancient castle of the Duke of Argyle's ancestors; continues thence to traverse a grandly picturesque Highland glen; has inns on its banks at Suie and Luib, respectively six and half and three miles from Killin; has also on its banks a shooting-lodge of the Earl of Breadalbane, nearly opposite Luib; and is followed, from the vicinity of Killin all up

to the vicinity of its head, by the Callander and Tyndrum railway.

MOULINEARN village, adjacent to the railway two and a half miles north-north-west of Ballinluig Junction, has an old inn long famous for Athole brose, a mixture of whisky and honey; has also remains of an old tower; and stands amid a transition of scenery from open vale to close Highland glen. Edradour burn, descending to the Tummel in the vicinity of Moulinearn, makes, in its lower reach, a picturesque fall of about 120 feet, called the Black Spout. Pitlochrie village, at Pitlochrie station four and three quarter miles north-north-west of Ballinluig Junction, is a pretty place, much frequented for summer-quarters; has two hotels, a spired Free



FALL OF TUMMEL.

Church, and a neat Episcopalian Chapel; and forms the point of communication westward up Strathummel to Loch Rannoch. Moulin village, about a mile north-east of Pitlochrie, adjoins a curious ruin, variously conjectured to have been a monastic building and a castle of the Earls of Athole and Badenoch; and is surrounded with highly picturesque scenery. Benracky, culminating about three miles north-north-east of Moulin, rises to an altitude of about 2800 feet above sea-level, and commands a view from Benmacdhu to Ben-Nevis, and from the central Gram-pians to Arthur Seat at Edinburgh.

The river Tummel, falling into the Tay

in the vicinity of Ballinluig and followed thence by the railway to Pitlochrie, issues from Loch Rannoch; runs eastward through Strathummel and Loch Tummel; makes famous falls eastward of the loch; receives the Garry on its left bank at a point two miles north-west of Pitlochrie; and is everywhere a grandly impressive stream, described by Mrs Brunton as the "stream of her affection,—of all rivers the most truly Highland,—impetuous, melancholy, and romantic,—foaming among the fragments that have fallen from mountains which seem to have been cleft for its course." The Falls of Tummel occur three miles north-west-by-west of Pitlochrie;

are reached thence through continuously beautiful scenery; consist of rapids, cataracts, and a terminating leap of 18 feet; and, with the banks and woods and heights around them, are pronounced by Dr. Macculloch "one of the most brilliant scenes which our country produces." Loch Tummel, commencing two and a half miles west of the Falls, is three miles long and about seven furlongs wide; has a beautiful cincture, picturesque flanks, and a magnificent sky-line; and contains, near its head, a wooded artificial islet with vestiges of an ancient fortalice. The Queen's View, at the crown of a hill traversed by the public road on the north side of the lake, comprises the entire sweep of Strathtummel, backed on the east by Ben-racky, on the north-west by the Lochaber mountains, on the south-west by Schichallion; and is, in some respects, the grandest glen view in Scotland.

**TUMMEL-BRIDGE**, three and a half miles west of the Queen's View, stands on an interesting road from Kenmore to Dalnacardoch; is surrounded by bold, dark, mountain scenery; and has an inn. Mount Alexander, three miles west of Tummel Bridge, is a fine modern mansion amid wooded grounds; and superseded Dun Allistair, the seat of Struan Robertson, who took part in the rebellion of 1715, was the prototype of Baron Bradwardine in Sir Walter Scott's "Waverley," and wrote here many of the poems which were published after his death. Schichallion, culminating about three miles south of Mount Alexander, rises steeply and rockily in comparative isolation from the adjacent mountains; has, on its south-east skirt, a place called Bruce's Castle where Robert Bruce took shelter at the depths of his disasters; exhibits fewer breaks in its contour than most of the chief Highland mountains; is famous among scientific men for observations made at it in 1777 by the Astronomer Royal, Dr. Maskelyne; and has an altitude of 3533 feet above sea-level, but does not command any considerable view. Kinloch-Rannoch, at the foot of Loch Rannoch, 21 miles west of Pitlochrie, has a hotel, and furnishes vehicles for special excursions through the neighbouring country. Loch Rannoch, extending nearly due west from Kinloch-Rannoch, measures about 10 miles in length and about seven furlongs in mean breadth; is flanked by lofty receding heights of hill and mountain, skirted on

the north side by copses, and clothed half-way upon the south side by pine forest; confronts Schichallion on the east-south-east, and looks clear away to the mountains of Glencoe on the west; presents altogether a great sweep of imposing scenery; and is traversed all round its shores by the public coach. Ericht water, entering the north side of Loch Rannoch one and a half mile from its head, comes four and a half miles southward from Loch Ericht, and Gauer water, entering the head of Loch Rannoch, comes six miles eastward from Loch Lydoch; but the lakes whence they come, though respectively about nine and about six and a half miles long, lie amidst the wildest and most dismal upland regions in Scotland.

The river Garry, falling into the Tummel two miles north-west of Pitlochrie, issues from Loch Garry, a wild mountain lake four miles long terminating six miles west-by-north of Dalnacardoch; runs thence about 18 miles east-south-east-ward, in very rapid current, with frequent cataracts and cascades; and changes in scenery from alpine bleakness, through Highland beauty, to the choking gorge of the Pass of Killiecrankie. The Pass of Killiecrankie, traversed by the Garry, is strictly no more than about half a mile long, but more generally about two and a half miles long; comprises hills rising partly in precipices from the water's edge, partly in steep acclivities extensively clothed with wood; was anciently traversable only by a perilous foot-path; has now a good carriage-road, in terrace-line along one of its flanks; is now traversed also by the railway, in long, costly, curving works of embankment, viaduct, and tunnel; includes, in its east side, adjacent to the railway works, a grand vantage-ground called the Queen's View; includes also, on its west side, in the grounds of Killiecrankie Cottage, another vantage-ground looking all up and down the river's bed; is best seen, on the whole, by a pathway past Fascal, down to the line of the old road; and terminates, at the north end and east side, at the mouth of Glengirnaig, in a small rough vale containing Killiecrankie or Aldgirnaig railway station and forming the scene of the battle, in 1689, between Viscount Dundee and General Mackay. Dundee fell on a knoll, now called Tom Clavers or Claverhouse's Mount, in front of a house on the site of the modern mansion of Urrard; and was

carried first into that house, afterwards to Blair Castle, and interred in the burial-vault of Blair-Athole church.

GLENTILT, opening two and a half miles west-north-west of Killiecrankie station, descends from the Cairngorm Grampians round the head of Braemar; brings down the river Tilt about 14 miles south-westward in continuous tumultuous torrent to the Garry; is engirt round the head by mountains with altitudes of from 3350 to 3589 feet above sea-level, and flanked on most of the southwest side by the Benygløe mountains with four chief summits, the highest 3725 feet in altitude; forms throughout its upper half, a stupendous ravine, "a uniform deep straight section among mountains, a ditch to guard and separate a world;" receives, not far from

its head, through a savage lateral ravine, the water of Tarff rushing down to it in falls, and sometimes disgoring into it a desolating flood; receives also, from most parts of its flanks, torrents and cataracts dropping wildly down tremendous declivities; becomes softer in character, richly wooded, and grandly picturesque as it approaches the Garry; is nearly all included in the Duke of Athole's deer forest; forms the only communication between the basins of the Garry, the Tummel, the upper Tay, and the basin of the Dee; is open to carriages, during the stalking season, only in the hours before mid-day, but may be travelled at any time by pedestrians or equestrians; yet, in consequence of the floods poured into it by the Tarff, ought never to be ascended



PASS OF KILLIECRANKIE.

at times of freshet. Fender burn, entering the east side of the Tilt about one and a quarter mile from its mouth, descends from Benygløe; and, within the last mile of its run, makes three picturesque falls. Bridge of Tilt, at the Tilt's mouth, adjoins an ornate railway viaduct of 150 feet in span, and has a hotel. Blair-Athole village, at Blair-Athole station, has a hotel with a very spacious coffee-room, originally a ball-room built by the late Duke of Athole.

Blair Castle, in the north-western vicinity of Blair-Athole village, is the seat of the Duke of Athole; was built by one of the Comyns, an Earl of Athole by marriage; was garrisoned by Montrose in 1647, stormed by Cromwell's forces in 1653, and besieged by the rebels in 1745;

underwent changes and enlargements to render it a suitable modern ducal mansion; was inhabited during three weeks in the autumn of 1845 by Queen Victoria and the Prince Consort; was in process of undergoing thorough ornate renovation in 1872; and has extensive, beautiful, romantic grounds, accessible to strangers under leading of a guide. Bruar water, entering the north side of the Garry three and a half miles west of Blair-Athole traverses a wild glen 10 miles southward from the crest of the central Grampians; enters a deep, shelving, mural-faced ravine about two and a half miles from its mouth; and makes, within that ravine, three picturesque falls of respectively about 200, 50, and 12 feet. The falls have much ornature of wood, said to have

been given them in compliance with the poet Burns' "Humble Petition of Bruar Water to the noble Duke of Athole;" are reached to the top, on both sides, by a good path-way, and to the second fall by a carriage road; and were visited in 1845 by Queen Victoria. Struan hamlet, at Struan station four and three-quarter miles west of Blair-Athole, stands in the mouth of Glenerochkie; commands a view up that glen to Schichallion; has a small inn; and is near the old seat of Robertson, the chief of the clan Struan. Dalnacardoch, four and a half miles west-northwest of Struan, commands a road southward to Tummel-Bridge; was long a well-known hospitium on the great north road prior to the formation of the railway; and marks the transition from Athole forest to the wild, bleak, open, alpine moors leading to the railway summit-level at an elevation of 1463 feet above sea-level.

**5. PLACES NORTH-EASTWARD FROM PERTH, BY WAY OF COUPAR-ANGUS, TO BRECHIN.** Chiefly by the Scottish Midland section of the Caledonian railway, deflecting from the Dunkeld and Highland line at Stanley.

**DUNSINNANE HILL**, culminating three and a half miles east of Stanley station, and seven north-north-east of Perth, is an isolated conical hill of the Sidlaw range; was formerly a military station, with strong works ascribed by tradition, as well as by Shakespeare, to Macbeth; rises to an altitude of 1114 feet above sea-level; and commands a fine view of Strathmore and Blairgowrie. The river Isla, entering the Tay in the northern vicinity of Cargill station, runs about 17 miles east-south-eastward among the Benchinnan mountains and 11 southward and south-westward through Strathmore; is highly romantic in its upper and middle reaches, and richly beautiful in its lower ones; and possesses aggregately or almost everywhere such surpassing picturesqueness that Dr. Macculloch said respecting it, "Three yards of the Isla and its tributaries are worth all the Tweed put together." Blairgowrie, at the terminus of a branch railway five miles north-north-west of Coupar-Angus Junction, stands on Erich water, one of the largest and most picturesque of the tributaries of the Isla; is surrounded with exquisite scenery of parks, mansions, hills,

and romantic river-reaches; has two hotels; and runs a public coach, in the summer months, through grand scenery up Glenshee to Braemar. Meigle, about a mile north of Meigle station, has a churchyard containing curiously-sculptured stones, alleged to mark the grave of the semi-fabulous king Arthur's wife Vanora or Guinevar; and Belmont Castle, an elegant modern mansion three quarters of a mile south of Meigle, has a park containing two objects traditionally associated with the memory of Macbeth. Airlie Castle, five and a half miles northwest of Eassie station, is a seat of the Earl of Airlie; includes portions of the "Bonnie House o' Airlie" celebrated in song; and occupies a romantic site at the influx of the Melgum to the Isla, in the vicinity of three grand glens of the Benchinnan mountains. Glammis Castle, about a mile east of Glammis station, is the seat of the Earl of Strathmore; was anciently a seat of kings and the death-place of Malcolm II.; is popularly identified with the events assigned by Shakespeare to the thanedom of Macbeth; passed from the Crown by grant in 1372, reverted to it by forfeiture in 1537, and passed from it again by reversal of the forfeiture; was occupied for some time in 1715 by the Pretender; presents an imposing agglomeration of ancient and modern structures, with a central tower more than 100 feet high, and numerous small turrets; contains some interesting rooms and ancient curiosities, shewn to strangers at times when the family is absent; and stands within a mile of three rudely sculptured ancient obelisks alleged to be commemorative of the assassination of Malcolm II.

**FORFAR**, at Forfar station, 32½ miles northeast of Perth, had once a royal palace, occupied by Malcolm Canmore and other kings; earned a dismal notoriety above most places for burning women accused of witchcraft; stands near a lake about a mile long, with a peninsula, formerly an island, supposed to have been a retreat of Malcolm Canmore's queen; and now has three hotels, handsome County Buildings, new Court-houses opened in 1871, and a public hall and a free library both opened also in 1871. Finhaven Castle, four miles north-north-west of Auldbar station, is the fragmentary ruin of the ancient baronial fortalice of the Earls of Crawford; and Finhaven hill,

adjacent to the ruin, is crowned with a vitrified fort, measuring 450 feet by 111. Melgund Castle, four and a quarter miles north-north-east of Auldbar station, is an imposing ruin of a palatial pile said to have been built by Cardinal Beaton. Kinnaird Castle, one and three-quarter mile north of Farnell Road station, is a spacious modern quadrangular mansion, the seat of the Earl of Southesk, and was much improved in 1855. Dun estate, around Bridge of Dun station, belonged to the Erskines who acted conspicuously in the Reformation. BRECHIN, at the terminus of a branch railway four miles westward of Bridge of Dun station, was a seat of the Culdees, and afterwards the seat of a diocese; retains the nave of its cathedral, now used as a parish church, and surmounted by a spire 128 feet high; has, adjacent to that edifice, a round tower similar to the round tower of Abernethy and the round towers of Ireland; and contains two hotels, a public library and reading-room, a neat minareted Episcopalian church, and six other places of worship. Brechin Castle, in the western vicinity of Brechin, is a seat of the Earl of Dalhousie; stands on a rock overhanging the South Esk river; and occupies the site of an ancient baronial fortalice which made stout resistance to Edward I. of England. Caterthne uhill, four and a half miles west-northwest of Brechin, has extensive remains of very strong Pictavian or ancient Caledonian fortifications.

**6. PLACES NORTH-EASTWARD FROM PERTH, BY WAY OF DUNDEE, TO MONTROSE.** By railway direct to Dundee and Arbroath, and thence either direct by road or circuitously by railway to Montrose.

Kinfauns Castle, in the northern vicinity of Kinfauns station, is the seat of Lord Gray, and was built in 1822 after designs by Smirke. Pitfour Castle, in the southern vicinity of Glencarse station, is the seat of Sir John S. Richardson, Bart.; belonged formerly to the Hays; and has a park containing a memorial stone of the gift of the surrounding estate by Kenneth II. to the ancestor of the Hays for his valour at the battle of Luncarty. Errol village, about a mile southwest of Errol station, stands on a slight rising-ground of the Carse of Gowrie, commanding an extensive view; and has a large cruciform towered church

built in 1831 after designs by Gillespie Graham. Errol House, in the western vicinity of Errol village, was formerly the seat of the Earls of Errol. Megginch Castle, in the north-eastern neighbourhood of Errol station, was built in 1575; and figures in the "Muses Threnodie" as "Megeance fair place." Kilspindie village, one and three quarter mile northwest of Megginch Castle, had anciently a fortalice, and, according to Blind Harry, was the scene of Sir William Wallace's boyhood. Fingask Castle, one and a half mile north-northeast of Kilspindie, is the seat of Sir Patrick M. Thriepland, Bart., and contains an interesting collection of Jacobite relics. Rossie Priory, three miles north of Inchture station, is the seat of Lord Kinnaird; was built in 1817; and has ornate grounds, containing a campanile tower and a ruined ancient fortalice. Castle-Huntly, one and a half mile southeast of Rossie Priory, stands on a high rock, partly vertical; comprises structures of 1452 and 1778; belonged to the Lords Gray and the Earls of Strathmore; and was visited in 1715 by the Pretender. Camperdown House, one and three quarter mile north of Invergowrie station, is the seat of the Earl of Camperdown.

DUNDEE, 21½ miles north-east of Perth, stands on the coast of the frith of Tay about six miles west of the frith's exit to the ocean; is an ancient royal burgh, a great sea-port, a great seat of manufactures, and the most populous town in Scotland next to Glasgow and Edinburgh; makes a considerable figure in history; contains a number of architectural antiquities, and some good modern streets; and has very fine environs; but is mostly an irregular, murky, disagreeable place, and possesses little or no interest to tourists, except for two fine recent public parks, for two or three of its antiquities, and some of its public buildings. The chief of these buildings are the Town-hall, on the south side of High Street, built in 1734 after designs by Adam, and improved in 1854; the Royal Exchange, at the north end of Panmure Street, built in 1853-6 after designs by David Bryce of Edinburgh, at a cost of more than £12,000; the Corn Exchange, in Bank Street, built in 1856-8, after Designs by Charles Edward of Dundee; the Exchange coffee-room, at the foot of Castle Street, built after designs by George Smith of Edinburgh, at a cost of £9000; the Albert Institute, in Albert

Square, built in 1867-9, after designs by Gilbert Scott, at a cost of more than £24,000; the Royal Arch, at the head of Victoria Quay, built in 1850 after designs by J. T. Rothead of Glasgow, at a cost of more than £3000; the Public Seminaries, in Reform Street, built in 1833, after designs by Angus, at a cost of £10,000; the Morgan Educational Hospital, immediately north of the eastern public park, built in 1867-9, after designs by Peddie and Kinnear of Edinburgh, from a bequest of more than £70,000; the Royal Infirmary, on a rising-ground on the skirts of Dundee Law, built in 1852-5, after designs by Coe & Godwin of London, at a cost of about £15,000; three Established Churches in one block, near the centre of the town, two of them rebuilt in 1842-7 at a cost of £11,135, and all three adjoined to a picturesque ancient tower 156 feet high; St. Paul's Episcopal Church, on Castle Hill, built in 1855, after designs by Gilbert Scott of London, at a cost of £13,000, and surmounted by a steeple 217 feet high; the Catholic Apostolic Church, in Constitution Road, built about 1868, with very tasteful decorations; and St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church, at Hilltown, built in 1851 with accommodation for fully 3000 persons. The eastern public park lies to the north of the Arbroath Road, about a mile from High Street; comprises 38 acres, in landscape garden style after designs by Sir Joseph Paxton; and was presented to the town by Sir David Baxter, Bart., and his two sisters, at a cost of about £50,000. Dundee Law, a domical verdant hill, 525 feet high rises immediately north of the town, and commands a magnificent view. Balgay Hill, a wooded but lower eminence, rises a little west of Dundee Law; also commands a very splendid view; and, to the extent of nearly 86 acres, was formed in 1871 into the western public park.

**BROUGHTY-FERRY**, three and a half miles east of Dundee, is the point of railway communication from Dundee to Edinburgh, and an esteemed watering-place; and has a hotel, a renovated old castle, an obeliskal monument of 1860 to the "Christian Philosopher," Dr. Thomas Dick, a handsome Free Church of 1865, a fine Episcopalian Church of 1859, and four other places of worship. Panmure House, four miles north-west of Carnoustie station, is a seat of the Earl of Dalhousie; and Downie hill, in the vicinity of Panmure House, is crowned with a column 105 feet

high, erected in 1839 in memorial of the late Lord Panmure. Arbroath, on the coast 16¾ miles east-north-east of Dundee, is the Fairport of Sir Walter Scott's "Antiquary," a large town, a sea-port, and a seat of much manufacture; and has two hotels, an ornate market-place of 1856, a fine Established Church steeple of 1830, a handsome Episcopalian Church of 1854, several other good public buildings both civil and ecclesiastical, and extensive picturesque ruins of a Tyronensian abbey founded in 1178. The Bell Rock, 12 miles south-by-east of Arbroath, figures in Southey's ballad of "Ralph the Rover," and is crowned by a lighthouse 115 feet high built in 1807-11 at a cost of £60,000. Auchmithie caves and cliffs, averagely three and a half miles north-east of Arbroath, have romantic features, and are the scene of the escape of Sir Arthur and Miss Wardour in Sir Walter Scott's "Antiquary." Montrose, three miles south-east of Dubton Junction railway station, and 12 by road north-north-east of Arbroath, stands on a low peninsula between the river South Esk and the sea; is flanked, on the west, by a lagoon-expansion of the river about seven miles in circuit, filled by flood tide and emptied at ebb tide; has a noble suspension bridge across the connecting run of the river, constructed in 1829, after designs by Sir Samuel Brown, at a cost of about £27,000; is a well-built place, with a spacious High Street; adjoins extensive and very fine links or downs; and contains two hotels, a monument of 1855 to Sir Robert Peel, a monument of 1859 to Joseph Hume, an Established Church steeple 200 feet high, a large public academy, and sixteen places of worship.

*Addendum.*—Some of many other interesting localities, are, in the environs of Perth, Muirton, Tulloch, Moncrieff island, Moncrieff House, Bellwood House, Cloven Craggs, Pithelevis Castle, Cherrybank, Craigie, and Corsie Hill; in the route south-westward from Perth, Dunbarrie House, Kilgraston, Condie, Freeland, Muckersey, Dunning Village, Pitcairns House, Garvoock House, Parney burn, Auchterarder Castle, Auchterarder House, Strathallan Castle, and Craiggrossie hill; in the route westward from Perth, Ruthven Field, Ruthven hill, Balgowan House, Monzie Castle, Shaggy water, Ochertyre House, Nuthill village, Culdees Castle, Lawers House, Clathick House, Strowan House, Dalginross, Loch Boltachan, Finglen, Benvan, and Edinchip; in the route north-westward from Perth Pitcairngreen, Shochie burn, Ordie burn, Stanley House, Tullybelton House, Inchbervie, Taymount, Airley-wight, Caputh Village, Stenton House, Craig of Stenton, Craigeibarns, Corriemuckloch, Glenquiche Lodge, Stochrie Castle, Loch Kennard, Loch Shiach, Dowally Village, Loch Ordie, Eastertyre, Ballechin, Pitnacree, Findayrate, Clockfoldich, Derculich, Edradynate Clunie, Killrichassie, Dull Village, Comrie Castle, Garth

Castle, Glenlyon House, Chest hill, Meggernie Castle, Lochna-na-chait, Lochan-na-Lairgie, Lochan-Breacleuch Loch Essan, Loch Maragan, St. Fillans well, Tullymet House, Ballyochan, Croftinloan, Donavoured, Edradour, Dunfallandy, Middlehaugh, Cluny, Faskally, Fincastle vale, Fincastle House, Bonskeid House, Allean House, Duntanlich, Portnellon House, Foss House, Temper, Dalchoshie, Lochgarry House, Innerhadden, Dall House, Rannoch Lodge, Lude House, Spierglass House, Strathgarry House, Glenericht, Bendearg, and Edendon Lodge; in the Strathmore north-eastward route from Perth, St. Martin's Village, Collace, Burrelton, Meikleour House, Lawton, Keithock, Lintrose, Balgarsho, Graighall, Craigloch, Ardblair, Cally House, Hallyburton House, Pitcur Castle, Bandirran House Baldowie, Alyth town, Bamff House, Inverqueich Castle, Glack of Newtyle, Hatton Castle, Kinbirmie hill, Auchterhouse, Kinloch House, Drumkilbo, Reekin Linn, Lindertis, Ruthven House, Dunkenny House, Kirriemuir town, Kinnordy House, Shielhill, Balnaboth, Logie House, Downie Park, Euechan, Pearsie House, Baldovie, Glenqueich, Cortachy Castle, Balfour Castle, Inverquharity Castle, Kennettes House, Invereighty, Ingliston, Fotheringham House, Kincaldrun, Loch Fithie, Loch Resteret, Lower House, Rescobie Loch, Turin hill, Ochterlong

House, Pitscundly, Drimmie, Reswallie, Dunnichen hill, Dunnichen House, Letham Village, Auldbar Castle, Belgavies House, Carsegownie House, Flemington Castle, Lemno burn, Guthrie Castle, Pitmines, Gardyne, Lunan water, Lunan House, Ethie House, Farnell Church, Old Montrose, Dun House, Hedderwick House, Dubton House, Charleton House, Rosemount, Caraldston Castle, Craigo village, Laws of Logie, Strickathrow House, Gallary, Auchenreoch, Edzell Castle, North Esk river, and Loch Lec: *in the coastwise north-eastern route from Perth*, Inchrye House, Balhayock House and Castle, Glendoig House, St. Madoes Church, Evelick Castle, Inchmartin House, Inchture village, Ballindean House, Longforan village, Fowlis-Easter Church, Kingoodie village, Invergowrie village, Gray House, Liff Church, Lochee town, Claverhouse monument, Baldovan House, Monifieth village, Laws House, Linlathen House, Barry village, Affleck Castle, Camustane hill, Carnoustie village, Kelly Castle, Gwynd House, Cononsyth, Colliston village, Colliston House, Kinblythmont House, Abbeythune, Seaton, Letham Grange, Hospitalfield, Parkhill, Woodlands, Woodville, Elmbank, Redhead, Mason's Cove, Gaylet Pot, Maiden Castle, Frickheim village, Boysack, Red Castle, Boddin, Duninald, Usan, Rossie Castle, and Ferryden.

## SECTION XIII.

### ABERDEEN.

#### KINCARDINESHIRE, ABERDEENSHIRE, AND BANFFSHIRE.

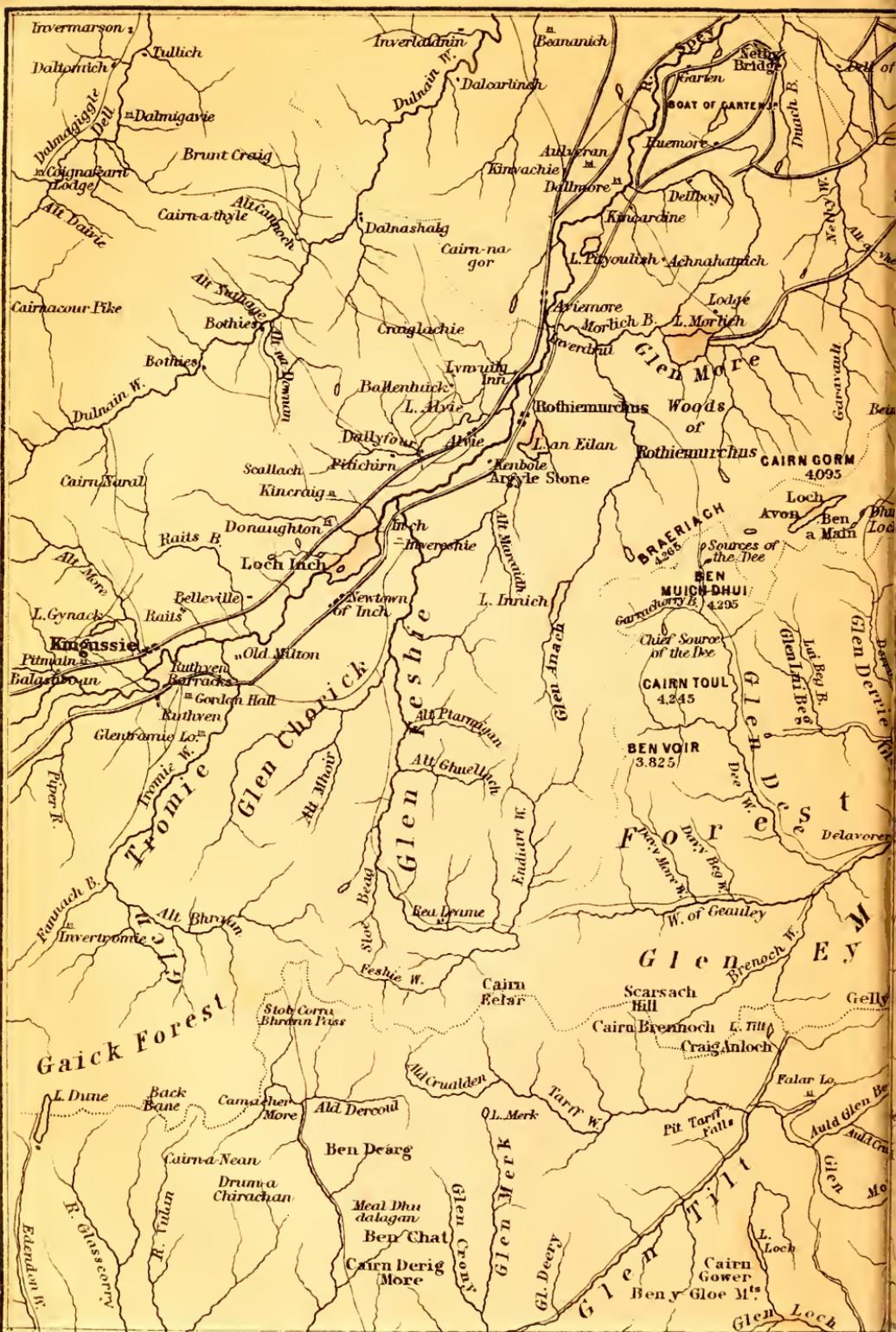
THE region comprised in this section consists largely of tame flat low country inward from the coast, and considerably of tumulated, hilly, or moorish country possessing little picturesqueness, but includes some beautiful tracts of hill and dale, and extends up the rivers Dee, Don, and Avon to the Cairngorm Grampians. The places of chief interest in it may be arranged into four sets,—first, the City and environs of Aberdeen; second, places south-south-westward from Aberdeen to Laurencekirk; third, places westward from Aberdeen to Braemar; fourth, places northward and north-westward from Aberdeen to respectively Peterhead, Banff, and Fochabers.

#### 1. THE CITY AND ENVIRONS OF ABERDEEN.

ABERDEEN stands on the left side of the river Dee, immediately above the river's mouth, 90 miles by railway north-east-by-north of Perth, and 112¾ by railway through Broughty Ferry north-north-east of Edinburgh; and may be reached from Perth by railway either through Strathmore or through Dundee, from Edinburgh by railway either through Broughty Ferry

or through Perth, and from Granton in the vicinity of Edinburgh by steamer. Its environs were formerly uninteresting; but they contain good natural features, and have been artificially embellished. Its site includes slopes, rising-grounds, and dells; and has been turned to effective account in the city's alignment. The streets, till near the end of last century, were narrow, dense, and malodorous; but they underwent such vast improvement and extension as now to present some of the finest specimens of urban thoroughfare in Great Britain. The building material is granite, inasmuch as to occasion Aberdeen to be called the Granite City, and it latterly has been so worked and polished, in many of the public edifices, as to produce a strikingly ornate appearance. Union Street, extending about three quarters of a mile from east-north-east to west-south-west, is spacious, straight, and handsomely edified; crosses a ravine on a noble bridge built at a cost of £13,342; and runs on such a comparatively high level as to command views over adjacent thoroughfares. Castle Street, continuous with the east end of Union Street, is a spacious rectangle, very grandly edified,





SCALE — 4 Miles to an Inch 1 Mile





and forms one of the finest centres of business to be found in any city. King Street, going northward from Castle Street, is little inferior in either length, width, or structure, to Union Street. Some other streets also are good; and some of the outskirts are thickly gemmed with villas.

Aberdeen is an ancient royal burgh, a great sea-port, a great seat of manufacture, the fourth most populous town of Scotland, and practically the capital of all the northern counties; yet, except for its principal streets and for some of its public buildings, it presents few attractions to tourists. Its chief public edifices are the Municipal and County Buildings, in Castle Street, erected in 1865-9 at a cost of about £60,000; the Music Hall buildings, in Union Street, erected partly in 1820 at a cost of £11,500, partly about 1855 at a cost of £5,000; Marischal College, in Broad Street, erected in 1837-41 at a cost of £21,420; the North of Scotland Bank, at the south-west corner of Queen Street, erected in 1839 at a cost of £14,000; the Infirmary, at Woolmanhill, erected in 1840 at a cost of about £17,000; the Lunatic Asylum, in the north-western outskirts, erected in 1819 and other years at a cost of about £20,000; St. Nicholas' Established Church, off Union Street, originally a cruciform cathedrine pile erected and restored in years from 1060 till 1493, and now consisting of a transept of that pile adjoined by two modern churches; the North Established Church, in Queen Street, erected in 1826 at a cost of £10,500; two Free Churches, in respectively Bellman Street and the West erected about 1845 and 1870; St Andrew Episcopalian Church, in King Street, erected in 1817, at a cost of £8000; St. Mary's Episcopalian Church in Carden Place, erected about 1864; the Roman Catholic Church, in Huntly Street, erected about 1859; the Market Cross, in Castle Street, constructed in 1686, and reconstructed in 1842; the Duke of Gordon's monument, in Castle Street, the first object of its kind ever worked out of white granite; and the Prince Consort Monument, at the south end of Union Terrace, inaugurated in presence of the Queen in 1863. The principal hotels are in or near Union Street.

OLD ABERDEEN, originally called Seaton, stands adjacent to the river Don about a mile north of Aberdeen; became the seat of a bishopric in 1154, and of a university in 1494; is now little else than a considerable village, sequestered and antiquated; re-

tains the nave of its cathedral, 126 feet long and 68 feet wide, rebuilt in years from 1357 till 1518, and used as the parish church of Old Machar; has College buildings, erected in the 16th century, much improved in 1860 and following years, and surmounted by a tower 100 feet high, terminating in a stone crown similar to that of St. Giles' Church in Edinburgh; and now is united to Aberdeen both in parliamentary representation and as the seat of a university. A five-arched bridge, erected in 1829, spans the Don in the vicinity of Old Aberdeen; and a one-arched bridge, built either by Robert Bruce or by Bishop Cheyne, stands about 400 yards further west, and is the Brig o' Balgownie mentioned in a popular old mock prophecy and in some lines by Lord Byron.

## 2. PLACES SOUTH-SOUTH-WESTWARD FROM ABERDEEN TO LAURENCEKIRK. By railway toward Perth.

Muchalls House, near Muchalls station, was built in 1619-27 by Sir Thomas Burnett; and is a quaint edifice, containing a curiously decorated hall. Cowie water, running about nine miles eastward to the sea at Stonehaven, is crossed by a fourteen-arched railway viaduct 100 feet high, commanding a very fine view. Ury House, on the north side of Cowie water about a mile west of the viaduct, was built by the famous pedestrian Mr Barclay, and sold to Mr Baird. Dunnottar Castle, on the coast, one and a quarter mile south of Stonehaven, crowns a sea-cliff 160 feet high, separated from the mainland by a deep chasm; was built by the Keiths, Earls Marischal; figured greatly in the wars of the Succession, from the time of Sir William Wallace onward; was the hiding-place of the Scottish regalia in the time of Cromwell; became a state-prison for the Covenanters in the times of Charles II. and James VII.; contains the "Whigs' Vault," in which many of the Covenanters endured torturous confinement; was dismantled after the attainder of the last Earl Marischal in 1715; and is now an extensive picturesque ruin. Dunnottar church-yard, near the railway, one and a half mile north-west of Dunnottar Castle, contains a tomb-stone to the memory of the Covenanters who died in the "Whigs' Vault," and was the place where Sir Walter Scott encountered the person whom he designates "Old Mortality." Fordoun parish, around Fordoun sta-

tion, was the birth-place of the reformer and martyr George Wishart, and the residence of John of Fordoun who wrote the "Scoto-Chronicon." Monboddie House, one and a quarter mile west of Fordoun station, was the seat of the Judge Lord Monboddie, notable for wild speculations about human beings having once had tails; and was visited by Dr Johnson and Boswell. Drumtouchy Castle, three miles north-west of Monboddie House, was built after designs by Gillespie Graham, at a cost of £30,000. Kincardine Castle, three and a half miles north-west of Laurencekirk station, adjoins the site of an ancient town, once the capital of Kincardineshire; was a royal palace previous to the murder of Kenneth III. in 994; was the place where John Baliol abdicated to Edward I. of England; and is now a scanty ruin, on a rising-ground about 70 feet high, commanding a fine view of the How o' the Mearns. Fettercairn village, one and a half mile south-west of Kincardine Castle, has a hotel which was occupied by Queen Victoria and the Prince Consort in one of their incognito excursions.

**3. PLACES WESTWARD FROM ABERDEEN TO BRAEMAR.** By the Deeside railway to Ballater, and by public coach from Ballater to Castleton of Braemar.

The river Dee, giving name to Deeside, and pretty closely followed by the present route, rises among the Cairngorm mountains; makes an aggregate descent of about 4000 feet from its source to Castleton of Braemar; runs thence softly and gently to the sea at Aberdeen; has a total course of about 64 miles in straight line, and of about 96 along its bed; and is crossed, in the vicinity of Aberdeen, by a grand railway viaduct, by a seven-arched old bridge widened in 1842, and by a beautiful suspension bridge erected in 1830-1. Banchory-Devenick House, near the railway three miles southwest of Aberdeen, was the home of the late Prince Consort during his attendance on the British Association meeting at Aberdeen in 1857. Blair College, opposite Murtle station, was instituted in 1829 for educating candidates for the Roman Catholic priesthood, and contains accommodation for about 30 pupils. Culter burn, entering the Dee in the vicinity of Culter station, terminates its course in a romantic dell, with wooded cliffs, a bridge, paper-mills,

a lake, and a cascade. Normandykes, in the southern vicinity of Culter burn dell, was the place of a Roman camp now erased by the plough; is thought by some antiquaries to have been the site of the Roman town Devana; might properly be called, or originally was called, Roman Dykes; and commands a very fine view.

Drum Castle, in the vicinity of Drum station, is partly an edifice of 1619, partly a three-storey peel tower of the 12th century; occupies the site of a hunting-seat of the early kings of Scotland; and belongs to a family whose ancestor is the subject of the old ballad the "Laird o' Drum." Durris Tower, on the south side of the Dee opposite Drum, is a monument erected in 1825 in honour of the last Duke of Gordon. Dunecht House, five miles north-north-west of Drum station, is a seat of the Earl of Crawford. Crathes Castle, in the vicinity of Crathes station, is the seat of Sir James H. Burnett, Bart.; includes an old square fortalice, with conical turrets; and figures in the old ballad of the "Baron o' Leys." Tilwhilly Castle, two and a quarter miles south-south-west of Crathes Castle, belongs to an ancient branch of the Douglasses, and stands on the foreground of a grand landscape, backed by the Clochnaben projection of the Grampians. Corriche glen, on the south side of the Hill of Fare, three and a half miles north of Crathes, was the scene of a battle in 1562 for and against the cause of Queen Mary. Midmar Castle, on the north side of the Hill of Fare, was formerly called Ballogy; is a very old structure, now inhabited only by a keeper; and adjoins localities called Lady's Well and Lady's Seat, traditionally associated with the presence of Queen Mary after the battle of Corriche.

**BANCHORY VILLAGE**, at Banchory station 17 miles from Aberdeen, is a neat, modern, picturesquely-situated village, much frequented by summer visitors, and has a hotel, a towered Established church of 1824, and two other places of worship. Scottie hill, in the southern vicinity of Banchory, is crowned with a tower-monument to General Burnett, and commands a splendid view. Feugh water, entering the Dee at Banchory, descends north-eastward from the Mount-Battock Grampians; and terminates its course in a romantic reach, with a picturesque cataract. Beltie burn, crossed by the railway between Torphins and Lumphanan stations, tra-

verses a pretty dell. The Peel Ring, in the vicinity of Lumphanan station, is an ancient circular earth-work, about 120 feet in diameter and 18 feet high; was constructed probably in or about the 10th century; and is thought by Lord Hailes to have been the place where Macbeth made his last stand. Macbeth's Cairn, on the brow of a hill, a little north of the Peel Ring, is believed to mark the spot where Macbeth was slain by Macduff. Kincardine o' Neill village, on the Dee, three miles west-south-west of Lumphanan station, stands near one of the most picturesque reaches of Deeside; is a favourite resort of summer visitors; and has an inn and a very ancient church. Dess burn, running to the Dee a little west of Kincardine o' Neill, makes, in the vicinity of Dess station, a fine waterfall called the Slogg of Dess.

Aboyne village, at Aboyne station, stands amid charming environs; has a hotel, a beautiful suspension bridge, and a handsome Established church of 1842; and runs a public coach thrice a week, through Tarland, to Strathdon. Aboyne Castle, adjacent to Aboyne village, is the seat of the Marquis of Huntly; comprises structures of the 11th century, 1671, and 1801; and figures in the old ballad of the "Earl of Aboyne." Glentanner, opening from the Dee in the western vicinity of Aboyne, ascends to the Mount Keen group of the Grampians, and contains some highly picturesque scenery. Mulloch hill, northwest of the mouth of Glentanner, was the scene of a great conflict between Malcolm Canmore and the Danes, and is crowned by a large cairn. Dinnet moor, traversed by the railway between Aboyne and Dinnet stations, is a bleak tract, dotted with cairns and other memorials of ancient warfare. Kinnord Loch, adjacent to Dinnet station, is a pretty wood-fringed sheet of water, and has an island, with a small fort, alleged to occupy the site of a castle of Malcolm Canmore. Culblean mountain, about two miles northwest of Dinnet station, was the scene of a battle in 1335 between David Bruce and the Earl of Athole; and discharges, from a remarkable chasm in its face, the burn of Vat running to Loch Kinnord. The Vat, giving name to the burn, is a vertical cave at the mouth of the chasm; has a form similar to that of a vat, with merely a fissure for the egress of the burn; measures about 60 feet in depth; and is said

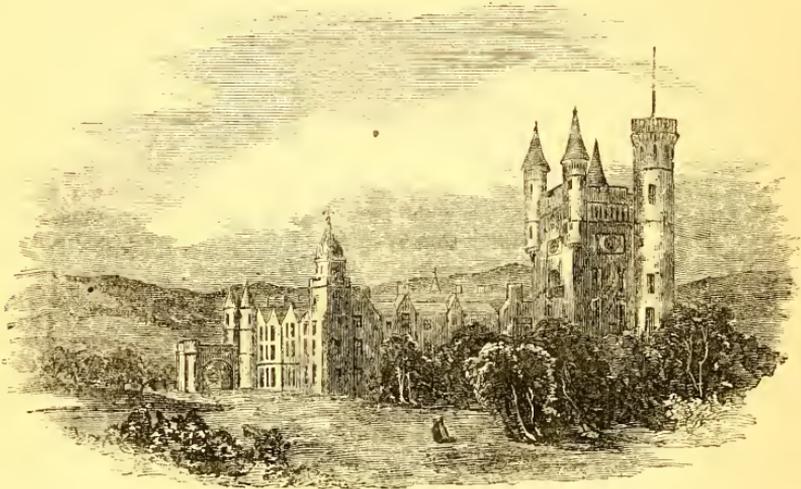
to have been a retreat of the notorious bandit Gilderoy. Dee Castle, on the south side of the Dee opposite Dinnet moor, was a stronghold of the ancestors of the Marquis of Huntly; figures, under the name of Candecail in an old song; and is now represented by only the fragments of a wall in the gable of a house built on its site. Ballatrich farm, in the western vicinity of Dee Castle, was the residence of Lord Byron during some years of his boyhood; retains the cottage in which he and his mother lived, and the cupboard-bed on which he slept; and, for the beauty of its scenery, is celebrated in a song thought to have been written by Byron. Pannanich, a little west of Ballatrich, is an establishment connected with mineral wells, and possessing accommodation for about 30 patients.

BALLATER VILLAGE, on the north side of the Dee about one and a half mile west of Pannanich and  $4\frac{1}{2}$  west-by-south of Aberdeen, stands amid charming scenery with sheltering wooded hills; is a favourite summer resort, both on account of its own amenities and on account of the neighbourhood of Pannanich Wells; has a hotel, a wooden bridge over the Dee, and two churches; and is designed to be connected by railway with Castleton of Braemar. Craigandaroch hill, in the north-western vicinity of Ballater, rises to an altitude of 1400 feet above sea-level; is clothed with copsewood and trees; and commands a very fine view. The Pass of Ballater, immediately beyond Craigandaroch, is a precipitous wooded ravine. Monaltrie or Ballater House, near the east end of the Pass of Ballater, belongs to Farquharson of Invercauld. Brackley Castle, about a mile south of Ballater, was the scene of a tragedy in 1592, related in the old ballad of the "Baron of Brackley;" and is now nearly extinct. Morven hill, 4 miles north of Ballater, rises to an altitude of 2880 feet above sea-level, and figures in a poem of Lord Byron. Muick water, entering the Dee in the western vicinity of Ballater, descends about 12 miles north-north-eastward from the Grampians; expands soon into Loch Muick, about two miles in length; makes, about one and a half mile below that loch, a picturesque fall of 36 feet; and, from its head downward past the fall, traverses a deep, romantic, Highland glen. Dhu Loch, at the head of Muick water, is a tarn engirt by precipices more than 1000 feet high;

and receives a brook making a sheer leap of about 200 feet.

Birkhall, on the left side of Muick water, two and a half miles south-south-west of Ballater, was purchased by the late Prince Consort; has been occupied by the Prince of Wales during portions of his retirement to Deeside; and forms part of the royal domain of Balmoral. Altnaghuissac, six miles south-south-west of Birkhall and immediately north of Loch Muick, is a retreat of the Royal Family during their autumnal residence at Balmoral; and was formerly a small structure called the Hut, but has been extended and improved. The Queen's Drive, extending up the left side of Muick water, is strictly private during the Queen's presence at Balmoral, and scarcely accessible even at other times; but another road, up the

right side of Muick water, commanding well the grand scenery of Glenmuick, and leading onward to the imposing glens of the Benchnnan mountains toward Brechin, is always open to the public. Lochnagar mountain, flanking the west side of Glenmuick at Altnaghuissac, culminates 11 miles southwest of Ballater; has an altitude of 3777 feet above sea-level; is the subject of one of the most popular minor poems of Lord Byron, and was pronounced by him "the most sublime and picturesque of the Caledonian Alps;" exhibits, in its sides and shoulders, terrific chasms, majestic crags, and "steep frowning glories;" cannot be ascended without much difficulty and fatigue; may be scaled by aid of a guide, obtainable at Ballater hotel for a charge of five shillings, or more readily in a line from Castleton



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to Braemar, lying eight miles west-north-west of it; and commands, from its summit, a very extensive and most impressive view. Glencairn, opening on the Dee at the Pass of Ballater, descends about 15 miles eastward and east-south-eastward from the Benavon and Ben-na-Buirid masses of the Cairngorm mountains; has, in its mouth, the old baronial fortalice of Glengairn Castle; and takes up a wild road, through a pass of the Grampians, toward Tomantoul and Grantown. Craigyouzie, contiguous to the Dee about a mile west of the mouth of Glencairn, is a hill similar to Craigandaroch, and has a picturesque appearance.

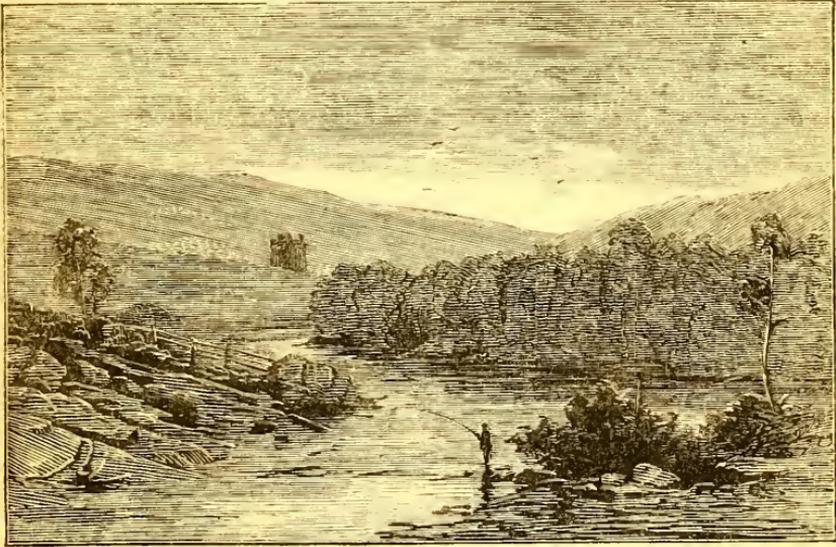
Abergeldie Castle, on the south side of the Dee a little further west, was purchased by the late Prince Consort; used to be inhabited by the Duchess of Kent; is now commonly occupied, instead of Birkhill, by the Prince of Wales during his autumnal visit to Deeside; and stands amid the "Birks of Abergeldie," the subject of an old melody transferred by the poet Burns to his "Birks o' Aberfeldy." Crathie, on the north side of the Dee seven miles west of Ballater, comprises the Established church attended by the Royal Family, a recently erected spired Free church, the Lochnagar distillery, the Prince Consort obelisk and the Prince's

Cairn; and commands a magnificent view of Balmoral Castle grounds, of the upper vale and mountain screens of the Dee, and specially of Lochnagar.

BALMORAL CASTLE, the autumnal retreat of Queen Victoria, stands on the south side of the Dee nearly opposite Crathie; communicates with the north side of the Dee by a suspension bridge constructed at a cost of £5000; occupies a slightly elevated site at the base of Craigangowan hill, in front of a fine curve of the Dee, and commanding a splendid view; succeeded a previous irregular pile on an adjacent site, originally belonging to the Earl of Fife, and occupied for several autumns by the Royal Family; was erected in 1853, after designs by William Smith

of Aberdeen, modified or directed by the Prince Consort; comprises two blocks, connecting wings, bartizan turrets, and a projecting tower 80 feet high; and is maintained in strict privacy, with only such exception as can arise from order by the Secretary of State. Balmoral House Farm, a little west of the castle, lies in a valley between two hills crowned with cairns commemorative of the marriage of the Princess Royal and the Princess Alice.

Cairn-a-Quheen, near the road, about one and a half mile west of Crathie church, was the rendezvous of the Deeside clans for battle, and gave them their slogan or war-cry. Glengelder, descending northward to the Dee opposite Cairn-



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a-Quheen, contains a new lodge built by Queen Victoria. Inver Inn, a little west of Cairn-a-Quheen, is a halting-place for the public coach, and adjoins a hill-vestibule to the grand, wooded, mountain amphitheatre of Ballochbuie Forest. Garrawalt burn, entering the south side of the Dee two and a half miles west-south-west of Inver Inn, descends from the west side of Lochnagar; makes, about one and a half mile from the Dee, a noble waterfall, well-seen from a neighbouring summer-house; and is accessible by a privileged walk through part of Ballochbuie Forest, entered at an old bridge over the

Dee. Craig-Clunie, contiguous to the road near the mouth of Garrawalt burn, is a soaring stupendous mass of granite rock, fringed with pines, and is near another rocky eminence with a profile somewhat similar to that of a lion's face. Invercauld House, a little north of the Lion's face, stands in an expansion of the Dee's vale, and is sheltered all round by wooded hills.

Castleton of Braemar village, two miles west of Invercauld House and 60 west-by-south of Aberdeen, stands at the influx of Clunie water to the Dee; serves as a centre for exploring the numerous glens

and romantic scenes of Braemar; adjoins the site of the ancient fortalice of the Earls of Mar, said to have been originally a hunting-seat of Malcolm Canmore; has two hotels and three places of worship; and runs public coaches thrice a week to Blairgowrie and Dunkeld. Clunie water, entering the Dee at Castleton, has a northward run of about 10 miles; takes up the carriage road from Deeside into Perthshire; receives, at two miles from Castleton, a burn with a fine waterfall; and is flanked, in its lower reach, by the picturesque mountain Morrone, rising to an altitude of 2800 feet above sea-level. Quoich water, entering the north side of the Dee two miles west of Castleton, descends from the west side of Ben-na-Buird; and, not far from the Dee, makes a tumultuous cataract over a series of rocky ledges. Corriemulzie burn, entering the south side of the Dee three miles west of Castleton, traverses a narrow, precipitous, wooded ravine, and makes there a foaming cascade of about 30 feet in leap. Corriemulzie Cottage, on Corriemulzie burn, and Mar Lodge, on the north side of the Dee a little further west, are seats of the Earl of Fife; and the former is said to be the most loftily situated gentleman's house in Scotland. The Linn of Dee, six and a half miles west of Castleton, is an impetuous, struggling, tortured rush of the river Dee through a rugged, shelving, natural sluice, not more than four feet wide in some parts, and nearly filled to the brim in times of freshet; and is spanned by a handsome granite bridge, built in 1857 and opened by Queen Victoria.

Benmacdhu, culminating 11½ miles north-west-by-west of Castleton, begins to ascend at Linn of Dee, or may be said to spread its skirts much lower down; attains an altitude of 4,292 feet above sea-level, or only 114 feet less than Ben-Nevis; is properly not a single mountain, but the central mass or highest summit of the Cairngorm group; rises from so vast a base, over so wide an area of tumulating skirts and shoulders, as nowhere to present an appearance of loftiness accordant with its real altitude; is remarkable rather for the prodigious breaks of ground between its skirts or offsets and its summit than for any sublimity of view commanded by it; yet presents attractions of a high order to mountaineers and mountain-climbers; can best be reached and scaled with aid of guides obtained at Castleton;

and is usually ascended either up Glenlui, going north-north-westward from a point four miles west of Castleton, or up Glederry, going north-north-westward from Linn of Dee. The Cairngorm mountains stand around the meeting-point of Aberdeenshire, Banffshire, Elginshire, and Inverness-shire; contain the sources of the Dee, the Avon, the Nethy, and the Feshie rivers; embosom the grandly alpine lake Loch Avon; comprise Cairngorm proper, Benavon, Ben-na-Buird, Cairntoul, and other summits nearly as high as Benmacdhu; occupy, with their own masses or exclusive of offsets from them, an area of about 140 square miles; include great and numerous dissections or inter-sections of chasm, defile, and glen; and have great diversities of surface, ranging from pasture and forest to heath and cliff, and from gentle slope to prodigious precipice.

#### 4. PLACES NORTHWARD AND NORTH-WESTWARD FROM ABERDEEN TO RESPECTIVELY PETERHEAD, BANFF, AND FOCHABERS.

By the Great North of Scotland railway, and by branches from it to the right and the left.

Dyce Church, near Dyce station, six and a quarter miles north-west of Aberdeen, stands on a rocky eminence within a bend of the river Don, and commands a view of the Don's valley over a length of more than 20 miles. Peterhead, on the coast at the terminus of a branch railway leaving the main line at Dyce station, stands on a peninsula, adjacent to the mouth of the river Ugie, 4¼ miles by railway north-north-east of Aberdeen; is a considerable seaport-town and sea-bathing resort; and has several hotels, a steeped town-hall, a steeped Established Church, a neat Episcopalian Church, and some other good structures; but possesses interest to tourists mainly for commanding access to a neighbouring reach of romantic coast. Inverugie Castle and Ravenscraig Castle, on the banks of the Ugie about two and two and a half miles north-west of Peterhead, are ruined ancient baronial fortalices of respectively the Keiths and the Cheynes. Boddom Castle, on the coast, two and a half miles south of Peterhead, is also a ruined ancient fortalice of the Keiths, Earls Marischal; and stands on a promontory between two deep gullies. Sterling hill, adjacent to Boddom Castle,

rises from a bold rocky coast, shattered with numerous fissures, chasms, and caves; presents, as seen from the north, an exquisitely beautiful outline; and contains the quarries of the far-famed Peterhead granite or syenite. The Bulls of Buchan, two and a half miles south of Sterling hill, are especially a torn and perforated portion of the sea-cliffs, making sublime conflict with the billows in times of storm; and, in their main part, at what is locally called the Pot, they comprise a natural tunnel from the sea, with a wide eye-hole or natural shaft fully 100 feet deep, encircled round the rim by a narrow pathway,—the entire spot designated by Dr. Johnson “a rock perpendicularly tubulated.” Dunbuy rock, half mile south of the Pot, is pierced through the centre by a magnificent natural arch; figures in Sir Walter Scott’s “Antiquary;” is described by Dr. Johnson as “a double protuberance of stone, opened to the main sea on one side, and parted from the land by a very narrow channel on the other;” and seems to have been the object described by Shirley, in his “Campaign at Home,” as “the Scrath rock one of the wildest and most picturesque in the world.” Slaines Castle, three quarters of a mile south of Dunbuy, is the seat of the Earl of Errol; dates from the time of James VI.; was mainly rebuilt in 1836; stands on the brink of the sea-cliff, commanding a grand view of coast and ocean; and may be described still in the terms applied to it by Dr. Johnson, as so built “that the walls of one of the towers seem only a continuation of a perpendicular rock, the foot of which is beaten by the waves.” Slaines old Castle, four and a half miles south-south-west of Slaines Castle, belonged originally to the Earls of Buchan; was afterwards held for several generations by the Earls of Errol; suffered demolition by order of James VI. in 1594, in punishment of Lord Errol’s participation in the murder of the “Bonnie Earl of Moray;” is now no more than two sides of a ruined tower; and stands on the brow of a peninsular sea-rock, amid a grand reach of bold broken coast.

ALFORD VILLAGE, at the terminus of a branch railway running westward from Kintore station, stands on the river Don 29¼ miles by railway west-north-west of Aberdeen; has a hotel; serves as a good centre for exploring the west central vales and glens of Aberdeenshire; gives name

to a battle fought near it in 1645 between the Marquis of Montrose and the Covenanters; and is surrounded by a beautiful hill-girt reach of the Don’s basin, called the Vale of Alford. Bennochy hill, flanking part of the north side of the Vale of Alford, rises to an altitude of 1,676 feet above sea-level; has a graceful outline, terminating in bold peaks; and figures conspicuously in the general landscape of Aberdeenshire, even at a distance of 30 or 40 miles. Kildrummy Castle, seven miles west of Alford village, was a royal fortress in the time of Robert Bruce; figured greatly in national events so late as 1715; stands on a rocky eminence, flanked by two ravines; occupies a space of fully an acre, with outworks occupying fully two more acres; and is now a grandly imposing ruin. Towie Castle, on the Don four miles south-south-west of Kildrummy, belonged to the Forbes family; was the scene, in 1571, of a tragical event commemorated in the old ballad, “It fell about the Martinmas time;” and is now an inconsiderable ruin. Glenbucket, opening westward from the Don three miles west of Towie, is flanked by mountains nearly or quite 2000 feet high; and contains a ruined ancient baronial fortalice of the Gordons, the site of the old castle of “John o’ Badenyon,” and a modern hunting-seat of the Earl of Fife. Strathdon, extending about 14 miles west-south-westward from the mouth of Glenbucket to the sources of the Don, contains the mansion of Castle-Newe, the ruined castle of Corgarff, the Dune of Invernochty, and other interesting objects; and presents a large amount of fine Highland scenery.

The Bass of Inverury, adjacent to Inverury town and station, 16¼ miles north-west of Aberdeen, figures in a curious, old mock prophecy; and was long supposed to be partly or wholly an artificial mound, perhaps the tomb of a Pictish king, perhaps a seat of feudal courts, altogether a puzzle to antiquaries; but really is nothing else than a geognostic accumulation of diluvial drift. Crichie hill, in the neighbourhood of Inverury, has traces of an ancient camp, and was Robert Bruce’s post and place of illness prior to his victory at the battle of Old Meldrum. Keith-Hall House, about a mile north of Inverury, is the seat of the Earl of Kintore. Harlaw, in the vicinity of Inveramsay station, two miles north-

west of Keith-Hall, was the scene of the famous battle in 1411 between the Earl of Mar and Donald of the Isles, commemorated in the old ballads, "As I cam in by Garioch land," and "Alas, alas, for the Harlaw!" Fyvie Castle, in the vicinity of Fyvie station on the Macduff branch railway deflecting at Inveramsay, was visited in 1296 by Edward I. of England; belonged, for some time, to the Earls of Dunfermline; continues in a state of complete inhabitable preservation; and has been correctly described as "alike remarkable for its commanding situation, its antiquity, its connection with interesting events in Scottish history, and as a noble specimen of baronial architecture." Fyvie church-yard, about a mile south of Fyvie Castle, contains the grave of "Tiftie's Bonnie Annie." Gight Castle, four miles east of Fyvie, is the ruined ancient seat of the maternal ancestors of Lord Byron; and Haddo House, four miles south-east of Gight Castle, is the elegant modern seat of the Earl of Aberdeen. Duff House, on the river Deveron, two miles south-southwest of Macduff, is the chief seat of the Earl of Fife; was built about the middle of last century, after designs by Adam, at a cost of £70,000; and has extensive, ornate, picturesque grounds. Banff, on the west side of the mouth of the Deveron, about a mile west of Macduff station, and 50 miles north-north-west of Aberdeen, forms practically one seaport town with Macduff; had anciently a strong royal castle, dating from at least the time of Malcolm IV., held long by the Earls of Buchan, held afterwards by the Earls of Seafield, and now superseded by a plain modern edifice; has a hotel, a spired town-hall, and seven places of worship; and serves as a centre for excursions throughout the north of Banffshire. The coast and seaboard of the Moray frith, for many miles both east and west of Banff, abound in interesting features both natural and artificial.

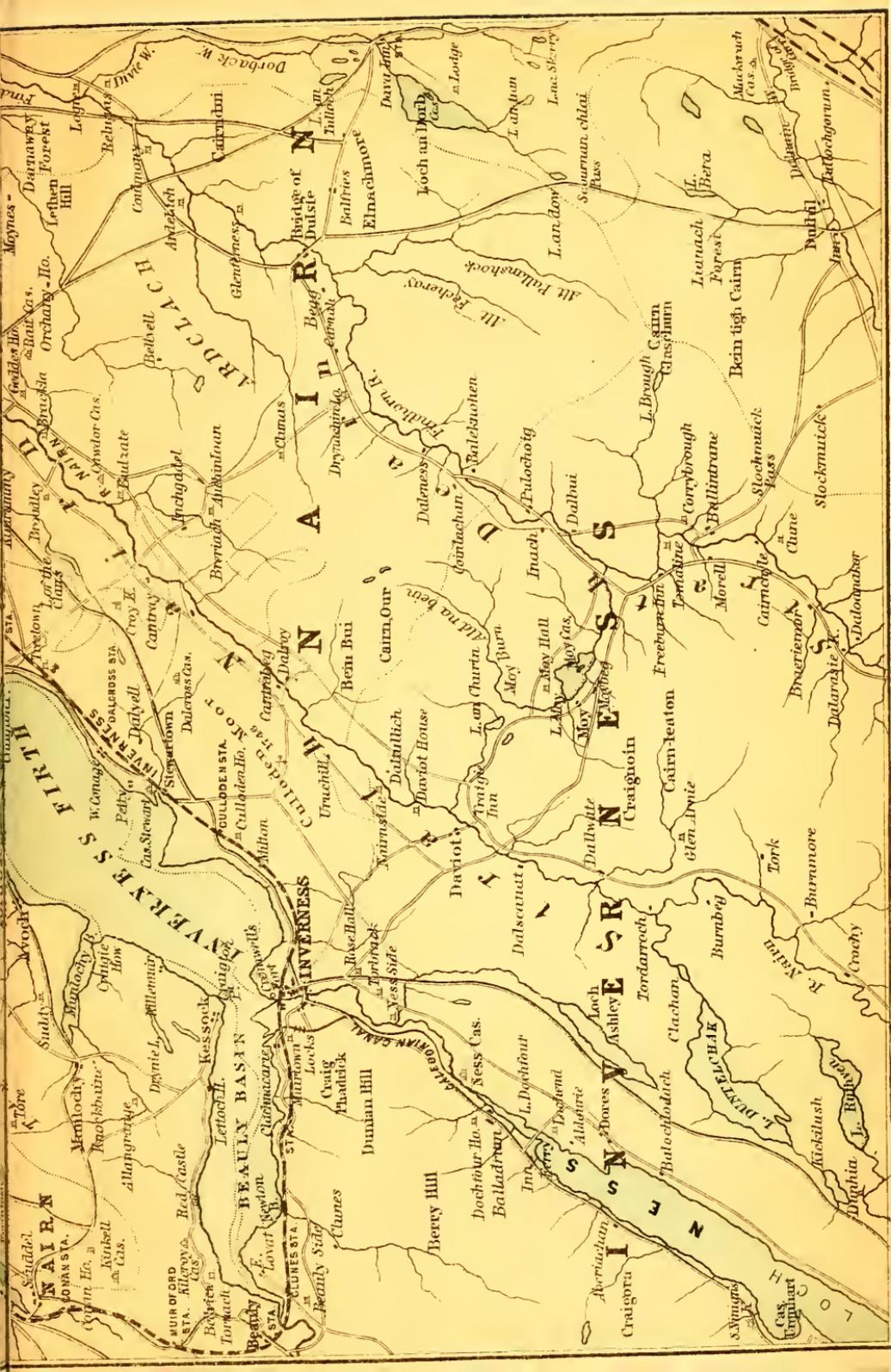
STRATHBOGIE, entered by the railway at Kennethmont station  $32\frac{3}{4}$  miles north-west of Aberdeen, descends about 14 miles north-north-eastward from the south side of the Buck of Cabrach to the Deveron north of Huntly; reveals from the railway the peaks of the Buck of Cabrach rising 2377 feet above sea-level; contains some interesting objects and much fine scenery; and is celebrated in song. Huntly, at Huntly station, eight

miles north of Kennethmont, has three hotels, a large Established church, a steeped Episcopalian church, a towered Roman Catholic church, three other places of worship, and a suite of public schools erected in 1841 to the memory of the fifth Duke of Gordon; adjoins Huntly Lodge, a seat of the Duke of Richmond, occupied by the late Duchess of Gordon, with beautiful gardens open to the public on Wednesdays; and adjoins also the fine ruin of Huntly Castle, originally called Strathbogie Castle, belonging in early times to the Comyns, dismantled by James VI. in 1594, and rebuilt in 1602. Portsoy, on the coast, at the terminus of a branch railway from Grange station,  $61\frac{1}{4}$  miles northwest of Aberdeen, interests tourists only for running a public coach daily to Cullen five and a half miles east of it; and Cullen itself interests them mainly for having a hotel, for standing amid a grandly rocky coast, and for being in the vicinity of the reputed death-place of the Queen of Robert Bruce, the ruined ancient strong fortalice of Findlater Castle, the Earl of Seafield's splendid seat of Cullen House, and the picturesquely contoured and richly wooded hill of Bin of Cullen, rising 1048 feet above sea-level. Fochabers, on the right bank of the Spey, two and a half miles east of Fochaber station, four north of Mulben station, and  $62\frac{1}{4}$  northwest of Aberdeen, is a neat, well-built modern town, with central square and streets at right angles; and has two hotels, a handsome steeped Established church, three other places of worship, and a grand public school built in 1846 from a bequest of £20,000 by Alexander Mylne. Gordon Castle, in the northern vicinity of Fochabers, is a seat of the Duke of Richmond; was the seat of the Dukes of Gordon till the death of the last Duke in 1836; is chiefly a modern four storey pile 568 feet long; includes a massive square tower of the 11th century, 90 feet high; and has a beautiful garden of 12 acres, and a splendid park of 1300 acres.

*Addendum.*—Some of many other interesting places are, in the environs of Aberdeen; Seaton House, Kittybrewster, Woodside, Powis House, Grandholm, Scotstown House, Euxburn, Printfield, Torry, Girdleness, and Nigg; in the route south-south-westward from Aberdeen, Cove, Findon, Portlethen, Downie, Cowie House, Rickarton, Stonehaven, Dunnotar House, Fetteresso House, Carron water, Drumlithie, Arbuthnot House, Kair House, Halgreen Castle, Bervie, Fenella hill, Glenfenella, Auchinblae, Balbegno Castle, Burn House, Phesdo House, Fasque House, Fetter-









cairn House, Laurencekirk, Garvock Hill, Benholme Castle, Laurieston Castle, Mount Cyrus, Johnshaven, Marykirk, Inglismaldie House, Hatton House, Thornton Castle, Balmakewan, and Kirkton hill; in the route westward from Aberdeen, Cults House, Bieldside, Countesswells, Deebank, Murtle, Heathcote, Ards, Bingham, Culter House, Maryculter House, Kingscausway, Durris House, Park House, Blackhall, Inchmarlo, Invercarnie, Banchory Lodge, Glenmillan, Findrack, Desswood, Craigmile, Kincardine Lodge, Lairneg, Balnacraig, Balfour, Ballogie, Finzean, Malloch hill, Tarland village, Coull Castle, Corse Castle, Corachree, Blelock, Tullich village, Aberarder glen, Inverey, Gleney, Brennock water, and Scarsoch; *in the route northward and north-westward from Aberdeen*, Craibstone House, Springhill, Fairley, Gateside, Hazelhead, Sheddockley, Waterton, Skene, Easter Skene, Kirkville, Parkhill, Straloch, Elrick, Pitmeddan, Foveran, Tillory, Knock Castle, Pittrichie, Tillygreig, Ellon town, Ellon Castle, Turner Hall, Arnage House, Pitluirg House, Mintlaw, Old Deer, New Deer, Stewartfield, Federate Castle, Bucklaw House, Nethermuir, Strichen village, Strichen House, Mormond hill, New Pitsligo, New Leeds, Cairness House, Crimondmogate, Loch Strathbeg, Cairnbulg Castle, Inveralochy Castle, Mansey House, Philorth, Boyndlie, Ladysford, Tillanamols, Fraserburgh, Kinnaird Head, Rosehearty village, Pitsligo Castle, Pitullie Castle, Dundargne Castle, Kinaldie House, Fintray House, Caskieben, Glasgae, Glasgae forest, Kintore town, Thainston House, Balbithan House, Hallforest Castle, Kenmay village, Kenmay House, Fetternear, Castle-Fraser, Castle-Clunie, Monymusk village, Monymusk House, Pitfichie Castle, Paradise, Castle-Forbes,

Whitehaugh House, Haughton House, Breda House, Craigievar House, Brinx Park, Littlewood Park, Clova House, Drimmino, Glenkindy, Ben-Nave, Colquhony Castle, Bellabeg House, Auchernach House, Poldullie Bridge, Candacraig House, Inverernan House, Edinglassie, Skellater, Cock Bridge, Inverury town, Old Meldrum, Meldrum House, Fingask House, Betheline hill, Rothiemaise, Freefield, Rothie House, Kinbroom Castle, Towie-Barclay Castle, Turriff-town, Gask House, Dalgetty Castle, Muiresk House, Carnonsie, Auchry, Scobbach, Forglen, Cuminston, Garmond, Craigstone Castle, King-Edward Castle, Byth House, Eden House and Castle, Montcoffer House, Gardenton village, Troup House, Hell's Lum, Needle's Eye, Pitcaple Castle, Balquhain House and Castle, Pittodrie House, Logie-Elphinstone House, Maiden Causeway, Westhall village, Westhall House, Harthill Castle, Gadie water, Insch village, Dun o' Deerhill, Christ's Kirk hill, Leith Hall, Rhyne village, Lesmore Castle, North hill, Gartley Castle, Tillyminnet glen, Rothiemay House, Aberchirder village, Kinrory Castle, Crombie Castle, Auchintoul House, Ardmillie, Netherdale, Forman hill, Frendraught House and Castle, Cobairdy House, Auchaber, Temple land, Drumblair, Grange church, Knock hill, Edengight Castle, Park House, Glasshaugh House, Boyne Castle, Buckie village, Buckie Lodge, Burnside, Presholme, Letterfourie, Cairnfield, Tannachy, Keith town, Edintore House, Drumminnir House, Dufftown village, Fiddich water, Balveny Castle, Auchindune Castle, Mortlach church, Kininvie House, Aberlour village, Aberlour House, Ruthie Linn, Fenrinnis, Ballindalloch House, Drummin Castle, Glenlivet, Tomantoul village, and Glenavon.

## SECTION XIV.

## INVERNESS.

ELGINSHIRE, NAIRNSHIRE, THE EAST AND NORTH OF INVERNESS-SHIRE, THE EAST AND SOUTH OF ROSS-SHIRE, AND THE EAST OF SUTHERLAND.

ELGINSHIRE, Nairnshire, and much of the north of Inverness-shire, comprise a low terraced, tumulated sea-board, and rise thence, in a series of ascents, into ranges of lofty mountain; the east of Ross-shire is partly a large peninsula with broad-based hill along its middle, partly another peninsula nearly all low, and partly a narrow belt of frith-board along the base of lofty mountains; the east of Sutherland consists of a narrow belt of low sea-board and a broad band of nearly parallel glens and mountain ranges rising from the sea-board; and the east and northeast of Inverness-shire and the south of Ross-shire are mainly wild, sequestered, diversified assemblages of Highland glens and mountains, with intermixtures of soft beauty and high romance. The places of chief interest may be classified into six sets,—first, the town and neighbourhood of Inverness; second, places eastward

from Inverness to Rothes, and thence south-westward to Abernethy; third, places south-eastward from Inverness to Dalwhinnie; fourth, places northward from Inverness to Cromarty and Helmsdale; fifth, places south-westward from Inverness to Glomach Falls; sixth, places south-westward from Inverness to Strome Ferry.

## 1. THE TOWN AND NEIGHBOURHOOD OF INVERNESS.

INVERNESS stands on the river Ness, adjacent to the junction of the Moray and the Beaulie friths, and on the Highland railway, 108¼ miles west by north of Aberdeen; and is reached from Perth by the Highland railway, from Aberdeen either by railway or by steamer, from Fort-William and Oban by steamer through the Caledonian canal, from Edinburgh either by railway through Perth, by railway

through Broughty-Ferry, or by Granton steamer. It is a royal burgh and a sea-port; it contains three large hotels and six lesser ones; and it affords the highest facilities to tourists for all sorts of excursions, both by special conveyance within moderately near distances, and by public conveyances to all regions north of the Central Grampians. It stands on low ground, yet has exquisitely diversified environs; and it rivals the most boasted towns of Britain in the magnificence of its views. It dates from very early times; it had long a great palatial Castle, built by Malcolm Canmore; it acquired, in the time of Cromwell, an extensive pentagonal fort, constructed at a cost of £80,000; it always, for centuries, possessed architectural structures of picturesque appearance; it assumed, in modern times, an aspect of neatness equal to that of some of the best of Lowland towns; it has undergone much improvement and increase since 1864; it extends about a mile along both banks of the river; and it has a considerable number of imposing public buildings. The Clach-na-Cudden, contiguous to the ancient cross in front of the town-hall, is a large lozenge-shaped stone, preserved from old times as the palladium of Inverness. The County Buildings, on the site of the ancient castle, were erected in 1835, at a cost of £7500. The steeple of the former Jail, at the corner of Bridge Street and Church Street, is a much admired structure 130 feet high. The Suspension Bridge, forming the main communication between the two sections of the town, was erected in 1855-6 at a cost of more than £26,000. The Lunatic Asylum, about one and a half mile south-west of the town, was built in 1857, after designs by James Matthews of Aberdeen, at a cost of about £45,000; has a frontage of about 600 feet, and two central pavillion towers 90 feet high; stands at an elevation of 320 feet, in a plot of 176 acres; and commands a gorgeous view. St Andrew's Episcopalian Church, in Ardross Street, was built in 1866-71, after designs by Alexander Ross; has two spires 200 feet high; is much the finest modern church in the north of Scotland; and serves as the cathedral of the united diocese of Moray, Ross and Caithness.

Tomnahurich, about a mile south-west of Inverness, is an isolated, diluvial, wooded eminence about 250 feet high; has a form somewhat similar to that of the

reversed hull of a ship; and is largely occupied with an ornate, recent, ultramaral cemetery. Craighadrack, two miles west of Inverness, commences the north-west hill-flank of the Great Glen; rises to the altitude of 1150 feet above sea-level; has wooded acclivities, bare cliffs, and a tabular summit; is crowned by an oblong, double-walled, vitrified fort, measuring 90 paces by 30; and commands an extensive magnificent view. Muirtown House, at the south base of Craighadrack, belonged to Lady Duff Drummur, and was occupied by the leaders on both sides of the great strife of 1746, Prince Charles Edward and the Duke of Cumberland. Torvain, about a mile south-west of Tomnahurich, is a diluvial ridge about 300 feet high, and has traces of ancient Caledonian fortifications. Leys Ridge, at a point about a mile south-west of Torvain, is crowned with an ancient Caledonian circle, in three concentric rings, with nine stones remaining in the outer ring, twenty-eight in the middle ring, and five in the inner ring. Ness Castle, on the right side of Ness river four miles south-west of Inverness, is a seat of Lord Saltoun.

**2. PLACES EASTWARD FROM INVERNESS TO ROTHES, AND THENCE SOUTH-WESTWARD TO ABERNETHY.** By the Highland railway to Elgin, the Morayshire railway thence to Craigellachie, and the Strathspey railway thence to Boat of Garten.

Culloden House, in the northern vicinity of Culloden station, belonged in 1746 to Duncan Forbes, Lord President of the Court of Session; was the head-quarters of Prince Charles Edward for some days before the battle of Culloden; and has been much altered and improved. Drum-mossie moor, two miles south-east of Culloden station, was the scene of the battle of Culloden; and has an obelisk of 1850 commemorative of the battle. Clova plain, on the river Nairn about a mile south-east of the battle-field, contains an extensive assemblage of ancient Caledonian cairns and stone circles. Dalcross Castle, two miles south-south-east of Dalcross station, was built in 1620 by the eighth Lord Lovat; passed in 1702 to the Mackintosh family; was the mustering place of the royal troops immediately before the battle of Culloden; occupies a commanding site; and consists of two square blocks, joined to each other at right

angles. Fort-George, about one and a half mile north-west of Fort-George station, stands on a peninsula dividing the outer Moray frith from the inner or Inverness frith; is a royal fortress, in the form of an irregular polygon, with six bastions; was constructed soon after the battle of Culloden, at a cost of more than £160,000; and contains accommodation for about 2050 men. Kilravock Castle, three and a half miles south-east of Fort-George station, was visited by Prince Charles Edward two days before the battle of Culloden, and by the Duke of Cumberland on the day before the battle; comprises a square keep of 1460, and a long high-roofed building of later date; has a good collection of armour and very fine gardens; and may be seen by any respectable stranger on presentation of his card.

NAIRN TOWN, at Nairn station, is a favourite watering-place, and has two hotels. Cawdor Castle, four miles south-south-east of Nairn, is a seat of Earl Cawdor; was built partly in the 14th century, partly at subsequent periods; gave refuge to Lord Lovat after the battle of Culloden; and, by a gross anachronism, is traditionally alleged to have been the place where Macbeth murdered King Duncan. Auldearn village, two miles east-by-south of Nairn, adjoins the scene of Montrose's victory over the Covenanters in 1645, and contains monuments of some of the chief men who fell in the battle. Darnaway Castle, two miles south-south-east of Brodie station, is a seat of the Earl of Moray. Forres town, at Forres station, is thought to occupy the site of the Roman Varis; figures strongly in the fancy through Shakespeare's drama of Macbeth; and has three hotels, a finetown-hall of 1839, a handsome spired public school, and two conspicuous monuments to respectively Lord Nelson and Dr. Thompson. Sweno's Stone, a little east of Forres, is a remarkable ancient sculptured obelisk, 23 feet high, supposed to commemorate the expulsion of the Danes by Malcolm II. or Macbeth. Kinloss village, one and a quarter mile north of Kinloss station, has vestiges of a great Cistercian abbey, founded in 1150. Burghead village, on the coast, at the terminus of a branch railway of five miles from Alves station, is a watering place; and Burghead promontory, contiguous to the village, has traces of ancient ramparts and earth-works, seemingly of a Scandinavian fort, and is thought to

have been the site of the Roman Ultima Ptoroton. Pluscardine Abbey, three miles south-east of Alves station, was founded in 1230 for Cistercian monks by Alexander II.; and is now represented by well-preserved ruins of its church and chapter-house, and by a renovated portion of its cloisters.

ELGIN TOWN, at Elgin station, stands on the river Lossie; has ornate riant environs; was the seat of the Romish diocese of Moray; is well-built and about a mile long; and contains five hotels, a court-house of 1840, a grand educational institution built from a bequest of £70,000 by General Anderson, a conspicuous monument of the last Duke of Gordon, and magnificent well-preserved ruins of its ancient cathedral, originally 282 feet in length from east to west and 115 feet along the transepts, and now exhibiting more attractive features than those of any other extant ecclesiastical pile in Scotland, excepting Melrose Abbey. Spynie Castle, one and a half mile north-north-east of Elgin, was the residence of the Bishops of Moray, ancient and large, once very splendid, but now a wretched ruin. Craigellachie, at the junction of the Morayshire and Strathspey railways, takes its name from a bold, rocky, romantic height, amid a picturesque reach of the river Spey, and has a one-arched bridge 150 feet in span, constructed in 1813 after designs by Telford at a cost of £8000. Grantown village, at Grantown station 18½ miles southwest of Craigellachie, is a well-built place, and has a hotel which was occupied by Queen Victoria and the Prince Consort in one of their incognito excursions, and two other hotels. Castle-Grant, one and a half mile northeast of Grantown, is a seat of the Earl of Seafield, and has nobly-wooded grounds. Abernethy Braes, flanking the course of Nethy water southward from Nethy Bridge station, are great offshoots of the Cairngorm mountains, intricate in surface, lofty in altitude, and occupied, to the extent of not less than 7000 acres, by natural pine forest. Tullochgorum, on the left side of the Spey, nearly opposite the mouth of Nethy water, was the original seat of the clan Phadrick, and is famous for its "reel," and for the song beginning "Come the Grants of Tullochgorum."

### 3. PLACES SOUTH-EASTWARD

FROM INVERNESS TO DALWHINNIE. The facile route onward to the river Spey is by the Highland railway eastward to Forres and southward thence to the junction with the Strathspey railway at Boat of Garten; but that has been already traced onward to Forres, and offers scarcely anything of interest between Forres and Boat of Garten; and the route thence is south-eastward by the Highland railway toward Perth. The direct route onward to the river Spey is by the old coach-road  $32\frac{1}{2}$  miles south-eastward to Aviemore, seven and a quarter miles southwest of Boat of Garten; but that offers scarcely any point of interest, except at Moy  $11\frac{1}{2}$  miles southeast of Inverness.

Moy village was the head-quarters of the clan Chattan or clan Mackintosh. Moy Loch measures about three miles in circuit, is engirt with wood, and has two islands. Moy Castle, the ancient seat of the chiefs of the clan Chattan, stood on the larger one of the two islands, and is now a ruin. An obeliskal monument 70 feet high, to the memory of Sir Æneas Mackintosh, Bart, stands on the same island, and was erected in 1824 at a cost of about £1000. Moy Hall, a modern edifice, the seat of the representative of the ancient chiefs, stands at the head of the loch.

BADENOCH district, commencing in the vicinity of Boat of Garten and extending upward to the sources of the Spey, belonged to the Comyns, the great opponents of Robert Bruce, and was transferred by Robert II. to the rampant Earl of Badenoch, familiarly called the "Wolf of Badenoch." Aviemore Inn, adjacent to Aviemore station, had great celebrity for the magnificence of the scenery around it, and used to be a resort of tourists, but was converted into a private residence, Craigellachie, also adjacent to Aviemore station, is a rocky height of similar character to the Craigellachie at the junction of the Morayshire and Strathspey railways, and gave the clan Grant their slogan or war-cry, "Stand fast, Craigellachie." Loch Alvie, three miles south-southwest of Aviemore, measures about three miles in circuit. Craigalvie, at the south side of Loch Alvie, is crowned with a cairn to the memory of the heroes of Waterloo, and with a monument to the last Duke of Gordon. Kinrara House, between Loch Alvie and

the Spey, was a favourite residence of the late Duchess of Gordon. Rothiemurchus Braes, eastward of Loch Alvie, rise to altitudes of 2939 feet above sea-level, backed by the alpine summits of the Cairngorm mountains, and are largely clothed with renovated pine forest. Loch-an-Eilan, at the foot of the Rothiemurchus Braes, contains an islet with a ruined fortalice of the Wolf of Badenoch. Invereshie House, in the mouth of Gleneshie two and three quarter miles south of Loch Alvie, is a seat of Sir George M. Grant, Bart. Belleville, two miles southwest of Boat of Inch station, occupies the site of Raits Castle, the principal ancient stronghold of the Comyns; was built and inhabited by "Ossian" Macpherson; was afterwards occupied for some time by Sir David Brewster; and adjoins the "Lochandhu" of Sir Thomas Dick Lauder's novel.

KINGUSSIE VILLAGE, at Kingussie station, was the scene of Prince Charles Edward's farewell to the small body of his troops who rallied after the battle of Culloden; serves as a business centre to Badenoch; and has a hotel. Mount Ruthven, on the south side of the Spey opposite Kingussie, was the site of a strong castle of the Wolf of Badenoch; is now crowned with the ruin of a barrack built in 1718; and commands an extensive view. Craigdhru, flanking the west side of Glentruim four miles south-by-west of Kingussie, was the mustering-place of the clan Macpherson. Cluny Castle, nine and a half miles west-southwest of Kingussie, is the modern seat of the representative of the chiefs of the clan Macpherson, and was visited in 1847, from Ardverrick, by Queen Victoria and the Prince Consort. Ben-aldar, culminating eleven and a half miles south-south-west of Dalwhinnie station, is one of the wildest of the central Grampians; flanks the west side of the dismal Lake Erich; rises, with many a precipice and many a corrie, to an altitude of 3741 feet above sea-level; and contains a cave which gave shelter to Prince Charles Edward after the battle of Culloden.

4. PLACES NORTHWARD FROM INVERNESS TO CROMARTY AND HELMSDALE. Partly by public vehicle from Kessock Ferry to Cromarty, and mainly by railway from Inverness to Helmsdale.

Ord hill, immediately east of Kessock-

Ferry and two and a half miles north of Inverness, is crowned with a strong vitrified fort. Drumderpit, a ridge projecting from the north side of Ord hill, was the scene of a great defeat of the Lords of the Isles about the year 1400, and has numerous cairns. Belmaduthy House, in the southern vicinity of Munloch village four and a half miles north of Kessoek Ferry, is the seat of Sir Evan Mackenzie, Bart. Avoch Castle, on the coast adjacent to Avoch village two miles north-east of Munloch, was the death-place of the first Regent Moray; passed to the Earls of Ross and to the crown; and is now nearly extinct. Fortrose, on the coast, one and three quarter mile north-east of Avoch, comprises the old small towns of Chanonry and Rosemarkie; adjoins the strait between the outer Moray frith and the inner one, opposite Fort George; is a watering-place; and contains three chief inns and considerable remains of the ancient cathedral of the diocese of Ross. Cromarty town, 11 miles north-north-east of Fortrose, stands on the south coast of Cromarty frith, near the frith's exit between the two bold promontories called the Sutors of Cromarty; adjoins Cromarty hill, the scene of a victory of Sir William Wallace, commanding a magnificent view; is associated with Macbeth as Thane of Cromarty, and with the geologist Hugh Miller as a native, who has made the scenery around it famous by his writings; and contains two hotels and an obeliskal monument to Hugh Miller.

Bunchrew House, near Bunchrew station three and a half miles west of Inverness, was formerly a seat of Lord President Forbes. Aird district, commencing immediately north of Bunchrew, is the Lovat country, partly luxuriant land, partly broken mountain, and all more or less highly picturesque; and, at Lentrám station, two miles west of Bunchrew, opens into view of the magnificent back-grounds of Benwyvis, Scuirmlapich, and the alps of Strathglass and Glenfarrar. Redcastle, on the north side of Beaully frith, opposite Lentrám station, is one of the oldest inhabited houses in the north of Scotland; comprises portions built in 1179, by William the Lion; and belonged for ages to the Mackenzies. Wardlaw hill, near the head of Beaully frith, was the watch-station of the Lovat country in the feudal times, and is crowned by the burial-build-

ing of the Lovat Frasers. Beaully village, near the influx of Beaully river to Beaully frith and three furlongs from Beaully station, is a neat, renovated old place; stands near the site of Lovat Castle, the ancient seat of the Lovat family; and contains three hotels, and the ruins of a Cistercian priory founded in 1230. Moor of Ord, a sandy tableau around Moor of Ord station, is a place of great cattle-markets. Cillie-Christ, a little north-east of Moor of Ord, is the ruin of a Church in which an assembly of the Mackenzies, on a Sabbath morning in the 17th century, were massacred by the Macdonalds of Glengarry. Conan-bridge village, on Conan water near Conan station, has a five-arched bridge built in 1809 at a cost of £6854, and stands amid highly beautiful scenery. Conan House, in the southern vicinity of the village, is a seat of Sir Kenneth S. Mackenzie, Bart.

DINGWALL TOWN, at the Junction of the Highland and Skye railways, 18½ miles north-west of Inverness, stands on low ground near the head of Cromarty frith; is the political capital of Ross-shire, though a small place; and contains two hotels, fine County Buildings, the foundations and fosse of an ancient castle of the Earls of Ross, an obeliskal monument of the Earls of Cromarty, a steepled Established Church of 1801, a costly Free Church of 1869, and an Episcopalian Church rebuilt in 1872. Fowlis Castle, near Fowlis station, is the seat of Sir Charles Munro, Bart. Benwyvis, culminating eight miles west-by-north of Fowlis station, rises from a broad base to a summit-altitude of 3415 feet above sea-level; figures bulkily in a great extent of landscape; and commands a very extensive and most magnificent view. Aultgrande burn, entering Cromarty frith about three miles north-north-east of Fowlis station, descends seven miles eastward from Loch Glass; traverses a deep, narrow, mural-sided chasm, nearly two miles long; and makes there a series of extraordinary cataracts and cascades. Novar House, near Novar station, belonged to the late Sir Hector Munro, and has beautiful grounds. Fyrish hill, behind Novar House, rises to an altitude of 1478 feet above sea-level, and is surmounted by tall upright stones arranged as an Indian temple.

INVERGORDON TOWN, at Invergordon station, commands the chief commerce of Cromarty frith, and has a hotel and a

ferry. Invergordon Castle, a short distance west of the town, belongs to Macleod of Cadboll, and has charming policies. Tarbat House, near Delny station, is a seat of the Duke of Sutherland, and occupies the site of a grand old castle of the Earls of Cromarty. Balnagowan House, near Kildary or Parkhill station, is a seat of Sir Charles W. A. Ross, Bart., and has picturesque grounds. Fearn Abbey, east of Fearn station, was built in 1246-51, in lieu of a previous edifice on another site 12 miles to the north-west; had, as an abbot, the martyr Patrick Hamilton; continued to be used as a place of worship till 1742; and is now a considerable ruin. Lochslin Castle, about five miles north-east of Fearn station, was a stronghold of the Earls of Cromarty, and the birth-place of the renowned Sir George Mackenzie; and comprises two turreted towers, figuring conspicuously in a great extent of landscape.

TAIN TOWN, at Tain station,  $44\frac{1}{4}$  miles north-by-east of Inverness, stands near the south shore of Dornoch frith, and has two hotels, County Buildings of 1825 with an ancient fine spired tower, and a fine church of 1471 originally collegiate, and used as a parish church till 1815. Dornoch town, on the north side of the frith, stands six miles north-by-east of Tain as the crow flies, but nearly 10 miles by road and Meikle ferry; is only a village in size yet a royal burgh and the political capital of Sutherland in status; was formerly the seat of the diocese of Sutherland and Caithness; had an ancient, large, strong, palatial castle with a fine lofty tower; retains its ancient cathedral, erected in 1223-6, restored at a cost of £6000 in 1837, and now used as a parish church; and has County Buildings adjoined to the tower of the ancient castle, and a hotel. Golspie village, on the coast nine miles north-north-east of Dornoch, is only about 19 miles distant from Tain by road and ferry, but 40 miles distant by railway; stands adjacent to the mouth of a picturesque glen, with ornate walks and a fine waterfall; has a hotel; and runs a public conveyance on Mondays and Thursdays to Tongue. Benvragie, flanking the north side of Golspie glen, rises to an altitude of 1282 feet above sea-level, and bears aloft a colossal statue of the late Duke of Sutherland by Chantrey. Dunrobin Castle, two miles north-east of Golspie, is the chief Scottish seat of the Duke of Sutherland; includes a structure

of 1275, but consists mainly of a great rectangular pile of 1847, with towers, turrets, and pinnacles, and with a front central tower upwards of 100 feet high; contains apartments specially prepared for occupancy by the Queen; was visited in 1866 and 1871 by the Prince and Princess of Wales; and, together with the grounds around it, is accessible to tourists. Brora village, three and a half miles north-east of Dunrobin Castle, is picturesquely situated on a tract of great interest to geologists; and Brora glen, striking north-westward from it, leads up to three fine waterfalls, and contains the romantic Loch Brora four miles long. Helmsdale Castle, adjacent to Helmsdale village, 11 miles north-east of Brora, was built about 1488 by a Countess of Sutherland; was the death-place of the eleventh Earl of Sutherland and his countess by poison; and is now a picturesque ruin.

**5. PLACES SOUTH-WESTWARD FROM INVERNESS TO GLOMACH FALLS.** By railway to Beauly, and partly by road, partly by foot-path, up the straths and glens.

Beauly river, descending north-eastward to Beauly frith in the vicinity of Beauly village, draws its headstreams from mountains and lakes, about 35 and 37 miles distant; and, at Kilmorack about three miles from its mouth, makes two picturesque waterfalls. Beaufort Castle, on the south side of the river adjacent to these falls, is the seat of Lord Lovat. The Dhruim, extending  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles south-westward from Beaufort Castle, is a narrow, wooded, romantic reach of the Beauly's vale, flanked by steep, rocky, mountain-heights, and swept along the river's bed by a series of cascades. Ellan-Aigas, immediately south-west of the Dhruim, is a wooded hill-island of the Beauly; was a fastness of the Lords Lovat in times of difficulty; and has a villa which was occupied by the late Sir Robert Peel. Erchless Castle, three miles south-west of Ellan-Aigas, was for ages the seat of the Chisholms, and is now the seat of Sir G. Smith. Glenfararr, striking westward from Struy Inn near Erchless Castle, takes up a carriage road for 13 miles to Loch Monar, and a foot-path thence to a wild mountain-pass leading to Loch Carron and Loch Alsh; contains Lochs Benchrán, Miulie, and Monar; is flanked by diversified, romantic, Alpine mountains; and

exhibits a large amount of rich, powerful, Highland scenery.

INVERCANNICH, seven miles south-west of Struy Inn, has a small recently erected hotel; stands at the junction of the road up Strathglass, with a road from the Great Glen up Glenurquhart; and serves as a centre for exploring the neighbouring glens. Glencannich, striking westward from Invercannich, contains, in its upper part, a lake  $6\frac{1}{2}$  miles long; and takes up a foot-path about 21 miles to a lofty, dismal, perilous mountain-pass leading to the profound abysmal waterfall of Glomach. Chisholm's Pass, seven miles south-west of Invercannich, is a grand wooded Highland gorge, containing romantic views within itself, and commanding a magnificent retrospective vista-view of Strathglass. Strathaffrick, extending about 18 miles south-westward from Chisholm's Pass, contains Lochs Benevean and Affrick each about five miles long; is flanked, and overhung by mountains of not much less altitude than Ben-Nevis; displays a grand variety of sublime impressive scenery; and takes up foot-paths to lofty mountain-passes toward Glomach Falls and Loch Duich. Glomach Falls are approached by a dangerous route from between Benattow and Scur-na-Cairan; occur five miles north of Benattow and 13 west of the head of Loch Affrick; and make a leap of 350 feet, amid imposing accompaniments, into a ravine 750 feet or more in depth; but have very trivial volume in times of draught. They are much more accessible, however, from the west coast than by way of Strathaffrick, being distant only  $5\frac{1}{2}$  miles from Kintail Church at the head of Loch Duich; yet they must be sought and found even thence by aid of a guide.

**6. PLACES SOUTH-WESTWARD FROM INVERNESS TO STROME FERRY.** By the Highland railway to Dingwall, and by the Dingwall and Skye railway thence to Strome Ferry.

KNOCKFARREL, adjacent to the railway about a mile west of Dingwall, is crowned with a vitrified fort measuring about 420 feet by 120, and commands a noble view. Strathpeffer village, near Strathpeffer station  $5\frac{1}{2}$  miles west of Dingwall, communicates with the station by omnibus; is a favourite inland watering-place; has mineral wells, a pump-room, and two hotels; and is the best starting point for

ascending Benwyvis. Castle Leod, adjacent to Strathpeffer, was long the chief seat of the Earls of Cromarty, and is now a seat of the Duke of Sutherland. Coul,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  mile south-south-west of Castle Leod, is the seat of Sir William Mackenzie, Bart. Loch Achilty, two miles west of Coul, is a picturesque sheet of water about two miles in circuit. Rasay water, running between Coul and Loch Achilty, makes a cascade called the Falls of Rogie, considerably similar to the Italian Falls of Tivoli. Conan water, at a point about three miles further west, forms a series of cataracts under the skirts of bold rocky hills upwards of 1600 feet high. A ravine between Strathpeffer and Loch Garve is traversed by the railway through rocky cuttings of about 20,000 cubic yards; has lofty cliffs close to the railway, seeming almost to overhang it; and terminates in a burst-view away to peaked and wooded mountains. Loch Garve is about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  mile long, and has charmingly wooded shores. Garve hamlet, at Garve station  $6\frac{1}{4}$  miles north-west of Strathpeffer, has an inn.

Loch Luichart, terminating about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  mile west of the foot of Loch Garve, extends about  $6\frac{1}{2}$  miles to the north-west; and is followed round its upper part by the railway. Lochluichart station, 17 miles west-north-west of Dingwall, stands near the head of Loch Luichart, and is near Kinloch-Luichart Lodge, belonging to Lady Ashburton. The Falls of Grudie, on an impetuous stream descending from Loch Fannich, are wild rapids, and occur contiguous to an embankment of the railway. A reach of glen westward from the Falls of Grudie contains two small lakes, and is grandly sky-lined, on the south, by three peaks of Scucieuillin about 2500 feet high,—on the north, by those of Benfin 2979 feet high, and by the clustered alps of Loch Farunich. Strathbran includes that reach of glen; extends altogether about 12 miles from north-north-east to south-south-west; is traversed throughout by the railway; and contains Auchanault and Auchnasheen stations, respectively  $21\frac{1}{4}$  and  $27\frac{3}{4}$  miles from Dingwall. An inn stands near Auchnasheen station; hires out vehicles for excursions through the neighbouring glens; and runs a public coach daily, to Kinlochewe, Loch Maree, and Gairloch.

The railway attains its summit-elevation, at an altitude of about 650 feet above sea-

level, four miles south-west of Auchnasheen; descends thence the glen of Carron water; passes the beautiful isleted Loch Scaven, and the old Inn of Craig; commands, in its progress there, very fine scenery; comes, about Craig, into view of the mountains of Skye; arrives, in the neighbourhood of Loch Doule, amid wild mountains, at Auchnashelloch station,  $40\frac{1}{4}$  miles west-south-west of Dingwall; and goes thence  $5\frac{1}{2}$  miles south-westward to Strathcarron or New Kelso station. A recently erected hotel stands at Strathcarron station; and was built of concrete. Loch Carron commences about two miles south-west of Strathcarron station, descends about 15 miles south-westward to the belt of sea dividing the mainland from Skye; looks, from most points of view, to be a fresh water lake, engirt by hills and sky-lined by mountains; and seems, as seen from points about its head, to be locked by the peaks of Skye. The railway runs along the south-east side of the upper part of Loch Carron, close to its shore, in rapid curves, through rock-cuttings, and along embankments; passes the villages of Inver and Ardnariff; and, at 53 miles from Dingwall, reaches its terminus at Strome. Here are a handsome station, a commodious pier, and a recently erected hotel; and hence ply steamers daily to Broadford and Portree, and twice a week to Stornoway.

*Addendum.*—Some of many other interesting places are, in the neighbourhood of Inverness, Clachnaharry,

Ness Islands, Leys Castle, Bona, Castle-hill, and Inches house; *in the route eastward from Inverness*, Holme house, Cantray, Castle-Stewart, Gollinfield, Flemington, Campbellton, Rait Castle, Geddes House, Viewfield, Firhall, Househill, Irybank, Millbank, Auchrhea, Cawdor village, Lethen house, Boath house, Inchock Castle, Coulmony house, Culbin Sands, Hardmoor Heath, Dalney house, Kincorth, Brodie house, Findhorn river, Duniphail house and castle, Doune hill, Logie house, Relugas house, Knock-Moray, Lochindorb, Forres house, Inverearn house, Sanquhar house, Drumduan, Grangehall, Seapark, Findhorn village, Rafford village, Altyre, Blevrie, Milton-Brodie, Aslisk Castle, Dallas Lodge, Tor Castle, Birnie church, Gardenston house, Duffus Castle, Covesea hill and Skerries, Lossiemouth, Lhanbryde village, Kingston-Port, Garmouth, Rothes village, Aucherroath house, Archieston village, Easter Elchies house, Wester Elchies house, Roy's Cairn, Haughs of Cromdale, and Castle Roy; *in the route south-eastward from Inverness*, Daviot house and castle, Tomatin, Corrybrough, Monadleadh mountains, Slochmuicht Pass, Carr-bridge, Duthill church, Delfour, and Invernahavon; *in the route southward from Inverness*, Killlearnan church, Allangrange house, Kilcoy Castle, Rosehaugh house, Avoch house, Poyntfield house, Castle Craig, Kirkmichael church, Cromarty house, Phopachy house, Auchnagairn, Fingask, Wester Moniack, Easter Moniack, Kinkell Castle, Ryeffeld Tower, Ferintosh, Findon, Brahan Castle, Highfield, Ord house, Fairbairn Tower, Tulloch Castle, Evanton village, Balcony house, Allness village, Ardross house, Loch Moir, Kincaig, Kindeace, Newmore, Nigg church, Shandwick house, Bayfield house, Calrossie house, Cadboll Castle, Ballone Castle, Geannies house, Portmahomack village, Tarbatness, Edderton Old church, Ardgay village, Bonar-Bridge, Duncriche hill, Drinleah, Spinningdale, Ospisdale, Skibo Castle, Loch Fleet, Skelbo Castle, Rhives house, Kilcolmkill house, Castle Cole, Caithness, Orkney, and Shetland; *in the route south-westward to Glomach*, Phoynas, Belladrum house, Glenconvinth, Dunfin, Teanassie burn, Aigas house, Eskadale house, Benevachart, Loch Brinach, Loch Garbhreachd, Loch Neattie, Monar house, Crochiel, Cairnoch, Fasnakyle, Glensachan burn, Glensachan house, Corigee mountains, Mamsoul mountain, and Annamulloch; *in the route south-westward to Strome*, Contin church, Meig Water, Loch Ousie, Benlia, Fannich forest, Loch Hular, Loch Rosk, Loch Benachan, Glenuiag, and Glenuol.

## SECTION XV.

### PORTREE.

#### THE NORTHERN HEBRIDES, THE SOUTH-WESTERN WING OF INVERNESS-SHIRE, AND THE WESTERN PARTS OF ROSS-SHIRE AND SUTHERLAND.

Most of the country comprehended in this section may be roundly described as all Highland, — intensely, variously, freakishly, wildly, romantically, sublimely Highland, — all a diversified assemblage of glens and mountains, much and intricately interlocked with sea-straits and sea-lochs. The main exception is part of the Long Island or Outer Hebrides, and that has few attractions to tourists, and

lies out of their way. So very diversified is the country that comprehensive notions of its several parts are obtainable only through numerous details, and cannot be presented in general description. The places of chief interest may be arranged into five sets, — first, the town and neighbourhood of Portree; second, places southward from Portree to Arisaig; third, places in a circuit from Portree round the



level, four miles south-west of Auchnashen; descends thence the glen of Carron water; passes the beautiful isleted Loch Scaven, and the old Inn of Craig; commands, in its progress there, very fine scenery; comes, about Craig, into view of the mountains of Skye; arrives, in the neighbourhood of Loch Doule, amid wild mountains, at Auchnashelloch station,  $40\frac{1}{4}$  miles west-south-west of Dingwall; and goes thence  $5\frac{1}{2}$  miles south-westward to Strathcarron or New Kelso station. A recently erected hotel stands at Strathcarron station; and was built of concrete. Loch Carron commences about two miles south-west of Strathcarron station, descends about 15 miles south-westward to the belt of sea dividing the mainland from Skye; looks, from most points of view, to be a fresh water lake, engirt by hills and sky-lined by mountains; and seems, as seen from points about its head, to be locked by the peaks of Skye. The railway runs along the south-east side of the upper part of Loch Carron, close to its shore, in rapid curves, through rock-cuttings, and along embankments; passes the villages of Inver and Ardnariff; and, at 53 miles from Dingwall, reaches its terminus at Strome. Here are a handsome station, a commodious pier, and a recently erected hotel; and hence ply steamers daily to Broadford and Portree, and twice a week to Stornoway.

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south-west and the west of Skye; fourth, places in a circuit from Portree round the north of Skye; fifth, places northward from Portree to Lochinver.

#### 1. THE TOWN AND NEIGHBOURHOOD OF PORTREE.

PORTREE is the capital of Skye, and stands near the head of a sea-loch of its own name, on the east side of Skye. Skye is an island, separated from the mainland by straits and sounds, varying in width from one-third of a mile to 16 miles; measures 47 miles in length from north-west to south-east, and from 7 to 25 miles in breadth; and has such numerous and long intersections of sea-loch as to possess no spot of land more remote than  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles from some shore. Portree is 30 miles west-by-north of Strome Ferry,  $101\frac{1}{2}$  west of Inverness, by way of Dingwall and Strome, and 127 north-north-west of Oban, by way of a steamer's course; and it may be best reached from the east coast of the Lowlands through Inverness and Dingwall,—from the west coast through Oban. Its name signifies the "King's Harbour;" and arose from a visit made to it by James V. The town is small,—was recently a mere village; yet it has two hotels, serves well as a tourist's centre, and offers reasonably good appliances for excursions through the neighbouring regions.

A rocky eminence projects into the loch adjacent to the town; is partly planted with pine trees, and surmounted by a tower of 1834; and commands an extensive and beautiful view. Ait-Suidhe-Thuin mountain, or Fingal's Sitting-Place, rises at the loch's head; is fancied to have been a resort of Fingal for surveying and directing the chase; attains an altitude of more than 2000 feet above sea-level; and commands a view of most of the Northern Hebrides, and nearly all the west coast of Ross-shire. Bendeanavig, the "hill of defence," rises on the east side of the loch; attains an altitude nearly as high as Ait-Suidhe-Thuin; has so peculiar a form as to be a sure landmark to mariners; and is pierced, in its seaward base, with caverns. The loch opens to the sea opposite Raasay island; is about  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles long; forms an excellent, capacious, landlocked, natural harbour; and is guarded at the entrance by lofty mural cliffs. These cliffs have much diversity of form and feature; include a portion

closely similar to Salisbury Crag at Edinburgh; and form the commencement, on the north side, of a long range of magnificent coast scenery. Prince Charles' Cave pierces the coast cliffs about 2 miles north of the loch's mouth; takes its name from having been a retreat of Prince Charles Edward; occurs in a range of cliffs averagely about 700 feet high; is entered close to the water's edge; has been described as "a piece of natural rock-work moulded outwardly like a cathedral window, and large and lofty in the interior;" is partly encrusted with stalactites; and can be reached only by boat.

#### 2. PLACES SOUTHWARD FROM PORTREE TO ARISAIG. Chiefly by steamer in the way toward Oban.

RAASAY SOUND, traversed by the steamer immediately south of Loch Portree, is 10 miles long and from one to five miles wide. Raasay island, flanking all the east side of Raasay sound, is averagely about two miles broad; rises, in many parts, to altitudes of about 1000 feet above sea-level,—in the southeast, to an altitude of about 1500 feet; and shows, along the southern part of its east side, picturesque blendings of high cliffs, soaring rocks, and cultivated hollows. Brochel Castle, near the north end of the east of Raasay, is a dilapidated suite of old buildings last occupied by "John the Athletic" in the time of James VI.; perched one above the other on terraced cliffs, and so strongly situated as to be accessible only up a steep rugged ascent, on all-fours or at least with the aid of the hands. Scalpa island, from half a mile to two miles southeast of Raasay, measures four miles by two and a half; rises aloft in a grassy mountain; breaks down, toward the northeast, in bold cliffs; and has vestiges of an ancient chapel, supposed to occupy the site of a Culdee cell. Broadford village,  $20\frac{1}{4}$  miles by the steamer's course south-south-east of Portree, stands at the head of a small bay, with an inconvenient landing-place; is overhung by Ben-na-Callioch, a peaked mountain shaped somewhat like Vesuvius; has an inn; and is the proper starting-place for the tour round Loch Slapin, Strathaird, Loch Scavaig, and the Cuchullin mountains.

KYLE-AKIN, seven and three-quarter miles east-by-north of Broadford, is both

a strait and a village. The strait divides Skye from the south-western extremity of the mainland of Ross-shire; has a width of scarcely half a mile; and is traditionally said to have formerly been so narrow that men leaped over it. The village stands on the Skye side of the strait; was founded by the late Lord Macdonald, on a grand plan never yet realized; and has a hotel, a pier, and a ferry. Castle Maoil, adjacent to the village, was anciently a strong fortalice, and is now a ruin. Loch Alsh, opening immediately east of Kyle-Akin strait, goes five miles eastward, with a width narrowing from three miles to about one mile; forks into Loch Ling and Loch Duich, the former going four miles north-eastward, the latter six miles south-eastward; takes up a road from Kyle-Akin ferry to Loch Duich and Glenshiel, toward Glenmoriston and Inverness; forms, across its mouth, a continuation of the sea-boundary of Skye; and exhibits all round, as well in Lochs Ling and Duich as in its own area, a series of magnificent scenery. Balmacarra village, on the north side of Loch Alsh six miles east of Kyle-Akin ferry, is the nearest point for the terminus of the Dingwall and Skye railway at Strome, and has a spacious hotel. Kyle-Rhea, immediately south of the mouth of Loch Alsh, is a strait similar to Kyle-Akin strait, but narrower; is overhung, on the Skye side, by mountains 1983 and 2387 feet high; and has a ferry and an inn.

**GLENELG VILLAGE**, on the mainland side, three miles south of Kyle-Rhea, has an inn; is near the ruined barracks of Bernera; and leads the way to a skilfully-formed alpine road over Mam-Rattachan mountain, commanding there a very striking view. Loch Hourn, opening about five miles south-south-west of Glenelg village, strikes, in three successive sweeps, 13 miles eastward; narrows from a width of about three miles to a width of only about a furlong; exhibits all round copsy, craggy, waving, powerful Highland scenery; is overhung, along much of its north side, by Benscreel, with an altitude of 3196 feet above sea-level, one of the most picturesque mountains in Scotland; and leads off at its head to a wild road into Glenshiel, over the Pass of Corryvarligan, elevated about 2000 feet above sea-level and commanding a most impressive view. Isle-Oransay, on the Syke side opposite the mouth of Loch Hourn and 14 miles

by the steamer's course south of Kyle-Akin, has a fine natural harbour and an inn, and competes with Broadford as a starting-point for the tour round Loch Slapin, Strathaird, Loch Scavaig, and the Cuchullins. Armadale Castle, on the Skye coast, nine miles south-south-west of Isle-Oransay, is the seat of Lord Macdonald, and was built in 1815 after designs by Gillespie Graham. Loch Nevis, opening south-eastward of Armadale Castle and east-north-eastward of the southern vicinity of Skye, strikes about 14 miles eastward, and displays a large amount of picturesque scenery. Rum island, eight miles west-southwest of the southern extremity of Skye, and 13 west of the steamer's course, measures eight miles by seven; rises into sharp-peaked mountains, culminating in Benmore at an altitude of 2320 feet above sea-level; and can be most conveniently reached from Armadale. Arisaig village, nine miles south of the mouth of Loch Nevis, stands at the head of a small bay; has an inn, supplying small vehicles for tourists; and communicates, by an excellent road, through Kinlochaylort and along Loch Eil, with the southwest end of the Great Glen at Bennavie.

### 3. PLACES IN A CIRCUIT, FROM PORTREE, ROUND THE SOUTH-WEST AND WEST OF SKYE.

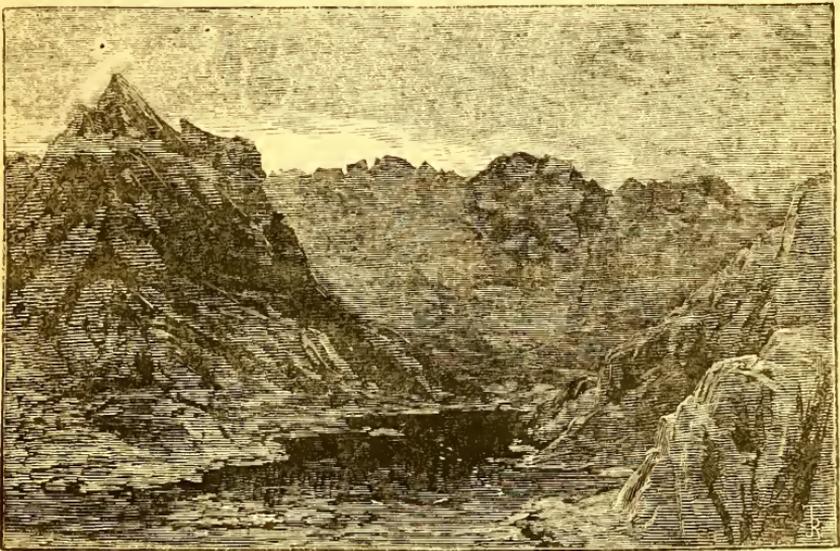
By mail-car or steamer to Broadford; on foot or on pony-back from Broadford to Torrin; by row-boat down Loch Slapin, round Strathaird, and up Loch Scavaig; on foot round Loch Coruisk and back to Loch Scavaig; by return row-boat to Camusunary; on foot or on pony-back, thence to Sligachan hotel; and by carriage-road north-westward from Sligachan hotel to Dunvegan, and eastward from Dunvegan to Portree. The distance by this route to Sligachan hotel is 31 miles; and the distance thence to Dunvegan inn is  $25\frac{1}{4}$  miles. A row-boat, capable of carrying six passengers, may be got at Torrin, five miles from Broadford, for a charge of 24s., to go round Strathaird to the head of Loch Scavaig; but ponies can be got at Camusunary only by having them engaged at Sligachan, and sent forward to wait at Camusunary.

Blaven mountain fills the upper part of the peninsula between Loch Slapin and Loch Scavaig; forms the south-eastern

projection of the Cuchullins; rises from the shore of Loch Slapin in rugged cavernous, fissured cliffs; rolls sternly upward in craggy cloven shoulders; terminates in bare, freakish, pointed summits; has an altitude of 3019 feet above sea-level; and commands a most gorgeous view; but cannot be ascended without great difficulty and danger, and never safely without a guide. The Spar Cave of Strathaird occurs on the west side of Loch Slapin two and a half miles south-south-west of Torrin; is approached through a fissure, in a range of lofty cliffs, and by a steep slippery ascent among fallen rocks; measures about 160 feet in length; was formerly encrusted, over walls and roof, with very beautiful stal-

actites, most of which have been demolished or defaced by visitors; still possesses masses of stalagmite and stalactite of very curious appearance; leads downward, at its head, to a pool and an unexplored bituminous chamber; possesses interest of very high character for geologists; and has been extolled into high fame by Sir Walter Scott and other popular writers; but really is not inviting enough for ordinary tourists and entirely repulsive to ladies. Loch Eysshort strikes from the east side of Loch Slapin, opposite the Spar Cave, and, as described by Alexander Smith, is "all wild, beautiful, and lovely."

Loch Scaavaig strikes northward to a point about four miles southwest of



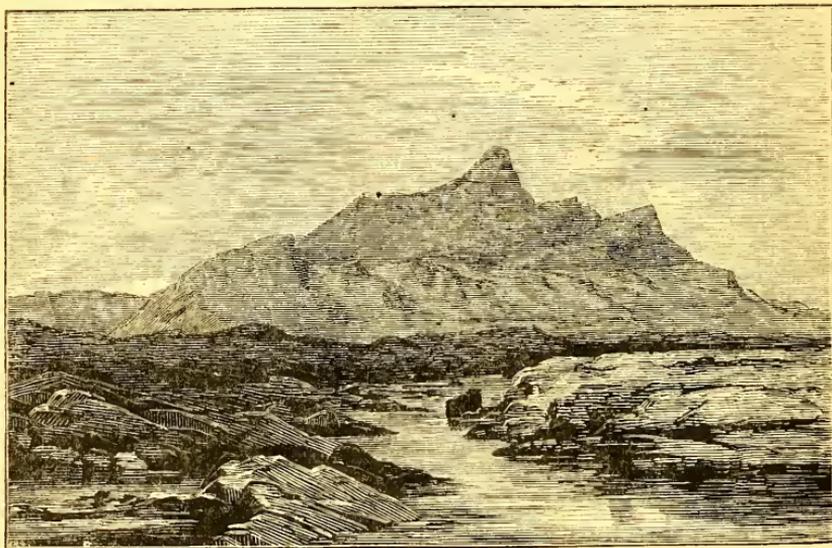
LOCH CORUIK.

Torrin; is largely occupied in the mouth by Soa island, rising from a basement of vertical sea-cliffs, to a summit-altitude of about 500 feet; divides, at the top, into two branches; is flanked, all round, with bare, bold, rocky heights, broken in contour and swept by torrents and waterfalls; presents, at its mouth, a sublime sky-line of the Blaven and Cuchullin peaks; but, as seen in the interior, is closely hill-bound, impressively gloomy, solemn, and savage. Loch Coruisk lies less than a mile north of the eastern head-branch of Loch Scaavaig; measures about three

miles in circuit; is embosomed among the Cuchullin mountains; looks, in some respects, like a sheer, stupendous, shattered cauldron; and cannot be better described than in Sir Walter Scott's well-known lines upon it in his "Lord of the Isles." The Cuchullin mountains extend from Loch Scaavaig northward to Glensligachan; occupy an area of about 35 square miles; are a broken, intricate, dense assemblage of alpine masses, intersected by rugged ravines; consist principally of hypersthene rock, looking almost as black and bare as cast iron; rise

steeply from the intersecting ravines, over shattered shoulders, into peaked or pin-nacled summits; draw round them or upon them, in most days of the year, mantlings of fog, floodings of rain, or whirlings of storm; and, in all points of view, are the most utterly desolate and the most savagely sublime mountains in Great Britain. Scur-na-Gillean in the northeast, Scur-na-Banachtich in the central west, and Bruch-na-Fray in the northwest, are their highest summits, and have altitudes of respectively 3220, 3200, and 3180 feet above sea-level. Glamaig and Marscow, two of the most singular looking peaks, are in the north, and figure conspicuously in the near view from Sligachan hotel.

Sligachan hotel stands near the head of Glensligachan; and, by direct roads, is distant only 15 miles from Broadford, and nine and a half from Portree. Glensligachan goes eight miles north-eastward to the south end of Raasay sound; possesses a medium character between that of an ordinary glen and that of one of the ravines of the Cuchullins; and is occupied, over the last three miles, by a narrow sea-loch called Loch Sligachan. The west coast, from Loch Brittle six miles west of Loch Savaig, onward about 12 miles to Talisker bay, presents a series of cliffs frequently about 700 feet high, torn with fissures, streaked with waterfalls, and confronted in some parts with insulated, lofty, romantic rocks; but can be properly



SCUR-NA-GILLEAN.

reached only by way of the head of Loch Bracadale. Loch Bracadale strikes inland to a point twelve and a half miles northwest of Sligachan hotel; measures seven and a half miles inward from the sea, and fully five miles in much of its own width; has a ramified intricate outline; contains several islets; is guarded at the south side of its mouth by Talisker Head, at the north side by Idrigil Point; and has, along much of its sides, vertical cavernous cliffs, in alternation or intermixture with rich diversity of ground. Talisker Head is the boldest and loftiest

headland in Skye, Macleod's Maidens, a little west of Idrigil Point, are "three spires of rock rising sheer out of the sea, shaped like women, around whose feet the foaming wreaths are continually forming, floating, and disappearing." The coast opposite Macleod's Maidens, and for several miles northward, displays numerous natural arches, in great diversity of form, varying in height from eight to 60 feet. Struan village, near the head of Loch Bracadale, has an inn. Dunvegan Castle, eleven and three-quarter miles northwest of Struan, stands on a rock

three fourths engirt by the sea; is an imposing castellated pile, partly very ancient, partly of the time of James VI., partly modern; gave entertainment to Dr. Johnson and to Sir Walter Scott; figures largely in Sir Walter's "Letters on Demonology" and in Alexander Smith's "Summer in Syke;" and contains the ancient drinking-cup of Rory More, mentioned in one of Robert Burns' songs. Headlands and other vantage-grounds in the vicinity of Dunvegan command splendid views of the Little Minch and the Outer Hebrides.

**4. PLACES IN A CIRCUIT FROM PORTREE ROUND THE NORTH OF SKYE.** Chiefly by special vehicle, but partly in detours by foot-path and by row-boat.

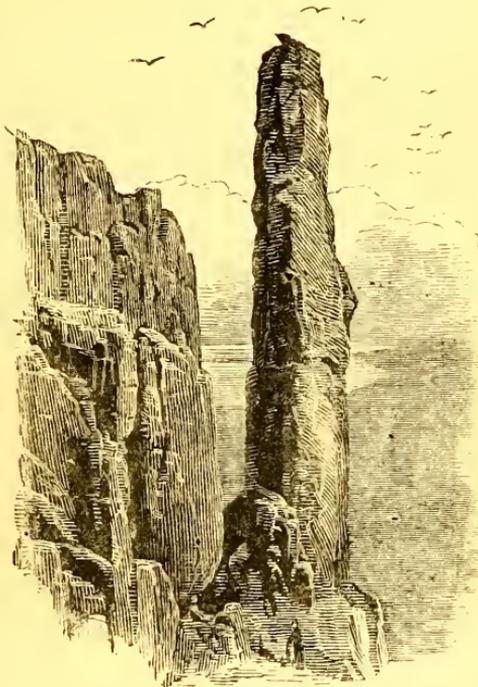
Loch Fad and Loch Leathan, adjacent to the road three and five miles north of Portree are beautiful small lakes, each about two miles in circuit; and they send off their superfluence in a brook which descends to the sea, over a cliff, in a sheer leap of about 300 feet. Storr mountain culminates three miles from the shore and seven north-by-west of Portree; rises steeply on the east from a great assemblage of fallen rocks; presents, over its loins and shoulders, massive forms and almost geometrical outlines; starts aloft, on the east, in vertical cliffs about 450 feet high; terminates in a group of summits, square, shattered, and pointed, of similar appearance, at a distance or amid driving clouds, to castle, towers, and pinnacles; includes, among these summits, a spiral mass 160 feet high, called the Old Man of Storr, well known as a land-mark to mariners; attains an altitude of 2348 feet above sea-level; commands a view of

most of the Northern Hebrides and the mountains of Ross and Sutherland; and is reached by such a marshy path and ascended with such difficulty that the greater part of an entire day is necessary for fairly visiting it. The range of coast adjacent to Storr mountain and for several miles northward, or indeed from Loch Portree all northward to Loch Staffin, a distance of about 16 miles, is a continued series of cliffs, often rising to 700 feet or more in altitude; and abounds in romantic fissures, chasms, caves, and insulated towering rocks. One of the caves, about seven miles north of the skirt of Storr mountain is called Uumh-an-Oir or the

Cave of Gold, and has a character similar to the caves of Staffa; and one of the insulated tower-rocks, not far from that cave, is called Craig-na-Feile or the Rock of the Kilt, and has a form somewhat resembling that of a kilted Highlander.

**STEINSCROLL**, 18 miles north of Portree, stands near the head of Loch Staffin, two miles east of Quiraing; has an inn; and furnishes guides to the neighbouring coast and to Quiraing. Loch Staffin, or Altavaig bay, immediately east of Steinscholl, has nearly a semi-circular outline, measuring about

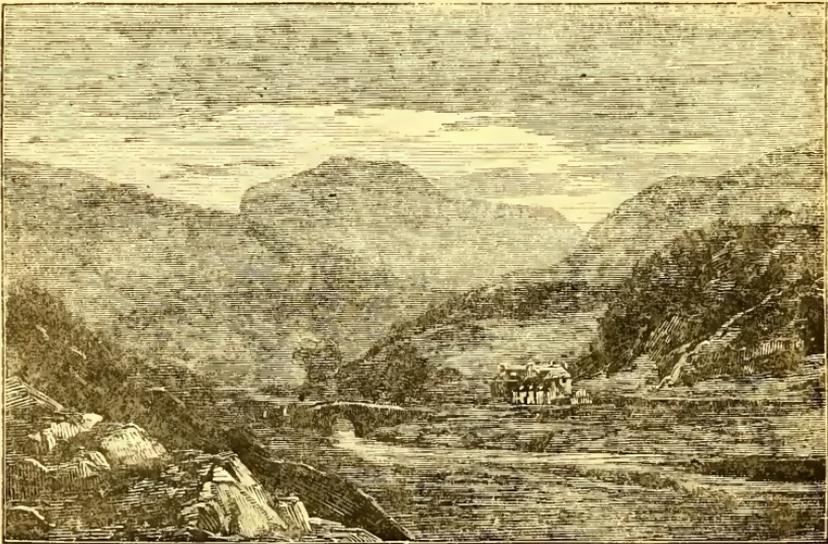
one and a half mile along the chord; is screened all round by successive tiers or terraces of basaltic colonnades, rising to a summit elevation of from 1000 to 1500 feet; and makes an aggregate display of columnar formation much more impressive than that made by Staffa. "Although the columns," says Dr. Macculloch, "are not so accurately formed or so distinctly marked as in Staffa, their effect at the proper point of sight is equally regular; while, from the frequent occurrence of



STORR ROCK.

groups, recesses, and projecting masses, and from the absence of any superincumbent load, they are far superior in lightness of appearance, as well as in elegance and variety of outline." Quiraing, two miles west of Steinscholl, adjoins the summit of a mountain 1774 feet high, rising in rugged precipices and basaltic columns from the north-east, and in steep acclivities from the west; is entered from the mountain by a steep narrow passage, obstructed by debris and guarded or overhung by an isolated pyramidal cliff 120 feet high, called the Needle Rock; forms an elliptical hollow about 300 feet long, and about 180 feet wide, with flat verdant bottom, and with mural, rocky, cloven engirtment in great variety of pieces, chiefly columnar and pyramidal; and

commands, through the clefts among the pieces, romantic views of the Storr mountain, of other parts of Skye, of the neighbouring sea, and of the mountains of Ross and Sutherland. Duntulm Castle, on the west coast seven and a half miles north-west of Steinscholl, stood on a lofty mural sea-rock; occupied the site of a Scandinavian fort; was long the stronghold of the Macdonalds, descendants of the Lords of the Isles; and is now a crumbling ruin. Kilmuir church-yard, two miles south-south-west of Duntulm Castle, contains the grave of Flora Macdonald, the guide and protectress of Prince Charles Edward; and has a granite monument to her, in the form of an Iona cross 27 feet high, erected near the end of 1871. Monkstade House, two and a half miles south of Kilmuir



GARELOCH HEAD.

church-yard, was the scene of Flora Macdonald's astute manœuvre to cover Prince Charles Edward's escape in woman's clothes. Uig village, seven miles south of Duntulm Castle, has an inn. Kingsburgh House, 16 miles south of Uig, was Prince Charles Edward's chief retreat among his friends in Skye, but has been removed.

5. PLACES NORTHWARD FROM PORTREE TO LOCHINVAR. By Steamer twice-a-week, on the passage from the Clyde past Kyle-Akin.

APPLECROSS, 12½ miles north of Kyle-

Akin, is a small luxuriant vale, around a small half-moon bay, and enclosed by sandstone mountains more than 2000 feet high; was the site of a Culdee cell, founded in 673; served long as a sanctuary for criminals; retains several curiously carved crosses, which marked the boundaries of its sanctuary; has now an inn, a mansion, and a church; and commands exquisite views of the mountains adjacent to it, and of the mountains of Skye. Loch Torridon, opening 12½ miles north of Applecross, has a width of 4 miles at the mouth; goes 13 miles east-

south-eastward, in three successive reaches, the second separated from the first, and the third separated from the second by narrow straits; is flanked, at the entrance, by long low headlands,—in its middle and upper parts by romantic mountains, variously craggy, acclivitous, cliffy, shelving, and terraced, exhibiting contrasts of colour between dull red sandstone and snowy white quartz rock, and rising to altitudes of fully 3000 feet above sea-level; and possesses vast force and grandeur of landscape, with scarcely any blendings of softness. Shieldag village stands on the shore of the middle reach of Loch Torridon, 9 miles from the loch's mouth; is overhung by Stron-Nea, a hill of stupendous sandstone cliffs rising to an altitude of 1667 feet; has a small inn; and

communicates by good roads east-north-eastward to the head of Loch Maree and southward to Loch Carron, and by a wild mountain-path, commanding sublime views, south-westward to Applecross.

GAIRLOCH is at once a district, a sea-loch, and a hamlet. Gairloch district occupies the space between Loch Torridon on the south, and Lochs Ewe and Maree on the north; has grandly mountainous scenery, variously beautiful, wild, savage, romantic, and sublime, not excelled in aggregate picturesqueness by that of many parts of the Highlands; includes ranges and summits, rising to altitudes of not less than 3000 feet above sea-level; and was the region in which Hugh Miller spent much of his early life, as told in "My Schools and School-



LOCH MAREE.

masters." Gairloch sea-loch opens 8 miles north of Loch Torridon; is not a loch in the ordinary sense of that word, but a bay; strikes 4 miles eastward, at right angles with the coast line, with a width of about 2 miles; and has a considerable islet in its mouth, and a small one near its head. Gairloch hamlet stands on the north-east shore of Gairloch bay, 5 miles west by south of the foot of Loch Maree; has a hotel, sometimes excessively overcrowded by tourists; and communicates daily by public coach with the Auchnasheen station of the

Dingwall and Skye railway. Flowerdale in the vicinity of the hamlet, is a seat of Sir Kenneth S. Mackenzie, Bart.

Loch Maree is a fresh water lake of much extent and surpassing picturesqueness; may be pronounced, as to its various characters, a concentration of most of the lakes of Westmoreland and Cumberland, with omission of some of the features and great aggrandizement of others; has been generally regarded as a rival of Loch Lomond; presents some resemblance to that superb lake, but differs from it in many respects, and is

more a competitor than a rival; has, of late years, come increasingly and rushingly into celebrity of the highest order; and contrasts broadly with the lakes of England, with Loch Katrine, and with other famous lakes, in deriving its celebrity, scarcely in the slightest from adventitious appeals to the imagination, through song and literary romance, but almost wholly from its own intrinsic force. It may be reached either at the foot from Poolewe, at the south side from Gairloch, or at the head from Auchnasheen, and it has at its head the inn of Kinlochewe, where boats can be hired for excursions on its waters. It extends 18 miles north-westward from Kinlochewe to a point within 3 miles of Poolewe; it varies in width from 2 or 3 furlongs to  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles, and is widest at the middle; and, over the greater part of its area, it has a depth of about 360 feet. The embouchure, to the length of about  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles, is a narrow stripe, bordered and overhung by successively cove-clad eminences, splintered crags, and high rocky hills, and presenting an appearance considerably similar to the Trossachs. The cincture, for the most part, is an intricate series of rocky baylets and bold little headlands; yet deviates from the prevailing straight line only in lateral curves. The south-west side, over the greater part of its extent, is overhung by a magnificent mountain-amphitheatre, rising range behind range, in vast variety of breaks and peaks, upward to a soaring romantic sky line; and the north-east side is closely flanked by a mountain range, starting sheer from basement cliffs, rising thence into shattered shoulders, and terminating in a flowing Alpine summit-line. Beneath, at the south-east end of the south-west amphitheatre, is crowned with two lofty peaks of white quartz rock, and makes a brilliant appearance under a play of sunbeams. Benlair or Benlarig, in the north-western part of the north-western range, has a long curving outline; recedes from a massive lofty basement in a series of conchoidal corries, and attains an altitude of more than 3000 feet; and Bensleoch, in the south-eastern part of the same range, rises abruptly and majestically in rifted masses right upward to a shattered dome-shaped head, can be seen at one glance from base to top, attains an altitude of not much less than 4000 feet, and commands an impressive view over much of the Western Highlands and the

Northern Hebrides. Twenty-four islets, low and rocky, are in the central part of the lake; and one of them, called Ellan Maree, was the site of an ancient chapel or Culdee cell, and contains a curious ancient burying-ground; while another, called Ellan Grudie, was the residence of some of the ancestors of the Mackenzies of Gairloch, and contains some grass-grown remains of their baronial fortalice.

Loch Ewe, opening from the sea 15 miles north-north-east of the mouth of Gairloch, strikes seven miles south-eastward, with a maximum width of  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles; has rocky shores, and bare, broken, hilly flanks; contains, near its middle, a cultivated island  $1\frac{1}{4}$  mile long; and appears to have once gone into continuity with Loch Maree. Aultbea village, stands on the north shore of Loch Ewe about  $4\frac{1}{2}$  miles from the loch's mouth, and is a place of call for the steamer. Poolewe village stands at the head of Loch Ewe,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  miles south of Aultbea, and has an inn. Loch Broom, opening nine miles north-east of the mouth of Loch Ewe, measures 12 miles across the entrance; includes there, on its south-west side, the greater part of Loch Greinord; sends off Little Loch Broom  $8\frac{1}{2}$  miles east-south-eastward; contracts then somewhat suddenly to an average width of about a mile; extends altogether about 22 miles south-eastward; and has a large amount of magnificent scenery. Ullapool village stands on the north-shore of Loch Broom, about 18 miles east of the headland at the south side of the loch's entrance; is a neat place, with a small hotel, a good harbour, and excellent bathing-ground; and communicates by steamer with Glasgow, and by mail-car with Dingwall. Lochinver village stands at the head of a bay of its own name, 12 miles north-north-east of the mouth of Loch Broom, and 75 north-by-east of Kyle-Akin; has a hotel, and a pier; furnishes appliances for sportsmen and tourists; and forms a vestibule to vast ranges and diversities of most gorgeous Highland scenery throughout the Sutherland parishes of Assynt, Edderachyllis, Durness, and Tongue.

*Addendum.*—Some of many other interesting localities are, in the route southward from Fortree, Longa and Pabba Islands, Plockton village, Strome Castle, Janetown village, Shielhouse, Glenshiel, Ellandonan Castle, Scuir-na-Gour, Knock Castle, Knoydart, Sleaf Point, Canna Island, Loch Morar, Borrowdale, Eigg Island, and Muck Island; in the routes round Skye, Strath Old Church, Kilchrist, Kilbride, Prince Charles' Cave in Loch Scavaig, Loch-na-Creach, Loch-na-Nain,

Arich, Marscow. Saatven water, Glamaig, Auchlean Drynoch water, Loch Tail, Loch Harport, Carbost, Brishmeall mountain, Loch Struan, Ose water, Loch Caroy, Loch Roag, Benhallival, Loch Follart, Fairy-bridge, Cushletter, Tayinlone, Skeabost, Lenthall water, Rhu-na-Braddan, Loch Maghailt, Kilmartin water, Pladda Island, Altaivaig Island, Aird Point, Trodda Island, Rhuuhunish, Loch Columbkil, Water-mish Peninsula, Hinisdale water, Schromstail water, and Snizort; *in the route northward from Kyle-Akin* Cronlin Islands, Benclachan, Rona Island, Fernamore Point Rhuruig, Carr Point Longa Island, Rhubane,

Harris Island, Shiant Isles, Benbrack, Rhurea, Lewis Island, Stormoway, Greenstone Point, Summer Isles, Rhucoygach, Sulven mountain, Loch Assynt, Quinag mountain, Kyle-Skoo, Unapool, Kylestrom, Kylestrom, Calava Bay, Benanskaird, Badcall, Scourie, Benstack, Loch Stack, Handa Island, Loch Laxford, Arke mountain, Foinaven mountain, Loch Inchard, Kinlochbervic, Rhiconnich, Achrisgill water, Benfin, Benspionna, Grudie water, Cape Wrath, Farout Head, Durin, Smoo Cave, Hoan Island, Loch Eriboll, Loch Hope, Benhope, Kyle of Tongue, Benloyal, Loch Loyal, Strathnaver, and Strathhalladale.

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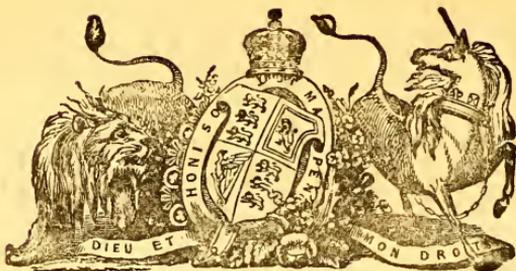
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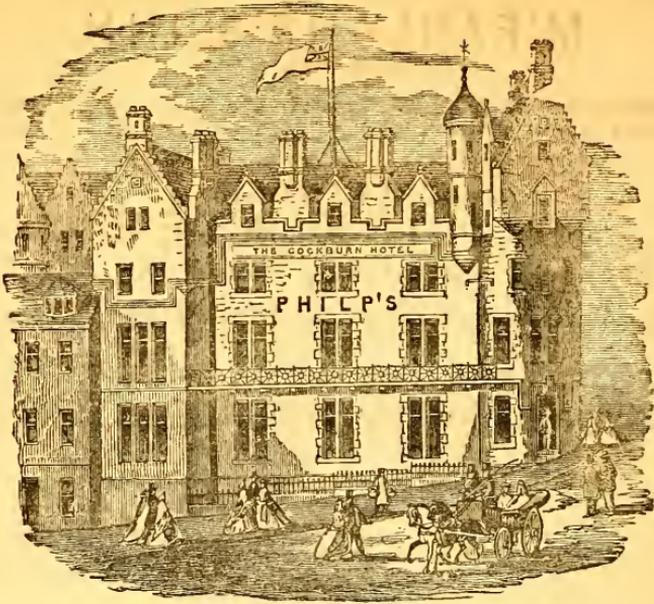
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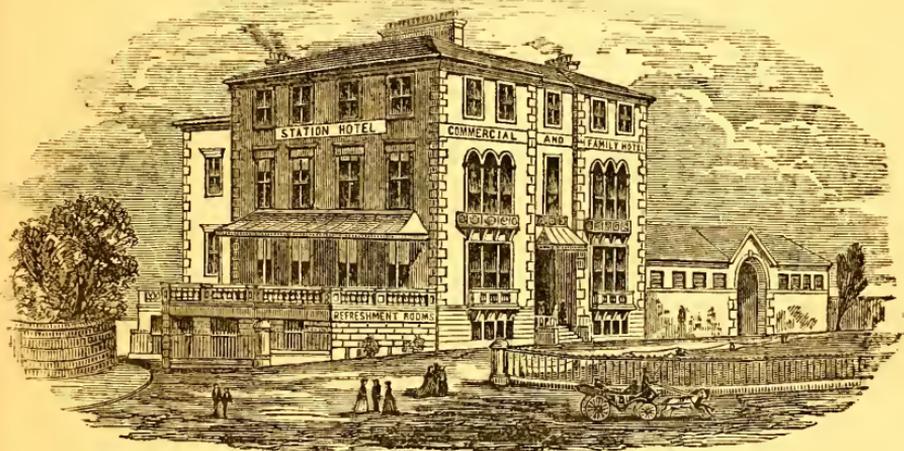
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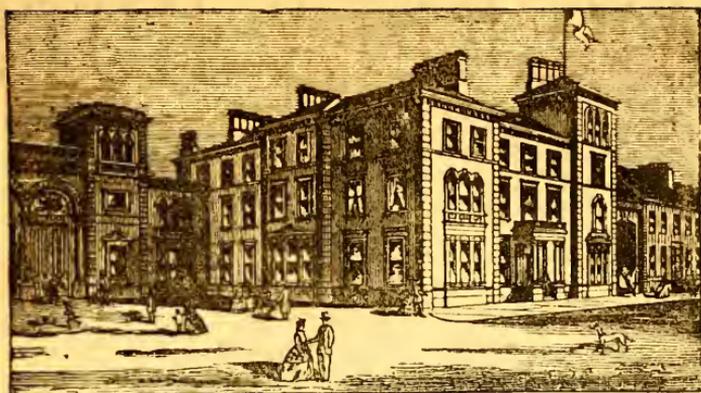
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## THE ROYAL HOTEL, INVERNESS.

*(Opposite the Railway Station.)*

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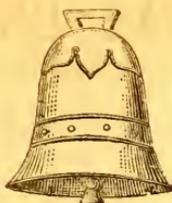
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Two minutes' walk from the Railway Station:

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*An Omnibus attends the arrival of all Trains.*

ARCHIBALD HAMILTON, *Proprietor.*

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CHARGES STRICTLY MODERATE.

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That is the House to go to.

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MR KENNEDY begs to intimate that the Royal George Hotel having been recently Greatly Enlarged and Improved, Families, Tourists, Commercial Gentlemen, and Visitors will find the Hotel replete with every comfort. The Queen's Room, Commercial Room, Private Parlours, and Bedrooms will be found of the most approved modern style; and the Ladies' and Gentlemen's Saloon will be found both elegant and complete. The situation is the best in town, and Omnibuses run to suit all trains. Charges strictly moderate, and attendance charged in the bill.

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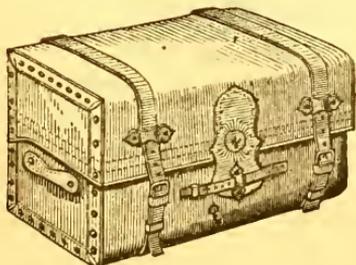
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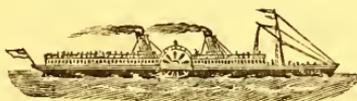
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EVERY TUESDAY AND THURSDAY,  
 Calling at LONDONDERRY to Embark Mails and Passengers.

## LIVERPOOL TO NORFOLK (VIRGINIA) & BALTIMORE,

VIA ST JOHN'S, NEW FOUNDLAND, AND HALIFAX, EVERY ALTERNATE TUESDAY,  
 Calling at QUEENSTOWN to Embark Mails and Passengers.

CABIN FARE to above Ports, £18, 18s. and £15, 15s., according to position of State-room.  
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The route via Portland should specially commend itself to travellers to and from the EASTERN STATES; that via Quebec to those going to the WEST; and that via Norfolk and Baltimore to those going SOUTH.

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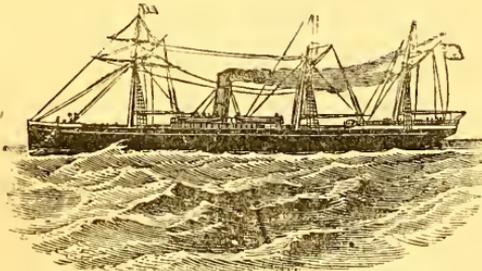
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Via the Old and Popular "Edinburgh and Glasgow" Route.

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RETURN TICKETS for EDINBURGH issued at any of the Stations in Glasgow are available for return by either Route to any of the Company's Stations in Glasgow, or *vice versa*.

### EDINBURGH, GREENOCK, and IRELAND,

THROUGH TRAINS run every Week-day between EDINBURGH (WAVERLEY and HAYMARKET STATIONS) and GREENOCK (ALBERT HARBOUR), carrying Passengers to and from Prince's Pier, Greenock, without change of Carriage, and thus placing them alongside the Clyde Steamers without walking through the streets. **The Belfast Royal Mail Steamers** land and embark passengers at Prince's Pier daily, in connection with Direct Special Express Train to and from Ednburgh (Waverley and Haymarket Stations).

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The Waverley is the most interesting and attractive, and is the only Route which enables the Tourist to visit Melrose (for Melrose Abbey and Abbotsford) and St Boswells (for Dryburgh Abbey).

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RETURN TICKETS, available for going or returning, *on any day*, are issued from GLASGOW (Queen Street), and EDINBURGH (Waverley and Haymarket Stations) to Kilcreggan, Kirn, Dunoon, Garelochhead, Arrochar, and other Watering Places on the Coast, at Cheap Fares, which include the Pier Dues at Helensburgh.

*N.B.*—The above Service from and to Helensburgh Pier is given by the favourite Steamers,

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*Note.*—The "GARELOCH" sails daily during Winter and Spring on the Gareloch and Dunoon Services; the "DANDIE DINMONT" and "CHANCELLOR" sail in Summer and Autumn only.

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MONTHLY TICKETS for Circular Tours embracing the above mentioned places are issued at GLASGOW (Queen Street), EDINBURGH (Waverley and Haymarket Stations), and the other principal Stations on North British Railway.

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(*In Summer and Autumn*).

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For particulars of Tours, Fares, and General Arrangements, see the Company's Time-Tables and Tourist Programme, which may be obtained from any of the Station Agents of the Company, or from Mr JAMES MACLAREN, General Superintendent, Head Office, Edinburgh.

EDINBURGH, 1873.

SAM. L. MASON, GENERAL MANAGER.

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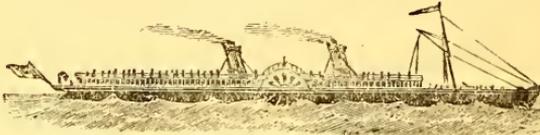
(West Princes Street),

(Buchanan Street),

ALSO, TO AND FROM

## PAISLEY, GREENOCK AND WEMYSS BAY,

IN CONNECTION WITH THE



“IONA,” and other Steamers,

TO AND FROM THE

## WATERING PLACES ON THE FRITH OF CLYDE, WEST HIGHLANDS OF SCOTLAND, AND BELFAST AND DUBLIN.

RETURN TICKETS between EDINBURGH, GREENOCK, WEMYSS BAY and the COAST, are available for going or returning any day, and Passengers have the option of travelling either by the Through Trains or *via* Glasgow (*but in the latter case the Company does not provide conveyance through Glasgow*).

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## ROYAL MAIL ROUTE

BETWEEN

# SCOTLAND AND ENGLAND,

Via Carlisle and the West Coast,

To and from EDINBURGH (*West Princes Street*), GLASGOW (*Buchanan Street*), GREENOCK, STIRLING, PERTH, DUNDEE, ABERDEEN, and all Stations in the NORTH of SCOTLAND,

AND

CARLISLE, PRESTON, BRADFORD, LEEDS, MANCHESTER, LIVERPOOL, BIRMINGHAM, LONDON (EUSTON) and all other Stations in ENGLAND and WALES.

*The Carriages are of the most improved description, and specially Constructed for the Comfort of Through Passengers.*

Tourist Tickets are issued to the North and West Highlands, Oban, Isle of Skye, &c., &c.

For particulars, see Company's Time Tables and Programme of Tours.

GLASGOW, 1873.

JAMES SMITHELLS, General Manager.

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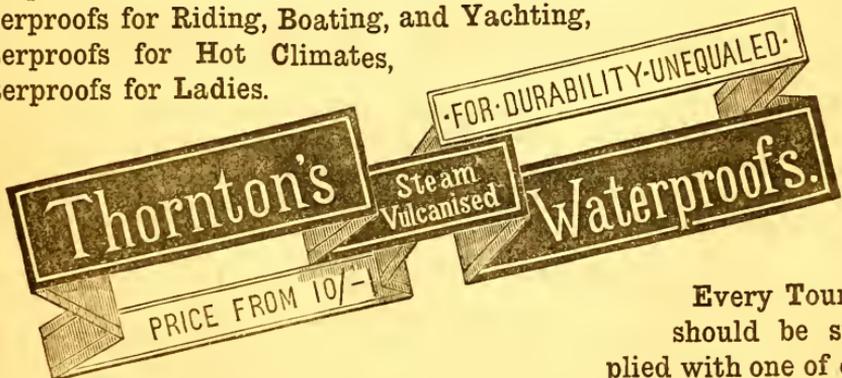
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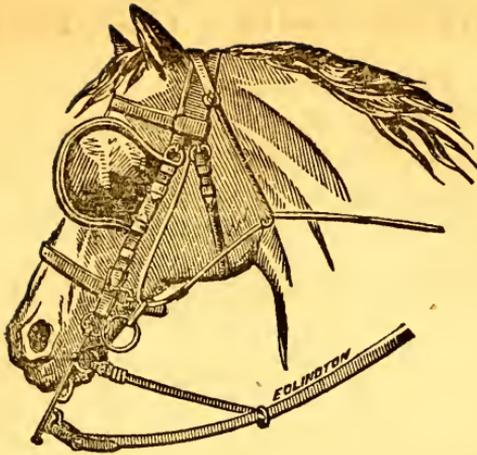
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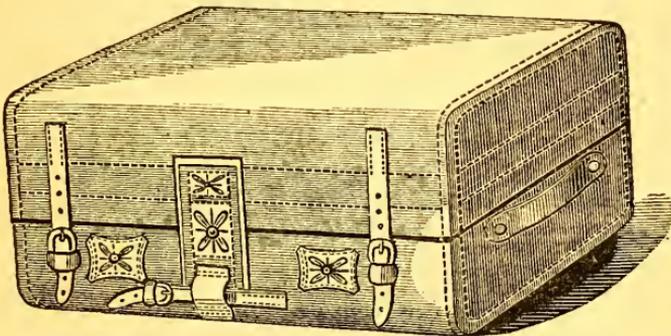
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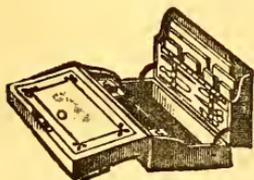
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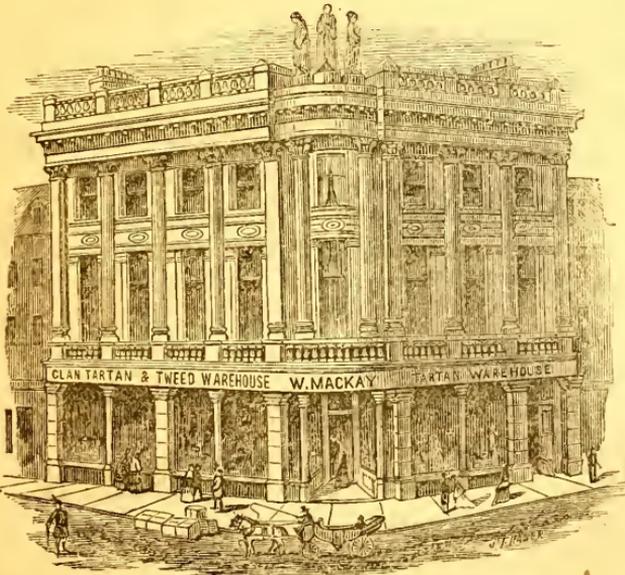
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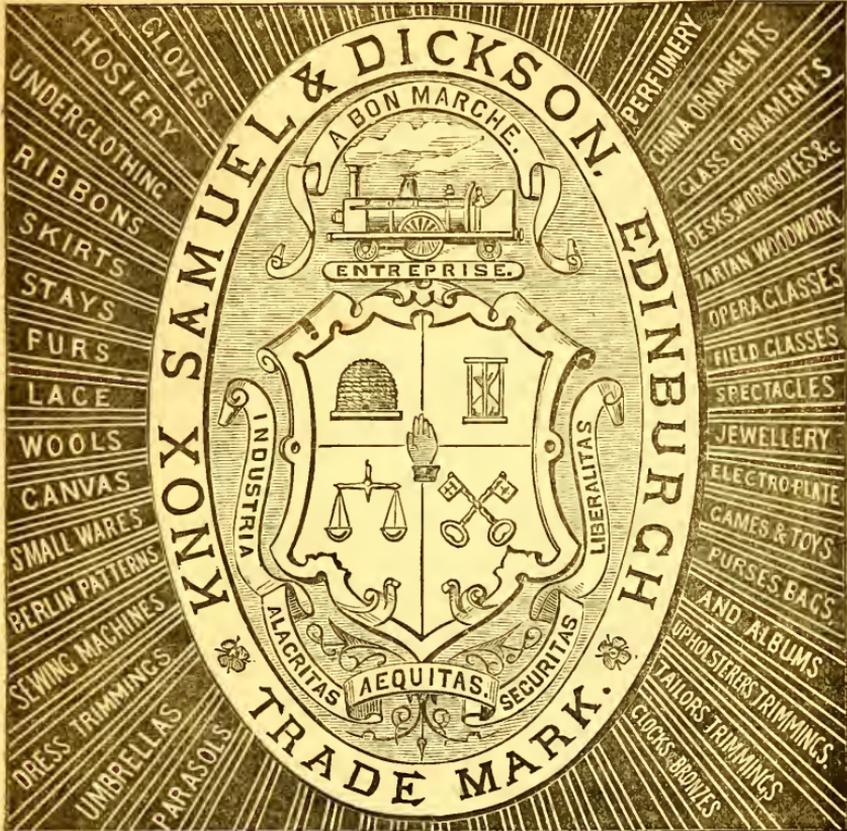
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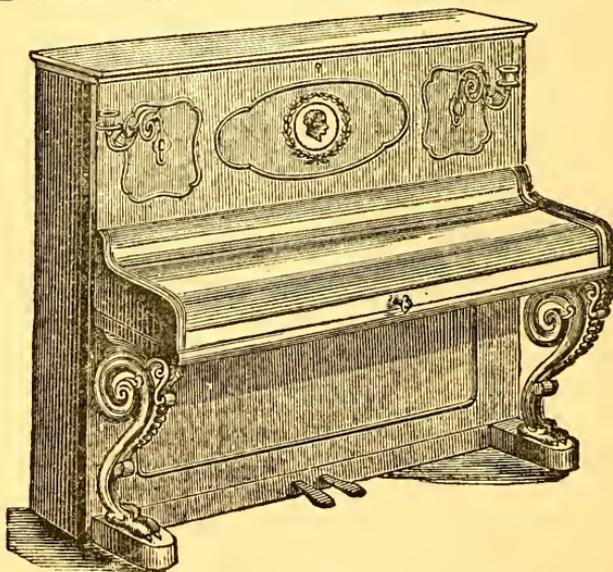
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