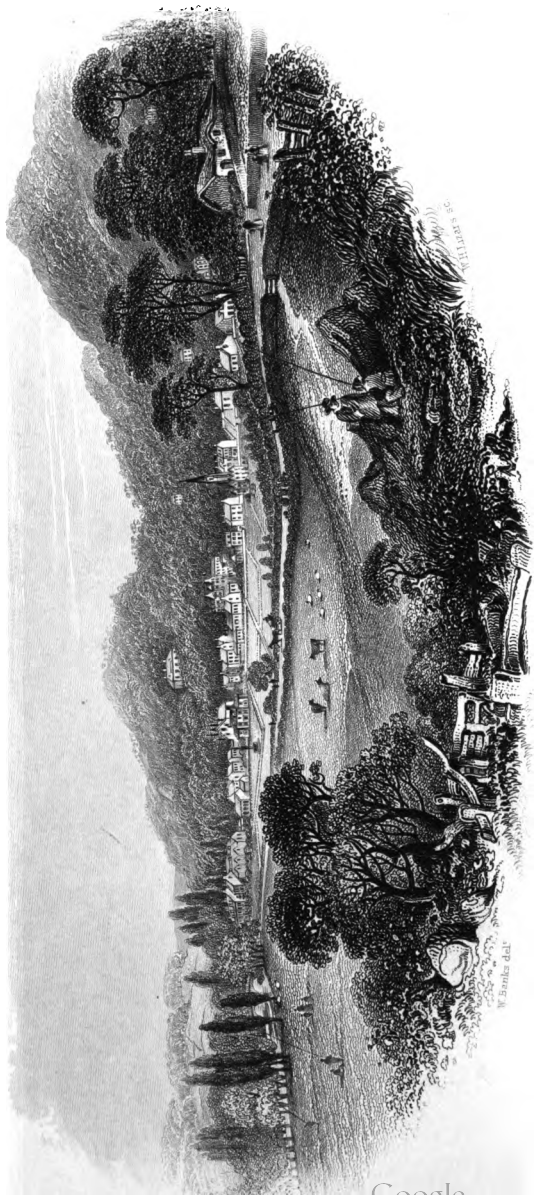


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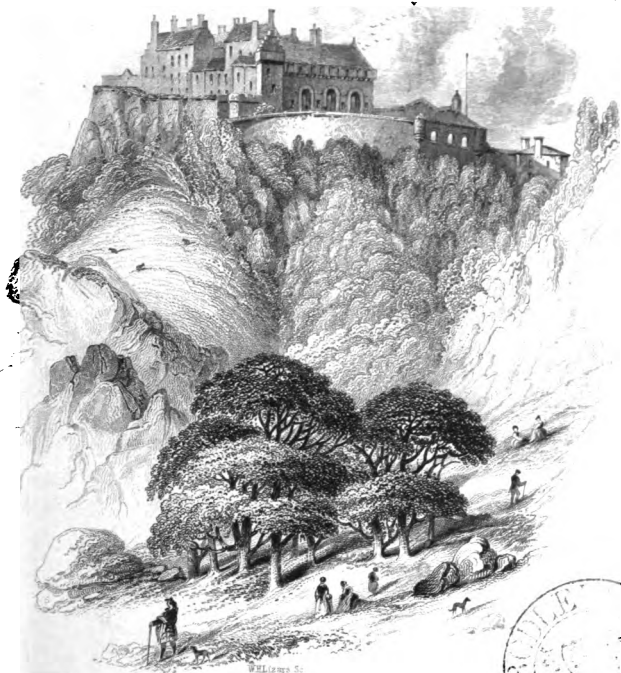
A WEEK  
AT  
BRIDGE OF ALLAN.



BRIDGE OF ALLAN.

A WEEK AT  
**Bridge of Allan.**

BY  
CHARLES ROGER, F. S. A. SCOT.



**Edinburgh.**  
**ADAM & CHARLES BLACK NORTH BRIDGE**  
Booksellers & Publishers to the Queen

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A WEEK  
AT  
BRIDGE OF ALLAN,  
COMPRISING AN  
ACCOUNT OF THE SPA,  
AND A SERIES OF SIX EXCURSIONS TO THE INTERESTING  
SCENERY OF  
CENTRAL SCOTLAND.

BY  
CHARLES ROGER, F.S.A., Scot.

ILLUSTRATED WITH THIRTY ENGRAVINGS, CHIEFLY ON STEEL.

*Third Edition, Greatly Enlarged.*

EDINBURGH:  
ADAM & CHARLES BLACK, NORTH BRIDGE,  
BOOKSELLERS AND PUBLISHERS TO HER MAJESTY.

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1853.

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PRINTED BY W. H. LIZARS, EDINBURGH.

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TO

MAJOR JOHN ALEXANDER HENDERSON

OF WESTERTON,

MAJOR OF THE STIRLINGSHIRE MILITIA,

THE PATRIOTIC PROMOTER OF SCOTTISH FETES AND RURAL PASTIMES,

AND

THE LIBERAL SUPERIOR OF BRIDGE OF ALLAN,

THIS WORK,

DESCRIPTIVE OF THE CHIEF OF THE CALEDONIAN SPAS,

IN WHICH

HE HAS LONG MANIFESTED THE WARMEST INTEREST,

BY ANXIOUSLY FURTHERING THE CONVENIENCE OF

ITS INHABITANTS,

AND ASSIDUOUSLY PROMOTING THE

COMFORT OF ITS VISITORS,

IS DEDICATED,

WITH THE HIGHEST SENTIMENTS OF ESTEEM,

BY HIS VERY OBEDIENT FAITHFUL SERVANT,

CHARLES ROGER.



## P R E F A C E

TO THE SECOND EDITION.

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THE former edition of this work, consisting of a thousand copies, having been sold within eighteen months from the date of publication, the Author has been induced to prepare the present volume. The work has been remodelled, and the amount of information nearly doubled. The area of twenty miles around Bridge of Allan, the extent of the district described in the former volume, has been considerably extended, and some portions of scenery within this area, formerly omitted, have been delineated. Biographical notices of remarkable persons connected with the district have been introduced; the geological and botanical features of the more interesting localities have been recorded; the more important or curious etymologies have been explained; and some legendary traditions have been added. Of the town

## PREFACE.

of Stirling an account is presented, the fullest and the most accurate ever offered to the public.

In preparing this volume, the Author has been favoured with access to some original documents, and to the stores of the public libraries; and he has diligently endeavoured to avail himself of those facilities. Since the publication of the former volume, he has revisited several portions of the district; and he has exercised every care to render accurate the various topographical descriptions. To those who have interested themselves in the work, he has to express his acknowledgments. His special thanks are due to Dr. Irving of Edinburgh, whose kind suggestions have tended to render the publication more worthy of the public favour.

Thirty engravings, the greater number on steel plates, illustrate this edition; a copious embellishment, which, though attended with considerable expense, the interesting nature of the district appeared to justify. The engravings have been executed in the establishments of Mr. Lizars and Mr. Banks of Edinburgh, chiefly from drawings skilfully made by the latter. An elegantly-finished Plan of Bridge of Allan, through the kindness of Major Henderson,



has been included among the illustrations ; and a map has been prepared, in which the routes, described in the volume, are depicted. The engraved outline of the Western Grampians will supply a long-experienced desideratum. The present edition is submitted to the Public, in the hope, that considerably more than its predecessor, it may prove useful to the traveller, while it may be found not without some value to the historian and the archæologist.

Since the text was printed, the following occurrences, of which the record may prove interesting to some, have taken place. The Mineral Water of the Spa, as received into the Well House, from the three strongest Springs, has been analysed by Dr. William Gregory of Edinburgh, who has reported, that the salt with which it is impregnated, contains " a very appreciable quantity of Bromide of Sodium," which the learned Professor remarks, must cause the water to produce " a powerful and beneficial action on the system."

A journal, partaking of the nature of a newspaper and of a literary periodical, has just been originated at the Spa. It is to contain a register of the visitors arriving weekly.

With reference to a legend recorded at page 188, it may be remarked as sufficiently curious, that the estate of Tillicoultry has again changed owners. It is now the property of Robert Balfour Wardlaw Ramsay, Esq. of Whitehill. .

*Bridge of Allan, May, 1853.*



PREFACE TO THE THIRD EDITION.



THE second edition, consisting of five hundred copies, being exhausted in the course of a few weeks, the Author ventures upon a third. In this edition, he has substituted two new steel engravings—those of Loch Lubnaig and Loch Vennachar—an improvement on the illustration, which it is hoped will enhance the value of the work.

*Bridge of Allan, July, 1853.*

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## A WEEK AT BRIDGE OF ALLAN.

—○—

Sweet Auburn! leveliest village of the plain,  
Where health and plenty cheer the labouring swain,  
Where smiling spring its earliest visit pays,  
And parting summer's ling'ring bloom delays—GOLDSMITH.

—○—

### The Village and Spa.

The Situation—Vicinity—Origin and Aspect—The Copper and Silver Mines and Mineral Springs of Airthrey—The Medicinal Uses of Mineral Waters and mode of using them—Dietetics of a Spa—Climate of Village, Scenery and Rural Walks—Eminent Persons—Adaptation of Environs for Geological, Botanical, and Antiquarian Pursuits—Places of Lounge and Sources of Recreation and Amusement—The Characters—The Well House—Baths—Hotel and Lodging Accommodation—Ecclesiastical Advantages—Social Comforts—Accessibility and Prospects of the Spa.

As amply entitled, from the loveliness of its landscape, the interest of its neighbourhood, the salubrity of its climate, and the efficacy of its springs, BRIDGE OF ALLAN has for a series of years held a high rank among Scottish watering-places. Situated in the most central shire, as well as in one of the most sheltered and fertile regions of North Britain, at the southern base of the western termination of the Ochil hills,\* it is environed by a district of beauty and romance. On the north or background of the picture, and extending eastward, rise the elevated tops of the Ochils,

\* A mountain range, about 24 miles in length, extending from the heights of Keir north-eastward to Abernethy on the river Tay.



their steep fronts garnished by the blooming heath, the variegated moss and thriving timber, and occasionally by verdant spots of herbage, clad by thriving flocks. Stretched out in the foreground, are the rich carse of Stirling and the vale of Menteith, irrigated by the meanderings of silvery streams, glittering in the sunbeams, and relieved by bold, picturesque, and elevated crags. The serpentine folds of the Forth, Teith, and Allan, seem to intermingle in the plain; and in front, Stirling Rock, with its imposing Castle, on the left, Abbey Craig, and on the right, Craig Forth, elevate their craggy crests. Towards the south-west, the prospect is terminated by the terraced hills of Touch, and on the west by the lofty peaks of the mountains of Benlomond and Benledi. Nor is the surrounding district less interesting as the scene of perilous enterprize, heroic exploit, and warlike adventure. "For miles around, there is not a foot of ground which has not heard the tread of marching armies; and the eye can be turned in no direction without lighting on the field of some memorable contest." A short distance southward of the village, the Caledonians, and afterwards the Romans, had an important station; and farther towards the south, Sir William Wallace laid his successful ambuscade for the English generals, Surrey and Cressingham. Beyond is Stirling, so famous in military annals, and a little farther south is Bannockburn, the birth-place of Scottish independence. Northward are Sheriffmuir, the battlefield of undecided victory, and the celebrated Roman camps at Ardoch. Eastward, at a short distance, is the supposed scene of the final overthrow of the kingdom of the ancient Picts; and westward, among the mountains, is a territory, renowned in history and famous in fiction—the region of Rob Roy and of Rhoderic Dhu.

In its present form, Bridge of Allan is essentially modern; for although, beyond the period of human recollection, a hamlet existed on the spot, this cannot be regarded as the embryo of the present village. According to Dr. James Robertson of Callander, who wrote the former statistical





account of the parish of Lecropt, the whole inhabitants of the hamlet in the last decade of the century were embraced in twenty-eight families, and these were "variously employed in ministering to the convenience of the country." The writer adds, that "no situation seems to be better adapted for erecting a village on a large scale." The village probably had not made much progress either in interest or population in 1827, when Mr. Robert Chambers, in his "Picture of Scotland," describes it as "a confusion of straw-roofed cottages and rich massy trees; possessed of a bridge and a mill, together with kail-yards, bee-skeps, colleys, callants, and old inns." To the discovery of the adjacent mineral springs of Airthrey, Bridge of Allan is primarily indebted for its rapid transmutation, from the sequestered retreat of rural life to the favoured resort of elegance and fashion. The first house in the modern village was erected so lately as 1837; but such has been the rapidity with which houses and villas have since sprung up at this rising Spa, that the visitor could scarcely credit the recentness of its origin. Handsome and commodious houses are annually reared, which from the liberal terms on which portions of ground for villas may be obtained in feu, and the inexhaustible supply of building materials that at very reasonable cost may be obtained in the immediate neighbourhood, are found to yield highly advantageous returns. Such is the demand for house-accommodation, that no sooner is the building of a new structure commenced, than offers are made to take it in lease, at least as a summer residence, on the fabric being finished.

The village derives its name from the bridge across the river Allan, which bounds it on the west. The Allan again has its designation from the Celtic *aluinn*, signifying beautiful, and hence several Scottish rivers claim the same etymon. The few houses comprising the original village are situated nearest the bridge; and with their white-washed walls, flower-garnished fronts, and woodbine-encircled doors, present a clean and cheerful aspect. The

main portion of the new village extends eastward of the older hamlet on the level carse, and immediately along the foot of the table-land on the north, on which the mansion-house and grounds of Westerton are situated. Villas are also erected on that portion of the table-land adjoining the Well House; and it is proposed to rear upon the spot several handsome crescents. The principal street of the village, designated *Keir Street*, in compliment to the present proprietor of Keir, extends from the bridge eastward to Ivy Lodge of Coneyhill, along the course of the turnpike between Stirling and Dunblane; but from the accompanying plan of the extended village, it will be observed that several other elegant streets and terraces will immediately be opened for building. The two best views of the village are obtained on the carse road from Stirling, at a point about half a mile southward, and at a curve of the turnpike eastward of Ivy Lodge. The former view is represented in the frontispiece to this volume, and the other fronts this page. The prospect presented in the latter, the pedestrian approaching the village from the south almost involuntarily pauses to admire. Beautifully ensconced at the base of a richly-wooded bank, the blue slates of the village glittering in the beams of the sun, the neat church of Lecropt appearing on the height beyond, the Allan stream gliding gently past, the surrounding region of luxuriant vegetation, with its farm homesteads and rustic cots—the whole features of the scene strikingly realize the poet's description of what the *Deserted Village* once was; for here is—

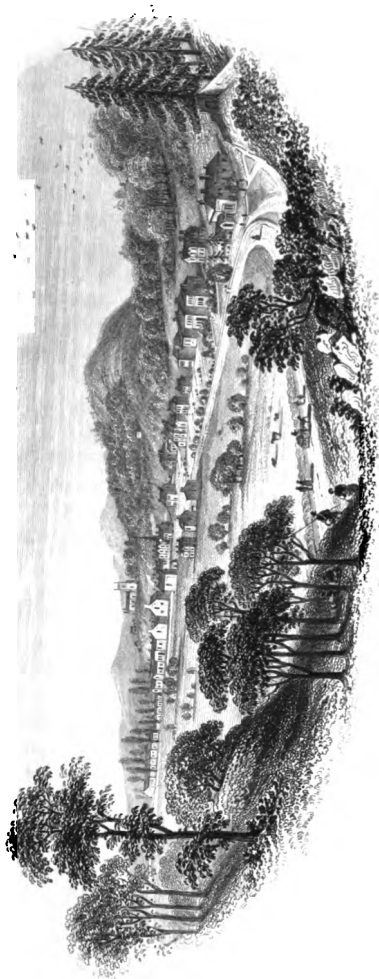
every charm,  
 The shelter'd cot, the cultivated farm,  
 The never-falling brook, the busy mill,  
 The decent church that tops the neighbouring hill;  
 The hawthorn bush, with seats beneath the shade,  
 For talking age and whisp'ring lovers made.

The mineral springs of Airthrey, though but recently applied to practical utility, had been known to exist from a remote period. The working of a copper mine on the









Drawn & Engr'd by W. Bushby Esq.

**BRIDGE OF ALLAN**  
From the East.



Airthrey estate led to the discovery. In the course of the operations, which were chiefly carried on in the neighbourhood of the present Well House, it was found necessary, in order to preserve an outlet to the various shafts sunk in the edge of the Ochils, and the table-land adhering to its base, to open a level towards the carse, terminating at the middle of the present village. The water issuing from this outlet was regarded by the neighbouring peasantry, upwards of a century ago, as possessed of high medicinal virtues, and on account of these properties, was collected by them in a wooden trough. At the commencement of the century, numbers of the surrounding population frequented the spot early on the Sabbath mornings during summer, or when the weather was favourable, and partook of what they esteemed both a cure and preventive of sickness.\*

When the copper mine of Airthrey was first wrought, cannot be accurately ascertained; but a tradition exists, that the *bawbees* coined at Stirling at the coronation of Queen Mary, being the first struck in the kingdom, were of copper from this mine. If the tradition be correct, the mine at Airthrey must have been opened before the middle of the sixteenth century. It had not, however, been wrought regularly, but at various intervals, depending on the taste of the proprietor or skill and enterprize of the age. Misfortune sometimes attended the too daring and adventurous miners. About the middle of last century, a contractor from Wales having realized a thousand pounds by sinking a single shaft, resolved on

\* "Airthrey Well, 2 miles north of Stirling, flows from a mountain, where is a copper mine, with some mixture of gold; the water is very cold, and being tingured with the minerals it flows through, is of use against outward distempers." A Tour through the whole Island of Great Britain by a Gentleman, vol. iv. p. 30, 6th edit. London, 1761, 4 vols. 12mo. (Of this work, the first three volumes were written by Daniel Defoe, who died on the 20th of April 1731. A fourth volume, added to the edition of 1732, is ascribed to Samuel Richardson. See Dr. Kippis's edition of the *Biographia Britannica* vol. v. p. 71.)

sinking another, in which he buried the whole amount of his gains, and thus was led to abandon his operations in despair.

On the subject of this mine, Williams, in his "Mineral Kingdom," writing in 1785, thus remarks—"I saw some very good regular perpendicular veins, bearing copper ore, near the Bridge of Allan, which have been worked, and a great deal of copper raised at different periods. The copper of this mining field is good in quality. The ores are yellow, green, and grey; and the yellow, which is very bright, and of a laminated structure, was the finest yellow copper I ever saw. From my own observations, joined with the information of skilful miners, I am of opinion, that the copper mines at the Bridge of Allan were rashly thrown up and stopped about twenty years ago, at a time when they had good copper in several foreheads, and still better in some of the soles, and as I thought, in sufficient quantity to be wrought with profit; but there being no furnaces and other apparatus for preparing and smelting the metal in Scotland, is a great detriment to the success of copper mines in this country. This mining field, however, promises a rich and plentiful produce of copper, if conducted with skill, spirit, and frugality."

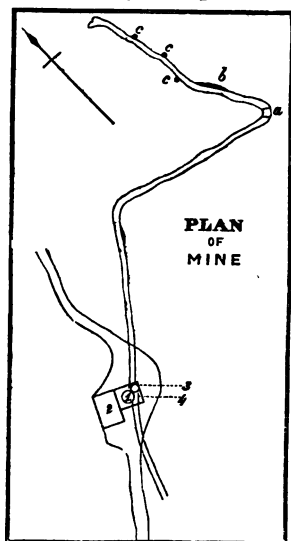
After the period when Williams wrote, the working of the copper was resumed for a short period, but operations finally ceased in 1807. According to the author of the old statistical account of Logie, a silver mine was also wrought in the vicinity of the copper mine, about the beginning of the sixth decade of last century, and might have yielded considerable remuneration to the proprietor and contractors, had not the unfortunate failure of the party to whom the ore was consigned suddenly put an end to the adventure.

Of the many shafts which had doubtless been sunk since the commencement of mining operations at Airthrey, only three are now visible. The first of these is opposite the Bath House; the second is used for drawing up the water

into the Well House; and the third is situated in the plantation, on the sloping bank, about three or four hundred yards towards the north of the Well House. This last excavation consists of a drift slanting into the rock for several yards, till it takes a somewhat perpendicular descent, evidently communicating with the other shafts by the level drift beneath.

The rubbish which had collected in the copper mine after the final abandonment of the mining operations in 1807, having intercepted the course of the springs, the mineral waters were for a number of years nearly in a state of total neglect; but in 1820, Sir Robert Abercromby, the liberal and enterprising proprietor of Airthrey, moved by the success of mineral springs elsewhere, had the mine reopened, the rubbish removed, and the springs, now permitted to flow copiously, submitted to the analysis of the late Dr. Thomson, Professor of Chemistry in the University of Glasgow. Dr. Thomson having reported most favourably as to their peculiarly high value and excellencies, Sir Robert made an offer of them, on very reasonable terms, to the magistrates of Stirling; but his offer being declined, he proceeded to the construction of the present Well House, which was finished in 1821. In 1826, he had the mine—which consists of a drift, proceeding in the general direction of north-east from the Well House, of the length of 400 yards, and of the average breadth of four, and height of six feet—completely arched in the roof, and the whole of the interior arrangements improved, at considerable cost, under the skilful superintendence of Messrs. Stevenson and Bald, civil engineers. Of the four springs which proceed from the eastern wall of the mine, three are collected in a cistern, about 300 yards from the bottom of the shaft, and from thence conducted, in two earthen pipes, to another cistern immediately under the shaft, from which the water is conveyed, by forcing pumps, up the shaft into the Well House. The shaft, which is thirty fathoms deep, is provided with a series of ladders,

fastened on platforms, at safe distances, by means of which the mine may be explored. A plan of the mine and of the



surface arrangements is represented in the accompanying figure; *a* being the collecting cistern, *b* the principal spring, *c c c* the other three springs, and the figures 1, 2, 3, 4, representing respectively, the pump room, sale room, cistern beneath the shaft, and the shaft itself.

The temperature of the water in the collecting cistern is  $49^{\circ}$  Fahrenheit at 9 A. M., and the quantity of water flowing into it about 1000 gallons per day—a supply sufficient to meet the wants of a very large number of visitors. The following is the result of

Dr. Thomson's analysis of the springs which are used—

SPRINGS NO. I. AND II. COMMONLY CALLED THE WEAK SPRINGS.

Specific gravity, 1·00714.

1000 grains contain—

Common salt . . .	5·1	grains.
Muriate of lime . . .	4·674	„
Sulphate of lime . . .	0·26	„
	<hr/>	
	10·034	„

One English pint contains—

Common salt . . .	37·45	grains.
Muriate of lime . . .	34·32	”
Sulphate of lime . . .	1·19	”
	<hr/>	
	72·96	”

SPRING NO. III. CALLED THE STRONG SPRING.

Specific gravity, 1·00915.

1000 grains contain—

Common salt . . .	6·746	grains.
Muriate of lime . . .	5·826	”
Sulphate of lime . . .	0·716	”
Muriate of magnesia . . .	0·086	”
	<hr/>	
	13·374	”

An English pint contains—

Common salt . . .	47·534	grains.
Muriate of lime . . .	38·461	”
Sulphate of lime . . .	4·715	”
Muriate of magnesia . . .	0·450	”
	<hr/>	
	91·160	”

Dr. Thomson was of opinion, that the springs proceed from the same red sandstone out of which arise the mineral waters of Dunblane and Pitcaithly, while they are much more impregnated with saline constituents. “In the amount of their saline impregnation,” writes Dr. Forrest of Stirling, in his valuable work on the mineral waters of Airthrey, “they far surpass the springs of Dunblane and Pitcaithly, and are only inferior to some of the springs at Cheltenham and Leamington.” It may even be doubted,” he adds, “if they are not, in reality, entitled to take the precedence of these springs on the list.” Speaking of the saline springs of Scotland, Professor Christison of Edinburgh, in his new and valuable Dispensatory, remarks, “The water of Airthrey is the strongest of the whole, and inferior in no respect to the strongest purgative waters of England.”



In the course of boring for an artesian well for the bleaching works of Keirfield, during the autumn of 1852, the boring apparatus would appear to have penetrated a portion of rock yielding a mineral spring. The water of this spring, issuing from the bore, but which is evidently mixed with a large proportion of the water of other springs, has been submitted to the analysis of several distinguished chemists; and the result of their examination would seem to warrant a careful search for the mineral spring in its pure condition.

The efficacy of mineral waters in removing cutaneous complaints and internal ailments, was early recognized in Scotland, while superstitious practices formerly attended their use. Renowned springs, which were not rare, were generally resorted to on the first day, or the first Sabbath of May, a practice evidently resting on the Druidical ceremonies of *Beltein*. On the first day of August, however, certain wells were reputed as most healing; others constantly maintained an equal efficacy. The cures effected were of a diversified order; mental and physical complaints alike yielded to their power, and the inferior animals derived benefit from their vicinity. Each well had its guardian saint,\* the successor of the pagan deity; and in his honour, on quitting his domains, did each visitor deposit a votive offering on the margin of the fountain. The oblations were not valuable; a bit of thread or a portion of rag was deemed a sufficient indication of gratitude. When the water was drunk, the invalid, instead of pronouncing the words of the pagan charm, muttered the benediction; and if benefited, he returned to deck the well with flowers at the saint's anniversary.

The practice of making pilgrimages to wells from superstitious motives, was in the year 1579 prohibited by the

\* A spring well in the terrace at Stirling is still known as St. Ninian's Well, that saint being formerly believed to have endowed it with peculiar virtues.

Scottish Parliament, and was again, in 1629, denounced by the Privy Council. From the pulpit it was inveighed against by the clergy, who subjected to church censure those who were detected in disobedience to the law.\* The enactments of the state, and the increased intelligence of the people, who would be led to associate with the use of mineral springs the usages of superstition, had caused their virtues for a long time to be forgotten until a comparatively recent period. The efficacy of such waters in remedying many ailments, which otherwise could only be cured by a very lengthened course of aperient medicine, is now by the medical faculty universally acknowledged. It is found that mineral waters are much less apt to disorder the stomach than artificial solutions. The saline waters of Airthrey have not only been found signally efficacious in affections of the skin, stomach, and liver, but slight pulmonary attacks, and certain forms of gout, have also been essentially benefited by their use. Before proceeding however to Bridge of Allan, or any other watering-place, in the expectation of finding relief from the use of mineral springs, the invalid, in every case, would do well to consult his medical adviser; and should his symptoms be severe, he ought to carry from his usual professional attendant a statement of his case to the physician in the village whom he may intend to consult. Such caution is proper, in the case of every valetudinarian, but more especially in cases of stomachic disorder. Stomach complaints are of two kinds, organic and functional; and should the disease be of the former nature—that is, should there be inflammatory action in the mucous coat of the stomach—mineral waters are to be avoided, as causing irritation, and tending to foment rather than allay the distemper. It is in cases of

\* A woman in Stirling, who had on the first Sabbath of May, 1617, taken a pint of water from Christ's Well, in the vicinity, for the benefit of a sick female relative, and left a portion of the invalid's "heidmuche" on a tree near the well as an oblation, was, on account of using the superstitious rite, subjected to the discipline of the kirk-session.

dyspepsy only—that is, of functional derangement—that mineral waters can avail; and as not unfrequently, during some stages of dyspepsy, and even of ordinary diseases, the mucous coat of the stomach is liable to affection, the importance arises of invalids at all times using mineral waters under the careful direction of the physician. But in residing at a Spa, care is also to be taken as to the quantity of the waters used, and the period of drinking them. From want of attention to these points, some invalids, while by proper attention they might have derived especial benefit from the use of mineral waters, have experienced decided injury. There are some indeed who imagine that the amount of benefit to be gained will depend on the quantity of water swallowed, or on the frequency with which the doses are administered; and hence the physicians at the Spa find themselves more occupied in attempting to cure those injured by the injudicious use of the waters than in any other branch of their professional practice. In few cases ought a larger quantity than the contents of four pint tumblers to be drunk each day, and these ought to be drunk early in the morning, while “the heat is less oppressive, the body and mind are refreshed by sleep, and the stomach is empty.” In scrofulous complaints, however, it is recommended that the water should be drunk in limited doses before each meal, and then the exact amount of the dose must depend on the state of the patient. For the sake of the gas, mineral water should always be drunk deliberately, and with an interval of at least a quarter of an hour between each tumbler. Gentle walking exercise should in the morning follow the drinking of the waters; but those unaccustomed to it, had better not attempt it, since it is the decided opinion of physicians, that fatigue is the very worst concomitant of water drinking. After his arrival at the watering-place, indeed, the invalid would do well not to partake of the Spa till he completely overcomes the fatigues of the journey. In the event of the patient generally requiring powerful medicine,

Dr. Granville, in his "Spas of Germany," states, that along with the mineral water, Carlsbad salts, cream of tartar, or any other gentle aperient, should be used. He mentions that Dr. Malfatti, the leading physician at Vienna, recommends in such cases, that during the use of mineral waters, half a tumbler of lukewarm new milk should be taken half an hour before the waters are drunk.

But not only ought the invalid at the watering-place to be careful in making use of the Spa, but he ought to be strictly attentive to his general habits, especially his dietetics, as otherwise the good effects of the mineral waters on his system may be negatived and lost. On this subject we cannot do better than exhibit the sentiments of Dr. Granville. "Before breakfast," says he, "I would recommend the patient to complete his toilet first, and, above all, never to omit cleaning his teeth with a brush and some proper tincture, burnt bread or sage leaves, in order to remove all vestige as well as the taste of the mineral water. The most appropriate time for breakfast is about an hour after drinking the last glass of the mineral water. It should consist of one or two cups of coffee, with white bread without butter. Chocolate is also admissible, or cocoa and milk, or a basin of broth with bread in it. After breakfast, the invalid may take a little more exercise, either on foot or horseback, or in a carriage, pay his visits, and attend to household affairs. The hours between breakfast and dinner should be so engaged, that neither the head nor the body should feel fatigued. Every severe exertion of the mind is forbidden, and no sleep must be suffered to intrude on the hours between breakfast and dinner. One o'clock is the hour for dinner. A moderately nourishing and easily digested dinner suits all patients. Fruit, raw vegetables, particularly potatoes, should be carefully excluded from all repasts by such as drink mineral waters. The contrary practice exposes the offender to the penalties of excessive noise in the

stomach, and to pains likewise, which will often last the whole day. It is not judicious to drink mineral water as a common beverage at meals. Wine is permitted, but in moderation; and if it produces heat after dinner, it must be omitted. A light and sufficiently fermented beer, with plenty of hops in it, is a preferable drink, but not porter or double beer. The supper should be very moderate, and the time for it about eight o'clock."

It is a fact so universally understood as to require no illustration here, that even superior in efficacy, in relieving slow and lingering diseases, is the influence of climate; and that though the invalid might, in a secondary degree, be benefited by drinking of certain mineral springs—should the climate of the locality in which they were to be had be unwholesome and insalubrious—he might sustain such injury by a residence at the Spa, breathing its atmosphere, and encountering its gales, as completely to counterbalance any advantage derived from the use of its waters. Thus, several watering-places are totally unfitted for the lengthened residence of invalids, and a few scarcely safe as the resort of enfeebled and delicate patients at any season. It is found that Harrogate is only suitable for invalids between the beginning of August and middle of September; Scarborough, from the beginning of July till the middle of October; Buxton, from the beginning of July till the beginning of September; Cheltenham, from May till October; while Torquay is only adapted as a residence for patients from September till May. Bridge of Allan combines, in singularly happy unison, excellence of mineral springs with such general equability of climate, as to render it at every season a safe retreat for the enfeebled and valetudinary. So far back indeed as the reign of William the Lion, it seems to have been renowned for its general mildness and salubrity, that monarch having, in his last days, expressed a wish to be conveyed to this vicinity, that he might profit by its genial and wholesome

atmosphere.\* And it is to be remarked, that general equality of temperature, and general absence from strong and unfavourable winds, are the characteristics which must recommend any region as a suitable permanent residence for invalids; for though the mean temperature of any locality be peculiarly mild, or the number of days when the wind may proceed from the unfavourable direction limited during the course of the year, yet if the temperature at any season be much subject to variation—for example, the day being warm and the evenings cold, as at Hastings, or the thermometrical indications during the day subject to rapid variation, as at Buxton; or if the wind proceeds at any season, for a continuation of days, from the unfavourable direction, though it should be mild and favourable during the rest of the year, as also happens at Hastings, the resident invalid must experience decided inconvenience and even injury. Bridge of Allan, then, though not laying claim to the high temperature of some of the English Spas, claims an equability of temperature, certainly equal to any, and superior to most of them, entitling it to be regarded as the Scottish Montpellier. Nature has shielded it on every side from the slightest approach to those very severe gales, that completely unfit Buxton for a place of summer residence. On the north, it is entirely protected by the Ochil range from the slightest breeze, and also by the same powerful barriers from the north-east winds, to which, in the early part of spring, Brighton is exposed. On the east, it is defended by the Abbey Craig from the easterly gales which are occasionally experienced at Scarborough, and on the west is sheltered by the heights of Keir; while the hills of Touch and other intervening mountains defend it from the south-western gales which frequently at Hastings and Torquay prove

\* During the infancy of Queen Mary, her mother, Mary of Lorraine, especially desired to be removed to Stirling from Linlithgow, for the benefit of her own weakened health and that of her sacred charge.—(*Lives of the Queens of Scotland by Agnes Strickland*, vol. ii. p. 33. Edinburgh, 1851.)

injurious to the invalid. It is also free of the moisture which at certain seasons must be encountered by visitors at many of the southern Spas of Britain, and which proves very injurious to patients suffering from dyspepsy; while it cannot be regarded as too dry or bracing for patients liable to pulmonary attacks. At Harrowgate and Torquay, the visitor may, during the summer months, lay his account with rain on four days of the week; while he will seldom, at any season, find the sky perfectly free of lowering clouds. At Buxton, Bath, Hastings, and Cheltenham, he may very frequently calculate on showers. The dry climate of Brighton is decidedly unfavourable to those labouring under febrile symptoms, bilious attacks, and inflammatory complaints; while even the mild climate of Southampton, and Undercliff in the Isle of Wight, though advantageous to those suffering from pulmonary attacks, has the opposite influence on diseases of the digestive organs. Bridge of Allan is not only entirely free at every season from constant and severe rains; but from its fortunate position, being equidistant from the German and Atlantic Oceans, preserves a climate of the most happy medium, being free of the uncomfortable humidity of the western, and of the chilling fogs which in spring perpetually prevail on the eastern coast. During any part of the year, the climate is never too moist for the dyspeptic, or too bracing for the pulmonary patient; while at every season, from the equability of the temperature, the mineral water may be drunk by the invalid or visitor with safety and benefit. In proof of the salubrity of Bridge of Allan, it may be added, that instances of longevity are very common in the district, and infectious distempers are unknown.

Next to the advantages of inhaling a pure, wholesome, and equable atmosphere, and drinking the most salubrious and health-giving saline waters, the invalid at Bridge of Allan has the benefit of residing in a district, which in point of scenery, will stand in competition with most of the English and many of the continental Spas.

The village indeed unites the rural character of Harrogate with the town-convenience and elegance of Cheltenham; while in the picturesque aspect of the surrounding country, it certainly equals the latter and far exceeds the former. Turn to whatever hand you may, and you have objects remarkable either for their freshness of scenery or mountain grandeur; and in the immediate vicinity of the village, especially on the table-land on the north, and extending eastward and westward at the foot of this part of the Ochil range, tasteful rural promenades have been laid out for the benefit of visitors—

The walks are ever pleasant; every scene  
Is rich in beauty, lively or serene.

The Well House, which is situated about a quarter of a mile north of the village, is approached by a neat pathway, slanting along the rising bank at the back of the village, through a fresh and verdant plantation, till on reaching the level table-land at the top of the bank, we have in front the finely wooded sides of the Ochils, near the base of which the Well House is snugly ensconced. Immediately behind the Well House, from a beautiful garden, sloping along the side of the Ochils, is presented a commanding view of the extended carse and distant mountains. Proceeding along the table-ground, eastward from the Bath House, which is situated about a hundred yards south of the Well House, we pass on the left several beautiful villas on Lord Abercromby's feuing ground. Instead of descending to the plain by the road, at the back of Ivy Lodge, recently laid out by Mr. Macfarlane of Coneyhill, we may now enter on the footpath leading onwards to the manse of Logie, which is seen sweetly situated at the base of the Ochils, with its beautiful background of foliage. A little eastward of the manse, a footpath leads into a plantation, in which will be found, behind the manse, an interesting cascade, formed by a small rivulet falling over a rock about the height of 40 feet. At the side of the footpath, at a short distance east of the manse, are two



walls erected across a rivulet, in curious juxtaposition, which are reported to have been the contrivance of a landholder, to prevent the minister's cows from drinking in the stream. The erection is said to have been made during the incumbency of Mr. James Wright, minister of Logie, in the latter part of last century, who was not more distinguished for the faithful discharge of his ministerial duties, than for his successful exertions in wrenching from his *heritors* the rights and dues pertaining to his office. The insertion of the following story, illustrative of Mr. Wright's *naïveté* and humour, may be pardoned. The magistrates of Stirling held lands in the parish on behalf of the town, and had particularly opposed the wishes of the minister, who took occasion to indicate his extreme displeasure, by insisting on payment of his stipend from the them at the manse on the day when it became due, according to the express letter of the law. The magistrates, on their part, indignant at the minister's determination to afford them no delay in the payment of their quota of stipend, despatched to the manse of Logie, on the proper day, the public executioner of the borough with the amount, for which he was specially requested to procure a suitable discharge. Mr. Wright, on receiving the money, readily complied with the request for a receipt, and wrote thus — "Received from the Magistrates of Stirling the portion of stipend to me now due, by the hands of their *doer*, the hangman of Stirling." The stipend payable by the magistrates was afterwards punctually settled by the town chamberlain!

On returning to the footpath which passes in front of the manse, and pursuing our course eastward, we immediately reach the neat house of Blawlowan, situated as the name imports (*Blath-lon*, the warm little mead), in a genial and sheltered spot at the foot of a crag of the Ochils, sweetly studded with plantation. From the upper part of the garden, a lovely prospect of the carse, with its crags, rivers, and varied picturesque scenery, is presented.

Onward, we reach the old Sheriffmuir road leading up the hill, by which we may proceed to the farm house of Drumbrae, which likewise presents an interesting view. Having descended from Drumbrae, we enter on a broad promenade leading through the grounds of Lord Abercromby, by the southern base of the Ochils; and here the attention is at once arrested by the magnificent scenery immediately on the left. The precipitous side of the hill is studded by a majestic array of towering trees, which seem to raise their tops heavenwards; while the surface of the cliff is clad by the all-clustering ivy, which likewise entwines in its embrace the massy trunks of the lofty timber. The hill gradually becoming less precipitous, may soon be easily ascended, and the visitor (having previously obtained permission from the gardener), by walking up its sloping and wooded banks, will experience a picturesque entertainment which he cannot fail to appreciate. Foot-paths, tastefully and conveniently laid out, traverse in interesting foldings the side of the hill, penetrate its sylvan recesses, and conduct to its summit, from several points of which are commanded prospects rarely exceeded even in the more celebrated landscapes. The summer house, perched on the margin of a crag near the top of the mountain, and directly overlooking the park of Airthrey, affords a view which can only be represented, in the grandeur of its poetry, by the pencil of the artist. Below is Airthrey Castle, castellated and venerable, rising upon the deep greensward of the lawn, interspersed with the fairest trees; while the silvery surface of the winding lake, glittering in harmonious combination with the wider foldings of the Forth, spread out beyond in the spacious plain, with their numerous peninsulas\* and varied accompaniments of

\* The numerous windings of the Forth, called *Links*, form a great number of beautiful peninsulas, which being of a very luxuriant and fertile soil, gave rise to the following old rhyme—

“A crook o’ the Forth  
Is worth an earldom o’ the north.”

*Popular Rhymes of Scotland*, by Robert Chambers, p. 43. Edinb. 1847.

scenery in crag, castle, and cluster, tend to excite no longing feeling for a close to the inspection. "Stirling Castle, Craig Forth, the Abbey Craig, and other striking objects, with the ruins of Cambuskenneth, all so rich in historical recollections, lend a deeper moral interest to the varied magnificence of the scene, more especially when the glow of the setting sun gilds the purple mountains with its changing hues, and diffuses a softer radiance over the varied realms of natural beauty."\*

Near the summer house may be discovered the site of the *Hermitage*, a grotto built by Robert Haldane of Airthrey, of which we insert the description and history in the words of his biographer—"It was constructed after the model of the woodland retreat to which Goldsmith's Angelina is led by the 'taper's hospitable ray,' and discovers her slighted lover, who had sought for consolation in a hermit's life, away from the haunts of men. 'The wicket opening with a latch,' 'the rushy couch,' 'the scrip with herbs and fruits supplied'—all the other sylvan articles of furniture described by the poet were there; whilst on the sides of the adjacent rock, or within the hut itself, the lines of Goldsmith were painted at proper intervals—the invitation to 'the houseless child of want to accept the guiltless feast and the blessing and repose;' concluding at last with the sentimental moral—

'Then, pilgrim, turn, thy cares forego,  
All earth-born cares are wrong;  
Man wants but little here below,  
Nor wants that little long.'

"The erection of this hermitage," proceeds the biographer, "had nearly cost Mr. Haldane his life; for standing too near the edge of the rock on which it was placed, giving directions to the workmen, his foot slipped, and but for a post which he was enabled to grasp, he would have been precipitated to the bottom. The celebrated Henry Erskine,

\* *Memoirs of the Lives of Robert and James Haldane*, p. 41. Lond. 1852, 8vo.

with his usual ready wit, exclaimed, 'It was a post for life.' But not content with the erection of this ideal hermitage, Mr. Haldane, who in his younger days always delighted in a practical joke, advertised for a real hermit, specifying the conditions, which were to be in accordance with the *beau ideal* of Goldsmith, including the prohibition of animal food. But the restrictions did not prevent the author of the jest from being obliged to deal seriously with applications for the place; and one man, in particular, professed himself ready to comply with all the conditions except one, which was, that he should never leave the wood. To the doom of perpetual seclusion the would-be hermit could not make up his mind to submit, and the advertisement was not repeated."

In walking along the level promenade through the grounds, and without ascending the hill, a beautiful object is presented, in the sudden appearance in front of Carlie Crag, a rock of the Ochils of the height of 200 feet, surmounted with a cluster of beautiful timber. With this crag is associated the following legend:—

About the second decade of last century, there lived in the parish of Logie several ill-favoured old women, to whom the reputation of witchcraft was confidently attached. They were believed to hold nocturnal dialogues and midnight revels with the Evil One, and Carlie Crag was regarded as one of their places of rendezvous. Satan, though he was believed to appear to them in various forms, was understood, in his interviews with the dreaded sisterhood, to appear most frequently in the aspect of a large shaggy dog, in which form it was alleged he had repeatedly been seen by the minister. An elder of the kirk had been returning of an evening from a shooting excursion among the hills, with a trusty musket, which he had picked up some years before on the field of Sheriffmuir, and discovering on the top of Carlie an animal realizing the description of the Satanic mastiff, resolved to try upon it the effects of a shot. He knelt down cautiously near the foot of the

crag, and after ejaculating a short prayer, and slipping into his musket a silver coin, fired with trembling heart but steady aim. His victim, evidently shot dead, tumbled to the base, and the delighted and astonished elder lost no time in personally communicating to the minister the success of his wonderful adventure. Though not a little superstitious, the minister was somewhat sceptical as to the mysterious dog being really dead. He however agreed to accompany his elder next morning to the foot of the crag to inspect the carcass; but on reaching the spot, they found the remains of no shaggy dog or evil genius, but the lifeless form of the beautiful pet goat of a poor and aged woman, a much respected parishioner. The minister and elder both shed tears. The wicked dog still lived, the innocent goat had perished. The elder however took credit to himself for his good intentions and valorous intrepidity; and the minister deemed it proper to improve the subject in his pulpit prelections on the following Sabbath. Discoursing on the subject of resistance to the Devil, he remarked, that the Evil One might assume numerous shapes and forms; that he went about as a roaring lion was declared in the Word, but he might take to himself various other aspects. He might even appear as a black colley dog. "But whatever form he may assume," added the minister, "he cannot be overcome or destroyed by powder and shot. There is a gun, however, that will shoot him, and it is this—it is the Bible. Shoot him then, every one of you, with this gun, and he shall be shot."\*

We now reach the ivy-clad ruins of the old church of Logie,

"A hallowed fane, the pious work  
Of names once famed, now dubious or forgot."

It is surrounded by a retired churchyard,† many of

\* This anecdote is recorded, with a number of others, in a curiously interesting pamphlet, entitled "Dunblane Traditions," published in 1835, by Mr. John Menteith, schoolmaster, Dunblane.

† The key of the churchyard will be found in the house of Mr. Cathie nearly opposite.

whose old sculptured stones and quaint inscriptions denote

"Where sleep the sires of ages flown,  
The bards and heroes of the past."

To a lover of our old literature, this is classical ground. Alexander Hume, an ingenious poet, was one of the first ministers of Logie after the Reformation. He was the second son of Patrick Hume of Polwarth. The grandson of his elder brother was created Lord Polwarth and afterwards Earl of Marchmont. A collection of his poems was printed by Waldegrave under the following title—"Hymnes or Sacred Songs, wherein the right vse of Poësie may be espied. Be Alexander Hume. Wherevnto are added, the experience of the Author's Youth, and certaine Precepts seruing to the practise of Sanctification." Edinb. 1599, 4to. This very rare volume was reprinted for the Bannatyne Club in the year 1832.

Hume was born about the year 1560, and prosecuted his studies in the University of St. Andrews. He afterwards proceeded to France, where during a period of four years, he pursued the study of law at one of the universities of that country. On his return, he began to practise in the courts of justice; but disgusted by the corruptions which then polluted the fountains of justice, after three years' attendance at the bar he abandoned the profession of an advocate. He next sought preferment at court, but being speedily disgusted with the court and courtiers, he finally entered the church. He was ordained minister of Logie in 1598, and continued there till his death in 1609.

Hume's poetry is replete with Scriptural metaphor, and pervaded by elegant illustrations, culled from the beauties of external nature. His verses everywhere breathe a piety fervent, but not overstrained, and are adorned by sentiments indicative—though he wrote in early life—of ripe scholarship, ample reflection, and earnest devotedness. Several of the "Hymnes," slightly modernized, would still

be read with interest, and tend towards the awakening and strengthening of virtue.\* The "Precepts" are the result

\* The hymn on "The Day Estival," though somewhat lengthy, has been deemed worthy of transcription by Dr. Leyden in his volume of "Scottish Descriptive Poems," and is also exhibited by Campbell in his "Specimens of British Poets." The glories of the livelong summer day are pourtrayed in strains of touching simplicity, genuine pathos, and unaffected piety. The following stanzas, of which the orthography only has been modernized, represent the author's manner in this poem—

*Morning*—The dew upon the tender crops,  
Like pearls white and round,  
Or like to melted silver drops,  
Refreshes all the ground.

\* \* \* \* \*

*Noon*—The breathless flocks draw to the shade  
And freshness of their fold,  
The startling *nolt*,\* as they were mad,  
Run to the rivers cold.

\* \* \* \* \*

With gilded eyes and open wings,  
The cock his courage shows,  
With claps of joy his breast he dings,†  
And twenty times he crows.

\* \* \* \* \*

*Evening*—The rayons‡ of the sun we see  
Diminish in their strength,  
The shade of every tower and tree  
Extended is in length.

Great is the calm, for everywhere  
The wind is sitten down,  
The smoke throws right up in the air,  
From every tower and town.

\* \* \* \* \*

The gloaming comes, the day is spent,  
The sun goes out of sight,  
And painted is the occident  
With purple sanguine bright.

The scarlet nor the golden thread,  
Who would their beauty try,  
Are nothing like the colour red,  
And beauty of the sky.

A hymn or sacred ballad, entitled "Thanks for Deliverance of the Sicke," in the lengthened line occasionally adopted by Macaulay and Aytoun

\* Cattle.

† Strikes.

‡ Rays.

of the author's Christian experiences, and abound in hal-  
lowed instruction and virtuous counsels. Appended to the  
volume printed by the Bannatyne Club, is a tract written  
by Hume near the time of his decease, entitled "Ane  
Afold Admonitioun to the Ministerie of Scotland:" which  
was discovered among the Wodrow MSS. in the Advo-  
cates' Library. This embraces an uncompromising defence  
of church government by Presbytery, and a severe pasqui-  
nade against those clergy, who to gratify the inclinations  
of a weak and obstinate prince, consented to undertake the  
duties of bishops in the church. It is probably from this  
treatise, that Row, in his history of the church, commends  
Hume as one of the faithful presbyters who "witnessed  
against the hierarchy of prelates in this kirk."

A little north-east of the old church, and immediately  
under Carlie Crag, is Logie Cottage, a beautiful little  
dwelling; a few yards beyond which is a rustic cottage, the  
possession of a respectable old woman, who until recently  
possessed a claymore which was used by one of her ances-  
tors at the battle of Sheriffmuir. The claymore is now in  
the custody of a gentleman in Edinburgh. From the old  
church of Logie a road ascends the hill, leading north-  
ward to Sheriffmuir, by proceeding up which the visitor  
will be enabled to obtain a gradual and easy ascent to the  
Ochil summits. At a short distance south-east of the old,  
we reach the new church of Logie, a plain commodious

in their esteemed Lays, may in some portions stand no unfavourable  
comparison with the similar versification of these two great masters of  
English ballad. Describing the sick man's anxiety for restoration to  
health, the poet thus proceeds—

Who would not in his heavy plight and cruel pining pain,  
All worldly wealth and glorie\* renounce, to have his health again?  
The beautiful would lose his hue, the strong would quit his strength,  
The rich his store, his treasure great, and fertile lands of length;  
The burning, most ambitious breast, would quit his noble fame,  
And be content, without renown, to lead his life at *hame*.

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\* Glory.



structure, picturesquely situated; and on the way from the one to the other the Ochil heights of Yellow Craig, Blairhill, and Demyat, form beautiful objects. On reaching the turnpike, shortly after passing the new church, we turn to the right, and immediately gain the eastern entrance to the grounds of Airthrey. Of this place, the name is familiar to the religious public, as being the hereditary possession of Robert Haldane (to whom we have already transiently referred), the elder of two remarkable brothers, raised up as the moral lights of an age just past, and the savour of whose devoted piety will gratefully endure. Of Robert Haldane of Airthrey, and James Alexander Haldane his brother, interesting Memoirs, by a son of the latter,\* were recently published; but as connected with the place which we are now visiting, a brief account of their career may not here be unsuitable. Robert was born at London on the 28th February 1764, James at Dundee on the 14th July 1768. Their father, Captain James Haldane of Airthrey, a cadet of the old family of Haldane of Gleneagles, died before the younger was born; and their mother, Katherine Duncan, daughter of the proprietor of Lundie, and sister of the subsequently distinguished Admiral Viscount Duncan, died before he had reached his sixth year. The pious example of Mrs. Haldane exercised an important influence on both her sons. They were educated under private tutors, and at the Grammar School of Dundee and the High School of Edinburgh. Towards the ministry of the Scottish Church Robert had early evinced a decided inclination; but a consideration of the poverty of the livings, and consequently inferior status of the Scottish clergy, induced his guardians to discourage this juvenile prepossession. In 1780 he joined "The Monarch" ship of war under his uncle, Admiral Duncan, from which he was shortly transferred to the "Foudroyant," in which he evinced proofs of naval skill

\* Memoirs of the Lives of Robert Haldane of Airthrey, and of his brother, James Alexander Haldane. By Alexander Haldane, Esq., Barrister-at-Law. London, 1852, 8vo.

and unwonted intrepidity in the action with "The Pegasé," under the future Earl St. Vincent, and also when the vessel formed part of the fleet of Earl Howe in his successful expedition to Gibraltar. On the peace of 1783 he retired from the navy, and after residing for some time at Gosport, enjoying the intercourse of his friend Dr. Bogue, a clergyman of the Independent persuasion, he became a student in the University of Edinburgh before the close of the ensuing year. For two sessions he divided his time between studying at college and travelling abroad; and having married in 1785, he settled at Airthrey in the autumn of that year. James Haldane, who had attended the University of Edinburgh during three sessions, became midshipman of an East Indiaman in 1785, and having performed four voyages to India and China in this capacity, was appointed in 1793 to the captaincy of the "Melville Castle," a splendid vessel in the service of the East India Company.

It was when James Haldane remained on board his vessel at Portsmouth, preparing for a voyage, that his views underwent a favourable change; and at his brother's suggestion, he disposed of his appointment, and returned to Scotland. He partly resided at Airthrey and at Stirling Castle, having shortly before his return married the daughter and only child of the deputy governor. At first Robert had enthusiastically devoted himself towards the improvement of his estates, and the decoration of his domains; but gradually becoming influenced by the power of religion, from worldly pursuits he withdrew himself to the conversation of the pious. The piety of the brothers, generated apart, in each became fervid by mutual intercourse, and in 1795 Robert formed the scheme of selling Airthrey, and devoting the proceeds towards a Christian mission to the Hindus. But the Board of Control, and the Board of the India Company's Directors, misconceiving his intentions, severally refused their sanction to the expedition, and thus interposed an insurmountable barrier to the grand missionary enterprize.

Frustrated in this magnificent scheme, Robert Haldane resolved to dedicate himself to the propagation of the Gospel at home; and for this purpose accomplished the sale of Airthrey in 1798 to Sir Robert Abercromby, the uncle of his brother's wife. James, previously known as an active distributor of religious tracts, and as a lay preacher in Edinburgh, whither he had removed his residence in 1795, two years thereafter, aided by zealous fellow-labourers, preached the gospel in every town and village in Scotland, including Caithness and the Orkneys. Robert now erected large buildings for public worship, which were designated tabernacles, in many of the populous towns, to which pastors were appointed with adequate salaries, some of these being clergymen who seceded from other denominations. James was ordained to the pastorate of the Tabernacle at Edinburgh in 1799, and continued to devote himself with singular assiduity to his ministerial duties. Robert took a general superintendence of the churches, without any stated charge; made frequent tours for the distribution of copies of the Scriptures, and constituted classes for aspirants towards the ministry in various districts, afterwards sending them to preach in the dark places at home, and on missionary expeditions abroad. At the beginning of the century, he contributed towards bringing to this country, to educate in civilization and the truths of the Bible, thirty children of African chiefs, with the view of their becoming, on their return home, the instructors of their countrymen. Down to 1810, he had expended £70,000 in promoting his views for the extension of Christian truth in this country; but in 1816 he proceeded to Switzerland and France, where at Geneva and Montauban he resided during two years, striving to awake the dormant energies of the Protestants in those places, and instructing inquiring young men in correct Christian doctrine. One of those youths at Geneva, was Merle d'Aubigné, the future historian of the Reformation.

The peculiarity of some of the sentiments of the Haldanes in matters of church government, though at the outset their views accorded with the principles of the Scottish National Church, tended materially to impair the extent of their usefulness; while their subsequent opposition to infant baptism unhappily separated them from most of the other Christian sects, and engendered division in their own body. But the brothers were entirely free of sectarian bigotry, and entertained good feeling towards all the churches. The zealous exertions of Robert, along with Dr. Thomson, in preventing the corruption of the Scriptures by the incorporation of the Apocrypha in the volume, so successfully maintained—his works in defence of revelation, and in illustration of the leading doctrines of the Bible, would, even without his philanthropy, have secured him an enduring reputation. He died at Edinburgh on the 12th December, 1842. James, whose tracts and religious publications have also proved of essential benefit to society, survived his brother upwards of eight years. He died at Edinburgh on the 8th February, 1851.

The avenue leading from the east gate of Airthrey to the centre of the park, gradually reveals a spectacle of romantic beauty and grandeur rarely surpassed in any landscape scenery of this country, commanding as it does a view of the wooded and far-stretching Ochils, and the fertile plain beneath, with its beautiful combinations of crag, wood, and water, while on the fine old trees the gay squirrels prosecute their unceasing gambols. A Scottish nobleman of the past age pronounced it to be "a perfect heaven upon earth." The gardens, with their beautiful greenhouses and hotbeds, are attained before reaching the castle. The vineries merit particular inspection. The intelligent gardener, Mr. Cathie, by fitting them up with moveable flues, so constructed as to provide a similar degree of temperature for both root and branch, and to procure a constant supply of fresh air, has been able to raise grapes of

remarkable size and delicious flavour. On the lawn, east of the castle, are three upright stones; one of these, a modern erection, denotes the convergence, at that point, of the three counties of Perth, Stirling, and Clackmannan. With the other two a more interesting history is connected. One of them is about 8 feet in height above the ground, and  $8\frac{1}{2}$  feet in girth, and the other rises 9 feet 4 inches in height above the surface, and is 14 feet 9 inches in girth. Both the stones are without inscription or emblem, and no historical account exists distinctly detailing the circumstances of their erection. It is however believed, that they had been reared to commemorate the total defeat of the Picts by the Scots, under Kenneth Macalpine, in the year 839, and which led to the destruction of the Pictish kingdom. It is beyond doubt, that the battle which finally overthrew the Picts was fought in this vicinity, and it seems probable, that the erect stones of Airthrey indicate its scene. According to Hector Boyce, the battle commenced by the Pictish army, which held possession of the town and castle of Stirling, suddenly attacking the Scots in their encampment, who being however prepared for the encounter, completely routed their opponents, driving many of them into the Forth. Of course the Scots must have been encamped on the north side of the river; while it is highly probable they would choose the rising ground for this purpose; and certainly, from no situation could they command such a distinct view of the enemy, and have more complete vantage ground, than the bank of Airthrey. Besides, a tract of ground in the vicinity bears the name of Cambuskenneth, the *bank*\* of *Kenneth*. In later times, but before the conversion of the grounds into a private

\* "The name *Cambus*," says Dr. Wilson, "is understood to indicate a promontory or bank, enclosed by a crooked stream, from the Celtic *cam*, crooked," an etymology which is very happily illustrated in the present instance. The Abbey of Cambuskenneth is surrounded by the serpentine foldings of the Forth. (Wilson's *Archæology and Pre-historic Records of Scotland*, p. 93. Edinb. 1851, 8vo.)

park, the territory round the standing stones of Airthrey was the site of a tryst or cattle market, attended by all the farmers and graziers for many miles around; and it is related as a curious incident, that on occasion of one of these trysts, a Highland grazier having accidentally left his purse on the top of the largest stone, and forgotten the circumstance, recovered it on the following annual fair in the same position, the sight of the stone having recalled the event to his remembrance.

The mansion, which is next passed, is a castellated structure of moderate size, but sufficiently adapted to the scenery. It was built in 1791, from a design by Adam, the father of the late Lord Chief Commissioner of that name, and who was the architect of his day. The avenue now leads westward by the northern side of the lake, which covers 30 acres, and has its surface adorned by graceful swans. It was constructed by Robert Haldane, shortly after his settling at Airthrey in 1785, and the water was conducted into it by streams from the Ochils. Shortly after its construction, Mr. Haldane had nearly perished in it. "It was winter," says his biographer, "and during the frost, there was a large party of visitors and others on the ice, enjoying the amusement of skating and curling. He was himself standing near a chair on which a lady had been seated, when the ice suddenly broke, and he was nearly carried under the surface. With his usual presence of mind, he seized on the chair, which supported him, and quietly gave directions to send for ropes, as a rash attempt to extricate him might have only involved others in the impending catastrophe. Providentially there was help at hand; and by laying hold of the ropes brought by a gamekeeper and an old servant, he was happily extricated from his perilous position." The estate of Airthrey is now the property of George, fourth Lord Abercromby, great-grandson of Sir Ralph Abercromby, the hero of Alexandria, and great-grandnephew of Sir Robert Abercromby, who purchased Airthrey from Robert Haldane.

Leaving Airthrey Park by the western gateway, we may return to the village. We may now ascend the table-land on the north by one of the numerous promenades on the finely sloping grounds of Westerton, which have been liberally thrown open to the public,\* and proceed along the *break-neck* and *velvet* walks, the former leading westward along the margin of the plateau, and the other conducting towards the north-west. Behind Westerton Park, in an extensive quarry from which the village has been reared, we discover a large section of the old red sandstone,† dipping towards the north-west, and capped by a ponderous mass of greenstone. This quarry, which bears the name of the *Wolf's Hole* Quarry, formerly contained a number of burrows, and a tradition obtained that these were the last haunts of the wolf in the kingdom. That formerly this ravenous animal existed in the country is stated by Boyce; and from the immediate vicinity of the Caledonian Forest, it is not improbable that the tradition may be correct. A wolf forms the crest of the town of Stirling, and a place in the town bears the name of the *Wolf Crag*. Edward I. in allusion to the badge of the municipality, designated the powerful engine which he had constructed for the demolition of the Castle of Stirling by the name of *The Wolf*. Passing the quarry a short distance, we reach the retired villas of Sunnyslaw, where visitors desirous of retirement may possess elegant accommodation.

Immediately in front of Sunnyslaw, on the same side of the river, and guarded by the river on one side, and enclosed by plantation on every other, is a sequestered spot,

\* On Wednesday, 20th October, 1852, Major Henderson of Westerton was entertained at a public breakfast in Philp's Royal Hotel, in the village, on the occasion of his being presented with a dinner service of silver plate by the gentlemen, and a pianoforte by the ladies, in token of their appreciation of his devotedness towards the public welfare, and the comfort of visitors at the Spa, especially in the free admission of the public to his grounds.

† A single specimen of the *Ocephalaspis*, a fossil peculiar to the cornstone, or middle formation of the old red sandstone, has been found in the quarry.

which claims a visit, from the melancholy interest attaching to it. This spot bears the name of the *Fishers' Green*, and immediately in front of it, in the centre of the river, is a deep and dangerous pool, which was long designated *The Black Pot*, but is now called *The Ladies' Pool*, from the following very mournful incident, which we shall give in the words of one of the local prints at the time—"Sel-dom," says the journalist, "has it been our painful duty to record a more heartrending event, than one which occurred on the forenoon of Tuesday, the 1st of May (1832), near Bridge of Allan. About three weeks ago, Misses Mary and Isabella Bayne, daughters of the late Rev. Mr. Bayne, of the Gaelic Chapel, Greenock, came from Edinburgh, with their brother, to reside at Bridge of Allan, for the benefit of the health of the younger sister. On Tuesday forenoon, about eleven o'clock, the two sisters left their lodgings, as if for the purpose of taking a walk on the banks of the Allan, and perhaps bathing. Little more than an hour afterwards, a young gentleman, residing in Bridge of Allan, in going up the east side of the river with his fishing-rod, observed, at some distance before him, something that appeared like a towel or small tablecloth, spread out on what is termed *The Fishers' Green*, where the river is confined within high rocky banks, covered with wood. Observing a boy fishing about fifty yards beyond it, he concluded that the towel, or whatever it might be, belonged to some of the anglers, so that he pursued his course by the footpath, along the outer edge of the wood, with the intention of fishing this part of the water on his way homeward. On returning to this spot by the water side, about half an hour afterwards, he found that what had attracted his attention going up, was a quantity of female attire, which was recognized at a single glance as the dresses of the two young ladies whom he had seen the day before, and whom he knew to be strangers. Aware of the nature of the place, he was led to dread the worst, and on examining the banks of the river, he observed the



prints of their feet in the sand, pointing inwards, at the deepest part of the pool, but no marks of their return. Their bonnets were set close to the rock, while the rest of their clothes were a little out from it on the green, so that it appeared, beyond all doubt, that the young ladies had perished while bathing. On the alarm being given, and search being made, they were dimly seen at the bottom of the river, within two or three yards of each other, in a place about 18 feet deep. The younger was found in her bathing dress, the other in her usual dress, with the exception of her bonnet, shawl, and shoes, which were found upon the green, along with her bathing dress. It is conjectured, that the one in going in, had slid over a dangerous quicksand into the depth below, and that her sister, who was preparing to follow, on seeing what had happened, had rushed in to her rescue, but perished in the attempt."

We may return to the Bridge by the Airthrey Paper Mills, situated on the left bank of the river, a short distance downwards; and if the visitor has not previously witnessed the interesting process of paper-manufacture, we would recommend him to view the premises.\* Many other interesting promenades have been laid out on every side of the village, but these can easily be discovered without a guide, and require no particular description. In the village, by the romantic banks of the Allan, in the

\* At the Mill of Airthrey, Mr. James Haldane, towards the close of the century, performed one of his acts of intrepidity, for which, in addition to his eminent moral worth and Christian virtues, he is remembered. The tenant, a desperado, accused of certain criminal offences, had, with his sons, and servants, and dogs, beat off the officers who had come with warrants to apprehend him. The messengers of the law having gone to Airthrey to solicit a reinforcement of strength, Mr. James Haldane, with some of the domestics of Airthrey, accompanied them in a second attempt to execute their duties. The mill house was barricaded in its doors and windows, and the inmates were armed with bludgeons and firearms; but Mr. Haldane, nothing daunted, discovering an unguarded window, thrust himself through it, produced his pistols in presence of the astonished garrison, and opening the front entrance, admitted the officers to the full execution of their warrants.

plantations and on the lawn of Westerton, fountains play unceasingly; and a large one has just been erected in the village, which out of respect for the successful exertions of Mr. Layard, in excavating the stupendous relics of Assyrian architecture and statuary, has been designated *The Fountain of Nineveh*.

At Bridge of Allan, there is ample scope for the researches of the geologist and the botanist. Immediately north of the village, and extending along the base of the Ochils from the foot of the steep acclivity on the western side of Abbey Craig, to the church of Lecropt, a distance of about 2 miles, there is a plateau of considerable elevation, the cross breach caused by the channel of the Allan only intercepting the uniformity. This terrace is about 107 feet above the carse, and 132 above the level of the Forth at Stirling, its greatest breadth being in Airthrey Park, where it is nearly half a mile, while at Lecropt church it does not exceed 200 feet. Like the present sea-beaches, though generally, it is not uniformly level, there being occasional swells on it, some of the height of 15 or 20 feet. Portions of other sea-margins are traceable, though much less distinctly, at the base of the hills on the southern part of the carse, and also at the south-western base of Stirling Rock. The materials chiefly composing the terrace are sand and gravel, both of which in several openings in the bank above Bridge of Allan are seen alternating in regular layers, very nearly horizontal. There is however a nucleus of blue clay enclosing rolled and striated boulders, but no appearance of rock. That the carse of Stirling, and vale of Menteith which joins it, had at a remote era been submerged, is sufficiently attested from the numerous sea-shells which are from time to time found in the alluvial silt of their beds, which are in some places 100 feet in depth; these shells being, among others, the oyster,\* cockle, mussel, and donax, the first of

\* The oyster is found in large quantities on the banks of the Allan at Keirfield.

very large size and uncommon thickness. The cetaceous remains which were found at Airthrey and Blair-Drummond, afterwards to be noticed, also testify as to the plenary submersion. Sea-shells have certainly not hitherto been discovered in the terrace; but such organic remains, it has been established, while they will remain imbedded in clay impervious to water for a lengthened period, suffer decomposition when sepulchred in gravel and sand. The preservation of this remnant of the ancient sea-margin has been satisfactorily explained; Abbey Craig, which is two-thirds of a mile in breadth, being supposed to have acted as a breakwater in defending it from the assaults of the advancing and denuding influences of the receding tides, on the subsidence of the ocean from the higher levels consequent on the sudden or gradual elevation of the land.\*

The plateau is also an important botanical field, its surface abounding in several scarce and in many valuable specimens of interesting plants. Dr. Balfour of Edinburgh found growing profusely on the wooded banks of the table-land behind the village, *Viola odorata*, and discovered a very interesting fern, *Hymenophyllum wilsoni*, growing on the Ochils, in the immediate vicinity. Dr. Forrest of Stirling found *Agrostis canina*, *Juncus glaucus*, *Anagallis arvensis*, *Mentha rubra*, *Symphytum officinale*, *Vaccinium uliginosum*, *Vaccinium oxycoccos*, *Cichorium Intybus*, *Tanacetum vulgare*, *Solidago virgaurea*, *Ribes niger*, *Agrimonia eupatoria*, *Ononis arvensis*, and *Geranium pratense*. Dr. Paterson, one of the physicians in Bridge of Allan, has discovered *Ledum palustre*, *Andromeda polifolia*, and *Paris quadrifolia*.

To the student of northern antiquities and the archæologist, the district of the village peculiarly affords the

\* See "Ancient Sea-Margins," by Mr. Robert Chambers; "Communication of Mr. Bald, C.E., in Edinburgh Phil. Journal, vol. i. pp. 393-96; and especially an able and ingenious paper on "Ancient Beaches near Stirling," by Charles Maclaren, Esq., F.R.S.E., published in the Edinburgh New Phil. Journal for October, 1846.

means of research and interesting speculation. *Alauna*, originally a Caledonian town or fortified place, and afterwards an important Roman station, was in the vicinity; the place is mentioned by Ptolemy the geographer; and Richard of Cirencester,\* who is regarded as an accurate commentator on that ancient writer, fixes its position as between the stations of Camelon (*statio ad Vallum*) and Ardoch (*Lindum*), 13 Roman, that is, 12 English miles from the former, and 9 Roman, or  $8\frac{1}{2}$  English miles from the latter, a description of its site which distinctly places it in this locality. The exact situation has however been disputed. Stirling and Keir have both been named on very slender grounds; but the preponderance of evidence seems to establish it at the Kilhill of Keirfield. This place, which the railway now crosses, is situated a short distance south-west of the village, on the banks of the Allan, about a mile above its junction with the Forth, and is somewhat raised above the level of the carse. Being anciently protected by a morass, as well as partly by the river, it seems exactly such a position as the Romans, from their principles of castrametation, were likely to adopt; while at the same time it justifies the name of the station, and corresponds with the distances of the itinerary. The site is also near the ancient passage of the Forth, across which the Roman road had been conducted. At the station of *Alauna*, it has been said, Agricola first encamped north of the Forth; an opinion however not well founded. It will afterwards appear, that the course of the arms of the Roman general was eastward by the margin of the Forth, and his first warfare north of that river among the *Horestii* or natives of Fife. *Alauna* was probably seized and fortified by Agricola on his return

\* The *Itinera Romana of Ricardus Corinensis*, or Richard of Cirencester, was discovered in Denmark by Mr. Bertram, an English gentleman, in 1757. The work was published at Copenhagen in 1758. It is believed to have been written in the fourteenth century, and though its genuineness has been questioned, no solid evidence has been attempted to impugn its authority.

by Strathallan from his victory at Mons Grampius, when its utility as a midway station from head quarters at Camelon to the camp at Ardoch would commend itself to his notice. At the period of the construction of the wall of Antoninus, the Horestii are said to have wrested *Alauna*, along with other strongholds, from the imperial invaders.

The numerous hill-forts which formerly existed along the summits of the western Ochils, especially on the heights of Keir, would indicate that the natives had offered every opposition to the advances of the Romans northward; and probably Agricola had, in following out his conquests, proceeded eastward by the Forth, in order to elude their assaults, while he had afterwards succeeded in reducing them, on his triumphant return from his victory at the Grampians. One of the forts, the *Fairy Knowe*, may be seen in the corner of a field in the heights above the village, and near the farm of Sunnylvaw. It is 15 feet in height, and of circular form,\* and completely commands the vales of Stirling and Strathallan.

A discovery respecting Caledonian or primitive sepulture was recently made at the village. In the course of removing a portion of the surface of the table-land, used as a sand pit, immediately behind the village, and near the south-east corner of Westerton Park, the workmen laid open two hollowed basins, which evidently had formed funeral pyres. They are of equal size, and are situated about 10 yards apart. Each is hollow in the centre, of which the depth from the surface is about 4 feet, and the diameter of each is about 9 feet. Of both, the exterior wall is formed of several inches of burned clay or brick, each portion being deeply indented by the mark of a rod, one inch in diameter. In the western pit, within the wall, and surrounding it, is a thick coating of cinerary

\* The Caledonian forts were round or elliptical, and generally on the tops of the hills. The Roman *castella* were uniformly of a square formation.

matter, strewed with human bones and charred wood; some portions of the wood having the fibres entire. In the eastern basin there are no osseous remains, but along with a few pieces of charcoal, a large quantity of charred rye surrounding the exterior wall. Of the various modes of sepulture of our Caledonian predecessors, little is accurately known.\* Might not the conjecture be entertained, that at some remote period they had burned the bodies of their dead with materials emblematic of their professions? Hence the warrior would be burned with the boughs of the oak, and the peaceful cultivator of the soil with part of the produce he had raised! Or are these pits the scenes of Druidical sacrificial offerings? The answer to these questions rests with the archæologist.

In addition to the charms inspired by the loveliness of its locality, and the romantic beauty of its surrounding scenery, the blessings bestowed by its health-restoring waters, and mild and ever-genial temperature, the convenience afforded by its rural walks and promenades, and the means which it affords for the prosecution of interesting sciences, Bridge of Allan is richly stored with places of agreeable lounge, and for the prosecution of in-door amusements and out-door recreations. As a place of lounge, the gallery of casts and paintings merits a first notice. For this valuable acquisition the public are indebted to the liberality of John Macfarlane, Esq. of Coneyhill, Bridge of Allan, and formerly of Manchester. Shortly after the foundation of the School of Design at Somerset House, Mr. Macfarlane contemplated the formation of a similar institution at Stirling, his native town, and with this view, had executed, at his own expense, a valuable collection of casts, which he forwarded to the School of Arts at Stirling, having strong reason to believe, that in the event of the inhabitants displaying an interest in the subject, an annual grant for

\* "The more sepulchral deposits I examine, the less reason I find for believing in a constant uniformity pervading ancient sepulchral rites."  
(*Extract from a Letter of Dr. Daniel Wilson to the Author.*)

the support of a School of Design in the town would be obtained. The proposal was not however entertained by the burgesses of Stirling. The beautiful casts were deposited in a hall, and remained for years unheeded and unvisited. In 1843, Major Henderson having erected a hall for their reception, the casts, along with a large number of valuable paintings and other interesting curiosities belonging to Mr. Macfarlane, were removed to the village. The collection is now very highly appreciated, and is an object of interest to every visitor. Among other well-executed casts from the antique, it contains the Venus de' Medici; Juno, colossal; Apollo Belvidere; Venus d'Arlas, colossal; Fighting Gladiator; Dying Gladiator; Discobulus in Action; Aristides; Boxers; Head of Melpomene, colossal; and the famous works of Canova, the three Graces, Venus leaving the Bath, and the Dancing Girl. There are also a fine cast of a battle piece, a magnificent cast of a dog, and many smaller valuable casts of heads. The cornice of the hall is composed of groups of figures, executed in stucco, in a reduced scale, by the late Mr. Henning of London, from the frieze of the Parthenon in the British Museum, by the renowned Phidias. The casts, which are all remarkable for their sharpness of outline, and the general care bestowed in their formation, were partly prepared for Mr. Macfarlane at the Louvre, Paris, and partly obtained from Rome. The paintings are generally of merit, the most valuable being the Holy Family, by Andrea del Sarto. A number of large illustrated works in the hall present the finest specimens of engraving. A neatly executed bust of Sir Walter Scott, after Chantrey, occupies a prominent position; and there is soon to be placed in the hall a very fine bust of Mr. Macfarlane, executed by Holme Cardwell, Esq., a young sculptor of great promise, a native of Manchester and now resident at Rome. It is worthy of remark, that the formation of a School of Design, in his native town of Stirling, by Mr. Macfarlane, was the first attempt of the kind following upon the one instituted by the Government in

Somerset House, and was several years in advance of those Schools of Design established at Manchester, Liverpool, Edinburgh, Glasgow, and other large towns.\* A catalogue of the statuary, engravings, and paintings, contained in the gallery, is in the course of preparation, for the convenience of visitors. Among the other in-door sources of interest and amusement, are a library, a reading hall, and a billiard room. The library, kept at the Post Office, is well selected, and is yearly receiving additions; and books may be procured from it every lawful day on the most moderate terms. The reading hall, an elegant rustic structure, fitted up with every internal convenience, and well supplied with the more popular and useful periodicals and newspapers, is an agreeable and useful resort for ladies and gentlemen, and on the Sabbath evenings, in summer, is used as a preaching station. The billiard room is convenient, and the table is regarded by players as excellently adapted for the game.

The means of out-door recreation and amusement are numerous and varied. The Allan river has long been justly regarded as one of the best trouting-streams north of the Tweed, and all have permission to fish in its waters. Cricket was some time since introduced at the village, a suitable piece of ground being laid out in the park of Westerton; and a large and beautiful bowling-green every pleasant summer evening is covered with players. Quoits are also in the list of games, and are frequently played by visitors.

But besides these sources of diurnal recreation and amusement, the village holds assemblies and merry meetings, and

\* It is creditable to our northern kingdom, that in matters of Schools of Design, Scotsmen have led a prominent part. It is now nearly a century since the celebrated Messrs. Foulis of Glasgow projected an Academy of Painting in the College of Glasgow; and James Morrison, Esq., M.P. for Inverness, was the Chairman of the Committee of the House of Commons, appointed to inquire as to the best method to be adopted for improving the patterns and designs of the manufactures of Great Britain; out of which inquiry arose the first School of Design, instituted by Government in Somerset House, under Mr. Dyce.



is the scene of fetes and holiday exercises. The West of Scotland County Archery and Rifle Club has frequently held meets at Westerton; on which occasions the members, besides engaging in matches of archery and rifle-shooting, enter the lists on horseback, for the prosecution of that interesting sport, tilting at the ring, for which the ancient fraternity of chapmen, of the counties of Stirling and Clackmannan, received a special charter from James I. in 1423, and of which Major Henderson holds the office of Principal. The first meet of the Strathallan Gathering was held in Westerton Park on the 24th July 1852; and from the numerous and brilliant concourse of spectators on the occasion, and the spirit in which the amusements were conducted, it is confidently augured, that this recently-instituted association may continue to prosper.

A floral and horticultural association, connected with the village, holds three exhibitions in the season, when prizes are awarded for the successful cultivation and best specimens of flowers, fruits, and vegetables. The exhibitions generally take place towards the latter part of the months of April, June, and August. During the frosty days of winter, the Bridge of Allan Curling Club provides a source of amusement to all devoted to the healthful and national game of curling, the lake in Airthrey Park being granted to the club, for prosecuting the "roaring" sport; and as recently a winter curling pond\* has been constructed on

\* " In the park of Westerton, near Bridge of Allan, Major Henderson has, in the opinion of many curlers, entirely succeeded in the construction and adaptation of a model curling pond. . . . With the general aspect of the surface there has been no interference. In summer, the bottom of the pond is beautifully verdant, and is the scene of *Tilting at the Ring*, and other ancient Scottish fetes and pastimes. During winter, when the frost seems likely to set in, by contrivances alike simple and suitable, in a very short space of time, the portion of the slope appropriated as the scene of curling is converted into a beautiful sheet of water, which may, according to taste or circumstances, be contracted or extended at pleasure. The water is procured from the main pipes, conducting a constant supply from a large reservoir in the higher grounds, to the cistern on the bank beneath, from which the houses of the village are served. The pipes connecting the reservoir and cistern pass close by

the grounds of Westerton, winter visitors and residents may now calculate on ample opportunities for prosecuting this national amusement.

Every watering-place, as well as every little hamlet, has its characters; a class of persons who receive a pseudo-distinction from sundry eccentricities, and half humorous sayings, or from clothing in doggerel rhymes sentiments threadbare as their vestments, but which are calculated to excite good-humoured laughter.\* Of the characters of the village, the most conspicuous is the poetess, Janet Reid, one of the best specimens of the class to which she belongs. Janet writes or utters poetry, such as it is, on any subject, with complete facility, on a moment's warning, and being devoid of any thing satirical in her nature, universally indulges in eulogistic strains. Her printed pieces are numerous, and by the vending of these to visitors at the Well House, she has contrived to eke out a decent livelihood. Another character who claims notice, is singing Johnnie, who at the morning rendezvous at the Well House indulges in strains eulogistic of the village, the mineral waters, or some more prominent or distinguished visitor. Such characters are not found to be troublesome; they form part and parcel of the place, casting an air of cheerfulness over it, and tending to awaken pleasing associations.

the curling portion of the lawn, and were laid down by the Major with the view of being used in filling the verdant hollow." (*Annual of the Royal Caledonian Curling Club for 1853*, pp. 194, 195.)

\* About half a century since, and while Bridge of Allan was only a humble agricultural hamlet, it could boast of a character somewhat more ingenious, and at the same time more ascetic than the great bulk of his tribe. This village Solomon owed his distinction to his quickness of retort and sharpness of repartee; and the extent of his powers in these respects the following anecdote may illustrate—Two young English officers from Stirling Castle, walking along the bridge, accosted the old man, whose demeanour indicated but little for his mind—"Pray, old father, could you tell us how far we have to go?" "Just three miles," gruffly rejoined the Solomon. "How do you know?" again asked one of the officers. "Why," smartly answered Sawney, "it's three miles to Stirling, and it's three to Dunblane, and you'll get a gallows at either."

In Bridge of Allan church accommodation is abundant. The parish church of Logie is 2 miles east, and the parish church of Lecropt half a mile west of the village. A handsome building, of middle-pointed Gothic, surmounted by a beautiful tower, of the height of 108 feet, from a plan by the Messrs. Hay of Liverpool, is now erecting for the Free Church; and there is a neat place of worship in connexion with the United Presbyterian Church, which has in its



FREE CHURCH, BRIDGE OF ALLAN.

handsome front wall a public clock. There are some good schools; and an educational seminary is projected. A branch of the Union Bank is open during a portion of three days of the week.

Suitable Well House accommodation is desiderated; but every attention is shown to visitors by Mr. Millar, the lessee of the springs. Mineral water, of any quantity, is

obtained at the Well House, on the small payment of two-pence. Shock, shower, douche, and plunge baths of the mineral water are to be procured in the Bath House,\* and convenient baths are to be had likewise in various parts of the village. For convenient and reasonable hotel and lodging accommodation, Bridge of Allan is not excelled by any British watering-place. The principal inns are the Royal Hotel, the Queen's Hotel, and the Westerton Arms,



ROYAL HOTEL. BRIDGE OF ALLAN.

respectively kept by Messrs. Philp, Anderson, and Watt, each of which contains extensive and elegant accommodation. To the large establishment of the Royal Hotel, pleasure grounds are attached, decorated by some neat

\* Mr. Millar supplies jars of the mineral water to parties at a distance, and to those whose avocations do not permit any lengthened residence at the Spa. His charge for a large jar is extremely moderate; and as the price is paid by the Railway Company, parties are saved trouble in remitting the amount. The mineral water retains its virtues unabated for upwards of a year.

specimens of statuary and *jets d'eau*. The entire charge for accommodation and provision in the Royal Hotel does not exceed three guineas per week; and parties preferring private lodgings will be most comfortably accommodated at the rate of from seven to ten shillings weekly per room. Water and gas\* were introduced into the dwelling-houses several years since, and the streets are provided with lamps. A register of the lodgings that are daily to let is kept at the New Medical Hall, a copy of which, made up by the necessary insertions, is regularly supplied.

Of monotony and dulness at Bridge of Allan there is no ground for complaint. Melancholy feelings, so severely prejudicial to invalids, have here nothing to awaken them; every thing speaks comfort and breathes felicity. "We have known," says a writer in a popular periodical, "individuals whose sunken eye, wan cheek, and feeble frame, indicated too plainly that disease was working sad havoc in the constitution, put on freshness and gather health, from visiting its wells, and wandering through its wooded braes. Those who at home are killed with *ennui*, are here inspired with the spirit of activity, and stroll about the livelong day, drinking pleasure from the numerous beauties that diversify the scene. The merchant, mingling in the gay circle, forgets his ledger, and exchanges the eternal din of the city for the morning chaunt of birds and the sweet murmur of rippling waters." The observation has become proverbial, that none visiting the Bridge, unless in the very last stages of an incurable distemper, will leave it without experiencing essential benefit. Here, indeed, the sickly and infirm may be sheltered during the whole year, receiving new vigour, and acquiring renovated strength; here, after a few months' residence,

\* The gas work was erected through the exertions of John Ross Macvicar, Esq., late of Keirfield, and now of Stirling. On Mr. Macvicar's leaving the village for Stirling, in August 1851, he was entertained at a public dinner, and presented with a handsome piece of plate, in token of the estimation of his public services and private worth.

the countenance, sickly pale, assumes the ruddy hue of health, the careworn citizen the air of perfect cheerfulness, and the gloomy hypochondriac forgets his melancholy. Doubtless, many an invalid, after a residence at Bridge of Allan, has given utterance to the sentiments expressed in the following stanza, from a poem on the mineral springs of Dunblane, by Dr. Ainslie —

Nor season's change, nor healing art,  
 Could move the wasting inward ill,  
 Till drink I did from that bless'd well,  
 And rambled by the Allan's side;  
 When health came o'er me like a spell,  
 And joy resumed her wonted tide.

The praises of the village have been celebrated by more than one bard ; we shall only adduce one song, to the tune of "Gala Water," composed by the late Robert Gilfillan—

#### THE MAID OF ALLAN.

Fair was the morn, an' clear the sky,  
 On every flower the dew had fallen,  
 While I, to join in simmer's joy,  
 Strayed by the bonnie Brig of Allan.  
 And there, in beauty's artless guise,  
 A maiden fair did blooming wander,  
 Pure as the morning light, that lies  
 On Allan's stream o' sunny splendour.

The soft winds breathed among the woods,  
 Whaur ne'er a leaf was sered or fallen,  
 The sun flung gowd adown the cluds,  
 To please the bonnie maid of Allan.  
 Sweet bloom'd the flowers in simmer bowers,  
 While birdies in their leafy dwallin'  
 Together sang, an' echoes rang  
 For joy around the maid of Allan.

How sweet the voice of wak'ning spring,  
 On bud an' blossom fondly callin'!  
 But nature lists when she does sing,  
 For nane sing like the maid of Allan.  
 I canna boast of fortune's smile,  
 For aft her frown has on me fallen;  
 Yet wealth could ne'er my care beguile,  
 Like her, the bonnie maid of Allan.

O for a cot by Allan's stream,  
 Wi' her whose love could banish sorrow!  
 Then days would glide in blissfu' dream,  
 Wi' ne'er a dread of coming morrow.  
 I've wander'd far by burn an' brae,  
 Through many a Highland glen an' Lawlan';  
 But had I her that I wad hae,  
 'Twould be the bonnie maid of Allan.

In point of accessibility, Bridge of Allan vies with Harrogate south of the Tweed. Situated about the centre of the most densely peopled district of North Britain, it is likewise a centre in point of railway accommodation. By the Scottish Central Railway, of which it is a station, passengers may arrive direct from Aberdeen in six hours, from Edinburgh and Glasgow in less than two hours, and from London in fourteen hours. By the Stirling and Dunfermline, and Edinburgh, Dundee, and Perth lines, it is accessible from every railway district of the county of Fife on the east, passengers arriving from St. Andrews in less than four hours. The Forth and Clyde Junction Railway, through the valley of the Forth to Balloch, at the foot of Loch Lomond, there joining the Dumbartonshire line, and thus uniting the rivers Forth and Clyde—and the Doune and Callander, and Crieff branches of the Scottish Central Railway, have been projected under the most favourable auspices; and when they are completed, the most interesting scenery of which the district can boast will be made abundantly accessible to the resident at the Spa. During summer, elegant and commodious omnibuses run every hour between the village and Stirling, and every day between it and the Trosachs. For the last few years, upwards of thirty thousand visitors have arrived annually, and every season is rapidly adding to the numbers.









Here regal power hath weighed the long debate,  
 And laws enjoined propitious to the state;  
 Here heroes brave their country's foes subdued,  
 And lived devoted to their country's good:  
 Their glorious deeds shall gild the teeming page,  
 And shed a lust'ring beam through every age.  
 Then Wallace first, the patriot, statesman, friend,  
 Shall not with kings nor lesser heroes blend,  
 But, like his actions, high in glory rise,  
 And waft his honours to the bending skies—TODD'S STRIZA.



### Excursion First.

Abbey Craig—Battle of Stirling—Proposed Monument to Sir William Wallace—Cambuskenneth Abbey—Stirling—Stirling Castle—Argyle's Lodging—Mar's Work—Public Buildings of Stirling—The Back Walk—The Royal Gardens—The Valley—The Gowling Hills—The Stirling Bridges—Remarkable Persons—St. Ninians—Battle of Bannockburn—Battle of Sauchieburn—Village of Bannockburn—Torwood Castle—Arthur's Oon—The Carron Works—Battle of Falkirk, 1298—Town of Falkirk—Antoninus' Wall—Callendar House—Battle of Falkirk, 1746—Camelon—Larbert—Hills of Dunipace—Denny—Hertshire Castle—The Carron—Bannockburn House.

VEHICLES of every form being readily attainable at the hotels, we have the means of being conducted to the inspection of a neighbourhood replete with historical interest and adorned with natural loveliness. Stirling claims an early visit, from its conspicuous importance, and suggests to the visitor at the Bridge the propriety of making his first excursion in the southern direction. The ancient borough of Stirling, at the distance of 3 miles, is reached by proceeding along the turnpike leading south-eastward; but our present route requires this road to be left at the check toll-bar, about a mile from the village. Here we take the road leading eastward, along the northern limb of Abbey Craig. This road rapidly ascends; and

having proceeded along it for a short distance, we are suddenly led to the contemplation of a highly interesting and romantic spectacle. A broad gorge seems to separate Abbey Craig, immediately on the right, from the range of the Ochils on the left, extending eastward, while the verdant and foliage-clad banks of the one, contrasted with the wild, irregular, craggy and heath-covered sides of the other, present a scene on which the eye can long rest with interest and in admiration. Various rural paths\* are now discovered, leading by winding courses to the summit of Abbey Craig, and by one of these we ought at once to walk to the highest point, which is 260 feet above the level of the Forth. Here we feel elevated, as if by enchantment, in the midst of a fairy scene, a panorama of the most ennobling character. Around is a level plain, watered by the silvery courses of the rivers Forth, Teith, and Allan, and guarded at almost every point by stupendous mountains. For miles on every side, every thing is picturesque, beautiful, or sublime, there being not one single feature to mar the loveliness of the landscape or detract from the poetry of the scene. Westward, in the plain, rise the insulated crags of Stirling Rock and Craighforth; the former surmounted by its venerable castle and ancient town, the latter clad by a profusion of foliage, adorning its modern mansion; while beyond are the lovely park of Blair-Drummond, and the dark heathy fronts of the hills of Touch and Kippen. North-westward, the mighty crests of the mist-capped Grampians ascend in the distance, while in front, at the western termination of the Ochils, is snugly ensconced Bridge of Allan village; the

\* These walks were laid out by the late Sir Thomas Dick Lauder of Fountainhall, Bart., at the expense of the magistrates of Stirling, to whom, as governors of Cowan's Hospital, the Crag belongs. The eastern part of the Crag was also planted at the suggestion of the same tasteful and public-spirited baronet; but unfortunately many of the trees were destroyed by accidental fire about two years since. The magistrates have however planted it anew; and in the course of a few years, the back of the Crag will be thickly interspersed with an umbrageous covering of oaks, elms, and every kind of the native, and several of foreign pines

princely mansion of Keir and house of Westerton resting on the shelving ground rising from the plain. On the north, in an elevated district, is Sheriffmuir's dark battle-field, and immediately beneath it, the sloping park of Airthrey, with its castle, lake, and summer-house. In the distant east rise the Saline Hills; onwards from the left stretches the rugged range of the Ochils, with the villages of Blair-Logie, Menstry, Alva, and Tillicoultry at its base, and Alva Park on its sloping front; while embosomed in trees, in the midst of the plain, are the snug mansions of Powis and Gogar, and the venerable house of Manor. On the south, seemingly in a peninsula formed by the winding of the Forth, are the ruins of Cambuskenneth Abbey, and a little farther distant several structures, each of which is worthy of the examination of the tourist. Of these, the more conspicuous are Stewarthall, Polmaise, Dunmore Park, and Airth Castle. Stewarthall, the residence of an old branch of the royal family of Stuart, is a venerable mansion, picturesquely situated, and surrounded by stately trees. In the tower of the mansion, which was reared upwards of three centuries since, Lady Grange, in 1732, was detained in captivity for several months, prior to her being removed to the Hebrides.\* Polmaise, by the banks of the Forth (indebted for its name to the circumstance of the dead bodies which had been cast into the river after the

\* A highly interesting and circumstantial account of the demigration and captivity of Lady Grange, is contained in a volume, published in 1819, by Dr. K. Macleay, father of the distinguished painters of that name, entitled, "Historical Memoirs of Rob Roy, &c., including Original Notices of Lady Grange." Dr. Macleay however falls into error in assigning the house of Polmaise as the place of Lady Grange's temporary detention. His description of the fabric in which she was confined seems exactly to correspond with what must have been the condition of the old tower of Stewarthall at the period when the event occurred. Lady Grange was forcibly removed from her lodgings in Edinburgh, on the night of Saturday, the 22d of April, 1732, and conducted by night journeys to Stewarthall, where she arrived in the course of the following night. Here she was detained till the 15th of August, when she was carried on horseback to Callendar during night, and onwards blindfolded, till she reached the wild and unpeopled Highlands.

battle of Bannockburn, having been washed ashore and decayed, or according to the Scottish expression, *maized*, on the banks), is beautifully surrounded by a flourishing plantation, and is the residence of a distinguished branch of the family of Murray. Dunmore Park is the picturesque seat of the Earl of Dunmore; and Airth Castle, the seat of the old and patriotic family of Graham, claims an antiquity coeval with the days of Wallace.

The spot on which we stand next invites examination. It exhibits the remains of an intrenchment which was originally formed by the Romans,\* but in later times was reconstructed by Cromwell, to receive his artillery at the siege of Stirling Castle.† But Abbey Craig derives its chief historical interest from its being the position occupied by Sir William Wallace, and his army of hardy Scots, immediately before the famous battle of Stirling, when the Scottish Chief gained his most signal victory over the enemies of his country. Scotland, though long and bravely resisting the aggressive attempts of the English monarch, was at length compelled to yield to the superior foe; every district was overrun by Englishmen, and the principal forts were garrisoned by English soldiers. The subjection to a foreign domination was nearly complete; but at this crisis appeared Sir William Wallace, the representative of an honourable house, and a knight of surpassing courage, amazing strength, and prodigious perseverance, who, without a sordid wish either of power, sovereignty, or chivalrous distinction, but actuated by the love of liberty, and animated by the fire of patriotism, resolved to restore his nation's independence, or to perish in the attempt. Col-

\* Roman coins, and fragments of Roman armour, have been dug up at the spot.

† In 1745, the Highlanders, under Prince Charles Edward, conceiving that they would effectually annoy the garrison of Stirling Castle, by placing cannon on the summit of the Crag, endeavoured to drag up a few pieces for this purpose; but in the course of their operations, the accidental discharge of one of the pieces, which was loaded, and furnished with a lock, killed several of their numbers, and thus induced them to desist from the attempt.

lecting a band of followers, he proceeded to the rapid reduction of those castles held by foreign soldiers, and the slaughter of those Englishmen who dared to resist his arms. The tidings of his wonderful success in rebellion against English rule were communicated with expedition to Edward I. then engaged in warfare in France, who forthwith issued instructions to Warenne, Earl of Surrey, his lieutenant, and Hugh Cressingham, his treasurer in Scotland, to put an immediate check to his resolute career. In the hope of at once suppressing the insurrection, these generals accordingly marched towards Stirling with the formidable army of 50,000 foot and 1000 horse. The Scottish Chief, who was then engaged in storming the castle of Dundee, which still remained in the possession of the English, hearing of this powerful array, discontinued the siege, rapidly raised an army of 10,000 men, undisciplined and unaccustomed to regular warfare, but possessed of entire intrepidity, and hastening to Stirling, arrived in time to dispute the passage of the river. He encamped the main body of his troops on the north-eastern declivity of Abbey Craig; a position completely concealed from the view of the enemy; while he himself, with a limited number of followers, stood on the spot which we have now reached, presenting to the imposing armament of England, stationed between Stirling and the river, the apparently certain indication of a decided and easy victory. The English generals, convinced that they saw the entire array of the hostile army, and conceiving it contemptible even to engage with a foe so feebly supported, despatched to the Scottish leader two friars, with the promise of mercy on surrender; but contrary to their sanguine expectations, they received an uncompromising reply. Early on the following morning, they proceeded to send the army across the river; but they were to fall by a stratagem to which Wallace had dexterously resorted. The Forth was then crossed by a bridge at an abrupt bend of its course, still known as *Kildean Ford*, about half a mile above the

ancient stone bridge of Stirling. This bridge, which was originally constructed by the Romans, consisted of a narrow platform of timber, affixed to a main beam, which was extended across several stone piers erected in the bed of the river. Wallace being acquainted with its formation, had, prior to the arrival of the English army, ordered the main beam to be sawn across, while he had the fabric temporarily supported by a wedge, fastened to each end of the broken beam, and which, by a stroke of the hammer, could be easily removed. To execute his design, one of the most ingenious and adventurous in his army, who had followed the occupation of a carpenter, was placed under the bridge in a basket, in such a manner as to be unnoticed, and to remain unhurt, though a section of the bridge should fall into the river.

From dawn till eleven o'clock the troops of Cressingham crossed the bridge (only two men being able, from its narrow dimensions, to cross abreast), without meeting with obstacle or hindrance; a circumstance which is said to have filled with suspicion one Sir Richard Lundin, a Scottish knight who had once keenly opposed the pretensions of Edward, but had for some time joined his standard, and who, conversant with the native genius of his countrymen, eagerly recommended caution. But his warnings were unheeded. Several thousands of the English army had already crossed the river, and the stream of soldiery continued to pour rapidly across, when suddenly, on the sounding of a horn by Wallace from the Crag, the wedge securing the cut beam being drawn out, the bridge gave way, and communication was stopped between the two divisions of the army, while those in the act of crossing the broken part of the bridge were plunged into the water.\* Just as the consternation was at its utmost

\* Lord Hailes considers this popular story of Wallace's stratagem "as too childish to be repeated." (*Annals of Scotland*, vol. i. p. 306.) The earliest authority for it seems to be that of Henry the Minstrel. See Dr. Jamieson's edition of the *Bruce and Wallace*, vol. ii. p. 165.

height, and before those who had crossed had time to range themselves in order of battle, Wallace descended, with half of his hitherto concealed army, by the precipitous defile in the Crag immediately on the left, which still is known as "Wallace's Pass," and rushing violently forward on the enemy, caused the most terrible havoc, while Surrey, with the greater body of the English troops, stood on the other side of the river, helpless and paralyzed. For a time indeed a number of the English soldiers, under the conduct of Sir Marmaduke Twenge, a brave officer, fought as courageously as might have been expected from the remarkable suddenness of the onset; but being completely routed, the whole endeavoured to retreat towards the left, when they were encountered by the other half of the Scottish army, which had reached the field of battle by proceeding round the north-eastern part of the Crag. Surrounded on every side by the Scottish army and the river, numbers attempted to swim across as the only hope of safety; but in this attempt many perished, while at least 5000 left their dead bodies on the field. Cressingham himself, who was among the first to cross the bridge, was found among the slain, and also a brave officer, a nephew of Sir Marmaduke Twenge, who for his intrepidity and valour in the field, was lamented even by the Scots. Cressingham\* had excited a different feeling; his cruelty and oppression during the period of his treasurer-ship had been severely experienced, and the Scots, in a spirit of extreme barbarity, evinced their rejoicing at his

\* Cressingham was an ecclesiastic, but like many of the clergy of that period, also engaged in the profession of arms. Hemingford designates him as rector of the church of Ruddeby (Rugby), and chief justiciary of the assizes at York; and adds, that "though he was minister of many churches, and had the superintendence of many souls, he did not at any time assume his spiritual arms, or enter a parsonage, but wore the helmet and coat of mail, by wearing which he perished." Prynne, in reference to the number of his church livings, styles him "a pluralist," "an insatiable pluralist," "an incorrigible pluralist." Edward conferred on him some of the church benefices in Scotland.



death, by flaying his dead body and converting the skin into girths for their horses. After this defeat, the Earl of Surrey and his troops, along with Sir Marmaduke Twenge and those of Cressingham's party, who by swimming the river had escaped from the furious onset of the Scots, betook themselves to flight; but they were still destined to suffer through the military skill of the Scottish leader. Foreseeing the success of his first adventure, Wallace had directed the Lord High Steward, and the Earl of Lennox, to remain with a body of troops among the mountains to assail the retreat; and the second stratagem succeeded in proportion to the first. At Torwood the new army of Scots drew up, and opposed the flying English, till Wallace, who had speedily repaired the bridge, having materials previously prepared, approached with his victorious followers, and assailing them in the rear, committed great slaughter, and rendered the Earl himself so apprehensive of personal danger, that he rode to Berwick at full speed before he could be convinced that he had escaped the eagerness of his pursuers. The English now surrendered their strongholds in the kingdom, and returned to their own country, while Wallace, by the Assembly of the States, was appointed General of the Scottish army, and Protector under Baliol, who was detained in England. Thousands flocked to the standard of the Scottish champion, who was everywhere hailed as the deliverer of his country. The battle of Stirling, otherwise called Kildean, was fought on the 11th of September, 1297. Its scene, from the fertility of the soil, is now known by the name of Corntown, and at low water, the foundations of some of the piers which supported the bridge are still visible. The representative of the cool artisan, who by removing the wedge, is said to have rendered the hero such essential service, will be found in the person of John Wright, Esq. of Broom, residing in the town of Stirling, whose arms, three carpenters' axes, *argent*, on an *azure* field with the crest, a dexter arm

in armour, embowed proper, coupled at the shoulder, grasping an axe, and the motto, "*Tam arte quam Marte,*" appropriately refer to the event.

It has been often lamented by patriotic and right-minded Scotsmen, that no monument, worthy of the subject, has been erected to commemorate the gallant deeds and heroic achievements of Wallace, the most popular and meritorious of Scottish heroes. Than the highest point of Abbey Craig, certainly a more suitable site for such an erection could not be suggested, this being the spot on which he is believed to have stood while surveying the English troops, prior to effecting their complete defeat and his own greatest victory, and overlooking as it does the plain in which that victory was won. Mr. Patric Park, a distinguished sculptor, some time since, executed a magnificent model of a colossal statue of the hero, with the design of submitting it to his countrymen, in the hope of inducing them to erect a similar statue in stone, and of still more gigantic proportions, in some suitable locality, as a monument of national gratitude. Mr. Park's model statue was designed with much ingenuity and taste. It represented the hero as governor of the kingdom, standing erect, with his right foot firmly planted on the ground, while with his left hand he restrained, grasping by the mane, the Lion of Scotland, which, trampling on a captured and torn banner of England, raged fiercely to assail the foe, and with his right hand extended, he leant on his great sword, which,

Fit for archangel to wield,  
Was light in his terrible hand.

The delineations of the figure were founded on Henry the Minstrel's description of the hero, and completely conveyed the conception of an encasement of strength, courage, and benevolence. The long but well-proportioned visage, piercing diamond-like eye, square and handsome nose, round lips, elevated bust, thick and strong neck, and large

and lengthened arms, were admirably pourtrayed, while the muscular power of the whole frame was successfully represented. Intrepidity in the hero was conjoined with prudence in the governor. Mr. Park proposed that the statue in stone should be 30 feet in height, erected on a pedestal 20 feet in height, decorated in front with a bas-relief representation of the battle of Stirling, and on the other sides with national emblems. Such a monument would have been peculiarly appropriate for the summit of Abbey Craig; and in our former edition, we ventured to express a hope, that the proposal there to erect it would be entertained. Our expectations have been disappointed. Mr. Park's model was exhibited in Edinburgh in 1851, and was inspected by large numbers of persons, who universally commended it as a noble specimen of art, but here the matter stopped. The tent in which the figure was sheltered was removed in the course of city improvements; funds were wanting to provide for its accommodation elsewhere; and after remaining for months exposed to the wasting influences of the elements, it was destined to be destroyed by the hammer of the sculptor whose ingenuity had formed it. The late Sir Robert Abercromby of Airthrey was so impressed with the peculiar appropriateness of the Crag's summit for the monument of a hero, as standing proudly in the midst of glorious battle-fields, that he was on terms, about twenty years ago, with the magistrates of Stirling, to whom, as governors of Cowan's Hospital, the Crag belongs, that he might receive it in exchange for other lands, in order to rear on it an obelisk in honour of his brother, the hero of Alexandria. The proposals of Sir Robert were not entertained by the magistracy; but the result might not have been regretted, should a monument on the spot have been afterwards reared to the memory of one who has a claim stronger than any other, to the gratitude of independent and unconquered Scotsmen, and who may be viewed as having regarded





ALLEY TRAIL AND CHILS  
Scene of battle of Sullivan





Abbey Craig as peculiarly his own. The accompanying view of the Crag, with the Ochils in the background, and that part of the Carse in front on which was fought the battle of Stirling, has been successfully engraved by Mr. Banks, from a beautiful painting by John Ross Macvicar, Esq., Stirling, a gentleman not more meritoriously distinguished for his amenity and public spirit, than for his varied and elegant accomplishments.

Like Stirling Rock and Craigforth, Abbey Craig rises from the east towards the west, and terminates in an abrupt craggy precipice. At the lower part of the precipitous front is a sloping glacier, covered with immense boulders and masses of rock, which in the course of ages have been detached from the Crag; and beneath, on the plain, and along the Stirling road, is the small and neat village of Causewayhead, containing about 200 inhabitants, and adopted as a place of residence by many visiting the mineral wells of Airthrey, who are desirous of even further retirement than Bridge of Allan affords. In geological formation, Abbey Craig consists of greenstone resting on sandstone, a coarse limestone and ironstone; and when the carse was submerged, it had, along with Stirling Rock and Craigforth, formed an islet in the gulf. The Rev. John Ferguson of Bridge of Allan, is possessed of a rare fossil, *Nerita striata*, which he cut out of the mountain limestone, very near the old red sandstone underlying it, at the base of the western point of the Crag. Professor Fleming, to whom the fossil was submitted, and who has described it in his work on British Animals, stated it to be the second specimen which he had seen. Mr. Ferguson has also found, at the same place, specimens of the *Orthoceras*, *Productus*, &c., while innumerable ironstone nodules, which on being broken, show the peculiar organic remains of these productions, are there also to be noticed. Several quarries in the Crag have been wrought for a lengthened period, not only for repairing the roads, but for the higher purposes of masonry. For some time indeed Abbey Craig



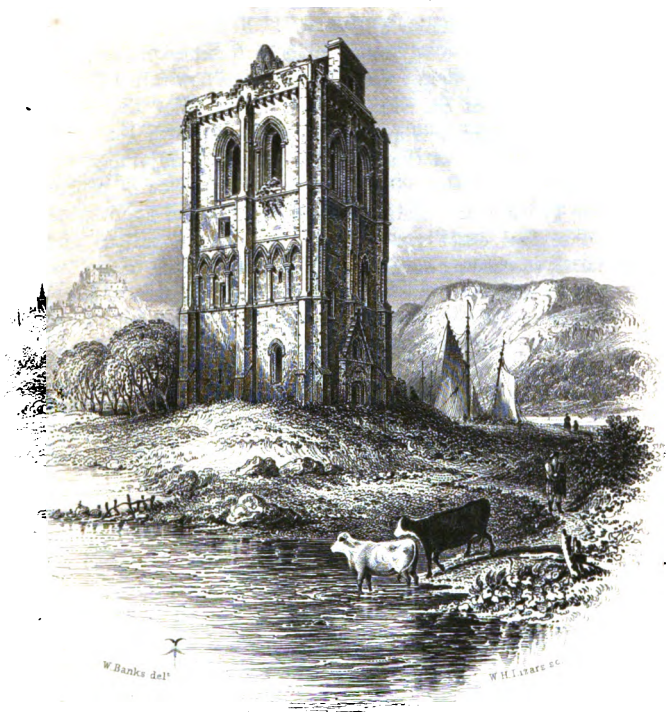
rock was used for the making of millstones, it having been found suitable for this purpose by a miller in Alloa, during the continuance of the long war with France, when the greatest difficulty was experienced in procuring millstones from that country, from which they had hitherto been imported. The miller was rewarded for his discovery by the Society for the Encouragement of Arts, London, with the premium of 100 guineas; and hundreds of millstones were constructed at Abbey Craig, and sent to all parts of the kingdom, till the termination of hostilities with France. The foreign importation was then renewed, and hence the demand for Abbey Craig millstones became so limited, that the trade altogether ceased, though it was admitted by competent judges, that they were in every respect equal to the Bhurr stones of the sister country. The millstones were procured from the quarry at the south part of the Crag. Nearly seventy years since, a quantity of spear heads was found under some stones at Abbey Craig, which being composed of brass, were supposed to be of Danish manufacture. One of them is kept in Airthrey Castle.

Having now descended from the summit, we would recommend the visitor to drive round the back of the Crag, till he arrives at a road at a short distance west of the village of Craigmill, leading southward, and which will conduct him to the venerable ruins of the Abbey of

#### Cambuskenneth.

This ecclesiastical edifice, of which the tower and a few broken walls only remain, owes its erection to David I. the youngest son of Malcolm Caen-Mohr, who in addition to his heroism in defending the kingdom from the assaults of England, and his anxiety for the faithful administration of justice, evinced an ardour of devotion which led him to appropriate the greater part of his revenues towards the reparation and erection of religious establishments. Four

bishopricks, eleven abbeys, two nunneries, and various less important sacred institutions, were erected and partly endowed by his well-meaning but mistaken liberality; a



CAMBUSKENNETH ABBEY.

liberality indeed which the clergy acknowledged, by placing his name in the catalogue of the canonized, but which justly called forth the remark of a royal successor, while grieving

over an impoverished exchequer, that he was "a sore saint for the Crown." David founded Cambuskenneth in 1147, which he dedicated to the Virgin, and planted with a company of canons-regular from Aroise, near Arras, in the province of Artois in France, an order which afterwards became very numerous in Scotland. For perpetual endowment he gave the adjoining lands of Cambuskenneth, the lands of Colling (supposed to be the lands now called Collie, in the parish of St. Ninians), and the lands of Tullibody, with various fishings and tithes, and afterwards conferred on it the church of Clackmannan and lands adjoining, the farm of Kettleston, near Linlithgow, the lands of Malar, near Touch, with building sites at Stirling and Linlithgow, and several other possessions. To these donations and grants, succeeding sovereigns from time to time made important additions, conferring lands and churches in every part of the kingdom on its canons, while Papal bulls were ever and anon obtained in ratification of its privileges and confirmation of its endowments.

It is believed that the number of officials connected with the Abbey varied at different periods of its history. In 1445 the establishment consisted of an abbot, a prior, and seventeen others. Prior to the close of the fourteenth century, the distinguished ecclesiastical insignia of the mitre and ring, together with the privilege of pronouncing a solemn benediction on the people, were bestowed by Papal authority on the abbots. Such peculiar distinctions, it is remarked by Sir John Graham Dalyell in a history of the Abbey, were viewed with decided jealousy by the bishops, who regarded their bestowal as an infraction of their own authority; they could not tolerate the sacerdotal office infringing on their own high prerogatives; and however limited may now appear the distinction between the functions of those orders, the power of exorcising by brimstone, and that of purifying by immersion in a bath of Gregorian water, were sufficient to constitute a decided difference of authority between a humble priest entitled to

do the former, and a lofty prelate, who was only privileged to engage in the latter rite.\*

From the beginning of the fifteenth century, the abbots were often employed in important state duties, and elevated to high civil offices. The abbot was one of the commissioners who were appointed to treat regarding the liberation of James I. from his long English captivity; the abbot Henry, in 1493, was appointed High Treasurer of the kingdom; the abbot Patrick Panther, one of the most accomplished scholars of his age, was secretary to James IV., a privy councillor, and afterwards ambassador to the French court; the abbot Alexander Myln, author of a Latin history of the bishops of Dunkeld, which has twice been printed for the Bannatyne Club, was employed by James V. in several state negotiations with England, and was appointed first President of the Court of Session, instituted by that monarch in 1532.† David Panther, the last abbot of the monastery, who held office during the latter part of the reign of James V. and the minority of Queen Mary, like his relative Patrick, was a distinguished scholar, and besides being a privy councillor, filled the office of Secretary of State, and was frequently sent as an ambassador to foreign courts.

In Cambuskenneth Abbey, in the year 1308, Sir Niel Campbell, Sir Gilbert Hay, and other barons, entered into a compact to defend the title of Robert Bruce to the Scottish throne. Here in 1326, the nobility, barons, and clergy,

\* Such ecclesiastical authority would the abbot seem to have attained, that we find, from the *Chartulary*, the abbot William de Blackburne, in 1393, proceeded to excommunicate Robert Sinclair, bishop of Dunkeld, for feloniously purloining certain domestic animals belonging to the Abbey, on which he had placed a high value; and about the same period, by the award of certain arbiters who met at Perth, for an offence of a similar nature charged against him by the abbot, "Robert of Dunbarney," was sentenced to proceed to Cambuskenneth on next Lady-day, "hudles, hoseles, hatles, scholes, beltles, and knyfes, in the tyme of the hie mess, with ane candle of twa pund wax in his hand, and thare, before the pepill, offer it till our Lady; and evin upon his knees sall ask the said abbot and the convent of the place forgiveness of that trespas foresaid."

† Brunton's *Historical Account of the Senators of the College of Justice*, p. 5.

assembled in solemn Parliament, along with a great number of inferior rank, swore fealty to David Bruce as heir-apparent to the throne;\* here various of the Scottish monarchs granted charters, and the Scottish Parliament repeatedly assembled; and here, in the cemetery, which is still used, James III. and his queen were interred. According to Sir John Graham Dalyell, notwithstanding the endowments and heritages from time to time bestowed on it, the inmates of the Abbey were the opposite of wealthy; a circumstance for which he endeavours to account, from its proximity to Stirling, so long the theatre of hostile broils, and its being exposed to the invasion of the lawless. It was plundered of furniture, books, and vestments, in the reign of David Bruce, while about the same time the belfry was struck with lightning, and so injured, that the abbot had not sufficient funds to effect the reparation. The structure was extensively renovated and the revenues were increased by the distinguished abbot Alexander Myln; but only to outlive the improvement and augmentation for a very limited period; for the fabric was destroyed, and the institution abolished at the era of the Reformation. In 1562, when a return of the revenues of all the religious houses was ordered by the privy council, those of Cambuskenneth were reported as amounting in all to £930, 13s. 4½d. of Scottish money, and 92 chalders of grain, two-thirds bear and meal, and one-third half wheat and oats. After deducting the limited portion appropriated to the reformed clergy, the revenues were placed at the disposal of the Earl of Mar, afterwards regent, who appointed Adam Erskine, one of his nephews, to the office of commendator. Shortly after the accession of James VI. to the English throne, the temporalities were bestowed on John, Earl of Mar, who conferred the barony of the Abbey upon Alexander Erskine of Alva, his brother, in whose family it remained till 1709,

\* This is the first Scottish Parliament, so far as can be ascertained, into which the representatives of cities and burghs were admitted as members. (*Tytler's History of Scotland*, vol. I. p. 385.)

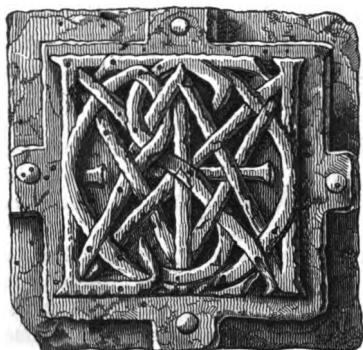
when it was purchased by the Town Council of Stirling for the benefit of Cowan's Hospital. In the poet's words,

The earth, where th' Abbey stood,  
Is layman's land; the glebe, the stream, the wood;  
His oxen low where monks retired to eat,  
His cows repose upon the prior's seat.

The tower of the Abbey, which is the only part of the structure that remains entire, would indicate that the whole fabric (which, from the foundations of the walls that may yet be traced, had evidently been of very considerable extent) had been reared in a style of substantial and elegant architecture. The tower is 70 feet in height, and had been provided with a number of antique Gothic windows, most of which are now built up. A beautiful turret decorates the north-east corner. On procuring the key, which is kept in a neighbouring cottage, and opening the door, the visitor is struck by witnessing an apartment uninjured by time or by barbarism, surmounted by a beautiful groined arched roof, with an aperture in the centre, indicating that here the bells of the monastery had been rung. A stair, in a tolerable state of preservation, leads from this apartment to the top of the building, the view from which, though not so extensive as that from Abbey Craig, will amply reward the ascent. The view of Stirling is particularly favourable. The cow of a neighbouring farmer some time since ascended the staircase to the top of the tower, where it indicated its position by desperate lowing. It could not be persuaded to retrace its steps downward, and thus had to be lowered by means of a pulley. At the distance of a few yards from the tower are the Abbey dovecot and the cemetery, with its ancient Gothic entrance and modern wall. No monument or other distinctive mark however indicates the place of sepulture of the royal pair who are here interred.\* Two old orchards, one on the north and the other on the south

\* The author of the *Journey through Scotland*, published in 1723, says he saw "the grave of King James the Third under a hawthorn tree."

side of the Abbey, still produce delicious fruit.\* The alms-box of the monastery was found a few years ago in digging among the ruins, and is now in the interesting museum of an accomplished antiquary, Mr. Paton of Dunfermline. It consists of a square box, fashioned in the style of ornate Gothic architecture, and being composed of iron, is in a state of complete preservation. The keys, which are of rude but safe construction, were found along with it. A



stone, about a foot square, said to have been the key-stone of the great arch of entrance, is represented in the accompanying wood-cut. It was found at Alloa many years since, and is now preserved in the ruin of Menstry house. The letters forming the name Cam-

buskenneth are easily read, and all the letters of the Roman alphabet may, on minute examination, be discovered.

The Chartulary of the Abbey, from which we have repeatedly quoted, is one of those which have been partly preserved, surviving the institutions of which they are the records. It owes its preservation to the care of the abbot Alexander Myln, to whose zeal on behalf of the establishment we have already referred. Representing to the civil authorities the decaying condition of the documents belonging to the institution, consequent on the damp situa-

\* These are specially referred to in the Chartulary, and appear to have been bequeathed to the monastery by several of the monks, who at different times had formed them. One of the gardens so mentioned is designated "Paradise."

tion of the building, he procured a royal mandate for their transcription. This was executed in 1535, when the various writings in the custody of the canons pertaining to the institution were carefully engrossed in a folio volume of 174 leaves of vellum, each being duly authenticated as a correct copy by the keeper of the public archives. The volume, at the Reformation, like the other Chartularies, had come into the possession of the new lay owners of the lands, and appears from internal evidence to have remained in the hands of the noble family of Erskine till the close of the seventeenth century. It afterwards passed into the custody of Lord Tarbert, Lord Clerk Register, in the beginning of last century, by whom it had been deposited in the Advocates' Library, where it still remains. An analysis of its contents, with those of some other Chartularies, was published in 1828 by that ingenious and indefatigable antiquary, Sir John Graham Dalyell. The original volume bears evident marks of painstaking transcription, is embellished with numerous illuminations, presents as a frontispiece the royal arms of Scotland curiously designed and unusually emblazoned, and has the great seal appended by a silken cord of purple and yellow. A correct and beautiful representation of the frontispiece will be found in Sir John G. Dalyell's "Analysis." The Chartulary has recently been rebound in an elegant and appropriate style.

Sending our vehicle to Stirling by the road, we may proceed to that ancient borough, called by Dr. Macculloch "the glory of Scotland." Situated about a mile to the south-west, it is reached by crossing a bend of the Forth in a small boat always at hand, and following a foot-path by Queenshaugh, a farm on which, in the days of yore, the Queen's cows were pastured, and from which circumstance it has received its name. The town of

#### Stirling,

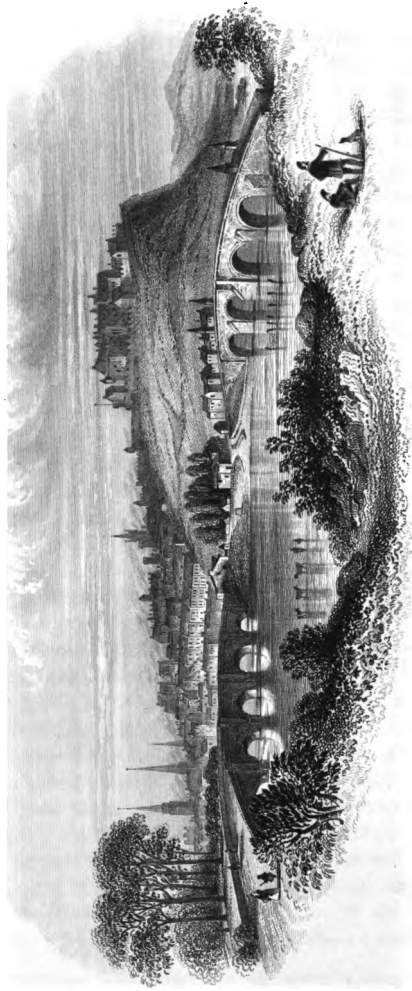
being anciently spelt *Stryveling*, and in Celtic times designated *Strila*, has had assigned to its name a diversified



etymology. It is variously said to be derived from the Celtic words *strigh*, strife, and *lagh*, bending the bow; the Saxon words *ster*, a rock, and *lin*, a deep water, and the English word *strive*, any of which etymologies all that is known of its early history would equally illustrate. Built on a height, overlooking the only place where the narrow isthmus between the Forth and Clyde could be crossed, it was regarded as the key to the Highlands, and consequently was the ancient scene of fierce and warlike encounters. It was used by the Romans as a station, and was long the point of boundary between the Scots on the north and the other nations which at different periods were dominant in the southern part of the country. Malcolm II. is said to have given its constitution as a royal borough; but the first of its charters in existence was granted in 1120 by Alexander I. Along with Edinburgh, Berwick, and Roxburgh, it formed *the Court of Four Boroughs*; a commercial parliament, which exercised supremacy and jurisdiction over all the boroughs of Scotland, till its powers were superseded by the Convention of Boroughs, constituted by James III. When the royal family of Stewart adopted the Castle as their residence, the town even competed with Edinburgh for metropolitan supremacy; and a tradition still obtains among the burghesses, that the distinction of being the capital was only lost by the provost having unwittingly, at an important public banquet, surrendered the chief seat to the provost of Edinburgh. In modern times, and in token of peculiar dignity, the chief magistrate, on public occasions, was robed in a black gown with a band; while to the present time, on high civic days, the town officers are arrayed in handsome scarlet coats and breeches, white stockings, and cocked hats, edged with silver lace, and are armed with long halberts and basket-hilted swords, an entire costume not surpassed by that of the municipal officers of the Scottish metropolis.\* As however in its palmiest days it received

\* Among the burghesses of Stirling appear the names of some distinguished persons, who were made the honorary recipients of its privi-





Drawn & Eng'd by W. Banks Esqr<sup>r</sup>

**STIRLING.**  
from the North





its renown from its castle, and its distinction from being a frequent residence of the Court, so at no period would it seem to have carried on any very extensive trade, the principal merchandize being conducted in the vaults on which the houses were reared. In its most conspicuous days the population of Stirling did not exceed 3000; now, when laying no claim to pre-eminence, it has increased to 10,180.

Stirling is situated 35 miles N.W. of Edinburgh, 28 miles N.E. of Glasgow, and 33 miles S.W. of Perth, in latitude  $66^{\circ} 6'$  north, and longitude  $3^{\circ} 55'$  west. In appearance it has been compared to Athens and Golconda; and certainly it has most happily been said to resemble Edinburgh, being built like the old part of that city on the sloping side of a hill gradually ascending from the east, and terminating on the west by an abrupt rock, surmounted by an ancient castle. The seal of the borough has on one side a bridge, with a cross on the top, and the motto around it,

*Hic armis Bruti, Scoti stant hac cruce tuti;*

and on the reverse, a Gothic castle, and two branches of a tree, with the inscription,

*Continet hoc nemus et Castrum Strivillense.*

The first part of the motto, Hector Boyce supposes, must refer to the rebuilding of Stirling Bridge by the Northumbrians in the ninth century; but we agree with the author of Caledonia, that it seems rather to allude to the victory obtained by Wallace over the English in 1297, consequent on his destruction of the Bridge at Stirling. The two branches on the reverse of the seal evidently represent the "Forest of Stirling," which had probably

leges; the latest on whom the honours were bestowed being Lord John Russell, recently First Lord of the Treasury, who was admitted a burgher on the 21st of September, 1852.

been a branch of the Caledonian, but the boundaries and situation of which are now unknown.\*

At least till the middle of the sixteenth century, Stirling was surrounded by a fortified wall of vast strength, extending from the steep sides of the Castle rock to the eastern port, from which point the winding river served instead of an artificial or mural rampart. The eastern port consisted of a broad archway, of which the arch rested on columns of solid basalt of the immense diameter of 20 feet, and which was provided with a jagged portcullis and gates of ponderous solidity that were nightly closed.† Of this imposing archway, of which the arch was taken down about eighty years since, the silver state keys have been preserved, and are exhibited by the magistrates in the townhouse. The older streets have a mean aspect, but the modern streets are elegant and spacious. Since the beginning of the century, a taste for architectural reformation in the town has extensively prevailed; many of the older houses have been thoroughly renovated, and the whole appearance of the town improved. Elegant houses are every year erected, especially in the suburbs; and many of these, surrounded with gardens and orchards, present a most comfortable and interesting aspect. Of late years several hotels have been erected, so arranged as to afford convenient and spacious accommodation. An abundant supply of excellent water was recently brought into the town, chiefly through the exertions of Dr. William Hutton Forrest, a gentleman not more meritoriously distinguished for his medical skill than for his unwearied exertions for the general welfare of the borough. The water is conveyed from a source 490 feet above the level of the Forth,

\* The two lines of motto are thus rendered in quaint verse, by Sir Robert Sibbald:

The Britains stand by force of arms,  
The Scots are by this cross preserved from harms;  
The castle and the wood of Stirling town  
Are in the compass of this seal set down.

† Memoirs, &c. of Sir W. Kirkaldy of Grange. Edinburgh, 1849, 12mo.

so that it rises to the height of 30 feet above the highest point of the castle; and the supply would be amply sufficient for twice the present number of inhabitants. Public baths were recently erected in Allan Park, Port Street. The chief manufactures carried on, are those of tartans of all descriptions, and carpets of every quality. Tartans had been manufactured here at an early period, and they now form the staple trade of the district. They are said to have been originally used by Margaret, the pious Queen of Malcolm Caen-Mohr, about the year 1080, and since this period they have been peculiarly regarded as the national garb. Trade is yearly on the increase. About thirty vessels are connected with the port, varying from eighteen to seventy tons burden, but two of these only are engaged in foreign trade. Steamers ply daily between Granton and the port, for the conveyance of passengers and transmission of goods. At neap tides the flow is about  $5\frac{1}{2}$  feet in the harbour; at stream tides it rises to 11 feet. The borough revenues are derived from customs at the port, the markets, and the fisheries,\* and may amount to about £2500 annually. Six banking offices are well frequented; these being branches of the Bank of Scotland, Commercial

\* Robert Mentelth, the son of a salmon-fisher in Stirling, attained considerable distinction in France during the seventeenth century. He was minister of Preston in Haddingtonshire; and the tradition is, that he was obliged to leave Scotland "upon his being suspected of adultery with the wife of Sir James Hamilton of Prestonfield." (*Biographia Britannica*, vol. i. p. 685.) This anecdote Dr. Kippis professes to have received "from a learned correspondent," who was evidently Lord Halles. The intrepid adventurer speedily acquired a command of the French language; and in order to prove the gentility of his origin, he represented himself as descended from the distinguished family of *Salmon-net*. He appears to have been appointed chaplain to Cardinal de Retz, who mentions him in his *Memoires*, tom. iii. p. 323. Monsieur Mentelth de *Salmonet* is mentioned by various other writers of that period, and he appears to have been a person of no mean talents and address. In his History, he avers that *Salmonet* is a place between Airth and Grange, on the south side of the Frith of Forth. He is the author of a posthumous work, entitled, *Histoire des Troubles de la Grande Bretagne, depuis l'an 1633 jusqu' en 1649*. Paris, 1661, 2 tom. fol. An English translation was published by Captain James Ogilvie. Lond. 1735, fol.



Bank, National Bank, Edinburgh and Glasgow Bank, Clydesdale Bank, and the Union Bank. A savings bank has also existed and been encouraged for a considerable period. A school of arts was instituted in 1826, by the late Rev. Dr. Bennie and others, which has attached to it a museum and library, and at present may consist of about 200 members. A dispensary, opened in 1820, for the benefit of the indigent diseased, under the judicious management of a committee of directors chosen annually, continues, with regard to funds, in a highly flourishing condition.

Stirling is the county town of the shire to which it gives name, is the seat of a sheriff, and is visited twice a-year, spring and autumn, by the Circuit Court of Justiciary. It unites with the boroughs of Dunfermline, Culross, Inverkeithing, and South Queensferry, in returning a representative to Parliament, and its constituency may amount to nearly 600. With the means of education it has long been amply provided. At the Grammar School, and the classical academy in Baker Street, the higher branches of education are efficiently taught, and instruction in every branch is communicated in many private seminaries in every part of the town. Several ladies' boarding establishments are liberally patronized. The celebrity of Dr. David Doig, Rector of the Grammar School for the last forty years of last century, still sheds on Stirling a lustre as a place of education. This distinguished scholar claims more than an incidental allusion to his merits. The son of a small farmer in Forfarshire, he was born in that county on the 14th of February, 1719. His father dying when he was an infant, his mother contracted a second marriage; and to the kindness of his stepfather, who though burdened with a family of his own and in humble circumstances, treated him with parental tenderness, Doig was deeply indebted during his early years. From extreme delicacy of eyesight, till twelve years old he was unable to read, but his progress was then so rapid, that after being three years at the parish school, he became a successful com-

petitor for one of the foundation bursaries in the University of St. Andrews. Here, in the month of June 1742, he took the degree of A.B.; and after finishing his philosophical course, was pursuing his theological studies, when some scruples which he entertained regarding certain points of the Westminster Confession, determined him to abandon his views towards the ministry. He successively became parochial schoolmaster of Monifieth in Forfarshire, and Kennoway and Falkland in the county of Fife. The magistrates of Stirling honoured themselves by securing his services as Rector of the Grammar School; an office which he continued to hold till his death, on the 16th of March, 1800, in his eighty-first year. A man of fine intellect and varied accomplishments, Dr. Doig, while he especially excelled in familiarity with classical learning, was conversant with the literature of the ancient oriental nations, and was an eminent adept in the abstruse sciences. To the third edition of the *Encyclopædia Britannica*, edited by his friend and associate, Dr. Gleig, he contributed the articles *Mystery*, *Mythology*, and *Philology*, which peculiarly illustrate the depth of his intellect and the extent of his erudition. His other writings were numerous; but unconcerned about the honours of authorship, he chiefly left them in MS. In 1796, he published a thin quarto volume of poetry, as a specimen of a larger poem, "A Prospect from Stirling Castle," which is not destitute of smooth and elegant versification. Two letters which he addressed anonymously to Lord Kames respecting the monstrous opinions advanced in his *Sketches of the History of Man*, and which, from their learning and depth, fairly revealed their writer, brought him the enduring friendship of that eccentric but distinguished judge. After the death of Lord Kames, he was induced to give them to the world, under the title of "Two Letters on the Savage State, addressed to the late Lord Kaims." Lond. 1792, 8vo. Doig was the cherished friend of others of his literary contemporaries. In the year 1790 he was created A.M.

by the University of St. Andrews on the 8th November, and LL.D. by the University of Glasgow on the 22d of the same month; and it is said that both the diplomas reached him on the same day. The marble tablet in the West Church of Stirling was erected to his memory by the Magistrates, who inscribed upon it some elegiac verses which he had written upon himself. John Ramsay of Ochertyre, his intimate friend, erected a mural cenotaph to his memory, in his garden at Ochertyre, which he had inscribed with a eulogistic Latin inscription of his own composition.\* By his wife, Isabella Bower, Dr. Doig left two children, a son and daughter. The daughter, who bore her mother's Christian name, married Dr. John Aird, a physician in the island of Antigua: he relinquished his practice in 1768, and died at Stirling, leaving a widow and three sons, William, David, and John. The son, Dr. David Doig, pursued his medical studies at Edinburgh; and he likewise settled as a practitioner in Antigua. He was at the same time colonel of a militia corps called the Blue Regiment, and physician to the captain general. He returned to Stirling in 1817, and purchased a beautiful residence called Snowdon House, on the Castle Hill. He did not resume his practice as a physician. By his wife, Jane Austin, the daughter of a manufacturer in Glasgow, he had an only child, named David, who died in his sixth year. The father survived till the 9th of May 1833, when he died in the seventy-first year of his age.† His widow died on the 14th of March, 1849.

Another distinguished master of the Grammar School, was Thomas Buchanan, nephew of the celebrated George Buchanan. His father was Alexander Buchanan of Ibbert,

\* Some stanzas on the death of Dr. Doig will be found in the Poetical Works of Hector Macneill, vol. i. p. 110. Edinburgh, 1806, 2 vols. 12mo.

† For a number of the above particulars, we are indebted to the kindness of Dr. Irving of Edinburgh, to whom they were obligingly communicated some years since, by Mr. Lucas of Stirling, a gentleman highly esteemed for his archaeological and literary researches, and who was privileged with access to Dr. Doig's papers and MSS.

but the date and place of his birth are unknown. He was in early life a Regent in St. Salvator's College, St. Andrews; and in 1568 was appointed by the town-council of Edinburgh rector of the High School of that city. Differing with the Magistrates of Edinburgh, he accepted the mastership of the school of Stirling in 1571, and here, as in the metropolis, he greatly distinguished himself as a zealous and indefatigable instructor. Many sons of the nobility were placed under his care at Stirling. In 1578 he obtained the parochial charge of Ceres in Fife, and along with it the provostry of Kirkheugh in St. Andrews, then a nominal office, but attended with emolument. He was afterwards appointed keeper of the Priory Seal. In 1582 the Professorship of Divinity at St. Andrews was added to his other offices by the General Assembly. His life of devoted study and active usefulness terminated on the 12th of April, 1599.\*

In Stirling church accommodation is extensive, there being, besides three churches in connexion with the Establishment, places of worship in connexion with the Free, United Presbyterian, Independent, Cameronian, Baptist, Methodist, Episcopal, and Roman Catholic churches. The first church in connexion with the United Presbyterian body was built in 1738 for Mr. Ebenezer Erskine, one of the fathers of the Secession, but in 1826 this was superseded by a handsome and commodious structure, erected on the same site. Two different newspapers are published weekly in the town, and have an extensive circulation throughout the surrounding district.

After entering Stirling we should at once proceed to the Castle, sufficiently discoverable from its commanding situation, rising as it does on the western brow of the hill, which is 220 feet above the plain. Having passed through

\* History of High School of Edinburgh, by William Steven, D.D., p. 11. Edinburgh, 1849, 12mo.

the spacious esplanade,\* we cross a drawbridge over a broad fosse, about 20 feet in depth, and enter the Castle by an archway. We now pass the guardhouse, cross another fosse, commanded by a battery; and by a second archway arrive within the interior fortifications of the Castle. We should then turn to the left, and ascend the Queen Anne Battery, so called, from being, along with the fortifications just mentioned, constructed during her reign; on proceeding to the south end of which, we obtain an extremely interesting view. Towards the east and south-east are seen Edinburgh Castle and Arthur's Seat; three ranges of hills, the rugged Ochils, immediately at hand, the green-topped Pentland Hills, extending towards the south-east, and the more distant Lammermoor; also the elevated hills of Saline, and the conspicuous brow of the western Lomond; while the plain, immediately beneath, presents a fertile and beautiful region, irrigated by the complicated meanderings of the Forth, surrounding with serpentine fold the fine ruin of Cambuskenneth, and displaying, on each side farther onwards, neat and pleasantly situated towns and villages. On the south, bounded in the distance by the Campsie Hills and the lofty peak of Tintock, and in front relieved by Gillies' Hill, may be viewed the battlefields of Falkirk, Bannockburn, and Sauchieburn; towards the west and north-west, in the remote distance, are the three-peaked hills of Arrochar, and the gigantic crests of a section of the western Grampians; while nearer, is stretched out the fertile vale of

\* Prior to 1809, the esplanade was covered with irregular and steep rocks, there being only a narrow footpath leading to the castle. But at this period a strong representation on the subject being made to Government by the late Mr. Digby John French, ordnance storekeeper in the Castle, the rocks were removed, and the esplanade reduced into its present convenient state, so well adapted for the drilling of the troops. The whole of the operations, which were tedious and difficult, but were nevertheless conducted with much skill, were carried on under the direction of Mr. French, who received a vote of thanks from the magistrates, along with the promise of his exertions being commemorated by a suitable inscription on a marble slab in the esplanade wall, but this promise has not been fulfilled.

Menteith, and the land of Rob Roy, bounded by the Hills of Touch and Meikle Ben.

We may now proceed to the *French Battery*, on the right of the entrance archway, so called from being erected in 1550, during the regency of Mary of Guise. From this position we command a complete view of the Gowling Hills, gradually descending in a series of grassy hillocks, from the Castle Rock to the bridge; a panoramic view of the town, with its three bridges; Abbey Craig, with its richly wooded front, and the village of Causewayhead beneath; Airthrey Castle and grounds; Bridge of Allan, with its lovely background, and the Cathedral Church of Dunblane peeping through the plantations of Kippenross.

A third archway, on the right side of which is a small postern, leading to the supposed prison of the fictitious hero Roderick Dhu, conducts to the *lower square*. Here we command a view of the mutilated figures, which had been intended to adorn the eastern wall of the palace, and of the staircase leading to the apartment in that regal structure in which Buchanan taught his royal pupil, James VI., and discover another battery of ten guns, chiefly overlooking the Gowling Hills. A fourth archway conducts to the *upper square*, the most interesting part of the Castle. On the north of this spacious quadrangle is the arsenal, formerly the chapel of James VI.; on the west the officers' quarters, the residence of the governor till that office was abolished on the death of the last governor, Sir Archibald Christie, in August, 1847; on the south the palace of James V. and Mary of Guise; and on the east the Parliament House. The arsenal in the interior contains two floors, and is fitted up for 17,426 stand of arms, though at present it contains a very inferior number. Its chief curiosities are a pulpit and communion table, said to have been used by John Knox; the tilting lance of James VI.; an old Lochaber axe found in the field of Bannockburn in 1842; 500 pikes prepared for the use of the peasantry at the time of Napoleon's expected invasion; a number of

pikes used by the radical rioters at Bonnymuir, in the parish of Falkirk, in 1820; nearly 200 serjeants' halberets; and a timber crown,\* which, richly gilded, surmounted a representation of the Castles of Edinburgh, Stirling, Dunbarton, and Blackness, used as part of the interior decoration of the structure at the baptism of Prince Henry. The structure thus used as the arsenal was erected by James VI. in 1594, for the baptism of his eldest son Prince Henry, on the site of a chapel royal built by James III. and dedicated to St. Michael. The elder institution consisted of two provosts, two deans, two sub-deans, two treasurers, two chanters, two sub-chanters, and six singing boys; the ecclesiastical officers being doubled, according to Lindsay of Pitscottie, that the one-half might keep the founder merry while the other half were engaged in the duties of devotion. One of the most curious and ancient of Scottish paintings, was the altar-piece of this chapel, which till a recent period, hung in the royal palace of Kensington. It is thus described by Pinkerton: "This celebrated picture, in the form of a folding altar-piece, is painted on both sides, and divided into four compartments. The first represents the king kneeling; behind him is his son, a youth of about twelve years of age, which ascertains the date (1482), with St. Andrew, the patron saint of Scotland. The royal crown is not arched, nor was apparently till the reign of James V., when new regalia were ordered; but it has high fleurons of great richness. The robe is of a blue hue, furred with ermine; the vest of cloth of gold. In the second compartment the queen appears also kneeling, in a kirtle of cloth of gold, and blue robe, her head-dress one blaze of gold and jewels; the arms, depicted with exact

\* "Thair is ane greit quhine stane in Striveling Castell, that hes bene written upon, that is vncertan be what natioun, Scottis, Britones, Pichtis, or Romanis. The stane is neirly round. Upon the ane syde is writtin 'Verte et Invenies.' On the nather syde of it is writtin, 'Ab initio nequam.'" (Extracta ex variis Cronicis Scotiæ, p. 254. Printed for Abbotsford Club, 1842.)

heraldry, indicate the daughter of Denmark ; and behind her is a personage in plate armour, apparently her father, in the character of St. Canute, the patron of his kingdom. Of the two compartments on the reverse of this grand piece, one represents the Trinity ; in the other, an ecclesiastic kneels. Behind is a kind of organ, with two angels, not of ideal beauty, and perhaps portraits of the king's two sisters, Mary Lady Hamilton, and Margaret, then unmarried ; a conjecture supported by the uncommon ornament of a coronet on the head of one of the angels." The small Chartulary of the institution is preserved in the Advocates' Library, Edinburgh ; but from an analysis of its contents, published by Sir John Graham Dalryell, it would seem to contain few entries of historical interest. In 1504, it exhibits the total revenue as amounting to upwards of £2000 ; and in an inventory of the moveable property, drawn up about the same date, it is amusing to observe the extremely limited extent of the library ; the whole being comprehended in a few printed missals or breviaries, and MSS. of musical notation. The modern fabric was reared with astonishing celerity, to become the scene of the ceremonial of Prince Henry's baptism, which has been described at great length, and with remarkable minuteness, by more than one historian, and the expense of which amounted to upwards of £8000 sterling. The style of the building is simple, but it had been provided with neat Saxon windows, which were destroyed, with all the external and internal decorations, during the course of its adaptation for its present use. Two plain Ionic columns, with a Corinthian capital, surmounted by a connecting entablature, had adorned the entrance.

The buildings on the west of the quadrangle are of a plain construction. They are remarkable as containing the apartment in which William Earl of Douglas was put to death by James II. Douglas, who had long been virtually a rival to the sovereign authority, had entered into alliances inimical to the monarch. James, either



desirous to effect a reconciliation with the earl, or by stratagem to put a check to his ambitious career, invited him to his court at the castle. On obtaining a safeconduct from the king, the earl accepted the invitation. James received him with expressions of friendship, and entertained him with hospitality. On the evening of the second day of his visit, he conducted him into a small apartment, where some members of the king's council had assembled, and here entreated him to abandon his ambitious designs. Douglas's reply was proud and uncompromising, on which the king, moved with indignation, drew a dagger concealed about his person, and plunged it into the earl's body. Sir Patrick Gray finished the work which his sovereign had ingloriously begun; he raised his battleaxe, and struck Douglas to the ground, who instantly expired. The chamber which witnessed this horrible tragedy, now known as the *Douglas Room*, and recently added to the drawing-room of the officers quartered in the castle, is surrounded with elaborately decorated oak panelling. The ceiling is particularly worthy of notice. A large star decorates the centre, and round the cornices are two inscriptions;—I. H. S. *Maria, salvet. rem. pie. pia.* "Holy Jesus, Saviour of men, holy Mary, save the King." This is followed by another inscription: *Jacobus, Scotor. Rex.* "James, King of Scots." The body of the murdered earl was thrown from the window of the apartment into the court-yard, and there buried; and on digging at this spot, upwards of fifty years since, his bones were discovered.

On the south side stands *the Palace*, a structure planned by a French architect of the name of Nicolas Roy, brought from Lyon by James V. It was commenced by that monarch in 1540, and finished by his widow, Mary of Guise, in 1552. It is a square building, of Lombard\*

\* Describing the Lombard style of architecture, a respectable writer remarks, "A good deal of the sculpture is fantastic and almost ludicrous. From a superstitious notion that certain animals were guardians against the intrusion of evil spirits, their churches, cloisters, and tombs were

architecture, having the south, east, and north sides ornamented by curious specimens of sculpture; on each of these walls, statues representing the most uncouth and barbarous



Drawn & Eng'd by W Banks Esq.

PALACE - STIRLING CASTLE.

figures, being erected in Saxo-Gothic niches, on variously formed balustrade columns, supported by grotesque figures issuing from the building. The statues on the southern wall chiefly represent heathen divinities. The southernmost figure on the eastern wall represents Hercules holding a serpent; with one at the northern corner a tradition is connected. It is said to have been formed in honour of a female attendant of the royal family, who on a fire breaking out during the night in the palace which stood on the site of the present, and by the flames of which it was consumed, distinguished herself by heroic fortitude and devoted loyalty. The fire had its origin in the apartment adjoining that in which she slept, and before she awoke the flames had

often decorated with statues of lions, sphinxes, griffins, and chimeras of various sorts." (*Ancient and Modern Art*, by George Cleghorn, Esq., vol. i. p. 87, 2d edition. Edinburgh, 1848, 2 vols. 12mo.)

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surrounded her chamber, and enveloped the passage leading to the rooms in which the royal family reposed. Impelled by a sense of duty, with devoted heroism she denuded herself of her clothing, and so dashed through the burning corridor in time to save all the members of the household.

Of the figures on the northern wall of the palace, the statue at the eastern corner, representing a fierce little man, wearing a bushy beard and frock coat, and holding a dagger, is evidently that of James V the royal founder. This statue is placed on a square column, of which the pedestal is supported on a female bust, emerging from the wall; a design supposed to have been suggested by Mary of Guise, to indicate the dependance of the Scottish monarchy on the alliance and support of France. Over the statue the lion of Scotland holds the crown, with a scroll containing the initials I. S. which are also inscribed above all the windows of the structure. The next statue is believed to represent the king's cup-bearer; and another on the same wall is said to be that of the royal purse-bearer. Cleopatra with the asp on her breast will be recognized on the wall. An elegant frieze surrounds the three decorated sides of the structure. All the windows are strongly protected by curiously wrought-iron gratings, connected with which is a tradition, that the smith who constructed them, having been unable to procure payment for his work from Mary and her royal daughter, from their impoverished revenues, made application to James VI. at London, after his accession to the English throne, for a settlement of his claims; and having procured an order from the monarch for the amount due, presented it at the English treasury, and received in pounds sterling payment of his account, tendered in pounds Scots; a circumstance which tended towards his speedy aggrandizement. The apartments of the Palace were of magnificent dimensions, and were decorated with the utmost profusion of ornament. But the principal apartment was the King's Room or Presence Chamber, which embraced a considerable

portion of the first floor of the northern division of the structure. Of this room, the walls and ceiling were adorned with a large number of rich and beautiful figures carved in oak in bas-relief, and having a remarkable variety of fanciful and elegant mouldings. These figures are believed to represent heads of the members of the royal family, and of favourite and distinguished courtiers. They were executed, it would appear from the treasurer's books, as likewise from Lord Strathallan's "History of the House of Drummond," by John Drummond of Auchterarder, master of works to James V. with the assistance of "Andro Wood, carvour,"\* one of his workmen. In 1777, some of the compartments of the roof of the Presence Chamber having fallen down, the authorities gave instructions that the ceiling and walls should be stripped of all their decorations, and that the apartment should be converted into a barrack for soldiers. The oak carvings were allowed to be carried off for firewood by every one who required them for this purpose, and had certainly (with the exception of a few which fell into the hands of Lord Hailes, and which afterwards came into the possession of Lord Cockburn and the late Lord Jeffrey) perished by the flames, but for the taste and care of Mr. Ebenezer Brown, the keeper of Stirling Jail, who very creditably to himself diligently collected and preserved them. After the greater number of those preserved had been deposited in the public jail for upwards of forty years, and been sadly disfigured by painting and otherwise, they had the good fortune to be re-discovered by the lady of General Graham, deputy-governor of the castle, who, with the assistance of Mr. Blore, the eminent architect, made correct drawings of them, as well as of others which had come into the possession of various gentlemen throughout the country. These drawings, beautifully

\* The art of carving in wood is of very considerable antiquity in Scotland, and was applied in the decoration of public halls and chambers. The preparation of stucco for apartmental ornament seems however to have attained a considerable perfection early in the sixteenth century.

engraved by Mr. Lizars, were, along with descriptive letter-press, given to the world in 1817, in an elegant volume, entitled "Lacunar Strivilinense," a work of great rarity; but a copy of which, accessible to the consultation of visitors, will be found in the public library of Stirling. Among other heads, there are evident representations of James I. and his Queen, James IV. and his Queen, James V. and his Queen, Mary of Guise. "Some of these," says a reviewer,\* "exhibit the whole paraphernalia of female beauty in the fifteenth century—the hood, kirtle, embroidered shift, the mantle, patelet or small ruff, the kerchiefs of crisp or lawn, the belt, brooches, golden chains, the circlet of gold which confined the hair, and the farthingale or minor hood." The carvings, so long immured in jail, and beautifully renovated, now adorn the walls of the public court-room of the borough; and to those who are anxious to possess tangible *fac-similes* of such interesting curiosities, a widow residing in the town supplies, on a reduced scale, copies of the stucco casts, which her husband, an ingenious Italian, had taken in the size of the originals.

In an interesting paper communicated to the Society of Scottish Antiquaries, and published in their Transactions,† Sir James E. Alexander, the distinguished traveller, describes an oak panel of the Presence Chamber, which was also rescued from destruction by being purchased by General Graham from an old woman in the village of Torbrecks, to whom it had been given by the sheriff-substitute of Stirling. The panel, an engraved representation of which is given in the *Transactions* along with the paper, is 5 feet 6 inches in height and 2 feet broad, and being of oak is in a state of high preservation. The front is divided into two compartments, the upper containing a royal head, with marginal ornaments, and the lower the Scottish thistle and *fleur-de-lis* of France, connected and surmounted by a crown. "The form of the crown," says Sir James, "is

\* Blackwood's Magazine, vol. ii. p. 209.

† Archæologia Scotica, vol. iii. p. 308.

very elegant. The lower part consists of a circle, on which precious stones are represented interspersed with pearls. Over these a range of *fleurs-de-lis* are interchanged with *crosses fleurées*. This part of the crown formed the original diadem of Scotland till the reign of James V., who in imitation of the crowns of other sovereigns, added two imperial arches rising from the centre, and crossing each other at the top, which again are surmounted by a pearl and cross. On the large cross *patée* of the crowns exhibited in the Castle of Edinburgh are the letters J. R. V.; and from what has been stated above, there can be little doubt that the head on the panel is that of James V., one of the handsomest, most accomplished, and chivalrous monarchs of the race of Stewart." Sir James adds in a note, "This head does not much resemble James V. as represented on his groats, which give him a straight nose and no beard. The bonnet-piece, however, represents him somewhat in the style of the carving, with a slightly aquiline nose and a short beard." The panel is now in the possession of Mr. Moir of Leckie.

In the centre of the Palace building is the *Lions' Den*, a small square in which lions had been kept for the amusement of the royal family. The apertures in the wall by which they were supplied with food remain. The figure of a lion *rampant* surmounts each of the four corners of the structure; a design which may have been emblematical of the lions kept in the interior, or may have referred to the circumstance of William the Lion having made the castle a place of his frequent residence, or to that of the lion being an important *charge*\* in the armorial bearings of the kingdom.

\* The lion not only was a *charge* in the arms of Scotland, but in those of England, the Conqueror having introduced the two lions of his Norman dukedom. Animals in heraldry are emblematical of their good qualities only; and hence the lion, as denoting courage, was an especial favourite in the earlier times when valour was accounted virtue. It was from his intrepidity that William of Scotland was surnamed the Lion, as from the same cause, Richard I. was designated *cœur de lion*, the lion-

The eastern part of the quadrangle is bounded by the Parliament House, erected by James III. and now converted into a barrack. Reared in the Saxon style of architecture, it must in its original state have been a noble looking structure; but now sadly disfigured and mutilated, and barbarously besmeared with lime, it retains but few remains of primitive magnificence. The Parliament Hall was 120 feet long, and was provided with an oaken roof of the most beautiful construction. In order to counteract the rebellious designs of Sir William Kirkaldy of Grange, and the party of the dethroned queen, who had presumed to hold a Parliament at Edinburgh, the Regent Lennox, in the name of the youthful king, convened a Parliament here in September 1571. To give greater formality to the proceedings, it was deemed proper that the young monarch should be present. He was carried to the Parliament Hall in the arms of his governor, the Earl of Mar, and read an oration which was provided for him; but a little incident which took place during the course of the proceedings has caused this assembly of the estates to be better recollected than any of its own enactments. The infant monarch, more intent on amusement than to the grave discussions of his assembled barons, pointing with his finger to the roof of the structure, in which he discovered a small aperture, gaily remarked, that there was *a hole in the parliament*; a childish observation, but which, associated as it was with the Regent's death a few days afterwards, was regarded as singularly prophetic.

Having inspected, both externally and internally, the buildings just described, we now proceed, through a narrow entrance, to the *Governor's Garden*, occupying a triangular space at the north-west corner of the castle; from the rampart at the north-west corner of which we can enjoy the most extensive and interesting view afforded

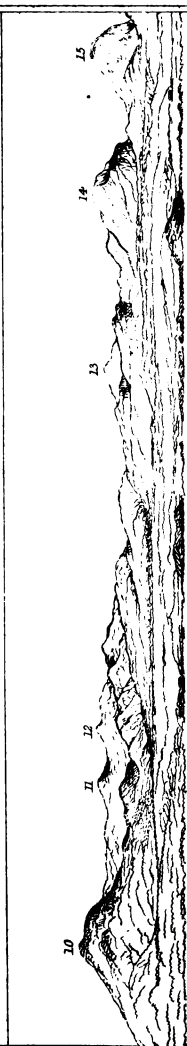
hearted. The lion's den was an adjunct not uncommon to Scottish residences. In one of his despatches to Henry VIII. in 1548, Sir Ralph Sandler mentions, that the donjon of Dalkeith Castle was so called.







1 Ben Lomond 2 Three Gables 3 Craigmore 4 Beinnvorly 5 Ben Achray 6 Benvenue 7 Ben cruchan 8 Brass of Callander 9 Ben-an.



10 Ben-lath 11 Stobean 12 Benmore 13 Invar 14 Salk Oron 15 Ben-vourich

OUTLINE OF WESTERN GRAMPIANS FROM STIRLING CASTLE.

From Macmillan 1861





from the fort. The level plain stretching far westward, exhibits, throughout its wide extent, scenery of a nature singularly picturesque and diversified, while the prospect is bounded in the distance by the imposing summits of the western Grampians and the hills of Arrochar. Of these, the more conspicuous are Benlomond, the three Cobblers, Craigmore, Beinivurly, Benachray, Benvenue, Bencruachan, Benan, Benledi, Stobinean, Benmore, Umvar, Stukaocroin, and Benvoirlich; and a correct outline of their relative conformation has been sketched by Mr. Macvicar, and elegantly represented in the accompanying engraving. Cardross House, the scene of the old legend of Sir James the Rose, the house and grounds of Blair-Drummond, Doune Castle, the windings of the Forth, Teith, and Allan; the isolated and wooded rock of Craigforth, and the small village of Raploch\* immediately beneath, especially unite in beautifying the landscape. The spot from which we are now surveying, bears the name of the *Victoria Look-out*, in commemoration of Her Majesty's visit in 1842; and the initials of Her Majesty's name and those of His Royal Highness Prince Albert, will be found inscribed on the top of the rampart. By walking round the rampart to the west, we reach *Queen Mary's Look-out*, consisting of a hole in the protection wall, so that the royal princess, unseen, might have a view of the castle garden, and witness the games of the Round Table. *The Ladies' Look-out*, formerly much resorted to, is approached through the western division of the quadrangle; but here no additional features of country are presented to those which we have just been contemplating.

We now proceed to the Nether Bailey,† which is approached from the north-east corner of the lower square,

\* Raploch, as the name implies, had been the scene of the ancient practising of archery.

† "The castles of the Norman barons were strictly fortresses, in which every thing was sacrificed to security, and possessed, as we may imagine, few of the comforts and conveniences of more peaceful ages. They occupied in general a considerable space of ground, and consisted of three

through an archway under a building, believed to have formerly been the mint, but which is now used for the master-gunner's stores. Nether Bailey consists of an esplanade of the extent of nearly 2 acres,\* separated by a large wall from the body of the fort, but still on the top of the Castle Hill. It now contains, in three suitable erections, provided with thunder rods, and otherwise safely fitted up, the gunpowder of the Castle. From the banquette round the exterior wall, the upper part of which is of recent erection, a favourable view may be obtained. It was by an archway beneath the spot where the sentinel has his walk, under the angle at the entrance of the Nether Bailey, that James V. was enabled, in disguise, to escape from the trammels and formalities of the court, to witness the social condition of his more indigent subjects, so as to relieve their necessities, and to engage in those exploits of gallantry with which his name is associated.† The archway, which is now built up led into *Ballengeich*; or as the word signifies in the Celtic, the "Windy Pass," and hence originated the title which James good-humouredly assumed in his rustic disguise, the *Gudeman of Ballengeich*. In the Nether Bailey, except by some markings on the outside of the wall, noticeable from a point on the banquette, no remains of the *Ballengeich* postern can now be seen, the surface at the angle being much elevated above its original level by the earth thrown up in digging for a foundation to the powder magazines. The *Ballengeich*

great divisions; the lower ballium (whence our word bailey) or court, the upper court, and the keep. The whole circuit was defended by a lofty and strong wall, strengthened at intervals by towers, surrounded by a ditch or moat, and protected by a pierced parapet for the discharge of missiles." (*An Introduction to English Antiquities*, by James Eccleston, B. A., p. 107.) London, 1847.

\* A number of arrow heads and other remains of antiquity was discovered in this part of the Castle during the course of modern repairs and excavations; and it is said, that scarcely a spadeful of earth can here be turned up without exposing the remains of human bones.

† It was in allusion to his own adventures, as *Gudeman of Ballengeich*, that James is supposed to have written the two popular songs, "The Gaberlunzie Man," and "We'll gang nae mair a roving."

pass itself was, about forty years since, at the expense of £3000, widened and converted into a public thoroughfare. The anecdotes recorded and handed down by tradition, regarding James V. in his character of *Gudeman of Ballengeich*, are numerous, and some of them not devoid of interest. Here we shall only mention one, and it will the more willingly be read, from the interest which it afforded to our present most gracious sovereign on her visit to the castle. The account is in the words of Sir Thomas Dick Lauder, the interesting chronicler of Her Majesty's Progresses in her first visit to Scotland. "As the Queen came out of the governor's house, Sir Archibald Christie directed her attention to an old chair, placed on the top of the flight of steps leading to the door, which had a piece of white satin attached to it, with an inscription, telling that it was the identical chair on which James V. sat, when having been benighted out hunting, and separated from his attendants, he happened to enter a cottage in a muir, at the foot of the Ochils near Alloa, where he was kindly received. Donaldson, the *gudeman*, desired his *gudewife* to fetch, for the unknown stranger's supper, the hen that roosted nearest to the cock, which is always the plumpest. The king, highly pleased with his night's lodging and hospitable entertainment, requested that the first time his host should come to Stirling he would call at the Castle, and inquire for the Gudeman of Ballengeich. Donaldson did so soon afterwards, when his astonishment at finding that the king had been his guest, afforded no small amusement to the merry monarch and his courtiers; and to carry on the pleasantry, he was thenceforward designated by James by the title of King of the Moors, which descended from father to son. They continued in possession of the identical spot, the property of Erskine (now Earl) of Mar, till very lately. John Donaldson, the last monarch of the moors, died at Ballochleam, in Stirlingshire, twenty-eight years ago, aged ninety-three. He took the greatest possible care of the chair honoured as a

seat by the king, affirming, that whilst he lived, no harm should come to it. The Queen, smiling to Sir Archibald, carried off the satin cloth on which the history was inscribed."

When the Castle of Stirling, or Snowdown as it has been otherwise called (from a word in the Scoto-Irish signifying the fortified hill on the river),\* was first reared, has not been ascertained, but it is generally believed that it was erected by the Picts, to replace some Roman fortifications raised on the rock by Agricola.† At the command of Kenneth II. it was demolished by the Scots on their overthrow of the Picts, but was rebuilt not long after by the Northumbrian Saxons, who had obtained temporary possession of the southern part of Scotland. In 975, Kenneth III. made it the place of rendezvous for his army before proceeding to his successful encounter of the Danes at Luncarty. In 1124 Alexander I. died in the Castle. Alexander II. here established the law of trial by jury. In 1175, to obtain his release from captivity in England, where he had been detained for a year, William the Lion delivered it to Henry II. with the castles of Edinburgh, Roxburgh, and Berwick, besides engaging to pay a heavy ransom, and agreeing to render homage for his kingdom to the English monarch. Here he died in 1214. During the wars between England and Scotland; consequent on the unfortunate death of Alexander III., the Castle of Stirling very frequently changed masters, being alternately in the possession of the Scots and English. It was the last fortress in the kingdom which held out during the war of

\* Mr. George Chalmers alludes to a tradition as to *Snowdown* or *Snowdon*, signifying West Castle, in contradistinction, he supposes, to the Castle of Blackness on the Forth. (*The Poetical Works of Sir David Lyndsay*, by George Chalmers, vol. i. pp. 322. Lond. 1806, 3 vols. 8vo.)

† A stone is still pointed out on the eminence opposite to the Ballengeich entrance to the Castle, bearing the marks of an inscription, which when legible, is said to have run thus—IN EXCV. AGIT. LEG. II.; which, understood to be *In excubias agitantes legionis secundae*, may be rendered, "For the daily and nightly watch of the second legion."

subjection by Edward I. Sir William Oliphant, who had received it in charge from the governor, John de Soulis, then in France, made an offer of surrendering it, if permitted to do so by his superior, with whom he solicited he might be permitted to hold a personal interview. But Edward, neglecting the chivalrous usages of the period, declined to grant this act of clemency, and demanded an unconditional surrender. Oliphant then prepared for resistance, and for a time successfully braved the vigorous assaults of the besiegers. Edward, who led the assailants in person, displayed from the first his usual intrepidity and skill; and though often repelled by the powerful engines and heroic sallies of the garrison, and twice nearly struck down by their well-directed missiles, bent himself on the reduction of the stronghold. It was not however till after a continued assault of three months, the entire expenditure of the leaden roof of St. Andrews' Cathedral, which had been ruthlessly torn off, and formed into immense balls for the use of the war-engines, and the construction of two ponderous machines, which overtopped the walls, and were capable of casting stones and leaden balls into the fortress, of the weight of 300 pounds, that the garrison were forced to unconditional submission. Edward, to his disgrace, compelled the brave Oliphant, and twenty-five knights and esquires, his companions, to render their submission before him, in the presence of his barons, on their bended knees, with their heads and feet uncovered, and their persons otherwise denuded of their external garments. One of the two huge engines erected by Edward for the reduction of the Castle was styled the wolf, a contrivance to which we previously referred. This siege commenced on the 22d of April 1304.\* The Castle was surrendered by Mowbray, the English governor, to King Robert in 1314, on the day after the battle of Bannockburn. In 1341 it was again rescued by the Scots from the English, into whose hands

\* Tytler's History of Scotland, vol. i. p. 205. Edinburgh, 1828, 9 vols. 8vo.



it had some time previously fallen ; and at the siege, on this occasion, it is related by Froissart the besiegers made use of cannon.

During the regency of the Duke of Albany, the Castle was for eighteen years the residence of the supposed Richard II.\* of England, and was the scene of his death in 1419. On the 24th and 25th of May, 1424, it was the scene of the trials of Murdoch Duke of Albany, his two sons Walter and Alexander, and his father-in-law, the Earl of Lennox, for alleged acts of high treason, for which they were each condemned to suffer decapitation. James I. adopted the Castle as one of his royal residences, having been struck with its resemblance in situation and view to Windsor, for which he had contracted a partiality from his lengthened residence there during his English captivity. It continued to be a favourite abode of the royal house of Stewart. It was the birthplace of James II., the place of his frequent†

\* Mr. Tytler, in his " Historical Remarks on the death of Richard II." appended to the third volume of his *History of Scotland*, has undertaken to show, that this unfortunate monarch did not perish, as has been commonly believed, in Pontefract Castle, but contrived to escape from his imprisonment there, and found his way to the Western Isles of Scotland, where he was accidentally recognized in the disguise of a harper and brought to the court of Robert III. By Robert, and afterwards by his brother, the Regent Albany, he was entertained at Stirling in a style becoming his rank, till the period of his decease. Mr. Tytler remarks a curious concurrence of circumstances in connexion with the rulers who then wielded the executive of both kingdoms ; Henry IV. of England held in captivity the royal person of James I. of Scotland, while Albany retained possession of the rightful monarch of England. Both potentates, he believes, operated to each others hands ; " they played off their two royal prisoners against each other ;" and thus Richard remained in Scotland till his death, and James continued a prisoner in England as long as the Scottish governor lived. The latter circumstance, adds Mr. Tytler, having been owing to the machinations of Albany, explains how every public negotiation for the return of James failed during his administration, and why the monarch, when he did ascend the throne, visited the family of the governor with such unmitigated severity.

† In 1498 James II., a boy of eight years, was rescued from the control of Crichton, governor of the Castle of Edinburgh, and carried to Stirling Castle by means of the following novel stratagem, adopted by his royal mother. Having been permitted to be with her son for a few days, at the close of her visit she proceeded to order her luggage to be removed from

residence, and the scene of the assassination of the proud Earl of Douglas by that monarch. It was the chief residence of James III., the occasional abode of James IV., the scene of the coronation of James V., and of his escape in May, 1528, from his enthrallment to the bold family of Douglas; the scene of the coronation of the unfortunate Queen Mary; the scene of the baptism of James VI., and the place of his abode during his minority, while under the severe but salutary tutorage of Buchanan; the birth-place of his eldest son, the short-lived Prince Henry, and the scene of the extravagant but imposing pageantry attendant on the baptism of that Prince.

Stirling Castle was often the meeting place of the Scottish Parliaments. In 1651 it was besieged by General Monk, who by erecting batteries on the tower of the church and in the adjoining cemetery, succeeded in reducing it. The national registers, which a year before had been deposited in the Castle for safety, were now seized by Monk, and at Cromwell's command sent to London and placed in the Tower. At the Restoration, they were sent back to Scotland by sea; but the vessels intrusted with their conveyance having been wrecked, the greater number of them were lost. In the beginning of the year 1746, shortly after the battle of Falkirk, the Highlanders, followers of Prince Charles Edward, erected two batteries on the Gowling and Ladies' Hills, endeavouring to obtain possession of the Castle; and notwithstanding the brave defence of General Blackney the governor, with his garrison, might have succeeded in the attempt, but for the tidings of the approach of the Duke of Cumberland.\* An anecdote is preserved in the upper part of Forfarshire, that much deadly havoc was

the Castle, when she had the youthful monarch concealed in a wardrobe chest, and carried to Leith, and from hence transported to her jointure house, the Castle of Stirling, which then was under the command of Sir Alexander Livingston of Callendar, and where the king regained his freedom. (*Tytler's History of Scotland*, vol. iv. p. 12. Edinburgh, 1831, 9 vols. 8vo.)

\* *History of Transactions in Scotland in the years 1715, 1716, 1745, and 1746*, by George Charles. Stirling, 1817 2 vols. 8vo.

caused among the garrison by one private in the besieging army, who with the vigilance of a ravenous beast in search of prey, lay in concealment the whole day, watching the appearance of any soldier of the Castle, who being instantly struck by the shot of his unerring rifle, led the zealous rebel, at the fall of each succeeding foe, exultingly to utter, "Tak' ye that frae the blacksmith o' Clova." For upwards of a century the Castle has enjoyed uninterrupted quiet, no deed of strife or warlike exploit being associated with its name; but being one of the four garrisons secured to Scotland by the treaty of Union, it is always provided with a company of soldiers, and stocked with ammunition and every kind of military stores. It has four batteries, consisting of twenty-nine guns; but these, though of considerable calibre, are in construction much behind the artillery now used in the field; a circumstance of little or no importance, since they are not likely to be again required for actual service. On Tuesday, the 13th of September, 1842, Her Most Gracious Majesty, Queen Victoria, visited this favourite seat of her royal predecessors, and expressed herself highly gratified, by contemplating its ancient halls, and witnessing its ruins, the blighted scenes of princely pomp and regal magnificence.

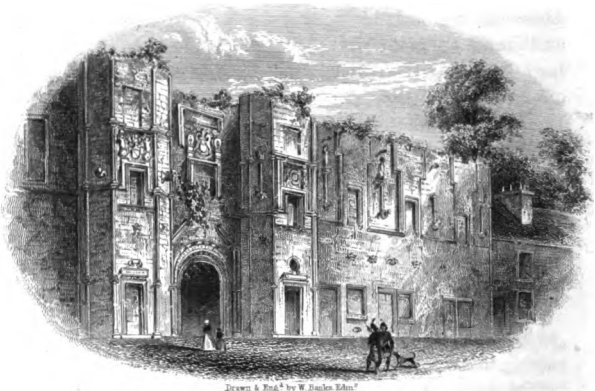
We now leave the Castle and walk through the esplanade to the *Castle Wynd*; a lane claiming interest from the following tragic occurrence, of which it was the scene. A rancorous feud had long existed between the noble houses of the Earl of Crawford and Lord Glamis, the latter of whom held the high office of Chancellor of the kingdom. On the 17th of March, 1578, the two noblemen, attended by their respective retinues, happened to pass each other at this place, which they did without any mutual recognition, but the zeal of their followers being less tempered by prudence, a quarrel ensued between the two bodies, when in the course of a furious onset, a pistol fired by one of Crawford's train sent a ball through the Chancellor's head, who immediately expired. A large square building on

the left side of the *Wynd*, used as the hospital of the Castle, has a short history connected with it. Built in 1632 by Sir William Alexander of Menstry, subsequently Earl of Stirling, at his death in 1640 it became the property of the noble family of Argyle. In 1680, James VII. then Duke of York, resided in it for a short time with the Earl of Argyle; and in 1715, John Duke of Argyle held in it his council of war during the rebellion of that year. In 1746, on his way to assail the Highland army at Culloden, the Duke of Cumberland reposed for a night in the structure; and some persons in the town still remember an old lady, a devoted loyalist, who used to congratulate herself on having on this occasion made the bed of His Royal Highness. The structure afterwards passed into various hands, till in the beginning of the present century it was purchased by the Crown and converted to its present use.\* The chaplain, barrack-master, and barrack-serjeant, likewise reside in it. The walls, which are of massive and handsome architecture, display the arms of the founder and those of the noble family of Argyle. Nearly opposite

\* Argyle's Lodgings underwent additional repair in 1831, when among several other curiosities, was found under the floor of that portion of the building erected by the Earl of Stirling, a pane of stained glass beautifully adapted as a sun-dial, and which had evidently been originally inserted in one of the windows. The pane was 9 inches square; the graduated line for the hours was placed upon it diagonally, descending from the right to the left, being fitted to indicate time from three o'clock in the morning till twelve o'clock noon. In two small apertures in which the gnomon had been fixed, the leaden pins attaching it still remained. The different compartments of the glass had been stained into it, but the graduations and figures had been painted. The words *festina* and *parato* are painted, the former in the upper and the latter in the lower division of the pane, in the Italian hand of the beginning of the sixteenth century. A fly had also been curiously painted on the glass. This ancient dial must have been placed in an eastern exposure, and had probably occupied the centre of the window, while others, constructed for the other directions, had adorned other windows in the building. Such a mode of indicating the passing hours was peculiarly desirable before the introduction of regular chronometers and watches into common use; but this peculiar contrivance, which was certainly a rare one, seems to have been the result of the accomplished tact of the Earl of Stirling, whose acquaintance with the fine arts is believed to have been in entire correspondence with his eminent literary attainments. An exact representation of

the hospital, or as it is otherwise called, *Argyle's Lodging*, † on the site of a modern house, was situated the dwelling of George Buchanan, when he acted as preceptor to James VI.

Emerging from *Castle Wynd* we reach *Broad Street*, so named on account of its unusual breadth; and here we have our attention at once arrested by the ruins of an old building, known by the name of *Mar's Work*, and situated



Drawn & Eng'd by W. Scales Eden.

MAR'S WORK.

at the top of the street, having its front facing downwards. This fabric is supposed to occupy the site of the Franciscan convent, which in 1494 was erected by James IV. and in which he was in the habit of residing during Lent, and frequently subjecting himself to voluntary penance. The monastery being destroyed by the violence of the Reformers

the dial-pane is in the possession of Mrs. Alexander of Allan Park, Stirling, for whose kind exertions in procuring information for the present edition of this work, we take this opportunity of returning our grateful acknowledgments.

† "The town-house of a nobleman was termed his 'Lodging' in old Scotch." (*Lord Lindsay's Lives of the Lindsays*.)

in 1559, from its materials and others unceremoniously taken from the Abbey of Cambuskenneth, the Earl of Mar, afterwards Regent, erected the present structure in 1570. According to some accounts, the building was never completed; while others affirm that it afforded accommodation to James VI. and his Queen, in December, 1593, when the Castle was prepared for their reception, and so recently as 1710 was the residence of the Earl of Mar who headed the first rebellion. It is now completely a ruin, the front wall being the only part tolerably entire. In the centre of this wall are the royal arms of Scotland, and on the projecting towers of each side, those of the Earl and his Countess. Curiously carved figures and stone representations of cannon project from the structure, in imitation of the style of the Palace in the Castle, and the date 1570 is distinctly apparent. But the most remarkable decorations on the fabric, are three inscriptions, expressive of the founder's unconcern about the sentiments of Knox and others, who declaimed against his appropriation of the stones of the Abbey, as a most unjustifiable act, and an approach to wanton sacrilege. The inscriptions, of which the two former are inserted on the exterior of the front wall, over two entrances, and the third on the top of the interior of the chief entrance, run thus:

I PRAY AL LVKARIS ON THIS LVGING,  
WITH GENTIL E TO GIF THAIR IVGING.

THE MOIR I STAND ON OPIN HITHT,  
MY FAULTS MOIR SVBIECT AR TO SITHT.

ESSPY . SPEIK . FURTH . AND . SPAIR . NOTHT,  
CONSIDDER . VEIL . I . CAIR . NOTHT.

Immediately to the south of Mar's Work, is the large ecclesiastical edifice, comprising the *East* and *West* Churches of the town, in connexion with the Establishment. This imposing structure of Gothic architecture must have been erected sometime anterior to the year 1491, when it is described in a charter in the borough archives as the

Church of the Holy Rood. It was not connected with the adjoining convent of Greyfriars, as has been commonly represented, but was from the above date designated the parish church of the borough. At the Reformation it had the good fortune to escape the ruthless violence of the reforming mob, to be preserved for the future accommodation of Presbyterian worshippers. Originally, public worship was only performed in the eastern portion of the church, known as the choir, the nave on the west being left open for other devotional purposes. In 1656, it was divided into two separate places of worship, which have since been distinguished by their present names, and may afford nearly equal accommodation. The East Church presents in the interior, double rows of handsome columns, and a chancel at the eastern end, containing a large and beautiful window, which being added by James Beaton, archbishop of Glasgow, still retains the name of *Beaton's Aisle*. At the commencement of the century, the church underwent extensive alteration and repair, at the expense of the municipal authorities, when unfortunately severe aggressions were made on the original beauty of the fabric. The fine old florid gothic mullions and lozenge-formed panes of the windows, were replaced by unadorned stone shafts and square glass compartments; galleries were erected, and the ancient pulpit removed, at the suggestion of Professor Robison of Edinburgh, from its tasteful position in front of the west pillar of the northern range, to be substituted by the present plain pulpit box, inelegantly placed under a scooped out dead wall. Three marble monumental tablets are attached to the interior walls; one in the aisle, of superior workmanship and elegance, is in memory of Janet Roger, widow of the Rev. Thomas Davidson, minister of Dundee, who died in 1775, in her ninety-fifth year. The West Church contains massive columns of mixed Gothic and Saxon architecture, and a window at the western end, decorated by stained glass, containing in the centre the arms of the borough.

In the West Church in 1543, the Regent Arran publicly renounced his profession of the reformed doctrines; and on the 23d July, 1567, James VI., an infant of about thirteen months, was crowned by the nobility and gentry of the kingdom in the East Church, after a sermon preached on the occasion by Knox. The oak pulpit,\* said to have been used by the reformer at this ceremony, in a state of complete preservation, but disfigured by paint, is still exhibited in the Presbytery Hall. After being disused as a place of worship for three quarters of a century, the West Church underwent complete repair in 1816. Various cenotaphs now surround its interior. Below the western window are seven decorated niches, five of which contain marble tablets, to the memory of Alexander Cunningham, John Allan, John Cowan, Robert Spittal, hospital-founders in the town, and John Macgibbon, town-clerk and sheriff-substitute of the borough, who died in 1820, much lamented by the citizens, on account of his sterling honesty, and unblemished and unflinching integrity. Among other tablets on the walls, is one in marble, which records the worth of Colonel Blackadder,† deputy governor of the castle; another commemorates the learning of Dr. Doig, the distinguished rector of the Grammar School. Three private chapels had been attached to the fabric of the church; two on the north side and one on the south. During the course of modern repairs, the southern chapel

\* Several members of the Scottish Architectural Institute examined this relique in June, 1852. They were generally of opinion, that it was of a date considerably posterior to the era of Knox, and might have been fabricated between the years 1590 and 1600. The style of the architectural embellishment is found in Heriot's Hospital, Edinburgh.

† Lieutenant Colonel Blackadder, the descendant of a pious and honourable line of ancestors, was the youngest son of John Blackadder, minister of Troqueer, who was deprived of his living in 1662 for his adherence to Presbytery. The colonel entered the army in 1689, and became a distinguished officer under Marlborough, most of whose victories it was his fortune to share. He was possessed of the strictest religious principles and fervent piety, and was adorned by the most eminent Christian virtues. Several memoirs of him have been published. His death took place in the Castle, in August, 1729.



and one of those on the north, which was built by Margaret, consort of the founder, were removed ; the remaining chapel forms the funeral vault of the family of Moir of Leckie. Queen Margaret's chapel stood opposite the most westerly window in the north wall of the church. On each side of the spring of the arch of the north-west window, a small thistle and rose indicate the founder's alliance with England. The keystones of the entrances of two of the chapels, which contain curious emblems, are exhibited to the visitor. The tower, which rises at the west end of the building, is 90 feet in height, may be ascended by a convenient stair, and is provided with a safe parapet at the summit. Numerous small hollows are discernible on the tower and the adjoining walls of the church, many of which have been caused by the weather, while some are believed to have been occasioned by balls fired from the Castle in 1651, on the troops of General Monk, who in order to reduce it, erected batteries on the tower and in the churchyard ; and in 1746, when the Highlanders, after their victory at Falkirk, took possession of the church, and in the phrensy of their rejoicing, rung the bells of the tower, and discharged arms from the battlements. Of the four bells, two are said to have been taken from the Abbey of Cambuskenneth. A small mural tablet on the south side of the tower, contains an elegant inscription by Dr. Doig, recording the worth of Lieutenant Marcus Mar. The stone of which the structure of the church is built, from hewn fragments remaining in the quarry, appears to have been obtained from the Car-craig, a little beyond Bannockburn. The cemetery which adjoins the west end of the church and tower, contains a number of beautiful modern tombstones, among which is a monument to the memory of the late distinguished Dr. Bennie of Edinburgh, of very tasteful construction.

At the south-west corner of the churches, and on the opposite side of the street, we discover the building of *Cowan's Hospital*, a neat fabric, and the best constructed

of the several benevolent institutions erected in Stirling, in aid of various classes of indigent burghesses. It was founded by John Cowan in 1639, for the use of decayed members of the guildry. A grotesque representation of the founder occupies a niche in the steeple; and several Scriptural quotations, enjoining liberality to the poor, are inscribed on the front wall. The structure was recently repaired, and is now used as a hall for meetings of the guildry. The funds of the institution are ample, and are liberally distributed among the wives and children of decayed burghesses. A bowling-green,\* beautifully laid out, is adjacent to the east end of the building, and is a scene of interest, as being the place for the weekly practice of the military band belonging to the Castle.

At the north-east corner of the church fabric, in the open space between *Broad* and *St. John's* Streets, known by the name of *Church Street*, stood the Manse; a building of which every vestige has disappeared, but with which are associated some curious legends and matters of history, which may be read not without interest. It was reared in 1603 by the private liberality of Colonel Edmond, who was the son of a baker in the town, and raised himself to considerable distinction. When a mere youth, he had removed a coin from one of the collection-plates at the church door, and was so distressed on the fault being discovered, that he departed hastily to the continent. He became a recruit in the army of Maurice, Prince of Orange, and by his prudent behaviour ultimately attained the rank of colonel. Amassing a handsome competency, he quitted the army, and returning to his native place, by way of compensation for his juvenile delinquency, he erected a residence for the minister of the first charge.† One of the first occupiers of the manse was

\* In the beginning of the present century, the remains of three deep fosses and huge ramparts, believed to have been constructed by the Romans, were visible at this spot.

† Some curious notices of Colonel Edmond are contained in Sir Robert Sibbald's *History of Stirlingshire*, p. 44, a very scarce work, published in 1710, but of which a copy will be found in the Advocates' Library. Colonel

Henry Guthrie, afterwards Bishop of Dunkeld. He has left memorials of his industry and research in his *Memoirs of Scottish Affairs*, from 1627 to the death of Charles I. in 1649.\* James Guthrie, one of the most celebrated martyrs of the second Reformation, was, it is believed, the succeeding possessor of the structure. He was a younger son of Guthrie of that Ilk, in the county of Forfar, was educated at the University of St. Andrews, and became minister of Lauder in 1638, from which parish he was translated to the first charge of Stirling in 1649. As the leader of the protesting party in the Church, which was opposed to monarchy, he had rendered himself obnoxious to Charles II., and was apprehended soon after the Restoration. On being brought to trial, it was chiefly through the hostility of the Earl of Middleton, whose excommunication by the commission of the General Assembly he had procured, and himself published from his pulpit at Stirling, that he was condemned to suffer for high treason. He was executed at Edinburgh on the 1st of June, 1661. It is said, that at an earlier period, the king, who was anxious to bring him over to his views, that he might avail himself of his powerful aid in carrying out his ecclesiastical measures, paid him a visit in the Manse. On his Majesty being announced, Mrs. Guthrie rose to hand him a chair, when Guthrie, in the blunt manner of the period, requested her to desist, saying, "Sit still, gudewife; the King's a young man and can tak' a chair to himself." Charles, on hearing this, remarked to an attendant, that he saw nothing could be made of him, and shortly withdrew, to follow that course of vindictive retribution which

Edmond presented a pair of colours for the use of the borough on occasions of public rejoicing, which Sibbald mentions he had seen. A daughter of the colonel, according to Nimmo (*Hist. of Stirlingshire*, p. 494), married Sir Thomas Livingstone of Jerviswood, and her eldest son was created Viscount Teviot in 1698.

\* The colleague of Henry Guthrie at Stirling, Patrick Symson, wrote "The History of the Church, since the days of our Saviour to this present Age." Lond. 1684, fol.

stains his name. A pious successor of Guthrie was Mr. Cleland, who likewise occupied the manse. It is related, that his wife having suffered by deep depression of spirits, he retired one evening to the manse garden to offer up prayer for her restoration to health, when suddenly a supernatural light shone around him, which he deemed as evidence that his devotional offering had been accepted. On entering the house, he found his wife in a peaceful frame of mind. The manse was sometime occupied by Ebenezer Erskine, the founder of the Secession Church. Erskine was a native it is commonly believed of the village of Dryburgh in Berwickshire, and was born on the 22nd of June 1680. Having been educated in the University of Edinburgh he was licensed to preach in 1702, and in September 1703 was admitted to the pastoral charge of the parish of Portmoak. In 1731 he was translated to Stirling; and being deprived of his charge by the General Assembly in 1733 on account of his peculiar opinions, in December of the same year, along with several of his brethren who adhered to his views, he constituted the Secession Church. He remained in Stirling, ministering to those of his congregation who adhered to him till his death, on the 22nd of June, 1756. Erskine was twice married. Regarding his second wife, who was a daughter of Mr. James Webster, one of the ministers of Edinburgh, the following narrative has been preserved by tradition. After a protracted period of ailment, Mrs. Erskine was believed to have sunk into her rest, and the usual decent period having elapsed, the body was secured in the coffin and duly interred. According to the story, the sexton learning that the body would be handsomely paid for, should he procure it for the dissecting room, on the evening of the funeral day proceeded to disinter it. He succeeded, undisturbed, in excavating the grave, and was preparing to carry off the remains; but being attracted by Mrs. Erskine's wedding ring, which on account of the finger having swollen, had not been removed, by amputating the joint with his pocket-knife he endeavoured to

secure this prize, when to his horror the blood began to flow freely, and the corpse to exhibit symptoms of life. Terror added swiftness to his limbs as he made his escape, and the entranced lady awakening, walked in her grave clothes to the manse. Mr. Erskine was celebrating family worship when she tapped at the door; but arrested by the similarity of the knock to that which his interred spouse usually gave, he at once called on one of the female domestics to open. The maid fainted on seeing what she believed to be the ghost of her mistress, and Mr. Erskine himself, with an astonishment naturally attendant on such a remarkable occurrence, admitted her to the Manse. Mrs. Erskine survived during many years, and afterwards became the mother of several children, one of whom, a daughter, survived till the year 1814. The Manse, which was a turretted structure of three storeys, was taken down in 1824.\* Over one of the doors was inscribed, "Feed my sheep," and over the other, "Feed my lambs." One of the turrets had been Guthrie's study; and a plain oak chair and several Latin volumes on theological subjects, which had belonged to him, and were only removed from this apartment when the Manse was taken down, are now deposited, along with some few other interesting reliques, in the dingy apartments in Broad Street which constitute the Museum and Library Rooms of the School of Arts.

*St. John's Street*, which lies nearly parallel with Broad Street, and proceeds down the hill in front of the churches, had contained several other structures and residences of importance. Opposite the manse and churches, and on the south side of the street, is a fabric, which is said to have been the court-dwelling of the Earl of Bothwell. It is popularly known as *Bogle Hall*, an evident

\*None of the three ministers connected with the Established Church in the borough possesses a manse or other official residence; the minister of the first charge however has a handsome allowance instead of a manse. According to Sir Robert Sibbald, the manse in his time was kept in repair from funds acquired by placing at the church door an additional collection plate, which was designated the *Reparation Box*.

corruption of the name of the original owner. Modern innovations have defaced the architectural aspect of the structure; but its primitive importance and strength are still indicated by the massive thickness of the walls, the powerful vaulting on which it is reared, the elegant formation of the stair, and by some internal portions of the building which have escaped the hands of modernizers. An inscribed coat of arms, recently revealed on one of the exterior walls, is said to be that of the noble founder; and some fine specimens of elaborately decorated oak panelling which belonged to the interior, are in the possession of some parties in the borough.\* The building had sometime been the property of Cowan the founder of the hospital. On the same side of the street, proceeding downwards, is seen the massive entrance to the new prison, erected in 1848, at the expense of upwards of £10,000. This structure, which forms an important object from the river, is well worthy of inspection; it is fitted up on scientific principles, and with the utmost regard to proper ventilation. The enclosure, by a high wall, consists of about an acre. A large building adjoining the prison-entrance on the east was the *Lodging* of the Earl of Linlithgow. To the height of three storeys it is still entire, and in its modernized condition affords accommodation to several families. A large apartment on the third floor had been illuminated in the roof like the ceilings of the old cathedral chancels; a circumstance which probably indicates, that it had formed a private chapel. A massive old oak table is still retained in the chamber.

Near the *Linlithgow Lodging* on the east, at a convenient distance from the street, and neatly enclosed with

\* A lady in Broad Street is possessed of a curiously painted oak tablet, on which seem to be represented some of the leading scenes in the popular allegory of the *Pilgrim's Progress*, which in the course of modern repairs was found in the building. It had previously been long shut up, the reputation attaching to it of being a haunt of the pestilence, the inmates probably having severely suffered from some of the many plagues which depopled the town in the course of the sixteenth century.

shrubbery, is the *Back Row Meeting House*, or place of worship belonging to the United Presbyterian Church. This fabric occupies the site of the plain building erected for Mr. Ebenezer Erskine at the period of his secession from the Established Church; and in front of the present church, a plain monument denotes that his remains had been interred near this, the latter scene of his ministrations.

At the termination of the northern side of *St. John's Street* is an old structure modernized, which had probably formed a court residence, but as to which tradition supplies no satisfactory information. In front of the street, facing westward, is the ancient *Stirling Mint*, where was first coined the Scottish *bawbee*,\* from native metal, and where coinage had been carried on during several centuries.

Ascending *St. John's Street*, we may now re-enter *Broad Street*, which notwithstanding the dingy aspect of many of the buildings, retains an important character. Proceeding downwards, we have on the right the *Weigh House* of the borough, which with the *Butter Market* adjoining, occupies the site of a splendid mansion, said to have been the *Lodging* of Esmé Stuart, Lord D'Aubigny, the early favourite of James VI. who afterwards created him Duke of Lennox. The next building on the same side is the Town House, a large and commodious structure, surmounted by a tower, which is furnished with musical bells, that play a lively tune before the striking of the hour. The Town

\* "The earliest portraiture known of (Queen) Mary, is her effigies on the small copper coin, called the bawbee. She is there represented in full face as a fat smiling infant, about nine months old, wearing the crown of Scotland over a baby cap, with a miniature ruff about her neck. It was thus she probably appeared at her coronation; and it has been conjectured, that this coin attained its familiar name of *bawbee*, on account of bearing the image and superscription of the little queen." (*Lives of the Queens of Scotland*, &c. by Agnes Strickland, vol. iii. p. 18. Edinburgh, 1852.) In the above work is presented a facsimile of the *bawbee*, struck at Mary's coronation, from a beautiful specimen which was in the possession of the late Charles Kirkpatrick Sharpe, Esq. of Hoddam.

House was erected in 1701, and contains the Justiciary Hall, Sheriff Court Room, Council Chamber, and the public offices of the Magistrates and Town Clerk. The Justiciary Hall and Council Chamber recently underwent extensive repairs and renovation. On the walls of the Justiciary Hall, besides the oak carvings from the Palace in the Castle already noticed, are full sized portraits of George I. and George II. and his Queen, which were copied from the original paintings at Hampton Court. In an apartment in the Town House, which in terms of the Act of Parliament, contains the standard weights of the county, are exhibited the *Jags*, used for the punishment of ecclesiastical offenders in former times, and attached for this purpose to the wall of one of the churches; and also a wooden dish, with which the public executioner of the borough, while that functionary existed, was privileged to help himself to meal or grain, each market day, from the sacks of the farmers and others, as the reward of his public services. But by far the most interesting object shown in the Town House, is the Stirling Jug, the ancient legal standard of dry and liquid measure in Scotland, sanctioned by the Estates of Parliament in 1437, and at the same time intrusted to the keeping of the borough. This curious pint measure is made of a sort of copper or brass, in the shape of a hollow cone, truncated, and weighs nearly fifteen pounds Scottish troy. Its mean depth is 6 inches; its diameter at the top 4.17 inches, and at the bottom 5.25 inches; and it has been found to contain 103.404 cubic inches of clear river water. The Jug, which was long lost, being borrowed by a copper-smith and unreturned, was in 1752 discovered, after much diligent inquiry and persevering research, by Dr. Bryce, minister of Kirknewton, an eminent mathematician, in an obscure attic room in the town, concealed among a mass of lumber. The Old Market Cross, consisting of a lofty pillar, surmounted by the figure of a unicorn, and erected on a platform ascended by circular rows of steps, stood in



the centre of the street, in front of the Town House, but this obstruction was removed in 1792. The unicorn now occupies a niche in front of the tower of the Town House. Among a number of houses in the street, containing quaint inscriptions and dates chiefly of the seventeenth century, there are some especially worthy of notice. The tenement immediately opposite the Town House, on the north side of the street, presenting a neat gable-front, with the date 1671, and adorned with curious inscriptions over the windows, is said to have had a noble occupant. Two adjoining tenements, separated by one house from the above, were formerly a single building, and for a short period towards the close of the last century, formed the residence of Sir John Dinely, one of the poor knights of Windsor. This personage, known for his peculiar habits and singular eccentricities, was the last heir-male of an old and distinguished family in Worcestershire, which was descended, on the female side, from the royal house of Plantagenet, and was possessed of important estates, the representative holding the rank and honours of baronet. The family, however, which had by the marriage of an only daughter merged into that of Goodere, Bart. of Burghope, in Herefordshire, had gradually experienced reverses, till perhaps, chiefly owing to a very tragical occurrence which took place in the family about the middle of the last century, the means accruing to the last baronet, on his succession to the title in 1761, were very much reduced. These were soon wholly exhausted by his prodigal profusion, so that in his state of indigence he had conferred on him, through the influence of Lord North, the situation and emoluments of a Poor Knight of Windsor.\* He had originally studied medicine,

\* "The institution of the Poor Knights of Windsor was connected with that of the order of the Garter. They were twenty-six in number, and were maintained 'for the honour of God and Saint George, continually serving God in prayer;' and to prevent abuse, it was provided, that if any of them succeeded to lands or rents of the value of £20 per annum, he should be removed, and another chosen in his place." (*Barrington's Introduction to Heraldry*, p. 132. London, 1848.)

and had attempted to practise as physician ; but he seems early to have abandoned the trammelings of a professional existence, to betake himself to a career of Platonic galantry. His days were spent in assiduous devotion to the fair, with a view towards his being enabled to select a wife who should be the paragon of beauty, elegance, and worth. In order to achieve this grand aim, he pursued a course of eccentricity exceeded only by that of the fictitious knight of La Mancha. Not content with advertising from time to time in the English journals, as to his admiration of the fair, and in terms of glowing enthusiasm, soliciting the notice of ladies of every rank and age, as candidates for his hand and affections, he resided during the course of a lengthened period of his life, in different parts of the country, in quest of a fair object who might be found permanently worthy of his love. From various entries in the borough records of Stirling, it appears, that after residing for some time both in Edinburgh and Glasgow, he had come thither in the year 1768, when he purchased the property in Broad Street. He had the house altered to suit his peculiar tastes ; the roof was made flat, and a garden was laid out on its summit. A fish pond in the centre was surrounded with a bordering of gooseberry bushes and some rare plants ; and from a walk encompassing the whole, the eccentric baronet could amuse himself in looking on the gold fish sporting in the basin, or on the fair passing down Broad Street. But the roof gave way from the superincumbent pressure, and Sir John, unable to repair it, had in April, 1770, to dispose of the property, about two years after he had acquired it. He left Stirling for a period, and his name first reappears in the records as having been subjected to pecuniary difficulties by the prosecution of a female to whom he had not fulfilled an alleged promise of marriage. In 1778 he returned to Stirling, and as a burgess and guild-brother, which he had been appointed in March, 1768, he preferred a claim to be pensioned from the funds of Cowan's Hospital. The claim, owing to his

poverty, was admitted, and the indigent baronet had paid to him half-a-crown weekly till the old term of Martinmas, 1792, when he surrendered his rights and left the place. In his transactions with the guildry he laid aside the usage of his title, and assumed the name of John Baronet, by which designation he is generally entered in the registers; the qualifying expression "or such person now so styled" being added to his assumed name in the property-conveyance. By many persons in Stirling Sir John is well remembered. Arrayed in a costume consisting of a velvet vest, satin breeches, and silk stockings, with a scarlet cloak thrown over to conceal their faded and tattered aspect, his feet generally protected by a pair of high timber sandals, and his hat and wig secured to his head by a large cotton handkerchief tied under his chin, he sauntered daily along the *Back Walk*, paying his courteous *devoir* to every female who would good humouredly address him. As none of the sex was too young for his admiration, a train of very young misses were not unfrequently attending him, listening to his sighs and smiling at his foibles. He knew each beauty of the district by name, and kept a catalogue of them, in which their names were entered according to his estimate of their charms. On leaving Stirling he returned to Windsor, where he indulged in his peculiar eccentricities till his death, at an advanced age, in May 1808. Mr. Burke in the "*Anecdotes of the Aristocracy*,"\* allots a separate chapter to the eccentric baronet, and has recorded some of his oddities and advertisements. He lived entirely alone, dispensing with the assistance of a servant, his chief haunts in London being the auction-rooms and the pastry-shops, at the latter of which he made, in his advertisements, his assignations with the fair. He valued himself much on his family connexions and hereditary distinction, and estimated his fortune at £300,000, should he be able to recover it! Several of his advertise-

\* *Anecdotes of the Aristocracy*, &c., by J. Bernard Burke, Esq., p. 109. London, 1850.

ments for a wife are inserted in a work of Captain Grosse, entitled, "A Guide to Health, Beauty, Riches, and Honour," of which the second edition was published at London in 1796.

On the front of the buildings which composed Sir John Dinely's residence in Broad Street, are an elegant dial-face, several quaint Latin inscriptions, and the date 1715, with the initials I. B. K. M. On two windows projecting from the roof of the house adjoining the Town House on the east, are two Latin inscriptions, which seem to run thus—1612... DEO.....GLORIA — and on the other: 1612 *Benedicam Dominum omni tempore*. A large structure on the left side of the street, separated by one house from the *Dinely* residence, constituted in former days an important hotel. The new building at the foot of the south side, commonly designated the *Nether Neuk*, was erected on the site of an old structure, known as Castle Brady, the residence of John Brady\* of Easter Kennet, a wealthy burgess who flourished at the close of the sixteenth, and beginning of the seventeenth centuries. A house adjoining Castle Brady, but now removed, was *the lodging* of the Earl of Morton, and his place of residence at the time of the Raid of Stirling in 1571. On the 1st September of that year, the Earl of Lennox, the Regent, and those of the nobility who adhered to the young king, having assembled to hold a parliament at Stirling Castle, Kirkaldy, the governor of the castle of Edinburgh, resolved to make an attack upon them, and to secure them as prisoners. Accordingly, on the evening of the third of that month, having adopted precautions to prevent the rumour of their approach preceding them, Kirkaldy despatched a force of 400 horse under the command of the Earl of Huntly, Lord Claud Hamilton, Buccleugh, Spens of Wormiston, and Car of Fernyhurst, to execute his design. At the

\* To expiate an ecclesiastical offence, and be restored to the protection of the church, John Brady, in a charter dated in 1571, extant in the Town-clerk's Office, conveys a small annual rent to the chaplains of the parish church, from a portion of his property in the borough.

outset, the scheme augured entire success; the insurgents, at four o'clock on the morning of the fourth, leaving their horses at a short distance, were admitted into the town, through a private postern of the wall, by two officers, named Bell and Calder, who had acted as their guides, the former being a native of the place; they proceeded to Broad Street, and secured in captivity eleven of the nobility, including the Regent. The Earl of Morton alone refused to surrender, a determination which caused his house to be set on fire, but which tended indirectly to the defeat and flight of the rebels. The appearance of the flames attracted the notice of the garrison in the Castle; and the Earl of Mar learning the cause, speedily descended from thence with a party of forty soldiers and two pieces of ordnance. Entering the newly constructed edifice of Mar's Work, the party poured a volley of shot on the invaders, many of whom were scattered about the town in search of plunder. The suddenness of the repulse, and the concealment of the assailants in the building, produced the effect desired; the insurgents fled with precipitation, treading down each other in their anxiety to escape. They were pursued by Mar, who, joined as he now was by a multitude of the awakened citizens, took many of the enemy prisoners, and recovered the captive nobility. The regent himself was the only exception; he was not retaken till he received his death wound. He was slain by Calder, who shot him with a petronel, at the instigation of Lord Claud Hamilton, who sought to avenge the judicial execution of his relative Archbishop Hamilton. Sir David Spens, who had made him prisoner, and had engaged to bring him safe to Kirkaldy at Edinburgh, resolutely endeavoured to save him, and even by interposing his person between him and the assassin, received the first ball in his own body. This humanity was unfortunately unknown to the royal party, who conceiving that he had aided in the regent's death, hastily hewed him down with their swords, amidst the loud but misunderstood intercession of the bleeding regent. Lennox

was able to be conducted to the castle on horseback after his wound, but there he almost immediately expired. He was interred in the chapel. Captain Bell, the informant of the rebels, and Calder, the murderer of the regent, were both apprehended, and expiated their guilt two days afterwards, being publicly executed in Broad Street, the scene of their recent triumph.\* About the centre of the foot of Broad Street, facing up the street, in the house occupied by the sheriff-clerk's office, James VI. was nursed, and his father, Lord Darnley, remained in disgraceful seclusion during his baptism in the castle.

The visitor should now take the narrow street leading from the foot of *Broad Street* on the left, which bears the name of *St. Mary's Wynd*, and proceeds down the declivity of the town towards *Queen Street*. A narrow entry on the right leads to a building which contained Lord Darnley's dining hall. Near the bottom of the lane, on the left, a square building bears the name of Queen Mary's Palace; a mistaken designation, the fabric having derived its name, not from the Queen, but from the Virgin.† Here the Earl of Morton, during his regency, received the credentials of, and gave sumptuous entertainments to the foreign ambassadors. In the seventeenth century, it was the residence of Cowan the founder of the hospital, who executed repairs upon it. At the top of the two projecting windows in the roof are initials and dates; one bearing the initials of John Cowan and his younger brother Alexander, with the date 1633, and the other those of their brother-in-law John Short and his wife, with the date 1697. In the exterior, the structure has been much mutilated by successive repairs and modern adaptations, but the interior has been less the object of interference. The chapel or hall is singularly entire, is 61 feet in length and

\* For an interesting account of the Raid of Stirling, see *Memorials of Sir William Kirkcaldy of Grange*, p. 280.

† See *History of Stirling*, 1817 (understood to be written by Captain Sutherland).

16 broad, and is surmounted by a circular arch, of which the centre may be at the height of 16 feet. There are two fire-places, enclosed by finely formed chimneys, about 7 feet square. The windows of the hall are, like the others, square,\* and are seven in number. In the floor of the building is a circular well, of fine ashler, 16 feet in depth, and containing a supply of water. Adjoining to it is the entrance to a staircase in the wall, which is popularly believed to have led to a subterranean passage conducting upwards to the Castle. In front of the palace anciently stood the North Port of the borough.

Retracing his steps to Broad Street, the visitor may proceed through *Bow Street*, opposite the lane, and passing across the top of *Baker Street*, may ascend by a few steps to *Spittal Street*, which begins at the foot of *St. John's Street*, and proceeds down the hill nearly parallel with *Baker Street*. A few paces down *Spittal Street*, and immediately opposite a small area with a row of trees, known as *Spittal Square*, on the left, is a plain old house, having in the front wall an inscription, bearing that it was founded in 1530 by Robert Spittal, for the support of the poor. But the chief institution of the benevolent founder was in that part of the town now known as *Irvine Place*, where the remains of the original hospital, converted into a malt barn, may still be seen. A building on the opposite side of the *Square*, used as a school-house, was erected by the Trades, who would seem to have been desirous of transferring the credit to Spittal. An inscription over the entrance archway, and a board in the interior of the school-room, both bear that the structure was reared by Spittal, the latter having in addition the following quaint sentiment: "Forget not, Reader, that the scissors of this man do more honour to human nature than the sword of conquerors." Spittal erected the bridge of Teith, to which

\* Of the windows of the hall of *St. Mary's Palace*, the finely carved oakwork remains, but the richly stained glass was removed and unfortunately destroyed in 1826.

we shall allude in a subsequent tour. The funds of his hospital, which are vested in lands in the vicinity, are ample, and have been judiciously administered. On the east side of *Spittal Square* a new academy is now erecting, from a beautiful design by the Messrs. Hay of Liverpool; towards the building of which, it is worthy of notice, Colonel Tennant of London, a native of the town, has generously contributed £1000. Farther down the street, on the same side, is *Allan's Hospital*; a plain building of three storeys, erected by money bequeathed by John Allan, writer in Stirling, in 1724, for the education, clothing, and apprenticeship of the male children of indigent tradesmen. Originally the children were inmates of the establishment; but this system being found impracticable, the lower part of the building has been converted into a school-room, while the upper is used as dwelling-houses. The sum of £300 is annually applied, in terms of the testament of the donor. A little farther down the street, and at its junction with *King Street*, a spacious thoroughfare, we have, on the right, the *Corn Exchange*; a large and commodious structure of recent erection, and fitted up not only for the use of the important weekly grain-market, but for the accommodation of public meetings and festive entertainments. Opposite the *Corn Exchange*, and at the corner formed by *Baker* and *Spittal Streets*, terminating in *King Street*, is the *Athenæum*, a large building, surmounted by a lofty spire. This fabric, which was erected in 1817, consists of three storeys, the first being used for shops, the second as a public reading-room, and the third as a subscription-library. The reading-room, open to visitors, is well supplied with newspapers and standard periodicals; and the library, which was commenced in 1805, contains upwards of 5000 volumes in different departments of literature.

Near the foot of the north side of *King Street*, is situated the *Agricultural Museum* of the Messrs. Drummond, nursery and seedsmen, which is especially worthy of a visit. The building, which was reared in 1840, at the expense of this



well-known firm, consists of four halls or floors, each 160 feet in length and nearly 25 feet in breadth, two of them being allotted to the Museum and two to the warehouse. The Museum contains agricultural and horticultural implements of every description, agricultural produce of every sort and from every clime, mineralogical specimens from every country, with an innumerable assortment of the most interesting scientific curiosities; and to all this is added a beautiful exhibition of almost every shade of Scottish tartan. A full-length and excellently executed portrait of the famous agriculturist, the late Mr. Smith of Deanston, by Mr. Craig of London, is suspended over the staircase; and smaller, but correct likenesses of other distinguished Scottish cultivators add to the decorations of the walls. The public have gratuitous admission, and are afforded every facility for inspecting the various articles exhibited. And we may here remark, that the visitor would experience much gratification by inspecting the nursery grounds of the Messrs. Drummond, situated south of the *King's Park*, at the distance of a mile from the town. They are of the extent of 12 acres, and were first adapted for horticulture, in 1800, by the late Mr. William Drummond, father of the present respectable firm, and originator of the establishment. Beech hedges, remarkable for their symmetry, divide the nurseries into compartments, which are beautifully kept, under the direction of the eldest brother. Another brother of the firm is Mr. Peter Drummond, so advantageously known to the religious public, by his extensive distribution of religious tracts; and whose philanthropic and Christian efforts towards the moral and spiritual amelioration of society cannot be sufficiently estimated or too gratefully acknowledged.

We may now retrace our steps up *King Street* and revisit *Baker Street*, in which the only objects of peculiar interest are two large adjoining tenements on the south side of the street. Of these, one bears the arms of the founder, prominently inscribed on the front wall the

other, a more modern erection, bears the following quaint inscription, sarcastically referring to the builder of the former, who had to dispose of it, on being finished, to settle the masons' and carpenters' bills—

HEIR I FORBEARE  
MY NAME OR ARMES  
TO FIX, LEAST I OR MYNE  
SHOWLD SELL THOSE  
STONES AND STICKS.

The first street leading northwards from the lower part of Baker Street, which we now follow, is designated *Friars' Wynd*, from the grounds of the ancient Dominican monastery having occupied its site. This convent, which is supposed to have stood on the east side of the street, though the precise spot is unknown, was erected by Alexander II. in 1233, and demolished by the Reformers in 1559. In 1298 it afforded shelter for two weeks to Edward I. after the battle of Falkirk, the greater part of the town being burned by Wallace on his retreat. In 1419, it became the burial-place\* of the supposed Richard II. of England, who died in the Castle; and in 1425, a place of sepulture to the Duke of Albany, and Walter and Alexander Stewart, who were executed on the Gowling Hills. John Rough, the reformer and martyr, was from his seventeenth to his thirty-third year, a member of the convent. The cemetery of the monastery was long used as a garden, but it is now occupied by the elaborately decorated Norman structure of the North Church, the magnificent new

\* The following monkish lines were inscribed over the image of the monarch, which was painted above his tomb:

Angliæ Ricardus jacet hic rex ipse sepultus,  
Loncaste quem Dux digecit arte, mota prodicione,  
Prodicione potens, sceptro potitur iniquo.  
Supplicium luit hunc ipsius omne genus.  
Ricardum inferis hunc Scotia sustulit annis,  
Qui castro Striveling vite peregit iter;  
Anno milleno quaterceno quoque deno  
Et nono Christi regis finis fuit iste.

(See *Extracta ex Chronicis Scotticis*, fol. 263. Printed for Maitland Club.)

Gothic pile of the North Free Church,\* with its commanding and beautiful tower, the neat Gothic fabric of the Episcopal Chapel, the spacious building of the Royal Hotel, the railway station, and several ranges of handsome houses.†

Proceeding southward by *Port Street*, we discover at *Wolf Craig*,‡ the celebrated *Back Walk*, leading up the Castle Rock, and proceeding onwards to the *Mote Hill*. This walk, which was commenced in 1723 by Mr. Edmonstone of Cambuswallace, was completed by the magistrates about the close of the last century, and now forms one of the most interesting walks connected with any town in the kingdom. In the poet's words,

Here age, for health, in seasons due, resort,  
And youth, to dedicate the hour to sport;  
Here, sheltering seats, which wind can ne'er annoy,  
Umbrageous shades, retreats of love and joy.

The Walk first proceeds by the side of the old town-wall, then through a grove of luxuriant trees, passing in its upward course behind *Spittal's Hospital*, the *County Prison*, and *Cowan's Hospital*, and then along the naked edge of the hill, till it reaches the elevation of the Castle. A closed postern in the town wall, about 4 feet from the ground, is still pointed out, as being the doorway through which the criminals were conducted from the old jail to the place of execution, which was generally beyond the walls. The *Gallows' Burn* runs hard by. In the back of a stone seat, situated a little west of *Cowan's Hospital*, and erected, as an inscription bears, by Mr. Edmonstone, who constructed

\* This elegant structure is from the plan of the Messrs. Hay, architects, Liverpool.

† It is in contemplation, we rejoice to learn, to construct an arcade by the side of the North Free Church, between *King Street* and *Friars' Wynd*; a proposal which, if happily executed, will tend more towards the decoration of the borough than any other of the many modern improvements. The plans of the proposed erection are in the museum of the Messrs. Drummond.

‡ See *ante*, p. 32.

the first portion of the walk, is inserted a stone, having in prominent characters the word "visitation" inscribed upon it. This was originally placed in the churchyard, which is immediately above, to mark the spot where were buried those who died of the plague of 1664, which to a fearful extent ravaged the town.\* Thirty yards onwards, in a warm and sheltered situation, notwithstanding its elevation, is another stone seat of similar formation, and containing an inscription to the effect, that it was erected in 1817, for the accommodation of the aged and infirm, who had long resorted to the spot.

A highly suitable place of resting has now been attained; and while we shall suppose the visitor to have seated himself to give repose to his limbs, and afford gratification to his fancy, by contemplating the wide and interesting prospect before him, we shall try to entertain him by detailing

\* Severe visitations of pestilential sickness were formerly frequent in Stirling, and were probably attributable to the marshy nature of the surrounding district, before international dissensions and civil broils, decided by the sword, were superseded by the peaceful arts of industry and landward culture. According to the kirk-session records, a pestilence so violent visited the place in 1606, that the members of the session did not venture to convene from August till the following January. In 1645, a plague reached the town from England, and produced fearful ravages among the population. Dead bodies were in every house; and the living, abandoning their houses, tended the sick and transacted merchandise in tents in the fields, where the Council of the borough also met, while the kirk-session suspended the transaction of business from July till the following April. A large sum was exacted for permission to inter in the usual cemetery, and most of the bodies were carried for sepulture to the fields. A strip of ground, between two hedgerows, about half a mile east of the town, retains the name of the *Dead Ridge*, from being a chief burial place of those who died during the course of this visitation. But the pestilence of 1664, which the inscribed stone now on the walk was intended to commemorate, is believed to have been the most severe in its ravages, while it was the last of that species of epidemics which afflicted the kingdom. The whole of the magistrates and many of the council were cut off, and the town became nearly desolated. The survivors at length retired to Craignaise, a place 3 miles to the westward; and a knoll, now traversed by the public road, is still pointed out, where the country people brought their articles of merchandise and then retired, allowing the burgesses to choose what suited them, and to deposit the price in a pot suspended over a fire, the influence of which was supposed to purify the metal.

some anecdotes connected with those scenes which he is in the course of inspecting. Of the treasurer of the borough, the following tradition is believed:—He had flourished when the use of the pen was unfamiliar to functionaries of his order, or his office had been bestowed on him from his responsibility rather than his skill. His manner of keeping accounts was sufficiently singular; dispensing with the use of the ledger, he made *boots* do the usual work of mercantile *books*. A pair of old boots were suspended, one on each side of his parlour chimney, into one of which he deposited the amount of his receipts for the borough, while in the other he retained the vouchers of his disbursements. The method, primitive as it was, was attended with perfect accuracy, and he was held by the town-council and burghesses an expert and skilful chamberlain. More particularly connected with the spot we are at present surveying, is the narrative of *Blind Alick*, a character of a unique description, who but recently departed from the scene. This individual, who was blind from his birth, and whose intellect, with the exception of one faculty, was an entire blank, for a very lengthened period daily perambulated the *Walk* from morning till dusk without any attendant, and yet without being known to stumble. The extraordinary retentiveness of his memory attracted curious and philosophic visitors from every district of the country; while the wonderful ascendancy of his one faculty, amidst the chaos of the others, engaged the consideration of more than one moralist. The voice of an individual who had once addressed him could in his mind by no lapse of time suffer obliteration. He had heard the Scriptures read in the schools which he was in the habit of visiting, and he could repeat almost the entire sacred volume, beginning at any chapter or verse; yet no explanation of any passage he might be desired to quote, could lead him to comprehend its meaning. He lived by the alms of the public and the bounty of the compassionate. There is at present in the borough, a discharged recruit, who, satisfied that he has been intrusted by some high

official with the superintendence of the *Walk*, on the afternoon of every Saturday, reports aloud at the office of one of the newspapers, that *all is right*. He has persevered in this practice for twenty years, and is otherwise sane.

Proceeding upwards about twenty yards from the invalid's seat, we discover, immediately under the Castle Hill, the remains of the most ancient garden in Scotland, known by the name of the *King's Garden*. This scene of ancient horticulture, said to be on the site of a Roman camp, embraces about 3 or 4 acres, and bears the distinct traces of having been carefully laid out in tasteful slopes and terraces. The outer terraces are of square formation, those nearer the centre are of an octagonal shape. Immediately in the centre is a small mound, surrounded by a flat surface, which is closed in by an elevated octagonal terrace. To this is given the name of the *King's Knot*; and here, according to tradition, the Scottish monarch and his courtiers engaged in the out-door amusement of the Round Table, founded on the history of King Arthur, and which was long the favourite sport of the Scottish sovereigns. A similar "Knot" for the game of the Round Table, it is known, at one period existed at Windsor; and it might have been supposed, that James I. caused the present to be constructed in imitation of the English model, but for the circumstance that it is alluded to by Barbour in his account of the battle of Bannockburn. The antiquity of the garden, or at least the central portion of it, is thus clearly remote, but no date, with any approach to precision, can be assigned as the period of its origin. James IV. was particularly fond of the game of the Round Table; and it formed, under the tutorage of Sir David Lyndsay of the Mount, one of the youthful amusements of James V.

On a canal surrounding the garden, the vestiges of which are still discernible, the royal family were in the habit of sailing in barges. No shrubs or flowers are now visible

in the garden.\* The ground sloping down the side of the hill from this spot to the King's Garden, was, it is alleged, used for horticultural purposes by the Scottish Queens, but no traces of gardening are discernible. Several plants however interesting to the botanist, have their habitants on the castle rock. According to Hooper, in his *Flora Scotica*, *Verbascum* and *Atropa belladonna* are found, while *Convolvulus minor* and *Viola odorata* are abundant. Beyond the gardens, towards the south and south-west, lies the *King's Park*; a space about 3 miles in circumference, surrounded by an ancient but now much dilapidated wall. This was the chief scene of the juvenile sports and exercises of the early-crowned James V., especially when he witnessed the gambols of various tame animals, or listened to the carols of singing birds, the sporting of which seems to have afforded him peculiar entertainment. A parrot, otherwise known as a papingo, which had been presented to the young king, and was a particular favourite with him from its amusing playfulness and singular powers of imitation, was killed in the

\* The following lines on the *King's Garden* are from a thin quarto volume of poetry, published by Dr. Doig in 1796, of which a copy is preserved in the Advocates' Library:

Straight eastward, now, behold a sloping green,  
 Close from the cliffs extends the swarded scene;  
 Here fair Pomona reign'd in times of yore,  
 And shower'd with bounteous hand her golden store  
 From northern blasts high cliffs secured her sway,  
 And backward urg'd, with force, the southern ray.  
 Hesperian fruits here crown'd the labouring boughs,  
 Cluster o'er cluster red'ning as they rose;  
 Pears, peaches, nectarines, and all the train  
 That gild the gaudy queen's autumnal reign;  
 From climes more blest, fair nurslings wafted o'er,  
 And rear'd with curious art on Scotia's shore  
 Which, train'd betimes to brook the ungenial soil,  
 Repaid with mellow'd gifts the gardener's toll.  
 Here, oft, the Power of Fruit was seen to rove,  
 Or lurk secure from pure Vertumnus' love;  
 While 'round, her train inhaled the balmy breeze,  
 And drunk sweet fragrance from the umbrageous trees.

Park by some wild birds; a circumstance which afforded Sir David Lyndsay an opportunity of inditing a poem, in which, under the names of the different birds which caused the death of poor poll, he indulged in the most poignant and well-timed satire on the abuses of the various orders of the clergy and monks. The *Complaynt of the Papingo* was one of the means by which Scotsmen were awakened so as to discover and resist Papal tyranny and error. The poet thus alludes to Stirling and the scenes we have been describing :

Adeu, fair Snawdoun, with thy towris hie,  
 Thy Chapel Royall, Park, and Tabill Round;  
 May, June, and July, wald I dwell in the,  
 War I ane man to heir the birdis sound,  
 Quilk doith agane thy royall rock redound.

In the *King's Park* the sport of the chase was also enjoyed by the Scottish monarchs; a considerable portion of it is now used as the Stirling race-course. Beyond the Park we discern a small portion of a modern object of attraction to which we have already referred, the nurseries of the Messrs. Drummond.

Walking onward about fifty yards, we discover on the right, immediately below the Castle on the south-east, yet on the Castle Hill, a piece of level ground, about an acre in extent, but of irregular form. This is the *Valley*, the scene of ancient tournaments and feats of chivalry. Here, in 1449, a tournament, deserving of notice from its sanguinary result, took place in presence of James II., in the course of the feats and merry-makings prior to his marriage with the Princess of Gueldres. The combatants were, on the one side, two Burgundian knights, brothers, of the noble family of Lalain, and Sieur de Mariadet, Lord of Longueville; and on the other, three Scottish knights, two of whom were Douglasses, and the third Sir John Ross of Halket. The weapons used were the lance, battle-axe, sword, and dagger. The combatants commenced with the lance, but speedily abandoned it for the battle-axe, when one of the Douglasses being killed outright, the king



threw down his gauntlet, and stopped the contest.\* In 1507, John Damian, an Italian alchymist, who had been appointed abbot of Tongland, undertook to fly from the Castle, and to arrive in France before the ambassadors despatched by the king; but he found his wings so unserviceable, that he immediately fell to the ground and fractured one of his thighs. The Scottish poet, William Dunbar, makes his unfortunate exploit the subject of an amusing satire.† Damian had recommended himself to the special favour of James IV., and “causit the king believe that he, be multiplynge, and utheris his inventions, wold make fine gold of uther mettall, quhilk science he callit the quintasance; quhairupon the king made greit ‘cost, bot all in vaine.”‡

In 1594 the Valley became the scene of many sports and pastimes, after the numerous ceremonies attendant on the baptism of Prince Henry in the Castle. In times less remote, it was the scene of many executions, of persons condemned to suffer at the stake on the accusation of witchcraft. The rugged rock rising south of the Valley is the *Ladies’ Hill*, so designated from the ladies of the court witnessing the amusements of the Valley and King’s Park from its summit. Westward of the Valley, an eminence, covered with shrubbery, is designated *Brandy Hill*, from its being the scene of refreshments to those engaged in the sports of the Valley; and between this eminence and the Castle, is the plain modern residence of Snowdoun House.

The Walk now descends by the back of the Castle, and enables us to contemplate a spectacle of grandeur and inspiring dread, which cannot fail in every instance to command awe mingled with admiration. The Castle is seen

\* Tytler records, that on this occasion the Earl of Douglas, brother of one of the combatants, was accompanied by no fewer than 5000 followers, at the head of whom he conducted the Scottish champions to the lists.

† See Mr. Laing’s excellent edition of the *Poems of William Dunbar*, vol. ii. p. 237. Edinburgh, 1834, 2 vols. 8vo.

‡ *Lesley’s History of Scotland*, p. 76. Edinburgh, 1830, 4to.

perched on the abrupt edge of the elevated rock, on which the older portion of the town is built, of which the columns of the huge basalt are being gradually separated by atmospheric influence, many fragments having already been precipitated beneath, and others being, as it were, in the act of loosening their grasp. And here we may remark, that in Stirling rock, a calcareous sandstone has been penetrated by a mass of prismatic greenstone or dolerite, which now rests upon it; and which has in the course of its invasion, in a state of fusion, subjected the sandstone to severe fracture and forcible displacement. The greenstone is a bluish-black, and contains many irregular masses of felspar, resembling sienite, and is associated with a little tufa. The sandstone has suffered induration, and near its junction with the trap has assumed the texture of hornstone, especially in the thinner beds. Argillaceous beds, alternate with the sandstone, which at the points of union with the trappean rock, have also become hardened, and are marked with black spots. Veins of calc-spar of a greenish colour traverse alike the sandstone and the trap, of which the latter is in beds that dip towards the east, at an angle of about ten degrees.

Passing round the low front of the Castle rock, and Ballengeich Road on the right, in a quarter of a mile we reach the *Mote Hill*, the most insulated of a series of hillocks, which gradually descend from the Castle to the bridge. This eminence, once the scene of Roman fortification, was afterwards a place for the administration of justice and of judicial execution, and was known as the *Mote* and otherwise as the *Heading Hill*. Here on the 25th May, 1424, immediately after their trial and condemnation in the palace of the Castle, at an assize in which the monarch James I. acted as both accuser and judge, along with a jury of twenty-one of the chief nobility and barons, Murdoch, Duke of Albany, lately regent of the kingdom, with his sons Walter and Alexander, and Duncan, Earl of Lennox, his aged father-in-law, expiated the guilt of their alleged offences of treason and usurpation

of the government, by submitting their necks to the axe of the executioner. The tragical fate of those nobles, distinguished as the three former were, by gigantic stature and princely bearing, and the last by the venerable locks of fourscore years, so melted the hearts, and drew forth the tears of the numerous spectators who were assembled on the adjoining eminences, that to these has since been given the designation of the *Gowling Hills*;\* the former word in Scottish signifying weeping or lamentation. On the same hill in 1437, Sir Robert Graham and his associates were executed for assassinating James I. Referring to these unhappy deeds enacted on the *Mote Hill*, Sir Walter Scott in the *Lady of the Lake* thus apostrophizes it :

And thou, O sad and fatal mound!  
That oft hast heard the death-axe sound,  
As on the noblest of the land  
Fell the stern headsman's bloody hand.

Several benches of earth still exist on the top of *Mote Hill*, on which it is supposed the judges had sat. At a later period this eminence became the scene of an amusement of James VI. during his minority. The youthful monarch was in the habit of sliding himself down its steep side, opposite the Castle, on the skeleton of a cow's head; a kind of diversion which being then designated *Hurly-hawky*, has since given this additional name to the hill. In 1715, immediately before the battle of Sheriffmuir, a battery was constructed upon it by the Duke of Argyle, in order to guard the bridge in the event of a retreat. These left in its charge however did not prove equal to their trust; desecrating a portion of a defeated wing of a troop of dragoons galloping desperately southward, they forsook their posts in dismay, and betook themselves to the more secure fortifications of the Castle.

At the *Mote Hill* the *Back Walk* suddenly terminates, and we proceed over the green sward of the sloping bank

\* In many of the older charters of the borough, these eminence are styled the *Gowan Hills*.

to the bridge, which a little to the north terminates the range of the Gowling Hills. The old bridge of Stirling which is now reached, is one of the most interesting erections of the kind north of the Tweed, being narrow and elevated in the centre, and having for several centuries afforded the only means of conveyance by land between the south and north of Scotland. The age of this structure is unknown; it cannot date beyond the end of the thirteenth century, when the timber platform across the Forth at Kildean constituted the only bridge over the river; but that its antiquity approaches to that period, in the absence of historical information, we think from its primitive aspect we are justified in conjecturing. It originally had no parapets, but was crossed in the centre by an arched tower, provided with a strong gate, to resist access to the town from this quarter by any hostile party. Of the tower no traces remain, and parapets have long since been added. It has four arches, and the southernmost of these, broken down in 1745 by General Blackney, to prevent the Highlanders crossing, has been substantially repaired. On a gallows erected on this bridge, Archbishop Hamilton was hanged in 1571, at the command of the Regent Lennox. In 1831 was erected the massive and spacious bridge adjoining, of five arches, from a design by Robert Stevenson, Esq., C. E. Two other bridges, or railway viaducts, composed of timber arches, attached to stone piers, were recently erected; and the four bridges, situated so contiguously, over a single river, present in this respect a peculiarity not frequently to be found. According to Sir Robert Sibbald, the first bridge across the Forth at Stirling, a structure of timber, was the erection of Agricola.\*

We now retrace our steps southward along the east side of the borough. On the right hand, at *Port Street*, on a small piece of ground, formerly known as the *Gallows Field*, and long the lounge of the idle and the dissipated, has

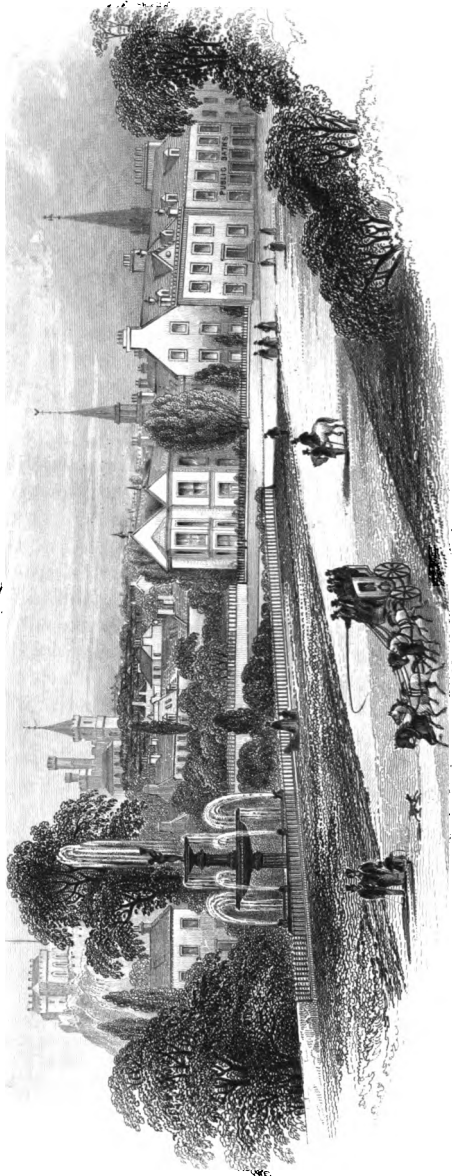
\* *History of Stirling* by Sir Robert Sibbald, p. 45.

recently been erected a beautiful *jet d'eau*, surrounded by a handsome railing, enclosing an elegant and thriving shrubbery. Proceeding along the Town Terrace, with its ancient and majestic trees on either side, we reach the village of New House, a suburb of the town about half a mile distant from it. Here the Regent Lennox was put to death by one of the insurgents, who attempted the capture of Stirling in 1571, in his desperation at the failure of the scheme; and here, on the eve of the battle of Bannockburn, was fought a gallant skirmish between Randolph, Earl of Moray, and Sir Robert Clifford, the leader of a party of English troops. Edward had despatched them to the relief of the garrison in Stirling Castle. For some time the encounter was maintained with extraordinary valour on both sides, but at length proved the earnest of a more important victory to the Scots. The scene of the conflict is still marked by two upright stones, erected about seventy yards apart, at the lower extremity of a lawn in front of a villa, on the west side of the road, known as Randolph Field.

Of Stirling we have completed an accurate inspection; but an account of the borough were incomplete, without a reference to some natives and residents, hitherto unnoticed, who have contributed by their worth, genius, or learning, to increase its celebrity. Among the eminent natives occur the names of Robert Rollock, Dr. John Moore, Rev. Robert Skirra, and Dr. Hugh Heugh. Rollock was born at Powhouse, the property of his father, David Rollo, in the year 1560. He was educated in the University of St. Andrews, and at an early age was appointed a regent in St. Salvator's College. In his twenty-fourth year he became the first Principal of the University of Edinburgh. He distinguished himself as the author of some valuable Latin and English works. He died in 1601 in his forty-first year. Dr. Moore, eminent as a novelist and a traveller, and besides worthy of remembrance as an early patron of Burns, and as the father of the distinguished Sir John Moore, was the son of one of the ministers of Stirling, where he was born







W. Baskie del.

**STIRLING**  
(From the Terrace)





in the year 1729. Studying medicine in the University of Glasgow, he acquired distinction as a physician, but afterwards renounced the regular practice of physic to become the companion of the Duke of Hamilton in his continental travels. After his return, he chiefly resided in London, but he died at Richmond on the 21st of January, 1802. His most popular production is his novel of "Zeluco." Robert Shirra, a powerful but eccentric divine, chiefly remembered for his shrewd and humorous sayings, was born in the town in 1724. He was apprenticed to a tobacconist, but early actuated by religious impressions, he contrived to carry out his views towards the ministry by attending college, his theological studies being chiefly conducted under the care of Ebenezer Erskine, of whose congregation his parents were members. Shortly after being licenced to preach, in 1749 he was ordained minister of the Associate Church at Kirkcaldy, where he ministered till the year 1798, when having resigned his charge, he retired to his native town. He died at Stirling in 1803, in his eightieth year.\* Dr. Heugh was the son of the Rev. John Heugh, minister of the Secession church in the borough, where he was born on the 12th of August, 1782. Educated under the superintendence of Dr. Doig, at the grammar school, and at the University of Edinburgh, he obtained licence to preach from the Associate Presbytery of Stirling, on the 22d of February, 1804. He was ordained colleague to his father

\* The Remains of Mr. Shirra, with a short account of his Life, have recently been published. He is widely known as having on the shore at Kirkcaldy prayed for the scattering of the squadron of Paul Jones, who was sailing from Inchkeith to assail the town of Leith, when that pirate was suddenly driven out of the Forth by a strong westerly gale. The following anecdote, not previously recorded of him, is connected with Stirling. Two young officers from the castle approached him, as he was walking along the old bridge, and with foolish levity asked him if he had heard the old Scottish song, beginning,

Some say the Deil's dead,  
And buried in Kirkcaldy.

"If it's true," quickly responded Mr. Shirra, "let us pray for twa pair fatherless bairns." But the prayer which followed sent off the youths in tears.

on the 14th of August, 1806. Being invited in 1821 to accept a call by a congregation in Edinburgh, and another in Glasgow, he was translated by the decision of the Associate Synod in October of that year, to Regent Place Church, Glasgow. He died in that city on the 10th of June, 1846, in his sixty-third year. Dr. Heugh was distinguished for his pulpit eloquence, extensive information, and fervent piety. Memoirs of his life, and selections from his discourses, were published in 1850, in two large octavo volumes.

Connected with Stirling by residence are other esteemed names. Hector Macneill, a poet of faded popularity, sojourned for a considerable period at Viewfield House, in the Terrace, with his intimate friends Major Spark and his lady; and it is believed to have been in humorous reference to the married life of those worthy and generous persons that he composed his popular Scottish song, "My Boy Tammy." The greater number of his pieces are connected with the district; "The Links of Forth" being one of his longest poems. "The History of Will and Jean," his most popular production, was composed by him in his daily walks in the King's Park, before a word of it was committed to writing. Macneill was born at Roslin, near Edinburgh, in 1740, and died in that city in 1818 in circumstances of indigence.\* Dr. Gleig, styled bishop of Brechin, and distinguished as a theological writer, long resided in Stirling. He was born in Forfarshire on the 12th May, 1753, and died at Stirling on 9th March, 1840. Dr. John Wilson, author of many learned theological works, was translated from the parish of Irvine to the first charge of Stirling in 1844. He was the son of the Rev. Dr. Wilson, minister of Falkirk, and died at Stirling on the 8th November, 1852.

\* James Todd, a gifted but melancholy and unfortunate bard, may be mentioned, at least in a note, as connected with the locality; his two volumes of poetry being chiefly occupied with pieces in praise of the district. Todd was born at Bonhill, near Dunbarton, in June, 1798, and died by his own hand at Campbeltown, in April, 1822.

Two female writers claim a cursory notice, from their connexion with the borough by residence, Mrs. Elizabeth Hamilton and Mrs. Grant of Laggan. Miss or Mrs. Hamilton, especially known as the author of "The Cottagers of Glenburnie," the most popular production of the kind prior to the appearance of the Waverley Novels, was partly educated at one of the schools in Stirling, and long resided in its immediate vicinity, chiefly at Ingram's Crook, on the banks of the Bannock. Mrs. Grant, whose "Letters from the Mountains," and other works, procured her a temporary reputation, made Stirling her place of abode from 1803 to 1810, when she removed to Edinburgh. Pursuing our course onward from *Randolph Field*, in a few minutes, we reach

#### St. Ninians,\*

an old fashioned village, consisting of one long and narrow street, composed of houses, curious for their antiquated inscriptions and carvings, emblematic of the avocations of the original occupants. On the left on entering the village, is seen the solitary steeple of the old church, which, from its present detached position, must be regarded as a curiosity. The church had been used as a powder-magazine by the Highlanders in 1746, and was accidentally blown up, with a fearful explosion, while the steeple remained entire. Of the parish of St. Ninians, an eminent native was Dr. Robert Henry, author of the history of Britain. He was born at Muirtown on the 18th February, 1718. Licenced to preach in 1746, he was ordained within two years after as minister of a Presbyterian congregation at Carlisle, from which place he was afterwards translated

\* Saint Ninian, alias Ringan, was a celebrated saint of the fifth century, and is said to have converted the southern Picts. He built the famous "Candida Casa" of Whithorn, being the first stone ecclesiastical fabric in Scotland. Many places retain his name.

to a similar charge in Berwick-upon-Tweed. In 1768, he became minister of New Greyfriars, Edinburgh, and in 1776 was transferred to the Old Church of that city. He was chosen Moderator of the General Assembly, in which judicatory he had distinguished himself. The first volume of his history appeared in quarto in 1771, the sixth and last was published from his manuscript after his decease, which took place on the 24th November, 1790. The "History of Britain" has been translated into French, and has passed through several editions.

Beyond the village of St. Ninians, on the south, the first object of interest is the famous and well known battle-field of

#### Bannockburn,\*

a vicinity presenting only the tame aspect of cultivated fields, but which in the breast of every Scotsman is associated with the memory of his independence. At the southern termination of St. Ninians village two roads diverge, one towards the south-east and the other towards the south, which are severally known as the *Edinburgh* and *Glasgow Roads*. Proceeding along the Glasgow road a few yards, we then follow the *Old Kilsyth Road*, which strikes off on the right, by which, in some hundred yards further, we reach the *bored stone*, a huge piece of granite, in an aperture of which the standard of King Robert was fixed during the memorable battle. The stone rests on the summit of a gentle eminence, known as *Caldam Hill*, and its position is indicated to the stranger by the modern erection of a flag-staff. It had been greatly mutilated by

\* To the name of Bannockburn has been assigned more than one derivation. Mr. Forsyth, in the *Beauties of Scotland*, vol. iii. pp. 389, 390, writes, "Bannockburn, for what reason we know not, receives its name from the *panis cineritius* of the Romans. Unleavened cakes, toasted in the ashes, or upon an iron plate called a *'girdle*, are named *bannocks* in Scotland." The word has otherwise been regarded as a compound of *Ban cnoc*, two Gaelic words, and burn, a Scottish word, the whole signifying the stream from the fair hill. The Bannock takes its rise in an elevated district, north-west of Bannockburn field.

visitors, who were anxious to possess fragments of it, at the expense of destroying the most interesting tangible memorial of the greatest victory ever obtained on Scottish soil ; but seventeen years since it was surrounded by an iron grating, to preserve it from further injury ; a circumstance which, if not justified by necessity, would be much to be deplored, as from the dust which has accumulated beneath the bars, the stone is now scarcely visible.

The battle of Bannockburn, which thoroughly established the independence of the Scottish nation, and the stability of the Scottish throne, against the unjustifiable and oppressive assaults and encroachments of the sister kingdom, was fought on the 24th of June, 1314, the commanders being Edward II. of England, and Robert I. of Scotland, the illustrious grandson of Robert Bruce who competed with Baliol for the crown. Edward had resolved, by one stupendous effort, completely to subjugate the Scottish nation, and to render it for the future wholly subservient to southern rule. With this object, he procured a loan from the English monasteries of a sum sufficient to meet the utmost expense of an extended campaign ; and raising forces out of every nation that owned his amity or dreaded his power, he crossed the border with an immense army of 60,000 foot and 40,000 cavalry, besides a vast multitude of attendants, every corps being well equipped and excellently disciplined, and under the command of the flower of English chivalry :

There rode each knight of noble name,  
There England's hardy archers came ;  
The land they trode seem'd all a flame,  
With banner, blade, and shield.

Tidings of the approaching armament, exceeding in number and equipment any army ever led by any former English monarch against the Scots, on being communicated to the Scottish monarch, were not, as had doubtless been anticipated by Edward, received with despair. Though harassed by the intestine disputes, jealousies, and animosities,

sities of his nobility, and perpetually subjected to the hostilities of his southern neighbours, King Robert retained a tranquil mind, and had become habituated to bear up in the midst of difficulties, and boldly to encounter peril however imminent. He now applied himself with necessary promptitude to the raising of an army, and succeeded in assembling nearly 40,000 men, including only about 500 cavalry, while almost all his troops were raw, undisciplined, and unaccustomed to military service.

Stirling Castle at this time was in the hands of the English; but from a treaty made between Sir Philip de Mowbray, the governor, and Edward Bruce, the king's brother, it was requisite that the garrison should receive reinforcement before the festival of John the Baptist, being the 24th of June, otherwise the fortress should be surrendered to the Scots. Robert then remained with his army in the vicinity of Stirling, not only with the view of preventing, if possible, the English forces from making the passage of the Forth, but in order to intercept and cut off any attempted communication with the Castle by the enemy, and to take possession of it if willingly surrendered, or to acquire it by siege on the period of the truce having terminated. On Sunday, the 23d June, the day before the expiration of the truce, notwithstanding the extreme caution and vigilance of the Scottish monarch, a troop of 800 cavalry, highly equipped, under the command of Sir Robert Clifford, and despatched by Edward for the Castle's relief, had, by proceeding along the low grounds eastward of St. Ninians, attained within a short distance of their destination before being observed by any in the Scottish army; but on being discovered, their onward course was met by prompt and powerful interruption. Randolph, Earl of Moray, at the command of the king, gave immediate pursuit with 500 foot, encountered the advancing troop at Randolph Field, already noticed, and after a severe and for some time dubious contest, completely routed the enemy. The disaster sustained so

unexpectedly by the destruction of his valuable detachment of troops, and of which he had been a spectator, his army being stationed close by, completely exasperated Edward, who determined on the following day fiercely to avenge himself. The Scots, on the other hand, animated by the triumph which they had achieved, and the Scottish leaders especially, elevated by the signally illustrious victory, considering the inequality of the troops, with keen determination, yet commendable coolness, made preparation for the onset.

Marshaled by their respective generals, and each drawn up in three divisions, the English under the command of the monarch himself and the Earls of Hereford and Gloucester, and the Scots under the command of King Robert, his brother Edward, and the Earl of Moray, the two armies advanced for battle on the morning of the 24th; and as the engagement was about to commence, the Abbot of Inchaffray stepping in front of the Scottish line, raised a crucifix, the signal for the whole army kneeling down in the act of devotion, a circumstance which led Edward to imagine that they had humbly surrendered themselves to his authority. Barbour, the famous Archdeacon of Aberdeen, expresses himself with striking simplicity :

And when the English king had sight  
Of them kneeling, he said in hie,  
Yon folk kneeleth to ask mercy.  
Sir Ingram said, ye say sooth now,  
They ask mercy, but none at you;  
For their trespass to God they cry;  
I tell thee a thing sickerly,  
That yon men will all win or die,  
For dout of dead they will not flee.

Sir Ingram Umfraville augured correctly; the Scots fought with the most undaunted courage. The English archers commenced the attack with much skill and intrepidity, but were soon routed and disordered by a select body of cavalry under the command of Sir Robert Keith. Sir Henry de Bohun, an illustrious English knight, re-



solving to finish the contest by his single arm, discovering the Scottish king, rushed upon him with heroic impetuosity, but had cause to repent the boldness of his adventure; Robert warded off the blow intended for him, and raising himself in his saddle, struck the adventurous chief with such tremendous vehemence, as to cleave asunder his head through his massive helmet, the handle of the battle-axe breaking by the force. This act, witnessed by the Scottish army, excited to farther heroism, and numbers of the English continued to fall rapidly on the field. A charge of cavalry made against the division led by Randolph, did not require to be repelled by this portion of the Scottish army. Robert having surveyed the ground some days previously, had caused pits to be dug in the morass, and calthrops to be scattered over its surface; and there the English horsemen having now ventured, were involved in inextricable confusion. The havoc was as terrible as the stratagem was unexpected; dismay thoroughly pervaded the ranks of the enemy, and another stratagem had only to be practised to terminate the battle by a decisive victory. The latter stratagem was seasonably devised. About 15,000 camp followers, chiefly women and children, who had hitherto remained in ambush behind the *Gillies Hill* (so named from this circumstance, *gillies* or followers' hill), descended with tremendous shouting, displaying sheets and blankets for banners, and culinary utensils for weapons, seemingly bent on aiding their countrymen in the combat. Edward deeming that the reinforcement was real, fled with his army in the utmost consternation, and made his escape with no small difficulty. The comparative slaughter in the two armies, if correctly stated by historians, is sufficient to indicate the crowning nature of the triumph achieved by the Scots. While only 4000 of the Scots were slain, 30,000 of the English army, it is said, were killed in battle or cut down in pursuit; among whom were the brave Earl of Gloucester, and 200 knights and 700 esquires. Of the Scots, only two persons of distinction

fell, Sir William Vipont and Sir Walter Ross. According to Barbour, the brook of Bannock was so filled with the bodies of men and horses, that it might have been passed dry-shod. Twenty-two barons and bannerets, and sixty knights, were among the prisoners taken by the Scots; the remainder of the discomfited army, scattered over the country, were as beasts of prey, hunted down by the maddened peasantry. The Earl of Hereford, who retired to Bothwell Castle, then in the hands of the English, but who had soon to surrender to Edward Bruce, was exchanged for Robert's wife, daughter, sister, and nephew, and the Bishop of Glasgow, who had for eight years suffered captivity in England. The English monarch endeavoured at once to escape homeward; but being closely pursued by Sir James Douglas, sought shelter in the castle of Dunbar, still in his interest, from which he contrived to escape to England in a fishing-boat. His poetical historiographer, Baston, the Carmelite friar, whom he had brought with him to celebrate his contemplated victory, remained a prisoner to record his defeat. His poem on the occasion, composed in leonine or rhyming hexameters, is preserved by the historians Fordun and Mair.

The position of Bruce's army on the field of battle has been differently stated. It was long the received opinion, that his army was drawn up from west to east, along the north bank of the Bannock stream, having Gillies Hill on the right, and on the left the morass, now called Milton Bog, into which the English cavalry were plunged in concealed pits, and destroyed by calthrops. This opinion is now generally rejected, and indeed it seems remarkable, that it should ever have been maintained in the absence of probability or direct affirmation by Barbour, the chronicler of the Scottish monarch. Had the Scottish army been in such a position, what would have hindered Edward's army, advancing by the level ground from Falkirk, from turning the left flank of the Scots, or hastening to the relief of the garrison in Stirling Castle, without at all engaging in

battle? The opinion which is now most generally entertained, is, that supported by Sir Walter Scott in his notes appended to the Lord of the Isles, that the Scottish line extended in a north-easterly direction from the rugged side of the brook Bannock to the village of St. Ninians, probably in the line of the old road from Stirling to Kilsyth, along which we have passed to the Bored Stone. "The military advantages," says Sir Walter Scott, "of this position were obvious: the Scottish right flank, protected by the brook of Bannock, could not be turned; or if that attempt were made, a movement by the reserve might have covered it. Again, the English could not pass the Scottish army, and move towards Stirling, without exposing their flank to be attacked while in march." The editor of the last edition of Nimmo's History of Stirlingshire, Mr. Macgregor Stirling, regards the position of the Scottish army as being from south-west to north-east; the right flank being on the Bannock, near the modern farm-house of Graysteel, where the bank has a steep southern declivity; and the left extending along the south-east brow of Cockshot Hill, and resting on the village of St. Ninians, while the centre, he conceives, was strongly posted on the slope of the Gillies' Hill.\* Whichever opinion is correct, we discover the field of battle from the *Bored Stone*; *Gillies Hill* appearing at a considerable distance westward, and Cockshot Hill, an inferior eminence near St. Ninians, from which Robert discovered the party of English troops proceeding to Stirling under Clifford, being seen towards the north. Immediately in front, we see Milton Bog, now no longer a morass; and a little farther southward, the stream of Bannockburn gliding smoothly through a highly cultivated and fertile country. Several spots on the field, it

\* The late Mr. Chrystal of Stirling, who had devoted much attention to the history of the battle, was of opinion, that the English army advanced to the attack from the slope where the farm-steading of Foot o' Green now stands, and that the great struggle was where the banks of the Bannock are accessible, that is, between Parkmill and Charleshall.

may be remarked, retain names derived from the prominent heroes, or peculiar circumstances of the battle; such as *Ingram's Crook*, the *King's Seat*, or the *Bloody Falls*, a part of the course of the Bannock. At an inconsiderable distance from the field, a little south-east of the small hamlet of *Cambusbarron*, the site of an old chapel is pointed out, in which it is reported King Robert partook of the eucharist on the evening preceding the battle. Of this fabric the foundations were removed forty years since by an avaricious proprietor, in the hope of gain, which proved to be delusive. Two of the three wells connected with the establishment still exist, near its site, by the margin of *Glenmoray* stream. Vestiges of the battle were formerly found but are now seldom to be traced. Pieces of armour and harness have been frequently excavated in the morass; the head of an halberd, composed of iron, with a covering of bronze, 8 inches long, and nearly 5 inches from the point to the insertion of the handle, was in 1785 found in it, in the course of draining operations, and is now in the museum of the Society of Scottish Antiquaries. A representation of a steel spur, found in the field, is among the illustrations of *Nimmo's Stirlingshire*; and a spur dug up in the morass, occupies a place in the armoury at *Abbotsford*. In *Polmaise House* is kept an antique brooch which was found in the battle-field; and a respectable tradesman in *Bannockburn* village retains a gold ring, which twenty years ago was picked up in the locality occupied by the English.

The glorious victory of *Bannockburn* enabled the Scots to recover from the numerous defeats which they had sustained since the death of *Alexander III.*; and by the immense treasures which it brought, completely rescued them from a condition of indigence. The whole of *Edward's* splendid provision for his anticipated campaign fell into their hands; among which were carriages and waggons of military stores, that if placed in a line, would have extended nearly the length of 200 miles; great numbers of horses,

immense herds of cattle, flocks of sheep, stores of corn and wine, rich apparel, tent-furniture, vast repositories of arms, vessels of gold and silver, and chests of treasure.\* An amount equal to three millions of our present money, it has been estimated, was paid for the ransom of the English prisoners of distinction. By distributing the articles of booty with a liberal and impartial hand among his hardy followers, King Robert completely established his popularity and attracted many recruits to join his standard. The defeat of Edward's army caused in England universal grief and consternation; the flower of its chivalry had fallen, and the glory of former triumphs was lost; but it proved the cradle of Scottish liberty. †

A mile south-west of the field of Bannockburn, at a place called *Little Cangler*, was fought on the 11th June, 1488, the battle of the field of Stirling, better known as the battle of Sauchieburn, which was attended by the death of James III. This battle-field now presents no distinguishing features, being converted into cultivated soil but, the circumstances connected with it are full of interest. James III. whose dispositions and qualities have been differently described by historians, had made choice of counsellors obnoxious to the nobility. These the nobles barbarously murdered in his presence, in the hope that for the future he would bestow his royal favours on characters in their estimation more worthy and meritorious; but the monarch determined not to be governed by their sentiments, however powerfully enforced, only cultivated the society of others still more obnoxious. An open rupture ensued. The barons, not entirely disowning royal authority, but resolved on

\* See *Tytler's History of Scotland*, vol. i. p. 316. Edinburgh, 1828, 9 vols. 8vo.

† A joke may not be inadmissible. Some time since, an Englishman visiting the district, offered a pecuniary recompense to a youth who had pointed out the battle-field of Bannockburn, and acted as his guide to its most interesting localities. "Put it back," said the independent Scot, "your countrymen have already paid dearly enough for seeing Bannockburn."

chastising what they regarded as the unbending insolence of the reigning monarch, persuaded the Duke of Rothesay, the king's eldest son, then in his seventeenth year, to become their leader, pledging themselves to unite under his standard against his royal sire. Hearing of military preparations against him, James at first entered into a treaty; but speedily violating it, he alienated from his affection several of the nobility who had hitherto continued their attachment. Open hostilities were now impending, and the king hastened to collect together as many of his subjects fit for arms as still adhered to his government. Mustering an army of 30,000, he proceeded to encounter the rebel army, numbering about 18,000, on the field of Sauchieburn; but the tumult and confusion of warfare were totally unsuited to the mind of the obstinate, though on the whole mild and placable prince. The engagement had very shortly continued, when, on a slight reversion of the early success which attended his arms, his confidence failed him, and with the utmost speed of his charger he hastened from the field, in the hope of obtaining shelter in the fleet of Sir Andrew Wood, then lying in the Forth near the town of Alloa. He had only proceeded 2 miles in his flight eastward to the river, when an untoward accident interrupted his progress, and led to the termination of his career. His horse, a tall grey charger, which had been presented to him by Lord Lindsay, startled by the sudden appearance of a picher, used by a woman in procuring water from a well at the side of the Bannock stream, threw the royal rider; he was raised by a miller of an adjoining mill and his wife, the latter of whom had been the unwitting cause of the unhappy accident, and was carried by them into the mill, and properly tended. Recovering after a little from a swoon consequent on the fall, the monarch made known his high rank to his humble benefactors, and feeling himself much injured, besought them to procure him a priest, to whom, as a dying man, he might make his confession. In haste to comply with the royal request, the miller's wife

immediately accosted a party of soldiers who belonged to the hostile army, inquiring if there was a priest among them. One of the party, rejoiced that they had so readily discovered the object of their search, promptly replied in the affirmative, and was straightway admitted to the royal presence. Perceiving that it was the monarch, he knelt over him as if for the purpose of listening; but with a treachery only befitting the base and cold-blooded spirit of the times, drew a dagger, and stabbed him to the heart. The perpetrator of the atrocious deed was an ecclesiastic of the name of Borthwick. The royal army long fought bravely and successfully, but the tidings of the monarch's death caused them to retreat. The obsequies of the murdered king were with great pomp performed at Cambuskenneth two weeks after the battle, and the sceptre was assumed by his son, who, according to Lindsay of Pitscottie, to the remainder of his days, in penance for his unnatural conduct in consenting to head a rebellion against his royal sire, wore around his body an iron girdle, to which he added a link every year.\*

Proceeding from the *Bored Stone* southward on the Glasgow road, we have on the right a tract of finely cultivated land, the morass of Bannockburn field; and on the left, near the small nailing hamlet of Milton, about 200 yards distant, a small rustic cot, roofed with straw, near a

\* James III. was addicted to the study of astrology, in which he was encouraged by his associate, Archbishop Shevez, of St. Andrews. From a peculiar configuration of the planets at the period of his son's birth, he was induced to augur from it evil consequences to his own supremacy in the government. This belief entirely possessed his mind, and consequently estranged him from the young prince, whom he shut up in Stirling Castle, without looking upon him from his childhood. Such unnatural conduct on the part of his sire must necessarily have enfeebled the bonds of filial affection in the son, and must mitigate his offence in joining the nobles in the rebellion. When Sir Andrew Wood, the attached adherent of the king, appeared before the young prince at Stirling after the battle, at the request of the Council, he asked the knight if he were the king, so limited was his acquaintance with the person of his father.—See *Lives of Queens of Scotland*, by Agnes Strickland, vol. i. pp. 16-19. Edinburgh, 1850, 8vo.

modern mill, which claims an interest as being built on the foundations of the old structure in which the unfortunate monarch was assassinated. It retains the name of *Beaton's Mill*, from that of the occupant at the period of this catastrophe. Part of the gable-wall, through which the axle-tree had passed, is distinctly entire. The cottage occupants, a nailer and his family, point out the spot where the king fell in crossing the ford, and the corner of the building in which he was butchered. They also point out the remains of the old mill-lead, and exhibit a portion of the cupples of the original mill, and some stones which belonged to its machinery, all which they regard as being fraught with much curiosity and interest. The well from which the miller's wife was in the act of procuring water, when the royal horseman approached and fell, also remains, situated at the side of the Bannock stream, fifteen yards north-west of the cottage. The ancient mill-house was, a few years since, put into its present habitable condition by the late Mr. Ramsay of Barnton, the proprietor. We may now return to St. Ninians, to enter the Edinburgh road leading towards the south-east. At the distance of a mile, we reach the

#### Village of Bannockburn,

situated on the banks of the Bannock stream. The population for census 1851 was 2627, being principally employed in the large carpet and tartan manufactories for which the village is famous. The manufacturing establishment of the Messrs. Wilson, which is liberally open to the inspection of the public, is especially worthy of a visit. A handsome church in connexion with the establishment, recently erected, forms the principal object of architectural interest. A little onward from Bannockburn, and joining it, is *Newmarket*, a small unpretending village, known as the scene of an important annual fair. The road now leads through a coal district, remarkable for the fertility of its surface and



the pleasant aspect of its scenery. Passing through the small hamlets of Upper and Lower Plean (place of blood), about 3 miles from the village of Bannockburn, will be found on the left, at a short distance from the road, and approached by an avenue, an hospital for the accommodation and maintenance of indigent old men, especially sailors and soldiers, erected from the funds and in terms of the deed of the late Francis Simpson, Esq. of East Plean, who died in March, 1831; the funds invested in lands and otherwise, yielding nearly £3000 of annual income. A chapel in connexion with the hospital, is situated on the right side of the road, opposite the entrance to the avenue. A little farther on, will be seen on the right, at a short distance, *Carbrook House* (the Spotted Castle), romantically situated; and on the left, at a considerable distance, *Plean Mill Tower*, a square erection, evidently of considerable antiquity, and still tolerably entire. The latter is supposed to have afforded accommodation for a small garrison, composed of dependants of the proprietors of Plean, whose mansion was attached to it, in times when every owner of property required the protection of his own constabulary. Considerably beyond this structure, barely discernible through the branches of trees, and situated on a small rocky eminence, is another tower, of circular form, known as *Bruce's Castle*,\* and which is kept in repair by Mr. Stewart of Carnock, on whose lands it is situated.

We now approach the scattered oaks of *Torwood* (wood on the eminence) the remains of the *Silva Caledonia* or ancient Caledonian Forest. This forest, according to Boyce, covered the country onwards from this vicinity, by Men-teith and Strathearn, to Athole and Locheaber, and was chiefly tenanted by white bulls, with shaggy hair and curled manes, which were remarkable for their untameable ferocity. Attacked by the hunter, their resistance was

\* An engraving of Bruce's Castle is contained in the second volume of Captain Grose's *Scottish Antiquities*.

desperate ; and if overcome and captured, such was their alleged abhorrence of their captor, that they refused to eat any food which he had handled. Boyce relates, that King Robert, shortly after his coronation, hunting one of those wild animals in the forest, had nearly lost his life ; the bull being severely wounded, rushed upon him with great impetuosity, and he was only saved by the enormous strength and the cool intrepidity of one of his followers, who suddenly grasping it, overthrew it by main force. To his deliverer, Robert gave possessions and the family name of Turnbull. The flesh of those wild bulls was regarded as a delicacy. A footpath conducting westward from the toll-bar at Torwood, through a park of young oaks, after an ascent of half a mile, gains the ruin of

#### Torwood Castle,

situated on an eminence, surrounded by stately and venerable trees. This structure, which is unroofed and considerably dilapidated, though retaining the aspect of original importance and strength, has its history involved in obscurity. The estate on which it is situated was long in the possession of the family of Baillie, till at length it came by marriage into the possession of the first Lord Forrester, whose son, the second lord, sold it to the grandfather of the present proprietor, Colonel Dundas of Carron Hall. The vicinity of the castle was in former times the resort of persons subsisting by highway robberies and nocturnal depredations, now it is the scene of pic-nics and the favourite lounge of parties of pleasure. On resuming the turnpike, we have on the left the park of Glenbervie, with the old and the modern mansion-house. The new mansion is a very handsome structure, reared in the Elizabethan style of architecture. Between the road and Glenbervie House, stood that noble son of the forest, "*Wallace's Oak*," 12 feet in diameter, in the hollow

of which the Scottish chief and his patriotic companions, securely sheltered, are said to have eluded the pursuit of their English adversaries, and devised schemes for the rescue of their country. With the exception of a few saplings, no portion of this tree remains, having upwards of forty years since completed its existence, a victim to the knives of the curious. The wasted trunk, in the year 1789, was described as being 24 feet in height and about 42 feet at greatest girth. It had probably survived 2000 years; in the time of Wallace the trunk had been much wasted; and from the remains of a circular stone work around its base, which formerly existed, it is believed to have been consecrated in the period of the Druids. The late Earl of Buchan presented General Washington with a snuff-box, made from a portion of the trunk, which the patriot requested in his will might after his death be returned to the donor for preservation. A large portion of the tree also exists in a singularly appropriate connexion; it forms the frame of a portrait of the great Scottish hero, believed to be original, which is in the possession of H. P. Wallace, Esq. of Priory Lodge, near Cheltenham, a lineal descendant of the family. The portrait was recovered from France by Margaret, Countess of Southesk, and presented by her to an ancestor of the present possessor, whose father had it framed from a portion of the "Wallace Oak," cut from the stump in 1779, and presented to him by Sir James Dunbar of Mochrum.\*

In a square field in the vicinity of "Wallace's Oak," in September, 1630, Mr. Donald Cargill, the celebrated Covenanter, publicly pronounced sentence of excommunication against the reigning monarch, Charles II., an act however which was never sanctioned by the Church. A large tree, on the right side of the turnpike, situated immediately in front of a stone fence between two fields, and carefully separated by a semicircular fence from both,

\* Documents illustrative of Sir William Wallace, his Life and Times published by the Maitland Club, 1841, 4to.

now presents itself, having connected with it a curious history. About half a century ago, the two proprietors, whose estates here joined, had, in the arrangement of the march, each claimed the tree as his property. Each party tenacious of his conceived right refusing to yield, the case came to be pleaded in the Sheriff Court; and as might have been expected, the unsuccessful litigant did not rest satisfied with the decision of the inferior judge; an appeal was first taken to the Supreme Court, and so determined became each of the parties, that it was not until three different appeals had been discussed at the bar of the House of Lords, £6000 had been expended on either side, and many years had been occupied in litigation, that they were induced to refer the case to a writer in Stirling, renowned as an impartial arbitrator, who decided that the tree was the property of the Crown!

About a mile onward from the disputed tree, by following the road proceeding eastward from the village of *North Broomage*, we speedily gain *Stenhouse Moor*, the scene of the celebrated Falkirk trysts. These *trysts* or fairs, which were established about two centuries since, take place thrice a-year, in the months of August, September, and October, continuing on each occasion for several days, and forming the largest markets for cattle and sheep in North Britain. The principal tryst is held in October, when dealers arrive both from England and Ireland, and when, it is estimated, about 50,000 head of cattle may change owners. North of *Stenhouse Moor* we see the beautiful park and mansion-house of *Kinnaird*, one of the seats of *Charles Lennox Cumming Bruce, Esq., M.P.*, and which was the principal residence of his distinguished father-in-law, *James Bruce*, the author of the travels in *Abyssinia*. The *Abyssinian* traveller, whose posthumous fame has entirely counter-balanced the prejudices and incredulity which so unfairly assailed the first appearance of his great work, was born in the house of *Kinnaird*, on the 14th December, 1730. His father's name was *Hay*, but he adopted his mother's

family-name of Bruce, having through her succeeded to the estate of Kinnaird. Possessed in early life of a delicate constitution, he at first intended to study for the church, but afterwards abandoned theological for legal studies, with the design of practising as an advocate at the Scottish Bar. The latter profession he likewise relinquished, and marrying the daughter of a London wine-merchant, he resolved to carry on this business in the metropolis. The early removal by death of his amiable wife again changed his intentions; he devoted himself for some time to continental travelling, and towards the acquiring of the continental languages. In 1763 he became British Consul at Algiers; and in 1765 began his researches in Africa and Asia. In December 1768, he commenced his voyage up the Nile, the discovery of the source of which was the chief object of his perilous expedition, and which he had the honour and satisfaction to ascertain, after it had baffled the enterprise and ingenuity of civilized nations for nearly 3000 years. In 1774 he returned to England. The remainder of his days was chiefly spent at Kinnaird, in the improvement of his manor and estates, and in becoming attention to the domestic duties. His travels were published in 1790 in six quarto volumes. Mr. Bruce died on the 27th April, 1794, from the effects of a fall on the stair of his own house. Though weak on the subject of family pride, and somewhat prone to hasty ebullitions of temper, he was a man of kindly disposition, and is unquestionably entitled to a place among the most distinguished travellers. In person he was of the unusual height of 6 feet 4 inches; and during his latter years he was extremely corpulent. By his second wife, a daughter of Thomas Dundas, Esq. of Fingask, he had an only child, now Mrs. Cumming Bruce, to whom he alone complained of his maltreatment by the public, in the rejection of many of the narratives contained in his travels. In an apartment of Kinnaird House, are carefully preserved the curiosities and specimens which he brought home with

him ; and a cup of cocoa-nut shell, in which he drank the health of his Majesty George III. at the fountain of the Nile, on the occasion of its discovery, is presented to the guests who have the honour of being entertained at dinner by his present munificent representatives. The property of Kinnaird was anciently connected with the barony of Airth, but was bestowed by Sir Alexander Bruce, the proprietor, on his younger son, Robert Bruce, the eminent Presbyterian clergyman, and a direct ancestor of the traveller. Robert Bruce, well known as a divine and for his prominent concern in Scottish ecclesiastical affairs, during the seventeenth century, was born about the year 1559. Originally destined for the Scottish Bench, an appointment to which his father had secured to him by patent, he studied jurisprudence and began to practise it at the Bar, but disgusted with the corrupt usages which then pervaded the administration of justice, he determined, contrary to the advice of his friends, on abandoning legal for theological pursuits. He studied divinity at St. Andrews under Andrew Melville, and in 1587 became minister of Edinburgh. He was soon after chosen by his brethren Moderator of the General Assembly. For several years he stood high in the favour of James I., who raised him to the rank of a Privy Councillor, and honoured him with the duty of crowning his Queen, Anne of Denmark. But the royal favour did not continue : Bruce and his Sovereign, on various subjects then agitating the Church and State, were placed in collision, and Bruce not only evinced an unbending consistency in his sentiments, but ventured to assail the monarch in terms of severity. The latter years of his life became consequently clouded with misfortune, he was deprived of his charge by the Privy Council, and was afterwards obliged to betake himself to the strictest retirement. He died at Kinnaird on the 13th August, 1631, and was interred in the church of Larbert.

Passing south, through the scene of the trysts, and eastward through Stenhouse village, on the right is Carron

Park, the residence of William Cadell, Esq., and on the left the beautiful park of Sir Michael Bruce, Bart. of Stenhouse. We now reach the *Carron Works* on the right, but before inspecting them, the visitor should pause to examine, in an enclosed piece of green sward on the left of the road, eighty yards distant, and opposite the north-west corner of Carron Works, the site of the archæological puzzle of

### Arthur's Oon,\*

commonly called *Arthur's Oven*. This was a round building in the form of a bee-hive, measuring at the base, and till it attained the height of 8 feet, 30 yards in circumference, and then gradually converging inward, till at the height of 22 feet, the walls terminated in a circular dome, 12 feet in diameter. Two stone shelves surrounded the interior, and an altar stood on the south side. A door, neatly arched, 9 feet in extreme height, surmounted by a window of triangular form, 3 feet a-side, opened towards the west. Regular courses of hewn freestone composed the structure; the stones, which were of large size, being neatly joined together with masonic accuracy and without cement.

At what period, for what purpose, and by whom, *Arthur's Oon* was reared, is a subject which has produced much curious antiquarian speculation. Nennius, who flourished in the seventh century, is the first writer by whom it is noticed; he asserts, that it was built in the third century by the Roman usurper Carausius. Mair and Boyce respectively assign its origin to the emperors

\* The modern name "oven," which has been applied to the *Oon*, is an evident corruption, arising probably from the rotundity of the structure. *Oon* was the Pictish name for a *house*. Arthur is a modern corruption of the Celtic *Art*, signifying high, or the Most High God. Sir William Bertram, an eminent antiquary, derives the whole designation, "Arthur's Oon," from two old Gaelic words, *Art*, a house, and *Om*, solitary.—See *Caledonia Romana*, by Robert Stuart, p. 181. Edinburgh, 1845, 4to.

Julius Caesar\* and Vespasian; neither of whom however ever visited Scotland. Buchanan and Camden conjecture that it was a temple dedicated to Terminus, the god of boundaries, this being the vicinity of the Roman Wall; but we are not informed that the Romans were in the habit of erecting temples to this deity. Gordon, who ascribes the erection to Agricola, conceives it was one of the *sacella* or minor temples, which, according to Dio Cassius, the Romans were in the practice of erecting in their camps, for the adoration of the Roman eagle and military standards; an opinion which would receive partial confirmation by the statement of Sir Robert Sibbald, who, on narrowly examining the walls, discovered on their interior surface the representation of an eagle's head, and traces of what he conceived to be a figure of victory, having under it the letters I A M P M . P T which however continue unexplained. The most recent writer on the subject, Dr. Wilson,† is disposed to dispute its Roman origin. In 1743 the *Oon* was taken down by Sir Michael Bruce, Bart. of Stenhouse; an act of ruthless Vandalism which has been regarded as grossly aggravated by the use to which he applied the materials. They were appropriated in constructing the wall of a mill-dam, which was soon after washed away by a flood in the river. But reprehensible

\* The fabric of Arthur's Oon had at one period been commonly known as "Julius Huif." The following description of it, under this name, in the sixteenth century, may be read with interest:—"Julius Huif, on the watter of Carron, is maid round lyk ane dowcot, the dur of it is vii quarteris of breid, and iii elnis of heicht. It is straucht ovr within, fra the ta syde to the vther xxi fute: thair is ane circle abone the dur ane hand braid of breid, with ane certane of lettres written abone the dur, and ane uther circle ane bonie space abone that, and ane windo pane nukit fowart the eist, on the heid of that tour: the wall of it is v quarteris thik, it is viii eln of heicht; it is xxxii elnis round; about the space of vi quarteris abone the eird, the wall is tua stane thik. It wes all layit ovr with paithment stane, and ane bink round about within it iii quarter heicht. Anno Domini M<sup>o</sup>cxlix."—*Extracta e Variis Chronicis Scotie*, p. 254.

† See Wilson's *Archæology*, p. 71. Edinburgh, 1851, 8vo



as was the act of the Gothic knight, it is amusing to notice the severity with which his memory has been assailed by the antiquaries. Dr. Stukely drew him carrying off a lapful of the stones, goaded on by the fiend. Sir John Clerk, in the name of every archæologist, curses him with "bell, book, and candle;" and each succeeding writer applies some new term of reproach in the condemnation of his barbarity. Having procured an order from the manager, Mr. Dawson, we may now proceed to the inspection of the far-famed works of

#### CARRON.

The entrance is at the east end of the establishment. On first entering, the scene presented is by no means inviting; the ear is deafened by the unceasing sound of the powerful hammers; the buildings, which are chiefly composed of brick, are discoloured by smoke and dust; heaps of minerals are seen in every corner; kilns of calcined ironstone, heaps of broken pieces of old iron brought for recasting, and the masses of coke and refuse, cover the whole area. But on visiting the interior of the various structures, the gloom of the externals is forgotten; and the visitor, if he has not previously seen a work of the kind, cannot fail in being moved with admiration. By numerous interesting processes, the most beautiful machines and implements are formed out of the rudest materials; these after casting, being fashioned and finished by turning, cutting, and perforating machines, of the most remarkable power and strikingly ingenious adaptation. Store-halls are filled with engines of every form and power, and machinery prepared for the use of every trade and every nation. During the Peninsular war, a separate part of the establishment was used for the construction of cannon. At first, those manufactured were of a short size, and being remarkable for their solidity of metal and smoothness of caliber, were, from the name of

the work, termed *carronades* ;\* but afterwards, ordnance of every size and caliber were executed for government in the establishment. In 1835, artillery was constructed here for the French government, and curiously enough, a large number of the guns was recovered from the Sikhs during the Affghanistan war! The cannon is cast solid, in a perpendicular attitude, of a length considerably greater than required, in order to ensure the solidity of the metal. When adapted by cutting to the proper length, the caliber is bored out of the solid metal; while the outside of the cannon is carefully smoothed by a turning machine. It is afterwards proved by water, thrust into the caliber by powerful compressing apparatus; and in the event of the slightest defect being discovered, the piece is laid aside for recasting. The blast-furnaces, five in number, of a lurid evening, produce on the sky a reflection of a grand and imposing character. But perhaps the most interesting object to be seen in the establishment, is the blowing-engine, for causing, by the aid of the furnace, the production of the hot blast. This huge piece of machinery is of 200 horse-power; has a steam cylinder  $5\frac{1}{2}$  feet in diameter, making about sixteen strokes per minute; and a level or walking beam, which moves horizontally, of the length of 30 feet, and weighing about twenty tons.

These stupendous works, which cover 12 acres, and were the largest in Scotland till the recent enlargement of similar establishments in the vicinity of Glasgow, were commenced in 1760, by Dr. Roebuck, a physician in Birmingham; his two brothers, Thomas and Ebenezer; Samuel Garbet, a merchant in Birmingham; and three gentlemen of the family of Cadell. In 1773, they obtained a charter

\* The carronade was invented in 1779, by General Melville. It was originally intended as a sea gun; and from its destructive effects upon timber, was distinguished by the name of the *smasher*. A lengthened description of it, with an account of its history in connexion with naval affairs, is contained in the introduction to James's *Naval History of Great Britain*, vol. i. pp. 47-63. London, 1826, 6 vols. 8vo.

of constitution into a company, authorizing a capital of £150,000. The site of the works was chosen on account of the abundance of coal in the neighbourhood and the plentiful supply of water. The reservoir connected with the establishment covers 30 acres. The ironstone and limestone are procured from different quarters, and are often brought from a great distance. The manufactured goods are transported by means of the river Carron,\* which flows through the village, and by the Forth and Clyde Canal,† which passes at a short distance. About 700 people are at present employed within the walls of the establishment, and about an equal number as miners and in bringing the minerals to the works. The poet Burns attempted to procure admittance to the Carron Works on Sunday, under a feigned name, but being repulsed by the porter, gave vent to his chagrin by forthwith inscribing on one of the windows of Carron Inn, immediately opposite, a couple of verses, illustrative of the readiness of his muse and the liveliness of his fancy, but certainly indicative of little reverence for religion. The verses, and those of one of the clerks of the Works in reply to them, which we think equal to the poet's, will be found in Cunningham's edition of the Ayrshire bard.

Leaving Carron Works, we follow the road leading southward, which immediately crosses the Carron by an elegant bridge, and proceeds directly onward through the villages of Mungall and Bainsford, crossing the bridge over the Forth and Clyde Canal, and leading through the lengthened village of Grahamstone, till shortly after crossing the

\* This river, to which we shall frequently have occasion to refer, flows from the high grounds of Fintry, near Campsie, and deposits its waters into the Forth at Grangemouth. The etymology is Celtic, in which it signifies a *winding river*, though some antiquaries have derived its name from that of the usurping Roman emperor, Carausius. It is a highly favourable fishing stream, and is famous for the quality of its trout.

† This canal, which unites the rivers Forth and Clyde, is 35 miles long. It was commenced in 1768, and completed in 1790, at the expense of £380,000. The modern adaptations of science have greatly superseded its utility.

viaduct over the Stirlingshire Junction Railway, it reaches the town of Falkirk,\* which is about 2 miles distant from the Carron Works. That part of the district now passed, lying between Bainsford Canal Bridge and Falkirk, and through the centre of which the village of Grahamstone is built, was long known as *Graham's Moor*, and was the scene of the memorable battle of Falkirk, fought on the 22d of July, 1298, between the Scottish army and a vast body of English troops under Edward I. Edward, mortified by the victory achieved by Sir William Wallace at Kildean, and indignant at the growing independence of the Scots, resolved permanently to secure their subjection. He hastened from his wars in France, and marched to Scotland with a powerful army of 80,000 infantry and 7000 horse, and pitching at Kirkliston, 2 miles south of Queensferry, waited the arrival of provisions by sea. After remaining at Kirkliston for nearly a month, still disappointed in the arrival of stores, the vessels being detained by adverse winds, he was informed that the Scots had taken a position north of Falkirk, and immediately resolved to give them battle. The Scots army, which had been stationed at *Graham's Moor*, numbered 30,000, and consisted of three divisions, which were respectively led by Wallace, Comyn of Badenoch, and Sir John Stewart of Bonkill, brother of the Lord High Steward of Scotland. On the morning of the battle, a misunderstanding took place among the Scottish leaders regarding the chief command; and this circumstance, each party refusing to yield to the other, was the cause of the Scots sustaining a severe defeat. Comyn, with his division of 10,000, retired from the field without fighting, leaving Wallace and Stewart, with their limited followers, and their plans totally disarranged, to sustain the attack of four times their number of a properly conducted and well disciplined army. At first the Scots fought courageously, and even with a degree of success, the enemy being

\* Falkirk is supposed to be derived from *Eglais-Màris*, signifying the broken church.

retarded by a morass immediately in front ; but the English encompassing the morass on the right and left, by the arrow-showers of their infantry, and the fierce impetuosity of their cavalry, speedily were victorious. Stewart's division was surrounded, and mostly cut to pieces, the gallant leader himself being numbered with the slain. Wallace, who fought with his usual bravery, was at length compelled to retreat, which he did across a ford of the Carron ; and then it was that he held his famous conference with Robert Bruce, across the precipitous banks of the river, near the foundations of the Roman bridge ; a conference which, by inducing the misguided hero to think of his mistaken policy in adhering to the standard of Edward, led to his devoting himself to the cause of his country's emancipation. Wallace retreated onwards to Torwood, where he collected the scattered remains of the Scottish army, and from thence marched to Perth, burning in his progress the town and Castle of Stirling, to prevent them affording shelter to the victorious Edward. The loss of the Scots was enormous, amounting to one-half of the army ; but the victorious army did not escape scatheless, 30,000 of them leaving their bodies on the field. The spot where Brianjay, an English Templar of high renown, was slain, is pointed out in a field on the east side of the village of Bainsford ; and from the circumstance of his death, the name of the village has been derived. Sir John de Graham of Dundaff, a brave Scot, and the especial friend of Wallace, to the extreme grief of that hero, was among the slain of the Scottish army. The lamentation and eulogy of the illustrious Scottish chief over the dead body of his brave companion in arms, form one of the most elegant passages in the metrical chronicle of Henry the Minstrel. We present a quotation—

My dearest brother that I ever had ;  
 My only friend when I was hard bestead ;  
 My hope, my health ! O man of honour great,  
 My faithful aid, and strength in every strait ;

Thy matchless wisdom cannot here be told,  
 Thy noble manhood, truth, and courage bold!  
 Wisely thou knewst to rule and to govern;  
 Yea virtue was thy chief and great concern;  
 A bounteous hand, a heart as true as steel,  
 A steady mind, most courteous and genteel.

Till within the last ten years, a large yew-tree marked the spot where the hero fell; but this, like the Wallace Oak at Torwood, became a victim to the curiosity of visitors.\* The sword of Sir John de Graham is in the possession of the Duke of Montrose. It bears the following inscription—

SIR IOHN YE GRAME VERRY VICHT AND WYSE,  
 ONE OF YE CHIEFES RELIEVIT SCOTLAND THRYSE,  
 FOUGHT VITH YS SVORD, AND NER THOUT SCHAME,  
 COMANDIT NANE TO BEIR IT BOT HIS NAME.

Westward of Grahamstone, about five hundred yards, will be observed a hollow, where, from the numerous reliques which have from time to time been dug up, it is supposed the bodies of the slain had been buried. No trace of the battlefield is now discernible; *Graham's Moor*, unknown by this name, is a richly cultivated plain; and the morass which impeded the English soldiery, drained by the canal, is forgotten. On arriving at

### Falkirk,

which, consisting of one principal street, and a number of inferior streets and lanes, presents, architecturally, few attractions, we may first proceed to the cemetery, situated around the parish church, about the centre of the town. Here will be discovered, among a large number of tombstones, three monuments especially worthy of notice. The first of these that presents itself, on entering from the

\* The site of the tree, in the midst of a hedge, at the back of a garden attached to a modern hut, will be reached by taking the road leading eastward from the middle of Grahamstone, and turning southwards about 200 yards from the residence of Mr. Macfarlane of Thornhill.

eastern gate, is that to the memory of Sir John Stewart, who fell with his division of the Scots army at Falkirk. It is situated on the right side of the path, near the antique structure attached to the south-east corner of the church, which forms the mausoleum of the noble family of Zetland. It is quite of modern date, and consists of a plain oblong block of sandstone, placed along the ground, having the following simple inscription :

HERE LIES A SCOTTISH HERO, SIR JOHN STEWART,  
WHO WAS KILLED AT THE BATTLE OF FALKIRK,  
22D JULY, 1298.

The remains of the Scottish leader were long without any indication of their resting-place, except by a flat stone without a legend. Eight yards south-west is a tombstone of a more handsome nature to the memory of Sir John de Graham. A flat stone had originally been placed on the grave; but the inscription in the lapse of time becoming obliterated, another was placed above it; and this also becoming effaced, in 1772 a third stone was added by the late William Graham, Esq. of Airth, a descendant of the hero's family. The three stones are each of the same size, the two latter being correct representations of the first, and are separated by stone pillars a little distance from each other, so that the uppermost is about a yard elevated from the ground. In the centre of the stone are the arms of the ancient family of Graham; at the upper part, round an architectural device, the legend "Vivit post funera virtus;" and at the lower part the subsequent inscription :

MENTE MANUQUE POTENS, ET VALLE FIDUS ACHATES,  
CONDITUR HIC GRAMUS, BELLO INTERFECTUS AB ANGLIS.  
22 JULII, 1298.

An English translation, in the following terms, proceeds lengthways, two lines being along each of the side margins :

## HERE LVS

SIR JOHN THE GRAME BAITH WIGHT AND WISE,  
 ANE OF THE CHIEFS BESKEWIT SCOTLAND THEISE ;  
 ANE BETTER KNIGHT NOT TO THE WORLD WAS LENT,  
 NOR WAS GVDE GRAME OF TRVTH AND HARDIMENT.

The third monument is one of tasteful construction and elaborate decoration, erected to the memory of Sir Robert Monro, Bart. of Fowlis, who was killed at the second battle of Falkirk, on the 17th of January, 1746.\* It was renewed some years since, as the inscription bears, by Mary Seymour Monro of Fowlis, his great-granddaughter, as a tribute of respect to his memory. The church is a commodious and somewhat elegant structure, being reared

\* This brave officer, whose virtues have been pourtrayed by Doddridge, in the appendix to his *Life of Colonel Gardiner*, was the twenty-seventh baron of the ancient and puissant house of Fowlis. Like all the members of the family to which he belonged, Sir Robert was a zealous upholder of civil and religious liberty, and in consequence was strenuously opposed to the pretensions of the dethroned house of Stewart. He acquired a correct knowledge of military tactics under Marlborough, in Flanders, where also he formed the acquaintance of the virtuous Colonel Gardiner, which ripened into a friendship that subsisted during their lives. Returning to his native country, in 1712, at the head of his clan, along with Lord Sutherland, he aided essentially in retarding the timely union of the forces of the Pretender in 1715; and on the suppression of the rebellion of that year, was appointed a commissioner on the forfeited estates, the duties of which appointment he exercised with peculiar leniency towards the families of the attainted. He then entered Parliament, giving his support to the Whig principles, till 1740, when his military services being required in Flanders, he again proceeded to that country, where he greatly distinguished himself by his prudence and valour. At the battle of Fontenoy, his military skill and bravery were peculiarly conspicuous. On his return, he received the command of a regiment appointed to quell the new Scottish insurrection in favour of the Stewarts; and his death at Falkirk was occasioned by the cowardly desertion of his troop. He sustained the onset of the enemy for some time by his single arm, and only fell when deliberately shot by a musket ball. His younger brother, whose name is likewise recorded on the monument, perished in the same battle. Of Sir Robert Monro, an interesting account has been written by Mr. Hugh Miller, in his *Scenes and Legends of the North of Scotland*. In this highly entertaining volume, an anecdote is preserved respecting his courtship with the lady to whom he was afterwards married, not only curious in itself, but signally illustrative of his high-souled chivalry and singular magnanimity.



partly in the Gothic style of architecture. It was erected in 1810; the steeple and internal arches of the former fabric, which was founded by Malcolm Caen-Mohr in 1057, being retained. In the vestibule of the church is an elegant monument in memory of the Rev. John B. Paterson, minister of the parish, and author of a Prize Essay on the National Character of the Athenians, who died in 1835, deeply lamented by his friends and parishioners. In the vestibule, on either side of the entrance, supported on handsome tombs, are four old stone figures, supposed to represent two of the barons of Callendar and their spouses: after they had long been neglected, and trodden under foot, they were very recently placed in their present position by the public spirited proprietor of Callendar. On the front of one of the tombs is the following inscription: "These effigies, believed to be memorials of the earliest feudal lords of Callendar, originally lay in the south transept of the church. In 1810, when the church was rebuilt, that transept being taken down, these figures remained exposed to the weather and to injury from the feet of passengers, until April, 1852, when they were placed on this monument by William Forbes, who, as proprietor of the estates of Callendar, feels himself called upon to protect from farther injury these memorials of the ancient barons."

By proceeding through the town eastward by the Edinburgh road, leading in front of the beautiful grounds of Callendar House, and partly through a noble avenue of stupendous birches, in 1 mile we reach the small hamlet of Laurieston. About the middle of the village we may turn to the right and pursue our course southward, when after encountering a rough and steep ascent, in 2 miles we attain *Wallace Ridge*, an elevated territory, situated south-east of Falkirk. Here Sir William Wallace, on the morning of the disastrous battle, witnessed the approach of Edward's army from Linlithgow. The spot where he is supposed to have stood, was long marked

by a stone which was inscribed with the chieftain's initials; but like all similar remains, it was at length completely removed by visitors. A neat square stone erection, about 10 feet in height, has been substituted, containing two inscriptions, the one being "Erected to the memory of that celebrated Scottish hero, Sir William Wallace, 3d August, 1810;" and the other, "Hic stetit, 11\* die August. A. D. 1298." The view from the ridge is highly interesting. In front, bounded by the stupendous Ochil range, and towards the west by the lofty mountains of Benledi and Benlomond, is a beautiful and extensive district, relieved by Stirling Rock, and the other craggy eminences of the vale of Stirling, and watered by the untraceable windings of the Forth; while immediately beneath is the pleasant carse of Falkirk, with its numerous seats and villas, its smooth flowing river, softly gliding canal, and glowing furnaces at Carron, the whole forming a landscape at once picturesque and romantic. We now retrace our steps to Callendar Park, when on entering by the west gate, and proceeding up the avenue about 60 yards, we discover on the right a distinct remnant of the famous Roman

### Wall of Antoninus,

more commonly known as *Graham's Dyke*. By ascending the bank and walking eastward, we find traces still more conspicuous. It was the duty of Roman generals to guard against the soldiers of the empire being enervated by inactivity. Hence, when they were not engaged in actual military service, they were employed in the construction of works, calculated to promote the security of encamp-

\* The battle of Falkirk was fought on the 22d July, and the architect of the obelisk had evidently been instructed to indicate the fact in the usual method of notation in the Roman calendar, but had neglected to transcribe the inscription with accuracy. Instead of *die* between the number "11" and the word "August," the words *pridie calendae* ought to have been inserted.

ments, provide for the convenient transmission of troops, or more effectually to retain conquered regions. The Romans have accordingly left in Britain many striking remains of extraordinary enterprise and perseverance; such as *præsidia*, lengthened military causeways, and stupendous boundary ramparts. Three ramparts, at different epochs, were erected by them in Britain; the first, extending from the Solway Frith to the river Tyne, being raised about A. D. 120 by the Emperor Adrian; the second running across the isthmus between the rivers Forth and Clyde, about A. D. 140, in the reign of the Emperor Antoninus Pius; and the third, the strongest of the whole, running nearly parallel with the first, by the Emperor Severus, about A. D. 210. Remains of all these ramparts are still visible; but it is the second with which we are concerned. This *vallum* or rampart, with the *fossa* or ditch, and *agger* or mud wall, formed by the excavated materials, was constructed under the superintendence of Lollius Urbicus, proprætor in Britain under the Emperor Antoninus, in the same track in which, sixty years previously, Agricola had erected a chain of *præsidia* or forts. It takes its commencement at Dunglass on the Clyde, and passing through the counties of Dunbarton, Stirling, and part of Linlithgow, terminates at Abercorn on the Forth, being about the length of 40 Roman or 37 English miles. The breadth of the *vallum*, which is north of the wall, varies, being at some points from 40 to 60 feet broad, while more commonly it does not exceed 12 or 15 feet. In Callendar Park the breadth is about 40 feet. The depth on an average had been about 22 feet. The *agger* or wall at the foundation had been of the general breadth of 12 feet, but the height cannot now with precision be ascertained. It had evidently been elevated in full proportion to its thickness. Conduits beneath the wall kept it dry, and conveyed water into the ditch. Besides being defended by the *vallum*, the *præsidia* of Agricola, nine-

teen in number, ran along the wall about 2 miles apart. Between these *præsidia* were reared *castella* or turrets, of the same materials as the wall, generally compact earth; remains of which, along with the forts, are still discernible in some parts of the wall. By means of these exploratory towers, in addition to the *præsidia*, no incursion could be made by the Caledonians on any part of the rampart, without the tidings being communicated, by the use of trumpets, to all the garrisoned parts of the structure; and so much impressed were the natives with the singular facility by which intelligence of their attempted inroads was conveyed, that they entertained the belief that there was a hollow in the wall, through which, if a horn or trumpet was blown at the one end, the sound would be heard at the other. A causeway, 20 feet broad, proceeded along the south side of the wall, for the convenient marching of the soldiers from the one fort to the other.

This huge rampart was constructed to mark the boundary of Roman conquest in Britain, and to protect the Roman dominion from the attacks of the northern barbarians; yet for the latter purpose it did not suffice; for only twenty years after the death of Antoninus, the Caledonians made a powerful incursion, broke through the wall, overthrew the army of Rome, and slew the Roman general. In the poem, "The War of Caros," understood to be Carausius the usurper, Ossian sings of the wall as "a gathered heap," and makes it the scene of warlike exploits by Fingal, his valorous sire, and Oscar his valiant son. Numerous Roman remains of every description have been discovered in every part of the rampart; and many stones excavated from it, and deposited in public museums, especially in that of the University of Glasgow, serve to show, from their extremely legible inscriptions, that the work of construction had been chiefly executed by the second and twentieth legions. In many places, by the operations of agriculture, and those undertaken for engineering purposes, traces of the wall have been obliterated, and in few parts of its course

are its remains so distinctly traceable as in the grounds which we are now surveying.

As to the origin of the name of *Graham's Dyke*, many singularly fanciful opinions\* have been entertained; it is plainly a corruption of two Gaelic words, *greim*, a fortification or place of strength, and *diog*, a rampart.† Proceeding up the beautiful avenue, we immediately reach

### Callendar House,

the magnificent residence of William Forbes, Esq., M.P. for the county of Stirling. This noble mansion, though no precise date can be assigned to its erection, claims very considerable antiquity, from its antique and venerable aspect, and massive thickness of walls. It was the seat of the noble family of Livingstone, Earls of Linlithgow and Callendar, who, during the reign of the Stuarts in Scotland, acted such a prominent part in the public

\* A statement of some of the theories which have been gravely adduced by antiquaries to account for the designation of *Graham's Dyke*, may form an amusing episode. It has been maintained, that a chief of the name of Graeme having in the fifth century broken through it, and caused terrible slaughter among the Britons, who were then abandoned by their friends the Romans, gave his name to it from this act of destruction. Again, it has been urged, that it received its name from one Grimus or Gryme, a relative of the royal house, who flourished in the reign of Malcolm II. in the end of the tenth century, and aspiring to the crown, raised war against his sovereign, who rather than be the cause of bloodshed, ceded to the pretender that part of his kingdom north of Antoninus's Wall, to be governed by him during his lifetime. A third opinion is, that as the erection of the rampart has been assigned by some historians, among others Buchanan, to the Emperor Severus, it may have received its modern designation from the name of the supposed founder, being translated into the English *grim*. Camden suggests, that the name may have derived its origin from the vicinity of the wall to the Grampians; and Warburton explains the phrase as meaning "the wall made by magic." So much for a host of absurd derivations.

† See *Caledonia Romana*, a Descriptive Account of the Roman Antiquities of Scotland, by Robert Stuart. Edinburgh, 1845, 4to. In this valuable and interesting volume, Mr. Stuart has unquestionably succeeded in furnishing the best account of the Wall of Antoninus ever offered to the public. The maps, plans, and illustrations, are of the utmost value to the archæologist.

transactions of the kingdom. Connected with it are several interesting historical occurrences. It was here in September, 1543, that the treaty was signed by the Regent Arran, the Earl of Moray, and Cardinal Beaton, agreeing to co-operate in resisting the proposal of Henry VIII. for the marriage of his son, Prince Edward, with the infant Queen Mary. On the 12th August, 1562, Queen Mary dined here with part of her train, on her way to the north; in July, 1565, she stood godmother to the infant Baron of Callendar, son of the proprietor, the Earl of Livingstone; on her way to which ceremony from Perth, unless for the unexpected celerity of her movements, she had been captured, along with Lord Darnley, by certain of the nobility, led by the Earl of Moray, who were opposed to her approaching marriage. In Callendar House, on this occasion, for the first time, she heard a Protestant sermon, which was preached by John Erskine of Dun, one of the most courteous and conciliatory of the Reformers, and the only one of the ministers of the new faith whose manners and habits were not repulsive to her. In January, 1567, she twice slept in the house, once with the infant Prince James. In 1655, Callendar House, which had been garrisoned on behalf of Charles II. was stormed and taken by Cromwell. On the night of the 15th September, 1745, about two months after his arrival in Scotland, Prince Charles Edward slept here on his way to Edinburgh. The park, which slopes gently from the south, contains 400 Scottish acres, of which 250 are covered with coppice wood, chiefly oak, singularly luxuriant and beautiful. The lawn is decorated with very large trees, which were planted by the Earl of Callendar on returning from the exile into which he had passed with Charles II. A splendid mausoleum will be found in the wood; this was erected by Mrs. Forbes, the widow of the late proprietor, in honour of his memory, and for the protection of his remains. It is of a circular form, 45 feet in height, with a rustic cell 19 feet in height and 36 feet

in diameter, on which rest twelve fluted Doric columns, which, with the capital, are  $19\frac{1}{2}$  feet high. Over a Doric entablature, rises what within is a dome, and without is covered with a stone tiling and rib mouldings. Above the door, on the north side of the cell, is a Greek inscription, which has been thus translated :

All things we mortals call our own,  
Are mortal too, and quickly flown;  
But could they all for ever stay,  
We soon from them must pass away.

A mile south-west of Falkirk, on a moor, which is now traversed by the Union Canal and the Edinburgh and Glasgow Railway, on the 17th January, 1746, was fought the second battle of Falkirk, which took place between Lieutenant-General Hawley with the royal troops, and the Highlanders under the command of the Pretender. Hawley had assembled at Edinburgh an army numbering about 6000, and marched from thence with the design of relieving the garrison in Stirling Castle, which had been subjected to a tedious siege by the followers of the Prince. At Falkirk he stopped for several days to refresh his troops, encamping near the scene of the former battle. The General's motions became known to the leaders of the rebel army; and with very considerable skill they prepared to surprise him. Leaving their standard at Bannockburn, where they had rendezvoused, that its appearance might for a time persuade their opponents they continued stationary, they marched onwards (the chief body of their troops) towards the ford of the Carron at Dunipace, intending to take possession of the elevated ground north-west of Hawley's encampment. Further to divert the attention of the enemy, lest the retirement from the camp at Bannockburn had been observed, they marched a handful of troops by the north side of the Carron, that it might appear they intended to commence their attack from

this direction. As these movements were executed by the army of the Prince, General Hawley was dining with the Countess of Kilmarnock at Callendar House, and enjoying the fascinating conversation of that accomplished woman, her husband being at that very period engaged in the service of the Prince. Assured at length that the enemy had crossed at Dunipace, and were directing their course towards the hill, Hawley commanded his three regiments of dragoons to gallop forward to the eminence, and to arrest the progress of the enemy's ascent; but the command had arrived too late; the insurgent infantry first gained the elevation, and immediately formed in the order of battle. Every thing seemed now to conspire against the negligent and unfortunate Hawley; six of his seven pieces of ordnance stuck in the mud south-east of Bantaskine House,\* and not one could be brought to bear on the enemy; his cavalry, from the marshy nature of the soil, could obtain no solid footing; and a severe storm of wind and rain from the south-west, wet the gunpowder, and dashed directly in the faces of his troops. The engagement, which commenced about three in the afternoon, soon terminated; the royal troops were driven back, routed, and compelled to retreat; and in the evening the town of Falkirk was in the possession of the Prince. The cannon, ammunition, and baggage of the royal troops, also fell into the hands of the victors. Nearly 300 of the royalists, and about 100 of the army of the Prince were killed or wounded. Hawley, who had shown himself highly inefficient in discharging the important duties intrusted to him, was immediately superseded in command by the Duke of Cumberland, by whose vigorous exertions and well-directed valour, insurrection in the kingdom was speedily quelled, and the sanguine hopes of the Chevalier and his adherents were completely dissipated. A part of the battle-field is now planted; and a small rivulet, which

\* *Ety.* The house of fair streams



runs from it into the Carron, is called the *Red Burn*, on account of its having been discoloured with blood on the evening of the battle. The view from the eminence on which this battle was fought, like that from Wallace Ridge, is extensive, varied, and romantically beautiful. In these respects, it was declared by the Abyssinian Bruce, not to be exceeded by any which he had seen in the course of his travels. A mile westward of Falkirk, we reach by the turnpike, the modern village of

### Camelon,

and about one-third of a mile westward of the spot whence the highway to Stirling diverges to the right, we attain the farm of *Carnmuir* (muir of forts), the site of the ancient Camelon. According to the author of the *Miscellanea Pictica*, Camelon was originally the chief city of the Picts, and was built by one of their monarchs, who gave it his name. This account is said to be fabulous; and from a variety of circumstances, it seems not improbable that it owed its origin to the Romans, who certainly occupied it as a town. It is understood to be the *Statio ad Vallum* of Ptolemy, and the *Caer Guidi* of Bede. At the Roman period, the ocean submerged the district now forming the vale of the Carron; and Camelon was used as a seaport for the purposes of traffic. That it had a maritime situation is attested by the discoveries which have been made in the soil, as well as by the natural aspect of the country. Two canoes of the primitive form were discovered in the carse near Falkirk, one at the depth of 30 feet and the other 15 feet beneath the surface; the latter, which was found in 1726, being 36 feet long by 4 at its greatest breadth, and formed of a single oak. Anchors have been found, deeply imbedded; and stones, with rings attached to them, which had been used for the mooring of vessels, have been turned up by the plough on the edge of a bank, which has been regarded as the quay. The natural features of the

district present regular banks, varied windings, bays and headlands, which are minutely traceable. A small rivulet, near Camelon, the *Light Water Burn*, occupies, it is believed, the centre of the ancient estuary. Mr. Robert Chambers derives the name of Camelon from *Cambus Lang*, two Gaelic words, signifying "the Bay of Ships." The sea is now 5 miles distant.

Many old Scottish antiquaries write of stupendous ruins existing at Camelon; and General Roy, in his *Military Antiquities*, has produced a plan of the town. Buchanan states, that many ruins in his time stood at Camelon, and he supplies the curious information, that the former parish church of Falkirk, founded by Malcolm Caen-Mohr, was constructed of stones taken from them. In 1725, Gordon plainly observed traces of the streets and houses, and of the military way proceeding through the town; and according to the writer of the former Statistical Account of Falkirk, foundations of houses, and the directions of some of the streets, had been visible during the latter part of the century. Roman coins and urns, and other interesting reliques, continue to be turned up by the plough; yet it seems accordant with probability, from the growing desire to sacrifice every remain of antiquity at the shrine of utility, that the prediction of Lucan may be verified respecting the ruins of Camelon:

. . . . . Gablos, Velosque, Coramque,  
Pulvere vix tectis poterunt monstrare ruinae.

The Veian and the Gabian tow'rs shall fall,  
And one promiscuous ruin cover all;  
Nor after length of days, a stone betray  
The place where once the very ruins lay.

From the site of ancient Camelon we retrace our progress to the turnpike conducting northward towards Stirling. It proceeds under one of the thirteen arches of a beautiful viaduct of the Scottish Central Railway, and in 1 mile gains the pleasant hamlet of Larbert (the field of action). Of this place, the handsome new parish church presents an

elegant ornament, while considerable interest attaches to the adjoining cemetery. It contains the remains of Robert Bruce, the eminent Presbyterian clergyman, and of James Bruce of Kinnaird, the distinguished traveller. A flat gravestone, with the family arms in the centre, denotes the resting place of the divine, which was included in the area of the old parish church, of which a portion of the walls remains; but the dust of the traveller is protected by a handsome and stately obelisk, of pyramidal form, adorned with appropriate devices, and inscribed with an elegant panegyric on his public character, private worth, and domestic virtues. A considerable portion of sward, enclosed by a railing, surrounds the monument, which is erected in the southern portion of the burial ground.

From the Stirling road from Falkirk we may now diverge by that proceeding from Larbert westward by the banks of the Carron. This is an extremely pleasant route; on the left is the rich level vale of the Carron, with the river winding pleasantly along; on the right are elegant parks and residences. The first enclosure on the right is the fine park of Larbert House, the residence of Major Chalmers; the next is the beautiful seat of Dunipace, warmly situated, the property of James Harvie Brown, Esq. of Dunipace and Quarter. Opposite the mansion of Dunipace are two singular eminences, of artificial formation, one on each side of the turnpike. These are the far-famed hills of Dunipace,\* the origin of which has been a theme of archæological discussion since the era of Buchanan. The mound on the left, being the more westerly, is the larger of the two, and presents somewhat of an oblong or triangular form; the other, on the right, is of circular shape. Both are about the height of 60 feet. Buchanan asserts that they were raised in memorial of a peace concluded between the

\* In his *Archæology*, Dr. Wilson has presented an engraving of a silver brooch, set in amber, and with the pattern wrought in gold, which was found in the immediate vicinity of the hills of Dunipace. See Dr. Wilson's *Archæology*, &c., p. 530.

Romans under the Emperor Severus and the Caledonians, early in the third century, and that consequently a Latin and a Celtic word were used to certify the compact; hence the name *Dunipace*, from *Dun*, a hill, and *Pax*, peace. The accuracy of this narrative is now wholly questioned. The mounds are believed to be *barrows* reared at the close of some forgotten battle, in which were enclosed the piled heaps of the slain; and the Gaelic words *Duin-na-bais*, pronounced *Dunipace*, and signifying *the hills of death*, would seem to warrant the hypothesis.\*

Crossing the Carron by a bridge of three arches, which in 1824 was erected to supersede the ford across the river near this point, we have onward, on the right, the neat residence of Hedgewood, and a little more distant the handsome new church of *Dunipace*, an appendage to the parish church of *Larbert*, with which for upwards of two centuries the cure of *Dunipace* has been connected. During the latter part of the thirteenth century, the priest of *Dunipace* was an uncle of Sir William Wallace, and is said to have first inspired the mind of that illustrious hero with the love of independence, by causing him frequently to repeat in his boyhood the following spirited lines of leonine Latin :

Dico tibi verum, libertas optima rerum;  
Nunquam servilli sub nexu vivo, fili.†

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\* Ossian, in the poem entitled *The War of Caros*, refers to one of the mounds of *Dunipace*. "Oscar," says the bard, "passed the night among his fathers; gray morning met him on the banks of *Carun*. A green vale surrounded a tomb which arose in the times of old. Little hills lift their heads at a distance, and stretch their old trees to the wind. The warriors of *Caros* sat there; for they had passed the stream by night." In this passage we have allusion to the vale of the Carron, and to the ford near the present bridge, and in the vicinity of the mounds. "The little hills" in the distance seem to denote the *Darrach* and *Myot* points of the Campsie Fells to the westward, the name of the former signifying *the hill of oaks*. It had probably been embraced within the wide extent of the Caledonian Forest.

† To you this truth I tell, that freedom 's best;  
Ne'er live, my son, by servile sway oppress'd.

In the chapel of Dunipace, Bruce and Wallace are said to have had a second conference on the morning after the battle of Falkirk.

At the distance of about 1 mile from Dunipace Bridge, and about 4 miles from Larbert, we enter the village of

### Denny,

situated in a somewhat elevated district, as the name, signifying *gentle acclivity*, or *place of heights*, would imply. Denny is a place of considerable extent and of rising importance, from the flourishing nature of its paper and other manufactories, and has several handsome buildings with a neat and substantial church. North-westward of Denny, and on the north bank of the Carron is *Herbertshire Castle*, one of the seats of William Forbes, Esq. of Callendar, M.P., and at present occupied by Mrs. Forbes, his venerable mother. It is a strong turreted keep of the fourteenth century, with many modern additions and improvements. The interior is fitted up in a style of commodious elegance. Herbertshire was anciently a possession of the Knights-Templars, to whom the adjoining barony of Temple-denny belonged. Acquired by the Crown, and after being long used as a royal hunting seat, it was bestowed by James V. on his favourite, Oliver Sinclair; the circumstance of the donation having originated the present designation, importing the *share* which fell to the bearer of the royal *halberd* or battle-axe. The Earls of Linlithgow were the possessors of the estate in the sixteenth century, and were succeeded by an important branch of the old family of Stirling. About the middle of last century, it was purchased by Mr. Morehead, by whose grandson it was in 1835 sold to the present proprietor. The park of Herbertshire is not extensive but is extremely beautiful, presenting an elegant undulation of surface, and being interspread with fine old trees, while the bank of the river is fringed with coppice wood. But Herbertshire and the adjoining banks of the Carron claim

an especial interest, from the events and circumstances with which they are associated. They are the scenes of some of the poems of Ossian : here, according to the bard, Fingal fought with Caracal, son of the King of the World, understood to be the same with Caracalla, the son of Severus, the Roman Emperor, who in the year 211 headed an expedition against the Caledonians,\* and in this vicinity did Oscar perform some of his valorous deeds. Here is the scene of the old and affecting ballad of "Gil Morice," upon which John Home founded his celebrated tragedy of "Douglas," the scene of which is likewise at Herbertshire by the river's banks. Home was residing in the castle, in the capacity of a tutor, when he formed the plan of his drama; and spots on the lawn and in the course of the Carron are pointed out as being in his mind associated with several of its incidents. A cluster of trees west of the manor bears the designation of *the grove*, and is regarded as being the scene in the fancy of the poet of Douglas's soliloquy and death. The oak, believed to be referred to in the following lines, only fell a few years since :

This is the place, the centre of the grove:  
 Here stands the oak, the monarch of the wood.  
 How sweet and solemn is this midnight scene!  
 The silver moon, unclouded, holds her way  
 Through skies, where I could count each little star;  
 The fanning west wind scarcely stirs the leaves;  
 The river, rushing o'er its pebbled bed,  
 Imposes silence with a stilly sound.  
 In such a place as this, at such an hour,  
 If ancestry can be in aught believed,  
 Descending spirits have convers'd with man,  
 And told the secrets of the world unknown.

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\* Song of the Bards, in the poem of *Comala*. "Roll, streamy Carun, roll in joy, the sons of battle fled. The steed is not seen on our fields; and the wings [The poet is supposed to refer to the Roman eagle] of their pride spread in other lands. The sun will now rise in peace, and the shadows descend in joy. The voice of the chase will be heard, and the shields hang in the hall. Our delight will be in the war of the ocean, and our hands be red in the blood of Lochlin. Roll, streamy Carun, roll in joy, the sons of battle fled." (*The Poems of Ossian*.)

A mile and a half westward of the castle, the river, guarded on either side by barriers of opposing rock, through which it has forced its way for nearly one hundred yards, forms a series of cascades, into which the poet makes the distracted Lady Randolph cast herself headlong on the death of her son :

She ran, she flew like lightning up the hill,  
Nor halted, till the precipice she gain'd,  
Beneath whose low'ring top the river falls  
Ingulph'd in rifted rocks : thither she came,  
As fearless as the eagle lights upon it,  
And headlong down . . . . .

This romantic portion of the river's course, which bears the name of the *Lady's Leap*, is approached by beautiful promenades on each side of the river, and as a natural curiosity is worthy of a visit. Herbertshire has likewise connected with it the name of the late Lord Francis, Jeffrey, the prince of Scottish reviewers, who during his early years spent much of his time with the proprietor Mr. Morehead, his uncle-in-law, availing himself of the valuable treasures of his well-stored library.

The estate westward of Herbertshire is Dundaff, the old seat of the illustrious family of Graham. A cascade on the Carron, 5 miles westward of the village of Denny, is worthy of a visit. It bears the somewhat extraordinary name of Auchinlillylinspout. At this place the river has worn a hollow channel in the rock, and produced a cataract 20 feet in height. Formerly there was a plain rural cottage near the spot; and during the last half century, a small rustic residence, of singular appropriateness, has existed on the margin of the fissure. The earlier hut is thus alluded to in the tragedy of "Douglas:"

A little lonely hut,  
That like a holy hermitage appears,  
Among the cliffs of Carron.

Leaving Denny, on our return northward, we cross a spacious bridge of three arches over the Carron, erected in

1828, when we enter the hamlet of Dunipace. Here, on the 14th October 1301, Edward I. of England signed a warrant of authority to his plenipotentiaries, then in France, empowering them to make a truce with the Scots, in order to his obtaining a cessation of the hostilities which had long continued between him and the French monarch. Passing Dunipace, we gain on the right, on the rising ground, Quarter House, the property of Mr. Harvie Brown; and about a mile onward, have on the left Auchenbowie House, the residence of Mr. Binning Monro, and on the right Plean House, the seat of Mr. Louis. In about 1 mile further, we have on the right the old Scottish manor of Bannockburn, successively a seat of the Airths, Drummonds, Rollocks, and Patersons, and now the property of Ramsay of Barnton. In Bannockburn House, Sir Hugh Paterson, the proprietor, who was a nephew of the Earl of Mar, entertained Prince Charles Edward, on his way south, on the 14th of September, 1745, and on his return northward, on the 2d of January, 1746. The bedroom in which the Prince reposed is pointed out; and a repaired aperture in the panelling is said to have been caused by a ball which an assassin had fired at the Prince through the window. The ceilings of two of the principal apartments are celebrated for their elaborate decorative mouldings and elegant devices; and a few old cabinets, and other specimens of antique furniture, are worthy of inspection. Rows of limes, especially two graceful silver firs of imposing dimensions in front of the manor, adorn the park. Milton village is a mile onward; from thence we return by St. Ninians and Stirling, along the turnpike, to our head-quarters at Bridge of Allan.



Ever charming, ever new,  
 When will the landscape tire the view?  
 The fountain's fall, the river's flow,  
 The wooded valley warm and low—  
 The windy summit, wild and high,  
 Roughly rushing to the sky—  
 The pleasant dell, the ruined tower,  
 The naked rock, the shady bower,  
 The town and village, dome and farm,  
 Each lends to each a double charm,  
 Like pearls upon an Ethiope's arm.



### Excursion Second.

**Skeleton of Whale at Airthrey—Blair Logie Village and Castle—Menstry Village and House—The Earl of Stirling—Hill of Demyat—Bencleugh—Myreton—Spectral Illusion—Alva Glen and Village—Village and Legends of Tillicoultry—Harviestoun—The Devon—Dollar and its Academy—Castle Campbell—Legends and Anecdotes—The Falls of Devon—The Devil's Mill—Rumbling Bridge and Caldron Linn—Kinross—Dunfermline—Alloa Town, Tower, and Park—Clackmannan Village and Tower—Tulliallan, Old and New Castles—Kincardine—Dunimarle—Culross—Valleyfield—Tullibody House—Family of Abercromby—Maiden Stone—Village and Bridge of Tullibody.**

In this excursion we follow the road formerly noticed, leading eastward along the northern side of Abbey Craig,\* when in 2 miles from Bridge of Allan we reach, on the right side, and opposite the eastern lodge of Airthrey Castle, a field, in which, during the course of draining operations in 1819, the skeleton of a whale was discovered. This cetaceous remain, termed a *balaenoptera* by Professor Owen, was found embedded in the soft blue silt, under the strong adhesive clay which tops this part of the carse of Stirling, at about the depth of  $4\frac{1}{2}$  feet from the surface,

\* In summer, a coach generally runs from Stirling to the Rumbling Bridge twice or thrice a week. Passengers from Bridge of Allan may be accommodated by meeting it at Abbey Craig.

and 22 feet higher than the pitch of the highest stream tides of the Forth. It was 72 feet in length, and lay nearly east and west, the head being in the easterly direction. The bones, though a little disjoined, lay on the whole in regular order, and had suffered little from decay, the jaw-bones only excepted. Some of the ribs were 10 feet in length. Beside the skeleton lay a perforated lance or harpoon of deer's horn, which may have deprived the animal of life. Both the fossil remains and the attendant relique, were, by the instructions of Sir Robert Abercromby, carefully preserved and deposited in the Natural History Museum of the University of Edinburgh. A little eastward, the remains of a Roman causeway could be traced some years since, leading south to Manor Ford upon the Forth, where there was a *castellum*, which was removed about seventy years since; a fact establishing that little alteration has taken place on the bed of the Forth since the period of the Romans.

Proceeding onward by the turnpike, which has justly been described as "exceeded in beauty by very few lines in Scotland of equal length; singular too as it is beautiful, bounded on one hand by a lofty and continuous wall of green and cultivated and wooded mountain, and on the other looking over a wide and open expanse of country, which dazzles the eye by the richness of its wood and cultivation,"\* we pass on the left the parish church of Logie, peeping through some fine trees, and situated near the foot of the Yellow Crag, a hill of the Ochils, so designated from the yellow fungi with which it is adorned. Leaving on the right the mansion-house of Powis, in another mile we reach the orchard-environed village of

#### Blair Logie,

situated at the southern base of the elevated Ochil mountain of Demyat, and renowned as a favourable resort for those

\* *The Highlands, &c.*, by John Macculloch, M.D., vol. i. p. 152. Lond. 1824, 4 vols. 8vo.

suffering from pulmonary complaints.\* At the north-west corner of the village, and situated on the table-land on which it is partly built, is Blair Castle, popularly known as "The Blair," a small castellated structure, and the ancient seat of the family of Spittal, now represented by Dundas of Blair. From a date inscribed on the top of a window above the entrance, and near the roof, it would appear that it was reared in 1513. Terraces, still traceable, had been neatly laid out in front, and the whole bank had probably been covered with timber. Some remarkably fine old Scottish firs still remain, and at the east end of the castle there is a large old maple particularly worthy of notice. The interior of the castle, which is now occupied by a hill farmer, and fitted up for the accommodation of visitors, contains several antique articles of furniture; of which the most interesting is a small oak cabinet, which, originally affixed to the wall of one of the upper apartments, served to conceal a secret entrance to a staircase conducting to a turret on the top of the structure. The cabinet opened by the touching of a spring which no stranger could discover, and shut with equal celerity by the operation of some mechanism within, so that any one acquainted with its construction, and desirous to escape, could readily attain his object without the detection of his hiding-place. The contrivance, it is said, was devised by a monk of Cambuskenneth, who had some unknown reasons to distrust his personal safety. Immediately above the castle is Castle-aw (an abbreviation of Castle-law), a summit of the Ochils, separated from Demyat by a defile, called Warrock Glen. On the top of Castle-aw, some traces remain of an ancient fort, which according to tradition is of Pictish origin. A hundred yards eastward of Blair Logie, on the left of the road, is Montague Cottage, the pleasant summer residence of John Tait, Esq., sheriff

\* Blair Logie was formerly famous for its goat whey; but the goats proved so mischievous to the neighbouring plantations, that it was found necessary to remove them.

of Clackmannan and Kinross. Proceeding a little onward to a point about eighty yards west of the gate of a field, to the west of a range of cottages on the road side, the visitor will be struck by the remarkable feature presented in the outline of the eastern portion of Demyat. A giant, an hundred yards long, seems to stretch himself on his back along the summit of the mountain, like a shepherd extending himself on the sward; the head, shoulders, knees, and feet being all represented. The discovery of this "man-mountain" belongs to Dr. James Stein, surgeon in Menstry and Bridge of Allan, known for his skill in the treatment of dropsical complaints.

A mile eastward from the point at which is seen this natural curiosity, we reach the small village of

### Menstry,

a place of greater extent than Blair Logie, and scarcely less picturesque.\* Here two ancient structures arrest the attention. The building on the left is a small and unpretending erection, somewhat modernized, and still inhabited. A stone above the entrance is inscribed with the arms of the founder, having the motto *Decus meum virtus*. The structure on the right of the turnpike, and south of the village, Menstry House, must have been a

\* "The wife of a miller at Menstry being very handsome, engaged the affections of some of the "good neighbours," or fairies, and was, in consequence, stolen away by them. The unfortunate husband was much distressed, more particularly when he heard his lost spouse singing from the air the following verse:

Oh Alva woods are bonny,  
Tilllicoultry hills are fair;  
But when I think o' the bonny braes o' Menstry,  
It maks my heart aye sair!

This ditty she chaunted every day within his hearing, in a tone of the greatest affection. At length, as he was one day riddling some stuff near the door of his mill, he chanced to use a magical posture; the spell that held his wife in captivity was instantly dissolved, and she dropped down from the air at his feet." (*Popular Rhymes of Scotland*, by Robert Chambers, p. 54. Edinburgh, 1847).

fabric of very considerable importance. Of the height of three storeys, it had originally formed a quadrangle, entered by a neat Saxon porch, which still remains entire. The orchard and garden attached are singularly luxuriant; and being rented by a market-gardener, the visitor at the proper seasons may here procure a supply of the choicest fruit. A row of walnut trees, along the west side of the garden, imparts by the leaves in summer a delicious fragrance; and in the garden are also wild cherry trees of remarkably large dimensions. The square stone, supposed to have been the key-stone of the archway at Cambuskenneth, which is here kept, has been formerly noticed. Menstry House, now the property of Lord Abercromby, was a seat of Sir William Alexander, Earl of Stirling, whose name was so conspicuous in the civil and literary annals of his country, that it claims a more particular notice. The Earl of Stirling, Sir Robert Aytoun, and William Drummond, were the first Scottish poets who wrote English verse with remarkable correctness and elegance. The remote ancestor of the first was Alexander Macdonald, who obtained from the noble family of Argyle the estate of Menstry, and whose posterity assumed the name of Alexander from his Christian name.\* The poet was the son of Alexander Alexander, and was born in the year 1580. He is said to have been educated in the University of Glasgow. His accomplishments recommended him as a proper person to accompany the Earl of Argyle on his travels; † and his reputation as a poet had perhaps a still stronger tendency to establish his interest at court. He attracted the particular notice of Prince Henry, and afterwards received many substantial marks of favour from King James and his successor. By a charter, dated on the 10th Sep-

\* Wood's *Peerage of Scotland*, vol. ii. p. 535.

† He "was made choice of to travail with Archibald Earle of Argyle, called Gillespich Gromach, which he did into France, Spain, and Italy, when Mr. Alexander learned his languages."—*Argyle Papers*, p. 19. Edinburgh, 1884, 4to.

tember, 1621, he obtained a grant of the territory of Nova Scotia in America. As an encouragement for the colonization of this new settlement, an extraordinary expedient was devised; he was authorized to divide the lands into one hundred parcels, and to dispose of these, along with the title of baronet, to such individuals as were able and willing to pay the stipulated price, which amounted to about £200 for each title; for this was in reality a sale of titles, nor would the parcels of land themselves have attracted many purchasers. Another expedient, not more unexceptionable, consisted in granting to the founder of this colony the privilege of issuing a base copper coin, denominated turners. In 1632 he built the large house in Stirling, now known as *Argyle's Lodgings*; and having inscribed upon it his family motto, "Per mare, per terras," some person parodied it, in allusion to the sources of his wealth, "Per metre, per turners." He gradually rose to various offices of dignity and emolument. In 1625 we find him described as master of requests for Scotland; he was appointed secretary of state in 1626, keeper of the signet in 1627, a commissioner of exchequer in 1628, and one of the extraordinary judges of the Court of Session in 1631. Having been raised to the peerage, he was finally created Earl of Stirling, Viscount of Canada, and Lord Alexander of Tullibody,\* by a patent dated at Dalkeith, on the 14th of June, 1633. In 1635 he obtained from the council of New England an extensive grant of land, including what was then called Stirling, and afterwards Long Island; and he is to be considered as the founder of that settlement which, after a century and a half, produced the state of New York. The Earl terminated his active and

\* The Stirling peerage has been dormant since the death of the fifth Earl, in 1789; but we learn with pleasure that it is likely to be revived in the person of Sir James Edward Alexander, a distinguished British officer, who has obtained, both in this country and America, evidence in favour of his claims. He is at present on the staff of the governor-general of Canada.

prosperous career at London in the month of February, 1640, and his body having been embalmed, was conveyed by sea to Stirling, where it was interred in the church on the 10th of April. His earliest publication bears the title of "Avrora, containing the first Fancies of the Author's youth, William Alexander of Menstrie." Lond. 1604, 4to. His dramatic works, in a collective form, are described as "The Monarchicke Tragedies, Cræsus, Darius, the Alexandræan, Iulius Cæsar, newly enlarged." Lond. 1607, 4to. Several of his other poems were separately published; and a few years before his death, appeared "Recreations with the Myses, by William Earle of Sterline."\* Lond. 1637, fol. This collection neither includes the *Avrora*, nor the "Elegie on Prince Henric," printed in 1612, and again in 1613. There is sufficient reason for suspecting that the Earl of Stirling was the principal, if not the sole author of the version of the Psalms published under the subsequent title: "The Psalmes of King David, translated by King Iames." † Oxford, 1631, 12mo. ‡

From Menstry is one of the most easy ascents to the summit of Demyat. Proceeding up the north-east side of the hill, we see Menstry Glen, a defile between Demyat and the Ochils eastward, and the remains of the little tenements

\* A portrait of the author is to be found in some copies, but is of such rare occurrence as to sell for a very extravagant price. It has however been engraved for Mr. Park's edition of the *Earl of Orford's Royal and Noble Authors*, vol. v. Lord Braybrooke informs us, that in the lady's state dressing-room at Audley End, "over the fire place, is the original grant, on vellum, of an augmentation of arms from Charles the First to Sir William Alexander, first Earl of Stirling, dated at Greenwich, May 1634. In the initial letter the King is depicted seated on the throne and delivering the patent to the Earl, who is kneeling at his feet; and round the borders are representations, in miniature, of the customs, huntings, fishings, and productions of Nova Scotia." *History of Audley End*, p. 109. Lond. 1836, 4to.

† See the *Bannatyne Miscellany*, vol. i. p. 227.

‡ In connexion with the village of Menstry, may be mentioned a humbler name, yet worthy of being recorded. It was to a conversation with a journeyman mason from Menstry, of the name of Klam, or Clam, that Robert Haldane used to attribute his being first powerfully influenced by the truths of religion.—See *Memoirs of Robert and James Haldane*, p. 93.

on the bend of the hill once peopled by the shepherd-farmers of the district. From the highest point of Demyat, which is 1400 feet above the plain, and is denoted by an artificial mound, there is a highly interesting and extensive view, completely realizing the appropriateness of the hill's designation, *Dun-ma-chit*, the hill of good prospect. Northward is Sheriffmuir, bounded in the distance by the Grampians, eastward the broad summits of the Ochils, and a level plain, studded with thriving plantations and elegant mansions. South-eastward is the town of Alloa, reposing on the banks of the Forth; while beyond are the towers of classic Edinburgh and the elevated hills of Pentland. Southward the Forth, first a river, and then a frith, is seen pursuing its course from its source at Benlomond, receiving its numerous tributaries, and displaying its remarkable windings. South-westward, in a clear day, may be seen the distant coast of Ireland; while towards the west the eye ever rests on a glorious panorama of stupendous mountains. But the nature and extent of the view from this interesting mountain will better appear from the following story than from any lengthened description. The proprietor of the hill, the representative of the old family of Spittal, about the middle of last century, had been travelling abroad in search of interesting and picturesque scenery, when happening to meet with a party of English gentlemen at Rome, one of them informed him that he had also been in quest of the beautiful and sublime in nature, but that he had seen no prospect equal to that presented from a hill in Scotland. On asking its name, the proprietor was not a little surprised and gratified to find that it was Demyat, the only part of his possessions he had not seen. He forthwith returned home, and ascending Demyat in a clear day, declared that his friend had not deceived him, since he himself had witnessed nothing so interesting, during the course of a lengthened period of continental travelling. Demyat now belongs to Mr. Bruce of Kennet.



Leaving Menstry, we have on the right the modern residence of Middleton Carse and the distillery of Glenochil. On the left is Benclough, the most elevated mountain of the Ochils, reaching the height of 2420 feet above the level of the Devon. The tall rocky point in which the mountain terminates receives the name of Craigleith, and in days of yore was remarkable for its production of falcons. When Stirling was a royal residence, the Scottish sovereign obtained his falcons from Craigleith.\* The race of falcons still exists in a cleft on the south side of the rock, and is held in veneration by the neighbouring inhabitants. Immediately at the base of Benclough is the farm-house of Myreton, which for upwards of half a century was tenanted by Mrs. Thomson, a sister of Mungo Park, the famous African traveller. It was at Myreton, in September, 1804, that Park parted with his wife and family on his departure for London, to proceed on his second and fatal African expedition. On his being about to take leave, Mrs. Park and his sister ventured to make a final remonstrance against his again subjecting himself to the perils and privations of Africa, on which the bold traveller, with characteristic coolness and determination, mounted his horse, and galloped off, with these words: "Tell these tales to old wives." A curious case of spectral illusion connected with the traveller's name, in many respects similar to those recorded by Macnish, cannot here be out of place. Mrs. Thomson, who was a shrewd and intelligent woman, partaking in no small degree of her brother's sagacity and intrepidity, and who only died four years since, at the advanced age of eighty-two, to the period of her decease was in the habit of relating the following narrative: Some time in the year 1805, she received a letter from her brother in Africa, stating,

\* "Falcons from Scotland," says Miss Strickland, in her memoir of Mary of Lorraine, "were considered in those days as acceptable presents to the proudest princes in Europe, and accordingly James sent presents of hawks to his Queen's father, the Duke of Guise, to the King of France, and to the Dauphin." (*Lives of the Queens of Scotland*, by Agnes Strickland, vol. i. p. 371).

that he expected speedily to return to England, and that he would not again communicate with her till he should appear in person. Not long after the receipt of this communication, one evening, soon after she had gone to bed, she fancied that she heard the tread of a horse's feet along the road passing the apartment, and immediately sitting up, that she might satisfy herself as to the fact, her brother seemed deliberately to open the door of the chamber, and to walk up to the front of the bed. He was dressed, apparently, in his usual attire, a suit of grey clothes, a white neckcloth, and his coat displaying three rows of clear buttons. Expressing in the most affectionate terms her delight to see him safely returned, she stretched out her arms to embrace him, but to her disappointment they folded upon her own breast. Imagining however that in his usual careless manner he had stepped aside, she rose hastily and followed the object, which she still saw, out of the apartment; but now losing sight of it, she proceeded gently to upbraid her brother for betaking himself to concealment, notwithstanding her anxiety to see him, and was actually engaged in searching for his lurking place, when her husband, who had witnessed her procedure, and heard her remarks, came to assure her of her delusion. She was not however convinced of her misapprehension, till she had examined the house and premises; and she was accustomed afterwards to relate the occurrence with the most profound solemnity. It is curious to observe, that the traveller met his untimely end about the same period. Seven miles from Bridge of Allan, we reach the busy village of

#### Alva,

and the visitor should at once proceed to the *Strude* or Alva Glen, entered from the north part of the village. This is the most romantic of the many passes of the Ochils,

A valley strewn with herb and flower,  
Close girdled in with uplands high and brown,  
Through which a stream keeps singing in its flowing.

Guarded on either side by elevated rocky walls, it extends into the Ochils about half a mile, till suddenly, after an abrupt curve, it terminates in a basin, enclosed by perpendicular rocks of great elevation, and having discharged into it, by a rumbling cascade in a remote corner, the contents of a dashing torrent ;

A scene sequestered from the haunts of men,  
The loveliest nook of all that lovely glen.

Over the cascade is suspended a drooping elm. Unfortunately this romantic glen has not escaped the interfering hand of man ; a reservoir has been constructed for the water, and water-troughs proceed along the side of the stream.

In the Ochils at Alva have been discovered about fifteen mineral veins, two of which have been wrought with success, those of silver and cobalt. The silver vein, which was discovered by miners from Leadhills in the beginning of last century, afforded, during the short space it was wrought, about £4000 per week to the proprietor. The working was abandoned, in consequence of the vein being lost, or baser metals interrupting to a great extent the operations of the miners. The communion cups of the parish are made from the silver. Towards the latter part of the century, the working was resumed ; and after an unsuccessful search for the silver vein, that of the cobalt was discovered. This was only wrought during a short period. Alva was wont to be famed for the manufacture of serges ; the staple trade now consists in the production of plaidings and blanketings. There are also very extensive factories for the manufacture of tartan shawls and chequered cassimeres. The village is annually the scene of gymnastic games and national amusements ; and the villagers are remarkable for their skill at quoit playing. A weaver in the village, of the name of Rennie, has acquired a kind of national celebrity, for having come off the winner at several public matches with the most experienced quoit players in the kingdom.

At the east end of the village, on the left, are the church and manse, pleasantly situated; and about a mile onward is Alva House, in an elevated position on the beautifully wooded hill of Alva, one of the Ochils, and surrounded by a park with a flourishing plantation, the lawn in front being formed into terraces, ornamented with *jets d'eau*. A drive in the grounds, which through the liberality of the proprietor, James Johnstone, Esq., M.P. for the counties of Clackmannan and Kinross, are open to the public, cannot fail in affording gratification and interest. On the right of the turnpike, are seen the Devon Iron Works and the ruin of Sauchie Tower, formerly the property of Lord Cathcart, as representative of the Shaws of Sauchie, and now belonging to the Earl of Mansfield. Immediately after passing the east gate of Alva House, we enter the manufacturing village of

#### Tillicoultry,\*

a place of considerable extent, and renowned for its excellent manufacture of shawls and tartans. In former times it obtained distinction, like the village of Alva, for the production of the serge; a species of shalloon, having worsted warp and yarn weft, which was wrought here as early as the reign of Queen Mary. A large stone in the churchyard has associated with it a curious legend. The laird of Tillicoultry had occasion to dispute with one of the monks of Cambuskenneth regarding the payment of tithes,† and in the course of a hot personal debate, became so much enraged as to smite the holy father with his fist, so as fairly to upset him. In the lapse of time the laird died, and was interred in the churchyard; and now a circumstance occurred, which

\* *Ety.*—Hill at the back of the country.

† It appears from the Chartulary of the Abbey of Cambuskenneth, (fols. 164, 165), that about the year 1316, the canons had conferred on them by Colin Campbell, the Laird of Tillicoultry, 10 acres of land, together with a pledge of his aiding their husbandry with a couple of oxen annually during his life. This may serve as a cue explanatory of the conduct of some one of Campbell's successors.

seemed forcibly to depict the heinous nature of his impetuous and rash conduct towards the churchman. On the morning after the funeral, the hand which had smitten the priest was discovered projecting above the grave, clenched as in the act of giving a blow. After gazing on the dread spectacle with awe and trepidation, the inhabitants of the village restored the hand to its place in the coffin; but the astonishment of the simple folks may be conceived, when next morning they found the sacrilegious arm again thrust forth from the grave. Again and again indeed was the arm placed at the side of the corpse, and as often next morning appeared through the surface of the grave the priest-smiting hand. The scheme of rolling a huge stone on the grave however being as a last resort adopted, the body of the laird was permitted undisturbed to repose; and the stone still remains, a monument of the superstition of the olden days, and a witness of the persevering vindictiveness of Popish ecclesiastics; for it was confidently believed, that a detachment of evil spirits, in the form of monks (and monks doubtless they were), during the night, operated on the grave, till the large stone completely put a stop to their impious work.\*

Beautifully embosomed in trees at the foot of the Ochils, and surrounded by a fine park, about half a mile north-east of the village, is Tillicoultry House, the delightful residence of Philip Anstruther, Esq., reared during the

\* An anecdote of a different nature is recorded by the writer of the first statistical account of Tillicoultry. In 1758, a miner residing in the village, who had for a year and a half been confined to bed, being almost entirely deprived of the use of his limbs by an inveterate rheumatism, was waited on, at the merry season of the new year, by a number of his former associates, who resolved to cheer him by their converse and diversions, over some bottles of Alloa ale. The poor miner, though he could not rise, joined heartily with his companions in drinking the ale, so that having indulged rather freely, he fell sound asleep. When he awoke next morning, instead of feeling himself injured, as might have been supposed, by his evening potations, he had the thorough use of his limbs, and was able to walk about, and to engage in his employment till his death, twenty years after, without his encountering during that period a single attack of his old complaint.

first decade of the century. The following legend in connexion with the estate of Tillicoultry, from its singular nature, cannot fail to prove interesting to the tourist. In the sixth century, Tillicoultry was visited by St. Serf,\* or Servanus, who was prior of the monastery in Loch Leven which still retains his name. St. Serf, who wrought various miracles in Tillicoultry, brought thither with him a ram, which he was in the habit of making his travelling companion. This favourite was seized secretly by the laird of the place, and much to the grief and indignation of the holy father, was killed and prepared for his table. The narrative is thus partly given by Wyntoun :

This holy man had a ram,  
 That he had fed up of a lam;  
 And oysit hym til folow ay,  
 Quherever he passit in his way.  
 A theyf this scheppe in Ackien stal,  
 And et hym up in pecis small.  
 Quhen Sanct Serf his ram had myst,  
 Quha that it stal was few that wist;  
 On presumption nevirtheless,  
 He that it stal arestyt was;  
 And till Sanct Serf syne was he brought,  
 That schiepe he said that he stal nocht;  
 And tharfor, for to swer an athe,  
 He said that he walde nocht be laythe,  
 But sone he worthit rede for schame,  
 The scheype that bletyt in his wayme.  
 Swa was he taynetyt schamfully;  
 And at Sanct Serf askyt mercy.

The saint, proceeds the legend, was not disposed lightly to pass over such a heinous offence, strong and deliberate deception being added to base purloining and wanton cruelty. He uttered a prophecy, which it has been observed is not more peculiar in its nature, than for several centuries and to the present time it has proved singularly

\* Mr. Paton of Dunfermline has, in his interesting Museum, the ivory head of a staff, which is said to have belonged to the staff of this saint. It is adorned with many emblematic figures in scrolls; and Peter, holding a fish in his hand, is distinctly discernible on the top.

accurate in its result. The saint predicted, that no heir born to the estate of Tillicoultry should ever succeed to it as his patrimonial inheritance; and true it is, that the *saw*, so far as history affords information, has been entirely correct. Scarcely has any estate in the kingdom of the same extent so frequently changed owners. During the last two centuries, it has been in the possession of thirteen different families, and in no case has an heir born to it become the owner. Lord Colville of Culross, raised to the peerage by James VI., after a life of military eminence withdrew to his estate of Tillicoultry, to spend his remaining years in retirement and tranquillity. Walking one day on a beautiful terrace at the north end of Kirkhill, and looking upward towards the boughs of an aged hawthorn, he accidentally missed his footing, and falling down the sloping bank of the terrace, was killed on the spot. Fourteen years after his death, which happened in 1620, the estate was sold to Sir William Alexander of Menstry, afterwards Earl of Stirling; four years after whose death it was sold, in 1644, to Sir Alexander Rollo of Duncrub. In 1659, it was purchased by Mr. Nicolson of Carnock; in 1701, by Sir Robert Stewart, Lord Tillicoultry, one of the Senators of the College of Justice; and in 1756, by the Honourable Charles Barclay Maitland, of the family of Lauderdale. In 1780, it was acquired by James Bruce, Esq., under an entail transferred to it by Act of Parliament from the estate of Kinross, previously held by his family under the entail; but, remarkably enough, the validity of the entail being afterwards questioned, it was found, from the absence of a single expression, to be null and void; and the estate in 1806 was sold to Duncan Glassford, Esq., who again disposed of it in 1810 to James Erskine, Esq. By Mr. Erskine it was sold in 1813 to Mr. R. Downie, who sold it in the following year to Mr. Wardlaw Ramsay. In 1837, the estate was purchased by Patrick Stirling, Esq., who was killed by an accident. His brother, who was not *born* heir to the estate, succeeded

him; but in 1840 sold it to James Anstruther, Esq., who again sold it to his brother, Philip Anstruther, Esq., the present proprietor.

The parish church of Tillicoultry, a handsome structure erected about twenty years since, is on the right, about a quarter of a mile eastward of the village; and proceeding onward another mile, we reach Harviestoun, an elegant castellated residence, erected in 1804 by the late Crawford Tait, Esq. In the grounds of Harviestoun, several curious reliques have from time to time been dug up; the most interesting of which is a very ancient sword, which at present is in the possession of Mr. Sheriff Tait. It was while on a visit to Mr. C. Tait at Harviestoun, whom he had known in Ayrshire, that the poet Burns met Miss Charlotte Hamilton, and formed towards her that strong attachment which led him to compose two of his most graceful and choice songs in her praise; the one commencing "How pleasant the Banks of the clear winding Devon," and the other, "Sweetest Maid on Devon's Banks." The latter of these was his last piece, and was composed only nine days before his death, while he was enfeebled by disease, and harassed by mental suffering on account of pecuniary difficulties. Proceeding onwards, at a turn of the road, the romantically situated family burial-place of Mr. Tait, called by the country people "Tait's Tombs," will be discovered on the right, close by the bank of the "clear winding Devon," and surrounded with wood. At the distance of about 3 miles from Tillicoultry, we reach

#### Dollar,

famed for its academy, and the interesting ruin of Castle Campbell in its immediate vicinity. Dollar Academy owes its erection to the munificence of Mr. John Macnab, a native of the parish, but long a resident in the vicinity of London, in which city he amassed the greater part of his immense fortune. In 1800, he bequeathed the one-half of



his fortune for the purpose of being invested in the public funds, or in proper security, so as to produce an annual income for the benefit of a charity or school at Dollar. The funds thus destined by his benevolent settlement, were found at his death in 1802, to amount to no less than £90,000 three per cents. besides certain legacies; but his executors having refused to act, it was not until after a litigation before the Court of Chancery for sixteen years, that the money could be realized by the minister and kirk-session as the parochial administrators. It was at first proposed to appropriate the funds in constructing an hospital, but it was afterwards deemed more expedient to erect an educational seminary. Accordingly, the elegant Doric temple of Dollar Academy was reared in 1818, from a plan furnished by Mr. Playfair of Edinburgh. The structure externally is 186 feet in length and 63 in breadth. The front facing the west has in the centre an elegant portico of six columns; and the top of the walls is surrounded with a block-course, to conceal the different roofs and chimneys. The centre of the interior is occupied by a large hall, used as the library, 45 feet square, and surmounted by a dome, with a cupola in the centre, 45 feet in height. The dome is supported by beautifully fluted columns. The rest of the fabric contains the class-rooms, which are spacious and lofty, and generally well adapted for the branches taught in them. The expense of erecting the structure was nearly £10,000. Eastward of the Academy, are the residences of the masters, which have been reared with every regard to comfort and commodious accommodation. Adjoining is the large botanical garden, where is always in store a choice collection of ornamental flowers and green-house plants. Besides the ordinary branches of education, Latin, Greek, Hebrew, the modern languages, drawing, mathematics, natural philosophy, and botany, are taught in the institution. The teachers, twelve in number, are judiciously chosen and liberally recompensed

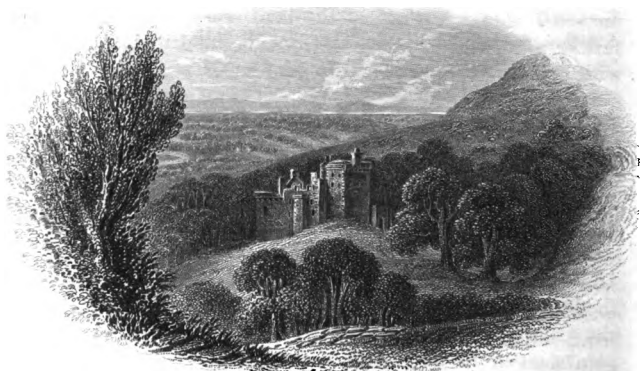
for their labours, £2200 being annually expended chiefly in the payment of salaries. The fees are extremely moderate, and bursaries or exhibitions are conferred on distinguished pupils. From its extreme rural quiet, few localities are better adapted than Dollar for youth prosecuting general study; while the picturesque scenery around, and great diversity in the surface of the land, singularly adapt it for the educational branches of drawing and mathematics. The attendance of pupils averages 350, of whom about 50 are boarders. Few institutions have supplied the country with so many teachers, and three professors have been promoted from among its masters to fill chairs in the Universities. One of these was the late Dr. William Tennant, author of the popular poem of "Anster Fair," who, after teaching here for eighteen years, was removed in 1837 to occupy the chair of Oriental Languages in the University of St. Andrews. He was born at Anstruther in Fife in 1784, and was successively schoolmaster of the parishes of Dunino and Lasswade, prior to his appointment at Dollar. He was a remarkable linguist, and especially an adept in the eastern languages. He died at his villa of Devongrove, a little west of Dollar, in October, 1848. Having inspected the Academy, and the beautiful structure of the new church at the east end of the village, we now proceed northwards to the ruin of

#### Castle Campbell,

situated about a mile distant, on a lofty promontory at the top of a deep but beautifully-wooded ravine of the Ochils. This majestic ruin is inaccessible from the bottom of the ravine, but may be approached by a carriage road, and a small pathway on its eastern and also by a pathway along its western bank. The carriage road, which indeed scarcely merits the designation, being both steep and rugged, passes the castle on the east, and then winds round to a low bridge, which forms its entrance on the north, and is the only point

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which connects the promontory on which it is reared with the neighbouring eminences. The pathway, on the same side, diverges from the carriage-road on the left about half-way up, descends to the bottom of the ravine, crosses the



*Drawn & Engr'd by W. Banks. Edin'*

CASTLE CAMPBELL.

stream, and ascends the castle knoll by a winding course, till it again joins the carriage-road at the north entrance of the Castle. The path on the west has few regular traces; but as it affords in its course an exceedingly interesting view of the Castle and the wooded bank on the eastern side of the ravine, may be explored by the visitor in returning. The keep or donjon, the only part of the Castle entire, is easily ascended by a spiral staircase; and the top, which is covered with sward, affords an agreeable resting-place for leisurely contemplating the surrounding view, which is remarkable for extent and variety. Southward, in the distance, are the elevated Pentland range and the lofty peak of Tintock; nearer, the Forth pursues her silvery course, studded with sails and bordered with villages,

while immediately beneath are the vale of the winding Devon and Dollar's magnificent Academy. Eastward in the distance appear the Castle and spires of Edinburgh, and close at hand is obtained a glimpse of the grounds connected with the hill-residence of John Macarthur Moir, Esq. of Milntown of Dunoon. Towards the west are the ancient Tower of Clackmannan and the town of Alloa; and farther off, the gray battlements of the Castle of Stirling, with the mountain heights beyond. Immediately on the north are seen the mountain streamlets, *Sorrow* and *Care*, descending by their narrow defiles from the Ochil summits, till they pass east and west of the castle promontory, to unite on the south in forming the stream of Dollar.

The area around the Castle is remarkably narrow, a rash step beyond the limits of the walls being apt to precipitate the reckless adventurer into the yawning abyss which opens on every side. On the south side a beautiful verdant sward slopes gradually from the base of the Castle to the brink of the precipice. Here it is said John Knox, in 1556, while residing in the Castle with Archibald, fourth Earl of Argyle, the first nobleman in the kingdom who embraced the Protestant doctrines, preached the Reformed tenets to the friends and followers of the Earl for a succession of days. A small knoll is pointed out as the place where the Reformer stood while dispensing the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper, on one of the first occasions when that sacred ordinance, according to the Reformed method, was celebrated in Scotland. Near the south-western extremity of this piece of green sward, is the entrance to a fissure in the rock, communicating with the bottom of the glen. This chasm, which had doubtless been first caused by natural convulsion, has been by tradition wholly ascribed to a personage of gigantic stature and prodigious strength, of the name of Kemp, who is alleged to have cut it out of the solid rock, so that still it is known by the name of *Kemp's Score*. Not content, proceeds the legend, with exhibiting this specimen of his skill and strength, Kemp

resolved to signalize himself by the extent and audacity of his depredations. He had the effrontery to enter the king's palace at Dunfermline, drive the monarch from his hall, and make free with the royal dinner. A nobleman, who had been in disgrace at court, gave him immediate pursuit, overtook him at Dollar, and cut off his head. After washing it in the Devon, he came to Dunfermline, and bringing it into the presence of the monarch, was, as he anticipated, at once re-established in royal favour. The pool into which was cast Kemp's lifeless body, still retains the name of *Willie's Pool*, William being the name of the nobleman who succeeded in slaying him. *Kemp's Score* was used, it is believed, by the garrison during a siege for the purpose of conveying water into the Castle from the rivulet below; and traces of steps, under the loose earth with which the surface of the fissure is covered, are still said to exist. It is upwards of 100 feet in length from top to bottom, and is of the average breadth of 6 feet. The sides are perpendicular, and bear the marks of artificial operation, while the descent is singularly steep, and so difficult, that few are so venturous as to make an attempt to reach the bottom. Immediately adjoining this chasm are the remains of an old outwork, passing which and advancing a few steps towards the brink of the precipice, we next discover a half-formed footpath, winding down the wooded front of the rocks, and leading to a projection about 12 feet above the bed of the torrent, which is here seen forcing its way beneath shelving rocks that now and then conceal it from the view of the spectator. "This," says Dr. Mylne, "is certainly the most romantic part of the scenery of the Castle, and will amply repay the labour of those who have sufficient nerve to undertake the descent; for it is not without some degree of risk that the attempt is made, as one false step would infallibly precipitate the traveller into the abyss below; and it is only by laying hold of shrubs and roots of trees, with which the path is strewed, that the descent and reascent can at all be effected."

At what time, or by whom the venerable structure of Castle Campbell was reared, is neither recorded in history nor asserted in the vagaries of tradition. The unusual thickness of the walls, and the impregnable nature of the position, clearly indicate remote antiquity. To the original erection additions had from time to time been made, but the most ancient portion is that which now remains. By a careful examination of ancient charters and other authentic documents, it has recently been discovered, that the Castle with the adjoining lands came into the possession of the noble family of Argyle, by the marriage of Colin, the first Earl, with Isabella, daughter of John, third Lord of Lorn and Invermeath, grandson of John, first Lord Invermeath and Lorn, who married the daughter of John de Ergadia, the former proprietor of Lorn. The Castle continued to be the favourite residence of the illustrious house of Argyle\* from the period of its being acquired by the family in the middle of the fifteenth till the middle of the seventeenth century, when along with the villages of Dollar and Muckhart, both holding of the Marquis of Argyle, it was burnt and reduced to its present condition by the Marquis of Montrose, when on his way south, after gaining the battles of Auldearn and Alford; an enterprise to which he was excited by the Ogilvies, who thus sought revenge for the destruction by Argyle of the "Bonnie house of Airlie." In the beginning of the present century, Castle Campbell, along with the lordship of Campbell, became the property of the late Crawford Tait, Esq. of Harviestoun. It is now an investment of the Globe Insurance Company. The Castle was originally designated Castle Gloom; but had its present name, after the noble family who owned it, substituted in 1489, by an express enactment of the Scottish Parliament. The original name, and the present names of

\* In Castle Campbell, during the last week of December, 1562, Queen Mary honoured the nuptials of the secularized Abbot of St. Colm and the Earl of Argyll's sister with her presence. (Strickland's *Lives of the Queens of Scotland*, vol. iii. p. 340.)

several of the places and rivulets adjoining, are accounted for by a legend. For some unexplained conduct unbecoming a princess, a daughter of one of the Scottish kings was removed from the palace of her royal sire at Dunfermline, and immured in one of those vaults under the south part of the Castle, the existence of which is still indicated by the reverberating sound, which, on striking the foot smartly on the green sward in front, proceeds from beneath. While residing here, she gave names to the places and streams around, in allusion to her depressed and disconsolate condition. Her place of confinement was naturally designated the *Castle of Gloom*, the hill on the east was *Gloom Hill*, the streamlets along the east and west of the Castle the streams of *Sorrow* and *Care*, and these united the waters of *Dolour*. The truth of this narrative, plausible as it is, has been questioned by antiquaries. The ancient name of the stronghold, they maintain, was derived from *Cock Lleum*, two Gaelic words, signifying the Mad Leap, referring to the precipitous nature of the site; the name of *Care* from the British word *Caer*, signifying a castle; and *Dollar* from *Dal*, a valley, and *ard* a hill or lofty ground. Immediately north of Castle Campbell rises the elevated hill of *White Wisp*; a little southwest of which is another hill, designated the *King's Seat*; the kings of Scotland, while residing in Dunfermline, having viewed the hunting of the wild boars from this commanding elevation. In the glen to the west, a short way above the Castle, is a beautiful cascade, extremely worthy of a visit. In this glen a copper mine was wrought towards the end of last century.

With the village of Dollar are associated many interesting historical narratives and ancient legends. The Vicar of Dollar, Dean Thomas Forrest, was one of the first martyrs who suffered under the tyrannical sway of the flagitious Cardinal David Beaton of St. Andrews. With four others, he was executed on the Castle Hill of Edinburgh, on the 29th February, 1539. At his trial, which was conducted at a council held by the Cardinal and

William Chisholme, bishop of Dunblane, he was accused of preaching to his parishioners, a duty then solely devolved on the friars; of explaining the Scriptures in the vernacular tongue, of instructing his flock in the precepts of the Decalogue, and of teaching them to repeat the Lord's Prayer in their own language. During his examination, Crichton, the bishop of Dunkeld, a prelate who, much enjoying himself on the temporal advantages of his see, was only distinguished for well discharging the hospitable duties which pertained to his office, remonstrated with Forrest on the impropriety of his preaching every Sabbath, as a similar amount of duty might be required of the bishops; and remarked, that he himself had succeeded indifferently well, though he contented himself with his *Portuis* and Pontifical, and could thank God that he had lived for many years, and had never read either the New or Old Testament. According to tradition, John Knox, while residing in Castle Campbell, had one evening chanced to take shelter, for the purpose of meditation, in the wooded ravine between the Castle and the village. While thus engaged, two young men, who were wending their way upward to the Castle, chanced to turn their conversation to the then much agitated subject of the Reformed doctrines. Knox, concealed by the shady foliage and the dim twilight, interested in the discussion, followed in their footsteps. One had heard the Reformer, and zealously espoused the Protestant doctrines; the other was prejudiced in favour of "Holy Mother Church," and bigoted in error. The youths first talked mildly and persuasively, till gradually the debate warmed, gentle solicitation on either side gave way to vehement remonstrance; amicable counsel to phrensied declamation. In the course of the discussion it appeared that they were speedily to be connected by marriage, the one being about to be married to the sister of the other; yet this did not check the keenness of their controversy, and the impetuous warmth of their mutual recriminations. Hot words were at length succeeded by furious blows; blows were followed by determined



grappling. The Reformer now suddenly appeared, and commanded them to separate; a command which, from the venerable aspect of the man who stood before them, operated as a charm. The combatants were instantly freed from each other's grasp, and listened to the stranger, who, admitting his having heard their conversation, requested that before they should further differ, they should both next evening become auditors of the Reformer at the Castle. Both promised compliance, and both were found among the auditors next evening on the sward; and such was the effect of the Reformer's preaching, that the zealous supporter of Popery of the previous night announced, along with his friend, his belief in the Protestant faith, by immediately partaking of the chief of the gospel ordinances. It is useless to add, they were forthwith reconciled. John Gray, who was the first minister of the parish after the Revolution, was, on account of his sterling integrity and wealth (he had purchased two estates during his incumbency, that of Teasses in Fife, and the barony of Fossaway in Perthshire), intrusted by his frugal parishioners with the keeping of their savings, acting in every respect as their private banker. From some circumstances, it happened that on one occasion his credit had become doubtful; and seeing that an unusual run would be made upon him, he was obliged to have recourse to a harmless but ingenious device, for preventing demands which he was at the time unable wholly to satisfy. Along the wall of the deposit room he arranged a large number of pewter pint-measures, filled with sand nearly to the brim. Into the small space left at the mouth of the vessels he placed a number of coins both of gold and silver, so that they presented the appearance of being filled with the precious metals. Of course a few of them really were filled with coins; and so, on the first applicant requesting his deposits, he was readily told that he should have them, and forthwith one of the vessels was emptied on the table. The simple rustic, seeing the immense additional stores of money which the minister had

beside him, at once confessed he had been deceived by a rumour which he now saw was utterly false, and returned the cash to the reverend banker. When this story was circulated, it immediately re-established the minister's credit, and completely restored him in the confidence of his flock; a confidence which we believe they had never any reason to find misplaced.\*

Two miles east from Dollar, on the right of the turnpike, is Arndean House, and beyond it is the residence of Devonshaw. In the distant south-east appears the elevated summit of Drumglow. Half a mile farther on, to the left, is Cowden, the pleasant abode of Mrs. Glen, the mother of the deceased Countess of Airlie, to whose son, the Honourable Harry Ogilvie Bruce, the property belongs. An old castle, which belonged to the Archbishops of St. Andrews, stood on the site of Cowden, and in this castle Archbishop Sharpe slept the night before he was murdered at Magus Moor. From the lodge at Cowden we take the road on the right, the road leading onwards conducting by the Yetts of Muckhart to Milnathort. We have now on the left, at a short distance, the village of Yetts, so called from its being the gate or entrance into the pass of Glendevon, through the Ochils, and the church of Muckhart at the base of the Ochils; and also Balilish, the seat of Archibald Rennie, Esq. Taking another road on the right, at a short distance, we reach Rumbling Bridge Inn, in the vicinity of the celebrated Falls of Devon. A few yards from the Inn is the

### Devil's Mill.

Here the river, after running rapidly through a craggy ravine, falls over a small cascade into a deep rocky caldron, but is interrupted in its descent by two immense pieces of

\* In Dollar, at the close of last century, there died an aged shepherd, a native of the parish, who from his own personal earnings had purchased nearly 400 volumes of excellent works on theology, history, the arts and sciences. These, which at the time of his decease were found to have been very carefully kept and neatly bound, he had read many times.

rock, which at a remote period have been detached from the left bank of the river, and have fallen into the basin. The peculiar noise produced by the water in its descent, and the unceasing nature of the sound, have obtained for this romantic object the name of the *Devil's Mill*. Besides the constant rumbling noise, like that of a mill-wheel, there is heard distinctly every now and then a sound like that produced by the striking of the hopper of a mill, which is probably caused by some loose mass of rock being moved backward and forward by the force of the water. The appearance of the Mill, from three different points, which any guide from the Inn will describe, is singularly grand and imposing. In the top of one of the masses of rock which have fallen beneath, a round excavation, 3 feet in diameter, receives the name of the *Devil's Punch Bowl*. Thirty years since, a young English gentleman, intent on examining this curious natural orifice, heedless of his safety, approached too near the margin of the rock, or of one of the banks, and having lost his footing, fell headlong into the abyss beneath; yet, marvellous to relate, he escaped with his life. About 350 yards below the *Devil's Mill* we reach the

#### Rumbling Bridge,

the second remarkable feature on the Devon, and so designated from the hollow sound produced by the river in dashing over rugged precipices, and bounding from rock to rock through a narrow chasm which has long been spanned by a bridge. In 1713, a mason from the parish of Saline succeeded in throwing an arch, of the span of 22 feet, across the chasm, at the height of 86 feet from the channel of the river, with the design of superseding a fragile timber structure which had long previously been the only means of transport across this fearful fissure. Gray's arch still remains, and though now superseded by the substantial fabric erected over it, must be viewed as a curiosity, though certainly not for the contemplation of those affected by

delicate nerves; since, though only 13 feet broad, and entirely without parapets, for upwards of a century it was regularly crossed by day and night with every description of vehicle. In 1816, the bridge now used, a safe and highly substantial fabric, was erected at the height of 120 feet above the bottom of the ravine, being about 40 feet above the former arch. No description can adequately convey a conception of the scene presented beneath, on looking down from the parapets of the bridge; certainly it cannot be viewed without feelings of awe and trepidation. At a tremendous depth, the water is now bubbling from beneath a mass of superincumbent rock, now boiling from the sunken clefts, now foaming in whitened spray, now rushing in impetuous fury and roaring in tumultuous violence, while over it a multitude of birds, the lone tenants of the rocks, on constant wing, and with perpetual shriek, play between the craggy steeps, and among the branches of the birch, willow, and mountain-ash, which render less dreary the dread descent.\*

A deep hollow, from whose rugged brows,  
 Bushes and trees do lean all round athwart,  
 And meet so nearly, that with wings outrought  
 And spreaded tail, a falcon could not glide  
 Past them, but he must brush on every side.

At the bridge we proceed from the right to the left bank of the river; the right bank, west of the bridge, having been tastefully converted into private pleasure-grounds, in connexion with the elegant mansion of Alexander Haig, Esq. of Blairhill.† In proceeding along the left wooded bank, for a time we meet little to arrest our notice; the Devon gliding gently along, as if it had encountered no

\* The tourist will shudder to be told, that not many years since, a young man, in a state of inebriety, threw himself, in presence of his companions, from one of the ledges of the bridge, and was, as an evident consequence, dashed to pieces.

† For the convenient public footpath already passed along the right bank of the river, as well as that now to be used along the left bank, it is proper to state, the public is indebted to the public-spirited liberality of the Baroness Keith, and the Rev. John Dempster, Free Church minister of Denny, whose properties here join.

stormy hindrance in its previous course, and dreaded no interruption in its subsequent progress. But at length will be heard a murmuring sound, at first stifled, but soon loud and distinct, till suddenly, about a mile downward from the bridge, the bed of the river becomes contracted, and we approach the margin of a fearful chasm. Elevated perpendicular rocks on either side, of equal height, guard the channel of the stream, while at some places they project over the river and almost embrace. The poet's lines are here realized :

The oak, with scanty footing, topples o'er,  
Tossing his limbs to heaven; and from the cleft,  
Fringing the dark-brown natural battlements,  
The hazel throws his silvery branches down.

Immense pits, in the bottom of the channel, emit the most deafening sound, from the water dashing into them with furious vehemence. A little onward will be viewed a spectacle, which has not incorrectly been characterized as "the greatest natural curiosity, and one of the most sublime objects in Scotland." There are two cascades, 28 yards apart; the first or uppermost being 34 feet, and the second 44 feet in height. The uppermost fall declines a little from the perpendicular, the lowermost extremely so. Between the cascades are three round cavities, formed by the water in the rock, which having the appearance of caldrons or boiling vessels, have imparted to this highly sublime natural object the appellation of the

#### Caldron Linn.

In the first cavity is a perpetual agitation, as of boiling water; the second is covered with a continual foam, and in the third the water is perfectly tranquil. The third caldron is of the diameter of 22 feet; the two former are of dimensions more limited. By ledges of rock the caldrons are separated, and when the river is low they communicate with each other, not by the water running

over their mouths, but by apertures made by the force of the waters, in the course of time, through the rocks which separate them, at perhaps the middle-depth of the caldrons. From the largest caldron, through a similar aperture, but evidently of larger dimensions, having the appearance of a door hewn out of the rock, the river discharges its large volume into the great cascade with tremendous impetuosity.

To have a complete view of the great fall, we follow a footpath leading downwards to the margin of the large pool immediately beneath it. From the side of the pool, we see the water gushing as an immense fountain from the solid rock; and should the sun be shining in front of the cascade, we may be amused by the various tints of the rainbow, exhibited by the vapours ascending from the pool, which by the constant agitation of the air, disperse and reappear in the most beautiful combinations. Like its sister romantic objects, the Caldron Linn has associated with it a tale of shuddering. About the commencement of the century, a late laird of Inzievar was visiting the Linn with a party of friends. Having had pointed out to him and his companions an upright rock in the middle of the current, horizontal on the top, situated where the river falls down into the first caldron, and by which several persons had crossed the river, he resolved, in a fit of buoyant humour, to accomplish by a leap what was only achieved by others with cautious scrambling. In proceeding to attempt his highly perilous undertaking, and while just about to take his leap from the intermediate rock to the other side, his feet slipped, and he fell headlong into the bubbling basin beneath. He was not however killed; he had sufficient presence of mind to grasp firmly some protuberances on the sides of the rock, till his alarmed comrades procured ropes from a farm-house in the vicinity, by means of which he was rescued from a situation so peculiarly terrible. The following story of a fox is told in the district:—Reynard had been hotly pursued by a

pack of hounds, which were so close upon him, that to provide for his safety, he led his pursuers to the brink of the Linn, when he cautiously slipped down its edge, holding on by a twig, while his bloodthirsty pursuers, from the velocity of their race, one after the other, fell into the boiling caldron, and unlike Inzievar, perished in the water.

From the Rumbling Bridge, 6 miles eastward, is the town of Kinross, situated in the immediate vicinity of Loch Leven, celebrated as having, on one of its islands, been the scene of the imprisonment and subsequent escape of the beautiful but unfortunate Mary, Queen of Scots, through the enterprising intrepidity and romantic attachment of the youthful Douglas. Twelve miles southward is Dunfermline,\* an ancient royal borough, renowned as the abode and burial-place of many of the Scottish sovereigns, particularly as containing the remains of the valiant King Robert. The ruins of the Palace in the grounds of Pittencrieff, and the remains of the ancient Abbey, with the magnificent new church attached, are especially worthy of notice; while the collection of antique furniture and objects of archæological interest in the villa of Mr. Joseph Paton, kindly shown to the visitor, perhaps better merit inspection than any other private museum in North Britain. But probably the better course to be adopted by the visitor, who is desirous of confining himself within the bounds of a moderate distance from headquarters, is to retrace his steps from the scenery of the Devon to the village of Tillicoultry, and from thence to proceed by railway, 4 miles southward, to the town of

### Alloa,

beautifully situated, as its etymon implies, on the banks of the Forth. Alloa is a thriving place, the inhabitants

\* We have much pleasure in referring the more inquiring visitor to Dunfermline to the history of that place, published some years since by the Rev. Peter Chalmers, F. S. A., Scot., minister of the first charge of the Abbey Church, a work which has been justly described as one of the most valuable contributions to Scottish topography.

being chiefly employed in the neighbouring coal-works, in a considerable shipping trade, and extensive cotton, glass, and brewery manufactories. The breweries of Alloa have long been celebrated; and coal has been wrought in the vicinity, and shipped at the port for upwards of two centuries. The older streets are unpretending both as to houses and paving; but modern taste, in the erection of elegant and commodious villas, is effecting commendable renovation. The parish church, built in 1819, is a large and handsome structure of pointed Gothic; the tower and spire together rise to the height of 207 feet. Alloa claims distinction from certain distinguished names which are associated with it. Here, in 1744, David Allan, "the Scottish Hogarth," was born; and General Sir William Morison, K.C.B., M.P. for the counties of Kinross and Clackmannan, who died in 1851, was the son of a land-surveyor in the place. Here Dr. James Fordyce, afterwards of London, officiated as parish minister from 1753 to 1760. Michael Stirling, who devised the scheme of thrashing corn by machinery; the Meikles, father and son, who invented and constructed the first effective thrashing-machine; James Brownhill, who discovered the suitability of the rock of Abbey Craig for the purposes of grinding, were all residents of the place.

Alloa Park, the seat of the Earl of Mar and Kellie, the premier Scottish Earl, and the representative of an illustrious race, is immediately to the eastward of the town. It contains 480 acres of sward and plantation, and slopes gently and pleasantly towards the river. The mansion, an elegant Grecian structure, was built twelve years since by the present Earl; and from its elevated position, commands an extensive view, especially towards the south. Nearer the town about a furlong, and south-west of the mansion is Alloa Tower, a venerable relique of the past. Reared by one of the kings about the close of the thirteenth century, it was in 1365 bestowed on Lord Erskine by David II., in exchange for lands in Perthshire; within it, under the



charge of the noble families of Erskine and Mar, many of the Scottish monarchs received their education; and Queen Mary, James VI., and Prince Henry, are known, in early life, to have adopted it as a residence. The structure is 89 feet in height, and the walls 11 feet in thickness; from the top may be commanded a view of nine counties.

Trains of the Stirling and Dunfermline railway pass Alloa several times daily; and the visitor may now avail himself of the convenience. Proceeding eastward, the first station is Clackmannan,\* 2 miles distant from Alloa. Though giving a name to its county, Clackmannan is only an inferior village, possessed of a handsome parish church. The object chiefly interesting is *The Tower*, which is beautifully situated on a gentle eminence to the south of the railway. It is tolerably entire, and like the tower of Alloa,

The pile

Was favour'd once with fortune's radiant smile.

King Robert is said to have constructed it, and to have adopted it as a seat; and in one of the apartments a two-handed sword and helmet, believed to have belonged to the royal hero, were long preserved. These reliques are now in the possession of the Earl of Elgin. The tower is 79 feet in height, and a spiral stair conducts to the top. The remains of a moat with a drawbridge are still discoverable. Between the railway and the river, which is now about 2 miles distant, we obtain a glimpse of the grounds of Kennet,† the residence of Robert Bruce, Esq., and in 1 mile from Clackmannan we reach the station of Kincardine. Leaving the train at Kincardine station, we follow the road leading southward, when in 3 miles we gain

\* Clackmannan is derived from two Gaelic words, signifying *kirk-town*; but the derivation of the name is popularly ascribed to the circumstance of King Robert Bruce having left his glove on a large stone, which is pointed out near the parish church, *clack* signifying a *stone*, and *mannan* a *glove*.

† Thomas Boston of Ettrick, the popular divine, was tutor at Kennet in his youth.

the enclosures of Tulliallan. The ruin of the old castle or *keep* of Tulliallan is situated a short distance west of the turnpike, in a park of fine old trees, interspersed with evergreens. The structure, of which the southern portion only remains, may have been built in the fourteenth century, though probably it is of a more recent origin. It must have been a place of great strength; and a moat, of which distinct traces remain, had encompassed it, into which the waters of the Forth had been introduced, at a period when they had attained a higher level.\* Within the moat a handsome verdant terrace had surrounded the *keep*, and several trees still grow among the ruins. Two narrow posterns open from each end of the southern front, of which that on the east opens into an apartment which has been termed the great hall, † where three compartments are curiously formed by elegant groined arches, which rest upon a central octagonal column, the whole being in a state of remarkable preservation. The *keep* was for

\* A few centuries since, the Forth had submerged the level district at Kincardine, at least a mile northward of its present channel. On the western side of the turnpike, east of Tulliallan Castle, a portion of ground bears the name of the *Launch Shot*; and a tradition exists, that at this place vessels built in an adjoining dock-yard were launched into the river. On this subject it may be remarked, that within the last thirty years, upwards of 600 acres of excellent land have, by means of powerful embankments, been reclaimed from the Forth, on both sides of the village of Kincardine.

† "In the great hall of Tulliallan Castle, near Kincardine, there formerly hung, suspended from one of the bosses of its richly sculptured roof, an ancient bronze kettle, of the most usual form, which bore the name of *The Lady's Purse*. It was traditionally reputed to be filled with gold; and the old family legend bore, that so long as it hung there, the Castle would stand, and the Tullyallan family would flourish. Whether the Blackadders of Tullyallan ever had recourse to the treasures of the *Lady's Purse* in their hour of need can no longer be known, for the castle roof has fallen, and the old race who owned it is extinct. The ancient cauldron however on the safety of which the fate of the owners was believed to hang, is preserved. It was dug out of the ruins by a neighbouring tenant, and is still regarded with the veneration due to the fatal memorial of an extinct race. It measures  $8\frac{1}{2}$  inches in diameter by 5; inches in height, as it stands, and is simply what would be called by antiquaries a Roman camp-kettle, and by Scottish dames a brass kail-pot."—(*Wilson's Archaeology of Scotland*, p. 279.)

a century and a half the property and residence of the Blackadders, a family of which Colonel Blackadder was a worthy cadet. The estate of Tulliallan was afterwards acquired by the Erskines of Cardross, and the last occupant of the castle was Colonel Erskine, recollected in the district by the soubriquet of the *Black Colonel*, who died in the last decade of the century. In 1799 the estate was purchased by Lord Viscount Keith, who erected the modern mansion as his family residence.

The new Castle of Tulliallan is situated in the enclosures east of the turnpike, and is approached by several long and graceful avenues. It is now the autumnal residence of the Comte de Flahault, and his lady the Baroness Keith and Nairn. A beautiful Grecian structure, incorporated with suitable decorations of Gothic, the Castle presents an extremely striking object from the river, and has been regarded as a noble specimen of modern architecture. On the north of the structure, an elegant portico, mantled by clusters of ivy, conducts to the interior, which is apportioned into large and convenient apartments, furnished in a style of massive substantiality and princely elegance. Among many handsome paintings, a large one of Lord Keith in the dining-hall has been much admired.

Tulliallan Park, embracing upwards of 600 acres of the richest soil, slopes gently towards the Forth on the south and west, of which it commands an interesting view, along with the smiling carse of Falkirk, with its seats and homesteads. From the upper portion of the park thirteen counties are included in the prospect; a view so varied and enchanting, as to justify the derivation of the name of the district, Tulliallan signifying *the beautiful hill*. A plantation of 1200 acres, the remains of the ancient Culross forest,\* borders the enclosures on the north and north-east, through which are numerous and spacious

\* Culross forest is believed to have covered this district onwards from Culross to Alva. It had probably pertained to the Crown.

avenues. Of two beautiful lakes in the plantation, each covers about 60 acres; and that nearer the mansion is picturesquely studded with wooded islets, and has its surface adorned by graceful swans. The flower-garden, south of the Castle, 20 acres in extent, is a scene of the loveliest fascination :

Nature's grand romantic charms invite  
The glowing rapture of the soul refined;  
In scenes like these the young poetic mind  
May court the dreams of fancy with delight.

A succession of terraces of velvet sward descends from the Castle, adorned with flourishing parterres of the choicest flowers, in every variety of pattern, and with elegant erections of statues and decorated vases: vistas of smoothest verdure open on every side; and in the centre of the scene an elegant *jet-d'eau*, 30 feet in height, scatters reviving and refreshing showers. A beautiful little lake, a retired cascade, banks of flourishing rhododendrons, and well-arranged conservatories, exhibiting the richest flowers of warmer climes, and hanging in season with orange fruit, contribute to vary the picture.

Two granite balls, about 2 feet in diameter, placed at the base of a flight of steps between two spacious terraces east of the mansion, claim the notice of the visitor. These were shot by the Turks at the fleet of Admiral Duckworth, in the course of his passage through the Dardanelles\* in 1807, and are said to have passed through two decks of one of his ships of the line, and to have been arrested in the third. Ten brass field-pieces, which Lord Keith, at the

\* According to Eton, an English gentleman, who in 1798 resided in Turkey, there are on each side of the strait of the Dardanelles fourteen large guns, which fire granite balls. These guns are of brass, and have the enormous caliber of 28 inches diameter. They are placed near the surface of the water, in arched embrasures, provided with iron doors, and without being mounted, are laid on a paved floor, with their breach against a wall. The balls cross the water from side to side; but from their ponderous nature, the guns cannot be pointed, so that the gunner must wait till the vessel of the enemy is opposite its mouth. Half an hour is occupied in loading each of them.

siege of Toulon, took from Carteaux, general of the French republican army, are deposited in the cellars of the castle. They are inscribed with republican mottoes. Lord Keith, whose name is so intimately associated with the scenes which we are surveying, was born at Elphinstone Tower (now forming a fine ruin in Dunmore Park), on the other side of the Forth, on the 12th of January, 1746. He was the fifth son of Charles, tenth Lord Elphinstone. In his sixteenth year, he entered the navy as a midshipman under Captain Jervis, subsequently Earl of St. Vincent; devoting himself to his profession, and early familiar with naval tactics, he speedily rose in the service. During the war on the American coast, he honourably acquitted himself; and during the period that Europe was the theatre of warfare, from 1793 till the battle of Waterloo, gained a series of naval engagements, which brought him honours from his country and foreign states, and which will permanently adorn his name. His successes in the Mediterranean, where he was chiefly engaged, were numerous and complete; and his landing at Aboukir has been described as one of the most brilliant achievements in the history of naval enterprize. In 1815, as commander-in-chief of the channel fleet, he had the honour of preventing the escape of Napoleon. He successively represented in Parliament the counties of Dunbarton and Stirling; but his latter years were spent in retirement at Tulliallan, where he died in the Castle on the 10th of March, 1823, in his 78th year. His mortal remains were interred in an old chapel, situated within the grounds, about a mile north-west of the Castle: in 1830 it was renovated by the erection of a small structure of handsome Gothic.\* Memoirs of Lord Keith are soon to be published by Sir William Meek, one of his companions in arms. He was twice married, first, in 1789, to the

\* The former chapel is supposed to have been the parish-church prior to the Reformation. The ruin of the late parish church occupies a conspicuous position in the southern portion of the park, so that within the enclosures are the remains of two places of worship.

heiress of Aldie, in Perthshire, and secondly, to the eldest daughter of Henry Thrale, Esq. M.P. His dowager still survives. A daughter was the issue of each marriage, of whom the elder, who became a Baroness at the death of her father, was married to the Comte de Flahault,\* a distinguished aide-de-camp of the emperor Napoleon I., and first senator of the present emperor. The Comte and Comtesse chiefly reside in London.

The turnpike, after passing the park of Tulliallan and the handsome manse and church, enters the town of Kincardine,† which is situated on the bank of the river, provided with a convenient harbour and an excellent ferry. Proceeding eastward through streets which cannot be commended for regularity or cleanliness, we speedily regain a region of culture and vegetation. On the right is the superior farm-steading of Mr. Menzies, having connected with it upwards of 200 acres of rich alluvial soil, which has been reclaimed from the river; and onward in the same direction, are the mansion of Sands, the elegant Tudor residence of James Johnstone, Esq., and Blair Castle, the seat of Colonel Dundas; the old mansion was reared by Archbishop Hamilton of St. Andrews, shortly before the Reformation. Four miles east of Kincardine, a road diverging to the right, leads towards the ancient but decayed borough of

#### Culross.

On the right of this road, a little west of Culross, is the castellated mansion of Dunimarle (castle near the sea),

\* The Comte de Flahault has long been intimately connected with the imperial family of France. He attended Napoleon Buonaparte during the Russian campaign and at Waterloo, and was the last to receive his embraces as he bade adieu to France on renouncing his imperial honours. As the last surviving aide-de-camp of his uncle, and the esteemed of his house, Comte de Flahault was the first who received the embraces of the present emperor, on his being formally invested with the imperial honours. He is nearly related to the Comte de Morny.

† Kincardine gives one of his titles to the Earl of Egin and Kincardine.

situated on rising ground, and surrounded with plantation. The old castle, some vestiges of which remain, is believed to have been a stronghold of Macduff,\* and the estate continues to be possessed by a lineal descendant of his illustrious race, in the person of Mrs. Erskine, sister of Admiral Wemyss of Wemyss Castle, Lord Lieutenant of Fife. The handsome avenue leading to the mansion of Culross Abbey, opens on the left of the road. Deriving its name from its vicinity to the monastery of the same name, the house of Culross Abbey was built by Edward, Lord Bruce of Kinross, in 1590, and long continued to be a principal seat of the Earls of Dundonald. Towards the close of last century it was purchased, along with the adjoining lands of Valleyfield, by Sir Robert Preston, Bart., to whose daughter, Miss Preston, it now belongs. By Sir Robert the building was thoroughly repaired and decorated in the style of the reign of James VI., and it is now completely inhabitable. The principal apartments, which are long and narrow, are suitably furnished, and contain a number of interesting curiosities and family paintings. Among the latter is a portrait of the late venerable baronet, who died in May, 1834, at the advanced age of ninety-three.† One of the apartments is known as

\* There is a tradition that Lady Macduff and her children were here put to death by the order of the tyrant Macbeth.

† Sir Walter Scott, when residing at Blair Adam with the Lord Chief Commissioner, in June 1-80, visited, with a party of friends, Sir Robert Preston, at Culross Abbey. With reference to the visit, Sir Walter had made the following entry in his Diary "— to Culross, where the veteran, Sir Robert Preston, shewed us his curiosities. Life has done as much for him as most people. In his ninety-second year, he has an ample fortune, a sound understanding, not the least decay of eyes, ears, or taste, is as big as two men, and eats like three. Yet he too experiences the *singula prædantur*, and has lost something since I last saw him. If his appearance renders old age tolerable, it does not make it desirable. But I fear when death comes, we shall be unwilling for all that to part with our bundle of sticks. Sir Robert amuses himself with repairing the old house of Culross, built by Lord Bruce. What it is destined for is not very evident. It is too near his own mansion of Valleyfield to be useful as a residence, if indeed it could be formed into a comfortable modern house. Well, he follows his own fancy."— (*Lockhart's Memoirs of the Life of Sir Walter Scott, Bart.*)

the *King's Room*. Here James VI. dined after inspecting the coal-works of Culross; respecting which occasion an anecdote peculiarly characteristic of the monarch has been preserved. In the course of a visit to his northern dominions, after his accession to the English throne, he had been hunting in the neighbourhood of Dunfermline, when he invited those accompanying him at the sport to dine with him at "a collier's house," meaning the mansion of Culross Abbey, possessed by Sir George Bruce. Sir George gave the royal party a welcome reception, and conducted the king, at his request, to the examination of the mines. The coal was then wrought under the sea, and was carried out for shipping at a moat within the sea mark, on which some of the works remain. Towards this spot, being suddenly conducted, and seeing himself surrounded by water, James, with his usual proneness to apprehension, dreaded an attempt upon his life, and lustily bawled out *treason*. Sir George however soon succeeded in quieting his fears, and pointing to an elegant pinnace awaiting him, rowed him to the shore.

A series of verdant terraces south of the mansion are adorned with some fine old cedars of Lebanon, one of which covers with its gracefully drooping branches a circumference of 100 yards. Adjoining the mansion, on the south-west, was the ancient Abbey of Culross, and a portion of its walls, in Saxon architecture, remains close by the parochial manse. The chapel\* of the monastery, on the north, surmounted by a tower, and conveniently

\* The chapel was dedicated to the Virgin and St. Serf; this saint, otherwise known as Servanus, being supposed to have occupied a hermitage on the spot, and after many wanderings to have died here. He became tutelar saint of the place; and within the period of human recollection, the first day of July of each year was observed in his honour by the burgesses with various fetes and rites of rejoicing. The ceremonies continue to be adopted by the burgesses on a day of annual festivity; but the memory of the saint has departed, and the anniversary held is that of the natal day of George III. A similar course of rejoicing, during a live-long summer day, is followed in the greater number of the older boroughs along the Frith of Forth.



modernized, is used as the parish church. There are several funeral vaults connected with it, belonging to different parties of property and distinction; one contains two fine monuments, one highly decorated, in honour of Sir George Bruce of Carnock, and the other beautifully chaste, in memory of the lady of Sir Robert Preston, Bart., who died in 1833. The monastery of Culross was founded by Malcolm, Thane of Fife, in 1217, and was planted with Cistercian monks. The revenues at the Reformation were valued as being equal to £1200 of Scottish money. The last abbot was Alexander Colville, son of Sir James Colville of Ochiltree, and whose brother Sir James was created Lord Colville of Culross in 1604, when the dissolved abbey was bestowed upon him by royal grant. From this baron was descended Samuel Colville, author of the *Scottish Hudibras*.

An eminent minister of the parish of Culross was Dr. Alexander Webster, who ministered here from 1733 to 1737, when he was translated to the Tolbooth Church of Edinburgh. Dr. Webster produced the original plan of the new town of Edinburgh, and made the first enumeration of the people of Scotland, which he completed in 1755. He was an accurate theologian, a highly acceptable preacher, and remarkable for his powers of calculation; but his fame chiefly depends on his having projected and established the Ministers' Widows' Fund of the Church of Scotland, a highly benevolent institution, which will continue to be associated with his name. Dr. Webster was a native of Edinburgh, and died in the same city in January, 1784, in the 77th year of his age, deeply lamented by his people and the Church at large.\*

\* During the course of his incumbency at Culross, Dr. Webster obtained the affections of Mary Erskine, daughter of Colonel Erskine of Alva, a young lady of fortune, and nearly related to the noble family of Dundonald, who became his wife on his translation to Edinburgh. The origin of his courtship was sufficiently singular. Miss Erskine, who was possessed of an agreeable presence, had unwittingly excited the enthusiastic fancy of a young gentleman of her own rank, a visitor at Valleyfield, where at the

The borough of Culross is built on the steep bank sloping from the Abbey to the river. It is now an insignificant village, but formerly was a place of importance. In 1588, James VI. gave it a charter of constitution; and besides carrying on an extensive shipping trade in coal, the burghesses possessed by royal patents the exclusive right of manufacturing girdles for toasting the Scottish *bannocks*. Coal is not now wrought in the district, and a decision of the Court of Session in 1727, nullifying the exclusive privilege of girdle-manufacture, has long since terminated this trade in the place.

East of the town, on the sea-coast, are the remains of a chapel dedicated to St. Mungo, this spot being regarded as his birthplace. St. Mungo, otherwise known as Kentigern, is said to have been a son of the Scottish king by a daughter of the Pictish monarch. A mile from Culross eastward is Valleyfield, a fine residence belonging to Miss Preston, in the vicinity of which, and along the coast, are several remains of Danish encampments. . . A battle was fought

period she was residing with her relatives, but had pertinaciously declined to receive his more particular attentions. In despair he requested the minister to intercede with her on his behalf, which the Doctor undertook to do. His pleading for his friend was earnest and eloquent; but the lady refusing to listen to further discourse on a subject disagreeable to her, left the apartment, uttering however as she left, "had you spoken as well for yourself perhaps you might have succeeded better." The hint was not lost. He had acted honestly and pleaded strenuously on behalf of his friend; and he felt himself free, on his next interview with the lady, to speak in his own cause. The lady, as she had indicated, was "nothing loth" to his present proposals; and afterwards agreed, as her relatives would not yield their consent, that the marriage ceremony should be performed in private. Several songs were composed on the occasion; and one, on the subject of his courtship, written by Dr. Webster himself, appeared in the *Scots Magazine* for November, 1747. The following lines form the first stanza:

O, how could I venture to love one like thee,  
 And you not despise a poor conquest like me!  
 On lords, thy admirers, could look wi' disdain,  
 And knew I was naething, yet pitied my pain?  
 You said, while they teased you with nonsense and dress,  
 When real the passion, the vanity's less;  
 You saw through that silence which others despise,  
 And while *beauz* were a-talking, read love in my eyes.

between the Scots and Danes in this neighbourhood during the eleventh century, of which an account is given by Buchanan.

Returning to Alloa by railway, the visitor in his progress westward, should adopt a less speedy mode of conveyance. On the left of the turnpike, at some distance, and near the margin of the river, about a mile and a half west of Alloa, Tullibody House will be noticed amidst the shelter of umbrageous plantation. It is a plain manor of the seventeenth century, the old seat of the distinguished family of Abercromby. Some fine trees flourish in the enclosures; and among the furnishings of the interior, which though unoccupied is still inhabitable, are some valuable family paintings and well-executed engravings. Some eminent members of the House of Abercromby claim particular notice in connexion with this place. George Abercromby of Tullibody, who was born in 1705, and died in June 1800, was a distinguished member of the Scottish Bar.\* His eldest and youngest sons attained peculiar distinction and eminence. The eldest, afterwards Sir Ralph, one of the greatest heroes of modern times, was born at Tullibody in 1734. In 1756 he entered the army, and in 1780 obtained the full rank of Colonel. In the campaigns of 1794-5, he served under the Duke of York, and in 1796-7 commanded the forces in the West Indies. In 1797, he was successively appointed to the commandership-in-chief of the forces in Ireland and in Scotland. In 1798, he distinguished himself with the army in Holland, in the attempt for the restoration

\* In a note to *Waverley*, Sir Walter Scott records the particulars of an interview which Mr. Abercromby had with Rob Roy. The cattle of Tullibody had been frequently carried off in numbers by Rob Roy's gang; and Mr. Abercromby having obtained a safe conduct, resolved to wait personally on the Macgregor, to demand reparation. Macgregor, who regarded his visitor as a Jacobite, and an enemy to the Union, gave him a cordial welcome, and entertained him with steaks from a couple of his own cattle. Due apologies were tendered for past forays; and on the promise of being paid a small annual impost as *black mail*, the chief undertook not only to forbear the herds of Tullibody, but to make restitution for any which might thereafter disappear.

of the stadtholder ; in 1800, he commanded the secret expedition to the Mediterranean ; and in 1801, he achieved the victory of Alexandria, which augmented the dread of British arms and settled the fate of Egypt. On the 28th March, a few days after the battle, he died from the effects of a musket wound. His widow was created a baroness, and a pension of £2000 was bestowed upon her and the two succeeding heirs of the deceased. Alexander, the youngest son of George Abercromby, was born on the 15th October, 1745. In 1766 he was called to the Scottish Bar, and in 1792 was raised to the bench, with the title of Lord Abercromby. Eminent as a lawyer, he was esteemed for his elegant cultivation of polite literature ; he contributed many papers to the *Mirror* and *Lounger*, two esteemed periodicals. He died on the 17th November, 1795.

A road, a short distance westward of that which leads south to Tullibody House, diverges on the right from the turnpike, nearly opposite to the village and distillery of *Cambus*, and in half a mile conducts up a gentle ascent northward to the hamlet of Tullibody. At this place Kenneth Macalpin erected an upright stone as a memorial of his subjugation of the Picts, which stood till a recent period ; and the name is said to be derived from several Gaelic words, referring to a vow which was made by the king in inaugurating the erection.\* The chapel of Tullibody is reached on passing through the village. This venerable little fabric was founded by David I. in 1149, as an appendage to his Abbey of Cambuskenneth. In January 1560, it was unroofed by the French under D'Oisel, to repair by its rafters the bridge across the Devon to the westward,

\* The wife of the smith of Tullibody, like the wife of the miller of Menstry, was stolen by the fairies. According to the legend, she was captured in her husband's presence by the malicious abductors, who took her up the chimney, singing, as they bore her off—

Deidle linkum dodie—  
We've gotten drucken Davie's wife,  
The smith of Tullibody!

*Popular Rhymes of Scotland*, by R. Chambers, p. 105.

which had been destroyed by Kirkaldy of Grange in order to intercept their retreat. The chapel was, a century since, repaired and roofed by George Abercromby of Tullibody, to suit the double purpose of a preaching station and of the family cemetery. It contains the remains of the gallant Sir Ralph Abercromby, and his lady, the first baroness; George, second baron, and his lady; and of George, third baron, who was here interred in June, 1852. Handsome marble tablets on the interior walls, in long and elegant inscriptions, record the virtues of the deceased.\*

In the cemetery which surrounds the chapel, among many old erect and recumbent grave-stones, a sarcophagus of solid stone, partly topped by a portion of the angular block which had originally covered it, will arrest the attention of the visitor. This is the *Maiden Stone of Tullibody*, connected with which is the following legend. During the reign of James II., Peter Beaton, the priest of Tullibody, professed a tender attachment to Martha, the only daughter of Wishart, the laird of Myreton, which the maiden, in the hope of his renouncing monastic celibacy, was induced to reciprocate. The priest, however, after completely winning the damsel's affections, proved insincere. He was lured by the prospect of ecclesiastical advancement, and forsook the fair object of his vows. Of a broken heart the maiden soon died; but, as her dying request, entreated her father to enclose her remains in a stone coffin, to be placed above ground at the door by which the priest entered to the chapel, so that it might be seen by her false lover on every occasion of his entering it. The unworthy priest, soon after the placing of the sarcophagus, became distracted, and died amidst the ravings of insanity. The trysting-place of the lovers is still pointed out at a retired spot above the second cascade in the Balquharn glen of the Ochils; and the melancholy legend has been made the subject both of

\* The chapel of Alloa was originally connected with the church of Tullibody. In 1600, the parishes of Alloa and Tullibody were united under the ministerial superintendence of one pastor.

a poem and a tale. The last priest who officiated in the chapel was Thomas Lochlaw, a character of an opposite description. Indignant at the martyrdom of Thomas Forrest, the vicar of Dollar, for espousing the Reformed doctrines, Lochlaw began to inquire into their nature, and was led to renounce the errors of the Papacy. He declaimed against celibacy, and himself formed a matrimonial union; a course which caused him to incur the indignation of his superiors. He escaped martyrdom by taking refuge in England, while several individuals who had been present at his marriage were martyred at Stirling.

Resuming our course westward by the turnpike, in about a mile we cross the Devon by a narrow and crooked bridge, the older portion of which was one of the erections of the enterprizing Spittal. We have now in front and on the left, a flat and lovely scene,

Where Forth's meanderings gently glide,  
Through fields that wave their cultured pride;

while on the right are the huge barriers of the undulating Ochils,

Whose summits rise in awful grace around,  
With hoary moss and tufted verdure crown'd;  
Whose cliffs in solemn majesty are piled,  
And frown upon the vale with grandeur wild.

In 4 miles from Tullibody, we reach Bridge of Allan.



These very pinnacles and turrets small  
 And windows dim, have beauty in them all.  
 How stately stand yon pines upon the hill!  
 How soft the murmurs of that living rill:—CRABBE.



### Excursion Third.

Lecropt—Kippenross—Dunblane—Dunblane Cathedral—The Leightonian Library—Kilbryde Castle—Dunblane Mineral Springs—Walks about Dunblane—Sheriffmuir Battlefield—Scene of Battle between Sir William Wallace and Woodstock—Braco Village—Roman Camps at Ardoch—Battle of Mons Grampius—Village of Mill of Steps and Story of Empress of Morocco—Vale of Strathearn—Muthill Village—Drummond Castle and Gardens.

LEAVING Bridge of Allau by the west, we enter the parish of Lecropt,\* and have on the right the manse with its fine old trees, and a few yards farther on, on the left, the new and elegant church. Passing on the left the beautiful grounds of Keir, and proceeding onward through a most interesting avenue, formed by stupendous birches extending along each side of the turnpike, in 2 miles north of the village we reach the principal gate to the beautiful park and mansion of Kippenross, the picturesque residence of John Stirling, Esq. of Kippendavie. Here the attention is arrested by a lengthened glade in the plantation, imme-

\* Lecropt is one of the most beautiful little parishes in Scotland, as the following harmless anecdote will serve to show. The Rev. Dr. J——n M——r, once incumbent of the living, and who was translated from it to an important city charge, had come to assist his successor at Lecropt on one of the days of worship at the season of communion, and met in his morning walk with a shrewd old woman, a respectable parishioner, with whom he had been in the habit of conversing familiarly when occupying the manse. "What a lovely view, Kate!" exclaimed her old friend; "I can fancy this place just like Paradise." "O aye, Sir!" responded the severe old lady; "but, waes me, for I aye fancy ye're just like Adam; ye were in Paradise and ye couldna' bide."

diately opposite the gate, which might be made to form a beautiful avenue. The finely undulating grounds of Kippenross, traversed by the river Allan, are open to the public on Wednesdays and Saturdays. The object in the park chiefly possessing interest, is the famous old plane tree. This vestige of the olden time, faded and mutilated, will easily be found by the aid of a guide-post placed in the avenue for the direction of strangers. The following account of the tree is inscribed on a brass tablet attached to the trunk :

Cubic contents in 1821   ... .. 875 feet.

1841.

	FT.	IN.
Girth of smallest part of trunk .. ..	19	6
Do. where branches separate ... ..	27	4
Do. close to the ground ... ..	42	7
Height... ..	100	„
Extreme width of branches ... ..	114	„

Aged 440 years.

The age of the tree was ascertained in some old papers, discovered several years ago in Dunblane. Three of the four main branches are now girdled and bound together by massive hoops of iron, and the trunk has been repaired by the insertion, in several wasted portions, of plaster of Paris.\*

Along the sides of the elevated and picturesquely wooded banks of the ravine of Cock's Burn, extending eastward from Kippenross to the Ochils, are convenient and interesting footpaths, by walking along which, on a summer evening, the admirer of romantic and sylvan scenes cannot

\* " Perhaps the oldest sycamore in Scotland, and which appears to be at the same time the largest of the kind in Britain, is that at Kippenross in Perthshire. It appears from a statement made by the Earl of Mar to Mr. Monteith, that this tree went by the name of the Big Tree in Kippenross in the time of Charles II." (*Arboretum et Fructicetum Britannicum*, by J. C. London, 1838).



fail in experiencing the most pleasing gratification. A promenade through the grounds of Kippenross, by the left bank of the Allan, in summer beautifully shaded by the branches of a line of magnificent beeches,\* conducts to the old Episcopal "city" of

### Dunblane,

which is about a mile from the mansion, up the river, occupying an elevated position on its east and west banks. On reaching Dunblane, we should at once proceed to inspect the Cathedral, which is situated at the northern extremity of the place, above the eastern bank of the river. It was founded by David I. in 1140, who endowed the bishopric,† substituting it for a Culdee cell, of which, according to tradition, St. Blane,‡ after whom the town is designated, was superior in the reign of Kenneth III. After the death of King David, the see severely suffered by secular plundering, and was for nearly a century destitute of efficient episcopal superintendence; but in 1238, on the appointment to the bishopric of Clement, a prudent and learned Dominican friar, the circumstances of the see were promptly amended; this bishop animating the inferior clergy by his devotedness, and largely contributing out of his ample resources towards their emoluments. With distinguished munificence, he also renovated and enlarged the fabric of the Cathedral, causing it to assume that splendid aspect which it continued to possess till its mutilation at the period of the Reformation.

\* These fine trees were planted by Dean Pearson of Dunblane.

† The diocese of Dunblane consisted of part of the counties of Perth and Stirling.

‡ According to Popish legends, Saint Blane was a native of the island of Bute, and was descended of an Irish family of distinction, with which several eminent ecclesiastics had been connected. The same authority ascribes to him sundry miracles and adventures; the most remarkable of the former being his restoring to life the son of an English nobleman. Dr. Graham of Aberfoyle translates *Dunblane* as signifying the eminence of the warm or sheltered river.







DUNBLANE CATHEDRAL.



The Cathedral consisted of a nave and choir, having no transepts. The nave, which is 130 feet in length, 58 in breadth, and 50 feet in height, is a fine specimen of Gothic, "exhibiting types of the gradual absorption of the early English into what is generally termed the decorative period." The main entrance is from the west, and consists of an ornamental archway, above which is a magnificent window, having three tall lance-headed compartments, formed by outer and inner mullions. Two rows of stupendous columns, extending along the interior, are still entire, and on the top of the arches which they form, and beneath other arches which surmount them, we may indulge in an elevated promenadé. A recumbent figure of Michael Ochiltree, Bishop of the See towards the middle of the fifteenth century, and who, according to Spotswood, richly adorned the structure, occupies a position under one of the windows. At the threshold of the southern entrance is a large flat stone, which lay in front of the high altar; and a portion of the nave has been converted into the funeral vault of the ancient family of Stirling of Keir. The principal violence exercised by the Reformers on this portion of the structure seems to have been the removal of the roof; for the other mutilations we have to censure the Vandalism of a more recent period. The choir, which is 80 feet in length and 30 in breadth, unroofed,\* and but slightly defaced, has since the Reformation been used as the parish church. In the vestibule and vestry, the latter of which has been formed out of the chapter-house, are still kept the prebendaries' and choristers' stalls, which, formed of black oak, though four centuries old, present an elegance of carved decoration only equalled by the gorgeous architectural ornament of the period. They are the only vestiges

\* "The roof," says the author of the *Baronial and Ecclesiastical Antiquities of Scotland*, "has at first sight rather the appearance of being modern, as it is not consistent with the original height of the western gable, which projects awkwardly above it. But though thus at variance with the original plan and symmetry of the building, it is of considerable age."

of ancient ecclesiastical furniture existing in any place of Presbyterian worship in Scotland. Modern stalls of similar construction have been placed round the interior of the church. Among other handsome cenotaphs in the vestibule, there is one to the memory of Dr. James Finlayson, who was a native of the parish. He was born at Nether Cambusnie on the 15th of February, 1758, and after completing his studies at the University of Glasgow, was licensed to preach in 1785. In 1787, he was ordained minister of Borthwick, and appointed to the professorship of logic in the University of Edinburgh. In 1790, he was translated to the pastoral charge of Lady Yester's, Edinburgh, and soon after successively to Greyfriars and to the High Church of that city. In 1802 he was appointed Moderator of the General Assembly. He died on the 28th January, 1808, in his fiftieth year. Dr. Finlayson was an eminent preacher and a distinguished leader in the Church. His volume of posthumous sermons is highly esteemed. In the lobby of the vestry, a flat block of grit-stone contains full-sized figures of a warrior and his lady, in high relief, supposed to represent Malise, eighth Earl of Strathearn, and his Countess. It was discovered about the centre of the choir, surmounting a leaden coffin, inscribed with the date 1271, while the workmen were engaged in renewing some old seating during the course of the recent repairs. In the arch under the window, on the left of the pulpit, a recumbent figure represents Finlay Dermock, Bishop of the See in the beginning of the fifteenth century, distinguished as having reared the bridge across the Allan at Dunblane during the regency of Robert, Duke of Albany. Three plain blue marble slabs, now used as pavement, two being situated at the entrance, and the other in the vestibule of the choir, occupied a flat position beside each other in the centre of the choir, prior to the repairs executed on it in 1817. They were intended to protect the remains of the three daughters of John, first Lord Drummond, Margaret, Euphemia, and Sybella, who were there interred; the

history of the eldest of whom, with the tragic fate of the whole, forms an interesting episode in the varied and chequered page of Scottish history. The three ladies, of whom the second, Euphemia, was married to the Lord Fleming, died in their father's house of Drummond Castle some time in 1502, from the effects of poison, which was basely administered to them in their morning meal. The eldest, Margaret, on whose account it is believed the two other sisters experienced an untimely end, was early beloved by the chivalric monarch James IV. When Duke of Rothesay, and while but a youth, believed by his suspicious father to be strictly confined within the precincts of Stirling Castle, under the vigilant eye of Shaw the governor, he was making love-pastimes with fair Margaret Drummond by the banks of the Tay, in her father's bowers of Stobhall. He had formed her acquaintance when she acted as one of the maidens of his deceased mother; and a fine Scottish melody, entitled "Tay's Banks," of which only a fragment remains, is said to have been composed by him in honour of her charms. We present the following lines, as modernized by Miss Strickland :

The river through the rocks rushed out,  
 Through roses raised on high ;  
 The shené birds full sweet 'gan shout  
 Forth that seemly shaw.\*  
 Joy was within and joy without,  
 When Tay ran down with streames stout,  
 Right under Stobbeshaw.

On the demise of his father, and his own elevation to the throne, James privately espoused the fair object of his early attachment, and undertook that the nuptials should be publicly celebrated, on obtaining a dispensation from the Roman pontiff, on account of their relationship being within the degrees prohibited by the Church. A daughter was born in 1495, of the private marriage, who was tended and educated in the castles of Stirling and Edinburgh

\* A belt of copsewood intermixed with forest trees.



with the care and state pertaining to her rank as a legitimate princess. The father of Margaret Drummond was one of the most wealthy and most sagacious of the nobles. He was of an ancient and distinguished race, was President of the Secret Council; and the family, through the Queen Annabella Drummond, was already connected with royalty, so that the full completion of the nuptials, which were already sacredly constituted, would have been neither degrading to the monarch nor injurious to the state. But the members of the Council pertinaciously insisted on their sovereign completing a matrimonial union which might promote an alliance with their English neighbours, and hence induced him, in 1500, to gratify their clamour, by forming a matrimonial contract with Margaret Tudor, the daughter of Henry VII. This step James viewed simply as a matter of political expediency, while he had no intention of completing the union; for he now sent an ambassador to Rome to negotiate regarding the dispensation for consummating his marriage with Margaret Drummond. The Papal consent was obtained, and the marriage with the Lady Margaret would have received the formal sanction and benediction of the Church, but for the diabolical plot which carried off the royal betrothed and her sisters. The monarch for a period was inconsolable: he pensioned two priests to celebrate mass for the soul of his deceased spouse, and removing their little daughter Margaret from Drummond Castle, tended her as his lawful child, and afterwards gave her in marriage to John Lord Gordon, the eldest son of the Earl of Huntly. In 1503, he married the English princess, with whom, three years before, he had completed a matrimonial contract; and remarkably enough, in consequence of this union, so resolutely promoted by the Scottish nobility, the crowns of the sister kingdoms became united a century afterwards in the person of the great-grandson of James IV. The remains of the unfortunate sisters had been deposited in the Cathedral of Dunblane

at the suggestion of their uncle, the dean, Sir William Drummond.\*

The magnificent oriel window of the choir is a chief object of interest. It is 40 feet in height, and is provided with elegant mullions; but it was long built up with coarse rubble work, and was only rescued from this state of disfiguration, about thirty years since, when the church was repaired. In the vestibule is exhibited an old handbell, bearing the date 1615, with the initials of St. Blane, which in former times was used by the sexton or some other functionary, in proclaiming a general invitation to the funerals of the poor.

The tower ascends on the south side of the Cathedral from which it is separated. It is 128 feet in height, and bears evident marks of having been erected at three successive periods. The lower part, which is Norman, had, it is conjectured, been the work of David I.;† the middle portion, built in the plain pointed style, is the work of Bishop Clement; and the uppermost part the work of Bishop Ochiltree. Being only partially provided with a stair, and the ladders being unsuitable, the top unfortunately cannot be conveniently ascended. The cemetery surrounding the Cathedral, among a number of old tombstones, contains few of interest.

In the *Picture of Scotland*, Mr. Robert Chambers mentions a tradition, that the architect of the Cathedral made but limited profit from the undertaking, while he was not long permitted to enjoy even his scanty saving. He was watched on his way from "the city" by some desperate assassins, who put him to death at Kinbuck, a place about 3 miles distant, calculating on making a rich harvest of spoil; but on the poor architect was only found the very limited amount of threepence-halfpenny. A

\* See Tytler's *History of Scotland*, vol. iv. *passim*, and Strickland's *Lives of Queens of Scotland*, vol. i. p. 17.

† In the MS. *History of Dunblane*, by Mr. Macgregor Stirling, it is affirmed that the tower was founded by the Culdees.

Bishop of the See of the name of Chisholm, a cadet of the family of Chisholm of Cromlix, who commenced his episcopate in 1527, it is said, was so enamoured of the old favourite Scottish air, *Clout the Caldron*, that he was wont jocularly to declare, that though he was condemned to be hanged, he would go without a murmur to the gallows, if his ears were but regaled with his favourite air. A portion of the cross, surmounting the eastern gable of the Cathedral, will be noticed as having been broken off. It is said this was done designedly by a shot from the firelock of one of the Duke of Cumberland's soldiers, who however had instant cause to repent of his act of wanton outrage; the fragment fell off, but did not reach the ground till it had killed the rash adventurer.

Immediately south of the Cathedral, overlooking the river, stood the Bishop's Palace, but for several centuries this seems to have been a ruin. Its site is only distinguishable from some vaults and the lower part of the western wall. South of the Cathedral, about an hundred yards, is the famous *Bibliotheca Leightoniana*; an unpretending structure, in which is contained the collection of books bequeathed to the clergy of the diocese by the benevolent and distinguished Archbishop Leighton. Dr. Robert Leighton was the son of Alexander Leighton, M.D., a severe sufferer under the tyranny of Laud,\* and was in succession minister of Newbattle and Principal of the University of Edinburgh. Although his father had experienced such inhuman treatment from Episcopalian bigotry,† and he had himself adhered to the Presbyterian

\* Laud, on his visit to Scotland in 1633, passed through Dunblane. Row, in the *History of the Kirk*, records the following colloquy as having taken place between him and an inhabitant of Dunblane:—Laud had remarked, the Cathedral was "a goodly church." "Yes, my Lord," said the stander-by, "this was a brave kirk before the Reformation." "What, fellow!" roughly answered the Archbishop, "Deformation! not Reformation!"

† See a publication, now of very rare occurrence, bearing the title of "An Epitome or briefe Discoverie, from the beginning to the ending of

Church, he was finally induced to accept a bishopric, chiefly through the persuasion of his unworthy brother, whose violent zeal, as a convert to Popery, had recommended him to the special favour of the Duke of York.\* He had been the Duke's secretary; and his influence sufficiently accounts for the promotion of Dr. Leighton, a man so unlike the other members of the new hierarchy. He chose the See of Dunblane as the poorest. He was consecrated in the year 1661, and by his remarkable prudence, unfeigned piety, and exemplary life, produced a decided reformation in the conduct of his inferior clergy. In 1670, he was promoted to the Archbishopric of Glasgow, but this office he resigned after an interval of four years. He now retired to private life, residing in Edinburgh, and afterwards in the county of Sussex, with his affectionate sister, Mrs. Lightmaker. At different times before his death, which took place at London in 1684, when he had reached his 74th year, he made handsome legacies to charitable institutions connected with the different places in which he had held office, and the fruits of his bounty

the many and great Troubles that Dr. Leighton suffered in his Body, Estate, and Family, for the space of twelve years and upwards, wherein is laid down the cause of those sufferings, namely, that book called *Sions Plea against the Prelacie,* &c. Lond. 1646, 4to. In p. 78, Dr. Leighton states, that when the atrocious sentence was pronounced in the Star Chamber, Land "off with his cap, and holding up his hands, gave thanks to God, who had given him the victory over his enemies." The recent biographers of the archbishop are therefore mistaken in supposing that this fact, so characteristic of the man, rests on the sole authority of General Ludlow.

\* Sir Ellis Leighton, LL.D., was a civilian of Doctors' Commons, Pepys commends him as "a wonderful, witty, ready man, for sudden answers and little tales, and sayings very extraordinary witty." (*Memoirs*, vol. iii. p. 177). A writer of a different character, the undaunted chaplain of Lord Russell, supplies some further information: "Sir Ellis Leighton us'd to go over into France, in the time of King Charles the Second's government, only to curse it out of hearing, and to give himself that vent abroad which was not so safe at home. The burden of his complaint was, that whereas the king had promis'd to set up the Catholick religion, which he might do by the strength of his guards every day, he wou'd rather play a damn'd long church game, which wou'd last longer than his life." (*The Works of the late Reverend Mr. Samuel Johnson*, p. 296. Lond. 1710, fol.)

have not been wasted. To the poor of Dunblane he bequeathed £1024 of Scottish money, and gave his library for the use of the clergy of the diocese. The house in which the books are contained was reared at their own expense, after the Archbishop's decease, by his sister Mrs. Lightmaker and her son Edward, who also bequeathed the sum of £300 for the support of the institution.\* The library originally consisted of 1400 volumes, among which are excellent editions of the more valuable classics, esteemed writings of the Christian fathers, and a number of theological works, more or less known, of the fifteenth, sixteenth, and seventeenth centuries; but various additions of modern publications have at different times been made to it. Seven hundred volumes were unfortunately lost during the course of the last half century. The present number of volumes is about 5000. The books were placed by Mr. Lightmaker, under the management of seven trustees; four being gentlemen in the vicinity, and their heirs-male, and the other three, the parish minister of Dunblane, and other two ministers of the Presbytery, chosen by the Synod. The present trustees have taken an interest in the duties assigned them, and have made several useful improvements on the institution. The books are carefully arranged, a printed catalogue is to be had in the library at the expense of one shilling, and books are circulated on the annual payment of five shillings. Yet still it is to be regretted, either that the public are not thoroughly alive to the value of the boon offered to them, or that arrangements have not been made for the regular purchase of new works and popular publications, so as to induce the public to avail themselves of this rich repository of learning. The funds at present only suffice to keep the fabric in repair, restore decayed

\* Of the foundation of the Leightonian Library, a very circumstantial account, attested by the signatures of Robert Douglas and Gaspar Kellie, the Bishop and the Dean of Dunblane, will be found in the *Bannatyne Miscellany*, vol. iii. p. 233.

volumes, and afford the obliging librarian a paltry pittance for his labours.

Till within a few years, there were, in various parts of the town, the remains of official residences of the clergy and other personages of note, but most of these are now removed to make room for buildings more suitable for the present times. The only buildings remaining worthy of notice, and to which we have not already referred, are the ruins of the mansion of the Earl of Perth and Balhaldy House. The latter, which is situated at the east end of the town, acquired distinction from Prince Charles Edward having slept in it on his way from his landing-place to Edinburgh in 1745. He was at Dunblane on the 11th September, and in Balhaldy House enjoyed the hospitality of his zealous follower, Alexander Macgregor of Balhaldy. The room in which the Prince held a levee is still shown, and the bed in which he slept continues to be carefully preserved by the family of Balhaldy. Till recently, at the corner of the new Perth road, there existed the ruin of an ancient abode of the noble family of Strathallan; an illustrious House, which during the last rebellion strongly espoused the Jacobite principles. There is a tradition, that when Lord Strathallan was absent as a leader in the Prince's army, one of his female servants, to evince her contempt for the Hanoverians, threw the contents of a vessel of boiling water among a party of royalist soldiers who happened to be passing in front of his lordship's dwelling. Trifling as was the circumstance, it nearly resulted in terrible consequences; for so incensed was the troop, that it required much persuasion to dissuade them from wreaking their vengeance on the town, by setting it on flames. In Dunblane, and also in the vale of Allan, the remains of a Roman causeway, conducting from Camelton to the camps of Ardoch, are still pointed out; it had been of the average breadth of 12 feet, and elevated about a foot above the surface. The principal modern buildings in Dunblane, are the district County Jail, erected in 1844;

the Elizabethan residence of Mr. Sheriff Cross; the neat Gothic structure of the Episcopal Chapel, and the elegant parsonage of the Rev. Henry Malcolm; the two latter, with the Cathedral in the background, being correctly represented by Mr. Banks in the accompanying engraving. We should now proceed 3 miles N.N.W. of the town to the

### Castle of Kilbryde.

At the termination of the second mile, at a turn of the road near the bridge over Kilbryde Burn, we discover on the right a small old chapel, surrounded by a cemetery which is still used. As a place of family sepulture, this chapel was built, about a century ago by Sir James Campbell of Aberuchill, grandfather of the present baronet; it occupies the site of the old parish church of Kilbryde (now united to Dunblane), of which it retains the baptismal font. Kilbryde Castle, a mile onward, is situated on an eminence "amid the dusky foliage of lofty planes, that for centuries have braved the angriest storms of winter, and on the very brow of a deep and rugged glen, ornamented with a profusion of natural shrubbery, woodbine, and wild flowers." It was reared in the year 1460 by Sir John Graham of Kilbryde, who from his bravery was known as "Sir John of the Bright Sword," and was held by his representatives, the Earls of Menteith, till 1643, when, on account of pecuniary embarrassments, it was alienated. In 1669 it came, with the lands and barony of Kilbryde, into the possession of Sir Colin Campbell, Bart. of Aberuchill, the representative of a family of great antiquity, and which became honourably distinguished at the Reformation, by being one of the first Scottish families of rank who espoused the Protestant doctrines. The Castle is an excellent specimen of an old Scottish baronial residence; it is of very extended dimensions, and has several apartments still habitable, some of which contain pieces of antique furniture. The tapestry-curtains of a bed, and









W. B. Mackenzie del.

**EPISCOPAL CHURCH AND PARSONAGE  
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the tapestry of a screen, are said to have been sewed under the directions of Queen Mary, when she was on a visit to the Castle. In the dining-hall, a large and lofty apartment, is an extensive collection of family-portraits, and elegant likenesses of Queen Mary, Charles II., and other royal and noble personages. A representation of Edinburgh Castle adorns a large panel over the fireplace. From a balcony on the summit, we obtain an excellent view of the gardens, which appear to have been tastefully designed.

It is not wonderful that such a place as Kilbryde Castle should have associated with it much of the superstitious, and that stories of ghosts and spectres should be included in its legendary lore. It is still believed by the peasantry, that when any of the illustrious members of the house were about to be slain in battle, or to perish in feudal encounter, his apparition would be previously seen stalking among the cliffs, or wildly gazing from some hollow crevice of the rocks of the romantic glen. The following story has been handed down by tradition:—A daughter of the Baron of Cromlix, who resided within a few miles of Kilbryde Castle, having listened to the expressions of love of Sir Malise Graham, “the Black Knight of Kilbryde,” permitted him to decoy her to a sequestered spot of his darkly wooded glen, where the ruthless knight, to base seduction added the crime of murder. He buried his unhappy victim in the place where he had perpetrated the bloody act, and retired to his Castle, but not unattended. The “ghost” of the murdered lady walked by his side, and haunted his dwelling, not only during his own lifetime, but continued after his death occasionally to be seen, in a white robe, stained with blood, gliding in the glen, or close by the Castle, beckoning to all who chanced to notice it to follow it in its progress. Years rolled on, but none was found adventurous enough to obey the ghostly summons, all escaping on the spectre’s appearance. At length a chieftain of the family undertook, if it should cross his path, to answer its demands. His courage was soon put to the

trial; one dark evening the spectre appeared to him as he stood alone at the entrance of his garden, and made the wonted signal; he obeyed and followed, crossed the garden, and not without scruples, descended to the glen beneath, where at length the spectre halted, and pointed to the ground with eager significance. Next day the knight directed the ground to be opened, and discovered the remains of the long-deceased Lady Anne, whose sudden departure had hitherto been a mystery. He now caused those remains to receive Christian burial, and the spectre never reappeared. For some years the Castle has been a summer resort of Lord Robertson, one of the Senators of the College of Justice, by means of whose brilliant wit its halls are still heard to ring, and certainly from the effects of as true and jocund humour as ever, in its palmiest days, awoke the loud echoes within its ancient walls.

The mineral springs of Cromlix\* will be found in a moorland territory of this name, 2 miles north of Dunblane, and may be approached by the banks of the river, or by the road passing the castellated residence of James Stirling, Esq. of Holmehill, and the villa of Anchorfield, the residence of Mr. Barty. The water of the springs is drawn by a pump from a collecting cistern, into a small building, from which it is carried every morning to another erection, situated in a common in the immediate vicinity of the town. The springs were discovered in 1813, from flocks of pigeons being observed to frequent the spot; and in the following year were subjected to the analysis of Dr. Murray, who produced the following report. A gallon of the mineral water contained:

Common salt	...	...	...	...	192·00	grains.
Muriate of lime	...	...	...	...	144·00	...
Sulphate of lime	...	...	...	...	28·00	...
Carbonate of lime	...	...	...	...	4·00	...
Oxide of iron	...	...	...	...	1·36	...

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\* Cromlix derives its name from the compound Celtic word *cromlech*, signifying literally the suspended stone, an etymology which the surface

Dr. Thomson gave a somewhat similar analysis; and for a time a literary warfare was waged between the upholders of the mineral waters of Cromlix and Airthrey, as to their respective claims on public patronage, till the difficulty experienced in making suitable well-house accommodation at Dunblane secured the advantage to Airthrey. Cromlix springs are now almost unvisited, being only used by the inhabitants of Dunblane and the immediate vicinity. An interesting essay on the subject of their virtues was published fourteen years since, by Dr. Gordon Stewart, a physician in Dunblane.

Like Bridge of Allan, Dunblane is possessed of interesting rural walks; and assuredly, there be few persons promenading in the dusk of a summer evening, along any of these, who will remain unmoved, on thinking of the gifted Tannahill, and the heroine of one of his best songs, "Jessy, the Flower o' Dunblane." Now can the simple beauty of the opening stanza be fully realized,

The sun has gane down o'er the lofty Benlomond,  
And left the red clouds to preside o'er the scene,  
While lanely I stray in the calm simmer gloaming,  
To muse on sweet Jessy, the flower o' Dunblane.

One walk by the margin of the river deserves notice, from its being the favourite haunt of Archbishop Leighton. It is still known as the *Bishop's Walk*. Leighton, it is said, in solitary meditation, here prepared for his public duties, and few ventured to intrude on his retirement. It is however related, that on one occasion, this usual respectful deference to the Bishop was disregarded. The aggressor was a clergyman's widow, to whose family Leighton had exercised a highly benevolent and extensive liberality, and which unfortunately the widow had been

of the district, covered as it is with huge blocks of rock which had fallen from the summits of the adjacent Ochils, would seem to justify. One of the *boulders* measures 15½ feet by 10. (*Wilson's Archaeology*, p. 68. Edin. 1851, 8vo.)

led to construe into an expression of attachment for her person, more deep-rooted than friendship. To satisfy herself as to the reality of her hope, and probably with the view of overcoming the natural diffidence of the Bishop, she suddenly rushed into his presence in his walk, and declared, that an important revelation had been made to her, which she felt bound immediately to make known to him. The prelate asked her to proceed. "Then," said the widow, "last night it was revealed to me, that your lordship and I would be married." "Indeed?" said the bishop; "but the revelation has not yet been made to me, and surely we must wait till it be made to both parties."

#### Sheriffmuir\*

is the next scene for our visitation. It is 2 miles north-east of Dunblane, and consists of an extensive moor, rising on all sides to a piece of tableland on the top, but affords amidst its sterility much interest, as the scene of the only battle in the course of the ill-concerted Rebellion of 1715. John Erskine, eleventh Earl of Mar, chagrined at his contemptuous treatment by George I. on his succession to the throne, and being deprived of his office of Secretary of State for Scotland, resolved, with others of the tory party, to espouse the cause of the exiled family, and by arms to defend the claims of the Chevalier de St. George. He accordingly got himself appointed by the exiled Prince lieutenant-general of his forces in Scotland, and invited all the adherents of the banished house to assemble under his standard, which he raised at Castleton of Braemar on the 6th of September, 1715, a year after the king's accession. At first slowly, but afterwards with greater zeal, numbers

\* In the "Rental Book of Perthshire, 1654," this district is designated *Shawra*; but according to Lord Mahon, it had derived the name of Sheriffmuir, from the military force of the county having formerly been exercised on the spot, under the superintendance of the Sheriff. (*Mahon's History*, vol. i. p. 257).

of the Highland clans, led by their chiefs, joined in the revolt, till at length a considerable number of the ancient Scottish nobility, with their retainers, were leagued with the insurgent army. Having, without experiencing resistance, rendered the country from Inverness to Perth obedient to his control, Mar remained in the latter town for seven weeks, receiving daily additions to his forces, and sending forth occasional detachments, with the view of frustrating the defensive schemes of the friends of royalty. In the mean time the Duke of Argyle, who had been recently placed in the chief command of the king's forces in Scotland, remained with his army at Stirling, to prevent the insurgents from passing southward by crossing the Forth. Resolving at length to hazard a regular battle, Mar left Perth on the morning of the 10th of November with his whole army, numbering upwards of 10,000 men, and marched towards Stirling. Argyle, apprized of his approach, changed the position of his limited army, which did not exceed 3300 men, from the south to the north of the Forth, leading them to the southern part of Sheriffmuir, where he had calculated that his cavalry, numbering 1200, and which constituted his chief strength, would be rendered most effective. The insurgent army about the same time deployed on the northern part of the moor, so that on the morning of Sunday the 13th the opposing armaments stood within view of each other. Considerable time was now occupied on each side in deliberating and reconnoitring, the battle thus not commencing till early in the afternoon. The two armies met on the most elevated part of the moor, the right wing of each being under the command of the leaders of the respective forces, a circumstance worthy of notice as regards the termination of the contest. The left wing of the Highlanders at first opposed Argyle's right with extreme valour, but on a terrible onset from the cavalry, was compelled to give way and to seek safety in flight. Mar's right wing, on the contrary, proved completely triumphant, routed Argyle's left with much slaughter,



and gave it prompt pursuit, so that while the one noble general was occupied in giving pursuit to the left wing of his opponent, the other was making his antagonist an exactly similar return. Hence the old song :

There's some say that we wan,  
 Some say that they wan,  
 Some say that nane wan at a' man;  
 But as thing I'm sure,  
 That at Sheriffmuir,  
 A battle there was, which I saw man.  
 And we ran, and they ran,  
 And they ran, and we ran,  
 And we ran, and they ran awa' man.\*

The Duke chased Mar's left wing across the Allan, about 3 miles from the field, and the Earl kept pursuit of the royal left to the vicinity of Stirling, when both parties promptly returned to the field in quest of their other division. But the battle was not resumed; Mar professed his fear of ambuscade, and Argyle was sensible of the inferiority of his numbers. Both armies surveyed the movements of each other till nightfall, and then retired, Argyle to bivouac in the vicinity, and Mar not to halt till he reached the Roman camp of Ardoch, 5 miles distant. Next morning both parties were early in motion; Argyle to survey the battlefield and appropriate the remaining spoil; Mar to return to Perth, there to be deserted by many of the Highland clansmen, who were thoroughly disgusted at his want of military skill. One thousand men were slain on the field, of whom 700 belonged to the insurgent army; nor during this rebellion were more lives sacrificed in Scotland to gratify the Chevalier's pretensions and Mar's disappointed ambition. On Argyle's marching for Perth with an increased army, the insurgents fled, and perfect order was not long afterwards restored in the kingdom. The singularly-fought battle

\* The ballad, of which the above lines form the first stanza, according to Burns was composed by the Rev. Murdoch MacIcennan, minister of Crathie, Deeside, where he died in 1788.

of Sheriffmuir is humorously described by Burns in his interesting ballad, beginning,

O cam ye here the fight to shun,  
Or herd the sheep wi' me man?  
Or were ye at the Sherra-muir,  
And did the battle see man?\*

To reach the battlefield we leave Dunblane from the east, and after proceeding for half a mile up a somewhat steep ascent, take the road leading to the left. The scene of the battle, covered with heath, and planted to the extent of 150 acres, with larch and Scottish firs, is about a mile and a half onwards, and is chiefly situated on the left. The only vestiges remaining† are several mounds of earth, which had been reared above the buried heaps of the slain, and a large block of whinstone, known as the Gathering Stone, on which the Highlanders, previous to the battle, sharpened their dirks and claymores. The latter being now surrounded by plantation, cannot easily be found without a guide; but as tending to aid the visitor in his search, we may state, that it may be reached by following a footpath, leading from the farmhouse of Stonehill, on the left of the road, about 2 miles from Dunblane; or by proceeding half a mile farther along the Sheriffmuir road, and taking a path from the left, along the east side of the plantation, which in 500 yards turns into the midst of the wood, and reaches the stone in 240 paces. The stone had mischievously been broken into three portions, and these again were beginning to

\* Burns founded this ballad on one of a similar strain on the same subject, written by the Rev. John Barclay, the founder of the sect of the Bereans.

† In the vicinity of the battle-field, a silver coin was turned up by the plough in the spring of 1851. On the obverse it has inscribed, IACOBVS. D.G. ANG. SCO. FRA. ET. HIB. REX, with the figure of James, and XII. in Roman characters behind the ear. The reverse side bears a shield, quartered with the arms of Scotland, England, Ireland, and France, and is surrounded with the motto, EXVRGAT. DEVS. DISPENTUR. INIMICI. The coin is in the possession of the Rev. David Bonallo of Ardoch.

disappear, when about twelve years ago, Mr. Stirling of Kippendavie, who is proprietor of Sheriffmuir, surrounded the whole with strong iron bars, to which is attached an inscription. We ought not to omit noticing, that during the course of the battle of Sheriffmuir, the famous freebooter, Rob Roy Macgregor, with 500 of his clan, stood at the "Bent of Cullins," a place on the west side of the Allan, about 4 miles distant, calmly looking on. He was much disposed in favour of the House of Stuart, and had, along with his nephew, Gregor Macgregor of Glen-gyle, both in the Western Highlands and in Menteith, been engaged in disarming those of opposing principles; but on this occasion he had scrupled to engage in warfare against his friend and patron, the Duke of Argyle, and thus preserved a strict neutrality.\* But common report, embodied in song, ascribes his peculiar acting to motives much less worthy:—

Rob Roy he stood watch  
 On a hill, for to catch  
 The booty, for aught that I saw man;  
 For he ne'er advanced  
 From the place he was stanced,  
 Till nae mair was there to do at a' man.

A popular tradition still obtains in Scotland, that on the evening of the battle of Sheriffmuir, there was a remarkable display of the *Aurora Borealis*, the whole heavens being brilliantly illuminated; a phenomenon which, generally indicating the approach of unfavourable weather, is said to have caused the Jacobites to believe, that however divided the honours of the day, the cause of the exiled family would not be successfully supported.

A mile onwards from the battle-field is Sheriffmuir Inn. In a field in front, an erect stone, 5 feet in height, marks the scene of the victory obtained by Sir William

\* After the battle, Rob Roy proceeded to Falkland, in Fife, and garrisoned the palace on behalf of the Chevalier, exacting penalties from the adherents of the reigning family.

Wallace over the English general Woodstock, who, though commanded by his sovereign to guard the pass at Stirling Bridge against the Scottish leader, on his arriving there from the siege of Dundee, preferred to make a display of his valour, by attacking him in his previous route. The engagement is thus described by Henry the Minstrel:

Young Woodstock now, in all his airs is got,  
 He'll Wallace fight, rescue Dundee, what not?  
 But was surpris'd, when looking round about,  
 He Wallace saw, with him eight thousand stout  
 Old hardy boys, which made him change his hue,  
 And on a sudden look both pale and blue;  
 But finding them in number less than he,  
 Resolves to fight, and not a foot to flee.  
 On Sheriffmuir Wallace drew up his men,  
 Who had eight thousand 'gainst Lord Woodstock's ten.  
 There furiously the armies do engage  
 Each other in a desp'rate bloody rage;  
 The hardy Scots, together stuck so true,  
 In rank and file, seven thousand Southrons slew.  
 Three thousand more, who fought and would not yield,  
 Were quickly all cut down upon the field.  
 Lord Woodstock dead among them also lay;  
 Not one escaped the sword that fatal day.  
 Silver and gold, horses and other spoil,  
 Scotsmen got to remunerate their toil.

Several other upright stones in this vicinity are either Druidical remains, or had served to commemorate martial achievements.

Onward from Sheriffmuir Inn, one mile and a half, at the railway station of Greenloaning, the Sheriffmuir road joins the turnpike.\* Proceeding along the latter, we pass on the right the fine park of Ardoch House, the seat of George Drummond, Esq.; and in a mile and a half from Greenloaning, we reach the hamlet of Ardoch or Braco,

\* North-eastward of Greenloaning, about 2 miles, on the lands of Carsebreck, is situated the curling pond of 60 acres, recently constructed by the Royal Caledonian Curling Club, for their grand annual matches at the national game. A temporary station of the Scottish Central Railway has been provided for the convenience of the players. The first grand match between the south and north sides of the Forth was played at Carsebreck, on Tuesday, 15th February, 1853, when upwards of 6000 persons were assembled from every portion of the curling districts of the kingdom. The north of Forth triumphed on this occasion.

with the *Grinnan* or sunny hill of Keir, a small wooded eminence at its south-western extremity. This eminence, in which a narrow ridge of rising ground terminates abruptly, had been occupied as a place of strength. Originally a Caledonian fort, it had probably been seized by the Romans after the battle of *Mons Grampius*, who had converted it into a *castellum*. As an advanced post, it would command a large portion of the vale of Strathallan, which from intervening heights had been wholly unseen from the camp of Ardoch. Two sides of the *castellum* are sufficiently fortified by nature, rising abruptly from the plain about 150 feet; the other sides are protected by double lines of intrenchments. The summit of the fortification is of the diameter of 150 yards. North of the village, the turnpike, at an abrupt bend of its course, crosses the stream of the Knaick by a bridge, erected by Ochiltree, an enterprising bishop of Dunblane. We now gain a territory which may not inappropriately be termed

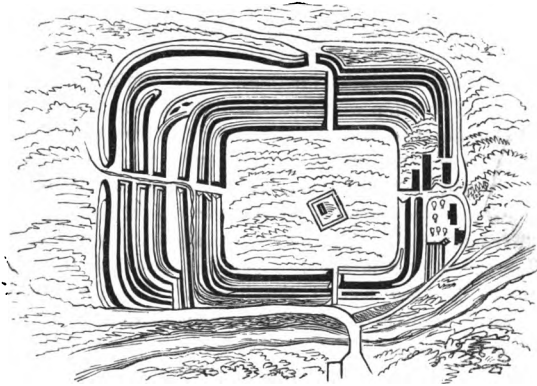
Wild Caledonia's classic ground.

On the right of the turnpike is the much renowned

#### Camp of Ardoch,

the most perfect Roman station in Britain. It may be entered by the gate on the right, leading to the enclosures of Ardoch House. The surface is covered with a rich green sward, and the situation is exactly such as the Romans generally selected for their permanent fortifications, being a gentle eminence, which no other could overlook, and skirted by water. A plan of the camp, somewhat restored, is represented in the accompanying engraving. On two sides, the south and west, it had been fortified by nature, on the south by a morass, and on the west by the steep banks of the water of Knaick, about 50 feet in perpendicular height; on the north and east sides it was guarded by five deep ditches, and six powerful parallel

ramparts. In addition to the natural fences, two ditches run along the south and west sides. All these intrenchments and ramparts are in a condition of remarkable



ROMAN STATION AT ARDOCH.

preservation. The four entrances, crossing the lines at right angles, are likewise distinctly visible: that on the east, the *porta principalis dextra*, has been guarded with unusual care; the ditches and ramparts being there so constructed as to serve the double purpose of repelling the assailants both in front and flank. The area within the intrenchments is oblong, 140 yards in length by 125 in breadth, the four sides nearly facing the cardinal points of the compass. The praetorium or quarters of the general, is entire; a regular square, 60 feet each side, rising above the level of the camp. It appears to have been hastily constructed, being neither exactly in the middle between the two gates, nor having its sides parallel with those of the station. A stone wall, of which the foundations are still discernible, had originally enclosed it. In the centre of the praetorium are the remains of the

foundations of an erection, ten yards by nine, which, as the present name of the eminence would indicate, had at one period been a place of religious worship. In modern times, the prætorium was made the burial-place of vagrants and suicides; a circumstance worthy of notice, to prevent the confusion which the discovery of bones at the spot might cause to any future archæologist, who might mistake the bones of modern gipsies for those of the soldiers of ancient Rome! The camp would contain 1200 men.

Adjoining the permanent station on the north is the *procestrium*, of which the greater part of the intrenchments has unfortunately been long since defaced by the plough. A gate however remains on the north side, and the south gate, connecting it with the remaining camp, is also entire. Near the west side are two ponds, which had been constructed for the use of the horses. The form of the *procestrium*, like that of the permanent camp, had been oblong; its dimensions are 350 by 300 yards, and it would accommodate 4000 men. It includes in its area part of the *great camp*, and thus had been a subsequent work. What has been termed the *great camp*, in contradistinction to a fourth encampment known as *the small*, is north-west of the *procestrium*. Of oblong form, though not an entire parallelogram, the longest sides being somewhat deflected, it is 930 yards long by 650 broad. By modern interference, its form has been much impaired. Entering by the south gate, the turnpike has cut off half the epaulment which covered it, and part of the intrenchments at the south end of the east side has been destroyed by the plough. The north and west gates remain, and are each covered by a straight traverse. The camp would accommodate 26,000 men. The fourth or *small camp* is west of the *great camp*, and like the others, is oblong, 635 by 445 yards; it could accommodate 12,000. The site is rather more elevated than that of the others, and it lies half without and half within the *great camp*. There were six gates, three of which, covered by straight traverses,

remain. The turnpike passes through the north-east corner, and the south side and a considerable portion of the west side have been ploughed down. From the portion of the intrenchments of the *great camp* included within the area of the small being unlevelled, it has been supposed that the latter had only served a temporary purpose.

When these camps were constructed, and what events in the history of Roman conquest in Caledonia are connected with them, form an interesting subject of inquiry. That they had been constructed at different periods is sufficiently indicated in their varied formations. The *procestrium* is constructed of part of the *great camp*, and the *small camp* has one-half of its area on the *great*; hence of these three, the *great camp* must have been the earliest formed. The permanent station and the *great camp* are more strongly fortified than the others, and had been used for the longest periods; but of these two, the large camp must be the older, since the greatest number which the permanent station could contain would have been insufficient to subdue the warlike Caledonians, on the first incursion of the Romans into this region. The camps had therefore been probably constructed in the following order and for the following purposes; the *great camp* to accommodate the subjugating army, the permanent station for a garrison to protect the conquered territory, the *procestrium* for a reinforcement of troops at some period of Caledonian outbreak, and the smaller camp to accommodate legions returning from the north, for which the *great camp*, broken by the *procestrium*, had proved unsuitable.

The battle of *Mons Grampius*, the greatest encounter which ever took place between the Romans and the Caledonians, though its site has had as many claimants as the birthplace of Homer, has generally been supposed to have been fought in this vicinity. Till A. D. 83, the river Forth bounded on the north the Roman dominions in Britain; but in the spring of that year, the Roman general Agricola resolved to penetrate northward. His fleet crossed at



Queensferry, and his troops, in three columns, marched into the country of the Horestii along the northern shores of the Frith. The natives, who had mustered in powerful hordes to repel the invaders, suddenly attacked, during the night, a division of the invading army, consisting of the ninth legion, then the weakest of the imperial troops, as it lay encamped at Lochore,\* in the vicinity of Lochleven, and would have cut it off, unless for the timely arrival of Agricola with another division of the army. At the camp of Lochore he remained with his army over the following winter, and during the spring sent his fleet eastward by the coast, while he marched his forces towards the Grampians, through the Ochil pass of Glendevon. Informed by his scouts that the Caledonians, under Galgacus, had assembled in an upland district, he deployed his troops by Gleneagles, and pitched his camp at Ardoch. The enemy being now posted, as is commonly believed, on the north-west corner of Ardoch Moor, was only 6 miles distant; and the numbers in his army, stated by Tacitus as about 20,000, not inaptly correspond with that which the *great camp* was fitted to accommodate.†

The army of Galgacus, at the battle of *Mons Grampius*, was 30,000 strong. They drew out on the steep acclivity of the moor, their front line ranging on the plain, and the others resting in regular gradation on the bank. Agricola drew up his forces in two lines, placing his 3000 auxiliaries in front, supported by wings of 3000 cavalry, the army

\* In the time of Gordon, the camp of Lochore was entire (*Itin.* p. 36). It formed a square, and was defended on every side by three rows of parallel ramparts, with intervening ditches. The Romans had probably been led to the place by proceeding from the Forth at Queensferry towards the hill of Benarty, which is immediately on the north. From the summit of Benarty they might design their course north-westward by the Ochils. The Roman camp at Lochore is now wholly obliterated, and a house has been erected in the centre of the *prætorium*. Pieces of armour have frequently been found in the vicinity.

† It may be remarked, that the north gate of the great camp is defended not only by a square redoubt within the lines, but by a clavicle, which would indicate that an enfeebled legion, such as the *ninth*, had been quartered in that portion of the encampment.

of Roman citizens being in the rear-line of reserve. A furious display which the Caledonian charioteers and horsemen made in the space intervening between the armies before the commencement of the battle, induced Agricola to extend his lines, lest an attempt should be in progress to outflank his wings.\* The Caledonians at first avoided direct contact with the enemy; they received the missiles of the invaders on their targets, and discharged many in return. But a close assault by the Batavian and Tungrian legions proved disastrous to the natives, whose long swords and small shields were unavailing in defending them from the short weapons of their antagonists. The native charioteers had repulsed the Roman cavalry; but in advancing to check the progress of their conquering infantry, they fell into confusion and disorder. The Roman cavalry now renewed the contest, and assailing the charioteers in the rear, completely discomfited them. Ten thousand of the Caledonians fell in the field, many were cut off in the flight, and the survivors betook themselves to the shelter of the woods or to the mountain fastnesses. Of the Roman army only 340 were slain, including Aulus Atticus, the præfect of a cohort. The victory, according to Tacitus, gave the Roman arms entire ascendancy in the district, so that Agricola was induced to close the campaign. He returned southward, leaving, as may be supposed, a guard of 1200 in the permanent station at Ardoch, to maintain and protect the conquests he had achieved.

That the permanent station had long been the quarters of a Roman guard, would appear from the peculiar strength of its fortifications, and more especially from a singular adaptation connected with it, which remains to be noticed. From one of the sides of the *prætorium*, an opening descended in a slanting direction for many fathoms, and

\* The remains of a fosse, 2 miles in length, at a place called Keir, on the moor of Ardoch, are still or were lately traceable. This fosse, it has been supposed, was excavated by Agricola to check the advance of the war chariots of the enemy on his lines, as they were enfeebled by the elongation of his ranks.

is supposed to have conducted to a cistern under the Knaick stream, in which filtrated water was procured for the garrison, as at the Roman station of Burghead, on the frith of Moray. Some time before the abolition of feudal jurisdiction, a person condemned to suffer death in the court of district regality, was promised remission of his sentence, on the condition of his exploring this excavation, in which it had long been surmised that treasure was concealed.\* He accepted the offer, and by means of a rope attached to his person, descended into the pit. On returning he brought up a quantity of Roman armour; but on a second descent, he perished by the unwholesome air. The remains discovered were deposited in Ardoch House, but were wantonly carried off by Argyle's soldiers in 1715, and consequently lost. The opening is no longer visible. In 1720, a gentleman resident in Ardoch House caused it to be covered with a millstone, to prevent hares from retreating into it, when pursued by his dogs. The station was surrounded with a wall by Sir William Stirling, Bart., about a century since. The archway which opens to it from the turnpike, was erected by the late proprietor, Major Moray Stirling, for the entrance of her present Majesty, who visited it, along with her royal consort, in September 1842.

Many interesting remains have been discovered in all the camps, of which however very few have been preserved. Sarcophagi and urns, the former containing very large skeletons, have been frequently found, and several

\* The opening was believed to be the mouth of a subterranean passage between the camp and the Grinnan Hill of Keir, which is about a quarter of a mile south-eastward; and a rhyme obtains to the effect, that a vast amount of wealth is buried in the excavation between these two forts. The rhyme is published by Gordon, in his *Itinerarium Septentrionale*, and with a slight difference by Mr. Chambers, in his *Popular Rhymes*. We quote Mr. Chambers's version:

Between the camp at Ardoch, and the Grinnan Hill o' Keir  
Lie seven king's ransoms for seven hunder year.

Mr. Chambers speaks of the matter as being "not a popular tradition only, but a probable fact." (*Popular Rhymes of Scotland*, p. 49.)

are preserved in the mansion of Ardoch. The monument of Ammonius Damion, having the only Roman inscription discovered north of the Forth, was recovered about a century and a half since, and is now preserved in the University of Glasgow. A coin of the Emperor Claudius, now in Ardoch House,\* was dug up a few years ago in the permanent camp. Ardoch is understood to be the *Lindum* of the ancient geographers.

Resuming the turnpike which was constructed by General Wade in 1724, and pursues its course through vale and over hill with very little deviation from a straight line, we pass on the left the park of Braco Castle. About 2 miles onward from the camp, the course of the "line," as it is termed, has been changed, the turnpike being carried a mile round on the way to Muthill, instead of being made to pass over a succession of steep eminences. But the old "line" still remains; and by proceeding onwards in its course, a short distance from the commencement of the new portion of the turnpike, in the low bottom between two hills, over which the road passes, we discover a few houses, forming the hamlet of *Mill of Steps*, the birthplace, curious to relate, of an empress of Morocco. Upwards of eighty years ago, a blacksmith of the name of Gloag, resident in this hamlet, and the remains of whose cot or smithy are still pointed out, had a beautiful daughter, who was subjected to the harsh treatment of an unfeeling stepmother. The damsel thus deprived of comfort at home, in the spirit of a heroine, resolved, with some adventurous comrades, to try her fortune abroad. She embarked along with them for America; but bad luck seemed still to pursue her; the vessel was captured by African pirates, and the passengers and crew were carried to Morocco and sold as slaves. Miss Gloag

\* On the obverse of this coin is the head of the emperor, with the legend, TI. CLAUDIVS. CAES. AVG. P. M. TR. P. IMP. P. P.; and on the reverse is the emperor, standing arrayed in the *toga virilis*, and extending his hand to the Prætorian guard, by whom he had been elevated to the purple, along with the legend, AVGVSTA LIBERTAS, S. C.

chanced to be the purchase of the emperor, was admitted into his harem, and at length was elevated to the high dignity of empress. This story, though it may at first be regarded as more romantic than veracious, is indeed strictly true. The empress, from the time of her elevation to her demise, corresponded with her humble relatives at Mill of Steps; and an old farmer, who only died recently, had frequently read her communications; and as further proof, about the beginning of the century, two princes of Morocco, sons of the late emperor, applied to the British Government for military aid, to enable them to maintain their right to their father's throne, against the attempted usurpation of an aspiring relative, their plea for relief being, that by the mother's side, they were of British descent. Their title to protection was held valid, and a fleet was fitting out at Gibraltar for their defence, when intelligence arrived that they had both been secretly murdered through the machinations of their ambitious kinsman.

Returning to the turnpike, and crossing the moor of Orchill, in about 2 miles from the Ardoch camps, we have on the left Orchill House, the residence of Mr. Gillespie Graham, the distinguished architect. Immediately opposite the lodge, a flagstaff, which on her Majesty's passing southward from Drummond Castle, displayed a Roman banner, indicates the remains of a Roman redoubt, called *Camp's Castle* (castellum) which communicated with the camps of Ardoch, and commanded Strathearn, as the Grinnan Hill, formerly noticed, overlooked the vale of Strathallan.\* On emerging from the wooded part of Orchill Moor, we have before us the lower part of the lovely vale of Strathearn, bounded on the opposite side by the stupendous chain of the lofty Grampians, and exhibiting the beautiful grounds of Gask, Dupplin Castle, and Invermay, the town of Dunning,

\* The causeway between the camps of Ardoch and Camp's Castle are still in some places traceable. There are two large cairns on Orchill Moor, Cairn Wochil and Cairn Lee, in the former of which a stone coffin, containing a skeleton 7 feet long, was discovered.

and the pleasant woods of Duncrub; and farther down, the sweet watering place of Bridge of Earn and the hills of Moncrieff and Kinnoul. Two miles onward from Orchill, after crossing the river Machany by the Bishop's Bridge we have on the right Culdees Castle, with its beautiful park of 400 acres, possessed by Mr. Speir. Having passed both the entrances into the grounds, we have opened to us the upper part of the vale of Strathearn; a view which, for magnificence and effect, is seldom exceeded. Here the wildness of stern mountain sublimity is combined with the verdant freshness of the highly cultivated vale. On the left is Drummond Castle, backed by the wooded hill of Turleum, raising its conical form to the height of 1400 feet above the level of the sea, with the far more elevated Benvoirlich in the distance; in front are the lofty Benchoan, Turret Glen, and the Knock, with the town of Crieff on its sloping side, and on the right the far extending and rugged range of the Sidlaws.

#### Muthill,

which from this position has a pleasant aspect, is now reached in a few minutes; a clean and comfortable village. The new parish church, erected in 1828 at the expense of nearly £7000, from a plan furnished by Mr. Gillespie Graham, is a stately Gothic structure, the windows tastefully provided with stone mullions, and the whole, externally and internally, adorned and fitted up in a style of the first architectural elegance. The tower and some of the walls of the old church,\* reared four centuries since by Bishop Ochiltree of Dunblane, once incumbent of the parish, still remain. In connexion with this church, it is recorded that Mr. William Hally, who was ordained Presbyterian pastor of Muthill in 1704, was denied access to the pulpit by the Episcopal incumbent, who in spite of civil and ecclesiastical

\* A beautiful engraving of the old church will be found in an elegant work, *Perthshire Illustrated* London, 1844.

authority, continued to officiate in the building. Instead of contending at law, Hally preached in a tent which he placed adjoining the church walls, where the power of his eloquence attracting the flock of the episcopal intruder, they gave such decided preference to his ministrations, as to lead his antagonist quietly to surrender possession of the keys.\*

The turnpike from Muthill to Crieff presents the appearance of a stately avenue, having on each side a row of majestic and luxuriant trees. Proceeding a mile along this road, we reach the magnificent entrance gate to

#### Drummond Castle, †

a splendid piece of elaborately decorated workmanship, brought from Italy, and supposed to be three centuries old. The grounds being open to the public every lawful day, we now enter the interesting avenue, which on each side bordered by stately rows of beech, lime, and horse-chesnut, the branches of which are interlaced in the embrace of more than a hundred years, pursues its straight course, gradually ascending for nearly 2 miles, till it terminates in the rock on which the castle is reared. On the castle rock are two structures, belonging to entirely different eras. The ancient castle or *keep* was built in 1491, by John, first Lord Drummond, on removing from his former seat at Stobhall. His robes, as Lord Justice-General of Scotland, are still preserved by the family. During the campaign of Cromwell it was nearly demolished, but suffered a more entire dilapidation at the Revolution in 1689. The remains were strengthened and

\* Of the parish of Muthill, an eminent native was the Rev. John Barclay, founder of the religious sect of the Bereans. He was born in 1734, and died in July 1798. His fervid Christian oratory established his reputation as one of the first preachers of his time; and his numerous religious publications continue to be held in estimation.

† The name Drummond is derived from two Gaelic words, *drum*, a height, and *und* or *ond*, waving or sloping.

garrisoned in 1715 by the royal troops; but lest it should again fall into their hands, and be made use of in opposition to the claims of the House of Stuart, which this noble family ever warmly espoused, Jane Gordon, Duchess of Perth, during the insurrection of 1745, caused the greater part of the walls to be levelled to the foundation. The modern building is of plain construction, and is only adapted as the occasional abode of the present noble proprietors, Lord and Lady Willoughby d'Eresby, who chiefly reside on their extensive and valuable estates in England. A part of the old structure is fitted up as an armoury, and is amply stored with swords, targets, battle-axes, and all sorts of military appendages. A two-edged sword, of ponderous dimensions, is said to have belonged to King Robert. The modern building, in the interior, is tastefully and gorgeously decorated; the lobby curiously ornamented by a large number of stag's heads surrounding the walls, and the public apartments in every respect magnificently embellished. Among numerous family paintings by first-rate artists, are excellent portraits of James V., James VI., Charles I. with his queen and children, Charles II., and two of Mary Queen of Scots, one in her prosperous and the other in her adverse days. A curious cabinet of singular workmanship, having its front composed of innumerable pieces of differently formed tortoise shells, joined together with the utmost neatness, and presenting one entire glittering aspect of the most dazzling beauty, is one of the many interesting articles of furniture which may be seen by the visitor.

The entrance to the Castle quickly turns to the left from the approach; it then passes through an archway into an exterior court, and thence by another porch, under the ancient fabric, into the interior court, of which the eastern side is occupied by the modern structure. The far-famed flower garden is immediately under the southern part of the castle rock, and is approached from the esplanade by flights of steps communicating with three architectural



terraces, beautifully formed out of the steep bank, and adorned with the most delightful shelves of shrubbery. Viewed from the esplanade, the fairy scene beneath has been well compared to a piece of the richest natural embroidery; the garden, which is of an oblong form, and includes about 10 acres, being here seen at one view, with all its statues, vases, verdant and gravel walks, beautiful parterres and enchanting shrubberies. And what adds to the gratifying feeling, is the satisfaction, that no boisterous breeze can injure or affect this lovely Eden, sheltered as it is on every side either by the castle rock or lofty trees. With the most exquisite taste, it is made to combine in highly harmonious unison the first-rate qualities of three great styles of European landscape decoration; the picturesque grouping of the Italian, the Dutch method divested of its fantastic distortions, and the gaudy elegance of the French. So successful indeed have been the efforts of the noble proprietors to make it the *beau ideal* of horticultural beauty, that competent judges have pronounced it, according to its scale, the first garden in Britain, and not surpassed, when the highly interesting nature of its situation is considered, by any garden in Europe. Two broad walks of verdant sward run diagonally across the garden, from the north-west to the south-east angle, and from the north-east to the south-west angle, intersecting one another in the centre, and thus throwing the general plan into a St. Andrew's cross. A walk proceeds round the four sides, and three others run directly across the breadth, one passing through the centre. The whole is then divided into parterres laid out in every conceivable form of beauty, and containing every floral treasure known in our clime. A profusion of roses in their season displays a vividness of colour, and throws out a richness of fragrance, such as are not elsewhere found. Among numerous hybrid perpetuals, the loveliness of *Gents de Botailles*, *Robin Hood*, *William Jesse*, and *La Reine*, is unsurpassed, while *Bourbon*, *Acidalie*,

*Coupe d'Heli*, *Madame D'Esprey*, the *Queen*, and *Vicomte de Cressy*, are likewise extremely beautiful. The pyramidal trees which run along the sides of the grass walks, having among them fine specimens of *Ilex alba*, *Marginatum*, and *Aureomarginatum*, are much admired, and the plants of *Juniperus suecica*, *Fagus incisa*, and *Fagus hybernica*, also merit examination. The walls of the terraces are decorated with beautiful creepers, of which the more conspicuous is the new and beautiful *Tropæolum speciosum*, which has here flowered for the first time in Scotland in the open air, and grows as rapidly as *pentaphylla*, while it is much superior to it, the flowers being larger and the colours brighter. Antique statues and vases, all of which, at great expense, were sent from Italy by the present noble proprietors, are tastefully erected in every part of the garden, and serve to produce the most imposing effect. In the centre, a sun-dial, about 15 feet in height, and containing about fifty faces, indicating the hour in every direction, is an interesting object. It was erected by John, the second Earl of Perth, who originally laid out the garden, and whose death took place in 1662. His arms and the arms of his Countess, and a Latin eulogy in honour of his memory, though much defaced, are still traceable on the dial. In the extensive and excellently arranged hot-houses, oranges and lemons attain a perfection which is not reached, we believe, in any other garden in North Britain. There are likewise

Plums of various hue,  
Peaches, the elixir of the solar beams,  
The fruit that melts in nectar.

On several trees of the *Citrus decumana* the fruit grows particularly large. There are several specimens of the *Agave americana*, or Great American Aloe, which has derived a peculiar distinction from being believed to flower only once when one hundred years old, and then to die. One of the plants flourished here in the summer of 1832, at the height of 23 feet; another of much greater size in

R

1851, its height being nearly 30 feet. A brook bounds the garden on the south, and beyond it is a spacious vista. It is proper to add to the imperfect description of this miniature paradise, that the intelligent gardener, Mr. Macdonald, is most attentive to visitors, and most anxious to afford information regarding every portion of this enchanting scene.

The grounds forming the park around the Castle were planted by James, fourth Earl of Perth, in the antique style of landscape gardening, so as to form a dial, the Castle being the central point; but modern plantations and other reforms have fortunately deprived the grounds of the stiff and formal aspect which thus they would have assumed. Viewed from the Castle Rock, they are all that could be desired in point of picturesque beauty and romantic grandeur. Embracing 1000 acres, and extending about 2 miles in every direction, they present a variety of the noblest landscape and most interesting scenery.\* On the north, the thickly wooded banks slope steeply down to a magnificent artificial lake, a mile in length; the swans sporting on its glassy surface, and its edges fringed by exuberant foliage. Westward is the pine-covered mountain of Turleum, possessed by the forest deer, with the sloping country between; south is the flower-garden; and eastward, on the south side of the avenue, is the fine deer park, containing immense herds of red and fallow deer, which, in haughty composure, gaze on the passing traveller; all strikingly suggestive of the poet's lines,

How many charms, by nature and by art,  
Do here combine to captivate the heart!

The noble family of Drummond, to which those fine domains belong, is one of the most ancient and distin-

\* "None of our thousand travellers and writers have done justice to Drummond Castle. . . . If it is not all that it might be rendered, it is still absolutely unrivalled in the low country, and only exceeded in the Highlands by Dunkeld and Blair." (*The Highlands and Western Isles of Scotland*, by John Macculloch, M. D., vol. i. p. 139. Lond. 1824, 4 vols. 8vo.)

guished in the kingdom. It was founded by Maurice, a grandson of the King of Hungary, who was an attendant of Edgar Atheling of England, and his sisters Margaret and Christian, when in 1068 they sought refuge in Scotland from William the Conqueror. On the marriage of Margaret to Malcolm Caen-Mohr, Maurice was rewarded for his disinterested and zealous attachment to the deprived royal family of England, by obtaining a grant to him and his heirs for ever, of a large quantity of lands, and having bestowed on him the name of Drummond as a peculiar mark of royal favour. The family of Maurice having obtained a "local habitation and a name," rapidly rose in importance and rank. Annabella Drummond, the eldest daughter of the representative of the house, was the Queen of Robert III.; and it is interesting to observe, that a large basin and ewer, both composed of solid gold, presented to her family by this princess, are still in the possession of the noble house. In 1487, the family was raised to the peerage by James III. in the person of John Drummond, Justice-General of Scotland; and in 1605, James, fourth Lord Drummond, was created by James VI. Earl of Perth. The last Earl of Perth, created a Duke by the Chevalier de St. George, actively joined in the Rebellion of 1745, for which his estates were afterwards confiscated and he himself outlawed. After passing a considerable period of concealment in the vicinity of his own grounds,\* exposed to the deepest privations, he contrived to effect his escape to France. The attainder of the estates was only annulled towards the close of the

\* The place of Lord Perth's concealment was a cave in Craig-neagh (craig of horses), north-west of the castle, where he was attended by a single servant. The Rev. David Bonallo, minister of Ardoch, was recently presented by the grandson of the attendant with an oak chair, a quail, and a horn spoon, which were used by the Earl in his concealment. The chair, which bears the marks of the saw in removing the back, so as to adapt it for the cavern, is richly carved, and originally had had a wicker bottom. The handle of the spoon is formed into a whistle, evidently designed to enable the attendant to give warning to the Earl in the event of a search being made for his hiding-place.

century, when, at a moderate valuation, they were conferred on James Drummond, Esq., who was created Baron Perth. After continuing in direct succession for twenty-five generations in the male line of the founder, the representation of the family descended to the Right Honourable Clementina Drummond, the only surviving daughter of her father, Lord Perth; and this lady having married Lord Willoughby d'Eresby, Great Chamberlain of England, the ancient family of Drummond and Perth is at present represented by that nobleman and his lady. Queen Mary made Drummond Castle a place of her frequent abode, proceeding from it to enjoy the sport of hunting in the neighbouring forest of Glenartney; and in September 1842, it was honoured by the presence of Her Most Gracious Majesty, Queen Victoria, who spent three days in it, partaking of the hospitality of the noble owners, which was provided with all the splendid munificence which has ever distinguished the House of Perth. The bed in which Her Majesty slept was the throne of her royal ancestor, George I., which came to the Duke of Ancaster, the illustrious progenitor of Lord Willoughby, in his right as Great Chamberlain, after the coronation of that monarch; and the apartment in which Prince Albert dressed, was that in which Prince Charles Edward slept when in the Castle.

With Drummond Castle the tourist from Bridge of Allan may be well content to terminate his route for the day; but if he has finished his excursions at the Bridge, or if he is still anxious to linger longer in the lovely vale of Strathearn, he may proceed 2 miles onward to the beautifully situated town of Crieff,\* where he will find himself in the centre of a new district, in which he may pass another "Week" with the utmost satisfaction and interest.

\* Crieff may be reached from Bridge of Allan, by taking the Scottish Central Railway to the station of Greenloaning, from which place a coach proceeds daily to the town. It is in contemplation to make it still more accessible to tourists, by the construction of a branch of railway between it and the station of Auchterarder.

They rise, the banner'd towers of Doune,  
They sink in distant woodland soon.—LADY OF THE LAKE.



### Excursion Fourth.

Grounds of Keir—Old Churchyard of Lecropt—Doune Castle—Doune Village—Bridge of Teith—Deanston Works—Lanrick or Clan-Gregor Castle—Cambus-Wallace.

To the most interesting objects and scenery on the south, east, and north of Bridge of Allan, the visitor has been directed; his remaining excursions will be in the westerly direction. In the present tour, we leave the village as in the last excursion, passing up by the church of Lecropt to

The lofty brow of ancient Keir,\*

the seat of William Stirling, Esq., M.P. for Perthshire, and the chief of the old and distinguished family of Stirling. To the enclosures of Keir the public are allowed access every Friday from two to six o'clock P.M.; a circumstance which ought to be borne in mind by the visitor in making this route. After entering the grounds by the southern avenue, which is first reached, we immediately cross a bridge over a small ravine, when a narrow footpath becomes noticeable, leading to the left. This conducts, in 100 yards, to the old churchyard of Lecropt, which, though still used as a cemetery, is enclosed within the grounds. Here is

\* This word is evidently the same with the British *Oaer*, signifying a fortified place or castle. The British usually gave this designation to places where camps had been situated; and until recently, a chain of rude forts, indicated by green knolls, covering heaps of rude stones, ran along by Keir, on the north face of the vale of Menteith. These forts, it has been supposed, were constructed by the Caledonians, to watch the movements of the Romans.

the *beau idéal* of a place of sepulture ; solitude is blended with sweetness ; the romantic with the beautiful ; and the emblems of mortality with the symbols of eternity :

It is a place sequester'd,  
And all things speak a tone,  
Whose melancholy music tells  
Of things for ever gone.

Yes, Nature's face looks lonelier  
To fancy's brooding eye ;  
The clothed heights, the mountains,  
And solitary sky.

And there is a mournfulness  
Upon the fitful breeze,  
As it wails amidst the weeping plants,  
Or sighs among the trees.

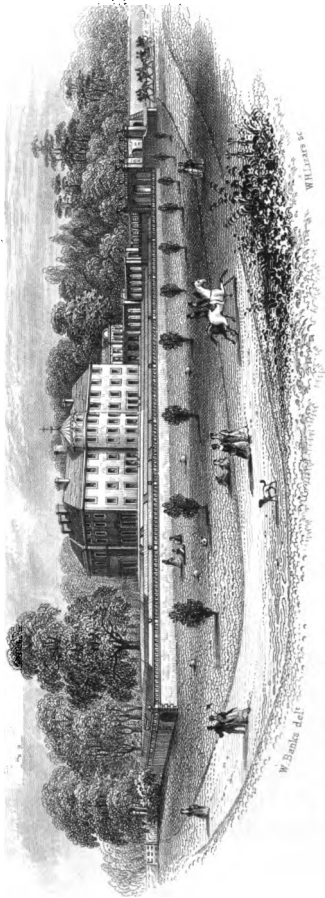
On the sward is presented the form of a cross, extending the whole length and breadth of the cemetery, the shape defined by two rows of sombre yews and cypresses, backed by a bordering of laurels, the emblem being thus depicted of the cross, erected in woe, becoming the ensign of triumph. In the centre of the transverse, a richly sculptured horizontal dial, in the form of a font, and inscribed with appropriate mottoes, points to the shortness of time ; at each end a cross of Arbroath stone, somewhat resembling those at Iona, chastely carved and suitably inscribed, commemorates the names of Hannah and Elizabeth Stirling, who died in the bloom of youth ; a taller cross of wood in the Gothic style, at the eastern extremity, bears the date of 1300, about which period the old church was built, of which the rows of yews and cypresses indicate the breadth. Two neat double crosses at the entrance of the cemetery represent the solemnity of the spot.

About a mile from the gate of the park the avenue terminates in the terraced flower-garden surrounding the mansion, a structure reared in the plain style of the modern Scottish manor, but on which recent repairs have effected no inconsiderable embellishment. The visitor at the mansion proceeds directly onward to the entrance,









KEIR HOUSE

The Seat of Wm. Stirling, Esq.



which is approached through a court-yard, with an old plane tree in the centre; but the stranger is expected to enter the flower-garden by the *strangers' gateway*, a rustic porch opening from the right, which is appropriately inscribed with a word of salutation and welcome.

The interior of the mansion is singularly classical and unique in its arrangements and decorations. The accomplished proprietor, who is not only an esteemed cultivator of letters,\* but is eminently skilled in objects of *vertù*, has in every apartment exhibited the fruits of his travels and the excellence of his taste. There are presented indices of the genius of every polished nation, and the produce of the arts of every ingenious people; such as the sculptured marble of Italy, the glowing canvass of Spain, the rich garniture of Florence, the elegant ornaments of France, and the bright folds of continental and eastern tapestry. The ceilings of the corridor and drawing-room display the richest mouldings, and the walls are adorned with a profusion of decorations brought from all lands and fashioned in all ages. There are vases from Pompeii and from Dresden; the memorials of ancient skill, and the elegancies of modern invention; casts from the antique, and models of modern sculpture; and the most exquisite specimens of ancient and modern painting in the works of the first masters. The library is cased in cedar, and the apartment, which is lofty and spacious, is adorned with mottoes, maxims, and sentiments in every tongue, suitable to the place, to literature, and to the arts. Every chair is unique, and bears a separate motto.

The flower-garden, encompassing the mansion, is arranged in the Dutch method of ornamental horticulture, and forms a pleasant counterpart to the elegance within, and an harmonious gradation between the artificial decoration of the manor and the natural beauties of the park. A

\* Mr. Stirling has published, besides some smaller works both in prose and verse, *Annals of the Artists of Spain*, Lond. 1848, 3 vols. 8vo., and *The Cloister Life of the Emperor Charles V*, Lond. 1852, 8vo.

series of uniform terraces on two sides of the mansion is separated from the park by a retaining wall, and graced by the venerable form of an aged chesnut; but terraces, slopes, and mounds, in every variety of form, covered with sward, or clothed with plants and flowers, redolent with fragrance, extend far on every side. Entering at the *strangers' gateway* in summer, the visitor is led to the contemplation of a scene where every step reveals a new beauty, or points to an unexpected ornament. There is first the elegant fretwork of the massive colonnade, and the raised rockwork beyond; then the extensive conservatories, luxuriant in the richest plants, and teeming with the most delicious fruit; then groves of *coniferae*, pines, cedars, and cypresses; banks of the rhododendron, parterres of the azalea, plots of the geranium, and beds of violets. Westward the terraces become more spacious and still more varied, while vases of choice flowers and rustic erections add to their decoration. From every point of the flower-garden the view is magnificent; eastward are the wild undulating summits of the Ochils, and on the west rise the crests of the more distant Grampians; beneath is the wide vale of Stirling and Menzies, with its crags and winding rivers; and in the distant south and south-east, are the peak of Tintock and Arthur's Seat.

But the landscape decorations at Keir have not been confined to the flower-garden: in its woods, spacious avenues, lengthened vistas, rustic cascades, rural promenades and smiling arbours, the park presents one of the noblest objects of scenery for many miles around;\* while

\* The ruin of the old castle of Arnhall, situated about half a mile south-westward of the mansion, is a happy decoration to this portion of the grounds; and we rejoice to learn, that it is soon to be placed in a condition of suitable repair. It was built, as an inscription bears, in 1617, and was originally the residence of a family of the name of Dow. It afterwards became the possession of the ducal house of Athole, by whom, in 1684, an addition had been erected. It is said to have been the jointure-house of a Duchess of Athole. Some fine old larch firs, coequal with those at Dunkeld, are in the vicinity of the castle.

from every circumstance it may be well said to realize the description of the Roman poet :

Hic latis otia fundis,  
Speluncae, vivique lacus; hic frigida Tempe,  
Mugitusque boum, mollesque sub arbore somni.\*

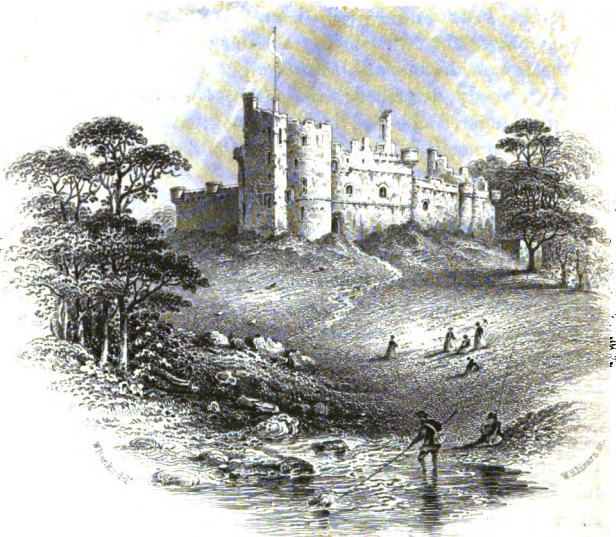
Taking our departure from the enclosures of Keir by the northern avenue, we pursue our route westward from the north-east corner of the park. We have now on the right Keir Mains, the beautiful residence of Mr. Young, factor for Mr. Stirling of Keir; 2 miles onward, on the same side, but at a considerable distance, Kilbryde Castle, already described; and farther on, to the right, Argaty House, imbedded in plantation, the distant prospect on the north being bounded by the dark heathy hills of Slymaback.

At a turn of the road, Doune Castle and the new church of Kilmadock, encompassed with the most beautiful scenery, and having the magnificent background of Benlomond and Benledi, suddenly burst upon the view, presenting a noble subject for the pencil of the artist. Passing on, and having descended an incline, known as the "Brae of Scotland," we have on the left the old house of Newton, once the property of John James Edmonstone, Esq., the early friend of Sir Walter Scott, and now belonging to his sister, Miss Edmonstone. In 5 miles from Bridge of Allan, we cross the narrow bridge over the stream of the Ardoch, when immediately on the right we are attracted by the sweet little garden of Mr. Ferguson, beautifully ornamented with statuary; and have, a little beyond, the fine new bridge of the turnpike, recently constructed between Dunblane and Doune; while onwards, a few yards on the left side of the turnpike, we discover a fine crystal well, long famous for being occupied by a large trout, which, however, has at length been mischievously destroyed. An avenue from the left of the road conducts to the ancient

\* *Virgil. Georg.*, lib. ii. p. 468.

### Castle of Doune,

romantically situated on an elevated peninsula at the junction of the Ardoch stream with the river Teith.\*



DOUNE CASTLE

It is a large square structure, having in the centre a spacious quadrangular court. The walls are 40 feet in height, and of the enormous thickness of 10 feet. There are

\* Describing the ancient Anglo-Norman castles of Britain, Mr. Cleghorn remarks, "They were generally situated on an eminence near a river, or the junction of two rivers, or on a rocky precipice or promontory on the seashore. (*Ancient and Modern Art*, by G. Cleghorn, Esq., vol. i. p. 135. Edin. 1848, 2 vols. 2mo).

two towers, the chief of which, of square formation, ascends to the height of 80 feet at the north-east corner, being one end of the front; the other, which does not exceed the height of the walls, ascending behind the opposite or north-west end of the building. The chief entrance is beneath the main tower, and its iron gate still remains. Passing through the gateway, we have on the right the guard-house, which again communicates by a small porch with another apartment, known as the *Black Hole*; while on the left is the janitor's lodge, a small chamber, connected with an inner apartment, designated the *Thieves' Hole*. On entering the court, measuring 96 feet on each side, we have on the east a plain wall, believed to be the remains of the chapel, and on the south a wall having two Gothic and two Saxon windows, but the use of which does not appear. The other two sides of the quadrangle had formed the family residence. Two outside stairs confronting each other, that seem to have been shaded by a roof, supported by stone pillars now in ruins, conduct to the interior of the tower and family dwelling. The western stair leads to a spacious lobby which divides the kitchen from the great hall. This hall is 63 feet long and 25 broad, but is now entirely unroofed. It is supposed to have been provided with an oaken ceiling. The kitchen is remarkable for the dimensions of its chimney, extending as it does from one side of the apartment to the other, supported by a powerful arch, still entire. A stair leading upward from the kitchen, from some circumstance to which tradition affords no explanation, is designated *Lord Kilpont's Stair*.\*

\* Lord Kilpont was the eldest son of William, eighth Earl of Strathearn and Menteth, who on account of a rash speech, which gave offence to Charles I., was compelled to abandon his titles, and as a compensation, obtained the Earldom of Airth. Lord Kilpont never attained possession of the Earldom; he was an associate in arms of the Marquis of Montrose, and was stabbed to the heart, in a sudden ebullition of passion, by one of his comrades, James Stewart of Ardvoirlich, when Montrose with his army was encamped at Collace, a few days after the battle of Tippermuir. The unfortunate tragedy has been embodied, with fictitious



The eastern stair conducts to the apartments in the tower. The first is the baronial hall, a spacious room with a vaulted roof. Here the proud owners of the castle, in times of heritable jurisdiction, held their baronial courts; the lord of the regality seating himself in a small closet, separated from the hall by a wall, through an aperture of which he could, in the dignity of the olden times, pronounce judgment, himself unseen. A narrow stair descends from the south-east corner, communicating with the *black hole* already noticed, from which those accused were brought up for judgment. At the north-west corner the baronial communicates with the great hall. The chimney is large and spacious, and is divided by a central column. A narrow staircase leads up to Queen Mary's Hall, and a number of hexagonal apartments, which had evidently been used as bedrooms; and it terminates at the top of the tower, from which an extensive and interesting view may be obtained. Round the exterior of the castle the rampart and fosse are distinctly traceable.

In the absence of historical evidence regarding the origin of the Castle of Doune, some conjectures have been entertained. Being anciently the family seat of the Earls of Menteith, we are inclined to think that it must have been reared when this noble family was connected with the public administration of affairs, and probably by Walter Comyn, the first Earl and Lord High Steward of Scotland. This nobleman was the grandson of Bancho, who was murdered by Macbeth, and ancestor of the royal House of Stuart, which so long occupied the Scottish throne. He was made High Steward by Malcolm III. on account of his valour, in quelling, with the assistance of Macduff, Thane of Fife, a rebellion in the kingdom, and putting

colouring, by Sir Walter Scott in the *Legend of Montrose*; and in the introductory notices to that romance, will be found an interesting narrative respecting the unhappy author of the assassination, and the circumstances connected with it. The estate of Kilpont is situated on the banks of the Almond in Linlithgowshire, about 7 miles from Edinburgh.

to death the leader of the insurrection; and in the year 1057, had the title of his office of Thane changed into an earldom, Malcolm being then in the course of superseding the former title. But according to several antiquaries, one of whom is Sir Walter Scott, the Castle was erected by Murdoch, Duke of Albany, and Earl of Menteith and Fife, the son of Robert, first Duke of Albany, and son of Robert II. It is familiar to the student of Scottish history, that Robert, Duke of Albany, ambitious of succeeding to the sovereign power on the demise of his brother, Robert III., had contrived to procure the imprisonment of the king's eldest son, David, Duke of Rothesay, in his Castle of Falkland, where he cruelly caused him to suffer death by starvation. Hearing of the tidings, the King, to provide for the safety of his only surviving son, James, speedily shipped him for France; but the vessel in which he was embarked having been driven by a storm on the English coast, he was taken captive and carried to the court of Henry V. of England. Robert III. finding that his son was thus detained, soon died from severe abstinence and grief, and his ambitious brother, the Duke of Albany, was appointed regent of the kingdom. On Albany's death, fifteen years afterwards, his son Murdoch succeeded him as governor, but was totally unqualified from his lethargic and inactive disposition, for such a high and important office. In 1424, four years after his appointment, he was led to resign his exalted station, and so far acted wisely in advising the Assembly of the States to demand the King from the custody of the English monarch. Henry V. gave ready and honourable compliance to the request; and the son of Robert III., after eighteen years' detention in the sister kingdom, ascended his father's throne as James I. On the accusation of high treason, he now condemned to death his cousin Murdoch, the late governor, with his two sons, Walter and Alexander, and Duncan Earl of Lennox, his aged father-in-law; which sentence, as we have already seen, was executed on the Gowling Hills of Stirling. It

was during the period of his governorship, that Sir Walter Scott and some others conceive he reared the Castle of Doune; and Sir Walter assigns as a reason for his decapitation on the Gowling Hills, that his mortification might be augmented by witnessing towards his closing scene the towers of Doune, "the monument of his fallen greatness." That such a weak prince should have erected such a structure appears improbable; and it is not unlikely that the reparation of the building merely, by himself or his father, gave rise to the belief of his being its original founder.

Doune Castle had certainly been possessed by the Duke of Albany, and after his death, it was along with the Castle of Falkland, which likewise had belonged to him as Earl of Fife, annexed to the Crown. It remained the property of the king till the year 1502, when Margaret Tudor, daughter of Henry VII. of England, on her marriage with James IV., had the Castle of Doune, with some lands in Menteith, settled upon her in liferent. On the death of the King, and her divorce of her second husband the Earl of Angus, with the singular matrimonial infatuation of her race, she immediately contracted a third union with Henry Stewart, Lord Methven, a descendant of Robert Duke of Albany, to whom she had for some time been attached. In the year 1528, Methven obtained the consent of the King, James V., to bestow the castellanship of Doune Castle, during his life, on his younger landless brother, Sir James Stewart of Beith; a procedure, which depriving his royal spouse of certain revenues, commenced that unhappy jarring between them, which afterwards broke out, on the part of the Queen, with such rancorous violence.\* Sir James Stewart became the ancestor of the noble family of Moray. A few years afterwards, James V. confirmed the grant to Sir James, by making it a feu in perpetuity. The keeping of the Castle had for some time previously been vested by the sovereign in the ancient family of the Edmonstones

\* *Strickland's Lives of the Queens of Scotland*, vol. i. p. 238.

of Duntreath. In 1502, Sir William Edmonstone was appointed Steward of Menteith and Captain of Doune Castle, and as such, in 1503, he is a witness to a sasine of Queen Margaret. He was killed on the field of Floddon, along with two of his sons, in 1513. On his death, two of his surviving sons, Sir William the eldest, and James of Newton, were appointed joint keepers of the Castle and Stewards of Menteith, and held those united offices till 1528, when they were superseded by the appointment of Sir James Stewart. The summary dismissal of the Edmonstones from their post of honour and emolument, appears to have led them to cherish feelings of enmity against their successor; feelings which kindled into a flame of resentment on his family being permanently invested with office. Various alleged grievances augmented the acrimony of hostility on the part of the Edmonstones, and founded pretexts for assault on the earliest opportunity. An opportunity at length occurred. On Whitsunday 1543, Sir William Edmonstone, with his brothers Archibald and James of Newton, and a number of their friends and retainers, accidentally met Sir James Stewart and a party of his friends, at a place called Murdoch's Ford,\* between Doune and Dunblane, when a sharp and bloody encounter ensued, which caused the death of many on both sides. The Stewarts were worsted, and Sir James himself was slain. For this offence the laird of Duntreath contrived, three years afterwards, to procure a remission from the Duke of Chatelherault, the governor, but the feud continued between the families for thirty years, when a bond of manrent† having been given by the laird of Duntreath

\* It was here that James I. captured Murdoch, Duke of Albany, before his trial for high treason; the place hence retains the name of this weak but unfortunate prince. According to some accounts, the encounter between the families of Duntreath and Beith took place on the High Street of Dunblane. This is a mistake.

† "Bonds of manrent," as they were termed, were feudal covenants, which compelled the parties to defend each other against the effects of their mutual offences against others. (See *Tytler's History of Scotland*, vol. v. p. 229.)

to the son of Sir James Stewart, the quarrel was finally settled. This bond of manrent is a deed of permission by the Earl of Morton, then Regent, to Sir William Edmonstone, to come under an obligation to support in all disputes, as service to a superior, "Sir James Stewart of that Ilk and Doune, on account of the manslaughter of James Stewart of Beith, umquhile father to Sir James Stewart." The original bond, in a complete state of preservation, is in the possession of James Macfarlane, Esq. of Woodside Cottage, Doune, a zealous and respectable antiquary.\*

Sir James Stewart, the second of his family who held the governorship of the Castle, was raised to the peerage by James VI., as Lord Doune, in 1581. His eldest son married Elizabeth, eldest daughter of the Earl of Moray, "the good regent," and was in consequence created by James VI. Earl of Moray, the Earldom, in default of male heirs, having reverted to the Crown on the death of the Regent. Doune Castle is still in possession of the family of Moray, and gives a title to the eldest son.

Doune Castle was a favourite resort of the Scottish monarchs. Here Queen Mary was wont occasionally to reside in her happy days, when "love was young and Darnley kind." During his minority, while resident in the Castle of Stirling, James VI. made frequent excursions to the Castle. In times more modern, Doune Castle acquired distinction from being occupied as a garrison on the part of Prince Charles Edward, during the period of the last rebellion. The governor of the Castle was Stewart, the laird of Ballochallan, near Callander, who planted a twelve-pounder in one of the windows, and several swivels on the parapets. On the 25th of January, 1745, John Home, author of *Douglas*, with five of his friends, studying along with him at the University of Edinburgh, were

\* To the research of Mr. Macfarlane, we have been much indebted in preparing our short historical sketch of the Castle of Doune; and we would direct any one desirous of attaining further information regarding this highly interesting structure, or concerning the noble and ancient house of Moray, to consult the numerous documents in his possession.

placed as prisoners of war, under Stewart's care, in the Castle. They had, in the spirit of patriotism and of loyalty towards the house of Hanover, formed themselves into a corps, which they designated the Edinburgh Company of Volunteers (Mr. Home being lieutenant), and as such had been present, on the 17th, under General Hawley, at the battle of Falkirk. Being captured in their retreat by the victorious army of the Chevalier, after the detention of a few days at Stirling they were conveyed to the stronghold of Doune. They were lodged in Queen Mary's Hall, near the top of the structure, while the Castle, which then gave shelter to a hundred and fifty prisoners, was guarded by upwards of a score of armed Highlanders. The proposal to attempt an escape was however entertained; but it could not, as originally intended, be carried out by a simultaneous effort of the captives. On the night of the 31st, an escape was effected by the members of the volunteer party and a few others. They had their dormitory in a cell connected with the hall, in which they managed, unmolested, to twist the bed-clothes into ropes, and affix them to each other, as a vehicle of descent. Without encountering suspicion, they then ascended the battlements, and fastening the rope, began to descend. The greater number reached the ground in safety; but the rope breaking, one was severely bruised, and had to be carried off by his companions. The last of the party attempted to descend, after leisurely repairing the rope, on the departure of his friends, but met with a severe fall, from which he never recovered. Mr. Home details the account of the subsequent flight of his party till their arrival in Edinburgh, in his history of the Rebellion;\* and in the Appendix to the romance of *Waverley*, Sir Walter Scott mentions, that he was informed by an old gentleman, that he had seen Stewart the governor

Bloody with spurring, fiery red with haste,

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\* *Home's History of the Rebellion in the Year 1745*, p. 172. Lond. 1802, 4to.

riding furiously through the country in quest of the fugitives. A window on the west side of the Castle is still pointed out as that from which Mr. Home and his adventurous associates contrived to effect their escape.

On returning to the turnpike, we enter the village of

### DOUNE,

long known for the making of Highland pistols, the manufacture of Highland purses, and the dressing of skins. The first-named art was introduced in the village in 1646, by one Thomas Cadell, who had been very successfully instructed in the art at Muthill, and is said to have produced pistols, which for sureness, strength, and beauty, were unequalled in Britain. He imparted to the villagers of Doune a thorough knowledge of his craft; and the pistols here manufactured became so celebrated, that orders were sent to Doune for those weapons, not only from the principal nobility of the United Kingdom, but from some of the crowned heads of Europe. The best pistols sold at £50 a pair. The trade of pistol-making, and also those of purse-making and skinning, are extinct in the village, which is chiefly to be accounted for by the gradual disuse of the full Highland costume. The inhabitants of Doune are now chiefly employed at the Deanston works. The three principal streets of the village diverge from an erection, known as the market cross; but these present nothing to arrest the traveller's attention, except in the unwonted number of their sign-boards, intimating the sale of liquor. The principal object of attraction is the new parish church of Kilmadock (the parish in which Doune is situated), which is provided with a handsome spire, having an inscription, bearing that it was erected by the heritors in 1823, in honour of the late Earl of Moray. The pulpit of the church, which was a gift from Lord Moray, is an elegant specimen of rich Gothic workmanship. Doune is known to agriculturists as the scene of two important annual cattle and sheep markets.

Passing through Doune, we follow the road leading to the left, and on reaching the first milestone, we obtain another interesting view of Doune Castle, with the Teith\* gliding smoothly past on the right, and the Castle of Stirling towering above the lofty trees which intervene. A few yards onward, we discover a rustic lodge at the entrance to the western avenue of the Castle, which conducts to it along the north bank of the Teith. Shortly is reached the famous old bridge across the Teith† erected by Robert Spittal, the opulent and liberal tailor to the queen of James IV. It consists of two strongly built arches, and considering that it was erected so long ago as 1535, is remarkably convenient. Its erection by Spittal, it is popularly believed, was owing to the avarice and disobliging conduct of the boatman who kept the ferry at this point. Spittal had occasion to arrive here with the view of crossing the river, when he discovered that he had either lost or forgotten his purse. Intimating the circumstance to the ferryman, he gruffly refused to allow him the use of his boat, a course which subjected Spittal to serious inconvenience; but that no other person should be so circumstanced, and that the ferryman might be punished for his disobliging obduracy, he forthwith determined to erect the bridge. In the inside of the western parapet are the armorial bearings of Scotland and England, in separate shields, surmounted by crowns. At some

\* From mussel shells which were formerly found in the Teith, pearls were extracted, and a profitable trade was carried on by fishing for them. It has however been abandoned.

† "Of the *Teith*, the *Avon Taich* of the Highlanders, the etymology is uncertain. Some have said that it is derived from *Teth* or *Te*, hot, from the boiling appearance which it almost uniformly presents, on account of the rapidity of its current, from Callander to Ochertyre. The fall of the river throughout this course is probably not less than 150 feet. It may be proper to remark, that the name *Menteith*, by which the whole territory included between the Forth and the Teith, from their junction a little above Stirling, to the western extremity of Lochcon, upon the confines of Buchanan, is denominated, is entirely unknown in the Gaelic. The district is uniformly called *Taich*." (Dr. Graham's *Sketches of Perthshire*, p. 64., 2d edit. Edinb. 1812.)



distance, on the parapet, is the following inscription, having in the centre of it a shield, with a device resembling a spread eagle, and at the base the tailor's scissors:—

IN. GOD. IS. AL. MY. TRUST. QUOD.—TEL.  
 THE. X. DA. OF. SEPTEMBER. IN. THE. ZEIR.  
 OF. GOD. MVXXXV. ZEIRS. FUNDIT.  
 WES. THIS. BRIG. BE. ROBERT SPITTEL.  
 TAILYER. TO. THE. MAIST. NOBLE. PRECES.  
 MARGARET. —NG. JAMES. THE. FEIRD.  
 —OF. ALMIS.

The first of the Spittals, according to Mr. Macgregor Stirling, was a younger son of Sir Maurice Buchanan of Buchanan, in the reign of Alexander III., who having entered the order of Knights-Hospitallers, was in the Scottish language called Spittal. The device on the shield of the tailor indicates his descent from this person; and assuredly, though of humble and unpretending rank, his liberality at Stirling, and munificence in erecting this bridge, as well as two others, those of Banknock and Tullibody, would indicate that he was no unworthy descendant of his more elevated progenitor.\* From the bridge we have a third interesting view of Doune Castle, and a grand prospect of the amphitheatre of hills on the west. We now take the road on the right, proceeding along the south bank of the Teith, when we shortly reach the cotton works of

\* In his *Popular Rhymes of Scotland*, Mr. Robert Chambers states his belief, that prior to the erection of Spittal's Bridge across the Teith, the inhabitants of this district of Menteith had no other erection across the river, but an ill constructed timber bridge at Callander; and that their lingering prejudice in favour of the old structure, notwithstanding the undoubted superiority of the new, must have given origin to the popular rhyme, which is still common in the mouths of the natives of Menteith, though the old bridge of Callander is supposed to have been removed before the period of the Reformation—

The new brig o' Doune, and the auld brig o' Callander:  
 Four-and-twenty bows in the auld brig o' Callander.

(*Chambers's Popular Rhymes of Scotland*, p. 49, Edinb. 1847.)

## Deanston.

Admission to see the water-wheels of this famous establishment may be procured by application either to Mr. Finlay, the resident partner of the firm, or to the manager of the works. The wheel-house, which is constructed to contain eight powerful wheels, at present contains four of equal dimensions, these being 36 feet in diameter by 12 feet broad. The wheels all work together, regulated as the steam-engine, by a *governor*, and the whole power, which is equal to that of 300 horses, being concentrated in a single shaft, which under ground is led into the works. In the works, the whole process of cotton manufacture is carried on. In one large apartment, the bags of cotton, each containing about 360 pounds weight, are laid in rows along the floor, and the material is then taken out and thrown into the *willow*, a revolving cylinder with iron teeth, which breaks down the masses. It is next, in another large hall, put to the scutching machines, and after passing through rollers, it is immediately transferred to the beaters, which further clean it. It is now made into a lap by means of self-acting rollers, and taken away in this form to another hall, where it is put to the carding machines, which separate the fibres, and remove any remaining refuse. In the same apartment it is next put to the drawing machines, which draw out the fibres into a parallel position, by means of numerous rollers. The *roving frame*, in the same hall, is now made to twist the fibres into threads, and to wind them upon spindles. Spinning machines in different apartments next reduce the threads to the required size, and twist them sufficiently firm. The thread intended for warp is spun upon a machine, called the *throstle*, and that intended for weft upon the *mule*. The threads again of the warp, in being fitted for the weaving process, are by another remarkable adaptation of machinery conveyed round a beam, and passed through a machine, in which, by the application

of paste, composed of flour, and heated cylinders, they are completely stiffened and dried. The material is now taken to the heddling and reeding machines, by which the yarn is finally prepared for the looms. The looms, which all act by water-power as the other parts of the machinery, are contained in one immense hall, covering half an acre; the looms are three hundred in number; and while two only require the attendance of one young woman, who supplies the weft and repairs broken threads of the warp, each will produce daily thirty yards of cloth of ordinary thickness. The power-loom hall, which commands a noble appearance, has its roof composed of groined arches, supported on cast-iron columns, while light is admitted during the day by cupolas in the roof, and in the evening obtained from three hundred gas-lustres.

The first erection of the Deanston Works took place in 1785, at the cost of the Messrs. Buchanan of Carston, four brothers, the eldest of whom was an intimate acquaintance of Sir Richard Arkwright. This firm carried on business at Deanston till 1793, when the works became the property of a Yorkshire quaker of the name of Flounders. In 1808 they passed into the present firm of James Finlay & Co., Glasgow. In 1816 was erected the gas work, the apparatus of which has recently been reconstructed. Water, by means of an excellent apparatus, at a moment's notice may be elevated to any part of the structure in case of fire; and an extensive foundry is constantly used for renovating the machinery. The whole buildings cover about two acres. There are at present 750 persons employed in the establishment, but the number is sometimes larger. These chiefly reside in the village connected with the works, in which the young have the advantage of an excellent school, and the adults of a well-furnished library. The dam is deserving of inspection. It is a mile from the works, but is reached by a highly interesting promenade between the canal and the Teith, and shaded on each side by a pleasant plantation. At the dam, the water of the river is conducted from its

channel into the canal, which is 30 feet in breadth, and conveys the water into a cistern, from which it operates on the wheels. Half way down the promenade, through the plantation, is seen on the opposite side of the river, the romantically situated manse and old church and churchyard of Kilmadock.

Connected with the works of Deanston is the name of Mr. James Smith, the eminent agriculturist. Mr. Smith was born in Glasgow on the 3d of January, 1789. His father, a merchant in the city, dying when he was a child of two months, his mother, who was a sister of the Messrs. Buchanan of Deanston, removed her residence thither under the protection of her younger brother, the managing partner of the firm. In early life, James evinced an inclination towards the mechanical arts and agricultural pursuits, and gave such decided indication of genius, that on completing his academical studies, in his eighteenth year, he was appointed by the new proprietors superintendent of Deanston works. For thirty years he retained this situation, and during that period promoted many reforms in the establishment, and made several important inventions connected with the machinery. In 1812 he invented a reaping-machine, which was commended by the Highland Society, and afterwards effected improvements on several agricultural implements. On his farm of Western Deanston, southward of the works, he made those experiments in husbandry and landward cultivation, the results of which he gave to the public in his treatise on "Thorough Draining," published in 1831, and which attracted the notice of agriculturists in every district of the kingdom. By subsoil tillage of a uniform depth, and by his system of thorough drainage, 100 miles of drains being cut in 200 acres, he succeeded in converting a dreary moor into a luxuriant garden. In 1843 he was appointed one of the commissioners to inquire into the sanitary condition of large towns. He was a contributor to the journals of the Glasgow Philosophical Society, and was author of many

useful papers on agriculture. Mr. Smith died near Mauchline, on the 9th of June, 1850.

From Western Deanston a road conducts westward to Lanrick or Clan-Gregor Castle, about 2 miles distant. This elegant mansion was formerly a seat of the family of Sir Evan Murray Macgregor, and is at present the property of Andrew Jardine, Esq.\* The grounds, which are finely situated on the banks of the Teith, have recently been put in a state of the highest order. Crossing the river by a finely constructed girder-tension bridge, we leave the grounds by a beautiful avenue, and attain the Callander Road. Our course is now eastward on our return to Bridge of Allan. In about a mile, we have on the left Cambus-Wallace or Doune Lodge, the Perthshire residence of the Earl of Moray, beautifully surrounded with an interesting park. A camp near the house is said to have been used by Sir William Wallace, and a large stone at some distance still bears the designation of the camp-stone. In a mile and a half from Cambus-Wallace we reach Doune, and here resume the road which we had left.

\* In his native county of Dumfries, Mr. Jardine has recently purchased the barony of Corrie, which formerly belonged to the Marquis of Annandale, and now yields a rental of £2000.



How blest, delicious scene, the eye that greets  
 Thy open beauties, or thy lone retreats,  
 Beholds the unwearied sweep of wood that scales  
 Thy cliffs; the endless waters of thy vales!—WORDSWORTH.



### Excursion Fifth.

Cambusmore—Callander—Brackland Bridge—Environs of Callander—  
 Kilmahog—Pass of Leny—Hermitage of St. Bride—Loch Lubnaig—  
 Strathyre—Balquhidder—Loch Voil—The Clan Alpin—Rob Roy  
 Macgregor—Lochearn—Ardvoirlich—St. Fillans—Bochastle—Loch  
 Vennachar—Benledi—Lanrick Mead—Duncraggan—Bridge of Turk—  
 Glenfinglas—Loch Achray—Ardcheanochrochan—Trosachs—Loch  
 Katrine—Loch Arklet—Loch Lomond.

FROM Bridge of Allan we now proceed westward by the road already described, passing through Doune and along by Cambus-Wallace and Lanrick. Leaving Lanrick, we pass through the little hamlet of Drumvaich (place of cowhouses), situated in a hollow on the margin of the Teith, the dark waters of which accompany us for some miles on the left, while on the right the road is skirted by a succession of small broom-clad knolls. In 3 miles from Lanrick, we have on the left Cambusmore House, a substantial old mansion, surrounded with a beautiful park, commanding a fine southern exposure, and traversed by the famous trouting stream of the Keltie. Cambusmore House has claim to distinction, as being the residence of Sir Walter Scott when he conceived and commenced his singularly happy and popular poem of the *Lady of the Lake*, the chief scenery depicted in which will be the principal subject of the present excursion. Sir Walter first became acquainted with the district, by being sent, when a writer's apprentice, along with a small escort of

soldiers from Stirling Castle, to enforce the execution of a legal instrument against a refractory tenant of the proprietor of Appin; but it was while residing in the mansion of Cambusmore, during a series of autumns, with "the young laird," afterwards Major Buchanan, that he was led to cast over it the bewitchery of his genius.\*

Before the appearance of the *Lady of the Lake*, the highly picturesque and romantic scenery we are approaching was scarcely known,† having only been described in two works, Dr. Graham's Sketches of Scenery in Perthshire, and Dr. Robertson's Statistical Account, both of which had a limited circulation. Scott was therefore struck by the surpassing grandeur of scenes of which he had scarcely heard; and thus, in the full glow of enthusiastic admiration, was led to seize the harp of the north, and by means of its powerful notes, to associate with landscapes so interesting a tale of romantic chivalry. The *Lady of the Lake* had not been long published, about forty years since, when the amount of revenue arising from post-horse duty rapidly rose in Scotland; so many parties from all quarters flocked to the shores of Loch Katrine, and the other scenes described in this captivating poem. To this land of mountain and of flood, for many years the *Lady of the Lake* served as the only guide; and still, with whatever accessory, it is the tourist's best companion. "It was," says Mr. Lockhart, in his Memoirs of Scott, "starting from Cambusmore House, when the poem itself had made some progress, that he put to the test the practicability of riding from the bank of Loch Vennachar to the Castle of Stirling within the brief

\* Major Buchanan was in the habit of narrating the incident, that he and Scott having just alighted, on their return from a ride to the banks of Loch Katrine, which the poet had not previously visited, and with the scenery of which he was passionately delighted, he repeated to him, while standing in the porch of Cambusmore House, those lines which commence the first stanza of *The Chase*, exactly as they afterwards appeared.

† It is said the Countess of Hyndford was the first person who drove to the Trosachs. She did so in the year 1799.

space which he had assigned to Fitz-James's grey Bayard, after the duel with Rhoderick Dhu; and the principal landmarks in the description of that fiery progress are so many hospitable mansions, all familiar to him at the same period." He thus notices the place of his hospitable autumnal abode in the *Chase*:

It were long to tell what steeds gave o'er,  
As swept the hunt through Cambusmore.

The father of Scott's friend at Cambusmore is still kindly remembered in the district for his extensive improvements on his estate, and his exertions in arousing his neighbours to the work of cultivation. He studied agriculture as a science, which was rarely done in his time, and never before in his neighbourhood, and applied the energies of an enlightened mind towards the renovation of the aspect of the country. His meritorious exertions have since been followed up in the district. The fine property of Cambusmore is now the possession of Miss Buchanan, the grand-daughter of Major Buchanan, and the representative of the very ancient and distinguished house of Buchanan of Auchmar and Arnpryor.\*

\* John Buchanan of Auchmar and Arnpryor, in the reign of James V., was an esteemed associate of his sovereign. His acquaintance with the monarch commenced under circumstances the most unpropitious towards the forming of friendship. James had been entertaining the nobility at Stirling Castle, and had sent for venison to the hills of Kippen, beyond the residence of Arnpryor. As the king's messengers were passing his gate, their horses laden with venison, Arnpryor, who was about to entertain a party of friends, made an offer to purchase it; and the offer being declined, under the plea that the provision was for the king's table, he forcibly seized on it, alleging, that if King James was king of Scotland he was king at Kippen. The messengers reported the detention of the venison to the king, who resolved to form the acquaintance of the daring purloiner. He arrived at Arnpryor, in his usual disguise as a commoner, and expressed to the porter a desire to have a conference with his master. The porter at first informed him, that the chief could not be seen till dinner was over, and on his urging his request, threatened him with assault. The king now announced himself as *Gudeman of Ballengeich*, and assured the janitor that his master would make him welcome. He had judged rightly; for Buchanan, at once perceiving he was the king, came out with



After crossing the Kelty by a bridge opposite the park of Cambusmore, we enter the region where Gaelic becomes vernacular, though indeed there are few of the inhabitants of Callander and its district who have not acquired an acquaintance with the English tongue. We have now on the left the mansion of Gart, the property of Admiral Houston Stewart, and the present autumnal residence of Lord John Russell. In a mile from the lodge of Gart, and at the distance of 12 miles from Bridge of Allan, we reach

#### Callander,

the port-street or entrance, as the name (Calla-straid) in the Gaelic imports, to this district of the Highlands. The village is chiefly formed of one long wide street, through which the turnpike passes, and its rural simplicity is relieved by the spires of two neat churches. But Callander claims an especial interest from the beauty of its situation. Built on the banks of the Teith, which winds gracefully through the broad and verdant plain, and skirts it on the south, it is beautifully sheltered on the north by a towering line of precipitous crags, partly covered with wood, and partly presenting their rough, craggy and weather-beaten fronts; while beyond, towards the west, it commands the massive form of the majestic and often cloud-capped Benledi, rising amidst the woods of Carchonzie and the groves of Leny, and the gigantic crests of a long line of mountains, crowned in the remote distance by the lofty summit of Benlomond. "Few hills out of the Highlands," writes Professor Wilson,\* — "if

all humility to receive him, and James, with his characteristic frankness, assured him, that he had come expressly to partake of his hospitality as a neighbour sovereign. Buchanan made a due apology for his act of spoliation, entertained his royal guest with sumptuous munificence, and so interested the king by his humour, that he invited him to return his visit at the castle. In a few days Buchanan was introduced to the courtiers at Stirling, and henceforth became one of James's intimate companions, being always familiarly called by him the king of Kippen.

\* *Blackwood's Magazine*, vol. xx. p. 402.







Dunlop & Knight  
W. J. Barber

CALLANDER.



indeed they be out of it, exhibit bolder bosoms of wooded crag and pastoral enclosure than those which overhang the village, securing it from the blasts of the east and the north, and receding in grand perspective far back in the sky. A more perfectly pellucid stream than the Teith, which here winds smooth and deep (it afterwards changes its character several times, which is commendable in running waters) through a rich and spacious plain, flows not into loch, frith, or sea. The cottages and houses round about have all a pleasant and hearty expression of countenance, and welcome you in below their humble doors." We should at once drive up to the Dreadnought Inn, kept by Mr. Alexander Macgregor, situated at the west end of the village. This hotel, which possesses an intelligent host, and extensive and elegant accommodation, was reared at the commencement of the century, by the eccentric but philanthropic Macnab of Macnab, from whose family-motto it has its name. The various objects of interest in the vicinity may now be inspected. Returning to the eastern extremity of the village, we discover the *Braes of Leny* or *Comrie Road*, leading upward towards the north. After following this road for a short distance, we must take a path leading along the back of a plantation, known as the *Black Wood*, when in about a mile and a half north-east of the village, we reach, in a wooded glen, the romantic

#### Brackland\* Bridge.

This interesting object is formed by a narrow rustic bridge being thrown across two projecting rocks on either side of a series of cascades, caused by the water of the Kelty falling rapidly over a succession of rocky shelvings into a large pool. The chasm is about 14 feet in width, and the whole fall may be of the height of 50 feet. The visitor should cross the bridge, and place himself on the

\* Brackland in the Gaelic signifies "the speckled pool."

promontory projecting in front of the cascade; and if the river is swollen by heavy rains, he will there witness a spectacle of a sublime character, the water, with the



BRACKLAND BRIDGE.

noise of thunder, dashing across the different shelvings into the pool beneath, and sending forth a thickening spray. Beneath is a winding wooded glen. The bridge,

3 feet in width, consists of several rough planks, which are covered with turf, and provided with hand-rails. The latter were added some years since, on account of the following melancholy occurrence. About ten years ago, a marriage party from Stirling, that had been visiting Callander, walked to the bridge to enjoy the romantic grandeur which it exhibited. When one of the bride's maidens was crossing the gangway, which then vibrated by the tread, another of the party, a male, by way of giving her a harmless fright, suddenly grasped her gown, when the alarmed maiden, losing self-confidence, stumbled, and painful to relate, was forthwith precipitated into the abyss beneath. Her unwitting companion, seeing the fearful consequences of his rash act, had tried to prevent her fall, and in the attempt was likewise plunged into the water; they shared the same fate, both having perished. A short distance from the bridge, down the right side of the river, on a ridge of rising ground, is an oval rampart, the remains of a Danish encampment or Caledonian watch-tower. It had been surrounded by a fosse.

On returning from Brackland Bridge, we should proceed along the avenue opening nearly opposite the outlet of the *Comrie Road*, when in a few minutes we may reach the antiquated villa of the Camp, beautifully situated on the banks of the Teith, and surrounded with pleasant plantations. East of the house, and immediately to the north of the garden, is a rampart\* extending for some distance north-eastward, believed to be the remains of a Roman encampment, which had partly been enclosed by the river. Walking westward along the left bank of the river, we have shortly on the opposite side, surrounded by shrubbery, the manse of Callander. A few yards westward of the manse stood the old Castle of Callander,

\* Some geologists have regarded this rampart as being the alluvia of a lake, drained by the river, cutting through the sandstone barrier at Lanrick. (*Transactions of the Royal Society of Edinburgh*, vol. III., and *Sketches of Perthshire*, by Rev. P. Graham, D.D., p. 62, 2d edit. Edin. 1812.)



a residence of the Earls of Callander.\* The materials of the ruins of this structure, which consisted of a tall quadrangular tower, were chiefly removed in 1737 for the construction of a mill and dam-dyke, and nearly cleared off in 1773, to assist in rearing the present manse. Only a very small portion of the lower part of the wall is now visible; but the arched cellars under ground are said to be still entire. A stone in the front wall of the manse bears the date of 1586, with the letters A. L. E. H. supposed to be the initials of Livingstone Earl of Callander and his Countess. Proceeding onward to a spacious piece of sward by the river's bank, we have a noble prospect for the pencil of the artist. Immediately in front is Callander Bridge, of three spacious arches, with a finely sheltered villa at each end, and Benledi in the back ground, while perhaps the best view is here presented of the romantic Crags of Callander. These crags are the commencement of a lengthened ridge of conglomerate of the old red sandstone, that extends towards the north-east, crossing the Tay at Campsie Linn. In the conglomerate round or angular fragments of porphyry and amygdaloid abound, with quartz, greenstone, mica-slate, chlorite-slate, and clay-slate. Various rare plants, such as *Pyrola rotundifolia* and *Nuphar minima* are found by the river's banks, and on the crags *Didymonon flexifolium* has been found.

At the west end of the bridge, and on the same side of the river, is the parish cemetery, exhibiting at its north-western corner a circular artificial mound. This mound would seem to have undergone various changes; originally, it is believed, it was constructed by the Romans as a signal-point between the camps of Bochastle and Callander; afterwards it became the site of the chapel of the tutelary saint of the place, whose name (*Tom-ma-chessaig*, the mount of Kessaig) it still retains; and at present it

\* The barony of Callander, which belonged to this noble family, attained in 1715, is now the property of Lord and Lady Willoughby d'Eresby.

is the scene of tent-preaching at the season of the communion, divine service being conducted in English and Gaelic on different sides of the eminence at the same time.

We may now resume the turnpike leading north-west from the inn.\* At a short distance onwards, on the left, we see the junction of the rivers Vennachar and Lubnaig, which, by the union of their waters, form the Teith. On a picturesque island at their junction is the ancient burial-place of the Buchanans of Leny and Cambusmore. The turnpike proceeds along the left bank of the Lubnaig, and in a mile from Callander we perceive on the right, at the distance of about 20 yards from the road, a small clump of trees, which covers the foundations of the old castle of Leny.† When this structure was reared has not been recorded in history, or asserted by tradition; it is said however to have been the chief seat of a succession of no fewer than sixteen knights of the ancient House of Buchanan. It was in the form of a keep, and stood in the midst of a small lake which discharged its waters into the Teith, and in which the lordly barons could engage in the sport of angling from the windows of their fortalice, when the terrors of predatory banditti or ferocious neighbours kept them in their home. No trace of the lake remains. The Castle was destroyed by fire at the command of the last occupant, on account of the following occurrence:—About the year 1686, Buchanan, the laird of Bochastle, kinsman and neighbour of Leny, being suddenly assailed in his residence by a band of marauders, communicated the intelligence to his friend, requesting, in virtue of the bond of manrent between them, his prompt and vigorous assistance. Leny, anxious for his kinsman's relief, immediately sounded the war-whistle from his battlements, which was responded to by the gathering of fifty of his clansmen; and he prepared to conduct them to the scene

\* By crossing the bridge of Callander, we may enter on the south road to the Trosachs. The north road is however to be preferred.

† *Ety.* Full of wood.

of strife. But an incident both very unexpected and highly untoward occurred; the heavy doors of the castle were found bolted and the keys had disappeared. A little inquiry indicated that the baron's lady, anxious for his safety, had made fast the entrance against his exit, and had thrown the keys into the lake. The adventure stopped farther proceedings for the assistance of Bochastle, who however was successful against the inroads of the spoilers. But the baron of Leny felt the affront as one peculiarly aggravating, and while forgiving the undue anxiety of his lady for his safety, assigned the Castle to destruction, in fulfilment of a vow that he should not reside in a dwelling from which in the time of need he could not proceed to the aid of a neighbour. The present mansion-house of Leny, the seat of John Hamilton Buchanan, Esq., beautifully situated at the base of the Leny Hills, and which recently underwent very extensive repairs, was originally erected by the same proprietor who destroyed the Castle, about two years after the demolition of the ancient fabric.\* A quarter of a mile onward from the Lodge of Leny, having passed on the left of the turnpike, and on the opposite side of the river, "Bochastle Heath," we arrive at the little hamlet of Kilmahog, pronounced *Kilmaig* (the cell of Saint Chug), connected with which is the following narrative, which we have recovered from tradition:—Till near the middle of last century, hordes of hungry highlanders, pinched for want, and accustomed to regard the spoliation of the wealthy as no crime, were in the habit of descending from time to time on the fertile and favoured lowlands, in quest of provision through plunder. Their inroads often caused severe annoyance to the inhabitants of the vale of Menteith and carse of Stirling, and the report of their approach was generally conveyed with speed by one neighbour to another,

\* For the above tradition, we are indebted to Mr. Buchanan, tenant at Trean of Leny, whose family, in a direct line, has held the lease of the same place from their chiefs, the Buchanans of Leny, for the lengthened period of three centuries.

that they might be prepared, if not for resistance, at least to conceal those viands and goods which were more likely to be plundered. One morning a band of these mountain banditti came to pillage in the vicinity of the spot where Bridge of Allan now stands, and the tidings of their unwelcome approach being communicated to the inmates of Westerton House, the lady, as a primary step of precaution, caused the piece of beef boiling among the broth to be removed into concealment, it being usually the first act of the starving freebooters to search the *kail-pot* with their dirks. On entering the kitchen, which they did immediately, the highlanders, who did as was anticipated, perceived the trick, and in a fit of frenzy resolved to wreak their resentment on the laird by carrying him off. Accordingly, having completely secured him, they bore him along with them till they reached Kilmahog, when, weary with the expedition of their flight, they betook themselves with their prisoner to the village inn, and insisted that there he should provide for them a quantity of "the mountain dew." Of course resistance was vain, and the laird readily complied; he entertained them with the delicious but intoxicating beverage of "Atholl brose," till overcome by fatigue and drinking, they resolved to seek refreshment in slumber. They did not however consent to the liberation of their constrained entertainer; the laird had his shoes removed, and was laid on the floor to sleep between two highlanders, armed with drawn dirks. But the usual sonorous indication of sound sleep soon testified to the powerlessness of the whole gang, and the laird was enabled without difficulty to effect his escape. A song was composed by the highlanders while partaking of their captive's hospitality, of which the following couplet was the burden:

Noo we're come to Kilmahog, to Kilmahog, to Kilmahog,  
Noo we're come to Kilmahog, we'll tak' a pint aff the carle.

At Kilmahog the geological character of the district changes, the red sandstone of Callander being succeeded

by micaceous schists, of which the greater part of the south-western highlands consists.

We must at present follow the road leading directly from the toll-bar north-westward to Lochearn, known as the *Lochearnhead Road*, and still conducting along the left bank of the Lubnaig, on the other side of which is the short range of the hills of Bochastle. Some yards onwards, and one mile from Kilmahog, at a turn of the road, we enter the

Pass of Leny,

supplying "a feast for the ear as well as to the eye, the richest scenery for the one, and the cataract's roar for the other." The Pass consists of a narrow defile, its sides shaded by wavy foliage, and guarded on either side by stupendous rocks and gloomy cliffs, while the waters of the Lubnaig, restrained in issuing from the loch by the lateral boundaries of rude cliffs, dash downward from rock to rock, and from precipice to precipice, through the narrow vale, for the length of a furlong, forming a series of cascades 200 feet in height, and producing a jarring rumbling sound, in harmony with the wild and stern grandeur of the scene.

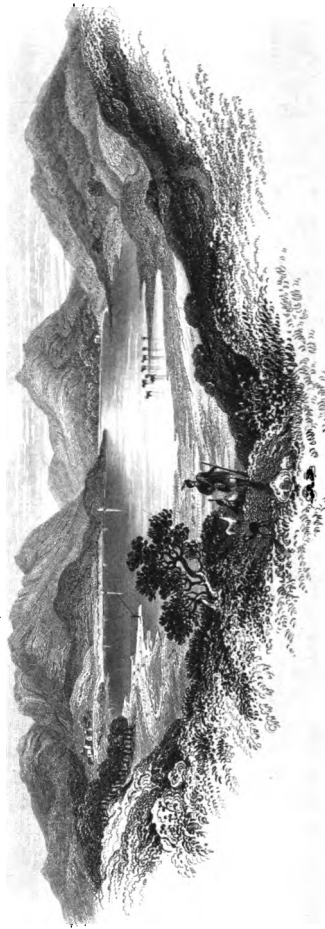
Though rude the barriers of the lake,  
Away the hurrying waters break,  
Faster and whiter dash and curl,  
Till down yon dark abyss they hurl.

"No one," observes Dr. Macculloch, "who has seen the Pass of Leny will ever forget it. As a specimen of a mountain pass, it can scarcely be exceeded in grandeur and romantic beauty; as a specimen of river landscape, it has few rivals; uniting both, it produces a picture unequalled, inasmuch as it has no parallel in character, and is not often equalled in magnificence and power of effect, in an union of appropriate ornament and Alpine sublimity."\*

The road now winds round the north-east base of Benledi, and enters the vale of Strathyre (the warm strath). This

\* Macculloch's Highlands, vol. i. p. 148. Lond., 1824, 4 vols. 8vo.





Drawn & Engr'd by W. Daniell. Edin.

LOCH LUBNAIG.







was the course of Angus bearing the gathering emblem, after leaving Callander :

Benledi saw the cross of fire,  
It glanced like lightning up Strathyre.

In one mile from the Pass, is reached the hermitage of St. Bride (Bridget, a Danish lady of the thirteenth century), surrounded by a cemetery. Here Norman, the heir of Armandave, had, according to the minstrel, been just married to the lovely Mary of Tombea, when Angus thrust the fiery cross into his hand, as the signal for his immediately joining the standard of Rhoderick Dhu :

A blythesome rout, that morning-tide,  
Had sought the chapel of St. Bride;  
Her troth Tombea's Mary gave  
To Norman, heir of Armandave.  
And issuing from the Gothic arch,  
The bridal now resumed their march.

\* \* \* \* \*  
Who meets them at the churchyard gate?  
The messenger of fear and fate!  
Haste in his hurried accent lies,  
And grief is swimming in his eyes.  
All dripping from the recent flood,  
Panting and travel-soiled he stood,  
The fatal sign of fire and sword  
Held forth, and spoke the appointed word:  
"The muster-place is Lanrick Mead;  
Speed forth the signal! Norman, speed!"

\* \* \* \* \*  
— Slow he laid his plaid aside,  
And lingering eyed his lovely bride,  
Until he saw the starting tear  
Speak woe he might not stop to cheer;  
Then trusting not a second look,  
In haste he sped him up the brook,  
Nor backward glanced, till on the heath  
Where Lubnaig's lake supplies the Teith.

### Loch Lubnaig,

(the crooked or winding lake), four and a half miles in length, is now reached at the north-east base of Benledi, the road leading onward by the wooded banks of its shore.

"Lake Lubnaig," writes Dr. Macculloch, "is remarkable for its singularity, and far from deficient in beauty. It is rendered utterly unlike every other Scottish lake, by the complete dissimilarity of its two boundaries; the one being flat and open, and the other a solid wall of mountain, formed by the steep and rocky declivity of Benledi." At a curve of the road, near the middle of the lake, is seen on the opposite side, a huge crag, named Craig-na-cohelig (the rock of the joint hunting), two neighbouring chiefs having been in the habit of meeting here with their hounds on hunting days, to engage in sport over each others lands. We now pass on the right Ardchullery (the *sheel-ing* with a height behind it), an old plain villa, beautifully situated near the base of a mountain ridge. This is the property of Mr. Stirling of Keir, but possesses an interest as having been a hunting seat and summer residence of Bruce, the Abyssinian traveller, and the scene where he arranged his notes for his great work. "The grandeur of this scene," says Dr. Robertson, "suited the state of his mind. There he found the Lake of Dembea in miniature, where the ancient tract of a river is covered by a modern lake, formed by incidental circumstances, as may be seen from the top of any neighbouring hill in a clear day."\*

A mile and a half onward from Ardchullery, and beyond the head of the lake, we reach the plain small hamlet of Strathyre, known likewise by the name of Nineveh. On the opposite side of the head of the lake is the small farmhouse of Ardoch, the birthplace of Dugald Buchanan, a Gaelic poet of merit, who died in 1768. Of his poems and hymns, which have frequently been printed, the pieces entitled "La a' Bhrèitheanais," and "Claigeann," have attained celebrity, and are read by highlanders with enthusiasm. Ardoch Lodge, the shooting quarters of the proprietor of Cambusmore, situated at the head of the lake,

\* At the head of Loch Lubnaig, the botanist will find *Lysimachia vulgaris* and *Lythrum salicaria*; and at Strathyre, *Carex vesicaria* will be found in abundance.

amidst thriving plantation, is the most interesting object of contrast with the native wildness of the place. The road pursues its course northward through the vale of Strathyre, accompanied on the left by the narrow stream of Balvaig, or the smooth running water. In  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles from the village of Strathyre is reached *Kingshouse*, an inn of considerable accommodation. From Kingshouse a road diverges on the left, by Balquhidder glen, conducting westward to Loch Voil; this is now to be followed by the tourist. To appreciate the romantic grandeur and sterile magnificence of the vale, the journey, one mile in length, should be made on foot; the rapid whirl of the carriage affording no leisure for the accurate inspection of

A scene so rude, so wild as this,  
Yet so sublime in barrenness.

The glen, through the centre of which the road passes, still attended on the left by the Balvaig stream, which here, serpent-like, is coiled in numerous folds, is on each side guarded by rugged eminences, whose heathy fronts are invaded by impetuous torrents, and whose wildness is only relieved by the cairns surmounting the peaks, or the myriads of sheep which graze on the summits. The surface of the glen, formerly a swamp, is yielding to the efforts of the cultivator, yet still presents an aspect akin to the dark brown colour of the mountains. The cottages are constructed of sod, and roofed with portions of the oak and birch which have been dug from the morass.

### Loch Voil

(the muddy lake), with the *clachan* or kirktown of Balquhidder (the village upon which five glens open) at its eastern extremity, opens to the view, surrounded with bold mountains, covered with heath, rent by fissures, and of which the varied forms are reflected on the clear surface of the waters:

A lake, whose blue expansive breast,  
 Bright from afar, an inland ocean gleams,  
 Girt with vast solitudes, profusely dress'd  
 In tints like those that float o'er poet's dreams.

In approaching the hamlet, we pass on the right the manse of Balquhiddier,\* romantically situated near the base of the beautiful wooded crag of *Craig-a-bhuic* (rock of the buck)—

A quiet scene,  
 O'er which the green brow'd mountain, girt with stone,  
 Raises to heaven its adamantine walls.

Onward from the manse, 100 yards, we reach the parish church, a plain building, surrounded by an ancient cemetery. This is a suitable spot for contemplation, commanding as it does an interesting prospect, and being itself associated with some remarkable events. On the west a mountain stream guards the cemetery, and immediately beneath is the *clachan*, resting on the shore of the lake. Beyond, Loch Voil,† 4 miles long, extends the transparent surface of its waters, fringed with copse and guarded by rugged eminences, everywhere presenting the humble cottages of the sheep-farmers;‡ while farther onward, in

\* In a field south-east of the manse, there is an erect stone, 5 feet in height, which is generally termed *Puidrac*; but its erection is not accounted for by any legend or history. (*New Stat. Acc.*)

† Loch Voil is said to abound in trout of the most delicious quality, but it is nearly unknown to anglers.

‡ The following anecdote is current in the district. About forty years since, two sheep-farmers on the *Braes* had disputed respecting a matter of boundary, and each resolved to have his right determined at law. Dunblane is the seat of the district-sheriff; and both the intended litigants had, unknown to each other, resolved to employ the same lawyer in "the city," of whose reputation in his profession they had each obtained a favourable report. The case of the first who waited upon him the lawyer undertook; but he had no sooner done so than the other presented himself to solicit his services. He offered him a note of introduction to a brother in the craft, and wrote thus:

Twa fat sheep frae the Braes o' Balquhither;  
 Fleece you the ae sheep, I'll fleece the ither.

With true Scottish caution the highlander inspected the note before proceeding to deliver it, and observing its contents, returned home to communicate them to his neighbour. The differences were forthwith adjusted without legal interposition.

rude magnificence, is stretched out, as far as the eye can reach, a series of lofty eminences, known as the *Braes of Balquhiddier*. These heights, no Scotsman will forget, are celebrated in the popular melody of Tannahill, beginning,

Let us go, lassie, go  
 To the braes o' Balquhither,  
 Where the blaeberries grow  
 'Mang the bonnie Highland heather;  
 Where the deer and the roe,  
 Lightly bounding together,  
 Sport the lang summer day  
 On the braes o' Balquhither.

The illustrious minstrel, in the *Lady of the Lake*, represents Norman, after receiving the fiery brand from Angus, and bidding adieu to his newly-wedded bride, as hastening thither with the warlike signal :

Not faster o'er thy heathery braes,  
 Balquidder, speeds the midnight blaze,  
 Rushing, in conflagration strong,  
 Thy deep ravines and dells along,  
 Wrapping thy cliffs in purple glow,  
 And reddening the dark lakes below;  
 Nor faster speeds it, nor so far,  
 As o'er thy heaths the voice of war.  
 The signal roused to martial toil  
 The sullen margin of Loch Voil.  
 Waked still Loch Doine,\* and to the source  
 Alarm'd, Balvaig, thy swampy course.

By the northern shore of Loch Voil a road proceeds onward, by Loch Doine, to the head of Loch Lomond. Near the eastern extremity of Loch Voil, on its southern boundary, beautifully skirted with plantation, is the elegant modern mansion of *Stromvar* (the promontory of the hill), the residence of David Carnegie, Esq. of Glenbuckie (glen of the hart), a dale opening on the valley of Balquhiddier, which was long the possession of a respectable branch of the house of Stewart.

\* Loch Doine (the deep water) is a small lake immediately to the west of Loch Voil.

Immediately south-west of the churchyard, a level meadow, which formerly was often covered by the waters of Loch Veil, was the scene of a sanguinary encounter between the Maclarens of Balquhidder and the Lenys of Callander, which took place in the beginning of the sixteenth century. At the fair of St. Kessaig at Callander, an affront had been offered to some members of the clan Maclaren by the Lenys, which the latter at St. George's fair at Balquhidder sought to avenge. In a skirmish which took place, the Lenys obtained a triumph; when the Maclarens in their extremity applied to the Macgregors for aid and reinforcement. The Clan-Alpin undertook to render the aid required, on the condition that their suitors should surrender their claim to priority in entering church on Sunday, and permit them to enter the place of worship at the same time. The stipulation was accepted, and backed by the Macgregors, the Maclarens in a second engagement completely routed their adversaries, driving them over a small cascade of the Balvaig stream at a bend of its course close by the lake. Only one of the contending Lenys escaped from the field, and he was soon overtaken and slain. The cascade, where the Lenys perished, retains the name of *Linan-an-leechanan*, the cascade of dead bodies. But the scenes which are commanded from the churchyard of Balquhidder have a peculiar interest as the centre of the country of the Macgregors, and the region of the birth and death and some of the remarkable achievements of Rob Roy.

The sept of the Macgregors, or Clan-Alpin, claim a royal descent; their founder, it is alleged, was Gregor or Gregorius, the third son of Alpin, the Scottish monarch in the latter part of the eighth century, who was named after the reigning Pontiff, the Papal legate performing the baptismal ceremony.\* The territories of the clan

\* The escutcheon of the Macgregors originally displayed a crowned lion, with the motto, *Sriogal mo dhream*, "my tribe is royal;" but the chief having, in a hunting expedition, aided the king in destroying a

originally extended from the Trosachs and Balquhider north to the heights of Rannoch, and westward to Glenorchy. In the eleventh century, the chief was knighted, and afterwards ennobled by the sovereign; he built many castles; and the sept possessed an importance, second only to the clan of the Macdonalds. But onwards from the reign of James III. the rising influence and ambition of the noble Houses of Argyle and Breadalbane tended towards the depression of the clan; they gradually procured royal grants of large portions of their lands, on which they proceeded to take possession with their followers, without inquiring as to the rights of the former occupants. The Macgregors refused to submit to the unjustifiable appropriation of their territories; and as the law, from the influence of their opponents, denied them relief or defence, they betook themselves to the protection of the sword. Their resistance was unto death. Many of them everywhere fell before the superior numbers of their adversaries; and the whole clan, from attempting to maintain their rights, were subjected to outlawry and confiscation. A desperate encounter at Glenfruin, near Loch Lomond, with the Colquhouns, who were bent on their extirpation, and over whom on this occasion they obtained a triumph, being brought under the notice of James VI., that monarch, in 1603, commanded the entire destruction of the clan, with the complete suppression of the name. The cruelties perpetrated upon the Macgregors were extremely revolting, and were continued upon the inheritors of the name from one till another generation; they were the victims of the basest treachery,

wild boar, which had assailed him, was led to substitute a pine tree, crossed saltier by a naked sword, supporting the royal crown on its point, with the legend (the words of the rescued monarch), "E'en do, bait spair nocht." In the boat song, in the second canto of the *Lady of the Lake*, the pine, as the emblem of Clan-Alpin, is thus heroically depicted:

Hail to the chief who in triumph advances!  
 Honour'd and bless'd be the ever-green pine!  
 Long may the tree, in his banner that glances,  
 Flourish, the shelter and grace of our line!



and the most barbarous inhumanity, and their persecution was encouraged by the influence of the court. Men, women, and children, were slaughtered in cold blood; and for every head of a Macgregor which was brought to the Council at Edinburgh a certain price was paid. In 1633, an act of the estates prohibited any male child from being christened by the name of Gregor, and the lieges from rendering a single act of hospitality towards any member of the clan.\* Driven to desperation by unmitigated severities and relentless persecutions and butcheries, proscribed by the state, and accustomed to regard every one unconnected with their sept as a foeman, they betook themselves to the occupation of banditti, and sought that subsistence by plunder which they were otherwise denied. They levied compulsory imposts, styled *black mail*, as a recompense for sparing and protecting the property and herds of those who paid the contribution; and such were the means of their support till the period of Rob Roy.

This remarkable and daring character, whose exploits form an episode not unimportant in the history of the early portion of the last century, was born at Inverlochlarig, among the *Braes* of Balquhidder. He was the second son of Donald Macgregor of Glengyle, a colonel in the king's service, and his mother was a daughter of Campbell of Glenfalloch. He received the name of Roy from his sanguine complexion and the red colour of his hair, and he added to his patronymic of Macgregor the name of Campbell, in consequence of the proscription of the family name. Rob Roy Macgregor Campbell, a gentleman by birth, and a representative of Ciar-Mohr (the great mouse-coloured man), a famous chieftain of the sept, devoted

\* The adherence of the Macgregors to the royal cause under Montrose, caused the acts against them, including that of the proscription of their name, to be rescinded by Charles II. in 1663. They were however renewed after the Revolution, though not enforced with severity. These penal enactments were only repealed towards the close of the last century, when Sir John Murray Macgregor of Lanrick, Bart., was acknowledged by the members of the clan as their chief.

himself to the only profession suitable in his native district for one of his rank, namely that of a grazier. His father had regularly obtained *black mail* from the neighbouring proprietors for the protection of their property; an impost which then was not without a certain legal sanction; and after his death the son continued to levy this impost. He retained a party of followers to protect his own cattle, and to enable him to fulfil his contract to protect those of his neighbours. By recovering plunder from a bandit herd of the Macraes, who had carried off cattle from the lands of Finlaric, a confidence was established in his activity, and many were induced to offer him tribute as a protector.

Not long subsequently to the Revolution, Macgregor, who was without any patrimonial inheritance except the doubtful right of levying tribute from his neighbours, became possessed of the estate of Craig Royston, on the eastern border of Loch Lomond. This property was presented to him by a member of the sept who left the country and never returned. At Craig Royston he was for some years countenanced by James, first Duke of Montrose, who provided him with loans of money to enable him to extend his business as a dealer in cattle. A series of losses however involving him in pecuniary embarrassments, the Duke completely withdrew his support, took possession of his lands in consequence of a mortgage, and otherwise sought to execute upon him the utmost severities of legal exaction. Macgregor saved his person from confinement by a hasty removal from the banks of Loch Lomond; nor did he escape empty-handed, having appropriated £1000 which he had received from the neighbouring proprietors for the purchase of cattle. He fixed his new quarters in Glen Dochart, about 20 miles farther into the highlands, and was there under the protection of the great chiefs of the Campbells, Argyle and Breadalbane, the hereditary foes of the Grahams, and especially of their chief. It was at this period, about the year 1712, that

he commenced the lawless course which he continued to lead; a course which he was induced to adopt, it has been conjectured, by the counsel of his wife, a daughter of Macgregor of Conan, and a woman of violent passions, who sought to wreak vengeance on Montrose for the severities which he had inflicted on her husband, and the harshness which, in the execution of their warrants, his legal messengers had exercised towards herself.\*

The tenantry and followers of Montrose were constant sufferers by Rob Roy and his bands; from those in the west of Stirlingshire he extorted the rents payable for their lands to the Duke, under the pretext that these had been surreptitiously taken from his clan. But he extended his bandit operations beyond the territories of his powerful foeman; he was a Jacobite and an enemy to the Union, and plundered the herds of those who professed different sentiments, and refused to contribute *black mail*. He became the universal terror of the proprietors of the Western Highlands; support against his forays was required from the government; he was proclaimed an outlaw, and a reward of £1000 was offered for his head. Regarded as a promoter of the insurrection in 1715, though from his respect for the Duke of Argyle, the leader of the royalists, he contented himself with looking on with his clan at the battle of Sheriffmuir, search was strictly made for him at the close of the Rebellion, and his house in Breadalbane was burned by a party of troops. He now retreated to his former vicinage at Craig Royston, where he resumed, with increased boldness, his incursions on the property of the Duke of Montrose. Here however he narrowly escaped surprise and seizure, through means of a well-concerted scheme devised by General Carpenter, commanding the forces in Scotland, and Mr. Graham of Killearn, the Duke's factor, who directed three parties of

\* A piece of pipe music, known as "Rob Roy's Lament," is said to have been composed by Rob Roy's wife, on the occasion of the distraining of their effects, and consequent expulsion from Craig Royston.

soldiers, from the three different points of Glasgow, Stirling, and Finlaric, near Killin, to bear at the same time on his residence. Macgregor timely apprised, effected his retreat, and the disappointed troops had to rest satisfied with the destruction of his dwelling. He established his quarters at Monuchaltuarach in Balquhiddel; and soon after seized on the Duke's factor, when he was collecting rents at Chapel Knock, appropriating the rents, and imprisoning Graham himself in *Ellen's Isle* of Loch Katrine. He released the factor in a week, but finally retained the spoil.

At Balquhiddel Macgregor chiefly resided after this period; it was his birthplace, the scene of his earlier exploits, and the head-quarters of his clan, which was devoted to his person, and ready to contribute to his service. His quarters he did not however hold undisturbed; on one occasion the Duke of Montrose, at the head of a body of his tenantry, succeeded in capturing him. He was mounted behind one of his Grace's followers, named James Stewart, and secured to him by a saddle-girth; but he succeeded in persuading his keeper to slip the girth, and permit his escape. The Duke of Atholl, on whose tenantry Macgregor had committed many aggressions, was an active and persevering opponent. On the pretext of friendship, he succeeded in decoying Macgregor to visit him at Blair Castle; and but for the vigilance of his visitor, he would have detained him as a prisoner. With a party of horse, on another occasion, he surprised Macgregor at Balquhiddel, and secured his person. He was mounted on horseback behind Graham of Gartnafuorach, and surrounded by cavalry; but on proceeding by the margin of Loch Voil, at a spot still pointed out a short distance westward of the mansion of Stromvar, he managed suddenly to unloose the belt, and to break from his captors, making his escape up the steep banks of the wooded hill, which were inaccessible to the horsemen. A third attempt of the Duke was alike unsuccessful. With a band of his vassals he arrived at Macgregor's house, on the day of his mother's funeral.

Professing the entire absence of alarm, Rob thanked his Grace for "having come unasked on the occasion; a piece of friendship which he did not expect." The Duke said he had come to request his company at Perth, and demanded that immediately he should accompany him thither. After some entreaties for delay, he feigned acquiescence, and joined the party, amidst the tears of his kindred; but soon separated himself from them, throwing several of them on the ground. He chanced accidentally to stumble just as a pistol was fired at him by the Duke; a circumstance which, leading one of his sisters, the lady of Glenfalloch, to believe that he was killed, caused her to seize the Duke by the throat, and to drag him from his saddle. Atholl was released from the grasp of the Amazon by Macgregor himself, whose followers appearing, induced his Grace to retire, without insisting on a continuance of his company.

A famous encounter of Rob Roy, which took place in his latter days, is particularly connected with the scenes which we are surveying. The Macgregors had laid claim, by right of ancient occupancy, to the hill-farm of Invernenty in the Braes of Balquhiddy, which then belonged to Stewart of Appin, the head of a powerful tribe, who mustered about two hundred men in defence of his possession. The number of the Macgregors who took the field being greatly inferior, Rob Roy craved a parley, and agreed, on the pretext of both parties being friends to the king, to surrender the claims of his clan. He suggested, however, as so many brave men were assembled in armour, that it would be well to have a trial of skill; and himself offered to engage in friendly combat with any one of the Stewarts who might volunteer himself for this purpose. The challenge was accepted by Alaster Stewart of Ardshiel, brother-in-law of Appin; and the weapons used were the broadsword and target. The combat continued till Macgregor was slightly wounded in the arm, when he threw his sword into the waters of Loch Voil, declaring, that since he had encountered one who could draw blood from him, he would

fight no more.\* The scene of this, the last combat of Rob Roy, is pointed out near the hamlet of Balquhiddy; and his sword, it is believed, still rests in the lake.

Rob Roy died about the year 1736, at the farm house of Inverlochlarig, which still remains near the head of Loch Voil, and he is said to have attained an advanced age. If two anecdotes are correct, on his deathbed he regretted his misdeeds, while he firmly retained his heroism. To his stern and hardened spouse, who scoffed at the scruples of his conscience, and exhorted him to die as he had lived, he is said to have spoken these words: "You have put strife between me and the best men of the country, and now you would place enmity between me and my God." A neighbour, believed to have been one of the Maclarens, a former foe, had called when his strength was rapidly sinking, and had desired to see him. Macgregor consented, but had himself first raised in his bed, and provided with his warlike accoutrements, saying it should never be remarked that the foe had seen him unarmed. The conference was short, but had been too long for the chieftain's exhausted strength. "Now," said he, just as his visitor retired, "all is over; let the piper play *Ha til mi tulidh* (we return no more)." He expired before the dirge was finished.

Of Rob Roy many characteristic anecdotes and sayings are preserved in the district of Balquhiddy, which might furnish curious materials for an ampler history of this most popular of freebooters than any production of the kind which has heretofore appeared.† The character of the hero has been depicted both by Scott and Wordsworth. Denied the protection of the laws, as his race had long been;

\* The victory to Ardshiel was attended by a peculiar benefit. He was on his return into the Highlands, an unsuccessful suitor for the hand of Miss Haldane of Lanrick; but the lady hearing of his prowess in overcoming Rob Roy, relented, and yielded her consent.

† For these notices of Macgregor and his clan, in addition to some particulars of local information, we are chiefly indebted to an interesting work, entitled, *Memoirs of Rob Roy and the Clan Macgregor, &c.*, by K. Macleay, M.D., Glasgow, 1819, 2d edit., 12mo, and to Sir Walter Scott's introduction to the Abbotsford edition of his romance of *Rob Roy*.

tutored in wild and savage habits ; persecuted by the chiefs who had pretended friendship ; rendered desperate as an outlaw, and goaded on by a bad wife, some apology may be made to modify the extent of his guilt as a robber ; while it is certain, that unlike most of his class, he took no delight in bloodshed, but was on the contrary humane, generous, and not implacable in revenge. The spoils of the rich he distributed with liberal hand among the poor ; he proved the widow's defender and the orphan's refuge ; age was indebted to his aid for comfortable soothing ; and the helpless for protection and shelter. Many as were his errors, his decease in old age distilled many tears, and many a dirge in his native glen was chanted to his memory. In person Rob Roy was not tall ; but was thick, muscular, and compact ; his shoulders were of uncommon breadth, and his arms of singular, even disproportioned length. In countenance he was ruddy and animated ; fierce in times of peril, but pleasing in the hour of festivity. His strength was sufficient to enable him to hold fast a deer by the horns :

Heaven gave Rob Roy a dauntless heart,  
 And wondrous length and strength of arm ;  
 Nor craved he more to quell his foes,  
 Or keep his friends from harm.

And thus among the rocks he lived,  
 Through summer's heat and winter's snow :  
 The eagle, he was lord above,  
 And Rob was lord below.

And had it been thy lot to live  
 With us who now behold the light,  
 Thou would'st have nobly stirred thyself,  
 And battled for the right.

At the eastern gable of the church of Balquhiddier is an old burial-place of Clan-Alpin. There are four tiers of graves, parallel to each other, three of which had been included within the chancel of the church in its original form : the tiers are denoted by a number of oblong plain blocks of greenstone, for the most part without inscription or emblem. In the third range from the church, the

centre stone of the tier denotes the resting-place of Rob Roy. It is 6 feet in length by 14 inches in breadth and depth, and has its surface adorned with antique and interesting emblems. In the centre are represented a man and a broadsword; in the upper part are a number of dogs, and in the lower portion several crosses of a peculiar form.\* It seems of older origin than the era of the chieftain, and had probably served another purpose before it was placed upon his grave. Adjoining this stone, on the north, a tombstone resting on two supports is that of the eldest son of Rob Roy, who died a year before his father. It bears the shield of the clan, as formerly described, with the following inscriptions, one in its upper and the other in its lower division:—"This stone is erected by Lieutenant Gregorson, 1770." "Here lies interred the corpse of Col. Macgregor, who died in the year 1735, aged 31 years."

Near the burial place of the Macgregors, in the churchyard, is a rude font, constructed of a block of porphyry, which was discovered in one of the walls of the church during the course of recent repairs. About ten yards opposite the south-west corner of the church, a flat gravestone, indented with curious lettering, is that of the wife of Mr. Robert Kirk, the last episcopal clergyman of the parish, who is remembered as the translator of the metrical version of the Psalms into the Gaelic language.† The following

\* Sir Walter Scott, who had probably written merely from recollection, remarks, that Rob Roy's tombstone "is only distinguished by a rude attempt at the figure of a broadsword." In many of the works published for the use of the Scottish tourists, the gravestone of Col. Macgregor is represented as that of the chieftain.

† Mr. Kirk published a work on apparitions and the second sight, entitled, *The Secret Commonwealth*. It is quoted by Sir Walter Scott, in a note to the *Legend of Montrose*. He was translated from Balquhiddy to the parish of Aberfoyle, sometime subsequent to the year 1680, and died there in 1688, at the age of 42. He was interred at the eastern end of the church of that place, where a tombstone, with a Latin inscription, has been erected to his memory. His death took place suddenly; he dropped down when taking an evening walk on a little eminence to the west of the present manse of Aberfoyle. According to one of his



is the inscription which we are enabled to present through the kindness of Mr. Carlton, parochial schoolmaster of Balquhiddy, who has succeeded in deciphering it:

Isabel Campbell,  
Spouse to Robert Kirk, Minister,  
Died Decr. 25, 1680.  
She had two Sons,  
Colin and William;  
Her age, 25.

Stones weep tho' eyes are dry—  
Choicest flowers soonest die;  
Their sun oft sets at noon  
Whose fruit is ripe in June:  
Then tears of joy be thine,  
Since Earth must soon resign  
To God what is Divine.

*Nasci est ægrotare,  
Vivere est sæpe mori,  
Et mori est vivere.*  
Love and live.

With the church of Balquhiddy is associated an act of barbarity which entails disgrace on the memory of one generation of the Clan-Alpin. In the year 1588, or early in 1589, a party of the Macgregors had chanced to encounter in the forest of Glenartney John Drummond of Drummond-Ernoch (Drummond of Ireland), a royal forester and a person of distinction and property, and actuated by the savage spirit of the times, wantonly slew him. They cut off his head, which they carried wrapped

successors, Dr. Patrick Graham, the suddenness of his departure caused a general belief to be entertained in the vale of Aberfoyle, that he had not really died, but been carried off by the Daoine Shi, or *men of peace*, a sort of spiritual beings of the nature of fairies, who were formerly believed in the highlands to dwell in subterranean recesses, in which they were in the practice of receiving and retaining mortals for a period in a condition of comparative happiness. It was affirmed, that soon after his funeral, he appeared to a relative, informing him of his existence, and intimating that he would appear in the room at the baptism of his posthumous child, when he requested that his kinsman, Graham of Duchray, would throw a knife over his head, which would dissolve the charm, and cause his restoration to human society. At the baptism Mr. Kirk appeared, according to his promise; but Duchray neglected to attend to the message, so that the minister retired, as was believed to his former abode with the *men of peace*

in a plaid to the house of Ardvairlich, and there placed it suddenly on the table before his sister, Mrs. Stewart of Ardvairlich, who was in the course of providing them with entertainment. At the appalling spectacle the lady became distracted, and continued for a period in a state of raving insanity. The murderers, dreading the terrible vengeance of the law, committed their cause to their kinsmen, when all the Macgregors in the district assembled in the church of Balquhidder, and severally, following the example of the chief, laid their hands on the dead man's head, and vowed with heathenish oaths and diabolical imprecations to defend the author of the deed.\* The combination, in modern times, was made the subject of a spirited poem, entitled "Clan-Alpin's Vow," by the late Sir Alexander Boswell, Bart. of Auchinleck, which was printed but not published. The following lines are from the concluding portion of the poem, which is quoted by Sir Walter Scott, in his Introduction to the "Legend of Montrose:"—

Each as he approached in haste,  
 Upon the scalp his right hand placed;  
 With livid lip, and gather'd brow,  
 Each uttered, in his turn, the vow.  
 Fierce Malcolm watch'd the passing scene,  
 And search'd them through with glances keen;  
 Then dash'd a tear-drop from his eye;  
 Unbid it came—he knew not why.  
 Exulting high, he towering stood—  
 "Kinsmen," he cried, "of Alpin's blood,  
 And worthy of Clan-Alpin's name,  
 Unstained by cowardice and shame,  
*E'en do, spare nocht*, in time of ill  
 Shall be Clan-Alpin's legend still!

\* A version somewhat different has been given of this bloody affair. The act of Drummond-Ernock's murder, it is said, was perpetrated out of revenge for his having ordered the ears of certain of the Macdonalds from Glencoe to be cropped, on account of their having trespassed in the royal deer forest of Glenartney. Drummond, at the time of his death, was providing venison, by the instructions of James VI., for the occasion of his queen, Anne of Denmark's arrival in Scotland; and the foul deed of his murder, it is said, was the immediate cause of the oppression of the Macgregors by the Crown. (See *Guide to Highlands and Islands of Scotland*, by G. and J. Anderson, p. 343. Lond. 1834.)

Returning from Balquhiddy to Kingshouse, we may next proceed northward by the glen of Strathyre to Lochearn. The road leads through the Moor of Letter, of which the dark heathy surface is relieved by the Tudor mansion of Edinchip, the seat of Sir Malcolm Macgregor, Bart., the chief of the Macgregors, which rises on the left, at the base of the hill of Glenkendrum, sheltered with plantation. Three miles from Kingshouse, and nearly 14 from Callander, we reach the pleasant village of Lochearnhead, so called from its situation at the head of Lochearn. The Free Church and manse of the incumbent are built in a style appropriate to the scene; and the commodious hotel commands a view of the lake singularly felicitous.

#### Lochearn,

which is 7 miles in length by about 1 mile in breadth, and is about 300 feet above the level of the ocean, reposes in its silvery bed, about 100 fathoms deep, and has been well described as one of the most picturesque of Scottish lakes. Extending eastward from the village, it rests amidst a succession of rugged and towering mountains, which cast into it the torrents with which they are indented, or suspend over it the stern masses of their overhanging rocks. "While its mountains," says Dr. Macculloch, "rise in majestic simplicity to the sky, terminating in those bold and various and rocky outlines, which belong to so much of this geological line, from Dunkeld and Killiecrankie even to Loch Catteran, the surface of the declivities are equally various and bold; enriched with precipices and masses of protruding rocks, with deep hollows and ravines, and with the courses of innumerable torrents which pour from above, and as they descend, become skirted with trees till they lose themselves in the waters of the lake. Wild woods also ascend along their surface, in all that irregularity of distribution so peculiar to those rocky mountains, less solid and continuous than at Loch Lomond, less scattered and

less romantic than at Loch Catteran ; but from these very causes, aiding to confer on Lochearn a character entirely its own—Lochearn has no blank. Such as its beauty is, it is always consistent and complete—Elegant ash trees springing from the very water, and drooping their branches over it ; green and cultivated banks ; rocky points divided by gravelly beaches, which are washed by the bright curling waves of the lake ; the howling stream descending along its rocky and wooded channel, and the cascade tumbling along the precipice which rises from the deep and still water below ; these, and the richly cultivated and green margin, with houses, and traces of art that ornament its banks, produce in themselves pictures of great variety, marked by a character of rural sweetness and repose, not commonly found among scenes of this class.”

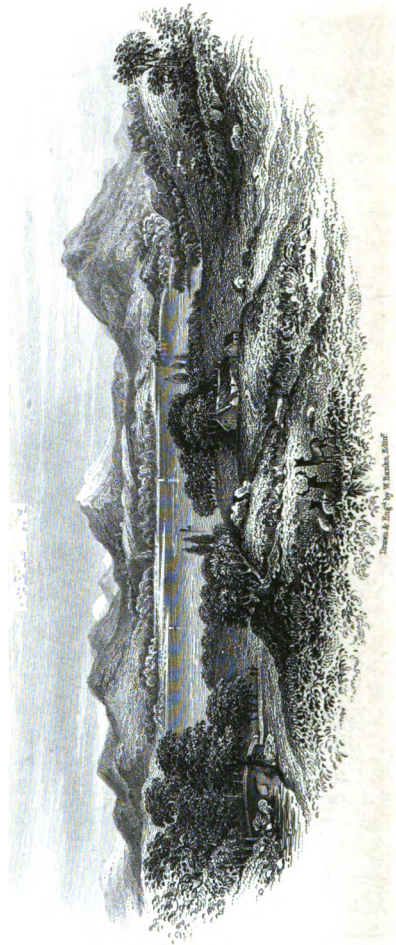
Near the southern margin of the lake, at the base of a rugged mountain, one mile and a half distant from the village, is the castellated house of Edinample, a seat belonging to the Marquis of Breadalbane. In the vicinity is the fine ruin of an ancient chapel, and a wooded glen, in which, behind the mansion, the mountain stream of the Ample forms a singularly romantic cascade. The stream, divided into two separate torrents by a narrow fragment of rock, dashes over a broad and rugged projecting cliff into a deep abyss, in which the waters reuniting, are discharged over a second precipice into the bosom of the lake. Farther down the margin of Lochearn, at the base of Benvoirlich (the great mountain of the lake), which is 3300 feet above the ocean's level, is Ardvoirlich, the seat of R. Stewart, Esq., the representative of an old family, one of whom, under the name of Darlinvaroch, is introduced by Scott in the “ Legend of Montrose.” An aged and remarkable thorn-tree adorns the lawn ; and the situation of the place, in point of romantic grandeur, has few equals in the kingdom. The road proceeds onwards along the south margin of the lake towards its eastern extremity, where is situated the peculiarly picturesque village of St. Fillans, celebrated for its

highland games. In the middle of the lake, opposite St. Fillans, is a small islet covered with wood. Here, in the reign of James V., a plundering clan of the name of Neish was surprised at night and mercilessly butchered by a party of the Macnabs. From St. Fillans a road leads through the beautiful and fertile vale of Strathearn; but the visitor may encompass the lake by returning to its head by the road leading along its northern shore. In 2 miles he will then reach Glentarkin; a rugged glen that 3 miles upward contains a remarkable stone of huge dimensions, which, detached from a mountain at some remote era, rests on its narrowest end, so that one hundred persons might be sheltered under its projecting sides. Some miles onward by the lake's margin is the famous lime-quarry of Benbeagh, belonging to the Marquis of Breadalbane, the stones of which, conducted by water to St. Fillans, serve to enrich the vale of Strathearn.

The road by which we reached the lake pursues its course northward through the romantic Glenogle (a glen covered with young wood) to Loch Tay; but we have in this direction pursued our course sufficiently far from Bridge of Allan, and therefore we would direct the visitor to retrace his steps towards the toll-bar of Kilmahog, to follow the road thence diverging south-westward to the Trosachs.

Shortly after entering on this road, we have, at the distance of 100 yards on the left, a small enclosed cemetery, containing a number of modern tombstones, and which is said to have contained the church of the saint after whom the hamlet of Kilmahog is designated. Till very recently, a pole, having a bell attached, which was rung at funerals, marked the site of the ancient chapel. The Vennachar stream now nearly skirts the road on the left, and on the right is the ridge of Bochartle (the town of the castle), 300 feet in height. On one of the summits of Bochartle are the vestiges of an ancient fortification, of which the gateway and three tiers of ditches and ramparts are still distinctly traceable. A reservoir in the centre, for collecting the





James G. Thompson by W. H. Bartlett, 1852

LOCH VENNACHAR







rain water in case of a blockade, was recently filled up, to prevent accidents occurring to the cattle which graze on the hill. It has been conjectured, that this was a watch-tower, which received signals from Demyat, which again may have communicated with the other hills farther east, so that tidings of an enemy's approach could be at once communicated throughout the country. A large block of rock, on the summit of one of the eminences of Bochastle, receives the appellation of *Samson's Stone*. It is placed immediately on the peak of the eminence, and is seen from the road; but how it came to occupy this remarkable position, it would be difficult to conjecture. Emanating from Bochastle Vale, at the distance of half a mile from the toll bar, we reach "the sounding torrent" of Carchonzie,\*

Which, daughter of three mighty lakes,  
From Vennachar in silver breaks,  
Sweeps through the plain, and ceaseless mines  
On Bochastle the mouldering lines,  
Where Rome, the empress of the world,  
Of yore her eagle wings unfurl'd.

Westward of Carchonzie is Coilantogle Ford, the scene of the fictitious encounter between Rhoderick Dhu and Fitz-James. A bridge is now erected across the ford. At its western boundary, on the wall of an enclosure, for some time was placed a rude image, resembling the upper part of a human being, which was here discovered. From the nature of the stone of which it was composed, it was supposed to be an idol of the Danes. It is now removed.

### Loch Vennachar

(the lake of the fair valley), five miles in length by one and a half in breadth, now bursts upon the view, its sides adorned by wavy coppice-wood, and containing a beautiful islet near its western extremity. On reaching the lake

\* The *Enclosure of Lamentation*, a battle between two clans having been here fought.

the road passes along its northern shore, and by the base of the lofty Benledi, which raises its conical crest 3000 feet above the level of the sea.

Stern and steep,  
 The hill sinks down upon the deep;  
 Here Vennachar in silver flows,  
 There, ridge on ridge, Benledi rose;  
 Ever the hollow path turned on  
 Beneath steep bank and threatening stone;  
 An hundred men might hold the post  
 With hardihood against a host.  
 The rugged mountain's scanty cloak  
 Was dwarfish shrubs of birch and oak,  
 With shingles bare, and clefts between,  
 And patches bright of bracken green,  
 And heather black, that waved so high,  
 It held the copse in rivalry.  
 But where the lake slept deep and still,  
 Dark osiers fringed the swamp and hill;  
 And oft both path and hill were torn  
 Where wintry torrents down had borne,  
 And heap'd upon the cumber'd land  
 Its wreck of gravel, rocks, and sand.

To climb Benledi is no easy undertaking, but the extensive prospect from the summit, stretching out from the Bass Rock to the hills of the Hebrides, and from the borders of England to Inverness, affords an ample recompense. Benledi is an abbreviation of the Celtic *Ben-le-dia*, signifying the hill of God; and here was the sun, as the god of fire, worshipped by the Druids. For three days and three nights, it is reported by tradition, the inhabitants of the district in those primitive times convened, at the period of the summer solstice, on the summit of the mountain, to join in the rites of heathen worship. In modern times, several practices, it may be curious to notice, obtained in the vicinity, which evidently had originated at a period prior to the spread of Christianity. So recently as towards the close of the last century, on Hallow Eve, bonfires were kindled in every village. When the bonfire was consumed, the ashes were collected in the form of a circle; a stone was then, in the name of every person

interested, placed round the heap, near the margin, and if by the following morning a stone was injured or removed from its place by the action of the heat, it was said that the person whom it represented was *fey*, that is, that he would not survive till the same period of the following year. On the first day of May, which was called *Beltan* or *Bâl-tein*, all the boys of the district assembled together in the moors. There they cut a circular figure on the turf, sufficient to embrace the whole of their number. They now kindled a bonfire, at which they prepared a custard of eggs and milk, and toasted a cake of oatmeal. They ate the custard without peculiar ceremony, but the cake was separated into portions according to the number of the company. One portion was now blackened with charcoal, and the whole were placed in a bonnet, from which portions were drawn by each individual blindfolded. He who drew the discoloured fragment was held to be *devoted*, and was accordingly required to leap three times through the flames of the bonfire. This rite, it is said, was celebrated in Druidical times, to propitiate the favour of Baal upon the fruits of the earth; and doubtless, at that barbarous period, the devotee would be inhumanly sacrificed. The Druidical temples consisted chiefly of an uneven number of erect stones; and as a further curious indication of the existence of Druidic worship in the vicinity, it may be remarked, that till recently, the usual mode among the country people of inquiring at each other on the Sabbath mornings as to their intentions to attend church, was in these words, *Am bheil thu dol do'n chlachan*, "Are you going to the stones?" More extensive knowledge is now obliterating, in the minds of the highland peasantry, the anciently cherished remembrance of popular superstitions. Near the summit of Benledi is a small lake, called *Lochan-nan-corp* (the small lake of dead bodies). Here two hundred persons, who were accompanying a funeral from Glenfinglas to the churchyard of St. Bride, suddenly perished; the ground had been covered with snow, and

the company were crossing the lake on the ice, when it at once gave way.

Proceeding along the margin of Loch Vennachar\* we have on the right, near Milltown, a beautiful cascade, formed by a mountain torrent; a little onwards, at Blairgarry, we obtain a distinct view of the islet in the lake, and on the opposite shore we discover the new house of Drunkey and the woods of Dullaters. Farther on, we pass through *Coill-a-chroin* (the wood of lamentation), so called, according to the popular narrative, from a water kelpy, in the assumed form of a highland pony, having induced a number of children to get upon its back, and then galloped off with them to the lake, where it cast them into the water.† On the left of the road, near the western extremity of the lake, is Lanrick Mead, a considerable piece of flat land, situated between the mountain and the lake. Here was the rallying place of Clan-Alpin, and it was from the isolated hill on the right, that, at the whistle of their chieftain, they started up, to the amazement of Fitz-James—

He whistled shrill,  
And he was answered from the hill;  
Wild as the scream of the curlew  
From crag to crag the signal flew.  
Instant, through copse and heath, arose  
Bonnets, and spears, and bended bows;  
On right, on left, above, below,  
Sprung up at once the lurking foe;

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\* The most beautiful of British shrubs, *Hypericum androsaemum*, is found growing on the northern bank of Loch Vennachar.

† A very melancholy occurrence took place at Loch Vennachar, on Saturday the 22d of April, 1852. A small party, who had been residing at Callander, were taking a pleasure sail upon the lake, when one of the rowers accidentally dropped an oar. In the anxiety of recovering it, several of the party suddenly rushed to the side, when their weight caused the boat to upset, and all on board were consequently plunged into the water. Two of the party, a young lady and a young gentleman, were drowned. The gentleman, Mr. Patrick Ramsay, belonged to Burntisland, and had just returned from a second voyage to the South Seas, in the capacity of a midshipman.

From shingles grey their lances start,  
 The bracken bush sends forth the dart,  
 The rushes and the willow-wand  
 Are bristling into axe and brand,  
 And every turf of broom gives life  
 To plaided warrior arm'd for strife.

About a mile onward from Loch Vennachar, we attain an eminence\* which commands an interesting view of the river, gliding through a verdant meadow from Loch Achray. We then shortly reach "the huts of Duncraggan" (the stronghold on the rock), which

Peep like moss-grown rocks half seen  
 Half hidden in the copse so green.

Here the henchman, bearing the fiery cross summoning to arms, rushed into the abode of the dying Duncan, as he sped forward,

O'er the wild rock, through mountain pass,  
 The trembling bog and false morass.

At Duncraggan a spacious hotel was recently erected, through the considerate liberality of the noble House of Moray, which affords much additional accommodation to parties visiting those interesting scenes, and of which the hostess, Mrs. Macintyre, especially devotes herself towards the comfortable entertainment of visitors. A boat is kept by Mrs. Macintyre for the accommodation of parties desirous of sailing on Loch Achray, and for which no charge is made. Close by is a small rustic inn, kept by Mrs. Ferguson, a lady whose portly form bespeaks her hospitality. Passing on the right an old rural cemetery, still in use, we descend upon the Bridge of Turk, where Fitz-James, in the *Chase*, lost sight of all his followers.

\* "On 'that happy rural seat of various views' could we lie all day long; and as all the beauty tends towards the west, each afternoon hour deepens, and also lightens it into mellow splendour. Not to keep constantly seeing the lovely lake, is indeed impossible; yet its still waters sooth the soul, without holding it away from the woods and cliffs, that, forming of themselves a perfect picture, are yet all united with the mountainous region of the setting sun." (Professor Wilson, *Blackwood's Magazine*, vol. xx. p. 408.)

Few were the stragglers, following far,  
That reached the lake of Vennachar;  
And when the Bridge of Turk was won,  
The headmost horseman rode alone.

The Bridge of Turk was the scene of the death of a wild boar, which, according to Dr. Graham, was famous in Celtic tradition.

From Bridge of Turk a road diverges on the right to the ancient royal deer forest of Glenfinglas, now the property of the Earl of Moray. This, as the name implies, is a *glen of green sward*,\* enclosed by lofty mountains, their sides scantily sprinkled with coppice-wood, and watered by numerous streamlets. About a mile from Bridge of Turk, the road to Glenfinglas passes through a narrow and deep ravine, on the left of which, down the perpendicular face of the rock, descends a thundering cascade from the stream of Turk;

Whose waters their wild tumult toss  
Adown the black and craggy boss  
Of that huge cliff, whose ample verge  
Traditions call *The Hero's Targe*.

In a romantic grotto in a shelf of this rock, of the form of a shield or target, one Allister Macgregor, an ancestor of Rob Roy Macgregor, according to tradition, eluded the grasp of his pursuers, being outlawed and chased with bloodhounds, for not surrendering himself to the autho-

\* Glenfinglas is otherwise rendered "The Glen of the Green Women." Sir Walter Scott, who makes it the scene of one of his earliest ballads, entitled *Glenfinlas, or Lord Ronald's Coronach*, first published in Lewis's *Tales of Wonder*, in 1801, thus accounts for the origin of this derivation:—Two highland hunters had been, after nightfall, regaling themselves in a solitary hut in the glen with venison and "the mountain dew," when one of them expressed a regret that there were no ladies present to add to their hilarity. The words were no sooner uttered, than two beautiful females, arrayed in green, appeared before them, dancing and singing. One of them lured the hunter who had caused their approach to follow her out of the hut, and next morning the hunter who remained, on making a search, found the bones of his companion in the forest, who had been devoured by the syren.

rities, on the indictment of his having committed depre-  
dations on the property of the Colquhouns. He was  
supplied with food by an adventurous Highland maid,  
who lowered it to him in a basket from the top of the  
precipice, and he procured water by lowering a pitcher  
into the pool. The boldness of this outlaw, and the ge-  
nerous devotedness of the damsel have been made the  
subject of a poem, of which we present a few stanzas :

When bold Macgregor, prest, outlawed,  
Sought safety from the hate of men,  
Concealment in the rocks he had,  
That frown around Glenfinglas' Glen;  
The mountain cliffs gave back his call,  
And wild woods clothed the deep ravine,  
While white and wild the waterfall  
Of mountain torrents roared between!

Still, as the day's retiring light  
O'er great Benledi's distance hung,  
A maiden o'er Glenfinglas' height  
A wicker basket slowly swung;  
Nor feared she o'er the rock so drear,  
To cast her anxious glances then;  
For oh! Macgregor's name was dear  
To Mary of Glenfinglas' Glen!

\* \* \* \* \*

The dread, the loud descending shock  
Of heavy waters rushed amain,  
Beneath the furrow in the rock  
Where dwelt Macgregor in the glen;  
Yet still young Highland Mary went,  
And looked adown the raging lynn,  
And still her wicker basket sent,  
Where dwelt Macgregor in the glen!

Oh, love may come and love may go,  
And the tender breast is ever leal,  
And brave Macgregor lived to show  
His heart was all for Mary's weal;  
'Tis told by gentle Highland maids  
(Whose worth and beauty few may ken),  
That Mary's and Macgregor's shades  
Still linger by Glenfinglas' Glen!

It is said that the name of the romantic maid was Stewart;  
and onward in the glen, where it assumes the appearance



of a rich and cultivated valley, the numerous sheep farmers all bear this family name. These frugal swains are described as

A happy race, with sweetest blessings crown'd,  
Whose peaceful lives serenely glide away,  
Cheered with the smile of plenty's gladdening ray.

In the little solitary burial ground of Glenfinglas, by the wayside, is a tombstone, inscribed with the name of Joseph Hartley, and bearing that he perished while bathing in Loch Katrine about twenty years since. It claims interest as being annually visited by the affectionate relatives of the deceased, who belong to England. From the vale of Glenfinglas the visitor may reach Balquhiddier by proceeding through Glenmain, a journey of 10 miles, which is said by an interesting writer to convey "a complete idea of an Ossianic desert."

Following the road leading directly forward from Bridge of Turk, at a short distance we skirt the northern shore of

#### Loch Achray,

(the level field), extending 2 miles in length by half a mile in breadth, the opposite margin bare or heath-covered, while that which we are now passing is decked with coppice-wood from the brink of the water to the summits of the precipitous rocks which ascend from its edge. Moving onward through

The copse-wood grey,  
That waves and weeps on Loch Achray,

the road speedily attains an elevation of 50 feet above the lake, and winds along the steep sides of the crags, while the lake becomes concealed by the intervening mass of foliage: but on attaining a headland that shoots into the lake, it suddenly reappears, stretching forth its mirror-like form, while at same time is caught the first glimpse of the Trosachs, wild but beautiful, ensconced under the

northern shoulder of the lofty Benvenue,\* and filling up the space between its massive form and that of the mountain of Benan.

The hunter marked that mountain high,  
The lone lake's western boundary,  
And deem'd the stag would turn to bay  
When the large rampart barred the way.

Still proceeding forward in our course

Up the margin of the lake,  
Between the precipice and brake,

we reach another headland, where the view farther expands, Benvenue appearing in all its vast ruggedness, and Benan, with increased distinctness, shooting forth its weather-beaten crest, while intervening is a farther view of "the lovely lake," where

Rocks and bosky thickets sleep  
So stilly on its bosom deep.

Near the western extremity of the lake, on the left of the road, appears the neat little Gothic structure of the *Trosachs Church*, recently erected; and a little westward on the right we reach the magnificent Trosachs Hotel, commonly termed the Inn of Ardcheanochrochan (the high end of the knoll). This inn, which was erected two years since by Lord and Lady Willoughby d'Eresby, on the site of a smaller structure, has been fitted up in a style of high elegance and taste, by the spirited lessee, Mr. Macgregor, our host at Callander; most spacious and handsome accommodation being provided, and every attention shown to visitors. About a mile onwards from the inn, and 10 miles west from Callander, we have before us the opening into the

### Trosachs

(the bristled territory), one of the most difficult passes in the Grampians, exhibiting all that is wild and stupendous

\* The small mountain, from its relative size to Benledi on the north east, and Benlomond on south-west.

in mountain scenery. On either side rises a huge mountain, each displaying a height of romantic grandeur, and together producing a scene of unsurpassed sublimity. On



#### THE SCENES

the left Benvenue, 2900 feet above the level of the sea, rugged, broken, thunder-cleft, indented by defiles, separated by chasms, at some places dark, at others clear by

the descending streamlets, at others clad by the weeping birch, the oak, the mountain-ash, and the alpine pine, throws down its rugged and undulating masses;

Crag, knolls, and mounds, confusedly hurl'd,  
The fragments of an earlier world.

On the right Benan, 1800 feet above the ocean, terminates in a bare cone, and in its every feature exhibits a *beau ideal* of mountain sterility. Huge blocks lie scattered around, which have been precipitated from its crest with a sound, which, re-echoed from rock to rock, has made the air to tremble.

Rocks headlong hurl down,  
Huge in chaotic wildness, rude emass'd;  
As bounding in acceleration dreadful!  
Shattering each oak, tearing the wooded steep,  
And crushing in their course each living form.

Nature, it has been well remarked, in the production of this wonderful scenery, has been in a state of extraordinary convulsion; a mountain, as it were, has been rent into fragments, and its portions of crags, woods, and knolls, scattered in confusion into this romantic gorge. Every cliff has its covering, every knoll is foliage-clad; trees of every shade, and mountain-plants of every fragrance, arise in every crevice, and flourish on every summit, and except the gushing of rippling waters, there is no sound heard to distract from the contemplation of the imposing spectacle.

Till the construction of the present road at the commencement of the century, a rough and shapeless pathway was the only entrance to this land of "mountain and of flood."

Within the dark ravine below,  
Where twined the path, in shadow hid,  
Round many a rocky pyramid,  
Shooting abruptly from the dell  
Its thunder-splinter'd pinnacle;  
Round many an insulated mass,  
The native bulwarks of the Pass,  
Huge as the tower which builders vain  
Presumptuous piled on Shinar's plain—

The rocky summits, split and rent,  
 Form'd turret, dome, or battlement,  
 Or seem'd fantastically set  
 With cupola or minaret;  
 Wild crest as pagod ever deck'd,  
 Or mosque of eastern architect.

Our course is onwards through a narrow defile "vasto-que immanis hiatu," on either side guarded by rocks of stupendous elevation, still clad by an exuberance of foliage. On the left, a range of rocks produces a powerful echo, repeating monosyllables several times with remarkable distinctness, and giving indication, as it were, that the genius of the place is indignant by having his solitude disturbed. It was in this signally sublime and romantic dell that the wily stag, as described in *The Chase*, escaped from his keen and blood-thirsty pursuers ;

Dashing down a darksome glen,  
 Soon lost to hound and hunter's ken,  
 In the deep Trosach's wildest nook  
 His solitary refuge took.  
 There, while close couched, the thicket shed  
 Cold dews and wild-flowers on his head,  
 He heard the baffled dogs in vain  
 Rave through the hollow pass amain,  
 Chiding the rocks that yell'd again.

Here, too, Fitz-James' "gallant grey" perished with exhaustion :

—— Stumbling on the rugged hill,  
 The gallant horse exhausted fell,  
 The impatient rider strove in vain  
 To rouse him with the spur and rein;  
 For the good steed, his labour o'er,  
 Stretched his stiff limbs to rise no more!  
 Then, touched with pity and remorse,  
 He sorrow'd o'er the expiring horse.

On issuing from the grand defile,

Loth *Matrine*,

in the shape of a narrow and romantic bay, its glassy surface darkened by the deep shadow of Benvenue, and

intercepted beyond by the projection of a luxuriant grove from the northern shore, suddenly bursts upon our sight, realizing the poet's description :

A narrow inlet, still and deep,  
Affording scarce such breadth of brim  
As serve the wild-duck's brood to swim.

The road leads to the right, and winding round the margin of the lake, conducts to headlands and eminences, situated at not unpleasant intervals along the banks, from which many varied and interesting views of the scenery may be obtained. The road is in many places cut out of solid rock, and is on the whole suitable and convenient. Formerly it was otherwise; apparently insurmountable obstructions interrupted its progress. A huge rock was crossed by the natives by the aid of ropes, composed of osier, birch, and other withes, attached to the trunks of the trees which grew in the craggy crevices, these being held while they were climbing the notches of the perpendicular fronts. By turning round, after passing along a short distance on this lake-skirting road, we have an interesting view of the Pass from which we have emerged, and its copse-clad cliffs shooting heavenwards :

— Every stain  
The weather-beaten crags retain,  
With boughs that quaked at every breath,  
Grey birch and aspen wept beneath;  
Aloft, the ash and warrior oak  
Cast anchor in the rifted rock;  
And higher yet, the pine-tree hung  
His shatter'd trunk, and frequent fung,  
Where seem'd the cliffs to meet on high,  
His boughs athwart the narrow'd sky.

A little farther on, we command in full and imposing prospect, the mighty mountain of Benvenue, its base beautifully verdant, and its rugged shoulders rent by defiles and broken by torrents, while we skirt the base of the hoary Benan.

High on the south, huge Benvenue  
 Down on the lake in masses threw,  
 \* \* \* \* \*  
 A wildering forest feather'd o'er  
 His ruin'd sides and summit hoar,  
 While on the north, through middle air,  
 Benan heaved high his forehead bare.

At its narrow isthmus, we now pass a headland or peninsula, which hitherto has confined the lake within the limits of a contracted creek, and which used to be known as *The Prison*, from the shepherds on Benan having here confined their lambs at the time of weaning; and we are brought to a view of the lake in all its magnificence and beauty. *Ellen's Isle*, formerly called Rough Island, from its being so densely wooded, rests sweetly on the waters, at first seeming scarcely detached from the northern shore. Into this island, during the period of the republic, the inhabitants of the district removed their wives and children, along with their most valuable effects, on the incursion of a party of Cromwell's soldiers into this mountain territory for the purposes of plunder. The attempted concealment somehow became known, and the invaders resolved to make the best of their way towards the hiding-place. Not venturing to approach by the rope passage already described, they took a circuitous road then not unfrequently used, leading through the centre of the Trosachs, and penetrating the confused mass of obstructions between Benan and the lake, by a tract formerly designated *Fea-chaillich* or the *old wife's bog*. The mountaineers seeing the overpowering numbers of the invaders, did not attempt openly to resist their progress, but secreted themselves in a defile of the pass, from their ambush fired upon the enemy's rear. One of the soldiers fell, and the place of his interment is still pointed out in the Pass, which from the circumstance of his death has been designated *Bealach-an-duine*, the Pass of the Man. Determining to be avenged on the wives, children, and property of the natives, for the death of their comrade, the soldiers

now resolutely persevered in their progress, and speedily reached the strand opposite the island. To procure the means of transmission, an intrepid member of the party threw himself into the water, and proceeded to swim across, with the intention of returning with a boat which lay moored in one of the creeks of the islet. His daring conduct was not unperceived on the isle; a heroine, named Helen Stewart, watched his progress from behind a rock, and just as he placed his foot on its margin, took a dagger from beneath her apron, and with a blow of vehement desperation, severed his head from his body. The act, so unexpected and decisive, struck his companions with astonishment and trepidation; they instantly fled without attempting to avenge this second fatality; and the surname of the heroine, whose great-grandson not long since flourished at Bridge of Turk, long after suggested to the great modern minstrel of romance a name for the Lady of the Lake, and has consequently given to the islet its present designation.

To the visitor familiar with the *Lady of the Lake*, Ellep's Isle possesses an interest the most intense and enrapturing, and the events associated with it by the Poet for a time assume the air of reality. The description of Ellen's bower is exquisitely beautiful.

It was a lodge of ample size,  
But strange of structure and device;  
Of such materials as around  
The workman's hand had readiest found.  
Lopp'd of their boughs, their hoar trunks bared,  
And by the hatchet rudely squared,  
To give the walls their destined height,  
The sturdy oak and ash unite;  
While moss, and clay, and leaves combined,  
To fence each crevice from the wind.  
The lighter pine trees overhead,  
Their slender length for rafters spread,  
And wither'd heath, and rushes dry,  
Supplied a russet canopy.  
Due westward, fronting to the green,  
A rural portico was seen;



Aloft, on native pillars borne  
Of mountain fir, with bark unshorn,  
Where Ellen's hand had taught to twine  
The Ivy and Idæan vine,  
The clematis,\* the favour'd flower,  
Which boasts the name of virgin-bower;  
And every hardy plant could bear  
Loch Katrine's keen and searching air.

Till within a few years, a rustic grotto, realizing the Minstrel's description, was to be found in the islet. It was erected by Lord and Lady Willoughby d'Eresby, to whom the islet belongs, and its removal or destruction is certainly a cause of regret.

Passing the pebbly strand opposite the islet, where Fitz-James had his first interview with the fair heroine, and proceeding onward for a considerable distance along the shore, we reach the summit of the eminence of Drum-beg (little ridge), from which we command a view, wide and spacious, of the enchanting scenery of Loch Katrine. Beneath is the lake at its greatest breadth, of upwards of 2 miles, and stretched out for 6 miles of its length, the remaining 4 miles being concealed by its serpentine curve towards the west; the heron reposing on its reeds, and the wild duck swimming on its bosom. On the left are the rough, craggy, and wooded hills and knolls of the Trosachs, and Ellen's Isle resting on the lake and reflected on its waters; and on the right, by the banks of the lake, are now seen fields bearing the impress of cultivation, and in the distance, the hills by the shores of Loch Lomond, and the serrated forms of the alpine Arrochar. Opposite is Benvenue, with its copse-clad heights, deep-tinted hollows, hoary crags, and torrent indentations, browsed by the wild goat wherever there is soil, and throwing down from its awful form a dark tint on the waters. When we

\* The clematis here springs from the fertile imagination of the poet, not being a native of Scotland. Nor could the Idæan vine, from its minute size, have been trained to embrace the pillars of the rustic portico. It may be remarked, that the Alpine strawberry, which Linnæus describes as a preventive of gout, grows in abundance by the banks of the lake.

walk onward, the lake for a time is lost, but it speedily reappears, displaying a greater surface, and promontories, capes, bays, and islets, which were previously unseen. The islets are near the western extremity, and are richly covered with timber; on one of them is the ruin of the old Castle of Macgregor. The road is terminated at Glen-gyle (the forked glen), at the north-western extremity of the lake; but the visitor has already lingered long enough on its banks, and has seen the most striking scenes that can there attract his attention. It is indeed on the surface of the lake itself that its diversified beauties can be seen with entire advantage and effect; for it is thus only that we can discover at one view the bold headlands, rugged capes, curved bays, and sand-white beaches along its every shore; it is thus only that we can appreciate the charm created by the mellow tint and darkened shade on the surrounding amphitheatre of imposing hills, and witness the enchantment of a change or extension of scenery, picturesque and gorgeous, at every few castings of the oar.

At the eastern point of the lake, boats are always to be had, and boatmen are ever in readiness to row them. The fares are not extravagant, and the rowers are civil, active, and intelligent. *Ellen's Isle* is generally first visited, and pic-nics by pleasure parties are not unfrequently held on it. *Coir-nan-uriskin*, or the *Goblins' Cave*, on the south-eastern side of the lake, immediately opposite the islet, next claims particular inspection. Approached from the shore by a deep and narrow defile in the mountain of Benvenue, it presents the aspect of a circular amphitheatre, 600 yards in its upper diameter, but gradually contracting towards the bottom, enclosed by towering rocks, and impenetrable, by a superincumbent mass of foliage, to the rays of the sun. The perpendicular shoulder of the mountain, to the height of 500 feet, bounds it on the south and west; towards the east, the rock seems to have frittered down into huge blocks, amidst which have long harboured the beasts of prey;

— a wild and strange retreat,  
 As e'er was trod by outlaw's feet,  
 The dell, upon the mountain's crest,  
 Yawn'd like a gash on warrior's breast;  
 Its trench had staid full many a rock,  
 Hurl'd by primeval earthquake shock  
 From Benvenue's grey summit wild;  
 And here, in random ruin piled,  
 They frown'd incumbent o'er the spot,  
 And form'd the rugged silver grot.  
 The oak and birch, with mingled shade,  
 At noontide there a twilight made,  
 Unless when short and sudden shone  
 Some straggling beam on cliff or stone.  
 • • • • •  
 Suspended cliffs, with hideous sway,  
 Seem'd nodding o'er the cavern grey.  
 From such a den the wolf had sprung;  
 In such the wild cat leaves her young.

This cave, according to highland tradition, was the peculiar abode of the *Urisks*, a species of beings of which the existence was long credited in the upland and secluded districts of Scotland. They were not, as has been supposed by Sir Walter Scott, in one of his notes to *The Lady of the Lake*, of the nature of the Greek satyr, "a figure between a goat and a man;" but rather of a condition intermediate between man and spirit. "They were," writes Dr. Graham, "a sort of *lubberly* supernaturals, who like the *brownies* of England, could be gained over by kind attentions to perform the drudgery of the farm; and it was believed that many families in the highlands had one of the order attached to it."\* They were believed to be scattered over the highlands, each dwelling in his own wild recess; but their gatherings and meetings were supposed to take place in the Goblins' Cave. In *Coir-nan-uriskin* Douglas did conceal his daughter from Rhoderick Dhu.

Grey Superstition's whisper dread  
 Debarr'd the spot to vulgar tread;  
 Yet Douglas and his daughter fair  
 Sought for a space their safety there.

\* Graham's *Sketches of Perthshire*, p. 121.

Above the Goblins' Cave, and 800 feet above the lake, is *Bealach-nambo* (the pass of the cattle), on each side guarded by vast precipices, overspread with coppice-wood, and formed by the rending asunder of the northern shoulder of the mountain. This object, which in the words of Sir Walter Scott, "comprises the most sublime piece of scenery that the imagination can conceive," may be entered from the cave by a narrow opening, caused by the descent of a huge piece of rock. From the "Pass of the Cattle," we may ascend the summit of Benvenue, by proceeding along the margin of a mountain stream, and assuredly the view from the summit will amply reward the toil.

Having regained the land, if he is desirous of returning to head quarters by the same route as that by which he has reached this vicinity, the visitor may now retrace his steps; but if he is disposed to extend his tour in this romantic district, then he must exchange his barge for the steamer, which several times each day in summer plies between the eastern point of the lake and Stronclachaig on the southern shore, a few miles from its western extremity. In sailing up the lake we have on the right Breanchoil, Letter, Edraleachdach, Strongarvalty, Ardmacmuin, Coilchrae, and Portnellen,\* and on the left Glasschoil and Calogart, and at a distance Benchochan. About half way, in majestic magnificence, Benlmond bursts upon the view. From Stronclachaig, where is a comfortable inn, a road conducts westward, in 5 miles, to Inversnaid Mill, on the eastern shore of Loch Lomond. It proceeds through a wild and sterile district; but the surface of the way, which formerly was suited only for foot passengers or ponies, is now adapted for passenger-vans of a suitable construction, which await each arrival of the

\* Rob Roy for some time resided at the farm of Portnellen; and here on one occasion Graham of Killin endeavoured, with a number of followers, to seize him in bed before morning; but the appearance of the chief, sword in hand, caused a speedy retreat.

steamer at Stronclachaig. About the middle of the journey, *Loch Arklet* appears on the left, its surface darkened by the majestic form of the mighty Benlomond. Westward, a short distance, is the ruin of *Inversnaid Fort*, which was erected by Government to suppress the depredations of Rob Roy. It was surprised by the chief, its defenders disarmed, and its fortifications destroyed; afterwards repaired, it was taken by Rob Roy's nephew, *Ghlune Dhu*, previous to the rebellion of 1745; and on being fortified the third time, contained a garrison under the command of the celebrated General Wolfe. The ruined fort stands on a kind of elevated esplanade, in a romantic spot, where a rustic bridge crosses an impetuous torrent. Through the narrow pass of Glen Arklet is reached *Inversnaid Mill*, situated on the shore of the queen of Scottish lakes. There is a good inn, and an interesting cascade, formed by the stream of Arkill, the outlet of Loch Arklet, depositing its waters by a fall of 30 feet into the waters of

#### Loch Lomond.

During summer, steamers on the lake await at Inversnaid the arrival of passenger-vans from Loch Katrine; and by means of these, the visitor may be transported to Tarbert on the opposite shore, where there is an excellent hotel, or to the foot of the lake at Balloch. From Tarbert may easily be reached Inverary, the key to the picturesque scenery of Argyleshire;\* and from Balloch a railway conducts to Dunbarton, 5 miles distant, from which place, on the river Clyde, the visitor may be conveyed by steamer to the commercial metropolis of Glasgow. The scenery of Loch Lomond is of the most sublime character; in stern magnificence and solemn grandeur it is exceeded

\* Some interesting notices of the more remarkable portions of scenery in Argyleshire, are contained in a small volume, entitled, *The Loiterer in Argyleshire*, by Christina Brooks Stewart. Edinb. 1848.

by no landscape in Europe. Thirty miles long by seven at its greatest breadth, it amply verifies its etymon, as *the lake full of islands*; they are upwards of thirty in number, and of form singularly varied; some heaving with timber, others waving with copse, others smiling with verdant herbage, others hoary and bare. The shores are studded with elegant mansions, enclosed by interesting parks; while the surrounding mountains, overtopped by the glorious crest of the majestic Benlomond, supply a breadth and a grandeur of contrast, which will leave an indelible impression upon the mind of every reflecting traveller.



The silvan loch, the wild cascade,  
 The bright meandering streams,  
 While, peering through the verdant glade,  
 The princely mansion gleams — *VANDER.*



### Excursion Sixth.

Craigforth—Ochertyre—Blair Drummond—Persian Wheel—Kincardine—  
 in-Menteith—Moss-Lairds of Kincardine—Thornhill—Loch Rusky—  
 Lake of Menteith—Priory of Inchmachome—Isle of Talla—Legends—  
 Battle of Tullymoss—Aberfoyle—Loch Ard.

Our course is still westward, but on this occasion our route is changed. We first proceed to Stirling, which we leave by the road winding round the base of the Motehill. In a mile we pass Kildean toll-bar, which is situated in the immediate vicinity of the scene of the battle of Stirling formerly noticed. In another mile we reach Craigforth, the seat of the family of Callander.\* The neat mansion is situated towards the bottom of the eastern slope of the crag, which, like its neighbours, Abbey Craig and Stirling Rock, rises gradually from the east, and is terminated on the west by a bold and craggy front. The crag, which is composed of a rich ferruginous ore, is covered with a diversity of timber and coppice-wood, and its aspect at several points of the carriage-drive around it is singularly picturesque and beautiful. In connexion with this place is

\* To the origin of the family of Callander of Craigforth we had occasion to refer, in connexion with the iron gratings of the windows of the palace in Stirling Castle. It may now be added, that the fortunate smith made a loan of his money to the proprietor of Craigforth, on a *wadset* or mortgage, on which he afterwards took possession of the property. The anecdote is stated somewhat differently by Sir James Campbell of Ardkinglas, in his *Memoirs*.

associated the name of John Callander, the proprietor of Craigforth during a large portion of the middle part of the last century; a man of eccentric manners and peculiar sentiments, but possessed of singular taste, extraordinary learning, and remarkable perseverance. Of his private history little is known: he was born early in the century, and was called to the Scottish bar, but had devoted his attention chiefly to classical and antiquarian pursuits. He dedicated a large portion of his time to his peculiar studies, and acquired familiar acquaintance with the dead languages, in which he took pleasure in perusing the obscurest authors. As an English classic, he assigned Milton the highest place; and during many years, occupied himself in the critical illustration of his master poem. Of his published works, his best known is an edition of two ancient Scottish poems, the *Gaberlunzie Man* and *Christ's Kirk on the Green*, with notes and observations. This volume was published in 1782, in octavo, and is inscribed to Lord Hailes. The text-readings of the poems, which Callander has adopted, have been pronounced incorrect, and the principles of etymology advanced in his elaborate notes are singularly fanciful. He speaks of having endeavoured to make his readers acquainted with "the true system of rational etymology, which consists in deriving the words of every language from the radical sounds of the first or original tongue, as it was spoken by Noah and the builders of Babel." Appended to the first poem are some notes by Dr. Doig. A portion of his critical annotations on Milton, Callander gave to the world in 1750, in a quarto volume, printed at Glasgow by the Messrs. Foulis. The remainder of the manuscript, together with other voluminous manuscripts, entitled "*Spicelegia Antiquitatis Graecae, sive ex Veteribus Poetis deperdita Fragmenta*," he deposited in the archives of the Society of Scottish Antiquaries in 1781. It has been ascertained, that Callander, in his commentary on *Paradise Lost*, was largely indebted to the learned labours of Patrick Hume, a Scotsman, who published a folio



edition of Milton in 1695.\* He died at Craigforth on the 14th of September, 1789. During the greater part of his life he was fond of society, and especially entertained his friends by his excellent performances on the violin.† In his latter days he became retired, and sought in the solaces of religion a relief from the melancholy which oppressed him.

On one occasion, Craigforth was visited by the witty and eccentric Thomas Sheridan, son of the distinguished orator and politician, and a family-connexion of the proprietor, the late Colonel Callander. The colonel, on his unexpected arrival, was absent at Tillicoultry, partaking of the hospitality of his friend, the late Mr. Duncan Glassford; and to bring him back, Sheridan, with that ready humour which was his peculiar characteristic, addressed to him, by a messenger, the following lines:

Dear Callander, I've travelled north  
Five hundred miles, to see Craigforth,  
To taste your mutton, beef, and poultry;  
So haste you home from Tillicoultry.

On leaving Craigforth, we cross the Forth by the Bridge of Drip,‡ and in about a mile should take the road diverging from the turnpike on the right. This was the old road between Stirling and Callander, and conducts to the grounds of Ochertyre, the property of the Right Honourable Sir David Dundas. The proprietor of Ochertyre, in the latter part of the last and beginning of the present century, was John Ramsay, a friend and patron of Burns. Ramsay was a considerable writer, and to eminent knowledge as an antiquary, added a thorough and profound acquaintance with

\* See Report respecting the unpublished Commentary on Milton's *Paradise Lost*, &c., in *Archæologia Scotica*, vol. iii. p. 83.

† "In sculpture and painting he was an eminent connoisseur; and in music he took so much delight, and was at the same time so distinguished as a performer, that he was accustomed to lead the amateur concerts in Edinburgh, so well known in their day by the name of *St. Cecilia*, the patroness of the art." (*Memoirs of Sir James Campbell of Ardkinglas*, eldest son of John Callander, written by himself, vol. i. p. 4. Lond. 1832, 2 vols. 8vo.)

‡ *Ety. Difficulty.*

classical learning. He spoke Latin with fluency, and wrote in that language with ease and accuracy; and like the Earl of Buchan at Dryburgh, had classical inscriptions inserted on erections and tablets in various parts of his enclosures. He cultivated the society and friendship of his learned contemporaries, and was in the habit of submitting to their judgment his latest specimens of composition. An anecdote is told, that on one occasion he was visited by his intimate friends, Dr. Macleod\* of Glasgow and Dr. Doig of Stirling, who both agreed in condemning one of the hexameters which he had submitted to their examination. The correctness of the disputed line was stoutly defended by Ramsay, who declined to alter it, and without being able to produce conviction, his guests retired to bed. So did Ramsay, but not to sleep; his condemned hexameter wholly occupied his thoughts, and at length he started from his couch, and walked to the apartment of his friends. They were awakened by the voice of their host, exclaiming, "Gentlemen, this will not do; I may part with a foot, but will never surrender the whole of that admirable line." Ramsay died in 1814, having attained a very advanced age. For some years prior to his death he was deprived of sight; a circumstance however which did not affect his exuberance of spirits, or his enthusiastic devotedness to the pursuits of literature. He left a number of manuscripts, containing dissertations on various subjects connected with Scottish history, but these have not been published by his executors. His most curious production is his "Rural Biography." On this work he set a high value, and he had some thoughts of making an arrangement for its posthumous publication under the editorial care of Dr. Irving; but this, like his other writings, has not yet been printed. His remains were interred in the

\* Dr. Macleod was Professor of Ecclesiastical History in the University of Glasgow. He is remembered as an accurate and accomplished scholar, and as a man of singular and agreeable humour. In his youth he had been a private tutor at Eton, and he was familiarly acquainted with the niceties of Latin versification.

Old Church of Kincardine; and in the New Church, a monument, containing a Latin inscription, written by himself, has been erected to his memory. Ramsay lived and died a bachelor; but we are informed by Dr. Irving, that he had repeatedly heard of his being engaged to a young lady, who lost her life by the fall of the North Bridge on the 3d of August, 1769, when other four individuals were also overwhelmed in the ruins. After this sad event he formed no similar attachment. Ochtertyre Park is beautifully situated along the banks of the Teith, and containing many lofty and magnificent trees, presents a noble appearance.

Having passed through the park of Ochtertyre\* by the old road just noticed, which, provided with a line of stately trees on either side, is formed into a beautiful avenue, we immediately reach the park of Blair Drummond. On entering Blair Drummond Park, we may have pointed out the Mill of Tor, where was erected the famous Persian Wheel, for the purpose of raising the water of the Teith to the adjoining moss, to float it into the Forth. This wheel, which was the invention of Mr. George Meikle, an ingenious engineer at Alloa, the son of the inventor of the thrashing-machine, was erected in 1787 at the expense of £1000, and continued to operate till 1839, when being found no longer necessary it was removed. It was 28 feet

\* "In passing the place of Ochtertyre, near Stirling, Rob Roy observed a young horse grazing in the park, with points that much pleased him, for he was a perfect jockey, and he went to the house to inquire if the animal was for sale. The proprietor was not within, but Macgregor was recognised by the servant, and ushered into a parlour where the landlady was sitting. He politely told her that he wished to purchase the pony he saw in the park, if the price could be agreed on; but she appeared offended, and said, that 'the horse would not be sold, having been broke for her use.' Her husband having come in, sent for her to another room, and asked her if she knew the stranger, and what he wanted. 'Wants!' said she, 'he wants to buy my pony, the impudent fellow!' 'My good lady,' replied her husband, 'if he should want yourself, he must not be refused, for he is Rob Roy.' The landlord immediately went to him, and agreed upon the price of the horse, which was instantly paid." (*Macleay's Historical Memoirs of Rob Roy, &c.*, p. 233. Glasgow, 1819, 8vo.)

in diameter and 10 feet in width, with two sets of arms and two sets of buckets. There were eighty buckets, each about  $2\frac{1}{2}$  feet in diameter, sixty float-boards, and ten arms. The wheel made four revolutions in a minute, within the same space raising from 40 to 60 hogsheads of water. This it discharged into a cistern 17 feet above the surface of the stream, delivering the water into pipes of 18 inches diameter, which conveyed it for 300 yards, and discharged it into an aqueduct, which at the distance of 800 yards, reached the Moss, when by numerous channels it swept away the loosened parts into the Forth. The wheel was constructed and erected at the expense of the late Mr. George Home Drummond of Blair Drummond.

South of the lodge is a tumulus, which on being opened, was found to contain fragments of urns and human bones. It is 63 yards in circumference by 5 feet in height. A trench surrounding it, is designated *Wallace Trench*; and it would appear from Henry the Minstrel, that that chief, after burning the Peel of Gargunnoch, crossed the Forth above this point, though certainly there is no record of his having fought any battle in the vicinity. Within the park are two other tumuli, one situated in the garden, of a conical form, and measuring 92 yards in circumference and about 15 yards in height, and the other, situated on a bank overlooking the carse, of the extended circumference of 150 yards, and about 15 yards in height. The latter of these is supposed to have been used as a watch-tower or signal-point; the former has not been opened. On proceeding up the avenue, we are struck by the singular luxuriance of the stately oak and beech trees which adorn the park, having their massy trunks concealed by their bending branches, which droop to the ground. The mansion-house, which was erected during the second decade of last century, and has recently been augmented by an elegant wing, is a large and commodious structure. In the interior, among many tasteful and well-executed paintings, it contains an excellent likeness of Lord Kames, in

his robes as one of the Senators of the College of Justice, and a portrait of the Lord Chancellor Perth.

The estate of Blair Drummond was acquired by the present family of Drummond in 1684, being purchased from the Earl of Perth. At an early period it belonged to the family of Muschet, formerly Montfichet or Montefix, which came into Britain with William the Conqueror, but had merged into the family of Perth by the marriage of the heiress with the representative of that noble house. In 1741, Miss Agatha Drummond, only daughter of the proprietor, who was descended from a younger son of Lord Perth, married Henry Home, Lord Kames, the distinguished lawyer, philosopher, and critic, who on the death of his wife's brother, in 1766, succeeded to the estate. The present liberal and distinguished proprietor, Henry Home Drummond, Esq., is the grandson of Lord Kames.

An avenue in the park leads along the side of the Teith to the turnpike conducting to Doune by Spittal's Bridge, and occupies part of the line of the Roman road, which proceeded in this direction from Camelon, and is supposed to have been used for conducting troops to check the incursions of the Caledonians by the Pass of Leny. In 1824, in the construction of the modern avenue leading westward, a number of sarcophagi was dug up, containing cinerary urns and decayed bones. The sarcophagi, which were found near the surface, and were all formed of pieces of rude flag stones, were of different dimensions, some being nearly square and others oblong; they lay in different directions, and some of them was of sufficient size to contain a full-grown body placed lengthwise. The urns were composed of half-baked clay, and were about 19 inches at the greatest circumference, and about 6 inches in height.\* But we should leave the park by the avenue leading to the Aberfoyle road. On proceeding by this road, we see

\* See communication of Henry Home Drummond, Esq., to the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland. (*Archæologia Scotica*, vol. iii. p. 42.)

before us the parish\* church of Kincardine-in-Menteith, so designated, to distinguish it from other places in Scotland of the first name. This church, which is an elegant Gothic edifice, was reared chiefly at the expense of Mr. George Home Drummond, father of the present proprietor of Blair Drummond, who has a cenotaph in the interior erected to his memory. In the churchyard is a monument in memory of Lord Kames and his lady, with an inscription written by Dr. Blair.

A little eastward of Kincardine church, a straight line of road, having comfortable cottages on each side of it, runs southward from the turnpike (between Stirling and Aberfoyle), to the Meiklewood Suspension Bridge across the Forth. These cottages are the tenements of the *moss-lairds* of Kincardine, who have a just claim to notice. On Lord Kames's succession to Blair Drummond, he found, as part of the estate, a large moss, useless and dreary; and towards its cultivation he at once directed the energies of his powerful and enlightened mind. Its extent was formidable, being about 4 miles in length, and from 1 to 2 in breadth, and comprehending nearly 2000 acres; but no difficulties could discourage a man who was as much devoted to agriculture as to philosophy. He convinced himself, that if the thick deposit of moss on the surface were removed, a rich field of clay, such as that found in those extensive flats, designated *carses*, would be discovered beneath, and that the gradual removal of the superficies would at length be profitable. At that period, numbers

\* Of this parish an eminent native was Dr. Alexander Bryce, chiefly famous as a mathematician. Born at the farm of Boarland, in 1718, he studied in the University of Edinburgh, where his mathematical genius speedily secured him the notice and friendship of Professor Maclaurin, whose classes he afterwards taught. Being a licentiate of the church, he was ordained to the pastoral charge of the parish of Kirknewton in 1745. His death took place in 1786. Dr. Bryce, by his zealous exertions, recovered the Stirling Jug, which had long been missing. He was eminent as a geometrician, an engineer, and an agriculturalist, and possessed poetical powers of a superior order; but he was also an esteemed theologian, and a faithful parochial clergyman. He was the father of the distinguished Sir Alexander Bryce, K. C. B.

of the inhabitants of Callander, Balquhider, and Killin, had been thrown out of employment, by the recent conversion of small arable farms in those places to extensive pasture farms, and to these the patriotic judge addressed himself. He offered them portions of the moss as farms on very long leases, and at rents the most moderate, the first few years being free, and he himself aided in the expense of its cultivation. Moss would float in water; and hence trenches were cut throughout its bed, communicating with the Forth, which received the spadefuls of the moss as they were removed by the excavators. To provide a greater supply of water, the Persian wheel already noticed was at length erected; a contrivance which greatly facilitated the labours of the industrious workers. Large sections of the moss territory were gradually cleared, and abundant crops rewarded persevering toil. At one period, the *moss-lairds*, so called from the length of their leases and limited nature of their rents, numbered, with their families, no fewer than a thousand souls. Various small farms being amalgamated, the number is now diminished. Of the moss of Blair Drummond little remains. And here it is interesting to remark the several mutations, which, within the human period, this moss territory has undergone: it had originally formed part of the ocean's bed; a fact, sufficiently attested, not only by the sea-shells which are everywhere discovered in the clay, but by the discovery, in 1824, of the skeleton of a whale\* imbedded in it, and lying on another stratum of moss below the clay; on the recession of the ocean, which by the ebb and flow of its tide had accumulated the clay, the surface had been impregnated by the seeds cast on it from the trees on the surrounding eminences, and hence in the course of ages

\* "Beside it," says Dr. Wilson, "lay the rude harpoon of the hardy Caledonian whaler; in this instance retaining, owing to the preservative nature of the moss, some remains of the wooden handle by which the pointed lance of deer's horn was wielded. The relic," he adds, "is deposited along with the fossil remains of the whale, in the Natural History Museum of the Edinburgh University." (*Wilson's Archaeology*, p. 22.)

had grown up a thick and mighty forest; and such had been the aspect of this district during the early period of the Roman invasion. On the removal of the moss, not only were oak, birch, alder, and hazel, and even a few fir trees of enormous dimensions, discovered as numerous as might be expected in a forest, but these were found regularly cut as if by a Roman axe, about  $2\frac{1}{2}$  feet from the ground, while the roots and trunks were found together; facts sufficiently indicating, that the trees had been felled by the Romans. But as further evidences of this circumstance, a Roman road, Roman camp-kettles, and other remains, were also discovered on the clay. One of the kettles or caldrons was deposited in the Museum of the Scottish Society of Antiquaries. It was dug up in May, 1768; is 25 inches in diameter, 16 inches in height, and the diameter at the mouth is  $16\frac{1}{2}$  inches; and it is composed of plates of hammered bronze, rivetted together with pieces of the same metal. It is without feet, but is furnished with two large rings attached to it by bronze staples, by which it had been suspended over the fire. In the same Museum is an ancient wooden wheel, 2 feet in diameter, which in 1831 was discovered along with several flint arrow heads, in the moss, near Roseburn Lane, 10 feet under the surface; and a rude quern of oak, which was dug up in the moss at the depth of 5 feet. Since the Roman period in Britain, the superincumbent moss had gradually been generated. It consists of three distinct strata, the first or lowest being composed of vegetable mould, accumulated by the plants which covered the clay prior to the growth of the wood, and of the thickness of 3 feet; the second, of the same breadth, consisting of bog-moss; and a third, or uppermost stratum, being chiefly composed of heath and a little bent grass. The lowermost stratum was alone found to be adapted for fuel, or any other purpose of utility. By the last change, a barren waste has been made to yield a profitable return to honourable industry.



Resuming our route westward, about a mile from Kincardine we pass a cross road, leading north to Doune and south to Kippen. We have now, at a short distance onward on the right, Gartincaber\* House, the residence of John Burn Murdoch, Esq., adorned by a row of fine and stately trees, and having at a little distance behind it a tower of the olden times. At a short distance towards the right, we pass a tree at the side of the turnpike, which, ingeniously cut in the centre of its branches, has been designated *the egg cup tree*. On the left, at various distances from the turnpike, in a clear day, are seen the residences of many persons of distinction and property in Stirlingshire; Meiklewood, the seat of — Graham, Esq.; Gargunock House, the residence of Mrs. Stirling; Boquhan, † the seat of Henry Fletcher Campbell, Esq., ‡ a descendant of Fletcher of Saltoun; Leckie, § the abode of Robert G. Moir, Esq.; Arngomery, || the seat of W. Leckie Ewing, Esq.; and Garden, ¶ the residence of James Stirling, Esq. At the distance of 9 miles from Stirling and about 4 miles from Kincardine, we reach the village of Thornhill, renowned in former times for the number of its stills, but now enjoying a reputation more creditable from its abundant supply of excellent water. From Thornhill a road proceeds in a north-western direction to Callander, but the visitor must turn to the west at the foot of the village. Shortly after leaving Thornhill, we have on the left the extensive *Flanders Moss*, now gradually giving way to cultivation, and at the north-western extremity of this territory the remains of a Roman castellum. More distant on the left, and on the banks of the Forth, are the princely residence and grounds of Cardross,\*\* the seat of the old family of Erskine. Three miles from Thornhill,

\* Field of the deer.

† Plain of the sea.

‡ An ancestor of the proprietor of Boquhan is said to have been more than a match for Rob Roy at the broadsword.

§ Flat.

|| The opposite portion.

¶ The field of fire.

\*\* Fort on the promontory.

we have immediately on the left, beautifully situated on a wooded bank sloping towards the south, Leitchtown House, the residence of the liberal and enterprising James Graham, Esq. At a short distance onward, a road strikes to the right, and conducts within a mile to Loch Rusky,\* a lake nearly 2 miles in circumference, containing an islet on which are to be traced the ruins of the dwelling of Sir John Menteith of Rusky, the infamous betrayer of Wallace. About 2 miles on the turnpike from Leitchtown, we have on the left the extensive park and mansion-house of Rednock, the residence of John Graham Stirling, Esq., immediately after passing which we reach Port of Menteith. At Port of Menteith, where now the church, the manse, the parish-school, and an inn, present the only semblance of a village, there was once, curious to relate, a borough of barony. It received such a constitution from James III. in February 1467. Immediately south of Port of Menteith, and west of Rednock Park, is the beautiful and picturesque

#### Lake of Menteith,

having an oval shape, and being more than 5 miles in circumference, partly surrounded by rocks, but chiefly by wooded banks, especially a marginal covering of oaks and planes along the northern shore. The lake contains two islands, of which the larger, Inchmachome (the Isle of Rest) is situated in the centre, and constitutes the chief feature of the scenery. Inchmachome consists of 5 acres; it became a seat of the Culdees in the eighth century, and is renowned for the remains of its ancient Priory. The Priory was founded and endowed in 1238 by Walter Comyn, Earl of Menteith, on his having obtained authority for the erection from the bishops of Glasgow and Dunkeld, in the name of the Roman pontiff. It was planted with

\* The minute but interesting plant, *Elatine hexandra*, is found on the west margin of this lake, and has not been discovered elsewhere in Scotland.

monks of the order of St. Augustin; and the well-disposed and liberal prince, David II., with the view of benefiting



Drawn & Eng'd by W. Banks Esq<sup>r</sup>

LAKE MENTEITH.

the cause of religion, added to their comforts by augmenting their original endowments. Though only transiently noticed in history, and though its chartulary has been lost, there are ample grounds for believing that this religious institution held a prominent rank prior to the Reformation. Here King Robert, on 15th April, 1310,\* forfeited one John de Pollux, who had proved a traitor; and hither Queen Mary, an infant of five years, was carried in September 1547, soon after the disastrous battle of Pinkie, to prevent her falling into the hands of the English. She remained here under the guardianship of her mother and the Lords Erskine and Livingstone, till the last day of February, 1548, when she was removed to Dunbarton, to

\* In this writ of forfeiture, Inchmachome is called the Island of Sanit Colmocus.

be ready for her removal to France, for which however she could only embark in the month of August. Connected with the Priory were four chapels, one situated at a place still called *The Chapel*, on the margin of the lake's eastern shore; a second at Archly (the Field of the Sword), a mile west of the lake; a third at Chapellarock in the barony of Drummond; and a fourth at Balquhapple (the Town of the Chapel) in Kincardine.

The greater part of the walls of Inchmachome Priory remains, with one arch on the north, reared in the most elegant style of Gothic architecture. In the centre of the choir, a recumbent monument contains two figures, 7 feet long, in high relief, but severely mutilated, which are supposed to represent Walter Stewart, Earl of Menteith, and his Countess. The Priory was probably rendered unfit for use at the period when other ecclesiastical institutions suffered through the violence of the zealots of Reformation. In the return made to the estates in 1562, the revenues were reported as consisting of £234 money, 7 chalders of bear, and about 60 chalders of oatmeal; but this amount was doubtless much beneath the actual value. For several centuries the island was the property of the noble family of Erskine; it now belongs to the Duke of Montrose. Its appearance from the northern shore of the lake is extremely picturesque, clad as it is by a profusion of fruit and forest trees, interspersed with underwood, through the dense mass of the foliage of which, the moss-grown ruins of the Priory are dimly discovered.

The budding bowers, the fragrant flowers,  
Are beautiful and bright;  
And beautiful the ivied towers  
In summer's parting light.

The fruit trees formerly made a good return to the lessee; and the forest trees are remarkable for their dimensions, a Spanish chesnut, measuring at the ground, and springing of the branches, 18 feet in circumference. The island is bordered by *Littorella lacustris*, and in sailing from

the eastern shore of the lake to the island *Polygonum aquaticum*, by its scarlet flower, beautifies the surface of the water, above which it just appears. A boat is kept on the eastern shore of the lake by the lessee for the benefit of visitors; and as a commodious inn has just been erected at Port of Menteith, there is abundant facility for inspecting those highly interesting scenes. The following verses on Inchmachome, by a lady, are quoted from the valuable work on the Priory by the late Mr. Macgregor Stirling:

A minstrel's powers, in magic scenes,  
 May picture what might be;  
 But all the gayest fancy feigns,  
 Is here reality.

Did ever fiction's page supply  
 Such bowers so gaily green?  
 Or could a fabled Ellen vie  
 With Scotland's lovely Queen?

And thine they were, sweet little isle;  
 The lords and ladies gay,  
 Who here within the moss-grown pile  
 Lie mouldering in the clay.

Full oft these sacred walls have heard,  
 From saints long since in heaven,  
 The pious holy vow preferred,  
 The prayer to be forgiven.

\* \* \* \* \*  
 The world's gay scenes thou must resign,  
 Stranger, when youth is past;  
 Oh! were such blest asylum thine,  
 As this—the ISLE OF REER.

The smaller islet in the lake is designated Talla (the hall or house of the chief), and is situated a stonecast westward of Inchmachome. Like its sister isle, it is densely wooded;\* but for a lengthened period it was completely occupied by a large mansion, one of the many residences of the old Earls of Menteith, the ruins of which are still visible. When the building was reared is unknown, but it is believed to have been a favourite abode of the noble

\* The plant *Lysimachia vulgaris* is found on the islet.

owners. The gardens and orchards connected with the mansion were on the western portion of Inchmachome, the pleasure grounds on the lake's northern shore, around the romantic hill of Coldon, and the stabling and other domestic offices at the lake's western extremity. The two last Earls of Menteith resided much at Talla, the eighth Earl from necessity, the ninth (son of Lord Kilpont) from choice. The eighth earl was also Earl of Strathearn; and proud of his high honours and ancient and illustrious pedigree, he had, on one unfortunate occasion, been led to boast that his blood was the reddest in the kingdom. This was reported to King Charles I., and was construed by the monarch into an assertion of his title to the throne; he accordingly caused the Earl to surrender his title to the earldom of Strathearn, and granted him in its stead the earldom of Airth; and further commanded him, in all time coming, to keep himself in retirement. It is worthy of remark, that the title of Strathearn was after this period conferred on a member of the Royal Family; it was one of the titles of the sire of her present Majesty.

In his *Tales of a Grandfather*, Sir Walter Scott narrates the following tale regarding the hospitality of the noble family of Menteith, while residing at Talla:—A marriage was to be solemnized in the family, and the Earl caused the most extensive provision to be made to entertain on the occasion all his relatives and kinsmen, in a style of sumptuous magnificence; but while culinary preparations were in progress at the offices on the western banks of the lake, an untoward event occurred to withdraw the attention of the Earl and his assembled guests from the contemplated festivities of the nuptial ceremony. Donald of the Hammer, a renowned lawless highland chief, returning with his hungry marauders from a predatory incursion into Stirlingshire from the Western Highlands, happened to hear of the festive preparations in passing, and at once seized upon all the provisions making ready for the entertainment. The tidings being communicated at Talla, the

Earl and his guests determined forthwith to avenge the daring and impudent aggression. Pursuit was instantly given, and Donald and his followers were overtaken at the opening of a pass, known as Craig-vad or the Wolf's Cliff. A fierce contest ensued; the marauders fought with bravery, sustaining the onset for some hours, till nightfall permitted the leader to escape. It fared worse with the Earl, he was found among the slain with many of his noble kinsmen. The viands purloined being chiefly poultry, gave, says Sir Walter Scott, the soubriquet of *Gramoch-an-Garrigh*, or Grahams of the Hens, to the members of the illustrious house. Another anecdote connected with the hospitality of the Earls of Menteith, but fortunately attended with far more happy and certainly much more remarkable circumstances, is mentioned by Mr. Macgregor Stirling, from the information of Principal Macfarlane of Glasgow, who had heard the legend. One of the Earls, while in the course of entertaining his friends, fearing from the extent of the daily potations of his guests, that his cellar was likely soon to be emptied of its contents, instructed his butler to set out to Stirling for a new supply of wine. Early on the following morning, the Earl stepped into his butler's apartment, to ascertain whether he had arrived, when, to his mortification and surprise, he found that officer of his household seated on a bench fast asleep, with the barrel beside him. Impatiently awaking him, he proceeded to chide him in strongly indignant terms, for his negligence and inattention. The butler hastened to explain:—"Pardon me, my lord, I have not been at Stirling; but I have procured the wine, and if I mistake not, of the best quality. When nigh the shore I saw two honest women, mounted each on a bulrush, and saying the one to the other, 'Hae wi' you, Marion Bowie; hae wi' you, Elspa Hardie; hae wi' you, too, says I,' mounting like them on a bulrush. Instantly we found ourselves in the king of France's palace. I was near a sideboard well stored with wine, and being invisible, I took the opportunity

of filling my cask. I brought with me, my hand being in, the cup out of which his majesty was wont to drink. I returned on my trusty nag as quickly as I went; and here I am at your Lordship's service." The guests at dinner that day were singularly delighted with the fine quality of the liquor, on which the Earl explained to them the marvellous mode in which it had been procured, and in proof of the verity of the story, caused the butler to produce the silver cup, on which was engraved the *fleur-de-lis* of the royal house of Bourbon.

The following story of the last Earl of Menteith is recorded by Mr Robert Chambers, in his "Picture of Scotland:"—A town-clerk of Stirling, of the name of Finlayson, who flourished in the latter part of the seventeenth century, was renowned for his vending of stories, bordering on the marvellous and incredible. He had been on a visit to the Earl of Menteith at Talla, and on being about to leave, was asked by his noble host if he had seen the sailing cherry-tree. Finlayson admitted he had not, and asked the Earl for an account of it. The Earl explained, that it was a tree which had grown out of a goose's mouth from a stone the bird had swallowed, and which she carried about with her in her voyages round the lake. It is now, added his lordship, in full fruit of the most exquisite flavour. The Earl thought that he had fairly eclipsed his wonder-narrating guest, and challenged him at the moment to tell a story so marvellous. "Why," said Finlayson, "did your Lordship ever hear of the ball fired from one of Cromwell's cannon when he was at Airth?" The Earl pleaded ignorance. "Then," said the town-clerk, "it is this: the ball fired from Airth reached Stirling Castle, and lodged in the mouth of a trumpet, which one of the soldiers of the garrison was sounding in defiance." "Was the trumpeter killed then?" said the Earl. "Not at all," said Finlayson; "he blew it back again, and killed the artilleryman who had fired it." One of the ancient sports of the noble family of Menteith," says Mr. Macgregor



Stirling, "was fishing with geese. A line with a baited hook was tied to the leg of a goose, which thus accoutred, was made to swim in water of a proper depth. A boat containing a party, male and female, lord and lady fair, escorted this formidable knight-errant. By and by he falls in with an adventure; a marauding pike taking hold of the bait, puts his mettle to the test. A combat ensues, in which, by a display on the part of both contending heroes, of much strength and agility, the sympathetic hopes and fears of the anxious on-lookers are alternately called into lively exercise, until at length, the long-necked, loud-shouting, 'feather-cinctured,' web-footed champion, vanquishing his wide-mouthed, sharp-toothed, far-darting, scale-armed foe, drags him a prisoner in triumph. This merry doing of the good old times has, alas! gone out of fashion in this degenerate age." It is proper to add, the lake still abounds in pikes and perches, the latter being of a size unusually large, so that it is a favourite resort of anglers.

Extending from the southern shore of the lake, a considerable way inwards, is a narrow peninsula, tufted with a grove of tall Scottish firs. According to the legend, this was the work of the fairies. The Earls of Menteith were in the possession of a *red book*, the opening of which was followed by something supernatural. One of them, by accident or from curiosity, had opened the mysterious volume, when up rose a band of fairies, demanding immediate employment. The Earl, after consideration, set them to make a road from the mainland to the islands; and thus far had they proceeded, when his lordship, fearing that the insular situation of his fastness might be spoiled by their completing an undertaking which he had hoped they would not have attempted, and wishing otherwise to get rid of his labourers, required them to undertake a new task; he requested that they should twist him a rope of sand. This they tried to do, but finding it too much for them, they fled with confusion and shame.

After inspecting the islands, we should ascend Coldon Hill on the northern shore, from the summit of the precipice on the western brow of which a commanding view of the lake is obtained. The public road, which proceeds along the lake's northern boundary, soon attains another eminence, affording a prospect highly comprehensive, Stirling Castle especially being seen to singular advantage. In the immediate vicinity is the Moss of Talla, where was fought that skirmish known in history as the battle of Tullymoss. After the slaughter of James III. at Milton during the battle of Sauchieburn, the Earl of Lennox, who had held Dunbarton Castle against the insurgent party, marched thither with his followers, and pitched his camp, with the intention of proceeding onward to Stirling in order to avenge his sovereign's death. Here he was however attacked on the night of the 11th October, by the troops of James IV., headed by Lord Drummond and the sovereign in person, and his followers after a feeble and hopeless resistance were dispersed.

As we proceed along the road leading westward, the crags, promontories, and mountains on either side of the vale of Aberfoyle, gradually present themselves to view; while on the left the park of Gartmore House, the residence of Robert Cunningham Graham, Esq., exhibits a fine specimen of ornamental culture. The mansion, which is elegant and spacious, contains in the public rooms, many works of eminent painters; among others, are some valuable pieces by Claude Lorraine, Rubens, Salvator and Hogarth. The Kirktown or *Clachan*\* of

#### Aberfoyle,

the commencement of the vale, is reached at the distance of

\* A Druidical temple, consisting of ten stones placed circularly, with a large one in the centre, which, till recently, existed on a rising ground in the neighbourhood of the manse, is supposed to have obtained for the Kirktown of Aberfoyle the name of the *Clachan* (circle of stones), the designation being by the country people transferred from the site of heathen rites to a place of Christian worship.

5 miles from Port of Menteith, and 21 miles from Stirling, having associated with it some of the achievements and adventures of Rob Roy; it is moreover the key to a region of sublime and picturesque grandeur, claiming the attentive examination of the geologist as well as the admiration of the traveller. The inn, which was erected by the Duke of Montrose, who is the chief landowner in the district, contains considerable accommodation, and is provided with an obliging and intelligent host.

From the Kirktown of Aberfoyle, a road leads southward by Gartmore and Drymen to Dunbarton; and a path has been constructed over the elevated and precipitous hill of Craigvad\* on the north, leading in less than 6 miles to the opening of the Trosachs. This path, which can only be used on foot or on horseback, in half a mile above the inn passes on the right the magnificent cascade of *Camiladir* (strong arch) in which the *Altnihingan* (stream of the bear), a mountain torrent, falls furiously over jutting angles of rock, to the depth of 100 feet, the abrupt banks being skirted with copse; and near the top of the mountain is presented on the left a fine slate quarry, belonging to the Duke of Montrose. From the summit of Craigvad, which rises 1500 feet above the vale, a view is presented, than which, Dr. Graham remarks, "there can be nothing grander in nature," especially commanding, amidst the imposing breadth of its prospect, the entire scenery of *The Lady of the Lake* in one enchanting picture. The visitor must follow the road leading westward from the hamlet, when he will immediately enter the Pass of Aberfoyle, on the left guarded by a series of picturesque mountain heights, and having on the right the craggy and abruptly rugged mountain of Craigmore. From Craigmore, huge blocks of rock have from time to time fallen into the pass with tremendous violence and thundering sound; and a popular superstition still obtains

\* The rock of wolves.

belief in the vale, that such descents generally precede a disaster or death in the ducal house of Montrose. The Black River or *Avendhu*, as the Forth is here termed, skirts the road on the left, after bursting forth from the lower lake of Lochard, in a beautiful cascade of the height of about 30 feet.\* Before the construction of the present convenient road, the Pass of Aberfoyle could have been defended against a powerful army by a few mountaineers. A party of Cromwell's soldiers, who had committed to the flames the Castle of Duchray, was here met by a body of the inhabitants, under the leadership of the Earl of Glencairne and Graham of Duchray, and completely discomfited and put to flight. Duchray Castle, with its interesting park, and sequestered cascade, is situated a few miles southward of the pass. At a short distance west of the hamlet of Aberfoyle, the lower

#### Lake of Lochard

bursts on the view, its sides clad by a profusion of foliage, and the lofty conical form of Benlomond appearing in the background. In a mile from the inn we reach its banks, and can fully survey its boundaries, its breadth being only about half a mile. Following the road, the lower lake is soon lost; and after proceeding for another mile along the base of Craigmore, now bare, broken, weather-beaten, torn by fissures, and indented by mountain streamlets, we reach the eastern shore of the upper or principal lake of Lochard. This lake is 4 miles in length by a little more than 1 in breadth, and connects itself with the lower lake by a stream 200 yards in length. For picturesque effect it has justly been said to exceed almost all the Scottish lakes.† From a rising ground in the plantation, on the margin of

\* The praises of this romantic vale have been celebrated in verse by Professor Richardson of Glasgow, a highly respectable native, in his "Ode on the Prospect of leaving Britain."

† *Pyrola rotundifolia* grows profusely on the banks, as also *Vaccinium uliginosum* on the southern, and *Osmunda regalis* on the northern shore.

the stream, at its lower extremity, and which will be reached by a footpath, the spectacle presented is one highly calculated to strike and interest the least observant spectator of natural scenery. In front, Benlomond is now distinctly seen rearing its pyramidical form, on the right is the mountain of Benoghrie, and beneath is the spacious mirror of the lake, its shores clad with woods and adorned with richly cultivated fields. The road proceeds along the lake's northern shore, under a ledge of perpendicular rock,\* from 30 to 50 feet in height. This was the path which Sir Walter Scott makes Bailie Nicol Jarvie and his companion follow, when the contest took place; and overhanging the rock is pointed out the gnarled trunk of an oak, as that from which he was suspended by the skirts. Immediately under this rock, near its western extremity, is a remarkable echo. In a calm day, a line of ten syllables, uttered with a firm voice, is distinctly repeated across the lake, and again repeated with equal distinctness by the woods on the east. The general description of the scene is embraced in the following lines by Professor Wilson:

What lonely magnificence stretches around!  
Each sight how sublime! and how awful each sound!  
All hush'd and serene, as a region of dreams,  
The mountains repose 'mid the war of the streams;  
Their glens of black umbrage by cataracts riven,  
But calm their blue tops in the beauty of heaven!

The road conducts at a short distance to Lochard Lodge, the picturesque residence of Robert Dick, Esq., beautifully situated on the lake's northern shore. Here the distinguished Sheridan Knowles was, for several autumns, in the habit of residing with Mr. Dick; and here he composed several of his more popular productions, the grandeur of the surrounding scenery having tended to call forth the aspirations of his genius.

\* On the summit, and in the crevices of this rock, *Populus tremula* is found in profusion. *Lobelia* is also abundant.

A number of little islets will now be viewed near the southern shore of the lake's western extremity. One of these, designated St. Malo, a century ago contained the remains of an old chapel; on another, called Dundochill, is the ruin of an old castle, known as the Duke's Castle, from its being built, as is believed, by the Regent Murdoch, Duke of Albany, to form a place of retreat, lest the vengeance of the law might be sought to crush his inordinate ambition. On Dundochill Mr. Dick has erected a suitable pavilion for the accommodation of anglers. At the back of the farm-house of Ledard, in the glen west of Lochard Lodge, is a beautiful and romantic cascade, noticed by Sir Walter Scott both in *Waverley* and *Rob Roy*, and which is thus described in the former:—"It was not so remarkable either for great height or quantity of water, as for the beautiful accompaniments which made the spot interesting. After a broken cataract of about 20 feet, the stream was received in a large natural basin, filled to the brim with water, which, where the bubbles of the fall subsided, was so exquisitely clear, that although it was of great depth, the eye could discern each pebble at the bottom. Eddying round this reservoir, the brook found its way as if over a broken part of the ledge, and formed a second fall, which seemed to seek the very abyss; then wheeling out beneath from among the smooth dark rocks which it had polished for ages, it wandered murmuring down the glen, forming the stream up which *Waverley* had just ascended."\* The glen is finely planted with copse, birch, and mountain ash, so that "in approaching the fall, you enter perhaps one of the finest scenes of the grand and beautiful to be met with in highland scenery."

Lochard is signally adapted for the sport of angling, producing fishes of the quality of those of Lochleven, and of remarkable weight; and through the kindness of Mr.

\* On the margin of the basin grow *Hypericum androschemum*, *Vicia sylvatica*, and *Orobanchus tuberosus*, the last being esteemed as an effectual cure for the heartburn.

Dick, who has a lease of the fishings from the Duke of Montrose, all parties are freely permitted to trout in its waters. Boats, with men to pull them, are at all times to be procured at the eastern extremity, and every other facility is provided. The Stirling Fishing Club have for several years made the lake the scene of their annual competitions, and have taken great interest in bringing it prominently into notice; and a desideratum, stated in the former edition of this work is now supplied, since during the summer months a coach runs about thrice a week between Invernaid on Loch Lomond and Aberfoyle, for the advantage of tourists from the west, and another as frequently to and from Stirling, for the accommodation of visitors from the east.

Two miles westward of Loch Ard is Loch Chon; an interesting lake, three miles in length and one in breadth, having on the south a stupendous mountain, indented by the bed of an impetuous torrent, and in the centre of its waters an islet, the peculiar resort of the heron. Loch Arklet is farther onwards on the right, and from its margin a panorama of mountains may be viewed, exhibiting the wildest grandeur of Highland scenery.

We have now concluded our "Week" of excursions from Bridge of Allan; and if the visitor has for this space of time placed himself under our guidance, and inspected all the scenes and objects of interest which we have attempted to describe in these pages, he has witnessed more diversified landscape and interesting objects than he could elsewhere in Scotland have visited within the same period, or probably could have found within the same compass in any district of the kingdom.



## A P P E N D I X.

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Excerpts from the first Three Volumes of the Proceedings of the Kirk-Session of Stirling, preserved in the General Register House of Edinburgh, and selected from the "Extracts" from those volumes printed in the first volume of the Miscellany of the Maitland Club.

1598. *Mar.* 23. Compeirit Margaret Short spous to Alexander Cousland, quha being accusit for abusing of her husband divers tymis within thir thrie oulkis, lyk as she hes done of befoir, she confessis that upon some wordis spokin be him, she mintit ane shool to him, that she cust in his face ane cop with aill, and that through angir she hes spokin angrie wordis to him, and hes scartit his faice; for the quhilk faultis, and divers utheris injureis done be hir to hir said husband of befoir, nocht regairding his lyff, The brethrein desyris the balleis to punish hir publictly, quhairby she may be moveit to abstein fra the lyk in tymeis cuming and that utheris may tak exampill.

*Sept.* 28. Comperit Duncan Wre and Johne Forbes pyper, quha be thair awin confessionis are fund to have walkit all nycht, playand togethir at the dyse in Marioun Gairdnaris hous, quhill iiij houris in the morning that thay discordit; and therfoir the brethrein thinkis meit that the balleis detein thame in waird quhill Sunday, thair fude to be bread and wattir; and upon Sunday nixt that thay mak publict repentence.

1599. *Mar.* 1. Compeirit Issobell Henresone spous to Alexander Robertsons baxter, and confessis she gave ill wordis to Johne Millaris wyff befoir the Communione, and theraftir past to the Communione unreconceillit, and therfoir she is ordeinit to mak publict repentance the nixt Sunday. Thay ar presentlie reconceillit.

Compeirit Jonet Gillaspie spous to Thomas M'Caulay, quha be hir awin confessione is fund to have refusit reconciliatioun with Johne Hestie befoir the Communione, at the least refusit to declair ony sing of reconciliatioun as speiking or drinking



with him, and therfoir she is ordeinit to mak publict repentence the nixt Sunday.

*Mar. 8.* The quhilk day Duncan Leishman and his wyf is admonesit to frequent the kirk on the Sabboth aftir none bettir in tymes coming nor they have done; and that his wyf leive in charitie with her nychtburis.

*April 5.* The quhilk day Alexander Cousland is admonesit to abstein fra streking of his wyff, quhilk gif he do, he is certifeit that euill fruitis will follow thairupone to his hurt; and also he is admonesit to abstain fra all sclanderus behaveour and blasphemie of the name of God and his nychtburis, quhilk gif he do nocht that ane sherp ordur salbe taine with him.

*Jul. 12. Penny Brydellis.* The present assemblie hes concludit for the bettir suirtie of keeping of moderatione at Brydellis, that thair be na mariage maid in this kirk (quha hes penny brydellis), quhill thair be first consignit xti and certificatione given, that gif thair be mair taine for ane man or ane womanis lawing nor v. s̄. that the said xti salbe confiscat *ad pios usus*, utherwayes gif that moderatione be keipit, that the said soume consignit be redelyverit againe.

Compeirit David M'Caule tailyur, cautioner for keeping of moderatione be Robert Moir and Isobell M'Caule and their cumpaneis on the day of thair mariage, quha be his awin confessione it is fund that thair was viij s̄. taine for ilk persones ordinar, and thereby hes contravenit the ordur appointed to thame; for the quhilk offence the brethrein desyris the bailleis to caus ther officeris uplift fra the said cautionar vti *ad pios usus*.

*Nov. 22. False cunzie givin in almus.* The brethrein undirstanding that ane great part of the almus gevin to the Puir is fals cunzie, callit *Tinklaris*, for the quhilk the Puiris gaitis na thing; and thairfoir it is thocht meit that the Minister publictlye on Sunday nixt, in the name of God, inhibit the geving of all false cunzie to the puir, seeing the samin procuris the curs of God to the givaris thairof.

1600. *Feb. 14.* The brethrein, upon the earnest sute of Dame Margaret Fleming lady Garden, upon necessitie thrugh want of milk to her bairne, she has receavit Marione M'Gregur to nureis the samin, being ignorant that she was offensive and sclanderus to the kirk, quhill now leatlle that the said Marioun was warnit be the beddall of the kirk. In respect quhair of, albeit she was banesit the toune for fornicatione, the brethrein grantis licience to the said Marione M'Gregur to remain nureis

with the said Lady quhill peace nixtocum, and that she be keepit privie aff the Calsay.

*Jul. 17.* Comperit Margaret Wilsons spous to Duncan Bennet, quha be sufficient tryell is fund ane abuser and blasphemar of hir husband, of the eldaris of the kirk and her nychtburis, many and divers tymes, nocht onlie in the day lycht bot in the nycht, nochtwithstanding of many admonitionis she has receavit of the eldaris of the kirk to abstein thairfra; and thairfor the brethrein of the kirk thinkis meit that the bailleis put her in the brankis in the naithir end of the toun, in the sycht of hir nychtburis, quherby she may be movit to abstein fra the lyk offencis in tymes cuming; with certificatione gif the lyk be fund in hir heiraftir, that the bailleis wilbe desyrit to put her in the govis.

*Andro Liddall.* The quhilk day Andro Liddall is admonesit for taking ouer great a surfet of wyne, and is certifeit gif the lyk be fund in him heiraftir, that he sall undirly discipline publictlie.

*Oct. 30. Publict Dansing.* The present Assemblie findis thair hes been great dansing and vanitie publictlie at the croce usit be mareit persones and thair cumpaneis on thair mariage day; for staying of the quhilk in tymes cuming, Ordanis that nane be mareit in this kirk quhill xti be consignit, for the bettir securitie that thair be na mair tane for ane brydell lawing nor v<sup>s</sup>. according to the ordur, and that thair be na publict dansing at the croce nor on the publict streitis of the toun; With certificatione gif the ordur of the brydell lawing be brokin, that the said xti salbe confiscat according to ane former act; and gif thair be any publict dansing, that fyve pund of the said soume salbe confiscat *ad pios usus*; and quhair the Brydellis ar maid frie without payment of any lawing, that thair be consignit be thame fyve pundis, to be confiscat *ad pios usus*, in caice of publict dansing, be the mareit personis or ther company; utherways in caice of absteining therfra, that the said vti consignit, be redelyverit again.

1603. *Aug. 4. Ednam contrar Cairnis.* The bretherein of the kirk findis be probatione of diveris famus witnes, that Marjorie Ednam relict of umquhile Johne Anderson baxter hes sclanderit Margaret Cairnis spous to Johne Quhytlaw baxter and hir familie, as thair bill bearis; And also that the said Marjorie besoght God that the boche and glengor mycht be in the toune on the morne theraftir, that she mycht harll thame out with elcrukis lyk doggis: In respect quherof, and of hir diveris

sclanderis of befoir, and namelie ane act maid concerning hir on the 15 day of Julij 1585, the bretherein ordanes the said Marjorie to mak publict repentence the next Sabbath, and to crave God and the persones forgiveness quhome she has sclanderit, as also the toun on quhome she hes usit sic precationis ; with certification, gif she be fund ane sclanderar heirastir, that she salbe put in the govnis according to the ordur, and publishit as a commoun sclanderar, in respect of the act above specefeit.

1604. *Maii 17. Kirk of Geneva.* The quhilk day the minister reportis that the money collectit in this toun for the support of the trublit kirk of Geneva is delyverit to Henrie Nisbet burges of Edinburgh, generall collectour appointit thairto, as his acquittance receavit thairupone bearis at mair lenth, quhairof the tennor follows: I Henry Nisbet burges of Edinburgh, grantis me to have receavit fra the ministrie and eldership of the kirk of Stirling, the soume of fyve hundreth threttie pundis and ten shillings, and that for the help and support of the trublit kirk of Geneva, quhereof I salbe Godwilling comptabill, &c.

QUHY THE BRETHREIN OF THE KIRK CONVENT NOCHT. Thair was na meiting of the bretherein of the Eldarship of this kirk fra the xiiij day of August 1606 to the xxix day of Januar 1607, in respect of the Plaig of Pestilence that was in this toun the tyme foirsaid.

1608. *Dec. 1. Brydellis.* The bretherein of the Kirk ratifies the Act of Councill underwritin, maid anent Brydellis, and ordanis that na testimoniall be gevin bot according thairto in all pointis.—xxviiij Novembris. The quhilk day the Councill convent, Statutes and ordanes, that all and quhatsumevir persones duelland within this burgh or parrochin thairof, quha salhappin to be proclamit for mariage contractit betwix thame, sall mak thair brydellis and bankatis within this burgh fra thynefurth; And iff thay fealye, being proclamit within the parochie kirk of this burgh be the ministeris thairof, and mak thair brydallis outwith the said burgh; in that caice the pairtie or parties that salhappin to contravein, sall pay to the toun the soume of twenty pundis money; Provyding alwayes that this act be onelie extendit against the men and women quha salhappin to be joynd in mariage bayth duelland within this burgh or parrochin thairof: And if ony persone duelland within this burgh marie ane outland woman, in that caice it is statut and ordanit that it sall nocht be lesum to him to desyr any ma persones nychtbouris of this burgh nor twenty persones: And

if it be fund or tryed that he dois in the contrar, in that caice he sall pay to the toun the soume of ten pundis; and willis that the kirk befoir they grant testimoniall, tak ane pand thairfor; Lykas if any outland man marie any woman duelland within this burgh, in that caice, thair brydellis and banketis salbe maid within this burgh; and if the woman contravein thairintill, in that caice sall pay uther twenty pundis; and willis that befoir any testimoniall be granted be the minister or reedar, or yet befoir mariage be solemnizit, that they take ane pand for the said soume.

1611. *Mati 23.* Johne Lindsay being accusit for breking of the ordur of the town, quha hes mareit ane woman parochinar in this town, be making of his brydell without this town; he confessit the samin, and therfor it is fund that he is in the tounis will of xx. lib, quhilk they will uplift fra him except he be his gude behaveour in the toun procure thair favour thairintill.

1614. *Dec. 29. Mariagis.* The brethrein understanding the importun and untymus suitis of the compleiting of mariagis suited be many personis in this congregatioun, at tymes nocht decent for that purpois, thairfoir the hail assemblee present inhibitit the granting of all sic suitis, and dischargeis the ministratioun of all mariagis frathynefurth in this kirk except on the ordinar preaching day immediatlie after sermond, and at na uther tyme: And if any personis desyris testimoniallis to be mareit in ane uther kirk, that the samin be nocht granted, in respect the Puiris brod is therby hurt, except thay give xx s. to the puir for helping of the said damage, without prejudice to the last act on the 1st of Dec. 1608.

1617. *Sept. 4.* The quhilk day compeirit Issobell Robein, spous to Andro Lokart, quha is fund a sclanderar of Jonet M'Bend, spous to Andro Neilson, lyk as she is under ane euill report of hir toung with uther personis; thairfore the brethrein ordanis hir in this sessione upon hir kneis to ask the said Andro Neilson in name of his spous forgiveness for hir fault, quhilk she hes satisfeit; lyk as also sall pass to the presens of the said Jonet M'Bend, and befoir hir acknowledge hir said fault and craive hir forgiveness; and siclyk the said Issobell Robein is presentlie certifeit if she be fund ane sclanderar of any persone heiraftir, the magistratis wilbe desyrit to put hir in the brankis.

1618. *Jan. 15. Steuinsons satisfeit.* The quhilk day Johnne Steuinsons servand to Dowgall Galloway, be his awin confessione is fund to have bene leatlie sa ouercum with drink that he lost sindrie of his sencis; and therfor is ordanit to hummill

himself presentlie on his kneis, and to crave God and his kirk forgiveness for the samin, and to pay xx s. *ad pios usus*; quhilk he hes obeyit.

*Apr. 14. Perambulation in the Uttir Kirk dischairgit.* The present Assemblie undirstanding that thair is ane ungodlie custume usit be sindrie honest men in ganging in the Uttir kirk upone the Sabbath befor the minister enter in the pulpet, quhen God his word is red publictly and the salmis sung in the Inner kirk, quherby the said holie word is nocht reverenced as becumis; and therfor the present assemblie dischairgis all sic perambulatione in tymes cuming, and commandis that all the accustomat doaris therof sall, incontinent after the entrie within the uttir kirk, repair to thair awin accustomat seatis and give cairfull attendence to the preaching and reeding of God his word and praising of his holie name, be singing of psalmes in all tyme cuming.

1621. *Maii 8.* The quhilk day compeirit Marione Alshunder, doghter to Johne Alexander, and confessis she brew eall in ane hous be hir self and sellis it; quhilk tread she is commanded to leave aff seing she is ane singill woman be hir self, and commanded to entir in honest service with diligence under the paine of the actis of the kirk.

*Oct. 23. Finlay Liddall, beddall.* The quhilk day compeirit Finlay Liddall, beddall, quha be his awin confessione he is fund sindrie tymes to have bein overcum with drink, and therby misws his offeice, as in speciall yisternycht he rang the bell at sex houris at evin, quhilk aught to have bein done at viij houris according to the accustomat ordur; quherby the towne was put in affray, and the kirk sclandirit be his evill exampill: and therfor he is sherplie admonesit in the name of God and his kirk, that he be nocht fund at any tyme heiraftir any wayes overcum with drink, nather yit any wayes miswse his offeice: With certificatione if he be fund to do in the contrar, that he sal be *simpliciter* deposit frome all offeice he hes of the kirk.

1627. *Dec. 25. Sir William Alexander.* The quhilk day Sir William Alexander, eftir his returne from his sea voyage, gave to the pair of Stirling fiftie aucht pundis money.

1628. *Jan. 29.* The quhilk day compeared Margaret Donaldsone, spous to James Forsythe, and being accused of the breatherein for giving ane sark of her bairnes to Helen Squyar to tak to Margaret Cuthbert in Garlickcraig for to charme the same; the said Margaret Donaldsone confessed that schoe gave her the sark, and the said Helen Squyar confessed that

schoe tuik it to that Margaret Cuthbert, intending to have it charmed, bot denyes that it was charmed at all, becaus the said Margaret Cuthbert refused; Thairfoir the bretherein ordeanis the said personnes, to witt Margaret Donaldsoun for giving of the bairnes sark, and Helen Squyar for receaving of it, to sitt togidder upon the seat quhair the breckers of the Sabbaothe sitts, and mak thair publict repentance upon thair kneis befor the congregatioune.

1630. *Jan. 12. Collectioun for the Mosse.* The quhilk day the bretherein appoints thir personnes following; to wit, Androw Yung for the first quarter, Walter Cowane for the second quarter, James Spittall for the thrid quarter, and James Fotheringhame for the fourth quarter, to assist the minister to gather the collectioun for the gentlemen whose lands wes overflowed with the mosse; who repoirted thair diligence thairin, that they collected four hundreth and ten merks and above.

*Jun. 1. Christes Well.* The quhilk day compeirit Elspet Aiken spous to Andro Cunynghame tinckler, Jonet Harvie, William Huttoune cutler, Margaret Mitchell dochter to Alexander Mitchell, Jonet Bennet dochter to James Bennet cuik, James Ewein sone to Johne Ewein wobster, Margaret Wright, James Watsoune, who confessis passing in pilgrimage to Christes Well in Maij, and thairfoir they ar ordeaned to mak publick repentance the next Sabbath, in thair awin habeit, under the paine of disobedience.

Lykway I Mr Patrik Bell am ordeaned to desyre the bretherein of the presbyterie to appoint ane actuall minister for to preache upon Sunday nixt, for to tak ordour with the said personnes above written.

1631. *Oct. 4. Lord William Viscount of Stirling.* The quhilk day the moderator, elders and deacones of the sessione of the kirk of Stirling being convenit within the said kirk, within thair sessione hous thairintill, They all with ane consent and assent, for divers and sindrie ressonable gud caussis and considerationes moving thame, being weill and ryplie advysed, have given, granted and dispoit, &c., to ane noble lord, William Viscount of Stirling, Lord Alexander of Tullibodie and his aires, all and hail that seat or loft within the said kirk of Stirling, boundit betwix the seat or loft quhilk pertinit to umquhile Adame commendatere of Cambuskenneth on the west, and the seat or loft presentlie possest be the maister and scollers of the grammar schole of the said burgh of Sterling on the east, &c. Reservand, &c.

1633. *Apr. 30. Margaret Chapman.* The quhilk day compeired Margaret Chapman spous to Jhone Bennet, cuper of Stirling, and being accused be Agnes Bennie, spous to Andrew Bell, wobster in Stirling, for taking of hir milk from hir out of hir breist, sche having abundance thair of, be unlawfull means, and laying of seiknes upon hir and hir bairne, as the said Agnes Bennie alledges: The said Margaret Chapman confest that schee learned of ane Margaret Dundie in Sanct Johnstoun, quhen any woman lost hir milk, to cause the woman's bairne that wants the milk to souck ane uther woman who hes milk in her breist, becaus ane greidie eye or hart tuik the milk from the woman that wants the milk; and that shoe learned be Margaret Downie spous to Thomas Burne smith in Stirling, to nipe the womanes clothes who had the breist of milk, and be so doing the milk sould returne agane to the woman that wantit it; and swa accordinglie the said Margaret Chapman confessed that schoe practised the samyne, and caused hir bairne souck Agnes Bennie, and that the said Margaret Chapman nipped Agnes Binnie's aprone, &c., &c.

1639. *Jul. 22. Act contrair Nocturnall Meitings.* The quhilk day it was represented to the sessione how diverse within this Congregatione, being seduced thairto by the entysement of some strangers from England and Ireland, that have creipt in, do at thair owin handis and without the allowance of magistrats, minister or elders, convey thameselfes, confusedlie out of diverse families, about bed tyme, in some privat house, and thair for ane great pairt of the night, employ thameselfes in ane publick exercise of religione, praying successivelie, singing psalms, expounding scripture, discussing questiones of divinitie, quhair of some sa curious that they not vnderstand, and some (as they staitte them) so ridiculous that they cannot be edified be tham; by whiche vncowth and confused meitings, the common people ar drawin to vilifie and sett at naught the exercise of God's worship in privat and particular families apairt; yea some of thame to lightlie and sett at naught the public worship of God in the Congregatione, conceaving (as they ar taught by thir trafflocking strangers) thir privat meitings, as they call thame, to be moir effectuell for turning soules to God then preaching it selfe: The Sessione of the Kirk having considered seriouslie of the noveltie and scandall of thir confused, vntymous and vnalowable meitings, how they do seem to be invented by some spirits favoring Brownisme, and gif they should be tolerat to spread throughe this kirk, might prove licklie meins to intro-

duce the same, and so be processe of tyme to invert and over-  
turne the trwe forme of God's worship, boith privat in eache  
familie apairt and publick in the Congregatione, which now  
throwghe the mercie of God is happilie reformat and purgit  
of corruptiounes; for this caus the Sessione not knowing what  
calling strangers fra wther nationes speciallie Laikes can have  
to traffick so, to conveye people over whome they have no  
chaarge without the allowance of thair oversiears, and that  
under night, to ane exercise of religione (thocht privat in  
respect of place, yet publick in respect of the nature of the  
exercise and of the number gathered together thairanent); and  
doubting also gif suche of our people as through the simplicitie  
and blind zeale have bein overcum by thame and move to fre-  
quent these meitings, in so doeing can be excused of the breache  
of that point of our covenant where we swear to abstein for  
the practise of all novationes introducit in our kirk vntill the  
tyme they be tryed and allowed in frie and lawfull assemblies;  
thir meitings being ane novatione to us never known nor prac-  
tised among us bot since Februar last, and for ought we know  
destitute of the allowance and warrant of any frie and lawfull  
assemblie of this kirk: Thairfoir the Sessione ordenis ane  
remonstrance heirof to be maid vnto the presbiterie, that they  
may consider seriouslie of the perrell imminent to our kirk by  
thir seids of Brownisme, which Sathan is begune to sowe, and  
may think vpon tymous remeids whairby the samyne may be  
choked; and in the meintyme the Sessione recommending unto  
all within our Congregatione to mak conscience of the publick  
worship of God in the Congregatione, and of the privat worship  
of God in eache particular familie by it selfe, Dischargis all  
within our Congregatione from keeping any suche meitings as  
thir afoirsaid, whairin people out of diverse families conveye  
thameselfes together *ut supra*, vntill the tyme the Kirk of  
Scotland in ane frie and lawfull Assemblie do try and allow  
the same; and the samyne act to be intimat to the Congrega-  
tione, and in speciall to these who being seduced have bein  
keipers thairof.

*Aug. 12. Nocturnall Meetings.* Quhilk day certain of these  
who had bein reprov'd befoir for keeping these unwarranted  
nocturnall meitings being conveyit befoir the Sessione for new  
deboirdings, whiche wer so intolerable as forced the Sessione  
tak ane present course: Thairfoir it is ordained that the  
Minister with all diligence shall wreat to Mr. Alexander Hen-  
dersone and Mr. David Dickson concerning thair folies; and



till thair answer be returned, that the ringleaders of thame shall be taken and put into ward for preveining disorder, viz., Robert Mitchell, Johne Dawsons, Johne Henrie, Johne Hendersone, Robert Forrester, and the rest to be warnit to the next sessione day, and in the meintyme dischargit from keiping any suche meittings till that next sessione day, vnder suche paines as the sessione shall inflict on suche as transgressis.

1643, *Sept. 4.* Act anent the keipping of the *Portis on the Sabbath day.* It is ordaynit for the better keipping of the Sabbath, and restrayning of passingeris for travelling with horsis or loadis, that nayther the Bridgport nor Barresyet be farther opnit, bot onlie the wickitis thairof, fra morning till efternone on the Sabbath day: as also that in tyme of sermone, both befor and efternone, the wickitis be keippit clois and lokit; and in cais the samin be not preceislie obeyit, these that hes the trust of the keys to pay for everie transgression xl. s̄ toties quoties.

1649, *Nov. 12.* Compeired Jonet Gillies, who is found guyltie of being out of the kirk in tyme of sermon on the Sabbath day vnnecessarlie; scho being examined wes fund ignorant, and wes admonisht and rebuked for hir fault, and exhorted to keip the kirk better and get more knowledge, vnder the paine of severe censure; and appoyntis notice to be takine (if scho profite or not) be the eldaris of the quarter quhair scho dwellis.

*Nov. 27.* Compeired Johne Smyth, who is fund guyltie of breaking the Sabbath by vaying throw the fieldes vnnecessarlie in tyme of sermon, and seing he ves admonishit of before for transgressing the Sabbath, and is now fund guyltie of the same fault agayne, Thairfore ordains him to mak publict repentance before the Congregatioun for his said fault the first Sabbath that wee have occasioun of ane actuall Minister, and to stand before the pulpitt all the tyme of sermon.



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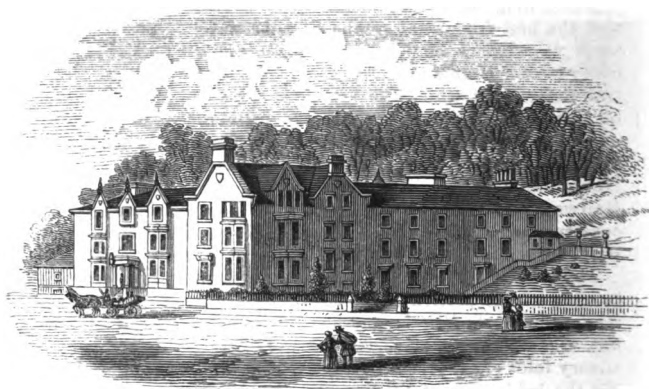
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*Sunnyslaw, May, 1853.*

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*Sunnyslaw House, May, 1853.*

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**COMMERCIAL HOTEL,**  
**KING STREET,**  
*Stirling.*

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J. G., during the Summer Months, likewise runs Coaches daily between STIRLING and the RUMBLING BRIDGE, taking in Passengers from BRIDGE OF ALLAN at CAUSEWAYHEAD; and also between STIRLING and BALLOCH at the foot of LOCH LOMOND.

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**Soups, Steaks, and Chops, on the Shortest Notice.**

*King Street, Stirling, May, 1853.*





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AND  
STIRLING,**

BY THE

**Prince of Wales and Albert Steamers,**

**L**ANDING AND EMBARKING Passengers (casualties excepted) at NORTH QUEENSFERRY, BO'NESS, CHARLESTON, CROMBIE POINT, KINCARDINE, and DUNMORE.

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Intermediate Ports in Proportion.		

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N.B.—*The Daily Sailings of these Steamers are advertised regularly in the Company's Bills, which are printed every fortnight.*

Stirling, 1853.

AND<sup>W</sup> DRUMMOND.

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CAMPBELL'S, Late GIBB'S,

KING STREET, STIRLING.

## DUNCAN CAMPBELL,

**W**HILE expressing his thanks for the liberal support he has received during the Five Years he has been Proprietor of this HOTEL, respectfully intimates, that many improvements have recently been effected in the interior arrangement and management of the House, rendering it complete in every department as a temporary Residence for Families, Tourists, and the Public generally.

D. C. flatters himself, that those patronising his Establishment, will find it every thing they could wish, in respect of accommodation, moderation in charges, and facility in obtaining necessary refreshments.

Every thing which experience could suggest has been done to provide for Commercial Gentlemen, who will find it to their advantage to put up at the GOLDEN LION.

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Coaches to CALLANDER, LOCH KATRINE, THE TROSACHS, LOCHEARNHEAD, KILLIN, KENMORE, ABERFELDY, and DUNKELD, twice a-day.

*Carriages, Broughams, Droskies, Gigs, and Post-Horses,  
on the shortest notice.*

The INN is in the immediate vicinity of the Post-Office, the Banks, and the Stirling Station of the Scottish Central Railway. An Omnibus to and from the latter on the arrival and departure of all the Trains. Passengers and Luggage Free.

**HOT, COLD, and SHOWER BATHS.**

*Golden Lion Hotel,  
King Street, Stirling, May, 1853.*

## RUMBLING BRIDGE HOTEL, FALLS OF DEVON BY STIRLING.

**MRS. MURRAY** begs to inform her numerous Friends, Families, and Tourists, that she has lately completed several alterations and improvements on her Establishment, and furnished it in the most modern style.

The district of the **FALLS OF DEVON** is known for the salubrity of its climate, and celebrated for the picturesque and romantic grandeur of its scenery. The **HOTEL** is pleasantly situated in the immediate vicinity of the most interesting objects at the Falls; and Guides are provided at the Hotel to every portion of the river scenery.

As a place of summer residence, **RUMBLING BRIDGE HOTEL** is peculiarly adapted for Families who are desirous of rural retirement, without desiderating the comforts of spacious and elegant accomodation.

The drive from Stirling and Bridge of Allan, along the base of the Ochils, is one of the most interesting in Scotland.

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**ROBERT BREWSTER**, with his sincere and cordial acknowledgments to the Public for the patronage bestowed upon his **HOTEL**, begs to intimate, that by an enlargement of the **HOTEL** and extension of his premises, he will now be enabled to provide for the increased convenience, and still more comfortable accommodation of those who may honour him with their countenance.

The **INN OF ABERFOYLE** is situated within the distance of a short walk from the singularly picturesque and celebrated angling Lake of Lochard, and within 6 miles of the celebrated scenery of the Trosachs and Loch Katrine.

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**Wines and Spirits, Porter and Ales, of the First Quality.**

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# TROSACHS HOTEL

(ARDCHEANOCHROCHAN).

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**R**ESPECTFULLY informs TOURISTS and VISITORS in Scotland, that in addition to the large and commodious DREADNOUGHT HOTEL at CALLANDER, he is Proprietor of the TROSACHS HOTEL at ARDCHEANOCHROCHAN, in the immediate vicinity of LOCH KATRINE. This magnificent structure, erected by Lord and Lady Willoughby d'Eresby in 1849, is beautifully situated by the picturesque northern shore of Loch Achray, and commands a singularly interesting view of the far-famed scenery of the Trosachs, and the romantic scenes depicted in the *Lady of the Lake*.

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Parties desirous of visiting ELLEN'S ISLE in Loch Katrine, will have BOATS provided for them on application at the TROSACHS HOTEL.

*b*

## NEW TROSACHS HOTEL, (DUNCRAGGAN).

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The Walks in the neighbourhood conduct to those scenes rendered famous in the *Lady of the Lake*; and Parties residing in the Hotel are furnished, free of charge, with boats for sailing on Loch Vennachar and Loch Achray, and are privileged to fish in their waters.

Encouraged by the very kind and extensive patronage of the Public, JOHN & Mrs. MACINTYRE have been running a large and commodious Omnibus between the HOTEL and LOCH KATRINE (the distance of a few miles), waiting the arrival and departure of all the Steamers on the Lake, while two active Servants accompany the conveyance to take charge of Passengers' Luggage, without any charge.

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