

SCOTLAND



PICTURESQUE:  
HISTORICAL DESCRIPTIVE.







ISLE OF STAFFA

from an Original Drawing by W. A. Nesfield

JOHN G. MURDOCH LONDON



The walls are about six feet thick, and within are narrow stairs from the third storey to those above. From the same division to that beneath, in the thickness of the wall, is a secret passage, descending from the niche of one of the south-west casements, and had egress by a trap in the arch over the door, which opens from the room below upon the grand staircase of the keep. The roof and the floors of the Castle are now all gone, and the west angle of the north wing and a great part of the interior walls of the rectangle are in ruins. This dilapidation is not the work of time, but the hand of wilful desolation." It is alleged that Kilchurn Castle was unroofed and dilapidated to procure materials for Taymouth Castle, which were found on arrival and examination to be useless.<sup>1</sup> This outrage is denied in reference to Taymouth Castle, and is limited to "farm-houses and offices in the parish."<sup>2</sup> It is farther stated—"After this outrage on the venerable fortress of Lochawe, it was given up to general spoliation. The church, the inn, and many of the tenants' houses in the strath, were supplied from the pile with sills, window-cases, and corner-stones, and it was thus reduced to a state of ruin."

## STAFFA.

NEARLY nine miles north-east of Iona is the extraordinary basaltic mass of Staffa, celebrated for caves, and, according to Dr. Garnett, "undoubtedly the greatest natural curiosity in Europe, if not in the world." Staffa is five miles from the Treshinish Isles, three miles south of Gometra, and four and a half miles from the nearest part of Gribon in Mull. The most convenient locality from which to proceed to Iona and Staffa is Oban. Another route is through the Island of Kerrara, crossing by the ferry to Auchnacraig in Mull, and thence in the direction of Duart and Aros to the inn on the Island of Ulva, at the entrance of Loch-na-Keal, where a boat can be procured. The island is about a mile and a half in circumference, irregularly oval, presenting an uneven surface resting on cliffs of variable height, and is a most uninteresting mass as seen from a distance. The island is green and fertile, without trees, shrubs, or peculiar plants, and a few black cattle browse on the herbage. No house or hut exists as a shelter from an occasional or sudden storm. The whole is more or less columnar, and the highest point is between the "Great Cave" and the "Boat," which is thirty-two feet lower than the extreme altitude of the island, or one hundred and twelve feet above high-water mark. Towards the west, Staffa decreases in elevation to eighty-four feet, from which the surface varies in height towards the north, and subsides into a flat rocky beach only a few feet above sea-level. From this is a precipitous rise on the north, declining into an irregular rocky shore at the landing-place.

Staffa has no history, and was rescued from centuries of oblivion by Sir Joseph Banks, who visited the island in 1772, and whose account is in Pennant's "Tour in Scotland." Staffa is not mentioned in Martine's Account of the Western Isles, and Dr. Johnson and Boswell were not aware of this extraordinary submarine production, though only a few miles from Iona. Sir Joseph Banks, in a voyage to Iceland, was compelled by the weather to obtain shelter in Mull, and met an Irish gentleman, who told him that on the previous day he had accidentally seen, in his opinion, one of the greatest wonders of the world, of which his Highland friends in the vicinity seemed to be utterly ignorant. Fortunately the curiosity of Sir Joseph Banks was excited, and an expedition to Staffa was the result, where he witnessed this most magnificent display of basalt.

The whole exterior of Staffa, and the arches, sides, and floorings of the caves, strikingly resemble mechanical structures, and have been described by architectural terms. The caves are so numerous that they may be said to almost perforate the island. Those on the north and south sides display neither beauty nor magnitude, and five on the south-east are chiefly noted for loud reverberations of the tumultuous surge. South from the landing-place, the objects of interest are the "Scallop" or "Clamshell Cave," the "Buachaille" or "Herdsman," the "Causeway" and the "Great Face," or "Colonnade," "Fingal's" or the "Great Cave," the "Boat Cave," and the "Cormorant," or "Mackinnon's Cave."

<sup>1</sup> The Bridal of Caolchairn, by John Hay Allan, Esq., 8vo. 1822, p. 300.

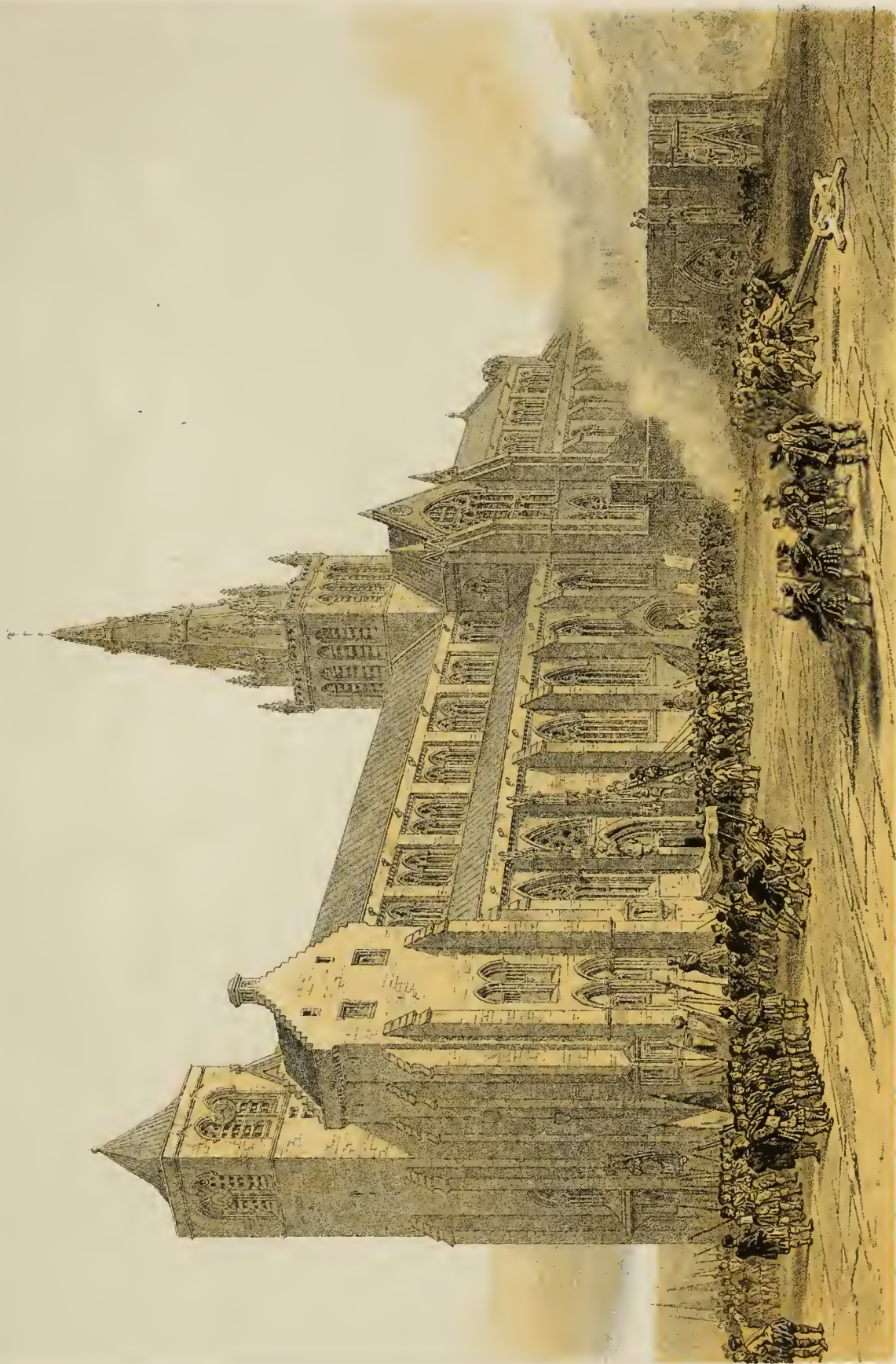
<sup>2</sup> New Statistical Account of Scotland—Argyllshire, p. 88.

The "Scallop" or "Clamshell Cave," thirty feet in height, sixteen or eighteen feet broad at the entrance, and one hundred and thirty feet in length, gradually contracting to the termination, presents columns on one side so bent as to form a series of ribs resembling the interior timbers of a ship, the opposite wall or ends of columns like the surface of a honey-comb, and the whole interior devoid of interest. The rock "Buachaille," or the "Herdsman," is a conoidal pile of columns about thirty feet high, on a bed of curved horizontal columns visible only at low water. "The Causeway," formed of the broken ends of the columns once continuous to the height of the cliffs, presents an extensive surface, terminating in a long projecting point at the eastern side of the "Great Cave," exceeding in diversity and picturesque dimensions the Giant's Causeway in Ireland. The "Great Face" consists of three distinct beds of rocks unequal in thickness, the lowest a rude trap tufa, about fifty feet thick, and disappearing under the sea westward of the "Great Cave;" the middle bed divided into columns placed vertically to the planes; and the upper an irregular mixture of small columns and shapeless rock, producing the fantastic outline of the island. The "Great Face" of Staffa can only be seen to advantage with the morning sun. The "Cormorant" or "Mackinnon's Cave," seldom visited, is of easy access, fifty feet high at the entrance, the breadth forty-eight feet, the interior dimensions nearly the same to the end, and the length two hundred and twenty-four feet, terminating in a gravelly beach, on which a boat may be drawn up. The "Boat Cave," accessible only by sea, is a long opening about sixteen feet high, twelve feet broad, and about one hundred and fifty feet in depth. On rounding the south-east promontory the exterior of Fingal's or the "Great Cave" appears, though the designation from Fingal is not intelligible, as the Gaelic name is "Niamh Binn," or the "Musical Cave," derived from the echo of the waves, and the interior can only be seen from a boat. The entrance, about sixty feet high, and forty-two feet wide, resembles a grand Gothic arch.

Fingal's Cave, deficient in symmetry of position to the effect of the Boat Cave, is perpendicular at the sides, and terminates in a pleasing and elegantly formed arch. The finest views are secured from the end of the causeway at low water, as at full tide it is impossible to comprehend the whole conveniently by the eye. Other views of the opening of the Cave, scarcely less picturesque, may be procured from the western smaller causeway, and much time is required to obtain an adequate notion of the grandeur and variety. The interior sides are columnar throughout, broken and grouped, the ceiling divided by a fissure varying in different places towards the outer part of the cave formed of the irregular rock, in the centre composed of the ends of columns, causing a geometrical and ornamental effect, and at the end a portion of each rock entering into the composition. The sea never ebbs entirely out, and the only surface is the pure green water, which reflects tints from the white channel, varying and harmonizing with the darker tones of the rock. The caves penetrate the island in the direction of north-east by east of the compass. The dimensions are, as stated by Sir Joseph Banks, length from the rock without, three hundred and seventy-one feet six inches; from the pitch of the arch, two hundred and fifty feet; breadth at the entrance, fifty-three feet seven inches; at the farther end, twenty feet; height of arch at the entrance, one hundred and seventeen feet six inches; at the end, seventy feet; height of an outside pillar, thirty-nine feet six inches; of one at the north-east corner, fifty-four feet; depth of water at entrance, eighteen feet; at the bottom, nine feet. Dr. Macculloch records as follows—"The height from the top of the arch to that of the cliff above is thirty feet, and from the former to the surface of the water, at mean tide, sixty-six feet. The pillars by which it is bounded on the western side are thirty-six feet high, while at the eastern they are only eighteen feet, though their upper ends are nearly in the horizontal line. This difference arises from the height of the broken columns, which here form a causeway—a feature which conduces to the picturesque effect of the whole, by affording a solid mass of dark foreground. Towards the west the height of the columns gradually increases as they recede from the cave, but their extreme altitude is only fifty-four feet even at low water. The breadth of this cave is forty-two feet, as near as can be ascertained. This continues to within a small distance of the inner extremity, when it is reduced to twenty-two feet; and the total length is two hundred and twenty-two feet. These measures were all made with great care, however they may differ from those of Sir Joseph Banks."

Sir Walter Scott celebrates the extraordinary symmetry and grandeur of Fingal's cave in expressive verse. He adds—"The stupendous columns which form the sides of the cave—the depth and strength of the tide which rolls its deep and heavy swell up to the extremity of the vault—the variety of tints formed by white crimson, and yellow stalactites or petrifications, which occupy the base of the broken pillars forming the roof, and intersect them with a rich, curious, and variegated chasing, occupying each interstice—the corresponding





GLASGOW ST MUNGO'S CATHEDRAL—EXTERIOR.

*From an Original Drawing by D. Roberts, R. A.*

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variety below low water, where the ocean rolls over a dark red or violet-coloured rock, from which, as from a base, the basaltic columns arise—the tremendous noise of the swelling tide mingling with the deep-toned echoes of the vault—are circumstances elsewhere unparalleled.”

## GLASGOW CATHEDRAL.

IN any historical narrative of Glasgow the Cathedral must ever occupy the first place, as the only interesting monument of antiquity in that great city of commerce and manufactures. The palace of the Bishops and Archbishops, called the Castle, has disappeared; the localities of the Prebendaries are tenanted by others; and the bridge over the Clyde, erected by Bishop Rae, near the Bridgegate and Stockwell, has been rebuilt in a style to accommodate the exigencies of modern times. The Cathedral reminds the spectator of those centuries when Glasgow was strictly an ecclesiastical city, depending chiefly, if not solely, on the Bishops and Clergy, a burgh of limited extent, and of insignificant population, abounding with religious houses, chapels, and altars. The Bishops and Archbishops of Glasgow were Lords of the Regality, and to the Cathedral must be ascribed the origin of the city, in the same way as all cities and towns of any antiquity are connected with a castle, a religious edifice, or a sea-port. The first streets of Glasgow were clustered near the Cathedral, and were built down the declivity parallel to the Molendinar rivulet, in the line forming the present High Street to the bridge at Stockwell Street, including a few antique streets and numerous diverging alleys, which now form the ancient part of the immense and increasing city of Glasgow.

About the middle of the sixth century flourished St. Kentigern, or St. Mungo, for by both names he is designated, a reputed native of Culross, on the north shore of the Frith of Forth, eight miles above North Queensferry. He is alleged to have been converted and consecrated by Servanus and Palladius, and returning with a party of devoted followers from a compulsory retreat into Wales. He settled them on the site of a Roman station, and continued with them as their founder, pastor, and guide in the exercises of religion and the acts of peaceful life. Such is the traditionary statement, for of the personal history and labours of St. Mungo nothing very authentic is known.<sup>1</sup> It is said that at the time the holy man located his colony of converts, the district was within the dominions of Cumbria, then governed by an independent prince. Of the immediate successors of St. Mungo no information is preserved, except some allusions in connexion with the See of York, which claimed metropolitan jurisdiction over Scotland, and even the names of those successors are alleged to be mustered for that purpose in “suspicious circumstances, at any rate without sufficient evidence.”<sup>2</sup>

It is unnecessary to enter into minute details in reference to the alleged kingdom of Cumbria, which seems to have comprised the territory of the Diocese of Glasgow. David I., while Prince of Cumbria, restored the Cathedral Church of Glasgow and of the Diocese, for of the previous edifice, whatever it may have been, no record or description is extant. The investigation ordered by the pious founder of many churches and religious houses, in reference to the lands and churches belonging to the Cathedral, is the first authentic document. In that narrative, which was framed in presence of Prince David and his Court, the tradition and belief of the district at the time are recorded, which include the foundation of the Church, the consecration of St. Kentigern as Bishop of Cumbria, his death, and his many successors in the See, till the disorders of the country had obliterated all traces of the edifice, and almost of religion.

<sup>1</sup> The ancient fragment of the Life of St. Kentigern, or “*Vita Kentigerni*,” was written at the desire of Herbert, Bishop of Glasgow, and is printed in the “*Registrum Episcopatus Glasguensis*,” from the Cotton MSS. British Museum, A. XIX. F. 76. A more copious and modern life of St. Mungo is published by Pinkerton in his “*Vitæ Antiquæ Sanctorum*,” in which he absurdly prints *Cambria* for *Cumbria*, and is described as “far from a good version of this interesting relic.” It is also stated, in reference to the former ancient narrative—“The original is a very careless and ignorant transcript, in a hand of the

beginning of the fifteenth century, with red initial letters.”—Preface to “*Registrum Episcopatus Glasguensis*,” printed for the BANNATYNE CLUB, pp. lix. lx. In the “*Officium S. Kentigerni*,” in the same volume, Appendix, No. III. the royal though illegitimate descent of the holy man, and of his mother St. Thenaw, is recorded, p. lxxxix.

<sup>2</sup> *Registrum Episcopatus Glasguensis: Munimenta Ecclesie Metropolitanæ Glasguensis a Sede Restaurata Seculo ineunte XII. ad Reformatam Religionem*, printed for the BANNATYNE CLUB, 4to. 1813, vol. i. p. xviii.



The restoration of the Bishopric by David I. is recorded, and also the election and consecration of John Achaius, commonly designated the first Bishop of Glasgow. The temporal possessions are returned on the oath of five "juratores." The date of this document, according to Father Innes, is about 1116, and the next date connected with the Cathedral is earlier than 1124, the year of David's succession to the throne of his brother Alexander I., the period of the restoration and erection of the Church.

In 1136 the newly-built Church was dedicated, and on that occasion David I. granted the lands of Partick, west of the city, which soon afterwards, with the church of Govan, on the south side of the Clyde, was constituted a prebend of the Cathedral. Various other donations and privileges were conferred, such as the tithes of duties paid in cattle throughout the counties of Renfrew and Ayr, and the eighth penny of all pleas of court in the kingdom or province of Cumbria.

The last Archbishop was James Beaton, or Bethune, Abbot of Arbroath, elected immediately after the demission of Archbishop Gordon, and consecrated at Rome in 1552. He was the nephew of the celebrated Cardinal Beaton, Archbishop of St. Andrews, and grand-nephew of the Cardinal's uncle and predecessor, who had filled the See of Glasgow before his translation to St. Andrews. Archbishop Beaton retired to France in 1560, after the commencement of the troubles of the Reformation, carrying with him all the valuable documents connected with his See, which he deposited partly in the archives of the Scots' College, and partly in the Charterhouse, or Chartreuse, at Paris. This worthy prelate resided in Paris till his death, in 1603, as the respected, accredited, and confidential agent of Queen Mary and James VI. In 1598 his services were acknowledged by the Scottish Parliament, when he was restored to his heritages, honours, and dignities, notwithstanding any sentences affecting him, though he "has never made confession of his faith, and has never acknowledged the religion professed within this realm."<sup>1</sup>

Without any reference to St. Kentigern or Mungo, and those who followed him, a succession of twenty-seven Bishops, four of whom were Archbishops, occupied the See of Glasgow from the time and including the episcopate of Bishop John Achaius to the Reformation.<sup>2</sup> Archbishop Beaton was the last Prelate of the Papal Hierarchy, and the Cathedral demands a special notice.

Whatever were the architectural details of the original church at Glasgow founded by St. Mungo and his colony, the predecessor of the present cathedral was erected by Bishop John Achaius, and the edifice was of wood. In subsequent times the grants and acquisitions of property in various parts of the kingdom to the Church of Glasgow were most extensive and valuable. The church erected by Bishop John Achaius was destroyed by fire during the episcopate of Bishop Jocelin, who formed a society to collect funds for the restoration, under the express sanction and protection of King Malcolm, the husband of the canonised Queen Margaret. The portion of the building which he erected was dedicated on the 6th of July, 1197, but it must have been of limited dimensions, for in the canons of a general council or synod of the Scottish Church, held in 1242, is an ordinance ordering a national collection annually during Lent, to promote the completion of the church. The length of time explains the architectural changes in the style of the edifice during the progress. In 1277 the Chapter purchased from the then baron or proprietor of Luss, on Lochlomond, certain privileges, and from the document it appears that materials were collecting for the erection of a steeple from the timber in that wooded territory. The increase and importance of the Chapter caused various alterations in the fabric of the Cathedral, and in the reign of Alexander III. it was twice projected to remove the episcopal palace, and provide accommodation for the canons. When Edward I. was a fortnight in Glasgow in the autumn of 1301, residing at the "Friars' Preachers," no vestige of whose buildings now remains, he was indefatigable in his offerings at the high altar and the shrine of St. Mungo.

In the reign of Robert Bruce, the only recorded acquisitions of property by the Chapter are some

<sup>1</sup> Acta Parl. Scot. folio, vol. iv. p. 169.

<sup>2</sup> The succession was—1. John Achaius. 2. Herbert, Abbot of Kelso. 3. Ingelram. 4. Jocelyn, Abbot of Melrose. 5. Hugh de Roxburgh, supposed to have died before consecration. 6. William Malvoison, translated to St. Andrews. 7. Florence (titular), nephew of William I. 8. Walter. 9. William de Bondington. 10. Nicolas de Moffat (titular). 11. Robert Wishart, elected in place of William Wishart, nominated to St. Andrews. 12. Stephen (titular). 13. John

Wishart. 14. John Lindsay. 15. William Rae. 16. Walter Wardlaw. 17. Matthew Glendonwyn. 18. William Lauder. 19. John Cameron. 20. William Turnbull, founder of the University of Glasgow. 21. Andrew Muirhead. 22. John Laing. 23. Robert Blackadder, translated from Aberdeen, the first Archbishop. 24. James Beaton, translated to St. Andrews. 25. Gavin Dunbar. 26. Alexander Gordon. 27. James Beaton, Abbot of Arbroath.



small annual rents by the family of Avenel, and John, Abbot of Holyrood, and the King, granted the prebend of Barlanark in free warren; but at his request the Chapter resigned one of their churches to the Abbey of Kelso, and another to the Abbey of Melrose. Documents are also preserved in favour of the Abbey of Paisley and the church of St. John the Baptist at Ayr. Roger de Auldton, by a valuable gift of property, obtained the privilege of a sepulture for himself and his spouse in the choir of the church of St. James of Roxburgh, and Walter Fitz-Gilbert, described as the first of the family of Hamilton, granted to the church of Glasgow, in an indenture, certain vestments and plate, expressly reserving the use four times in the year in the chapel of Machan, now the parish of Dalserf, near Hamilton.

The edifice commenced by Bishop Jocelin was never completed, and its chief additions were by Bishops Bondington, Lauder, and Cameron, and Archbishops Blackadder and the first Beaton. No vestige of the church erected by Bishop John Achaius is supposed to exist. This stupendous and magnificent memorial of old Saxon architecture is on the elevated bank on the west of the ravine traversed by the Molendinar rivulet, which separates the surrounding cemetery<sup>1</sup> from the modern, called the Necropolis, in the former Merchants' or Fir Park. The locality is known as the Townhead, in the north-east quarter of the city, and is an extensive and open space at the upper end of the High Street. Before the repairs and alterations in progress in 1847 the edifice measured three hundred and nineteen feet from east to west, the width sixty-three feet, height of the nave ninety feet, and of the choir eighty-five feet. The interior contains one hundred and forty-seven pillars, and one hundred and fifty-nine windows, many of them of exquisite workmanship, ornament the edifice. A splendid tower, surmounted by a spire, rises from the centre, at which were to be the intended transepts; the south one, partly erected, is now a place of interment.<sup>2</sup> This is known as the "Dripping Aisle," on account of the perpetual dropping of water from the roof without any apparent source. The grand entrance is on the west end, and was long deformed by a clumsy tower, the work of a blundering architect of the sixteenth or seventeenth century, and doors are on the north and south. Formerly the interior of the Cathedral was completely deformed by the partition into two places of worship, known as the Outer and Inner High Church, the former occupying the nave and the latter the choir; but the Outer High parishioners are now accommodated in an edifice called St. Paul's Church, and the whole dimensions of the Cathedral are opened, with the exception of the choir, in which the congregation of the Inner High Church assemble, and is one of the parish churches of the city, under the designation of St. Mungo's. At the east end, behind the Lady Chapel, is the Chapter House. Under the choir and chancel is the Crypt, long used as the parish church of the Barony of Glasgow, before the erection of the incongruous structure near the Cathedral. The Crypt is not surpassed for architectural effect by any structure in the kingdom, and has been restored to the ancient purpose as a place of sepulture, a recumbent statue of St. Mungo, over his reputed grave, occupying the east end.<sup>3</sup> It is now ornamented by stained glass windows, which greatly add to its appearance.

The Bishops and Archbishops of Glasgow were possessed of great revenues, and ranked as metropolitans next to the Primates of St. Andrews. They were Lords of the royalty and barony of Glasgow, known in later times as "St. Mungo's Freedom." They possessed eighteen baronies in the counties of Lanark, Dunbarton, Ayr, Renfrew, Peebles, Selkirk, Roxburgh, and Dumfries, and a large estate in Cumberland, which was called the "Spiritual Dukedom." The episcopal palace or castle, which is intimately associated with many important historical events, stood on the site of the present Royal Infirmary, on the north-west of the Cathedral. One of the country residences of those Prelates was at Partick, west of the city, where

<sup>1</sup> A great part of the surrounding churchyard of the Cathedral is literally covered with flat tombstones, and on the north side is a monument commemorating certain Covenanters. A large addition has been made to this ancient cemetery by the purchase of the grounds of Spring Gardens on the north from the Managers of the Glasgow Blind Asylum, and is now called "St. Mungo's Cemetery," completed in 1832, but since enlarged.

<sup>2</sup> In this part of the Cathedral, and in the choir, are several monuments or mural slabs, especially one in honour of Lieut.-Col. Cadogan, of the 71st, or Glasgow Regiment of Light Infantry.

<sup>3</sup> M'Ure, the garrulous historian of Glasgow, a place which he

considered the most wonderful and important in the world, thus describes this region of death, which must have been most forbidding as a place of worship:—"The Barony Kirk, which is exactly under the Inner Kirk, in the time of Popery was only a burial-place, in which it is said St. Mungo the founder is buried. It is of length 108 feet, and 72 feet wide; it is supported by 65 pillars, some of which are 18 feet in circumference, the height of each 18 feet; it is illuminated with 41 windows." The description of the interior of the Crypt, when used as the Barony Kirk of Glasgow, is finely narrated by Sir Walter Scott in *Rob Roy*.



the Kelvin joins the Clyde. They had also a residence at their "manor of the Loch," still known as Lochwood, in the parish of Old Monkland. Whether the house of Ancrum in Teviotdale, in which Bishop Bondington died, belonged to the See, or was his own patrimonial property, has not been ascertained.<sup>1</sup> Some of those Prelates were persons of high rank and important family connexion, and filled the highest offices in the kingdom.

In former times thirty-two dignitaries of the Cathedral had manse in the neighbourhood.<sup>2</sup> Those residences were chiefly in the curious old streets of the Kirkgate, High Street, Drygate, and the Rottenrow south-west of the Cathedral.<sup>3</sup> In the reign of Alexander II. the Diocese is said to have been divided into the two Archdeaconries of Glasgow Proper and Teviotdale. The Diocese included the counties of Lanark, Dunbarton, Renfrew, Ayr, Dumfries, Peebles, Selkirk, Roxburgh, and Berwick, and after the erection of the Archbishopric the suffragan Sees were those of Galloway, Argyll, and the Isles.<sup>4</sup>

The upper and lower Church or Crypt contained numerous altars, most of which had permanent endowments for chaplains and the maintenance of lights. The high altar, the furniture and ornaments of which were placed under the special charge of the sacrist in 1459, was endowed by William the Lion with one hundred shillings from the revenues of the sheriffdom of Lanark. On the 2d of August, 1301, Edward I. offered at this altar an oblation of seven shillings, which he repeated next day, and presented on that day and on the 3d of September the same sum at the shrine of St. Kentigern. The altar of St. Stephen and St. Lawrence, Martyrs, was behind the high altar, and was endowed in 1486 by James Lindsay, Dean of Glasgow, with half of the lands of Scroggs in the Barony of Stobo, an annual sum of ten merks from St. Giles' Grange, near Edinburgh, and other rents. The nave had a most liberal profusion of altars. On the south side were the altars of St. Kentigern, founded by Sir Walter Steward, Knight, and endowed in 1506 by his son Andrew, Archdeacon of Galloway; and St. Cuthbert's altar; and on the north side were St. Machan's altar, at the third pillar from the rood-loft, and the altar of All Saints, at the fifth pillar from the rood-loft, endowed in 1495 by David Cunningham, Archdeacon of Argyll and Provost of the collegiate church of Hamilton. In the nave were the altar of St. John the Baptist, near which was an image of St. Mary of Consolation, and also the altars of St. Blasius the Martyr at St. Cuthbert the Confessor, founded and endowed in 1467 by the Dean, Sub-Dean, Treasurer, and others. St. Christopher's altar, Corpus Christi altar, at the fourth pillar from the rood-loft, founded in 1487 by Robert, Canon and Prebendary of Glasgow, and the altar of St. Thomas of Canterbury, Archbishop and Martyr, founded by Adam Colquhoun, canon of Glasgow and rector of Stobo, who died in 1542, were in the nave. St. Andrew's altar, the altar of the Holy Blood, the altar of the Holy Cross, and St. Servan's altar, rebuilt and endowed with an annual grant of 10*l.* to the vicars of the choir, are also mentioned without reference to the precise locality. At the south entrance to the choir was an altar dedicated to the Virgin, or St. Mary of Pity, and in the choir was the altar of St. James the Apostle, between the altar of St. Stephen and St. Lawrence on the south, and the altar of St. Martin on the north, endowed with rents by Martin Wan, Chancellor of the Diocese, in 1496. Behind the south

<sup>1</sup> The parish church of Ancrum belonged to the See, and many of the lands held of the University of Glasgow. When the episcopal establishment of Lindisfarne or Holy Island on the coast of Northumberland was dissolved, Ancrum, with Teviotdale, was annexed to the See, and the district was constituted an archdeaconry in 1238.—New Statistical Account of Scotland—Roxburghshire, p. 242.

<sup>2</sup> M'Ure mentions one of these manses, which is historically interesting:—"The Parson of Campsie, Chancellor of the Chapter, whose office it was to keep the seal, and append it to all acts and deeds of the Archbishop and his Council, had his manse in the Drygate, in that place called the Limmerfield. Henry Lord Darnley lodged in this house when he came to meet his father, the Earl of Lennox, from Stirling." The Drygate is a curious old street at the head of the High Street, diverging eastward into the ravine of the Molendinar Burn.

<sup>3</sup> According to M'Ure, the Parson or Rector of Cadzow, now Hamilton, was the first member or Dean of the Chapter, and Vicar-general of the Diocese during the vacancy of the See. His house was in the Rottenrow Street, at the Dean-side Yard. The Sub-Dean was the Rector of Monkland, who was Dean in vacancy, or absence, and

Vicar of Calder. His house was on the south side of the Cathedral, near the Molendinar Burn. The Parson of Campsie, whose house was in the Drygate, was Chancellor of the Cathedral, and the Rector of Cardross had a manse in that street. The Rector of Cardross was Treasurer, the Rector of Kilbride was Precentor or Chanter, and the Parson of Glasgow was the Bishop's Vicar, whose house was east of the Bishop's Castle. The Prebendaries were the Rectors of Baldernock (who was connected with the Barony of Provan), Ancrum, Cambuslang, Carstairs, Erskine, Cardross, Renfrew, Eaglesham, Govan, Kirkmahoe, Tarbolton, Killearn, Douglas, Eddleston, Stobo, Peebles, Morebattle, Luss, Ayr, Roxburgh, Durisdeer, Ashkirk, Sanquhar, Cumnock, and Polmadie or Strathblane.—M'Ure's View of the City of Glasgow, pp. 49–55. Seven of those prebends were founded after the return of James I. from his captivity in England.—*Registrum Episcopatus Glasguensis*, vol. i. p. xliii.

<sup>4</sup> Such are the arrangements of the Suffragans in the Province of Glasgow, as enumerated by Bishop Keith; but it is also stated that the Suffragans were the Bishops of Dunkeld, Dunblane, Galloway, and Argyll.—*Registrum Episcopatus Glasguensis*, vol. i. p. 1.





GLASGOW (ST. MUNGO'S) CATHEDRAL.—INTERIOR.

*From an Original Drawing by J. Nichol*

JOHN G. MURDOCH LONDON



door of the church, towards the west, was the chapel or aisle of St. Michael the Archangel, the chaplaincy at the altar of which was endowed in 1478 by Gilbert Berick, Archdeacon of Glasgow, with the stipulation that on St. Michael's Day the chaplain after divine service should distribute twenty shillings in food and drink among thirty poor individuals. The altar of the Name of Jesus, founded and endowed in 1503 by Archbishop Blackadder, was on the north side of the entrance of the church. On the south side aisle, at the first pillar from the rood-loft, was the altar of St. John the Baptist and St. Nicholas, endowed in 1524 by Roland Blackadder, the Sub-Dean. A chapel called the Darnley Chapel is also mentioned.

In the Crypt, or lower church, was the altar of St. Kentigern near his reputed tomb, which, before 1200, received from William Cumyn, Earl of Buchan, a grant annually of a stone of wax to maintain the lights at a daily mass to be said at that altar. In 1400 an annual rent was bestowed for the lights; James III., in 1475, confirmed an ancient grant of three stones of wax from the lordship of Bothwell, half of which he directed to be used for the lights above St. Kentigern's tomb; and Archbishop Blackadder founded a chaplaincy at the altar in 1507. An altar dedicated to the "Glorious Virgin Mary of Consolation" was endowed before 1290 by Robert, a burgess of Glasgow, and his wife, with a tenement for the augmentation of the lights; in 1460 David Hynde, burgess, donated the sum of twelve pence annually from a tenement in the Saltmarket, and in 1507 Archbishop Blackadder founded a chaplaincy. In the Crypt were also the altars of St. Nicholas and of St. Peter and St. Paul, the latter between the altars of St. Nicholas on the north and of St. Andrew on the south.

In addition to the chaplains connected with these altars and chapels, others were endowed in the Cathedral for general and special purposes. Ten are mentioned in the records of the Church, one of which was the foundation of Robert II., while Steward of Scotland, as the price of the papal dispensation for his marriage to Elizabeth More. The choral vicars also celebrated numerous obits, or anniversaries for the persons by whom they were founded or endowed. The maintenance of the lights for the service of the Cathedral was provided by the gifts of Walter Fitz-Allan before 1165; King William the Lion, from 1165 to 1189, and many others. In 1481 Bishop John gave six stones of wax annually to be used in candles in brazen sconces between the pillars from the high altar to the entrance of the choir. In the reign of James II. a new functionary was appointed as keeper of the vestments, plate, and furniture within the "gemma doors" entering into the choir.

The constitution and customs of Salisbury Cathedral, and the ritual of the same Church, prepared by Bishop Osmund in 1076, were established by Bishop Bondington in the last year of his life as those of Glasgow Cathedral, and were constantly followed before the Reformation. This Bishop preceded the measure by a charter, granting to the canons the free election of the Dean, confirming the existing right, and founded or endowed a number of "vicarii de residentia," or cathedral vicars, vicars of the choir, or "vicarii," whose vocations were different from the acting clergy who had cure of souls.

Sir Allan Stewart of Darnley was one of those who presented ornaments to the Cathedral, and in the reign of James I. careful inventories were prepared of the relics, jewels, vestments, and books, with codes of statutes for the government of the canons and residentiary vicars. Among the church treasures were jewelled mitres and croziers, precious stones, relics and reliquaries, and arras hangings of the life of St. Kentigern. The collection of books is described as extensive, and was partly in the choir for the service of the Cathedral, partly in chests and presses, some of which were in the nave, and partly in the Library; but the list "is most unfortunately full of careless abbreviations in the record, and it has been registered by a scribe of unusual ignorance, insomuch that some of the abbreviations seem intended to cover his defect of the commonest knowledge of Latin."<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> *Registrum Episcopatus Glasguensis*, vol. i. Preface, p. xliii. Cosmo Innes, Esq., the learned editor of that transcript, and the author of the Preface, classifies the Library of Glasgow Cathedral into five divisions. The first consisted of the Old and New Testaments, of the separate Gospels and Epistles, Psalters, anthem books, collects, rituals, breviaries, pontificals, legends of Saints, books designated "Passionaria," and the lives of St. Kentigern and St. Servan. The greater number of those volumes remained constantly in the choir,

and were chained to the desks or stalls of the canons and vicars. The second division, which was in presses not within the "Library," was miscellaneous, and consisted of theological, devotional, classical, legal, and controversial books. The same description applies to the books in the "Library," comprising the third, fourth, and fifth divisions, all of which are enumerated in the "*Registrum Episcopatus Glasguensis*," vol. i. Preface, p. xliii.-xlv., and prove that the collection in Glasgow Cathedral was both valuable and curious.



In connexion with the Cathedral was the "rector" or "parson" of Glasgow, constituted by Bishop John Achaius, incumbent of the "parish of Glasgow, and one of the prebendaries." The rector was the Bishop's "Vicar in the Choir," and the vicarage was also constituted a prebend before 1401, under the title of "Glasgow Secundo." The patronage of the rectory and vicarage was vested in the Bishop.<sup>1</sup> It appears that the rector could also hold the vicarage.

The Cathedral, according to tradition, would have been levelled twice to the ground by fanatical violence, and was preserved on each occasion solely by a casualty. It is said that at the Reformation the populace were anxious to demolish this grand fabric, and that it was preserved by the judicious ingenuity of the Provost of the city, who pretended that he was equally anxious for the removal, but he thought it would be prudent first to build a new church, to which they assented, and dispersed. Thus saved from the tempest of the Reformation, and from the destructive propensities of the leaders, the citizens appear soon to have recovered their wonted attachment to the edifice,<sup>2</sup> for in 1579, when Andrew Melville, then Principal of the University, and some preachers in the city and neighbourhood, are alleged to have induced Thomas Crawford of Jordanhill and the magistrates to sanction the demolition, and were preparing to commence, the Incorporated Trades armed themselves, took possession of the Church, and threatened with instant death the first individual who offered to injure or remove a stone. The magistrates were compelled solemnly to declare that the Cathedral would be preserved, otherwise the consequences would have been serious. This latter statement, however, is denied.<sup>3</sup>

The outbreak of the Reformation caused the flight or retirement to France of James Beaton, second Archbishop of that name. He carried with him all the plate, relics, records, muniments, and registers belonging to the See, which, with a most important collection of his diplomatic correspondence during the period of forty-three years he acted as Scottish ambassador at the French Court in the reigns of Queen Mary and James VI., he deposited partly in the Scottish College at Paris, to which he was a most munificent benefactor, and partly in the Charterhouse of that city, constituting that convent the overseers of his donations to the Scottish College. Transcripts of a number of the charters have been procured and are preserved.<sup>4</sup>

<sup>1</sup> "The rectory of Glasgow is valued at 226*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, expressed by the tithe, 26*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* in Baiamond's Roll, and at the same sum in the "Libellus Taxationum Spiritualitatis concessarum Regi." At the Reformation it was valued at 60*l.* 4*s.* 8*d.*, 32 chalders 8 bolls meal, 9 chalders 3 bolls bear, 3 barrels herrings, and 16 merks money. The vicarage is valued at 60*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* in Baiamond, at 80 merks in the 'Libellus Taxationum,' and the same in a MS. of the Assumptions, 1561, where it is noted that the 'special rental of the vicarage consists in corps presents, unest claiths, teind lint and hemp, teinds of the yairds of Glasgow, a third pairt of the boats that arrives to the brig, Paschmes teinds of the browsters (brewers), and the oblations at Pasche.' It was leased for 103 merks."—*Origines Parochiales Scotiæ*, edited by Cosmo Innes, Esq., Advocate, and the Rev. William Anderson, 4to. p. 2.

<sup>2</sup> The Cathedral of Glasgow nevertheless underwent a "purifying" at the Reformation, and according to the excellent authority of Andrew Fairservice in *Rob Roy*, the "idolatrous statues of saints (sorrow be on them!) being taken out o' their neuks, and broken in pieces, and flung into the burn, the Auld Kirk stood as crouse as a cat when the flaes are kamed aff her, and a' body was alike pleased." A local writer (Denholm, in his *Historical Account of Glasgow*, p. 15) states that Glasgow Cathedral was not only "robbed of what was valuable within, but even stripped of its leaden roof." He refers to the Records of the Town Council, and adds that the Magistrates contributed 200*l.* Scots to the repairing of the Church, under protestation that this was to be no precedent, as they considered the possessor of the See bound to uphold the fabric.

<sup>3</sup> Dr. Mc'Crie (*Life of Andrew Melville*, vol. i. pp. 84, 85) vindicates Melville from the charge of endeavouring to demolish Glasgow Cathedral, inserting in his Appendix a long extract on the repairing of the edifice from the Records of the Town Council. He firmly contends that Melville, the other ministers, and the Magistrates, "so far from wishing to pull down the Cathedral, were anxious to uphold and repair it," and that they "made repeated declarations to the

King and Privy Council on this head." It is also objected by Dr. Mc'Crie that this charge against Melville "rests solely on the authority of Bishop Spottiswoode," in his "History of the Church of Scotland," folio, p. 304. But the fact is also mentioned in all the local narratives of Glasgow (Cleland's *Annals of Glasgow*, 8vo. 1816, vol. i. p. 57; Denholm's *Historical Account of Glasgow*, 12mo. 1797, pp. 15, 16); and as it respects Archbishop Spottiswoode, that Prelate, having filled the See eleven years before his translation to St. Andrews in 1615, must have known the account of the affair as currently reported in his time, and still believed in Glasgow, the citizens of which are vain of the tradition.

<sup>4</sup> An interesting account of those charters, by Cosmo Innes, Esq., Advocate, forms the commencement of the Preface to the first volume of the "Registrum Episcopatus Glasguensis," printed for the BANNATYNE CLUB. It details the correspondence on the subject by the University and Magistrates of Glasgow, Lord Hailes, then Mr. Dalrymple, and the Curators of the Library of the Faculty of Advocates at Edinburgh, in 1771; the labours of Father Thomas Innes, the learned author of the "Critical Essay on the Ancient Inhabitants of Scotland," who died in 1741; of his great-grand-nephew Father Alexander Innes, and the Abbé Paul Macpherson, afterwards Rector of the Scottish College at Rome, who in 1789 obtained information of the fate of the records from Alexander Innes after the storm of the French Revolution, and procured some of the documents, which he deposited with the late Bishop Cameron at Edinburgh, by whom they were transferred to Bishop Kyle in Aberdeenshire. It is supposed that all the other records are now lost, at least they cannot now be recovered. It was stated in the Scottish newspapers in 1839 that most of the records of Glasgow Cathedral were returned to Scotland that year, and were deposited in the Roman Catholic College of St. Mary at Blairs, in Maryculter parish, in Kincardineshire, near Aberdeen, but the present writer was informed by the Rev. George Griffin, one of the Professors, that this statement is erroneous.





A View of the Castle of St. George, Edinburgh, from the  
Moor near the Castle of St. George, Edinburgh, Scotland.  
JOHN G. HIRSCHE, LONDON.



The Episcopal palace or castle occupied the site of the present Royal Infirmary, for the erection of which it was removed. This was a large castellated building of considerable strength, the walls of great thickness or breadth; but latterly, when the means of defence became less necessary, the residence was more conveniently altered, with gardens and courts. The great tower was erected by Bishop Cameron in 1426, and another tower, with the walls and bastions, by Archbishop James Beaton. His grand-nephew, Archbishop James Beaton, received the Magistrates in the "inner flower-garden" of his palace on the 3d of October, 1553, on the occasion of their appointment as Bailies for the future year by the Archbishop, in presence of some members of the Chapter.<sup>1</sup> The Episcopal palace is described as an uninhabitable ruin in 1720 by Mr. Robert Thomson, merchant in Glasgow, who considered it his duty to represent to the Barons of Exchequer the flagitious conduct of his fellow-citizens in "carrying off the stones, timber, slates, and other materials belonging thereunto, and applying the same to their own particular use, to the shame and disgrace of the Christian religion." It appears from the views of the archiepiscopal castle when in ruins, that the edifice had no architectural pretensions.<sup>2</sup> The pile was removed immediately before 1792, the date of laying the foundation-stone of the Infirmary.

## CASTLE CAMPBELL.

ON a knoll in a narrow glen of the Ochill range of mountains in the parish of Dollar and county of Clackmannan, and overlooking the romantic scenery of the South Devon in its course to the Forth, including the Crook of Devon, and such localities as the Rumbling Bridge and the Devil's Mill, are the massive and solitary ruins of Castle Campbell, anciently and most appropriately designated "Castle Gloom." The name of the parish is supposed to express a dark or sombre district, and tradition furnishes the explanation. A daughter of one of the Scottish monarchs is alleged to have been expelled for improper conduct from the royal palace of Dunfermline, a few miles distant, and immured in this Castle, which was termed "Castle Gloom." This imaginary Princess, whose name is unknown, called the hill on the east of her prison Gloom Hill, a name which it still retains, and she conferred the titles of "Care" and "Sorrow" on two streamlets meandering on the east and west sides of the Castle.

The lordship of Campbell, on which the Castle is situated, was in 1465 the property of Colin, second Lord Campbell, created Earl of Argyll by James II. in 1457. This lordship continued in the possession of his successors, the Earls and Dukes of Argyll, till 1805, when it was sold by John, fifth Duke, to Crawford Tait, Esq., the proprietor of the adjoining estate of Harvieston. Whatever authority may exist for the above tradition of the captive princess, the ancient or original name of the Castle was "The Gloom;" and in 1489, in the reign of James II., the name was altered to Castle Campbell, which has since designated the ruins. It is stated in the Act of the Scottish Parliament—"Our Sovereign Lord of his royal authority, at the desire and supplication of his cousin and trusty counsellor Colin, Earl of Argyll, Lord Campbell and Lorn, his chancellor, has changed the name of the castle and place which was called the 'Gloom;' pertaining to his said cousin, and in this his present Parliament makes mutation and changing of the said name, and ordains the same Castle to be called in time to come Campbell."<sup>3</sup> The origin of this "mutation" is not stated, and it is difficult to ascertain when the great family of Campbell of Argyll acquired property so far distant from their hereditary possessions in the West Highlands. The territory on the Ochills, however, seems to have been obtained by the first Earl of Argyll as the marriage-portion of his Countess, who was Isabella, daughter of

<sup>1</sup> *Registrum Episcopatus Glasguensis*, vol. ii. p. 580.

<sup>2</sup> Two views of the ruined archiepiscopal palace are given in Dr. Smith's (of Cruthersland) "*Burgh Records of Glasgow*." In Slezer's "*Theatrum Scotiae*," folio, published in 1693, and again in 1718, three views are inserted of Glasgow, in one of which, representing the Cathedral and the then city, the episcopal palace is prominent, and is apparently accurate. It was, from that delineation, a large edifice, in the style of the old baronial castles, the principal part a keep or tower, flanked by circular battlements, and entered by a gateway. A

view of the Royal Infirmary as it appeared when the drawing was taken in 1799, is in "*Scotia Depicta*," from etchings by James Fittler, Esq., and drawings by John Claud Nattes, published in 1804. In this view of the edifice which succeeded the archiepiscopal palace, the east gable, surmounted by a spire, of the chapel of St. Nicholas, as it then existed, is introduced among the old houses in that antique and curious quarter of the city. An account of the "Bishop's Castle" is in Stuart's "*Glasgow in Former Times*," 4to. 1848, pp. 9-17.

<sup>3</sup> *Acta Parl. Scot.* folio, vol. ii. p. 222.

John Stewart, third Lord of Lorn and Innermeath. As his brother succeeded him, that nobleman left no son, and he had three daughters, of whom the Countess of Argyll is supposed to have been the eldest. The lands of Lord Lorn were divided among his three daughters, and the "Gloom" is in that portion of his estate inherited by the Countess, which is detailed in a charter of confirmation by James IV. Her sister Margaret married Sir Colin Campbell of Glenorchy, and her other sister married Arthur Campbell of Ottar, from which it may be inferred that the ladies were considered wealthy heiresses by their Highland spouses. A sasine, dated 9th April, 1465, records "all and hail the third part of the lands of Dollar and Gloom in favour of Duncan Campbell, son of Sir Colin Campbell, Knight," and this is conjectured to indicate Sir Colin Campbell of Glenorchy. A second sasine, of the same date, is in favour of Dame Isabella Stewart, Countess of Argyll, and a third sasine, also of the same date, is in favour of Marion, sister of the Countess, and wife of Campbell of Ottar. The third of the lands possessed by Duncan Campbell of Glenorchy through his mother, the daughter of Lord Lorn, was acquired by the first Earl of Argyll, in 1481, by a deed of renunciation on the part of the said Duncan Campbell of all right he possessed to the third part of the lands of Dollar. The Earl of Argyll obtained, either legally or by force, the other third part held by Marion Stewart, and in a charter of confirmation by James IV. of a charter of George Brown, Bishop of Dunkeld, in whose Diocese the district was included, it is expressly stated, under date 11th May, 1497, that the said Bishop granted to Archibald, second son of Argyll, "all and hail the lands of Campbell," formerly "Dollar" or "Gloom." It would thus appear that the lands belonged to Lord Innermeath, and were inherited by the third Lord's three daughters as heirs-portioners, while his brother Walter, the fourth Lord, succeeded to the other estates. The Lorn property in Argyllshire had been added to Innermeath by John Stewart of Innermeath, who about 1386 married Ergradia, a daughter of the Celtic proprietor.<sup>1</sup>

The Earls of Argyll frequently resided at Castle Campbell, which seems to have been their favourite retreat until the conflagration by the troops of the Marquis of Montrose in 1645. Various feu charters to certain inhabitants of Dollar specify the services they were to perform to the family, such as the supplying of bread, animal food, beer, coals, and oats for the horses. Some of the vassals were bound to convey wine from the port of Alloa, and others were to furnish horses for the transit of the Earls and their household from Stirling. In 1556 Archibald, fourth Earl of Argyll, entertained John Knox in the Castle, and the Reformer edified him by sermons. It is even asserted that Castle Campbell was the scene of the first administration of the Eucharist after the Reformation, which is contradicted by authentic statements, though it is probable that the dispensation was observed, as Knox records that he was the guest of the "old" Earl of Argyll some days.<sup>2</sup>

Castle Campbell was burnt by the Marquis of Montrose in 1645, as already noticed. He was on the march to the Southern and Western counties, after his important victories at Auldearn and Alford in the North, with the intention of annihilating the Covenanters, which he soon nearly achieved at Kilsyth. He advanced to Castle Campbell from Kinross, and it is probable that he could not prevent the infliction of summary vengeance on the stronghold of his mortal enemy, to retaliate the depredations committed by the Campbells in the Hebrides. The Macleans were the parties in Montrose's army who consigned Castle Campbell to the flames.<sup>3</sup> With the exception of a tenement which was supposed to belong to the Abbey of Dunfermline, another thought to have been within the parish of Fossaway, and a sheep-cot, the Macleans burnt all the houses of Argyll's vassals in the parishes of Dollar and Muckhart. Castle Campbell was nevertheless habitable for a small garrison in 1715, and is now an impressive ruin. A considerable part of the pile has disappeared, and the remaining portion is hastening to decay, though it is still in its romantic solitude a stately memorial of feudal power and baronial grandeur, resisting every storm, and as if surveying with indifference the lovely and captivating scenery which it overlooks. The tower, the oldest part of the ruin, is nearly entire, and is ascended by a spiral stair to an oblong summit covered with turf. This tower is of considerable height, and the view it commands is one of the finest in Scotland. The outlines of the hall with its lofty ceiling, and other large apartments, are easily traced, and the narrow openings for windows in walls of enormous thickness indicate that the edifice was built as a stronghold, when the Scottish barons

<sup>1</sup> New Statistical Account of Scotland — Clackmannanshire, pp. 105, 106.

<sup>2</sup> *Historie of the Reformation of Religioun in Scotland*, by John Knox, fol. 1732, p. 93.

<sup>3</sup> *Montrose and the Covenanters*, by Mark Napier, Esq., Advocate, vol. ii. p. 434.



were continually at war with each other. The Castle was erected at different times, or large additions were made to the original keep or tower. Extensive vaults were under the south division of the Castle, for stables, cellars, prisons, and other purposes, and are supposed to extend under ground to a considerable extent beyond the walls.

The ruins of Castle Campbell are of difficult access, and the road or approach is steep and rugged. The view from the public road from Stirling to Kinross is peculiarly romantic and impressive, but the grandeur and variety of the scenery can only be appreciated by a near view. After crossing the bridge in Dollar village, and advancing northward along the banks of the rivulet which descends from the castle, and traverses the ravine of Campbell Wood, entirely covered with trees, the mass of ruins appears as perched on a conical hill embosomed in the surrounding mountains. The acclivities on each side of the ravine are densely wooded, and render the localities particularly romantic. Some have attempted to reach the Castle by following the bed of the stream upwards, and have forced their way to the junction of another rivulet, both of which surround the lofty knoll, but the overhanging rocks, nearly meeting at the top, present an insuperable barrier. The Castle, however, is accessible on foot on the east and west sides of the wooded ravine, and that on the east, through the village of Dollar, is the only approach for vehicles. This road is steep and rugged, passes the Castle on the east, then winds round to a bridge, and forms the entrance on the north, at the only point where the prominence is connected with the surrounding mountains. The approach on the west side, which is no regular foot-path, is interesting for the diversified views of the ruins, and the wooded banks on the opposite side. After reaching the highest part of the bank on the west side, nearly in front of the Castle, a narrow winding foot-path, every turn of which presents new views, leads to the bottom of the ravine below; and a rustic bridge made of the trunks of two trees, without any hand-rail, is thrown over the often violent torrent descending from the mountains, and flowing round the Castle on the west to the junction with the stream on the other side immediately south. Several beautiful cascades on this stream are almost obscured by the woods. A steep path leads from the bridge to the carriage-road, which conducts to the entrance at the back of the Castle, where are the remains of the principal gateway looking to the north. In the vicinity of this entrance are a few ancient and splendid sycamores, which represent the former avenue. The area round the Castle is so narrow, that the walls cannot be left for a few yards without the danger of falling into the depths below. On the east side the steep acclivity is so abruptly occupied by the walls as to preclude any passage. A beautiful green area of some extent slopes gradually from the base of the ruins on the south side to the margin of the precipice in front. Near the south-western extremity of this area is the formidable chasm in the rock called "Kemp's Score," and adjoining are the remains of an old outwork, imparting additional interest to the scenery. Passing this outwork, and advancing a few paces to the brink of the precipice, is a half-formed foot-path extending down the wooded front of the rocks, and leading to a projection about twelve feet above the bed of the torrent, which forces its passage, almost concealed from view, beneath shelving masses. The descent of this path is extremely dangerous, as one false step would be most fatal, and the locality can only be examined by laying hold of shrubs and roots of trees. About thirty yards from the entrance to Castle Campbell on the north is a group of old plane-trees, one of which measures eighteen feet in circumference at about eight feet from the ground, and is known as the "Maiden Tree."

The remarkable fissure, or chasm, called "Kemp's Score," or "Cut," in front of the Castle, is supposed to be an artificial opening for obtaining water from the rivulet. It is said that steps were cut in the rock down to the stream, which, if existing, are completely concealed by loose earth several feet thick. The chasm is dark and repulsive, upwards of one hundred feet in height, and six feet broad, and the ascent steep and difficult. Tradition alleges that this chasm was the work of a man of gigantic stature and strength, and of a bold and resolute temper, named William Kemp. He is said to have committed many depredations, and on one occasion he abstracted the King's dinner from Dunfermline Palace. A young nobleman, who happened to be in disgrace at Court, killed this freebooter in a conflict, and threw his body into a pool of the Devon, since designated "Willie's Pool."

The scene round the ancient Castle Campbell or "Gloom," consisting of rocks, woods, rivulets, cascades, glens, and mountains, captivates the spectator by the pleasing mixture of the beautiful, the picturesque, and the romantic in nature.

## Fifeshire.

## FALKLAND PALACE.

IN the north-west of the county of Fife is a conspicuous range of hills, known as the East, Mid, and West Lomonds. The East Lomond, which is conical, and rises one thousand four hundred and sixty feet above the level of the sea, is terminated by the West Lomond in Kinross-shire, one thousand seven hundred and twenty-one feet above the level of the sea,<sup>1</sup> overlooking the capacious lake of Lochleven.<sup>2</sup> The Mid Lomond diverges northward from the two, and the sloping sides of the three form beautiful and interesting features in the district.

On the north side of the East Lomond, at the head of the beautiful vale known as the Howe of Fife, traversed by the Eden, is the very antique and sequestered parish village of Falkland, originally a burgh of barony under the Earls of Fife, and constituted a royal burgh by a charter of James II. in 1458, which was renewed by James V. in 1595. The position of this curious specimen of the Scottish burghs of the sixteenth century is such that the denizens are precluded from the sun during the winter quarter of the year. The town consists of a principal street, from which diverge most primitive streets and alleys in all directions up and down the slope; and as the place is remote from any principal road, the old thatched dwellings have never been replaced by more substantial tenements, and only a few are slated and of modern erection. The houses are small, and generally display in front the date of erection, armorial bearings, initials of the original proprietor, and in some instances emblematic representations of his trade or profession. The inhabitants are chiefly weavers—a race also of “baskers in the sun, it being quite customary, after their long summer day’s work is over, to stretch themselves, with all their children around them, on the unequal streets, to enjoy the glories of the waning light. They live contented in the homes of their fathers, practising the same trades, eating the same food, entertaining the same ideas, and at last sharing the same graves.”

The preamble to the charter constituting Falkland a royal burgh alleges as the reasons for granting it, the frequent residence of the sovereigns at the Manor of Falkland, and the inconvenience sustained by the prelates, peers, barons, and others, for want of hostelries or inns, which in modern times would be designated hotels. The denizens, however, appeared to have considered the honour with indifference, and though governed by a town-council, whose municipal revenues amount to the annual sum of about 60*l.*, they never exercised their right of sending a member or commissioner to the Scottish Parliament. Probably their inability to pay their representative was one of the causes. Their privileges were in consequence overlooked in the classification of the Fife royal burghs at the time of the Union. Though now a mere country village, it is still a royal burgh in other respects. The Town-House was erected in 1802, and the magistrates hold courts to decide petty offences and questions of civil contracts occurring within their jurisdiction. Some memorials of the former influence of the burgh exist in the names of the humble localities, one of which is dignified as the “Parliament Square,” a second is the “College Close,” a third is the “West Port,” and some of the residences of the officers of James VI.’s household erected by him still remain, with grateful inscriptions on the walls. Yet for centuries the finely cultivated plain on the east was so marshy, that in 1611, when the King issued a mandate to the Presbytery to meet in future at Falkland instead of Cupar-Fife, the members refused to comply, assigning as a reason that the burgh could not be approached in winter, nor after heavy rains in summer.<sup>3</sup> This was certainly an extraordinary district for the erection of a royal palace in times when draining was unknown. The Wood of Falkland, which consisted chiefly of oaks, and was stocked with fallow-deer for the

<sup>1</sup> The above heights are stated on the authority of the Trigonometrical Survey made by order of the Board of Ordnance. In Mudge’s Trigonometrical Survey the height of the East Lomond above the level of the sea is calculated to be 1480 feet, and that of the Wester Lomond 1720 feet.

<sup>2</sup> The Lomonds are thus noticed in the commencement of an old song—

“On Easter Lomond I made my bed,  
On Wester Lomond I lay,  
I luikit down to bonnie Lochleven,  
And saw three perches play.”

<sup>3</sup> New Statistical Account of Scotland—Fifeshire, pp. 936, 937.





GRAND ENTRANCE TO FALKLAND PALACE.

*From an Original Drawing by D. Roberts R.A.*

JOHN G. MURDOCH LONDON



hunting amusement of the sovereigns, has entirely disappeared. This Forest in Queen Mary's reign was rapidly decaying.<sup>1</sup> In the following century Cromwell's troops demolished the remaining timber.<sup>2</sup> The Park of Falkland is noticed as having three wild boars in 1541, which were procured from France by James V. Sir David Lindsay of the Mount, whose patrimonial property so called is only a few miles distant, duly celebrates the happy days he passed at Falkland.<sup>3</sup>

In 1129 Macbeth is mentioned as Thane of Falkland, and, in conjunction with Constantine Earl of Fife, collecting forces to protect the Culdees of St. Andrews and Loehleven from the threats of Robert de Burgoner, who demanded one-half of the lands of Kirkness near St. Andrews. It is impossible to ascertain whether this Thane of Falkland had any territorial possessions or residence in the district, and Falkland soon afterwards was the property of the crown. In the subsequent century, in 1267, William, ninth Earl of Marr, ratified two charters at Falkland, which Morgund, Earl of Marr, his grandfather, had granted to the Prior and Convent of St. Andrews.<sup>4</sup> This implies that a castle or fortress had been erected. It is stated by a learned writer that Duncan, sixth Earl of Fife, married Ada, niece of Malcolm IV., and that Falkland was part of her dowry. A part of the royal grant on this occasion, dated at Edinburgh, in 1159-60, is cited in reference to this marriage.<sup>5</sup> It is farther alleged that the lands of Falkland continued with the subsequent Earls of Fife till 1371, when Isabel, Countess of Fife in her own right, only child of Duncan, twelfth Earl, conveyed the estates to Robert Stuart, Earl of Menteith, third son of Robert II. The Countess had three husbands, who each became Earl of Fife in her right, and by none of whom she had issue. Her second husband was Walter, second son of Robert II., who died in 1360. The brother-in-law of the Countess became the thirteenth Earl of Fife, and also retained the title of Earl of Menteith in addition. He was created Duke of Albany at Seone in 1398, and at the death of Robert III. in 1406 was constituted regent and governor of the Kingdom, occasioned by the seizure and imprisonment of his nephew James I. in England. The Regent Albany closed a long and active life in 1490, aged upwards of eighty years, and was interred in the Abbey Church of Dunfermline. His son Murdoch succeeded as second Duke and fourteenth Earl of Fife, and as Regent of Scotland. He achieved the release of his cousin James I., who in 1425 caused him to be tried at Stirling on various charges, and seized Falkland and his other Castles. He was convicted, attainted, and executed at Stirling on the day after the trial, and his sons Walter and Alexander were at the same time found guilty, and beheaded. The Tower and lands of Falkland reverted to the Crown.<sup>6</sup>

No vestige is preserved of the Tower of Falkland, the predecessor of the Palace, and the precise site is unknown. The building is supposed to have occupied a mound immediately on the north of the present Palace. Before the forfeiture of Murdoch, second Duke of Albany, the edifice was called the Castle or Mar of Falkland, though in ten different charters by the first Duke of Albany, as Regent and Governor, he simply dates from the Manor of Falkland. This Castle or tower is mentioned in an indenture between the Countess Isabel and her heir, in which she stipulates that Albany, then Earl of Fife and Menteith, is to be the Keeper of the Castle and Forest of Falkland—that he was to place a constable therein at his pleasure—that she was to reside within the Tower when it suited her convenience—and that the whole village of Falkland, over against the said Tower, shall be let on lease.<sup>7</sup>

The date of the decease of Isabel, Countess of Fife, is not recorded, which is of little consequence, as

<sup>1</sup> In 1555 an Act occurs—"It was fundin be ane assayse, that the said Wod of Falkland, for the maist part thairof, was auld, failzeit, and decayit, and neid to be cuttit downe for the comoun weill of the realme, and to be packit, hanit, and keptit of new for policie thairof,"—which means that the Wood was to be replanted with what is quaintly designated in the Act "young growth."—Acta Parl. Scot. folio, vol. ii. p. 497. In 1511, when James IV. was building his large ship, the Great Michael, the Wood of Falkland was untouched, while all the other oak-forests in Fife were cut down for timber.—History of Scotland, by Robert Lindsay of Pitscottie, folio, 1728, p. 107.

<sup>2</sup> Lamont records—"This yeare the English beganne to cut downe Fackland Wood; the most pairt of the trees were oaks."—Chronicle of Fife, or the Diary of John Lamont, of Newton, from 1649 to 1672, 4to. 1810, p. 53.

<sup>3</sup> In the "Second Epistle of the Papingo directed to her brethren at Court," Sir David Lindsay writes—

"Farewell, Falkland, the fortress sure of Fife,  
Thy polite Park under the Lowmond Law,  
Some time in thee I led a lusty life,  
Thy fallow-deer to see them rack on raw,  
Court-man to come to thee they stand great awe,  
Saying, thy burgh been of all burghs bail,  
Because in thee they never got good ale."

<sup>4</sup> Liber Cartarum Prioratus Sauti Andree in Scotia, printed for the BANNATYNE CLUB, 4to. 1841, pp. 309, 310, 311.

<sup>5</sup> Douglas' Peerage of Scotland, by Wood, vol. i. p. 574.

<sup>6</sup> The mode of acquisition of Falkland by the Crown is uncertain. The statement that the lands were obtained by the attainder of Murdoch Duke of Albany and Earl of Fife is opposed to the assertion in a law-plea, decided by the Court of Session in November 1829, that the property at Falkland was *purchased* by the then sovereign from the Earl of Fife.—Halkerston's Treatise on Privileges of the Palace and Sanctuary of Holyrood house, 8vo. 1831, pp. 128, 149, 150.

<sup>7</sup> New Statistical Account of Scotland—Fifeshire, p. 924.



Albany was Earl of Fife in 1371, the year of her acknowledgment of him as her heir, and he possessed the title without any dependence on her life. His father, Robert II., was advanced in years; and as his elder brother, afterwards Robert III., was unable from bodily debility to be useful in the management of public affairs, a Parliament was held in 1389, in which the then Earl of Fife was solemnly declared by the Estates to be governor of the kingdom. Robert III., who succeeded in 1390, constantly resided at his Castle of Rothesay in Bute, and the Earl continued to his brother's death in 1406 to discharge the duties of his office, when he was, as already observed, constituted governor. The little burgh of Falkland, the Castle or "Mar" of which was Albany's usual abode, when not engaged in military expeditions or progresses in various parts of the kingdom, was for thirty years the seat of government, and the "Mar" was in reality a palace, with all the attractions of a Court in its then rude splendour. His fraternal relationship to the King, as one of the blood-royal, his high office, which invested him with all the powers of the State, and other advantages, rendered the manorial burgh of great importance, and the resort of many a prelate, abbot, and noble of high rank. Centuries have elapsed, and all this ancient pageantry is in oblivion.

The old Castle or "Mar" of Falkland derives its only historical notoriety, while the first Regent was the proprietor and occupant, as the scene of the death of David, Duke of Rothesay, eldest son of Robert III., and nephew of Albany, which occurred on the 26th or 27th of March, 1402. If the popular and generally received accounts are correct, Albany, assisted by Archibald, fourth Earl of Douglas, surnamed the Grim, whose sister Lady Marjory or Elizabeth had married, in February, 1400, the Duke of Rothesay, and John, Earl of Buchan, the son-in-law of Douglas, murdered this unfortunate Prince in a most atrocious manner. Rothesay, though high-spirited and chivalrous, was young, wild, and reckless, and, according to the old historians, by unbounded licentiousness had destroyed the peace of families, degraded his high rank as heir to the Crown by associating with profligates, and had excited against himself a multitude of enemies. His life was a daily scene of turbulence, immorality, and dissipation, and his marriage, which was probably the result of political convenience rather than of inclination, had failed to improve his conduct. The old age of Robert III. was disturbed by incessant complaints of the excesses of his son, whose conduct towards the Lady Marjory Douglas, his wife, by whom he had no children, would naturally exasperate her brother the "Grim" and powerful Earl of Douglas to connect himself with any plot which would accomplish his destruction. Rothesay, with all his violence and debauchery, evinced occasionally generosity, honour, and courage, which promised reformation, and he delighted to expose the selfish cunning of his uncle Albany, whose carefully concealed ambition he detected. Albany was deep, cold, and unprincipled; his vindictiveness was such that his victims when once in his power had no chance of mercy, and his command of temper enabled him to facilitate his designs. He hated Rothesay, and had long resolved to remove him as the obstacle of his projects and the fearless detector of his intrigues. After the death of the Queen Annabella Drummond, his mother, Rothesay perpetrated some of his frequent excesses, and his father eventually issued an order for his imprisonment. This was effected by the agency of Sir John Ramorny, one of Rothesay's profligate companions, and Sir William Lindsay of Rossie, whose sister Euphemia he had loved and forsaken, or who had been affianced to him and rejected, and who never forgave this insult to his family. Ramorny is said to have at one time suggested the assassination of Albany to Rothesay, who denounced the proposal with horror and indignation, and the refusal animated him with the most inveterate contempt and hatred. After alarming the fears of the old and decrepid monarch, who was, as usual, at Rothesay Castle, far distant from the scene of action, and convincing him that his son would no longer listen to counsel or restrain his youthful passions, Ramorny and Lindsay hastened with the command for Rothesay's temporary imprisonment, addressed to Albany, who soon had an opportunity of securing the doomed victim. It happened that Walter Trail, Bishop of St. Andrews, had recently died in the Castle of St. Andrews, and Albany, who had received the order for the durance of Rothesay, induced Ramorny and Lindsay to inveigle him into Fife, on the pretence that he should take possession for the King, as was the custom of those times in the case of vacant episcopal castles and residences, of the Castle of St. Andrews, until the appointment of another Bishop. Another account is that Rothesay, jealous of the resumption of power by Albany, resolved to seize the episcopal castle of the deceased Bishop, before he was anticipated by any command of his uncle or of his father, and this illegal design, of which Albany was aware, afforded him an opportunity to accomplish his purpose. Rothesay, while riding to St. Andrews with a few attendants to occupy the Castle, was arrested near Strathtyrum, in the vicinity of that city, by Ramorny and Lindsay, and strictly confined in



the same Castle until Albany and Douglas, who were then at Culross, should determine his fate. As this had been long resolved, Albany and Douglas soon appeared at the Castle of St. Andrews with a strong party of soldiers on a day peculiarly stormy, dismissed Rothesay's retinue, compelled him to mount a miserable horse, threw a coarse russet cloak over his splendid dress, to protect him from the rain, and hurrying rudely and without ceremony to the "Mar" of Falkland, which had been named his prison, he was thrust into a loathsome dungeon. He was suffered to remain fifteen days without food, under the charge of John Wright and John Selkirk, ruffians who were appointed to watch his agony till it ended in death. His body was privately interred in Lindores Abbey, on the Tay, in the north-west of Fife, and a report was circulated that he died of dysentery.<sup>1</sup>

Such is the popular narrative of the fate of David, Duke of Rothesay, elder brother of the first James, and which is prominent in Sir Walter Scott's "Fair Maid of Perth." It is also stated that the wretched prisoner was sustained for a time by a poor woman, who, in passing through the garden of Falkland, was attracted by Rothesay's groans to the grated window of the dungeon, which was level with the ground, and who became acquainted with his situation. This woman resorted thither at night, dropped small cakes of barley through the grating, and supplied him with drink from her own breasts, conducted by a pipe to the Prince's mouth; and that his two keepers, suspecting from his appearance that he had some means of obtaining a secret supply, watched and detected the benevolent female. Buchanan records that two women were concerned, the one supplying Rothesay with the cake, and the other with her own milk, before they were discovered, and the sufferer consigned to famine. It was also believed that after his death his body indicated that in the extremities of hunger he had gnawed his fingers and torn his flesh.<sup>2</sup>

Albany was loudly accused as the murderer of his nephew Rothesay, whose cruel death made his follies and licentiousness be forgotten, and his better qualities remembered. As Albany was in consequence denounced with scorn and detestation, it was necessary that he should endeavour to clear himself from the odious imputations which the conspiracy involved. He produced the King's letter ordering his son to be arrested, affirmed that every act was in compliance with the injunctions he had received, persisted in maintaining that dysentery was the cause of the Prince's death, and defied any one to prove that the slightest violence had been inflicted, appealing to and demanding the judgment of the Parliament. This meeting was held in the Abbey of Holyrood, on the 16th of May, 1402, and Albany and Douglas were examined. No record is preserved of the proceedings of this Parliament. Albany and Douglas confessed the imprisonment, and imputed the death to divine providence. They were acquitted of a crime which it was evident could not be sufficiently or minutely investigated, and a public remission, under the King's seal, declared their innocence, which in the opinion of Lord Hailes, who first printed the document, is expressed in "terms as ample as if they had actually murdered the heir-apparent." Albany resumed his office as regent or governor under the infirm Robert III., who lamented the fate of his son, and probably well knew who were the perpetrators; but preparations for continuing the war in England now occupied the public attention, and the fate of the Duke of Rothesay in the "Mar" of Falkland was forgotten.<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Tytler's History of Scotland, 8vo. Edin. 1826, vol. iii. pp. 118-124; Pinkerton's History of Scotland, vol. i. pp. 67, 68, 69. "His body," says Boece, "was buryit in Lunderis, and kithit mirakles mony yeirs after, quhill at last King James the First began to punish his slayaris, and fra that time furth the miraklis ceissit."

<sup>2</sup> Boece, who accuses Albany of the murder of Rothesay, says that "ane woman, havand commiseratioun on this Duke, let meill fall doun throw the loftes of the toure, be quhilkis his lyfe was certane dayis saivt. This woman, fra it was knawin, was put to deith. On the same maner, ane other woman gave him milk of her paup throw ane lang reid, and was slane with gret crueltie fra it was knawin. Then was the Duke destitute of all mortal supplie, and brocht finalie to sa miserable and hungry appetite that he eit, nocht allenarlie the filth of the toure quhare he was, but his own fingeris, to his gret marderdom." Another version of the story is, that one of the women was the daughter of the governor, and the other was employed in the family as a wet-nurse. It is added that both were put to death for their humanity.—Jamieson's Royal Palaces of Scotland, 4to. 1830, pp. 31, 32.

<sup>3</sup> A learned critic on Tytler's History of Scotland, contends that the Duke of Rothesay actually died of dysentery, though "a report was circulated that he died of hunger," alleging that the story is "of much the same character with that of Richard II. of England," and that in "regard to the manner of his death a controversy has arisen as keen as that relative to the fate of Richard."—"The authorities on the subject may be stated in a sentence. Winton narrates the fact of the death and burial, without a word of the perpetration of the murder. Mr. Tytler appears to account for this by saying (after Pinkerton, from whom he appears to have borrowed it), that as his Chronicle was written in Fife, during the regency of Albany, he was afraid or unwilling to detail the horrid truth. But when we find Bower expressly stating that the Prince died of dysentery, adding merely the remark, as if it were a foolish popular rumour, that a report arose of his having died of hunger, we can see no ground for the theory as to Winton's silence, but considerable room for the charge, that history here has been sacrificed to effect. The words of Bower are, that he was kept in the castle by 'John Selkirk and John Wright, until, having wasted away by dysentery, or as others will have it (*volunt*) by hunger, he



After the forfeiture and execution of Murdoch, second Duke of Albany, and son of the alleged murderer of Rothesay, Falkland Castle was secured by the Crown. The "Mar" was evidently neglected in the reigns of James I. and James II., and probably was in a ruinous condition, when it was resolved to rebuild the edifice in a more appropriate style of architecture as the hunting retreat of the Scottish monarchs in the "Kingdom of Fife." The "Mar" was accordingly levelled to the ground, and even the Duke of Rothesay's prison-vault has disappeared.<sup>1</sup> It is impossible to ascertain whether James III. or James IV. commenced the present Palace, as both monarchs were partial to architecture, and employed mechanics at Falkland, which was not a special royal resort till the reign of James V., who completed the edifice under the inspection and skill of Sir James Hamilton of Finnart, steward of the royal household, and superintendent of the various palaces. On the top of a basement supporting Corinthian pillars are the initials of that monarch and his second consort Mary of Guise.<sup>2</sup> The roof was then thatched, and was continually requiring renovation.<sup>3</sup>

James V. was attached to Falkland, where he gratified his taste for hunting and hawking. It was here that, in July 1528, under the pretext of preparing for a grand hunting party, he planned and effected his emancipation from the thralldom of the powerful House of Douglas. Having given orders to warn the tenantry and assemble the best dogs, he retired to rest, on the plea of being obliged to rise next morning before daybreak. When all was quiet in the Palace he stole from his couch, disguised himself as a groom, and, attended by two faithful domestics, mounted on fleet horses, reached the Castle of Stirling before daybreak. The Earl of Angus had proceeded to the south of the Frith of Forth to adjust his affairs, leaving the King in the charge of Sir Archibald Douglas his uncle, Sir George Douglas his brother, and James Douglas of Parkhead, captain of the royal guard; but it happened that the uncle had travelled to Dundee to visit his mistress, and the brother to St. Andrews, to conclude an advantageous lease with Archbishop James Beaton, and a guard of one hundred men, commanded by Douglas of Parkhead was considered sufficient to control the movements of the sovereign. Sir George Douglas returned to Falkland at eleven in the evening, and in the morning was awakened with the unwelcome tidings that the King had escaped. After a vain search throughout the Palace he exclaimed—"Treason! the King is gone." A messenger was sent to Angus, who returned without delay, and soon felt the downfall of his name and family. James V. was then in his seventeenth year, and he subsequently enlarged and improved the Palace. The conduct of his forces at the Solway Frith on the 1st of November, 1542, induced him to hasten from Caerlaverock Castle to Falkland, and he died in the Palace broken-hearted on the 14th of December, in presence of Cardinal Beaton, the Earls of Argyll and Rothes, Durie his physician, Sir David Lindsay of the Mount, and a few others who were in the apartment. The announcement of the birth of his daughter Queen Mary, on the 7th of December, afforded him no consolation, and turning in his bed, he ejaculated in anguish, in reference to the Kingdom—"It came with a girl, and it will go with a girl."

Mary of Guise, the widow of James V., and for some time Regent, often resided at Falkland. The Queen Regent was in the Palace in June 1559, when she heard of the destruction of St. Andrew's Cathedral, and afterwards reluctantly signed the armistice concluded at Cupar Muir between the Duke of Chastelherault and Monsieur D'Osell on the one side, and the Lords of the Congregation on the other. Her daughter Queen Mary first visited Falkland in September 1561, on her journey from St. Andrews to Edinburgh, when a plot was alleged to have been concocted by the Earl of Bothwell and the Hamiltons to murder her illegitimate brother Lord James Stuart, afterwards the Regent Moray. They had resolved to secure the

died on the 7th of the calends of April.' This report having arisen, there was a natural desire in the persons implicated to clear themselves from the heinous charge. Hence the parliamentary investigation which Albany insisted for, and in which, as appears from a document printed by Lord Hailes, he was entirely acquitted. With regard to the congregation of accessory horrors which have given a gloomy interest to the story of the unhappy Prince, we rejoice to think that they originated in that copious storehouse of such existing topics—the fertile imagination of Hector Boece. It was a glorious theme for that rare fancy to work upon. The Prince is made to die the most excruciating of deaths, and the story naturally winds up with a miracle."—North British Review, 1845, vol. iii. pp. 382, 383.

<sup>1</sup> Sir Robert Sibbald observes—"There is hard by the Palace, to

the north, a fair large house built by David Murray, Viscount of Stormont, then steward of Fife, in the very spot where (some think) stood the old castle where David Duke of Rothesay was famished to death by his ambitious uncle."—History of Fife, pp. 386, 387.

<sup>2</sup> The initials are I. R. (James Rex) and M. G. (Mary of Guise) and the date 1537.

<sup>3</sup> July 17, 1525—"Comperet Jhone Betoun of Crieche, and protestit that sin he has the keping of the Palace of Falkland, and the samin is riven, the thak thereof broken, and will tak gret skaith without it be hastelie remedit. Therefor to cause the falts be mendit, or ellis gif him comand to do the samin on the Kingis expens, and mak him allowance thereof, and gif that failzeit, that na thing be laid to his charge."—Acta Parl. Scot. folio, p. 296.



Queen's person, that she might be completely in their power, and Bothwell urged that it could be effected without any difficulty. In the vicinity of Falkland was a small wood in which stags were kept, and to which the Queen often resorted with a small retinue. It was proposed to surprise the Queen at this place, and murder Moray. This charge was promulgated in 1562 by the Earl of Arran, son of the Duke of Chastelherault, and who was then considered insane. Mary was alternately at Falkland and St. Andrews in the beginning of 1562, to avoid the feuds of Arran and Bothwell, her mornings diversified by hunting in the Vale of the Eden, or practising archery in the garden, and her evenings in reading the Greek and Latin writers with George Buchanan, or at chess and music. In February 1563, after her return from her northern progress, the Queen resorted to Falkland, from which she made excursions to places in the neighbourhood. She received at St. Andrews intelligence of the assassination of her uncle the Duke of Guise; and on the 19th of March she proceeded to Falkland, where she endeavoured to dissipate her melancholy by pastimes, and amused herself in her usual manner from the 3d to the 19th of April, when she removed to Lochleven. Mary was at Falkland in 1564, and in 1565, after her marriage to Darnley. Her last visit was after the birth of James VI.<sup>1</sup>

Falkland Palace was the favourite summer residence of James VI., who enlarged the park to the extent of three miles, planted the enclosure with oaks and elder-trees, and enjoyed the hunting of the numerous deer within its limits. After his deliverance from the "Raid of Ruthven," in August 1582, the King retired to Falkland, and summoned his friends to consult on the mode of relieving himself from the thralldom of that audacious attempt. In 1589 James VI. married Anne of Denmark, to whom he consigned Falkland as part of her dowry, which he included in his "Morning Gift" to his consort, and ratified by Parliament in 1593.<sup>2</sup> On the 17th of July, 1592, the turbulent Francis, Earl of Bothwell, made his second effort to secure the King's person at Falkland, and James VI., betrayed by some of his courtiers, and feebly defended by others, was indebted for his safety to the fidelity and vigilance of Sir Robert Melville, and the irresolution of Bothwell's associates. Bothwell was repulsed and fled, after robbing the King's stables, and carrying off many horses from the Park and the town.<sup>3</sup> In 1596, after the riots at Edinburgh, the King proceeded to Falkland, where he employed himself partly in hunting, but chiefly in his determined project to establish the Episcopal Church. The first act of the celebrated Gowrie Conspiracy occurred at Falkland on the 5th of August, 1600, when the King was residing in the Palace, and preparing to mount his horse to pursue his favourite sport. The mysterious message was delivered to him by Alexander Ruthven, brother of the Earl of Gowrie, which induced him to ride to Gowrie House at Perth, and the result is well known.

After the accession of James VI. to the crown of England, the Palace of Falkland ceased to be a royal residence, or even the property of the Crown, and hastened to decay. Fairney of that Ilk acquired the heritable offices of Forester of the woods and muirs of Falkland, Nuthill, and other lands, all of which he sold in 1604 to Sir David Murray of Gospetrie, Lord Scone, and first Viscount Stormont, for 4000 merks, the King having in November 1601, and in August 1602, granted to Lord Scone the lordship of the offices of the Constable of the Castle, Forester of the Forest, and Ranger of the Lomonds of Falkland, for his services at Perth on the 5th of August, 1600, the day of the Gowrie Conspiracy. Nevertheless the Crown held some interest in the property, as on the 14th of January, 1617, the Privy Council, to provide for the King's sports during his visit to Scotland, issued a proclamation "against the slaying of his Majesty's bucks" in the Park of Falkland, or which might be found straying in the neighbourhood, under a fine, varying, according to the rank of the trespassers, from five hundred to one hundred merks.<sup>4</sup> On the 19th of May, 1617, King James proceeded to Falkland, where he was complimented in the name of the burgh of Aberdeen with the presentation of a long Latin poem, printed in the "Muses' Welcome," which was the production of David Wedderburn, Rector of the Grammar School of Aberdeen, who received a gratuity of fifty merks. The King remained some days at Falkland, where he was on the 17th of July.<sup>5</sup>

In July, 1633, Charles I., after his coronation at Holyroodhouse, proceeded from Stirling by Dumfermline

<sup>1</sup> Chalmers' Life of Mary Queen of Scots, 4to. vol. i. pp. 55, 102.

<sup>2</sup> Acta Parl. Scot. folio, vol. iv. p. 25.

<sup>3</sup> Historie of James the Sext, 4to. 1825, printed for the BANNATYNE CLUB, p. 250.

<sup>4</sup> Progresses, Processions, and Festivities of James I., by John Nicols, F.S.A., 4to. 1828, vol. iii. pp. 327, 328.

<sup>5</sup> Ibid. vol. iii. pp. 328, 329, 330.



to Falkland, was three nights in the Palace, from which he went to Perth, and was sumptuously entertained by George, first Earl of Kinnoul, Lord Chancellor. He returned to Falkland, and after a residence of two nights, on the 10th of July he removed to Edinburgh, narrowly escaping from a violent storm in the passage from Burntisland to Leith.<sup>1</sup> In July 1650, Charles II., during his unsuccessful attempt in Scotland, resided in Falkland until the 23d of that month, and on the 10th conferred the honour of knighthood on Mr. Thomas Nicolson, Lord Advocate, in the drawing-room after supper. This was the last royal visit to Falkland, the estate of which was acquired after the death of Lord Stormont in 1631 by John Murray of Lochmaben, first Earl of Annandale, whose son James, second Earl, sold the property to John, second Earl, and first Marquis of Athol. His son and successor, John, first Duke of Athol, who died in 1724, sold the property to Skene of Hallyards in Fife, from whose family the estate was purchased by John Bruce, Esq., of Grangehill, who commenced a repair of the Palace in 1823, converted part of the edifice into an elegant and commodious residence for the factor, and embellished the adjoining grounds as an ornamental garden. The operations of Mr. Bruce may be considered a restoration of the edifice. He renewed the roof and the floors, opened the built-up windows, and the crevices in the walls were plastered with coloured cement. The work was completed after his death by Mrs. Tyndal Bruce, his niece and heiress, whose magnificent residence of Nuthill, in the Elizabethan style, was commenced in 1839, and finished in 1844. The Beatons of Cricch are said to have been the original keepers of Falkland.

The Palace is incidentally connected with the Enterprize of 1715. After the battle of Sheriffmuir the celebrated Rob Roy Macgregor garrisoned the edifice, and laid the surrounding country for miles under contribution. Though within thirty miles of Edinburgh, he and his lawless followers continued their violent extortions for some time unmolested, and retired with valuable plunder.

The western external front of Falkland Palace consists of two circular towers, resembling those of Holyroodhouse. The south front is the oldest portion, and is still partially inhabited. On each floor are six windows, square-topped, and divided by mullions. Between the windows are buttresses, with niches for statues, the mutilated remains of which are still seen, and these buttresses are terminated by pinnacles rising considerably above the wall. The upper floor consists of a large hall or audience-chamber, the ceiling of which is carved and decorated in the most gorgeous style. The western front is in the castellated style, and of greater height than the two others. A lofty archway between the circular towers forms the entrance to the court-yard, and is secured by strong doors defended by the flanking towers. James V. made considerable additions, and appears to have erected two ranges of buildings of equal dimensions on the east and north sides of the court-yards. As completed by that monarch the Palace consisted of three sides of a square, the western side enclosed by a lofty wall. The buildings on the north side have disappeared, and the bare walls of the western side only remain. Those two portions were accidentally destroyed by fire in the reign of Charles II. James V. assimilated the inner front of the older part by a façade in the same style, ornamented with finely-proportioned Corinthian pillars and rich capitals, and above the windows are medallions presenting a series of heads carved in high relief, some of which are elegantly sculptured.<sup>2</sup> The view from the south parapet of the Palace is deservedly admired, commanding the Lomonds, green to their conical summits, the Strath or Vale of the Eden, and the Howe of Fife from Strathmiglo to Cupar. Some little knolls on a large plain on the east of the Palace are the memorials of islets in the now drained Rose Loch. Such is "Falkland on the Grene,"—as it is designated in one of the most humorous effusions of Scottish royalty, entitled "Christ's Kirk on the Green,"—abounding in delightful associations, its burgh one of the most curious and amusing in Scotland. It is unfortunate that the Palace is so close to the intricate and incomprehensible alleys as to preclude the possibility of enclosure, and the front forming one side of the public street.

<sup>1</sup> Sir James Balfour's *Annals of Scotland*, vol. ii. p. 201.

<sup>2</sup> In Slezer's "*Theatrum Scotiæ*" two engravings of Falkland Palace fancifully represent the edifice as seen in 1690. One view, from the north, presents the interior court, and in the east wing all the statues are entire, two on each buttress, or one in the niche and the other in the capital of the pillar. The other is an external view from the east side of the town, and represents the east wing of the

Palace as more entire than at present. Slezer introduces four carriages, one with six horses, one with four, and the two others with two horses, with a body of cavalry, and a company of infantry. He records that "the Duke of Atholl is hereditary keeper of this Palace, and hath a considerable rent by the neighbouring lands and stewardry."





BALMORAL.

*From the Original Drawing by W. M. M.*

JOHN G. MURDOCH LONDON



## CHAPTER IV.

**R**OMANTIC grandeur, rich and varied beauty, picturesqueness and sublimity, are the distinctive features of the scenery of Scotland. The steep and stern summits that look down upon the traveller as he journeys onward through "the land of the Gael," the remote and solitary glens, the wild corries, the deep and dark tarns, the rivers, lochs, and sounding shores of Caledonia,

"Land of brown heath and shaggy wood,  
Land of the mountain and the flood,"

are the theme of wonder and admiration to all who behold them, and form favourite subjects of illustration to the poet and the painter. The "wild and majestic," as Byron happily phrased the character of its scenery, have their true home in Scotland, while its old historic castles and venerable ruins possess an imperishable interest from the traditions, national associations, poetry, and song, with which they are in many instances so inseparably invested.

Of many of the most celebrated of its scenes, descriptions have already been given in this Work. Of what remain, the autumnal residence of the Sovereign of these Isles, standing almost within the shadow of

"The steep frowning glories of dark Loch-na-garr,"

the mighty monarch of the Deeside mountains, claims the first place.

### BALMORAL.

THIS celebrated Highland residence of Queen Victoria and the Court during the autumn of every year, is six miles from Ballater, Aberdeenshire, and forty-eight from the city of Aberdeen. It is pleasantly situated on a sloping lawn, encircled by the river Dee, beneath the shadow of the mountain of Craig-an-gowan. Its name is said to mean "the seat of the great Earl." Originally the property of the Earl of Fife, it was held in lease from his trustees by the late Sir Robert Gordon, a brother of the Earl of Aberdeen, who was for a considerable period British ambassador at the Court of Vienna. In 1848 it was acquired by Prince Albert. The additions and alterations made on the structure, principally by Sir Robert Gordon when resident there, have rendered its architectural composition peculiarly picturesque. The air of culture which the environs present, forms a striking contrast to the rugged face of Craig-an-gowan to the eastward, the oak-clad steep of Craig-an-darroch and the Pass of Ballater, with the gorge of Carn-na-Cuimhne and the dark pine-haugh of Invercauld, upon the west. Young shrubberies and trees cover almost entirely the grounds that strictly belong to the Castle, with the exception of the lawn and gardens between the front entrance and the public road, from which the Castle is at a considerable distance. The approaches from the east and west gates sweep down the bank in a semicircle, and meet together in the hollow below, from which, through the shrubberies and walks, there is a slight ascent to the house itself.



## GLEN SANNOX.

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

## VIEW FROM THE SUMMIT OF GOATFELL.

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

## ELGIN CATHEDRAL.

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

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

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



GLEN SANNOK, BUTESKIRE

*from an Original Drawing by J. Gordon, R. S. A.*

JOHN G. MURDOCH LONDON





VIEW FROM THE SUMMIT OF GOATFELL, ISLAND OF ARIAN

*From a Copy and Engraving by J. D. Harding*

JOHN G. MURDOCH LONDON



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

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

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

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

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

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



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

### DUNBLANE CATHEDRAL.

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

### GLEN FALLOCH

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

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





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

*From an engraving by J. G. Smith.*

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GLEN FALLOCH.  
*Shown in Original Drawing by G. F. R. R. R.*  
JOHN G. MURDOCH LONDON





BEVERLY, DELAWARE

*From an Original Drawing by W. L. Lister*

JOHN G. MURDOCH, LONDON





FALL OF THE TUMMEL.  
*From an Original Drawing by J. D. Harding*  
JOHN G. MURDOCH, LONDON



## BENMORE.

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

## THE FALL OF THE TUMMEL.

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

## LOCH KATRINE.

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

<sup>1</sup> There is another mountain in Mull of the same name.



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

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

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

## DOUNE.

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

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

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

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

<sup>3</sup> Lady of the Lake, Canto i., Stanza xiv.

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

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





LOCH KATRINE.

*From an Original Drawing by W. MacCallister, R.S.A.*

JOHN G. MURDOCH, LONDON.





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DUNFERMLINE ABBEY.

*From an Original Drawing by D. W. Hill. P. J. A.*

JOHN G. MURDOCH, LONDON



baronial hall in the tower is a spacious room with vaulted roof, communicating at the south-east corner with the black-hole, and at the north-west with the Great Hall. A narrow staircase ascends to Queen Mary's Hall, and to a suite of hexagonal dormitories, terminating at the top of the tower.

The date of the foundation of Doune Castle is uncertain, but it can be traced to the fourteenth century, as being then in the possession of the Earl of Menteith. It was the castle of Murdoch Duke of Albany, beheaded in 1425, and a favourite resort of the Scottish monarchs. Hence, probably, the allusion in the ballad of the "Bonnie Earl of Moray," to the Queen's attachment to that unfortunate nobleman:—

"O lang, lang may his lady  
Look ower the Castle Doune,  
Ere the bonnie Earl of Moray  
Come sounding through the town."

It was a frequent residence of Queen Mary, and of her son James VI. during his minority. In 1745, Rob Roy's nephew, Gregor Macgregor of Glengyle, the Ghlum Dhu, or black knee of the Highlanders, kept possession of it with only two hundred men, in spite of the royal forces stationed at Stirling, while Prince Charles Edward, its last royal occupant, was marching into England. After the battle of Falkirk he here lodged his prisoners, among whom was the celebrated John Home, author of the tragedy of "Douglas," then a young man, who had fought in the King's forces as a volunteer. Home devised means of escape for himself and his fellow-prisoners. During the night they twisted the bedclothes together into ropes, and thus descended with four of his companions in safety. With the fifth the rope broke, but the sixth, a brave young Englishman named Thomas Barrow, a particular friend of Home's, in dropping from the broken end, dislocated his ankle, and had several of his ribs broken. His companions bore him off in safety, and the Highlanders in the morning scoured the country ineffectually in search of them. The window on the west of the castle whence they effected their escape, is still pointed out.

## DUNFERMLINE ABBEY.

A VIEW of the ancient Abbey of Dunfermline, in the county of Fife, forms one of our Illustrations. From the ruins which still remain, some idea may be formed of its past grandeur, although, comparatively speaking, they are but a trifling portion of the extensive buildings of which the Abbey at one time consisted. The western portion, or nave, of the Abbey Church, is still in tolerable preservation. It was originally a cross church, and is a fine specimen of the architecture of the age in which it was erected. "It is generally said," observes Mr. Leighton, "to be in the Saxon style of architecture; but the more we have considered the subject, we are the more inclined to think that the style is Norman. There is no building in Scotland which can be denominated Saxon, and it is doubtful if there be any in England, except the crypts of one or two of the oldest cathedral churches, the bodies of which are themselves of later erection. Indeed, the principal difference between the Saxon and the Norman consists only in the greater height and elongation of the pillars, and the additional degree of ornament introduced."<sup>1</sup> The principal entrance to the Abbey Church is from the west, where there is a very finely enriched doorway in the Norman style. Above it is a handsome pointed window, divided by mullions and transoms. In the north side there is another entrance, from what is now the churchyard, by a porch of later erection, in the pointed style. The roof of the nave is upheld by a double row of splendid Norman pillars, from which spring round arches to

and put himself entirely under the guidance of this perfidious person. It is asserted that it was by his advice that Lord Kilpont joined Montrose, and that, wishing to ingratiate himself with the Covenanters, he formed a design to assassinate Montrose, or his major-general, Macdonald; but as he thought that he could not carry his plan into execution without the assistance of his too confiding friend Lord Kilpont, he endeavoured to entice him to concur in his wicked project. He, therefore, on the night in question, slept with his Lordship, and having prevailed upon him to rise and take a walk in the fields before

daylight, he there disclosed his horrid purpose, and entreated his Lordship to concur therein. Lord Kilpont rejected the base proposal with horror, which so alarmed Stuart, that, afraid lest his Lordship might discover the matter, he suddenly drew his dirk and wounded his Lordship mortally in several places. Stuart thereupon fled, and killed in passing a sentinel that stood in his way. A pursuit followed, but owing to the darkness of the morning he made his escape.—*Browne's History of the Highlands*, vol. i. p. 343.

<sup>1</sup> Swan's History of the County of Fife, vol. iii. p. 213.



support the upper wall, and at the west end by a clustered column on each side. A clustered pilaster, from which springs a pointed arch, also supports the upper wall. These columns likewise separate the body of the nave from the north and south aisles.

The outside of the building is ornamented by two heavy towers at the west end, one of which is surmounted by a spire, and the sides by heavy buttresses, characteristic of the style of the building. Immediately to the south of the Abbey Church are the ruins of the Fraternity or refectory, which formed the dining-hall of the monastery. Its south wall and the west gable are all that remain of it. In the latter there is one of the finest pointed windows in Scotland. The only other portion of the monastic buildings remaining is the gateway of the monastery, now called the Pends, which exhibits a fine specimen of the pointed style of architecture. It is a massive oblong building, elegantly arched and groined, and constitutes a sort of port or gateway to the town.

On the verge of Pittencrieff Glen, and adjoining the highway, rise the grand and gigantic ruins of the King's Palace, Dunfermline, having been at one time the occasional residence of the Scottish Kings. Malcolm III., surnamed *Cean-mhor*, or Great Head, after his accession to the throne, resided chiefly with his Saxon Queen, Margaret, at the small square tower which still bears his name in the Glen of Pittencrieff. A few feet of grass-grown wall on a projecting bank of the rivulet in the glen, which flows seventy feet beneath, are all that remains of it. The time when the old tower ceased to be a royal residence is not known. At an early period, however, a castle seems to have been erected adjoining the monastery, with which it was connected by the pended tower above mentioned. Over the site of this castle stand the present ruins of the Palace. King James IV., who was more at Dunfermline than any of his immediate predecessors, appears to have either entirely rebuilt or greatly enlarged the Palace, and added to its height, as in 1812 a stone was found in the roof of one of the windows bearing the date of 1500. James V. and his beautiful but unfortunate daughter, Mary Queen of Scots, also resided at Dunfermline. Her son, James VI., previous to his departure for England, appears also to have frequently had his residence in the Palace. The window of the chamber still is seen, and a curious sculptured slab and cypher yet commemorate the event, where the unfortunate Charles I. was born. The birth of his sister, Elizabeth, Queen of Bohemia, also took place here. In July 1633, Charles I. visited Dunfermline, where he held a court. In August 1650, Charles II. remained several days in the Palace, and here he subscribed the National League and Covenant. This was the last occasion of the Palace receiving a royal visit.

The origin of the Abbey Church is obscure, as is also that of the Priory. It is stated on the authority of Turgot, the biographer and confessor of Queen Margaret, that at her request Malcolm *Caen-mhor* founded and endowed a monastery for thirteen Culdees in the vicinity of his own residence, and with its chapel dedicated it to the Holy Trinity. The date of the foundation must have been between 1070, the year of Malcolm's marriage, and 1086, when he and his Queen made extensive grants of land to the church of the Holy Trinity, to which his sons Ethelred and Edgar also made donations of land. Alexander I. and his Queen Sibilla likewise conferred lands upon it. The former is said to have finished the church. David I., who ascended the throne in 1124, not only added greatly to the wealth of the monastery, but introduced into it a colony of the Benedictines, or Black Monks, from Canterbury in England; and to make the change of rules under which they were brought more agreeable to the Culdees, he raised it to the dignity of an abbey, having a mitred abbot for its head. About the period of the death of Alexander III., Dunfermline Abbey had become one of the most extensive and magnificent monastic establishments in Scotland. At this time, says the English chronicler, Matthew of Westminster, its boundaries were so ample, containing within its precincts three carrucates of land,<sup>1</sup> and having so many princely buildings, that three potent sovereigns with their retinues might have been conveniently lodged in it at the same time without incommoding one another.

The Abbey Church was long the place of sepulture of our Scottish kings. Malcolm *Caen-mhor* and his Queen, who, from her piety and benefactions to the church, was canonized under the name of St. Margaret, were interred in the old or western church, then the only existing fabric. In 1250 or 1251, Alexander III. caused the remains of the latter to be removed to a more honourable spot on the right

<sup>1</sup> A carrucate of land was as much as could be tilled with a plough in the year.





ST ANDREWS  
*Scene on Original Drawing by H. G. Munro*  
JOHN G. MURDOCH, LONDON



side of the high altar, within the eastern church. This was called "the translation of Queen Margaret." According to tradition, while the procession was passing, her bones, enclosed in a shrine of gold and silver, enriched with precious stones, halted at her husband's grave, and could not be moved till those of her consort, Malcolm of the Great Head, were also disinterred. Her reputed tomb is immediately eastward of the new church.

Margaret's eldest son, Prince Edward, who was killed with his father at Alnwick in 1093, Edmond, her second son, and another son named Ethelred, who was Earl of Fife, with King Edgar, Alexander I., surnamed the Fierce, and Sibilla his Queen, David I. with his two wives, Malcolm IV., and Alexander III.,<sup>1</sup> his Queen Margaret, and his son Alexander, were also all buried here. A greater than any of them, Robert the Bruce, the restorer of the Scottish monarchy, was also entombed at Dunfermline Abbey, with his Queen Elizabeth, and his daughter Christina, the widow of Sir Alexander Moray. Their remains were all interred in the choir, which was long in ruins, and the site of which forms that of the present church. In digging for the foundation of the new church in 1818, the tomb of Robert the Bruce was laid open, and his skeleton found wrapped in lead. A cast of the skull was taken, and the whole of a stone coffin, which had been erected over it, was filled with melted pitch, and then built over with mason-work. The pulpit of the new church now marks the spot where all that remains of the patriotic warrior is deposited.

In 1303, when Edward I. of England overran Scotland, he resided in the Abbey of Dunfermline from the 6th of November that year till the 10th of February, 1304, and on leaving it, under the pretence that the nobles of Scotland had met within it for the purpose of devising plots against him, he caused his army to set it on fire.

As soon as the kingdom was settled under Robert the Bruce, the monastery was begun to be rebuilt, and appears speedily to have been restored to very nearly its former grandeur. At the Reformation the populace attacked and destroyed it. The last Abbot was George Durie, of the family of Durie of Durie in Fife, who held the office from 1530 till the destruction of the monastery. He died in 1572.

The Abbey was richly endowed, and derived part of its extensive revenue from places at a considerable distance. Kirkaldy, Kinghorn, Burntisland, Musselburgh, and Inveresk, belonged to this abbey. The monks possessed a monopoly of the ferry betwixt Queensferry and Inverkeithing, on condition that those belonging to the Court, as also strangers and messengers, should have a free passage across.

The town of Dunfermline, which owes its origin to the neighbourhood of the palace and the monastery, and which stands on an eminence of considerable extent, stretching from east to west, having a pretty steep and uniform declivity to the south, is distant about three miles from the sea, sixteen north-west from Edinburgh, six from North Queensferry, thirteen from Kirkaldy, and thirty from Cupar, the county town of Fifeshire. It derives its name from the Celtic words *Dun-fiar-llyn*, signifying "the fortified hill by the crooked stream."

## ST. ANDREWS.

THE ancient ecclesiastical metropolis of Scotland, and the seat of a university and some richly endowed schools, stands upon a rocky ridge projecting into the sea on the east coast of Fifeshire, at the bottom of the bay to which it gives its name. It is a burgh of great antiquity, and has been the scene of some of the most memorable events recorded in Scottish history. A mile in circuit, it contains three principal streets, which are intersected by others of less dimensions. A fourth street, Swallow Street, exists no longer, having been converted into a public walk, called the Scores.

The city is most picturesquely situated, and at a distance has a very imposing appearance. Its most

<sup>1</sup> The old ballad of Sir Patrick Spens, beginning,

"The King sits in Dunfermline town,  
Drinking the blood-red wine,"

commemorates the sailing of the expedition which conveyed the Prin-

cess Margaret, the daughter of Alexander III., to Norway, in 1281, when she was espoused to Eric, king of that country, and the wreck of the ship on its return to Scotland.



remarkable relics of antiquity are the Tower and Chapel of St. Regulus, the huge ruins of the Cathedral and those of St. Andrews' Castle, the scene of Wishart's martyrdom and Cardinal Beaton's assassination, afterwards referred to. The Castle of St. Salvator's, called also the Old or United College, is on the northern side of the town, with St. Mary's, or the New College, directly opposite to it. The buildings belonging formerly to the third college, or St. Leonard's, are towards the east, near the ruins of the monastery. On the site of the Blackfriars' Monastery a splendid range of buildings has been erected for the Madras College, founded by the Rev. Dr. Andrew Bell, a native of St. Andrews, one of the prebendaries of Westminster, and the originator of the Madras system of tuition. On his death, which took place at Cheltenham, in January 1832, among other munificent bequests for the purposes of education in Scotland, he left a sum of fifty thousand pounds in trust for the founding of a seminary within the city of St. Andrews, with which the English and Grammar Schools are now incorporated. The buildings are in the Elizabethan style, and form a handsome quadrangle, with a court within.

According to an early monkish tradition, which, like most others of the fabricated legends of the monastic chroniclers, seems to have had no foundation in fact, the city obtained its name of St. Andrews from the following circumstance:—St. Regulus or St. Rule, a monk of Patras, a city of Achaia, who had in keeping the bones of St. Andrew the Apostle, having been warned in a dream to convey them to a distant region of the west “in the utmost part of the world,” obeyed the vision, and, in company of some other religious persons, set sail with his precious charge about the year 365. After passing through the Mediterranean Sea, and coasting along France and Spain, they at length entered the German Ocean. Overtaken, however, by a terrible storm, they were driven ashore near where the city of St. Andrews now stands, and their ship dashed to pieces on the rocks. Although they themselves got all safe to land, they lost everything except the bones of St. Andrew, to the miraculous power of which, if the story reads aright, and as they superstitiously believed, they owed their preservation. The tradition goes on to state, that being very successful in converting to Christianity the Pictish inhabitants, with their King Hergustus, the latter, as a mark of gratitude, bestowed upon them an extensive tract of land called the Boar-Chase, and also erected for them a chapel or religious house. The name of the territory where it stood was in consequence changed from Mucross, which it previously held, to Kilrymont, from the Gaelic words *Cil-rhi-monadh* (Latin, *Cella regis in monte*), “the chapel or cell on the king's mount.” Subsequently it was also named Kilrule, “the cell or church of St. Regulus,” which name it still retains in Gaelic.

For a second legend, as to the origin of this Chapel, Fordun is responsible. He states that in the beginning of the ninth century Hungus, King of the Picts, was engaged in war with Athelstan, a Saxon Prince, and returning to his dominions laden with spoil after having ravaged the country of his enemy, he was unexpectedly overtaken by the Saxons with a superior force near Haddington. In this extremity he made a vow to God and St. Andrew that if he were delivered from his enemies he would bestow on them the tenth of his dominions. This vow, having been victorious in the battle which ensued, he fully accomplished. The modern name of St. Andrews was not given to what was at first called Kilrymont, and afterwards Kilrule, till after the reign of Malcolm III., who ascended the throne in 1057, when the Saxon language began to be introduced, and he had divided his kingdom into four Bishoprics.

According to Sibbald,<sup>1</sup> the gift of Hungus, the Pictish King, to God, and St. Andrew his Apostle, was meant for the benefit of the Culdees, the earliest Scottish Christian clergy. It is certain that in the tenth century there was a religious house here belonging to the Culdees, of such celebrity that Constantine III., after resigning the throne, went to reside among them, and died their Abbot in 943.<sup>2</sup> It is also believed that one of the Irish *reguli*, or petty kings, became a member of this religious society, for it is said in the Ulster Annals, that in 1033 Hugh Mac Favertai O'Neill, King of Ailech and heir of Ireland, “post penitentiam mort. in St. Andrewes eccl.”<sup>3</sup>

The origin of the Bishopric of St. Andrews is attributed to Kenneth Macalpine, who, on the junction

<sup>1</sup> History of Fife, p. 166.

<sup>2</sup> Wintown says,—

“Nyne hundyr wyntyr and aucht yhere,  
Quhen gayne all Donaldis dayis were,  
Heddis sowne cald Constantine  
King wes thretty yhere: and syne  
Kynge he sessyed for to be,

And in Sanct Andrewys a Kylde,\*

And there he lyvyd yheris fyve,  
And Abbot mad, endyd his lyve.”—*Chronykil*, Book vi. c. x

\* Kylde here means Culdee.

<sup>3</sup> Pinkerton's Inquiry vol. ii. App. p. 319.



of the Scottish and Pictish monarchies in 843, transferred the episcopal see from Abernethy to the Church of St. Rule.<sup>1</sup> The earlier Bishops resided within the college of the Culdees, by whom they were elected. They do not appear to have had any determinate diocese, but exercised their functions where necessary in the surrounding district. Previous to the reign of Malcolm III. there were ten successive Bishops of whom we have any account, beginning with Adrian, who flourished about the year 870. When Malcolm divided his kingdom into four Bishoprics, affixing dioceses to each, which he did about 1074, he gave to the Bishop of St. Andrews the supremacy, under the title of *Maximus Episcopus*, or Chief Bishop. His jurisdiction or see extended over Fife, the Lothians, Stirlingshire, the Merse, Angus, and Mearns. King Alexander I. bestowed upon the Bishopric of St. Andrews the famous tract of land called the *Cursus Apri*, or Boar's Chase; "so called," says Hector Boece or Boethius, whose fables and fictions have in a great measure formed the foundation of the early annals of Scotland, "from a boar of uncommon size, which, after having made prodigious havoc of men and cattle, and having been frequently attacked by the huntsmen unsuccessfully, and to the imminent peril of their lives, was at last set upon by the whole country up in arms against him, and killed while endeavouring to make his escape across this tract of ground." This took place during the episcopacy of Robert, an Englishman (1122-1159), who had been Prior of Scone, and he is said to have attached the tusks of the boar with great iron chains to the altar of the church. It was in this Robert's time that the authority of the Pope was first formally recognised in Scotland. In 1472 the Pope granted a bull erecting the Bishopric of St. Andrews into an Archbishopric, and subjecting the whole of the other Scottish sees to its jurisdiction. This was done with the view of putting an end to a pretended claim of superiority over the Scottish clergy by the Archbishop of York, which had been productive of many disputes and much ill-will between England and Scotland.

The Cathedral of St. Andrews, founded by Malcolm IV. in 1159, was not completed till 1318, and its ruins still trace the form of a Latin cross. It was destroyed by a mob in June 1559, during the early progress of the Reformation, in consequence of a sermon preached by Knox against idolatry.<sup>2</sup> "While entire," says Mr. Grierson, "the Cathedral Church had five pinnacles or towers, and a great steeple. Of the towers, two stood on the west gable, two on the east, and one on the south end of the transept or cross church. Two of these towers, with the great steeple over the centre of the church, have long since disappeared. Three of the towers yet remain, the two on the east gable, which is still entire, and one of those on the west. The other, it is said, fell about two hundred years ago, immediately after a crowd of people had passed from under it in returning from an interment. Large fragments of it still remain, which show the goodness of the cement with which the stones have been joined together. The towers are each a hundred feet high from the ground to the summit, and they rose considerably above the roof of the church. The two eastern ones are joined by an arch or pend forming the great east light of the church, till they rise above the height of the roof; and it is evident that the western ones have been in the same state when entire. From each of these towers, to within the Church, opened three several doors into so many galleries along the walls, which galleries were supported by pillars, sixteen in number on each side, and at the distance of sixteen feet from the wall. All that now remains of this once magnificent pile is the eastern gable entire, as has been said, half of the western, the south side wall from the western gable till it join the transept, a length of two hundred feet, and the west wall of the transept itself, on the south side of the Church. The rest is entirely gone, 'every man,' as Dr. Johnson expresses it, 'having carried away the stones who imagined he had use for them.'"

The Cathedral Church consisted of a nave and choir with lateral aisles, a lady's chapel, and north and south transepts. Its extreme length within the walls is three hundred and fifty-six feet. The original design of this church was in the Norman style, having windows with round arches, but during the long period of a hundred and sixty years that elapsed in its erection, a change had been introduced, and the

<sup>1</sup> Buchanan's History of Scotland, Introd. to B. vi.

<sup>2</sup> Tennant, the author of *Anster Fair*, in his clever poem entitled "Papisty Stormed" (Edinburgh, 1827, 12mo.), quaintly but graphically describes

"The steir, strabush, and strife,  
Whan, bickerin' frae the towns o' Fife,

Great gangs of bodies, thick and rife,  
Gaed to Sanct Androis town;

And wi' John Calvin i' their heads,  
And hammers i' their hands, and spades,  
Enraged at idols, mass, and beads,  
Dang the Cathedral down."



more recent portions towards the west front are in the Early English style. In the south wall of the nave, and west wall of the south transept, are still to be seen the remains of thirteen windows, of which the six nearest the west are pointed, and the other seven round arched; altogether, the church must have been lighted by considerably more than a hundred windows of various sizes. The tower was likewise furnished, according to Martine, "with many fair, great, and excellent bells, which, at the razing of the church, were taken down and put aboard of a ship, to be transported and sold. But it is reported, and certainly believed in this place, that the ship which carried off the bells sank in a fair day, within sight of the place where the bells formerlie hung."<sup>1</sup> In 1826, the Barons of Exchequer caused the interior of the Cathedral, the area of which had been previously filled with stones and rubbish, to be cleared out, and various repairs to be executed, with the view of preserving what remained of this ancient structure. At this time three stone coffins were discovered projecting beyond the pavement where the high altar stood, and near them was found the skeleton of a man, with a deep sword-cut in the skull, conjectured to be the remains of Archbishop Alexander Stewart, who was killed at Flodden. This Prelate was the natural son of James IV., and in his eighteenth year was made Archbishop of St. Andrews, and subsequently Lord High Chancellor of the kingdom, offices which he only held for three years, from 1509 to 1513.<sup>2</sup>

The Priory, founded in 1144, in the reign of David I., by Bishop Robert, already mentioned, stood in the vicinity of the Cathedral. This Prelate had been Prior of the canons regular of the order of St. Augustine at Scone in Perthshire, and he founded a monastery of the same order at St. Andrews. A subsequent Prior, John Hepburn by name, about 1516, built an extensive wall round the monastery and the College of St. Leonards, which he founded, most of which still remains. This wall, altogether enclosing a space of about twenty acres, is twenty feet high, four feet thick, and about eight hundred and seventy feet in length. It is defended by thirteen round or square towers at different intervals, on each of which there are one or two richly carved canopied niches. It has three gateways, and in several parts may be seen the arms and initials of the Prior, with his motto, "*Ad vitam.*" One of these has the date 1520.

Of all the various buildings (Martine mentions fourteen discernible in his time, 1685) once enclosed within this magnificent wall, only a few vestiges now remain. The cloister occupied the ground immediately south of the nave of the Cathedral, and formed a large quadrangle, in which the great fair called the Senzie Market was held for fifteen days, beginning in the second week after Easter. It is now a garden. The Refectory or Fraternity, which formed the dining-room of the canons, was in length a hundred and eight feet, and in breadth twenty-eight. Fordun relates that Edward I., in 1304, stripped all the lead off this building to supply his battering machines in a projected siege of Stirling. The vestiary formed the eastern side of the cloister; and east of it, and in a line with the south transept, was the dormitory, or sleeping apartments of the monks. East of the dormitory was the Chapter-house, and adjoining it, on the south-east, the *Hospitium Vetus*, or Old Inn, the residence of the Prior. The guest hall, or *Magna aula Hospitium*, stood within what was afterwards the precinct of St. Leonard's College, on the south-west side of the road leading from the principal gate of the monastery to the shore. Here pilgrims and other strangers were entertained at the expense of the monks. The New Inn, or *Novum Hospitium*, the last of the buildings erected within the monastery, was built in 1537 as a residence for Queen Magdalene, the first consort of James V., and was begun and finished in a single month. The Queen, however, never enjoyed it, for she died at Holyroodhouse on the 7th of July of that year, six weeks after her arrival in Scotland. The New Inn became the residence of the Archbishops after the annexation of the Priory to the Archbishopric, in 1635.

The ancient chapel of St. Regulus also stood within what was the precinct of the monastery. Mr. Leighton says, if we may judge from the fact of Bishop Roger, who died in 1202, and was a cousin of the King,<sup>3</sup> being buried within it, we would be inclined to think that it still formed the Cathedral

<sup>1</sup> Martine's *Reliquiæ Divi Andreæ*, written in 1685.

<sup>2</sup> On the floor of the east transept are four flat tombstones, of the respective dates of 1380 and 1513, on two of which only are any inscription. There is another in the garden of St. Leonards, of date 1502.

<sup>3</sup> He was a son of the Earl of Leicester, and a cousin of William the Lion, by whom he was made Lord Chancellor of Scotland, Bishop of Dunkeld, and afterwards Bishop of St. Andrews.



Church in the commencement of the thirteenth century. It was no doubt then, he adds, to the high altar in the Church of St. Regulus that Alexander I. brought "his comely steed of Araby, saddled and bridled costlikly," and caused with great pomp to be led round it, on the occasion of his granting extensive lands and privileges to the Church. The chapel which remains is about thirty-one and a half feet in length, by twenty-five feet in breadth, and has four windows, two on the north and two on the south. The tower is a square of twenty feet at its base and is a hundred and eight feet in height. In 1789 it was repaired at the expense of the Exchequer, and a winding stair built in the inside.<sup>1</sup>

The ground on which the monastery of the Dominicans or Black Friars stood, in South Street, ultimately became the property of Dr. Patrick Young, Archdeacon of St. Andrews, who granted it to the town as a site for a grammar-school. The late Dr. Bell, who has been already mentioned, obtained it from the town, and upon it and some other ground purchased by him has been erected the Madras College, in front of which are the remains of the north transept of the Chapel of this Convent. Judging by what is left, it has been an elegant building, in the Early English style of pointed architecture.

The ruins of the Castle are situated on an eminence overhanging the sea on the north side of the town, a short distance north-west of the Cathedral. The Castle was built as a residence for the Bishops about the end of the twelfth century, by Roger, then Bishop of the diocese, a cousin of William the Lion. From its strength it was often besieged and taken. In 1303 it was in the possession of the English, and during that year Edward I. held a Parliament in St. Andrews. In 1305 it was again in possession of the English, as it also was in the following year. In March 1309 Robert the Bruce convened his first Parliament here. Betwixt the years 1318 and 1328 the Castle was enlarged and repaired. In 1336 Edward III. placed a strong garrison in it, but on his return into England, a few months thereafter, the Regent of Scotland, Sir Andrew Moray of Bothwell, in conjunction with the Earls of March and Fife, laid siege to it, while it was stoutly defended for Edward Baliol, the vassal king. Having been captured by the Scots, it was destroyed by them, as they had not a sufficient force to garrison it. Towards the close of the fourteenth century it was rebuilt by Bishop Traill, who was a son of the Laird of Blebo in Fife. In this famed ecclesiastical stronghold King James I. of Scotland resided in his youth, having here received his education under the direction of Bishop Wardlaw; and after the return of that monarch from his long captivity in England, he often visited Bishop Kennedy in the Castle of St. Andrews. Within its walls James III. was born, in 1453.

In the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries St. Andrews acquired a fearful celebrity as the scene of martyrdom of some of the early Scottish Reformers, the most distinguished of whom were Patrick Hamilton, a nephew of the Regent Arran, who was burnt there on March 1, 1527, and George Wishart, also burnt at the stake on the 28th March, 1545. Two months afterwards, his relentless persecutor Cardinal Beaton was assassinated in the castle, which was kept possession of by the conspirators till the following year, when it was besieged and taken by the French, and by them dismantled to a great extent. A few years subsequently it was rebuilt by Archbishop Hamilton, and became again for a time the residence of the Archbishops. In 1583 James VI. took refuge within it, after his escape from the nobles who were engaged in the Raid of Ruthven. About 1610 Archbishop Gladstones consented to its alienation in favour of the Earl of Dunbar, and it is now the property of the Crown. It appears to have fallen into a state of dilapidation about the time of the civil wars.

The University of St. Andrews, the oldest institution of the kind in Scotland, was founded by Bishop Wardlaw in 1411. It consisted at one period of three colleges, St. Salvator's, founded by Bishop Kennedy in 1455, St. Leonard's, founded by the Prior Hepburn in 1512, and St. Mary's College, founded by Archbishop Beaton, uncle of the Cardinal of that name, in 1537. In 1747, St. Salvator's and St. Leonard's were joined in one, under the designation of the United College.

<sup>1</sup> History of the County of Fife, vol. iii. p. 22.



## GLAMMIS CASTLE.

THIS magnificent Gothic pile, one of the finest specimens of castellated architecture in Scotland, the seat of the Earl of Strathmore and Kinghorn, stands amidst old majestic woods, about a mile north of the village of Glammis, Forfarshire, at the confluence of the Glammis Burn and the river Dean. The central tower of the castle rises a hundred feet in height, and is evidently of considerable antiquity. The rest is a modernised building, designed by Inigo Jones, and executed by Patrick, third Earl of Kinghorn, and first Earl of Strathmore.<sup>1</sup> At one of the angles there is another tower, which contains a spiral staircase, exclusive of a number of small turrets, with conical roofs. There are also four large wings, chiefly modern additions. The interior contains many remarkable paintings, and a museum, exceedingly rich in ancient curiosities, particularly old armour. A secret room is also mentioned, which is known to only two, or at most three individuals, who are bound not to reveal its precise locality, but to their successors.

Of this princely baronial mansion there are no records prior to the eleventh century. It is first noticed in connexion with the death of Malcolm II., who, according to tradition, was murdered in the castle in the year 1031, although Pinkerton contends that he died a natural death.<sup>2</sup> A passage or room in the centre of the principal tower is shown where the bloody act is said to have been perpetrated. It is also traditionally affirmed that his murderers in their flight lost themselves in the darkness, and as the ground was covered with snow, they entered on the Loch of Forfar, and the ice breaking, all perished.<sup>3</sup>

The Castle of Glammis came into possession of the family by being, with the King's lands of the Thanedom of Glammis, conferred on Sir John Lyon, ancestor of the Earls of Strathmorn, on his marriage with the Princess Jane, second daughter of Robert II.

## CORRA LINN.

THE Falls of the Clyde, in the neighbourhood of Lanark, the county town of Lanarkshire, are three in number, viz. Bonnington Linn, thirty feet; Corra Linn (the most majestic of them all, and the subject of the accompanying plate), eighty-four feet in sheer descent; and Stonebyres, eighty feet.

After following a circuitous route, Corra Linn, a dark silent mass of water, is dashed from one ledge of a shelving rock to another, so as to form three different leaps, chafed white with the violence of the descent, and accompanied with a strange hoarse roar that is heard at some distance. Nothing can surpass the striking and stupendous appearance of this cataract, placed as it is amid the most superb scenery of woods and rocks. The ruins which nod upon the beetling cliff above are those of Corehouse Castle, the ancient residence of an old family named Bannatyne. The mansion of the modern proprietors of Corehouse is visible on the opposite bank of the river. Seen from below, the rainbow produced by the light refracted through the spray is indescribably beautiful.<sup>4</sup>

Corra Linn is said to derive its name from the fate of Corra, daughter of one of the Kings of Strath Cluyd, who, by her horse taking fright, was accidentally precipitated into the surging flood beneath.

<sup>1</sup> One of the wings has been renovated since the beginning of the present century, and other additions made, but not in harmony with Earl Patrick's repairs.

<sup>2</sup> Pinkerton's Enquiry, vol. ii. p. 192.

<sup>3</sup> Fordun's account is more probable. He states that the King was mortally wounded, in a skirmish in the neighbourhood, by some of the adherents of Kenneth V.—*Scoti-Chron.* b. 4, c. 46. To the eastward of the village, within a wood near Thornton, there is a large cairn of stones surrounding an ancient obelisk, which is called King Malcolm's grave-stone.

<sup>4</sup> This is aptly alluded to in a stanza in Dr. Bowring's poem on the Falls of the Clyde:—

“ And I have worshipp'd Corra Linn,  
Clyde's most majestic daughter;  
And those eternal rainbows seen,  
That arch the foaming water;  
And I have owned that lovely queen,  
And cheerful fealty brought her.”





From an Original Drawing by G. G. G. G.

JOHN G. MURDOCH LONDON



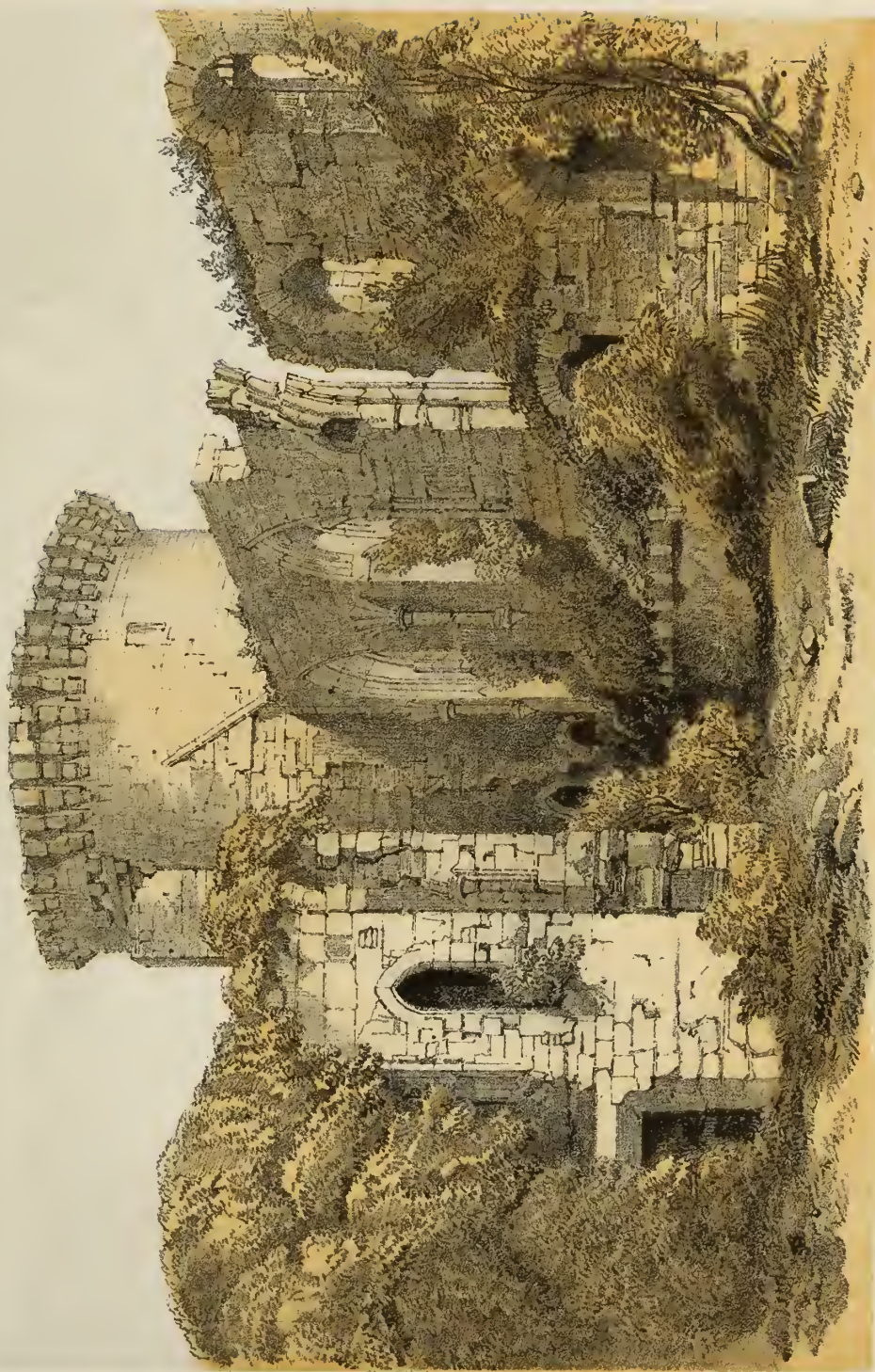


CORA LINN, FALL OF THE CAVE

*From Original Drawing by J. Gordon Esq.*

JOHN G. MURDOCH LONDON





BOTWELL CASTLE.

*From an Original Drawing by P. B. Mont.*

JOHN G. MURDOCH LONDON



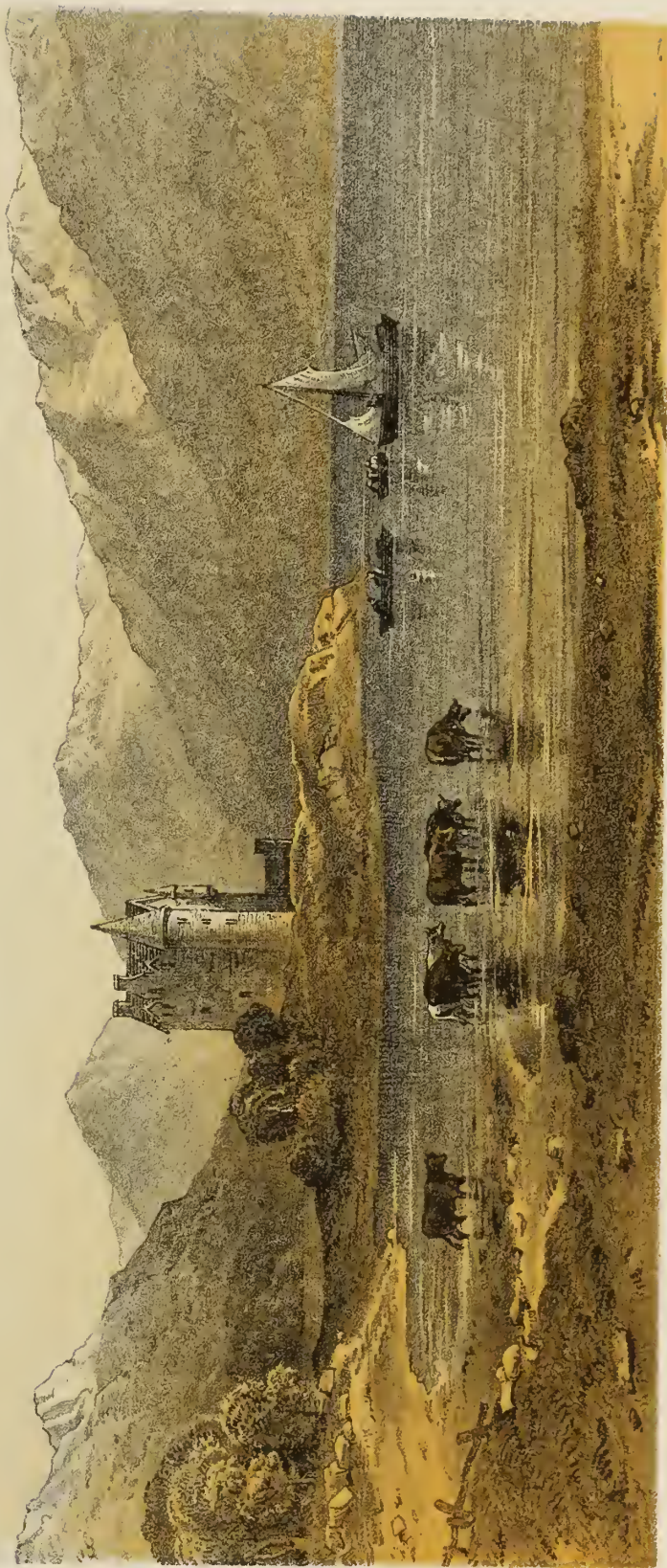


VIEW OF THE CLYDE ABOVE ERSKINE FERRY

*From an Original Drawing by W. P. Lister*

JOHN G. MURDOCH & SONS





DUNDERAWE CASTLE.

*From an Original Drawing by E. Hey, Esq.*

JOHN G. MURDOCH LONDON



## BOTHWELL CASTLE, LANARKSHIRE.

THIS ancient and noble structure, the former feudal fortress of the Douglasses, is one of the grandest baronial ruins in Scotland. It is picturesquely situated on an eminence called Bothwell Bank, on the north bank of the Clyde, here a broad river; and on a crag opposite are the fragments of the priory of Blantyre.<sup>1</sup> In the vicinity is Bothwell Bridge, famous for the conflict of the Covenanters with the royal troops in 1679. What remains of Bothwell Castle occupies a space of two hundred and thirty-four feet in length, and ninety-nine in breadth, having two lofty flanking towers on the east, and a great tower on the west. The walls are upwards of fifteen feet in thickness, and in some places sixty feet in height, built of a kind of red grit or friable sandstone. A staircase, yet tolerably entire, in the highest tower, and at a fearful height from the bed of the river, affords a view of great extent and beauty towards the west. The interior area of the Castle is converted into a bowling-green and flower-garden. The Chapel has a number of small windows and two large ones towards the south, which also has a chamber of state adjoining to it. The old well of the Castle, in the corner of one of the towers, penetrating through the rock to an excellent spring, was only discovered about the beginning of the present century. The entrance to the Castle is from the north, nearly in the centre of the wall, and vestiges of the fosse are yet visible. In the front wall is a circular cavern, about twenty feet deep and twelve feet in diameter, familiarly known as *Wallace's Beef Barrel*, evidently the donjon pit or prison. The modern mansion of Bothwell Castle, the seat of Lord Douglas, in the immediate vicinity, is a large and stately edifice, with no architectural pretensions.

## VIEW OF THE CLYDE FROM ERSKINE FERRY, RENFREWSHIRE.

AT Erskine Ferry, ten miles from Glasgow, the Clyde greatly increases in breadth, and at this point presents much of the beautiful and picturesque scenery for which that river is celebrated. In the distance down the Clyde, bold and rugged, towers the castle rock of Dunbarton, while on the rising ground to the left is Erskine House, the magnificent seat of Lord Blantyre, by whose ancestors the estate of Erskine<sup>2</sup> was acquired in 1703. The building, which is in the Elizabethan style, and presents a fine appearance from the river, was commenced by Robert Walter Stuart, eleventh Lord Blantyre, who was accidentally killed while looking out of the window of his hotel at Brussels, during the commotions in that city in September 1830. A handsome obelisk, erected to his memory by the nobility and gentry of the country, forms a striking and appropriate accessory to the scene.

## DUNDERAWE CASTLE.

DUNDERAWE CASTLE, in the united parishes of Loch-goil-head and Kilmorich, Argyleshire, the Gaelic name of which is Dunderauch, signifying "the fort of the two oars," situated upon a headland, is now

<sup>1</sup> Lennox's love to Blantyre and Bothwell Banks must be familiar to the admirers of Scottish music: we have still the first, but the title of the latter only remains with us. Leyden, in his "Scottish Muse, an Ode," thus alludes to Bothwell Banks:—

"And thus, the exiled Scotian maid,  
By fond alluring love betray'd  
To visit Syria's date-crown'd shore,  
In plaintive strains, that sooth'd despair,  
Did 'Bothwell's banks that bloom so fair,'  
And scenes of early youth, deplore."

This he illustrates by an interesting extract from *Verstigan's Restitution of Decayed Intelligence*—ANTWERP, 1605. How a Scottish maiden had wandered to Venice, and from thence near to Jerusalem, where she

became the wife of an officer in the Turkish army; when an Englishman (more probably a Scotsman) found her caressing her infant, singing to it *Bothwell Bank, thou bloomest fair*—which so astonished him, that he went up to her, and addressed her in her native language. They were mutually delighted to meet with each other; and the Scotchwoman told him that her husband was absent, but would soon return, and entreated him to stay, with which he complied. "And she, for country sake, to show herself the more kind and bountiful unto him, told her husband, at his home-coming, that the gentleman was her kinsman; whereupon her husband entertained him very kindly, and at his departure gave him divers things of good value."

<sup>2</sup> From the British *ir-isgyn*, "the green rising ground."



wholly in ruins. It was a large and strong tower, of an irregular figure. The access to it by land being very difficult and bad, the most frequent communication would probably be by boats; hence its name. This fortress, built in 1596, was once the seat of the M'Naughtons.

### LOCH LEVEN.

LOCH LEVEN,<sup>1</sup> an arm of the sea on the west coast of the Highlands, extends between the counties of Inverness and Argyll in a straight line inland from Loch Linnhe, and forms, as Dr. Macculloch says, "from its mouth to its further extremity, a distance of twelve miles, one continued succession of landscapes on both sides." On the Argyllshire side is Ballachulish, with its slate quarries, while the huge cone of the Pass of Glencoe is seen overhanging the Loch upon the south.

In the basin of Loch Leven are several islets. One of these, St. Mungo's Isle, marked by the ruins of a chapel, and long used as a burial-place, is divided into two distinct knolls, allocated to the people of Glencoe and Lochaber, whose dust is not permitted to commingle. The Lochaber Knoll, however, was that in which the remains of M'Ian of Glencoe were interred, secretly and in dread, by the only survivors of the massacre of Glencoe, referred to in the following article. Thirty years afterwards his descendants removed the remains to the Glencoe Knoll.

Macculloch says,—“Those who have written about Glencoe forget to write about Loch Leven, and those who occupy a day in wandering from the inns at Ballachulish through its strange and rocky valley, forget to open their eyes upon those beautiful landscapes which surround them on all sides, and which render Loch Leven a spot that Scotland does not often exceed, either in its interior lakes or its maritime inlets.”

### GLENCOE.

THIS far-famed valley, one of the wildest and most gloomy defiles in the whole Highlands, the scene of the infamous massacre of the Macdonalds of Glencoe in January, 1692, by order of William III., lies in the district of Appin, Argyllshire, near the head of Loch Etive, and extends from Ballachulish in a south-east direction ten miles. Lofty, sharp, and serrated precipices rise in frightful and savage nakedness on the north; and even the more rounded mountains which soar bold and high on the south, project irregularly into the glen. In many places the mountains seem to hang over towards each other—the deep furrows worn by the winter torrents, adding to their singularity. Silence and desolation everywhere prevail, the former at times broken by the shrill scream of a solitary eagle, “or savage raven's deep and hollow cry.”

The old house, the scene of the massacre, is a perfect ruin.

### LOCH ECK.

IN the centre of the district of Cowal, Argyllshire, lies Loch Eck, the scenery around which is exceedingly beautiful. The Loch is about six miles long, and scarcely half a mile broad. The mountains around it are not lofty, but they are all finely formed, and present a graceful and varied outline, many sloping gently down towards the water, while others are precipitous and rocky.

<sup>1</sup> There is another Loch Leven in Kinross-shire, on an island in which Queen Mary was confined.





LOCH LEVEN, FROM BALLACHULISH.

*From an Original Drawing by J. Bremich, R.A.*

JOHN G. MURDOCH, LONDON





GLENCOE

JOHN C. MURPHY LONDON





LOCH ECK,  
*From an Original Drawing by H. Macculloch, R.S.*  
JOHN G. MURDOCH LONDON





STIRLING CASTLE.

from an Original Drawing by G. H. Robinson

JOHN & MURDOCH LONDON





VIEW OF THE COAST OF SLEAT, ISLE OF SKYE.

*From an Original Drawing by H. Macbride, R.S.A.*

JOHN G. MURDOCH LONDON



## STIRLING.

THE royal burgh of Stirling, sometimes called the Windsor of Scotland, and the county town of Stirlingshire, is delightfully situated on the southern bank of the river Forth, and, like the old town of Edinburgh, occupies the ridge and sides of a hill which rises gradually from the east, and terminates in an abrupt crag towards the west, on the top of which stands the castle, two hundred and twenty feet above the level of the plain. The view from the castle is of vast extent, and comprehends the richest variety both of the beautiful and the grand in natural scenery. The field of Bannockburn lies below; there also are the battle-fields of Stirling Bridge, Sauchieburn, Sheriffmuir, Falkirk, and Cambuskenneth.

High antiquity is claimed for "Grey Stirling with her towers and town." The oldest existing charter of the burgh is dated in 1120, but it bears to be a confirmation of former grants; and the fort or castle was a place of importance a considerable time before this. Historians repeatedly mention it in the ninth century. It has undergone innumerable sieges.

In the annals of Scotland, indeed, Stirling bears a conspicuous part. William the Lion died here in 1214; here James IV. was born in 1474. His son James V., born here, was crowned on 21st December, 1513, being then five months and ten days old. His daughter Queen Mary was also crowned here, December 9, 1543. James VI. spent here the years of his minority, under the celebrated scholar and historian George Buchanan. The same monarch was crowned by John Knox in the Greyfriars Church, July 29, 1567, when about thirteen months old.

The Palace was built by James V., who adorned it with a good deal of grotesque statuary. The building is now used as barracks. James III., whose favourite residence was Stirling Castle, built the Parliament Hall, now a riding-room. The apartment is shown on the west of the quadrangle, where James II., who was born here, slew the turbulent Earl of Douglas on 13th February, 1452. The population of Stirling in 1871 was 14,279.

## COAST OF SLEAT, ISLE OF SKYE.

At the south-east end of the Isle of Skye, Inverness-shire, lies the peninsula of Sleat, which forms an irregular belt of twenty-one miles in length, and extends from north-east to north-west. The south-west division terminates in a headland called Sleat Point, looking towards Eig, at the distance of five miles and a half. The pyramidal masses of rock on the sea-coast, with the natural arch beneath, which the view presents, are well calculated to attract the attention of the visitor to its rugged scenery.



