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**ENTRANCE TO LOCH SCAVAIG, SKYE.**

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BLACK'S  
PICTURESQUE TOURIST  
OF  
SCOTLAND

TWENTY-EIGHTH EDITION



ROYAL ARMS OF SCOTLAND

EDINBURGH  
ADAM AND CHARLES BLACK

1889



## PREFACE.

THE present edition of this work has been thoroughly revised, and its information has been carefully brought up to date.

The general characteristics of Scottish Scenery are so well known by numerous and popular descriptions both by pen and pencil, from the great works of Sir Walter Scott and of Turner down to the more modern charming sketches of William Black and Sam Bough, that it would be superfluous here to enlarge upon their peculiar interest and beauty.

Moreover, the number and variety of the Routes through Scotland are now so great, and the time and taste of visitors so dissimilar, that it would be too great an interference with the liberty of the Tourist to lay down any hard-and-fast lines of travel. But each district and the means of intercommunication have been described in as natural an arrangement as possible, so that the reader may readily choose what places and journeys will best suit his pleasure and convenience. Sectional Maps have been inserted at frequent intervals throughout the Guide, and will probably be found sufficient for the majority of Tourists; but those making any lengthened exploration of particular localities, are referred to the maps of the Ordnance Survey or to Bartholomew's Reduced Ordnance Maps.<sup>1</sup>

The populations stated are those of the census of 1881. Populations *under* 1000 are not given.

<sup>1</sup> Figures on lochs relate to height above sea.

## CALENDAR.

Where dates alter slightly the nearest approximation is given.

### JANUARY.

1. General Holiday in Scotland.
11. Thurso and Naver Salmon Rod-fishings open.

### FEBRUARY.

1. Tweed Rod-fishing opens.
1. Partridge and pheasant-shooting ends.
11. River Rod-fishings open generally.
16. Esk (Forfarshire) Rod-fishing opens.
25. Annan and Nith Rod-fishings open.
27. Hare hunting ends.

### MARCH.

1. Lochleven Rod-fishing opens.
  - 13-14. Equinoctial Gales.
  20. Spring commences—day and night equal.
- Court of Session rises for six weeks.

APRIL, near end of.

Kelso Spring Races.

### MAY.

4. Spring Medal of St. Andrews Golf Club.
15. Whitsunday half-yearly term-day. Clyde Steamer season commences.
20. General Assembly of Church of Scotland meets.

### JUNE.

21. Summer commences—longest day.

### JULY.

Glasgow Fair (second week).  
Clyde Regatta.

3. Dog days begin.
15. St. Swithin's Day.
20. Court of Session rises.

### AUGUST.

1. Lammas floods.
11. Dog days end.
12. Grouse and ptarmigan shooting commences.

20. Black-game shooting begins. Birnam Highland Games (last Thursday of August).
31. Lochleven Rod-fishing closes.

### SEPTEMBER.

1. Partridge-shooting begins. Blair-Athole Highland gathering (second week).
14. Thurso Rod-fishing closes. Inverness Northern Meeting (this month).
- 22-24. Ayr Races.
23. Equinoctial Gales. Autumn commences.
29. Autumn Medal of St. Andrews Golf Club.
30. Naver Rod-fishing closes.

### OCTOBER.

1. Pheasant-shooting begins.
  5. Kelso Autumn Races.
  - 7, 8. Edinburgh Autumn Race Meeting.
  10. Findhorn Rod-fishings close. Steamers for Staffa, Iona, etc., discontinued about this time.
  15. Court of Session opens. Forth, Nairn, Ness, and Spey Rod-fishings close.
  31. Salmon Rod-fishing closes in all other Rivers, except those in November.
- Hallowe'en.

### NOVEMBER.

1. Principal Clyde passenger steamers discontinued.
11. Martinmas half-yearly term-day.
15. Annan and Nith Rod-fishings close.
30. Tweed Rod-fishing closes.

### DECEMBER.

10. Grouse, black-cock, and ptarmigan shootings close.
22. Shortest day—Winter commences.

*N.B.—With few exceptions all NET-FISHINGS close on 26th August.*

*For complete List of Close Times in Scotch Salmon Rivers, see Oliver and Boyd's Edinburgh Almanac, 1889, page 56.*



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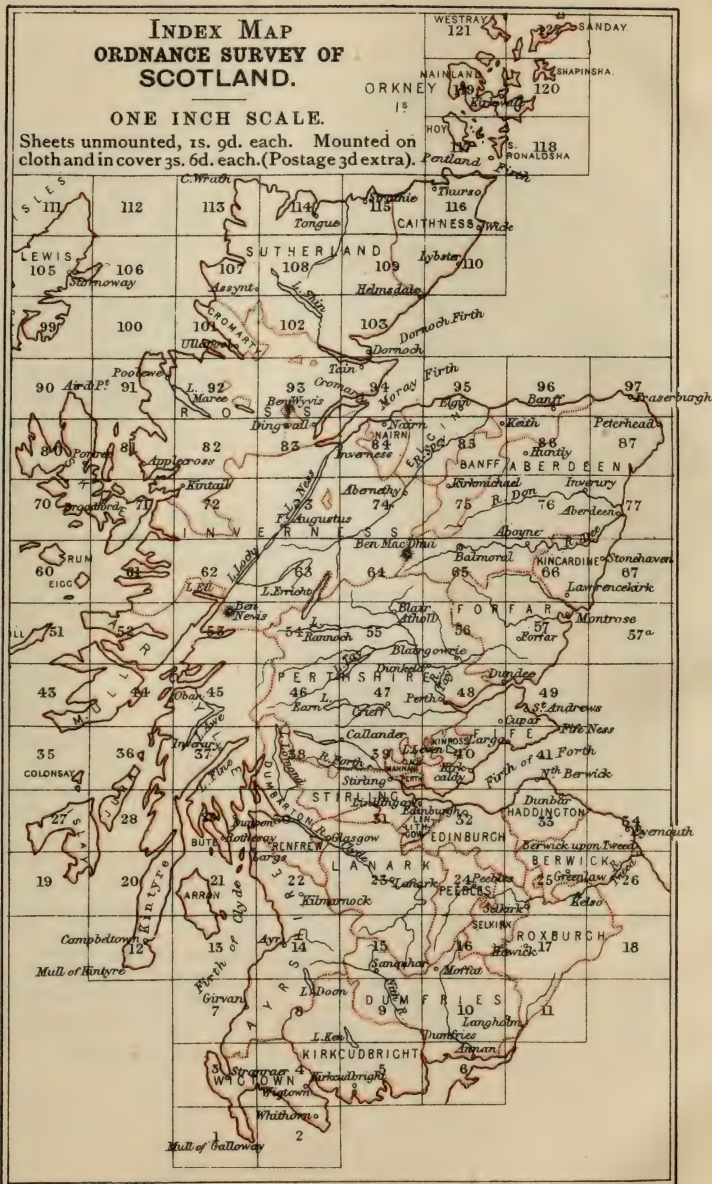
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## GENERAL DESCRIPTION.



SCOTLAND is the northern and smaller division of the island of Great Britain. That part of the country which lies beyond the Firths of Forth and Clyde was the Caledonia of the Romans. The Caledonians were afterwards known by the name of Picts, and from them the country was called Pictland. The term Scotland came into use in the 11th century, in consequence of the supremacy of the

Scots, originally a colony from Ireland, which settled in Argyllshire and the West Highlands.

Scotland remained an entirely separate kingdom until its parliamentary union with England in 1707, King James VI. of Scotland having also become King of England more than 100 years before in 1603. Even now the laws and courts of Scotland are independent of those of England.

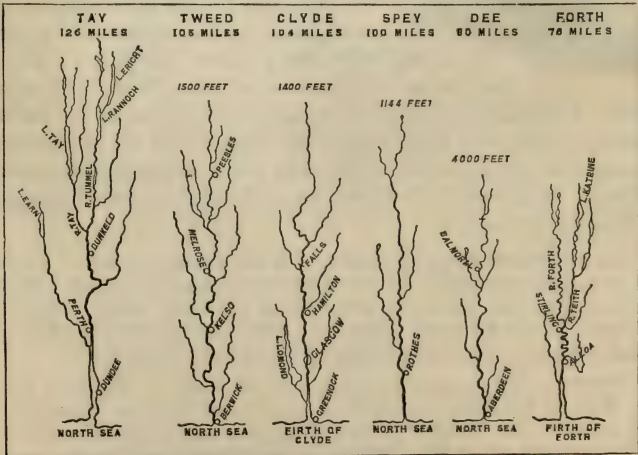
The three prevailing nationalities of the country were the Anglo-Saxon in the south-east; the Celtic in the Highlands; and the Norse in the north-east, including Orkney and Shetland, which originally belonged to the Crown of Denmark. These distinctions can still be traced in the proper names belonging to the different districts.

**EXTENT.**—The longest line that can be drawn in Scotland, from the Mull of Galloway on the south, to Dunnet Head on the north, is 297 miles. The breadth is extremely various; from Montrose to Ardnamurchan Point the distance is 146 miles; but from the mouth of Loch Broom to the Firth of Dornoch it is only 24 miles. The whole coast is penetrated by arms of the sea, called lochs and firths (from the Danish *fiord*), so that there is only one spot upwards of 40 miles from the sea. The area of Scotland is computed at 30,463 square miles, of which 500 are fresh-water lakes and about 4000 islands.

**POPULATION AND DIVISIONS.**—The population, according to the census of 1881, was 3,735,573 (males, 1,799,475 ; females 1,936,098), being an increase of 11 per cent over that of 1871, and double what it was in 1801. The Registrar-General's estimate of the population for 1889 is 4,077,070. Scotland is divided into 33 counties and 918 parishes, but the ancient district names are still in use. The natural divisions consist of Highlands, Islands, and Lowlands.

**AGRICULTURE.**—Scotland has no extensive tracts of level ground, but, estimating the whole area, exclusive of lakes, at 18,500,000 acres, about 4,600,000, or nearly a quarter, are arable or under grass. The soil is found at its best in Berwickshire, the Lothians, Clydesdale, Fifeshire, the Carse of Stirling, Falkirk, and more particularly in the Carse of Gowrie, Strathearn, Strathmore, and Moray. In the southern counties the harvest is generally a fortnight later than in England ; but in the far north crops are not reaped till the beginning of September and often later, and not unfrequently never ripen at all.

**LOCHS.**—Scotland is famed for the beauty and number of its lochs, the principal of which are :—Loch Lomond, lying between Dumbarton and Stirling shires ; Awe and Eck, Argyllshire ; Tay, Rannoch, Ericht, Earn, and Katrine, Perthshire ; Ness, Lochy, and Laggan, Invernessshire ; Luichart, Fannich, and Maree, Ross-shire ; Shin, Merkland, More, Assynt, Brora, Naver, Loyal, and Hope, Sutherland. In the Lowlands there are a few smaller lakes—viz. Leven, Kinross-shire ; St. Mary's, Selkirkshire ; Castle Semple, Renfrewshire ; Doon, Ayrshire ; Ken and Dee, Kirkcudbrightshire ; and Loch Maben, Dumfriesshire.



**RIVERS.**—The principal rivers are—the Tweed, Forth, Tay, Clyde, Earn, Isla, North and South Esk, Dee, Don, Deveron, Spey, Findhorn, and Ness, all of which, except the Clyde, discharge themselves into the North Sea. The preceding diagram shows in a general way the lengths of the greater rivers, and the heights from which they descend.

**MOUNTAINS.**—The highest mountain in Scotland (and the United Kingdom) is Ben Nevis, which rises immediately to the east of Fort-William, and is separated from the Grampians by the Moor of Rannoch; its height is 4406 ft. 3 in. above sea-level, and its circumference at the base is estimated to exceed 24 miles. There are great mountains in Sutherlandshire and Ross-shire; but the best known chain is the "Grampians," whose highest part lies at the heads of the Dee, the Don, and the Avon, in Aberdeenshire, where Ben Muichdhuì and Cairngorm rise to nearly 4300 ft. To the south of the Grampians, and running parallel with them across the island, a chain bears the respective names of Sidlaw, Ochil, and Campsie Hills. In the Lowlands the principal range is the Cheviots, separating Northumberland from Roxburghshire and uniting with the Lowther Hills. The latter group spread over the southern portion of Selkirk, Peebles, and Lanark, and Galloway, the higher points being Hartfell, Broadlaw, Cairnsmore of Carsphairn, and Merrick.

**MINERAL PRODUCE.**—The great coal-field of Scotland extends, with little interruption, from the eastern to the western coast. The most valuable part of this field is situated on the north and south sides of the Forth, with an average breadth of 10 or 12 miles on each side, and on the north and south sides of the Clyde, ranging through Renfrewshire, part of Lanarkshire, and the north of Ayrshire. Detached coal-fields exist also in various other parts of Scotland. *Lime* is very generally diffused throughout the country. *Iron*: the Blackband abounds in many parts, particularly in the coal-field, while *Hæmatite* has been found in several parts. *Lead-mines* are wrought to some extent at Leadhills and Wanlockhead in Dumfriesshire, where particles of gold have occasionally been met with. *Copper-ore* occurs at Blair-Logie, Airthrie, and at Fetler in Orkney, antimony at Langholm, and manganese in the neighbourhood of Aberdeen; *silver* has been wrought at Alva, Stirlingshire, in Clackmannanshire, and at Leadhills in Lanarkshire; and *gold* has been found in Sutherland and other parts of Scotland, although not in sufficient quantity to be remunerative. Slate is extensively quarried in Aberdeen, Argyll, Inverness, Perth, and Peebles shires; and granite in Aberdeen and Caithness shires; and marble is found in Argyllshire, Sutherland, and the Hebrides; and sandstone abounds generally throughout the country.

Scotch pebbles exist more particularly in Ayr, Argyll, Aberdeen, and Perth shires. The garnet, a favourite pebble, is common on the coast of Fife, at Elie, and elsewhere; it is of a claret colour, and is much used for studs. Jasper is found on Arthur's Seat, near Edinburgh, and a fine variety in a small stream in Ayrshire. The well-known and much-prized Cairngorm stone is found in the ravines of the Cairngorm hills in Aberdeenshire. They are mostly of amber colour, and fetch a good price. The amethyst, once common, is now of rare occurrence. Pearls of a good quality are found in the beds of the principal rivers, especially the Teith, Forth, and Tay. They are more opaque than the foreign pearls, and may be obtained at prices varying from £1 upwards.

**MINERAL SPRINGS.**—There are numerous medicinal mineral springs in various parts of Scotland, but those most appreciated are at the Bridge of Allan near Stirling, at Moffat in Dumfriesshire, and at Strathpeffer in Ross-shire. The water at the Bridge of Allan is saline, and at Moffat and Strathpeffer sulphureous. After these, the mineral waters of most repute are *St. Dunstan's* at Melrose; *Lochenbreck* near Castle-Douglas; *Pitkeathly* near Perth; *St. Bernard's* at Edinburgh; *Vicar's Bridge* near Dollar; Dunblane; and Peterhead. These waters are all cold, and used both for drinking and baths.

**CLIMATE.**—Scotland presents considerable variety of climate, from that of the north of Shetland, with its winter mean of  $40^{\circ}$ , summer mean of  $53^{\circ}$ , and annual mean of  $46^{\circ}$ , to that of East Lothian, where the winter mean is about  $38^{\circ}$ , the summer  $59^{\circ}$ , and the annual  $48^{\circ}$ . The highest temperature that has occurred is  $91^{\circ}$ , a degree of heat which was reached, or all but reached, in July 1873, at many places in the Lothians and Berwickshire, and the lowest  $-12^{\circ}$  (or  $12^{\circ}$  below zero), in the upper valleys of the Dee and Don, Aberdeenshire, at Christmas 1860. Lower temperatures have been observed with thermometers exposed to the sky, such as on December 4, 1879, when a degree of cold approaching, or at one or two places slightly exceeding,  $-20^{\circ}$  was noted in the neighbourhood of Kelso. The extraordinary intensity of this cold was attested by the unprecedented damage done to hollies, and other trees and shrubs.

The driest climates are found in the neighbourhoods of Kelso, North Berwick, Nairn, and Invergordon, where the annual rainfall very little exceeds 24 inches. In other eastern districts at some distance from hills, it rises from 26 to 29 inches, and this is also the rainfall of a limited district round Hamilton, in Clydesdale. In the west, in districts uninfluenced by hills, the rainfall is about 40 inches, from which figure it rises, in proportion as the locality is environed by hills that catch the rain-bringing winds, to 60, 80, 100, and even to 128 inches in Glencroe, immediately under Rest-and-be-Thankful, which, so far as observation goes, is the wettest spot in Scotland. *May* is the driest month in the northern, and *April* in the southern half of the country. The driest climates during May, June, and July are those of the country round the Moray Firth, the north-eastern part of Scotland, and the Lothians. On the other hand, the heavy autumnal rains, a knowledge of which is so important to the agriculturist and tourist, are least felt in the Lothians and round the Moray Firth, except when they are brought with easterly winds, when they often fall of a depth unknown in the wet climates of Wester Ross, Inverness, and Argyll.

**APPROACHES TO SCOTLAND, ETC.**—**EDINBURGH** will generally be the first centre of attraction, and the starting-point for extended tours; and most Tourists from the South reach it direct by rail by one or other of the Through Routes, viz.—

(1) The **EAST COAST ROUTE** by Berwick and Dunbar (Great Northern and North British Railways);



(2) The WAVERLEY ROUTE by Carlisle, Hawick, and Melrose—so called from its passing through many of the scenes described in the Waverley Novels and associated with Sir Walter Scott—(Midland<sup>1</sup> and North British Railways); and

(3) The WEST COAST ROUTE by Carlisle and Beattock (London and North-Western and Caledonian Railways. This is also the more DIRECT THROUGH ROUTE *from England to the Highlands, viâ Carstairs and Stirling, TO PERTH*, without going to either Edinburgh or Glasgow.

(4) Or a SEA VOYAGE from London to Leith or Grangemouth, or from Liverpool to Glasgow, may be preferred.

PEDESTRIANS, however, can make out various interesting crossings of the Border country, and find their way to Edinburgh by pleasant high-ways and by-ways. One good walk is up the line of the old Roman road (still in some parts called "*Watling Street*") through Northumberland from Hexham to Otterbourne (*inn*—22 miles), famous as the field of one of the most chivalrous of fights between the Scotch and English (in 1388), and when the latter were defeated. Thence up over the Cheviots by the CARTER FELL Road, now almost grass grown, and down to Jedburgh (27 miles from Otterbourne)—where the remains of a large Roman "Station" have recently been discovered,—and so on to Kelso or Melrose.

Two other interesting pedestrian routes may be commenced at Scots Dyke Station, some 12 miles north of Carlisle. The one road is up LIDDESDALE (the scene of many a "Border Raid" in "the good old times")—following the "Waverley Route"—by Newcastleton (*inn*—15 miles from Scots Dyke) and Hermitage Castle, and thence over to Hawick (23 miles from Newcastleton) down the Slitrig Water. The other road from Scots Dyke is up the richly-wooded valley of the Esk to Langholm (*inn*—10 miles), and over by the high lonely MOSSPAUL Road, and down the Teviot, to Hawick (25 miles from Langholm). These and other routes north from Carlisle (*viâ* Moffat, etc.) form a pleasant continuation of a walk through the English Lake Country; and detailed information as to the districts through which they pass will be found under their respective heads in the Guide.

Before entering on the systematic plan of the book we will here briefly indicate what may be called

#### THE GRAND TOUR.

Leaving all détours and remoter districts out of account, this general route takes the Tourist through much of the finest and most interesting parts of the country, touches at many of the more important towns, and will give him a very fair insight into the life and scenery of Scotland as a whole. The time required for the Tour is 14 days *at least*, but of course a considerably longer time is preferable. Good HOTELS, both large and small, will be found all along; and the general personal EXPENSES of the journey (*excluding Railway and Steamer fares, etc.—which will be found moderate, especially if Circular-Tour-*

<sup>1</sup> For Midland Route to Glasgow *viâ* Dumfries, etc., see pp. 288 and 293.

*Through-Tickets be taken advantage of*) should not exceed from about 11s. to 15s. *per diem*. Murray's Railway TIME TABLES (3d.) will be found most useful in travelling.

MELROSE may be visited *en route* to EDINBURGH. At the Metropolis two days will probably be spent either before going farther north or on the return journey. Thence the railway may be taken (*via* Linlithgow Palace, the Field of Bannockburn, Stirling Castle, Dunblane Cathedral, the Fair City of Perth, and the valley of the Tay) direct to either DUNKELD or PITLOCHRIE, where the Tourist will find himself at once in the heart of the rich Highland scenery of Perthshire. Here charming excursions can be made to Loch Tummel, and the Falls of Tummel, and through the Pass of Killiecrankie to BLAIR-ATHOLE. The journey north by the Highland Line from Blair, up over the wild Drumochter Pass (1500 ft.)—in the very heart of the Grampians—and down into the fine valley of the Spey, is certainly the most wonderful railway journey to be had in the kingdom. The line goes north through Inverness-shire—passing the great Cairngorm mountains—and Elginshire, up the Moray Firth and past the pleasant town of Nairn and Culloden Moor, to INVERNESS, the capital of the Highlands. The steamer down the lovely Loch Ness to FOYERS will, next day, be an agreeable change to the railway-car. At Foyers Hotel a day may be well spent in visiting the famous Falls and the beautiful Pass of Inverfarigaig. Next morning the voyage down the Caledonian Canal will be resumed past Fort-Augustus to Banavie and Fort-William. (The ascent of BEN NEVIS from Fort-William is now a comparatively simple undertaking; but a whole day is required for its accomplishment.) From here the deep sea steamer is taken through some of the loveliest coast scenery in Scotland, by Loch Eil, Ballachulish in Loch Leven, and Loch Linnhe, to OBAN. At 8 A.M. the voyage south is resumed to Crinan Bay, and thence through the Crinan Canal to Ardrishaig in Loch Fyne. Here the famed and elegant steamer "Columba" awaits the Tourist, and conveys him luxuriously through the beautiful and richly-coloured scenes so identified with the Kyles of Bute and the Firth of Clyde to the Port of Greenock, whence the railway journey to GLASGOW is of short duration. A full day in this great and busy commercial centre may suffice, and the last and not least beautiful part of the journey back to Edinburgh (one or two days) will ensue. The morning train is taken to Balloch at foot of Loch Lomond, and then a most enjoyable sail is had to Inversnaid, at the north base of Ben Lomond. Thence a coach runs to Stronachlachar on Loch Katrine, where a steamer is again boarded for transit to

THE TROSSACHS (hotel at Ardcheanochrochan near Loch Achray), in the centre of that most lovely bit of Scottish scenery so vigorously described in the "Lady of the Lake." Another coach drive, to Callander (along the shore of Loch Vennachar), or to Aberfoyle (over Craigmore), brings the Tourist to the railway once more, on which he may return with all convenient speed to EDINBURGH, *via* Stirling.

The above route, can, of course, be reversed.

# A SHORT GLOSSARY OF GAELIC WORDS

COMMONLY USED IN NAMES OF PLACES.

- Aber*, the mouth of a river.  
*Abh*, pronounced *Av*, water.  
*Achadh* (Auch, Ach, Acha), a field.  
*Allt*, a mountain stream.  
*Airidh* (ary); (1) a shieling for cattle, etc.; (2) a level green among the hills.  
*Ard*, high.  
*Baile* (bal, bol, bally), a village, or farm-town.  
*Ban*, white.  
*Bata*, a boat.  
*Beag* (beg), small.  
*Bealach* (Balloch, Beal), a mountain pass.  
*Beinn* (Ben), a large mountain.  
*Bhuidhe*, yellow.  
*Blair* (Biar), a large plain.  
*Bo*, or *Ba*, a cow  
*Breac* (brec), speckled.  
*Buachaille*, a herdsman.  
*Bun* (ban), the foot.  
*Caol*, or *Caolas* (kyle, chyllis, chulish), a narrow sound.  
*Cean* (ken, kin), the head.  
*Clach*, a stone; *Clachan* (plural), a hamlet.  
*Coile*, a wood.  
*Cuil* (coil), a neuk.  
*Cruach* (Cruch, Cruchan), a stack or high hill.  
*Dearg* (derg), red.  
*Drochaid* (drochet), a bridge.  
*Druim*, the shoulder or ridge.  
*Dubh* (du), black.  
*Dun*, a castle.  
*Eilean*, an island.  
*Fada* (fad), long.  
*Fiadh*, a deer.  
*Fion* (finn, fin), fair, whitish.  
*Froach*, heather.  
*Garbh* (garve, gar, gir), rough, rugged, great.
- Gillean* (gillen); (1) young lads; (2) servants.  
*Glaic* (1) a hollow; (2) a small valley. Applied generally to the hollows among the hills.  
*Glass*, gray.  
*Gobhain* (gowan), a smith.  
*Gorm*, blue.  
*Guibhas* (guise), a fir-wood; *Guibhasach*, a fir-forest.  
*Inbhir* (Inner, Inver), the mouth of a river.  
*N.B.* Inver is the prevailing term on the west, Aber on the east coast of Scotland.  
*Innis*, } (Inch), a level field beside a  
or *Aisi* } river.  
*Kin* (caen, ken), the head.  
*Kioch*, a pap.  
*Lag*, a hollow.  
*Laogh* (lui), a calf.  
*Larig*, a mountain road.  
*Liath*, hoary.  
*Mam*, a large round hill.  
*Monadh* (Monagh), a heathy height.  
*Mor*, great.  
*Roinn* (Rhin, Rhinns); (1) a point; (2) a headland.  
*Sgorr*, or } a mountain with a rocky  
*Sguir* } jutting top.  
*Spideal* (spital), an hospital, or place of entertainment.  
*Sruth* (stru, struan), a stream; the generic name for all *running* water.  
*tob*, a pointed rock.  
*Tarbeart* (Tarbet, Tarbert, Tarbat), an isthmus.  
*Tom* (1) a bush; (2) a small wooded hill.  
*Uaine*, green.  
*Uisge* (Esk), water; the generic name for water under *any* form.

## HOTELS, ETC., IN EDINBURGH.

IN or near the eastern division of Princes Street stand *The Royal* (opposite Scott Monument); *The Edinburgh* and *The Douglas* (opposite Waverley Bridge). In the western division of Princes Street are *The Balmoral* (west side of New Club); *Bedford*, or *Hotel Français* (east side); *Windsor* (Thiem); *Clarendon* (next Arcade); *The Palace* (corner of Castle Street); *The Central*; *The Rutland* (opposite Caledonian Railway Station).

*The London* (2 St. Andrew Square); and *The Waterloo* (Waterloo Place, near Calton Hill).

PRIVATE or FAMILY HOTELS—*The Roxburgh* (Charlotte Square); *The Royal Alexandra* (124 Princes Street); *Veitch's*, late Fairbairn's (127 George Street); *Gidden's* (Melville Street); *Gunn's* (St. Colme Street); and *Paton's* (Maitland Street).

TEMPERANCE HOTELS—*The Old Waverley* (Princes Street); *Philp's Cockburn* (Cockburn Street); *The New Waverley* (Waterloo Place); and *Darling's* (Waterloo Place).

COMMERCIAL HOTELS—*The Royal British* (22 Princes Street); *Crown* (East Princes Street); *George* (21 George Street); *Café Royal* (W. Register Street); *Albert* (Hanover Street); *Imperial* (Market Street); *Ship* (E. Register Street); *Young's* (Cockburn Street); *County* (Lothian Road).

Craiglockhart Hydropathic Establishment occupies a fine situation  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles to the south-west of Edinburgh.

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CITY GUIDES, licensed by the Magistrates, are appointed to act on the following terms :—

For each hour or part of an hour . . . . 6d.

For one day of 10 hours (not to exceed) . . . 5s.

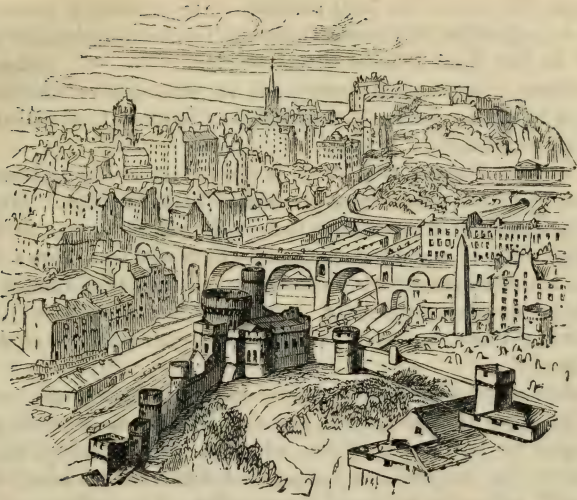
TRAMWAYS are laid along the main streets of Edinburgh, extending to Leith and other outlying districts.

THE SUBURBAN RAILWAY connects the principal suburbs. There are some dozen trains daily both ways, as follows :—Waverley Station, Haymarket  $1\frac{1}{2}$ , Gorgie  $2\frac{3}{4}$ , Craiglockhart  $3\frac{1}{4}$ , Morningside 4, Blackford Hill  $4\frac{3}{4}$ , Newington  $5\frac{1}{2}$ , Duddingston 7, Portobello  $9\frac{3}{4}$ , Edinburgh, Waverley,  $12\frac{3}{4}$  miles. It is a convenient way of reaching Blackford Hill or the Braid Hills (open to the public), or Duddingston Loch.

The CALEDONIAN LOCAL LINES (West Princes Street) to Leith and Colinton may also be found useful.







VIEW FROM CALTON HILL

## EDINBURGH

is situated in the northern part of the county of Midlothian, about two miles from the estuary of the sea called the Firth of Forth. In length and breadth it is nearly equal, being about two and a half miles in either direction. It occupies a hilly and irregular site, and is divided by an open valley into Old and New Towns, the former being marked by a picturesque irregularity which contrasts well with the symmetry of the latter. The population, according to the last census of 1881, amounted to 227,451, while that of the neighbouring seaport of Leith was 58,330. The two towns, according to the Registrar-General's return for 1889, contained 266,900 and 76,400 respectively.

Edinburgh formed part of the Northumbrian Kingdom for four centuries after its foundation, and its church (dedicated to St. Cuthbert) was subject to the Bishop of Lindisfarne. In the early part of the 11th century it was, with its castle, added to the Kingdom of the Scots; and about a century later, when King David I. granted a charter founding the Abbey of the Holy Rood, he refers to his Burgh of Edinburgh, and to his garden, close to the Castle. Edinburgh was the favourite capital of the Stuart

# PLAN OF EDINBURGH

Drainways shown thus —





Kings. James II. in 1450 fortified it by a wall, a remnant of which (called the Wellhouse Tower) still remains below the Castle rock in the West Princes Street Garden. The wall had several handsome gates (called ports), all of which have disappeared, except in name. James V. founded the Courts of Law, called "the College of Justice."

*The New Town* of Edinburgh is the growth of the last hundred years, the first plans being published in 1768-1774. So rapid a transformation is remarkable in a town unaided by manufactures.<sup>1</sup> In the course of a century the area, which was less than a square mile, increased its borders sevenfold; and the old-fashioned town, with its ancient wall, burst forth into the modern city, with squares, gardens, and monuments, rivalling in beauty even Athens of Greece.<sup>2</sup>

Besides the natural and artificial beauty of Edinburgh, many of the localities in and around the city have been invested with a romance by Sir Walter Scott, who not only refreshed and embellished the incidents of history, but conferred on many a spot, formerly unknown to fame, a reputation as enduring as history itself. Great improvements have been made in the city during the last twenty-five years. Some of the more densely built parts

<sup>1</sup> A chief cause of the rapid growth of Edinburgh is its numerous excellent Educational Establishments. Brewing and distilling are the principal industries. Printing and the cognate trades are carried on to a very large extent, and many important works have emanated from the Edinburgh press. *The Edinburgh Review*, now the oldest of the quarterly journals, was commenced in 1802 under Jeffrey, Sydney Smith, Horner, and Brougham. *Blackwood's Magazine* was begun in 1817 under the editorship of Lockhart and Wilson. *Chambers's Journal* (commenced 1832) was one of the first of the cheap popular serials. Scott's poetical works appeared at the beginning of the present century, and were soon followed by the *Waverley Novels*. Shortly after its introduction into England (1507) printing was commenced in Edinburgh by Walter Chepman and Andrew Myllar, who had received the exclusive privilege of printing by royal patent. Some of their works still extant are regarded as valuable relics. An English translation of the Bible was printed in Edinburgh by Bassandyne in 1576, and the *Theses Philosophicæ* of the University by Henry Charteris in 1596. Subsequently printing was carried to great perfection by Andrew Hart, Young, Ruddiman, and others.

<sup>2</sup> This resemblance between Edinburgh and Athens, which has often been remarked by travellers, suggested the title of "Modern Athens." Stuart, author of *The Antiquities of Athens*, was the first to draw attention to the likeness, and his opinion was confirmed by later writers. Dr. Clarke remarked that the neighbourhood of Athens was just the Highlands of Scotland enriched with the splendid remains of art; and Mr. H. W. Williams, the Scottish artist, observed that the distant view of Athens from the Ægean Sea was extremely like that of Edinburgh from the Firth of Forth, adding, with native partiality, "though certainly the latter is considerably superior."

of the Old Town have been opened up by new streets, and whole districts of streets and squares have sprung up on the outskirts of the town.

The climate of Edinburgh is on the whole healthy and favourable to longevity. The average rate of mortality is now only about 17 per 1000. The annual rainfall is moderate, but high winds are prevalent.

The principal sights of Edinburgh include Princes Street, with its various public buildings—especially the National Gallery and Royal Institution, and the Scott Monument—the old town, with the Castle, High Street, and Holyrood. From Holyrood it is easy to ascend Arthur's Seat, or to drive round the hill by St. Margaret's and Dunsappie Lochs.

At the south side of the town are the University, the Industrial Museum, George Heriot's Hospital, the Medical School, and the Infirmary. The Calton Hill, with its monuments and commanding views, is one of the features of Edinburgh, and is easily approached from the east end of Princes Street, passing along Waterloo Place to the steps opposite the Jail. The west end of the town contains many handsome modern streets and buildings, including Donaldson's Hospital and St. Mary's Cathedral.

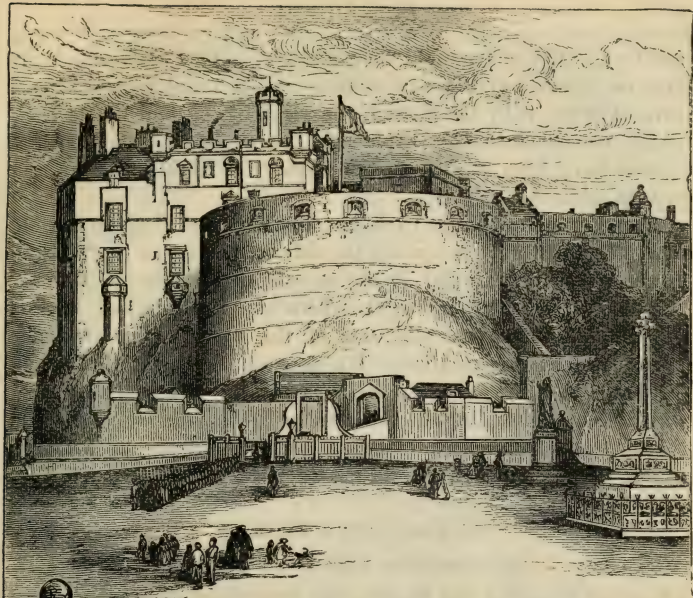
There are two THEATRES in Edinburgh—the Royal and the Lyceum;—two Circuses, and two public covered tennis courts. Golf is played at Leith and Musselburgh; but visitors are recommended to go to the latter place, or to North Berwick (p. 73), to see the game to advantage.

There are PUBLIC BATHS (Swimming, etc.) off South Bridge Street, near the University; and Turkish Baths in Princes Street and Cockburn Street, and for Ladies only in Stafford Street (West End).

Few cities have the advantage of such delightful DRIVES and WALKS. These include Rosslyn and Hawthornden, the Braid and Pentland Hills, Dalmeny Park, Hopetoun House, Corstorphine, Newhaven, and Trinity.

## TABLE OF DISTANCES FROM EDINBURGH

	MILES		MILES
Abbotsford . . . . .	35	Inveresk . . . . .	6
Arthur's Seat, round . . . . .	3	Jock's Lodge (Piershill Barracks) . . . . .	1
Balerno . . . . .	7½	Juniper Green . . . . .	4½
Braid Hills, round . . . . .	7	Kirknewton . . . . .	10
Burntisland, etc. ( <i>Fife</i> )—by Steamer . . . . .	8	Lasswade . . . . .	6
Colinton . . . . .	4	Liberton . . . . .	3
Corstorphine . . . . .	3	Linlithgow . . . . .	17
Craigmillar Castle . . . . .	3½	Loanhead . . . . .	6
Cramond village, or Bridge . . . . .	5½	Melrose . . . . .	37
Currie . . . . .	6	Musselburgh . . . . .	6
Dalhousie . . . . .	8	Newhaven . . . . .	2
Dalkeith . . . . .	6½	North Berwick . . . . .	21½
Dalmeny . . . . .	8	Peebles . . . . .	27
Dirleton . . . . .	18½	Penicuik . . . . .	10
Duddingston . . . . .	2	Pentland Hills (by Glencorse). . . . .	9
Forth Bridge (Queensferry) . . . . .	9	Portobello . . . . .	3
Granton . . . . .	2½	Queensferry . . . . .	9
Habbie's Howe (Carlops) . . . . .	13	Ratho . . . . .	8½
Haddington . . . . .	18	“Rest-and-be-Thankful,” Cor- storphine Hill . . . . .	2½
Hawthornden . . . . .	8	Rossllyn . . . . .	7½
Hopetoun House . . . . .	11	Tranent . . . . .	10



## THE OLD TOWN.

THE CASTLE—OLD HOUSES—HIGH STREET—ST. GILES'—PARLIAMENT HOUSE—KNOX'S HOUSE—HOLYROOD—ARTHUR'S SEAT—UNIVERSITY—MUSEUM OF SCIENCE AND ART—ROYAL INFIRMARY—HERIOT'S HOSPITAL.

### EDINBURGH CASTLE,

[Guides are in attendance at fixed charges.]

the ancient "Burg" of Edwin, King of Northumbria, stands on a precipitous rock 383 feet above the level of the sea, and nearly 300 above the valley below. It is accessible only on the eastern side, the others being precipitous. Before the invention of gunpowder it was considered almost impregnable; but now its strength is more apparent than real. The buildings, which are principally modern, and of a very plain description, are used as infantry barracks, having accommodation for 1200 men. The War Office has lately been urged to erect buildings of an architectural character more in keeping with the site. The armoury holds 30,000 stand of arms. The principal or Half-moon Battery faces the

north-east, and is mounted with guns of various sizes, which are fired on holidays and festive occasions. The usual approach from Princes Street is by the Mound, the High Street, and Castle Hill, which emerge into the Esplanade, where several monumental crosses have been erected to the memory of various officers and private soldiers.

Crossing a drawbridge over the moat, we pass through the old *Portcullis Gate*, and underneath the old *State Prison* in the "Argyll Tower" (recently restored at the expense of the late Mr. William Nelson, publisher, Edinburgh), where the Marquis and Earl of Argyll, and numerous adherents of the Stuarts, were confined previous to their execution. We pass on the right the Argyll Battery, and a little farther the *Armoury*, or principal magazine, which occupies buildings at the extreme west of the rock. Behind this is the *Old Sallyport*. Passing next the prison and St. Margaret's Chapel we reach the old Palace Yard, and

#### THE CROWN ROOM,

[Admittance free, daily from 11 to 3 P.M.]

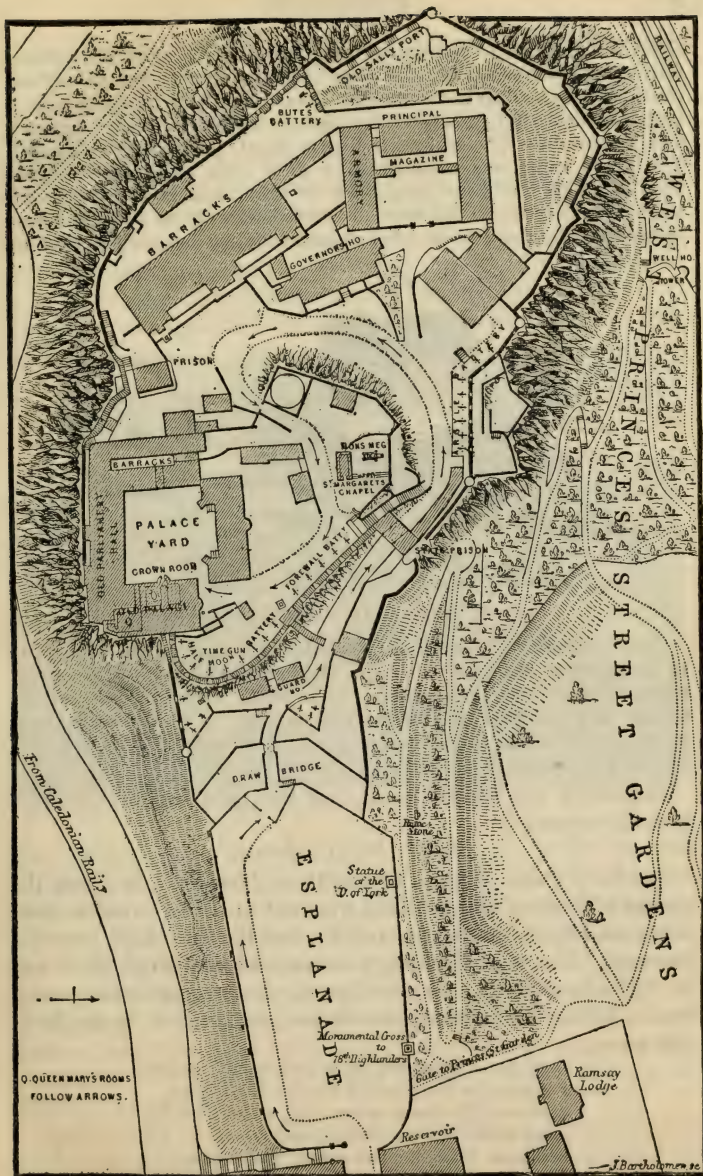
where are deposited the Regalia, the insignia of Scottish royalty, consisting of a crown, sceptre, sword of state, and Lord-Treasurer's rod of office. The *Honours of Scotland*, as these insignia were called, have an interesting history; and, as Scott remarks, we cannot wonder at the fond desire which Scottish antiquaries have shown to refer their date to

"Days when gude KING ROBERT rang."

James V. added to the Crown the two concentric circles, and a large cross *patée*, upon which are the characters J. R. V. The SCEPTRE was also made in the same reign (most probably during the king's visit to Paris in 1536), when preparing for his marriage alliance with France. The sceptre performed its last legislative office by ratifying the Treaty of Union with England on the 16th of January 1707.

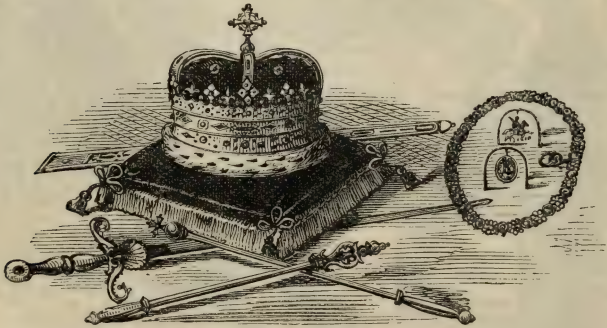
The SWORD OF STATE, a beautiful specimen of early art, has an earlier date than the sceptre, having been presented to King James IV. by Pope Julius II. in 1507.

The interesting story of the Regalia, commencing with their removal to Dunnottar Castle (p. 211), and subsequent concealment in a vault of Kinneff church, is given at length in Sir Walter Scott's *Provincial Antiquities of Scotland*. The secret of their hiding-place was communicated to Charles II. on his restoration, from which time till the Union they continued as formerly in the Crown Room of the Castle. The minds of the Scottish nation were so strongly agitated by the Treaty of Union with England, which they considered as a wanton surrender of their national independence, that the Government of the day



GROUND-PLAN OF EDINBURGH CASTLE.

thought it prudent to remove anything calculated to rouse the national feelings. The various articles were therefore thrown into an old oak chest, and locked up in the Crown Room, and their existence almost forgotten until 1817, when a desire arose to search for the lost treasure, and a committee (including Sir Walter Scott) proceeded to the spot. The king's smith was commanded to force open the great chest, the keys of which had been sought for in vain; and great was the joy when the various articles were discovered, exactly as they had been surrendered by the Earl-Marshal about a hundred and ten years before.



THE REGALIA OF SCOTLAND.

The miniature set in the oval jewel of the Garter is considered to be a portrait of the Princess Louisa Maximiliana of Stolberg Guedern, wife of Prince Charles Edward. This jewel, with the other of St. George and the Dragon, and the ring (all shown in the engraving), were bequeathed to King George IV. by Cardinal York, they having belonged to his brother.

Adjoining the Crown Room, but having a separate entrance from the square, is

#### QUEEN MARY'S ROOM,

where Mary Queen of Scots gave birth to James VI., in whom the crowns of England and Scotland were united. The event is commemorated by the initials H. and M., and the date 1566 over the doorway. The original ceiling remains, and the initials I. R. and M. R., surmounted by the royal crown, are wrought in the panels. On the wall is the following inscription, surmounted by the Scottish arms:

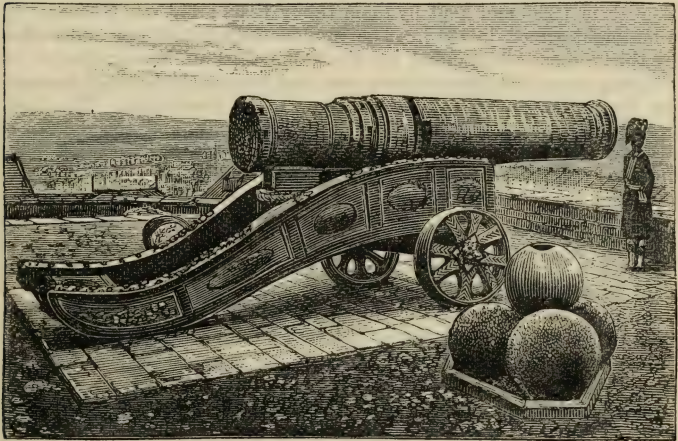
Lord Jesu Chryst, that crounit was with Thornse,  
 Preserve the Birth, quhais Badgie heir is borne,  
 And send Hir Sonne successione, to Reigne stille,  
 Lang in this Realme, if that it be thy will.  
 Als grant, O Lord, quhat ever of Hir proceed,  
 Be to Thy Honer, and Praise, sobied.

19th IVNII, 1566.

A charming view over the plain to the S.E. is obtained from the window.

On the south side of the square is the *Old Parliament Hall* of Scotland, until recently used as an Hospital. It is now being restored to its ancient character.

Situated on the highest part of the Castle rock close to the Mons Meg Bomb Battery, is *Saint Margaret's Chapel*, a small but interesting relic of Norman architecture, named after the Saxon princess, queen of Malcolm Canmore, who died in 1093. Partially restored in 1853 through the instrumentality of Dr. Daniel Wilson of Toronto, it is expected to be still further restored, together with



MONS MEG, EDINBURGH CASTLE.

the *Old Parliament Hall*, through the generosity of the late Mr. William Nelson, according to plans prepared by Mr. H. J. Blanc.

Close by, on the Bomb Battery, is *Mons Meg*, an interesting piece of artillery, made at Mons, in Belgium, in 1476, and celebrated in the history of the Scottish Jameses. It was removed to the Tower of London in 1684, but restored to the Castle in 1829 by the Duke of Wellington, on the petition of Sir Walter Scott. From the Bomb Battery one of the finest views of Edinburgh and its charming surroundings, as well as of the shores of Fife and the hills beyond Stirling, is obtained.

Immediately under that part of the Castle known as the Holyrood Rocks, and within the Princes Street Gardens, stand the ruins of the *Wellhouse Tower*, which formed a part of the first town-wall erected



in 1450. It served also as an outwork of the Castle, and, as its name implies, secured to the garrison access to a spring of water at the base of the rock. The well having fallen into disrepair, was restored by the officers of the 93d Sutherland Highlanders, from a design by the late James Drummond, R.S.A.

Edinburgh Castle has many interesting associations, and has been the scene of various daring exploits.

“ The pond’rous wall, and massy bar,  
 Grim rising o’er the rugged rock,  
 Have oft withstood assailing war,  
 And oft repell’d th’ invader’s shock.’

During the contest between Bruce and Baliol, it was taken by the English in 1296, and kept by them thirty years ; but was recovered by a midnight attack in 1313. The perilous expedition was undertaken by thirty men, commanded by Randolph Earl of Moray, guided by Francis, one of his own soldiers, who had been in the habit of descending the cliff surreptitiously to pay court to his sweetheart. The darkness of the night, the steepness of the precipice, and the danger of discovery by the watchmen, rendered the enterprise such as might have appalled the bravest spirit. They scaled the wall by a ladder which they had brought with them. Francis, the guide, ascended first, Sir Andrew Gray was second, and Randolph himself third. Ere they had all mounted, however, the sentinels caught the alarm, raised the cry of “Treason !” and the constable of the Castle and others, rushing to the spot, made a valiant though ineffectual resistance. Randolph was for some time in great personal danger, until the gallant constable was slain, when his followers fled or fell before the hands of the assailants. After this Bruce ordered the fortress to be demolished, lest it might be again occupied by the English.

Edward III., on his way from Perth, caused it to be rebuilt and strongly garrisoned, but it was retaken in 1341 by Sir W. Douglas, by an ingenious stratagem.<sup>1</sup>

The Castle has frequently served both as the *residence* and the *prison* of the Scottish Kings. The Scottish barons, under the feudal system, nearly equalled their kings in riches and in power, and sometimes even possessed themselves of the royal person to sanction their ambitious designs. Thus James II. in 1438 was held here in a sort of honourable durance by Chancellor Crichton, till, by stratagem contrived by his mother, he was conveyed hence one morning early in a trunk. But he did not very long enjoy his liberty, being soon after taken by a band

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<sup>1</sup> A man, pretending to be an English merchant, came to the governor, and told him that he had on board his ship in the Forth some wine, beer, biscuits, etc. A bargain being made, he promised to deliver the goods next morning at a very reasonable rate ; at the time appointed, twelve men, disguised in the habit of sailors, entered the castle with the goods and supposed merchant, and instantly killed the porter and sentinels ; Sir William Douglas, on a preconcerted signal, then rushed in with a band of armed men, and quickly made himself master of the place, after having cut most of the garrison in pieces.

of armed men while hunting in the woods of Stirling, and carried back to the Castle. It was here also that William, the sixth Earl of Douglas, and his brother, were put to death, having been enticed into the Castle by Crichton, who feared the great power and wealth of the Douglasses.

In the year 1573 the fortress was gallantly defended by Kirkaldy of Grange against the Earl of Morton and Sir William Drury, and in 1650 it sustained a siege for above two months against Cromwell.

### THE HIGH STREET,<sup>1</sup>

which extends in a straight line from the Castle Esplanade to Holyrood, was long considered one of the finest in Europe, but its glory departed with the rise of the New Town. A few quaint old houses still remain, which were once the residence of the rank and fashion of the Scottish Court in the time of the Stuarts, but these are mostly in a dilapidated condition. One of that range nearest to the Castle was the mansion of the Duke of Gordon, whose rudely carved ducal coronet may still be seen. Embedded in the gable-wall is a cannon-ball, said to have been shot from the Castle in 1745.

Ramsay Lane, which lies on the left hand, immediately below the Esplanade, conducts to the house of Allan Ramsay, the Scottish poet, author of the *Gentle Shepherd*. The poet died here in the year 1758. In Ramsay Lane stands the Original Ragged School, founded by the late Rev. Dr. Guthrie.<sup>2</sup> At the upper corner of the lane is Short's Observatory.

Progressing down the High Street, we pass the back of the Free Church Assembly Hall, which occupies the slope immediately behind the Free Church College. To obtain this site there were removed some of the most interesting old houses in Edinburgh, one of them the palace of Mary of Guise, Queen of James V. and mother of Queen Mary. Some of the wood-carvings and panels may be seen in the Antiquarian Museum. Opposite, on the right side, is the General Assembly Hall of the Church of Scotland (of which the late Gillespie Graham was architect), a handsome modern building in the Gothic style, surmounted by a spire tapering to the height of 241 feet.

The first meeting of the General Assembly was held in Edinburgh in 1560, in the presence of John Knox, then minister of Edinburgh. At present the Assembly consists of some 400 members, clerical and lay, elected by the various presbyteries into which the country is divided, who

<sup>1</sup> This street (though generally named High Street) is divided into five portions—"Castle Hill," "Lawnmarket," (Linenmarket), "High Street," "Netherbow," "Canongate."

<sup>2</sup> The United Industrial School, another similar institution, is in Blackfriars Street, off No. 100 High Street.

choose annually from among their own number a president, named the Moderator. The Sovereign is represented by a commissioner, usually a Scotch peer, who generally resides for the time at Holyrood Palace. The meeting of Assembly takes place annually in May.<sup>1</sup>

A little farther down, on the north side of the Lawnmarket, is



SPECIMEN OF  
OLD WOODEN-FRONTED HOUSE  
NOW TAKEN DOWN.

James's Court (erected about 1725-7), where David Hume the historian, and Boswell the biographer of Johnson, resided before they removed to the New Town. The houses of Edinburgh were then, as still in many cases, divided into *flats* (floors), with separate entrances from one common stair. It was to this house that Boswell brought Johnson in 1773, before starting on his tour to the Hebrides. Near this is Lady Stair's Close, named after Elizabeth, Dowager Countess of Stair, one of the most interesting characters of Old Edinburgh, and whose singular story is the groundwork of Scott's tale of "My Aunt Margaret's Mirror." The doorway of her house is ornamented by the inscription, "Feare the Lord and Depart from Evil, 1622." The close adjoining, called Baxter's (off No. 469 Lawnmarket),

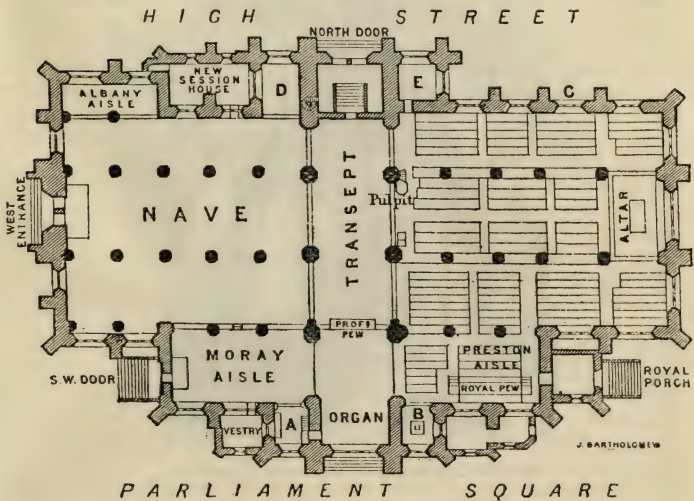
contains the lodging first occupied by Robert Burns in 1786.

<sup>1</sup> The Old West Bow, which struck off near this point, has been, in the course of improvements, superseded by Victoria Street, at the foot of which is the GRASSMARKET (which used in former days to be the place of public execution), now much modernised. A market for horses and grain is still held. The Corn Exchange, a spacious modern building, is situated on the south side of the area. The West Bow took its name from an arch or "Bow" in the city wall, forming here the western gateway of the city. Little more than a hundred years ago this alley contained the Assembly Rooms, and was the principal street by which carriages reached the more elevated part of the city; and it was by it the Marquis of Montrose and the Earl of Argyll were conveyed to the place of execution in the Grassmarket. On the occasion of the murder of Captain Porteous, which forms one of the striking incidents in Scott's *The Heart of Midlothian*, it was down the West Bow that the murderers of Porteous hurried their victim, whom they hanged on a dyer's pole in the Grassmarket. Here also stood the HOUSE OF MAJOR WEIR, the notorious Wizard, who, along with his sister, suffered death for witchcraft in 1670.

At the termination of the Lawnmarket, George IV. Bridge diverges on the south, and Bank Street on the north—the first leading past the Sheriff Court House to the Industrial Museum, etc., and the second affording an access to Princes Street by the Mound, and taking its name from the Bank of Scotland, which is the principal and oldest bank in Scotland, having been projected originally in 1695. The present edifice is a renovation of the original structure, from a plan by the late David Bryce, R.S.A. A little below we reach

### St. Giles's Cathedral,

Free on Mondays only. On other week-days a charge of 3d. is made.]



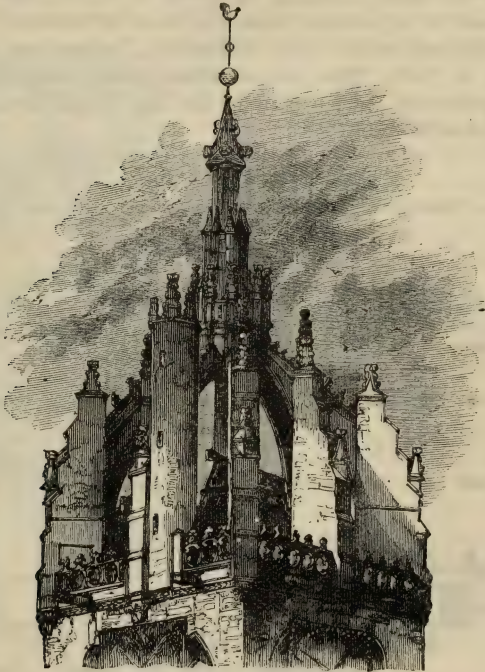
GROUND-PLAN OF ST. GILES'S CATHEDRAL.

- |   |                        |
|---|------------------------|
| A. Tomb of Regent Murray.                 | C. Tomb of Napier.     |
| B. Chepman's Aisle, and Tomb of Montrose. | D. Hammerman's Chapel. |
|   | E. Old Session House.  |

the ancient Parish Church<sup>1</sup> of Edinburgh, named after St. Giles, abbot and confessor, and Patron Saint of the City. His arm, enshrined in silver, and long preserved among the relics of the church, was one of those seized by the magistrates at the Reformation. The present church is the erection of various periods, and is

<sup>1</sup> Although commonly called *Cathedral* it is more correctly speaking a *Church*, hence often called "The High Church." There was no Bishop's chair (*cathedra*) before the Reformation.

the most ancient in the city, although its clean polished exterior (the result of an unfortunate restoration in 1829) would rather seem to belie the fact.



CROWN AND SPIRE OF ST. GILES'S CHURCH.

The interior has undergone extensive alterations, and now appears much in its pre-Reformation state. This great work was accomplished mainly at the instance, and almost wholly at the expense, of the late Dr. William Chambers, the well-known publisher. The spire of the Cathedral is in the form of an octagonal lantern, and exhibits those irregularities found in the finest specimens of Gothic work.

*The Choir* is fitted up with oaken stalls for the judges and magistrates, who attend divine service in their robes on special occasions. The aisle to the south is named after Preston of Gorton, who bequeathed to the church the arm-bone of St. Giles, which he had acquired by the assistance of the King of France. Adjoining it (marked B on the

plan) is the small chapel founded by Chepman, the "Scottish Caxton," where also the remains of the great Marquis of Montrose were interred, eleven years after his execution, which took place in Edinburgh in 1650.

*The Nave*—the latest restored portion of the building—contains the Moray and Albany aisles, the former of which is fitted up as a separate chapel, containing (A in plan) the tomb of the Regent Moray, who was interred here immediately after his assassination at Linlithgow, when the funeral sermon was preached by John Knox. Along the roof are the well-worn colours of Scottish regiments, placed there for preservation in 1883. The Albany aisle contains a pillar decorated with the arms of Robert, Duke of Albany, and Archibald, fourth Earl of Douglas, who are supposed to have founded this chapel as an expiatory offering for the murder of the Duke of Rothesay (eldest son of Robert III.) at Falkland, in 1402.

The history of St. Giles's is one of national interest. Originally the city consisted of one parish, and St. Giles's Church was the only place of worship. It is first mentioned in the year 1259, in a charter of David II., and in the reign of James III. (1466) it was made collegiate, and placed in some respects under the direct jurisdiction of the Pope, with Provost and Chapter. The Scottish poet, Gavin Douglas, was elected Dean or Provost in 1501. After the Reformation the church was greatly disfigured (as were many sacred edifices at that time), partitioned into four places of worship, and the sacred vessels and relics were sold by the magistrates to defray the expense of the alterations. In 1603, before the departure of James VI. to take possession of the throne of England, he attended divine service in St. Giles's, and delivered a farewell address to his Scottish subjects, assuring them of his unalterable affection. With the establishment of Episcopacy in Scotland under Charles I., Edinburgh was erected into a bishopric, and St. Giles's Church was appointed the Cathedral—a distinction which departed with the abolition of Episcopacy in 1638. An attempt made in 1636 to introduce the new "service-book" of Charles I. led to the ludicrous scene when Jenny Geddes threw her cutty-stool at the Dean of Edinburgh (by name Hannay).<sup>1</sup> On the 13th October 1643 the Solemn League and Covenant, which had been prepared by Alexander Henderson, was sworn to and subscribed within the walls of this ancient and interesting church.

On the outside of the north wall there is a monument to Napier of Merchiston, the inventor of logarithms. At the north-west corner of the church formerly stood the Old Tolbooth gaol, "The Heart of Midlothian," immortalised in Scott's novel of that name. The position is indicated by the figure of a heart on the causeway.

Originally the ground now occupied by Parliament Square and part of the Parliament House was the ancient churchyard, where many notable men were interred, including John Knox, whose grave

<sup>1</sup> Brass tablets commemorate both the Dean and Jenny; also Robert Leighton, Bishop of Dunkeld; Gavin Douglas; Craig, assistant to Knox; Alexander Henderson, etc.

is marked by a small stone near the statue of Charles II., and inscribed I. K., 1572. The equestrian statue of Charles II. is a well-executed work in lead, representing that monarch in the Roman dress. It was erected at the expense of the city, in 1680, twenty years after the Restoration, on a spot said to have been intended for a statue of Cromwell, which gave occasion to the following couplet:—

“ But civic sycophants,—a courtly tool,—  
Bartered stone Cromwell for a Charles of lead.”

#### THE CROSS.

In the east division of the Square stands “Dun-Edin’s Cross, a pillar’d stone,” being the restored Market Cross of the city, the original of which stood in the immediate vicinity. This restored relic was the gift of the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, who had the satisfaction of witnessing its completion in December 1885. The building is octagonal, surmounted by turrets, and having a door (admitting to the top) on its east side. From the centre rises the original shaft or pillar (surmounted by the heraldic unicorn), which had been carefully preserved after the destruction of the previous erection in 1756.

From the Cross the Scottish Heralds and Pursuivants (Rothesay, Albany, Marchmont, Unicorn, Carrick, and Bute) are wont, as of old, to proclaim royal edicts

“ In glorious trumpet clang.”

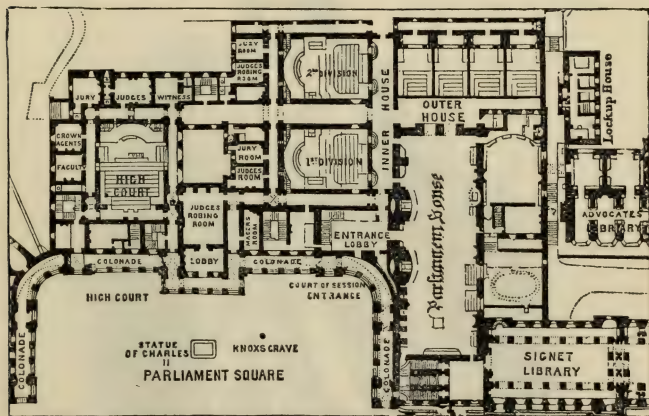
#### THE PARLIAMENT HOUSE,

the ancient meeting-place of the Scottish Parliament, has been appropriated since the time of the Union to the use of the Supreme Courts. The present building was erected between the years 1632 and 1640, but subsequently, with the exception of the great hall, almost totally renewed. The public entrance is at the south-west angle of the square, and there is free admission. The great hall or Parliament House (122 ft. by 49, with a lofty roof of carved oak) was finished in 1639. It is ornamented with statues and portraits of distinguished lawyers more or less connected with Scotland, the principal of whom are Forbes of Culloden,<sup>1</sup> Viscount Melville, Dundas of Arniston, Blair of Avonton, Francis Jeffrey, Boyle, and Cockburn.

<sup>1</sup> Duncan Forbes was President of the Court of Session during the troublous period preceding the Rebellion of 1745, and had the sagacity to suggest to Government a measure which would have saved much bloodshed in the Highlands had it been adopted—viz. of enlisting the Highland clans as regiments of the line, a proposal afterwards adopted with advantage.

Among the portraits are the following :—Lord Brougham ; Lords Presidents M'Neill, Hope, and Inglis ; John, Duke of Argyle and Greenwich ; Lord President Lockhart of Carnwath, and numerous other distinguished legal functionaries, whose names are inscribed on the frames. The subject of the *Stained Glass Window*, on the south side of the hall, is the inauguration of the Court in 1537 by James V., who is in the act of presenting the deed of confirmation by Pope Clement VII. to the Lord President. The other figures represent Dunbar, Archbishop of Glasgow, the Abbot of Cambuskenneth, and judges and nobles of the time. This window was executed at Munich in 1868, from a design by Kaulbach, and cost £2000.

The *Outer House*, where the Lords Ordinary sit, is reached from



PLAN OF THE PARLIAMENT HOUSE AND LAW COURTS.

below this window, and consists of four small courts, where civil cases are tried for the first time. The *Inner House* is divided into two divisions (First and Second), where appeals are heard from the Outer House and Sheriff-Courts. The *High Court of Justiciary* is the supreme criminal tribunal of Scotland, and is situated in another part of the building.

The legal profession is divided into the following classes :—1. Thirteen Judges of the Court of Session, styled LORDS OF SESSION. 2. ADVOCATES (barristers), who possess the privilege of pleading before every court in Scotland, and also in Scotch appeals before the House of Lords. 3. WRITERS TO THE SIGNET, and SOLICITORS BEFORE THE SUPREME COURTS (similar to attorneys or solicitors in England), ADVOCATES' FIRST CLERKS, and SOLICITORS-AT-LAW. These three classes form the College of Justice.



Connected with the Parliament House is

### THE ADVOCATES' LIBRARY

(access to which is obtained through the great hall of the Parliament House), one of the five libraries in the United Kingdom entitled to a copy of every book published in Great Britain. A large additional library hall was opened in 1884.

This library contains the most valuable collection of books in Scotland, the printed works amounting to some 300,000 volumes,



STATUE OF FORBES OF CULLODEN, BY ROUBILIAC.

including exceedingly rare and curious works in Scottish poetry, of which there is a printed catalogue, extending to seven quarto volumes (1867-79). The manuscripts are extensive, and readily accessible by means of a catalogue, in MS., which occupies nine folio volumes. The most prominent part consists of collections formed in the 17th century by Sir James Balfour and Sir Robert Sibbald, and relating mainly to the civil and ecclesiastical history of Scotland. The Gaelic MSS. collected by the Highland Society during their inquiry into the authenticity of Ossian's Poems are

also here. The funds of the library are chiefly derived from the entrance fees of the members of the bar. In one of the lower apartments may be seen Greenshield's statue of Sir Walter Scott, the original manuscript of *Waverley*, and the *Confession of Faith*, signed by James VI. and the Scotch nobles of the Privy Council (1589-90).

The *Signet Library*, adjoining the Advocates', is a most elegant and spacious building, excellently kept. It contains upwards of 50,000 volumes, and is rich in the archæological department, more especially in British and Irish history. This library is supported exclusively by the contributions of the body of Edinburgh solicitors known as Writers to Her Majesty's Signet.

The *County Hall*, on the west side of Parliament Square (modelled on the plan of the Temple of Erechtheus at Athens, and the principal entrance on that of the Choric monument of Thrasyllus), contains a statue of Lord Chief Baron Dundas, by Chantrey. The building is used for county statutory business. Between it and St. Giles' stands the *Buccleuch Memorial Statue* to Francis-Walter, fifth Duke; the statue by Boehm, the pedestal by R. Rowand Anderson, LL.D., and the bas-reliefs, illustrative of the Buccleuch family history, by various Scotch sculptors.

THE COUNCIL CHAMBERS, where the municipal affairs of the city are transacted, are situated nearly opposite the Market Cross, and form part of a range of buildings called the Royal Exchange entering through an archway from the High Street.

The Council Chamber contains a fine bronze statue in Roman costume of Prince Charles Edward Stuart, which has a curious history. It is said to have been cast in France, and was shipped from Dunkirk to Leith, where in unloading, it fell into the harbour, and lay for a time submerged. On its recovery it was presented by the possessor of the statue to the city without his daring to inform the magistrates that it represented the young Pretender.

Not far from this is Craig's Close, long and still associated with the printing-press, containing as it did the printing-office of the famous Andrew Hart, and the residences of the two equally famous bibliopoles, Creech and Constable. The buildings between this and Anchor Close to the eastwards are chiefly occupied by the printing-office of *The Scotsman* newspaper. The Anchor Close used to be the rendezvous of the "Crochallan Fencibles," a convivial club founded by William Smellie, printer of Burns's poems and other works, and himself no mean author.

Proceeding downwards, we pass the head of Cockburn Street, a modern street leading to the Waverley Railway Station. Where

the High Street is intersected by the North and South Bridges stands the Tron Church, which takes its name from the Tron, or weighing-beam, to which it was customary to nail false notaries and malefactors by the ears. After passing this church, we have on the left, opposite Niddry Street, the house in which was the shop of Allan Ramsay the poet, before he removed to Ramsay Gardens ; and a little farther on Carrubber's Close, which formerly contained one of the earliest play-houses in Edinburgh and the first Episcopal Chapel (restored in 1879-81), which was erected by a remnant of Jacobites after the overthrow of Episcopacy in 1638. The incongruous pillared modern building, farther down the High Street on the same side, is a mission-hall.



JOHN KNOX'S HOUSE (A. D. 1490)—REPAIRED 1853.

### JOHN KNOX'S HOUSE,

[Open daily (except Sundays) from 10 to 4—admission 6d.  
Tickets at shop below.]

which protrudes into the street on the north side, was the manse provided for the Scottish Reformer in 1559, when he was elected minister of Edinburgh ; and where he resided until his death in 1572. Over the door is the admonitory inscription :—

**Use. God. aboue. al. and. yobr. nichtbovr. as. yi. self. ;—**

and, close beneath the window from which he is said to have preached, is a rude effigy pointing to the name of God carved upon a stone above in Greek, Latin, and English. Nearly opposite Knox's House there is a tall narrow tenement, from which Thomas Bassandyne, the Scottish printer, issued his beautiful folio Bible and Sir David Lindsay's poems in 1574.

A little below Knox's House are St. Mary's and Jeffrey Streets,



HIGH STREET, FROM NEAR KNOX'S HOUSE.

formed by the Improvement Commissioners of Edinburgh, with the view of opening up the denser masses of old buildings. The latter diverges northwards in a curve, and contains the reconstructed Trinity College Church, which originally occupied a site lower down on the line of railway. This old church was founded in 1462 by Mary of Gueldres, consort of James II. The original stones were carefully numbered when the church was taken down, and thus the whole fabric, containing many fine specimens of carved work, was preserved.

At this point, extending downwards to Holyrood, commences the CANONGATE—a narrow street, long the main access from the

palace to the city, and where many of the ancient nobility of Scotland once resided. MORAY HOUSE, on the south side (the mansion of the Earl of Moray), was erected in 1618 by Mary, Countess of Home, eldest daughter of Lord Dudley. On her death in 1645, it fell to one of her daughters, Margaret, Countess of Moray, and so became the property of the Moray family, remaining in the same until 1835. It was occupied by Oliver Cromwell during his first visits to Edinburgh, both before and after the battle of Dunbar, 1648-50, when he established friendly relations with the Covenanters; and it is said that the design to behead Charles I. was first mooted within its walls. Shortly after this, the marriage of the Marquis of Lorne with Lady Mary Stuart (Lord Moray's eldest daughter) took place here, and, as related, the wedding party witnessed from the balcony the Marquis of Montrose being led to execution. The house is now used as a Normal School in connection with the Free Church of Scotland.

Near Moray House (entering from the Canongate) is St. John Street, where, at No. 13, Lord Monboddo and the beautiful Miss Burnet resided. The poet Burns was a frequent guest here, and the early death of this lady called forth one of his most touching sonnets. No. 10 was the residence of James Ballantyne, the printer of the Waverley Novels. Smollett resided for some time in the old house with the tall circular abutment. Another interesting tenement on the same side as Moray House is Playhouse Close, where a stage was established in 1747.

The Canongate Tolbooth or Court-House, represented on the following page, was erected in the reign of James VI., and is a good specimen of the French style of architecture adopted in Scotland. Over an archway is the inscription—"PATRIÆ ET POSTERIS, 1591;" and on a niche in the building are painted the arms of the Canongate, consisting of a stag's head with a cross between the antlers, and the motto—"SIC ITUR AD ASTRA," commemorating the legend of the founding of Holyrood Abbey. The appropriate motto—"ESTO FIDUS," surmounts the inner doorway to the court-house.

In the churchyard of the *Canongate Church*—a large square building on the same side—are interred Adam Smith the author of *The Wealth of Nations*, Dugald Stewart, David Allan the artist, and Ferguson the poet. Burns himself erected the simple stone over Ferguson's tomb, "to remain for ever sacred to his memory."

On the opposite side, a Board school for the Canongate district has been erected on the site of Milton House, once the mansion of Lord Milton (1692-1766), an eminent Scotch judge; and lower



CANONGATE TOLBOOTH [A.D. 1591].

down is Queensberry House, now a House of Refuge for the Destitute, named after the nobleman who built Drumlanrig Castle in Dumfriesshire. Here Lady Catherine Hyde, the sprightly duchess of Charles, the third duke, patronised the poet Gay. Sir John Whiteford's House, nearly opposite, occupies the site of the palace of the Earls of Wyntoun.



OLD WHITE HORSE INN, CANONGATE.

Near the foot of the Canongate, on the north side, entering through White Horse Close, will be seen an old-fashioned building once the White Horse Inn, one of the oldest hostelries in the city, now in the hands of the Edinburgh Social Union. On the opposite side is the Abbey Court-House, formerly a sanctuary for debtors.

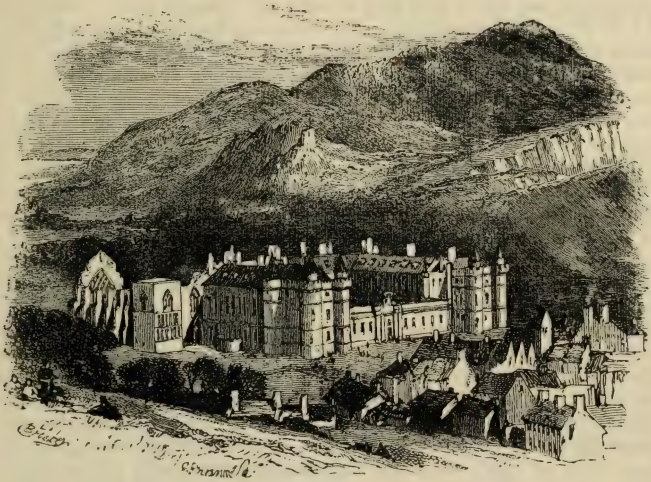
### HOLYROOD.<sup>1</sup>

Open at 11 A.M. every day, except Sunday. Admission by ticket, sold within the quadrangle, price 6d.—Saturdays free.

At the foot of the Canongate we emerge into the open space in front of Holyrood Palace, having in its centre the elaborately carved fountain erected by the late Prince Albert, and which now serves as an interesting memorial of his residence at Holyrood. It is a facsimile restoration of a fountain existing in a ruined state in the quadrangle of Linlithgow Palace.

<sup>1</sup> The following description is taken mainly from Scott's *Provincial Antiquities*.

This venerable seat of Scottish royalty was originally a convent, as its ordinary name, *The Abbey*, implies, and like so many other monastic establishments it calls David I. its founder. The legend connected with its foundation is preserved in the armorial bearings of the borough of Canongate to this day. The king, it seems, was hunting, in or about the year 1128, in the forest of Drumsheugh (now incorporated with the western portion of Edinburgh), when he was thrown to the ground and attacked by a stag which had been brought to bay.



HOLYROOD.

A cross was suddenly interposed betwixt the defenceless monarch and the incensed animal, which fled in dismay at the sight. The cross, the substance of which could not be ascertained, remained on the place, and was regarded, of course, with the highest veneration.

In consequence of his escape, the grateful monarch founded and endowed the Church of the Holy Rood, granting to it, and to the canons regular of St. Augustine serving God therein, the privilege of erecting a borough betwixt their church and the Netherbowgate of the city, which changed its name to the "Canongate" or Gate of the Canons. Succeeding monarchs heaped favours on the establishment, so that at the dissolution it was accounted the most opulent abbey in Scotland. It does not exactly appear how soon any part of the building was adapted to the purposes of a royal residence. The poems of Dunbar seem to show that the Abbey was inhabited by James IV. as a permanent residence. It is ascertained, however, by an inscription upon the building, that the tower and high-roofed buildings, containing what are called Queen Mary's apartments, were built by James V. Not long afterwards the whole Abbey, except the church, then a fine



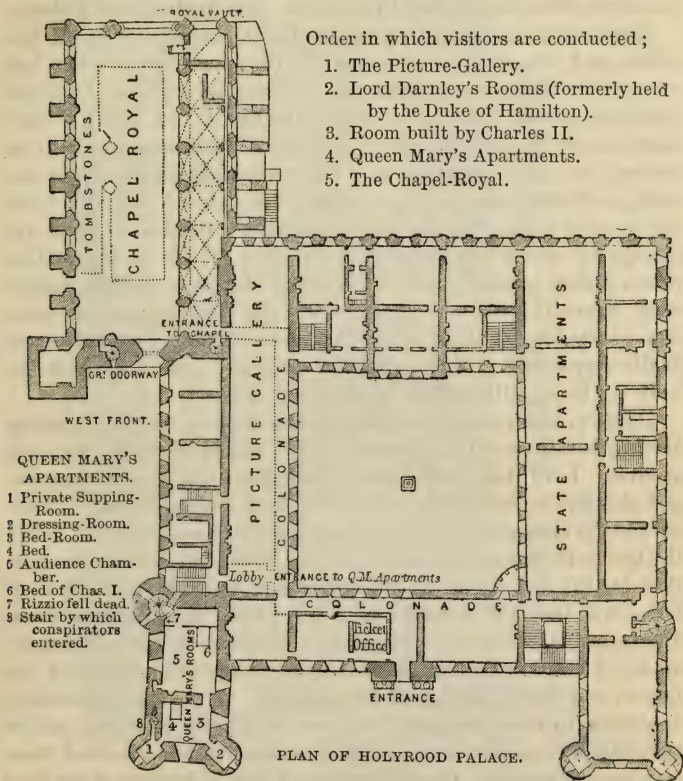
Gothic edifice, was burned by the English, who (1544) landed and captured Leith, but were repulsed from the city by a well-directed fire from the castle. Both the abbey and palace soon recovered from the effects of this disaster, and became the principal residence of the court, and the scene of all important public transactions during the reign of Queen Mary and her son. The whole of the palace, except the double tower, with the adjoining building containing Queen Mary's apartments, was again destroyed by fire at the close of the Civil War. Charles II. showed a liberal attention to the condition of his ancient metropolis, and he it was who erected the present palace, consisting of a quadrangle, with piazzas. The plan was furnished by Sir William Bruce of Kinross, Robert Milne being the king's mason; and the work, though in the French taste of Louis XIV.'s reign, does honour both to the architect and to the builder. The Duke of York (brother of Charles II.), afterwards James II. of England, long resided at Holyrood before his accession to the throne, kept up a viceregal court, and by his stately and formal courtesy towards the proud aristocracy of Scotland, laid the foundation of that attachment to his person and family which showed itself in so many unsuccessful insurrections. As Duke of York he bequeathed his name to "The Duke's Walk," a level space extending from the back of the palace to the verge of the park, and once shaded with lofty trees. For a long time this was the usual place in which the gentlemen of Edinburgh were wont to decide affairs of honour. In the eventful years 1745-46, Charles Edward Stuart was resident at the palace both before and after the battle of Prestonpans. More lately (1796 till 1799) it served to accommodate the exiled Comte d'Artois, afterwards Charles X. of France, with the emigrant nobility who were attached to his person, including the well-known Comte de Coigny. When again driven from his country by the Revolution of 1830, the same unfortunate prince, with the immediate members of his family, found refuge here once more until 1832. George IV., on his visit to Edinburgh in 1822, held levees in the palace, and it is still used as an occasional royal residence.

The entrance is under a handsome cupola surmounted by an imperial crown executed in stonework. The visitor turns to the left, and the first door leads to the Picture-Gallery and Queen Mary's apartments.

The PICTURE-GALLERY, the largest apartment in the palace, measures 150 ft. long by 27 broad. Upon the walls are suspended about 100 portraits or representations of Scottish kings, from Fergus I. to James VII., by the painter De Witt (1685); the most interesting being those of Queen Mary and Charles II. At the end of the gallery are four historical paintings (of date about 1484, and among the finest examples of their school in existence), from the royal collection at Hampton Court, representing James III., and his Queen Margaret of Denmark, at devotion; and on the reverses the Holy Trinity, and Sir Edward Boncle, Provost of Trinity College Church. These paintings are supposed to have been

executed as an altar-piece for Trinity College Church by an artist of the Van Eyck school.

By the Treaty of Union the peirage of Scotland is represented by sixteen of its number chosen for each Parliament by the Scottish peers themselves, and this election takes place in this room ; and



Order in which visitors are conducted ;

1. The Picture-Gallery.
2. Lord Darnley's Rooms (formerly held by the Duke of Hamilton).
3. Room built by Charles II.
4. Queen Mary's Apartments.
5. The Chapel-Royal.

QUEEN MARY'S APARTMENTS.

- 1 Private Supping-Room.
- 2 Dressing-Room.
- 3 Bed-Room.
- 4 Bed.
- 5 Audience Chamber.
- 6 Bed of Chas. I.
- 7 Rizzio fell dead.
- 8 Stair by which conspirators entered.

it was here also Prince Charles Edward gave the ball described in Scott's *Waverley*.

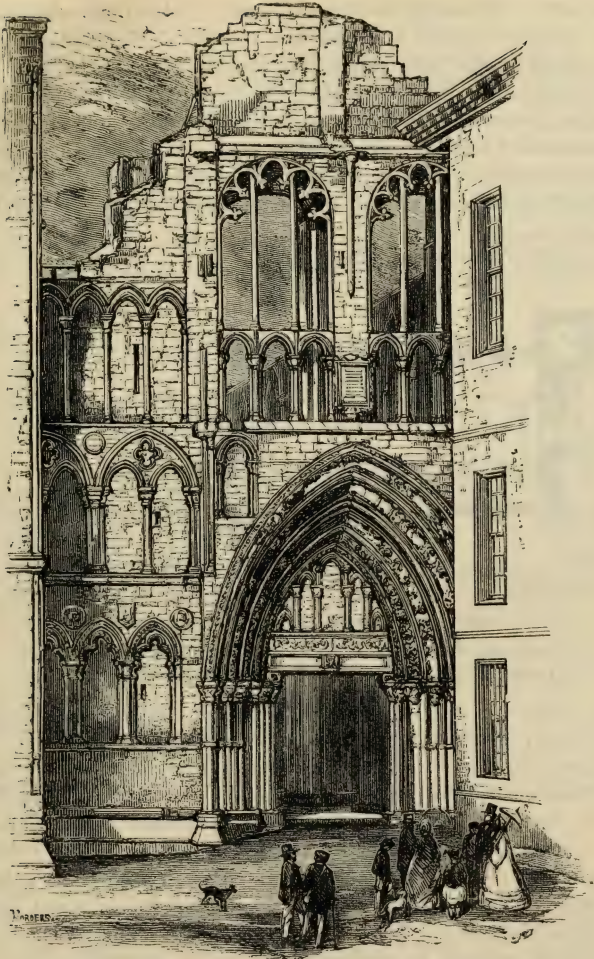
The first and largest of LORD DARNLEY'S ROOMS contains several tapestries (the prevailing design on which is nude boys climbing trees), and also several portraits—among which are Lord Darnley (?) (when young), No. 105 ; Charles II. in armour, No. 107 ; Queen Mary, No. 115 ; and Anne of Denmark, Queen of James VI., No. 108. The handsome room to the left contains, amongst other por-

traits, one of James VI., No. 122; and one of Douglas, eighth Duke of Hamilton, No. 124; and also two ancient tapestries (one representing the appearance of a flaming cross to Constantine the Great). The bedroom contains several more portraits (*e.g.* first Duke of Hamilton, No. 131), pictures, and tapestries; and Lord Darnley had access from these rooms by a private stair to the Queen's above.

QUEEN MARY'S APARTMENTS are the most interesting in the palace, and remain to some extent in the same state as when last occupied by the unhappy Princess. Passing through the Audience Chamber (where stands the bed of Charles I., on which Prince Charlie slept in 1745-46), we enter Queen Mary's bedroom, with an ancient bed and other furniture. The roof of this, as of the previous room, is divided into panels, on which are painted various initials and coats-of-arms. On one side of the room is the door of the secret passage by which the conspirators against the life of the Italian Rizzio (1566) entered, and adjoining is the little private supper room where they found their victim. He was dragged out from this to outside the door of the Audience Chamber, where he was finally despatched at the head of the staircase,—the spot where the body lay being still marked by the stain of blood.

Darnley, who headed the conspirators, entered first, and casting his arm fondly round the Queen's waist, seated himself beside her at table. Lord Ruthven followed in complete armour, looking pale and ghastly, as one scarcely recovered from long sickness. Others crowded in after them, till the closet was full of armed men. While the Queen demanded the purpose of their coming, Rizzio, who saw that his life was aimed at, got behind her and clasped the folds of her gown, that the respect due to her person might protect him. The assassins threw down the table and seized on the unfortunate object of their vengeance, while Darnley himself took hold of the Queen, and forced Rizzio and her asunder. It was their intention, doubtless, to have dragged Rizzio out of Mary's presence, and to have killed him elsewhere; but their fierce impatience hurried them into instant murder. George Douglas, a natural brother of the Earl of Morton, set the example by striking Rizzio with the dagger which he had snatched from Darnley's belt. He received many other blows. They then dragged him through the bedroom and ante-room, and despatched him at the head of the staircase with no less than fifty-six wounds.

After the murder of Rizzio, Bothwell and others of the Queen's adherents made their way out of the palace by a window on the north side, and passing through the garden, escaped, it is said, by



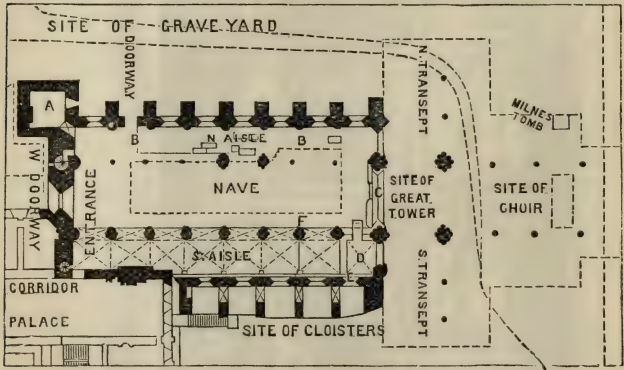
WEST FRONT AND DOORWAY, HOLYROOD ABBEY.

an old house still extant, named Queen Mary's Bath, situated at the northern corner of the palace courtyard.

#### THE CHAPEL-ROYAL,

a fragment of the ancient abbey of Holyrood House, was founded (as already mentioned) in 1128 by David I., whose prodigal

liberality to the clergy drew from James VI. the pithy observation that he was "a sair sanct for the Crown." The monastery was suppressed at the Reformation, and the buildings at the same time fell a prey to the religious zeal of the times. The fragment which remains forms the nave of the ancient church, and amidst the additions of a later age, the original work of the 12th century may still be traced. The west front, although partly the work of different periods, is on the whole in the most beautiful style of



GROUND-PLAN OF HOLYROOD ABBEY CHURCH.

- |                       |                            |
|-----------------------|----------------------------|
| A. Belhaven Monument. | C. End of Nave—now closed. |
| B. Tombs of Noblemen. | D. Royal Vault.            |

Early English; and its sculptured arcade, boldly-cut heads, and rich variety of ornament in the doorway, are much admired. The windows above are additions of Charles I., who appears to have been desirous to use the chapel (as his father James VI. had done before) for the Episcopal service of the Reformed church; and he was crowned in it in 1633. As related in the inscription between the windows:—*Basilicam hanc, semi rutam, Carolus rex optimus instauravit, 1633:—He shall build a house for my name, and I will stablish the throne of his kingdom for ever.* James VII., by an injudicious attempt to celebrate mass within its walls, roused the popular displeasure, which vented itself upon the building. The Barons of Exchequer subsequently endeavoured, but unsuccessfully, to restore the roof.

The church contains several interesting tombs and monuments. In the belfry tower (A), at the N.W. corner, is a well-executed marble monument to Lord Belhaven (1639). A row of tombs of several members of the Scottish nobility and others are ranged along the

north aisle. In the royal vault (D) were deposited the remains of David II., James II., James V. and Magdalen his queen, Henry Lord Darnley, and other illustrious persons. Darnley's body is said to have been disinterred by order of James VI., and reburied at Westminster Abbey; but according to Dean Stanley (*Memorials of Westminster Abbey*) it more likely remains here. On the removal of Trinity College Church, the body of its foundress, Mary of Gueldres, Queen of James II., was re-interred here. On the south wall may be seen a monument to Adam Bothwell, Bishop of Orkney, who celebrated the unhappy marriage of Queen Mary with James Hepburn, Earl of Bothwell, in the great hall of the Palace, according to the Protestant form then in use. Rizzio's grave is in the passage leading from the quadrangle.

#### ARTHUR'S SEAT,

which rises up immediately from Holyrood, is 822 ft. in height, and easily accessible from various parts of Edinburgh. It is surrounded by an excellent and safe carriage-road called the "Queen's Drive," which commands beautiful sea and landscapes. The ascent to the top of the hill may be made from Holyrood by crossing the park, and then taking the direction of St. Anthony's Chapel, above the small loch called "St. Margaret's." The more usual plan is to follow the Drive to Dunsappie Loch, and strike up the hill from that point. There is a romantic road along the foot of the rocks of the Salisbury Crags (facing west), known as the "Radical Road,"—"which," says Scott, "used to be my favourite evening and morning resort, when engaged with a favourite author or new subject of study." The valley which divides Salisbury Crags from Arthur's Seat is called the Hunter's Bog.

The ruins on the shoulder of the hill overlooking the palace are those of ST. ANTHONY'S CHAPEL (which belonged to the cell of a hermit), mentioned in a well-known Scottish song, commencing—

"Now Arthur's Seat shall be my bed,  
Saint Anton's Well shall be my drink  
Since my true love's forsaken me."

From the foot of a high rock, which rises behind the cell, there gushes a pure and plentiful fountain, dedicated to St. Anthony. There is a fine view of Edinburgh from the ruins, and the scene is otherwise interesting from its association with incidents in Scott's *Heart of Midlothian*. A pile of stones, near the east park gate leading to Piershill Barracks, marking the spot where a man called Muschett murdered his wife in 1720, was the meeting-place of Jeanie Deans, the heroine of that novel, with Robertson ("Gentleman George").

DUDDINGSTON Loch and village lie at the foot of the south-east portion of Arthur's Seat. Like St. Margaret's and Dunsappie the

loch is much resorted to in winter for skating and curling. In the village may still be seen the house in which Prince Charles Stuart slept before the battle of Prestonpans. At the entrance to the fine old church hang the "jougs," in whose embrace a certain class of offenders did penance at the church door. In the vicinity are Duddingston House, a seat of the Duke of Abercorn, and Prestonfield (Sir R. K. A. Dick Cunyngham, Bart.) The road round the hill is overhung by a range of porphyritic greenstone columns of a pentagonal or hexagonal form, from 50 to 60 ft. in length, and 5 in diameter, called Samson's Ribs. Near the park-keeper's lodge at St. Leonard's Hill may be seen the cottage of Jeanie Deans.

#### CRAIGMILLAR CASTLE,

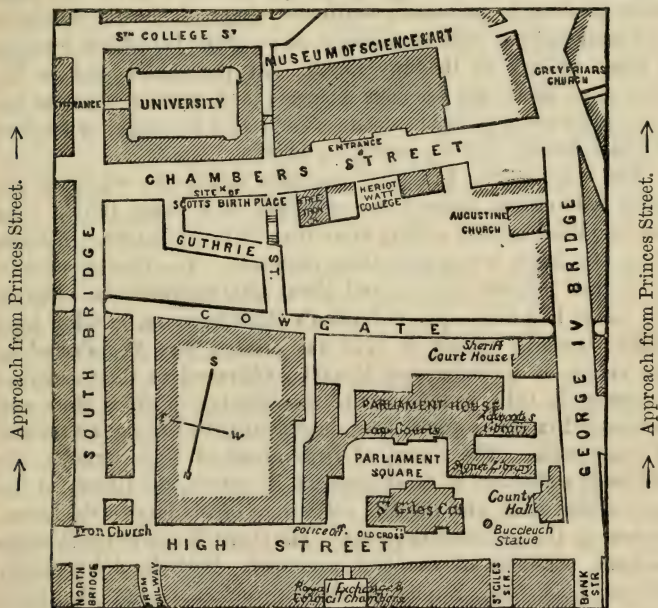
a favourite residence of Queen Mary, is finely situated on the top of an eminence, about a mile south of Duddingston. Besides the interest attached to the ruin itself it is worth visiting on account of its commanding view.

The castle consists of a strong tower or keep flanked with turrets, and connected with inferior buildings, the whole displaying a superior style of architecture and accommodation. A date preserved on the rampart wall refers its erection to the year 1427; but the first name connected with it is that of John de Capella, who possessed it in 1374. John, Earl of Mar, younger brother of James III., was imprisoned here in 1477. James V. occupied the castle occasionally during his minority; and it was so often the residence of Queen Mary, that the adjacent village, where her French guards were quartered, acquired the name of Little France. It was here also, while she was recovering from an attack of fever, that the plot was concocted for the murder of Lord Darnley. A broad stair conducts to the summit of the tower containing several arched chambers, one of which is pointed out as Queen Mary's dormitory—a chamber measuring only 7 by 5 ft., and having one window. The banqueting hall is lofty, and must at one time have been highly decorated. Carved in the window seat is a half-obliterated diagram of a game called "The Walls of Troy." The castle is surrounded by some fine old trees, one, the largest plane tree in the Lothians, said to have been planted by Queen Mary.

The outer courtyard is open without restriction, but the inner court and precincts are under lock and key. An attendant is present every day except Sunday, from whom the key of the gate may be obtained.

## THE UNIVERSITY

is situated at the south end of the South Bridge, and may be approached from Princes Street either by the North Bridge or by the Mound, George IV. Bridge, and Chambers Street. The College or University of Edinburgh dates its existence from the year 1582, when James VI. was sixteen years of age, and had been for fifteen



PLAN OF THE UNIVERSITY, MUSEUM, AND PARLIAMENT SQUARE

years king of Scotland. Till that time there had been but three Universities in Scotland—St. Andrews, Glasgow, and Aberdeen. The site was originally a kind of suburb, consisting mainly of gardens and straggling buildings, but containing the church of St. Mary in the Fields, or Kirk o' Field, well known as the scene of the mysterious murder of Darnley.

It is four stories in height, and rectangular in form, the east and west sides being 255 ft. in length, and the south and north sides 358 ft. The entrance is from South Bridge Street by a portico supported by four single-block Doric columns, each 26 ft. in height, over which runs the inscription: "*Academia Jacobi*



*VI., Scotorum Regis Anno post Christum Natum, M.D.LXXXII. Instituta, annoque M.DCC.LXXXIX. Renovari coepta; Regnante Georgio III., Principe Munificentissimo; Urbis Edinensis Præfecto, Thoma Elder, Academiæ Primario, Gulielmo Robertson, Architecto, Roberto Adam.*" The dome erected over the principal entrance, by bequest of the late Robert Cox, W.S., Edinburgh, is surmounted by a figure of Youth, designed by John Hutchison, R.S.A. The inner quadrangle presents a continuous range of massive buildings in a semi-Grecian style of architecture; a stone balustrade forming a raised gallery all the way round. At the angles, and on the west side, there are spacious piazzas; and exactly opposite the main entrance is a marble statue of Sir David Brewster, by the late William Brodie, R.S.A., erected in 1870.

The UNIVERSITY LIBRARY<sup>1</sup> occupies nearly the whole of the south side of the square; the principal hall being 198 ft. long and its gilded arched ceiling more than 50 ft. in height. A series of marble busts is arranged along each side. The library contains upwards of 147,000 volumes and about 2000 manuscripts. Among the latter is a fine copy of *Fordun's Scotichronicon*, in folio, from which Goodall's edition of 1775 was printed, and *The Protest* by the nobles of Bohemia and Moravia, addressed to the Council of Constance in 1415, in reference to the burning of John Huss and Jerome of Prague—a parchment document with 100 signatures and as many seals. The library of Drummond of Hawthornden, the Halliwell collection of Shakespearian literature, the library of the late General Reid, and the MS. collections of the late David Laing, are among the principal bequests. The Court-Room of the Senatus contains portraits of the first principal—Rollock, John Knox, George Buchanan, Napier of Merchiston, Thomson the poet, Robertson the historian, and others.

The first professor was Robert Rollock, of St. Salvator, St. Andrews, appointed in 1583, and afterwards made principal; and about the year 1660, by means of benefactions from public bodies and private individuals, the establishment had attained a respectable rank among similar institutions. As a school of medicine it first rose into repute under Dr. Alexander Monro, who became professor of anatomy in 1720; and in this branch of science it has attained distinguished pre-eminence. In the other branches of knowledge its reputation was advanced by Maclaurin, Black, Ferguson, Stewart, Robison, Hamilton, Forbes, Brewster, and other eminent men.

The University comprises faculties of divinity, law, medicine, and

<sup>1</sup> The Library is open daily from 10 to 4. Admission 6d.; parties 1s.

arts. The government and patronage were placed on their present footing in 1858, under the Universities (Scotland) Act. The curators are seven in number,—four elected by the Town Council, and three by the University. The appointment to some of its chairs is made by the Crown, and to others by the curators and the legal bodies. The head of the University is the Chancellor; the other officials are the Vice-Chancellor, Rector, Principal, and Parliamentary representative. There are two sessions, beginning respectively in October and May, the latter being confined to law and medicine. The number of students for the Session 1887-88 was 3482. The University confers the usual degrees. To qualify for a degree in arts it is necessary to attend the classes of humanity, Greek, logic, mathematics, moral philosophy, natural philosophy, and rhetoric. There are nearly 200 bursaries, scholarships, fellowships, and money prizes, amounting in annual aggregate value to more than £7500.

The University Music Class-room, with a fine organ and a good musical library, is situated in Park Place, and the NEW MEDICAL SCHOOL in Teviot Row, both near at hand. The latter, situated near the Royal Infirmary (see p. 39), is a large and handsome building in the Early Italian style, and comprises a hall, classrooms, laboratories, and dissecting and surgical halls and museums. In it are housed, in the meantime, the Phrenological Museum, and the collection—so far as yet formed—of Scottish National Portraits (see p. 54). The architect was R. R. Anderson, LL.D.

The main street in front of the University leads south to the large and favourite suburb of Newington, etc. Attention may here be drawn to the Museum of the ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS, Nicolson Street, a little way south of the University, which is open daily, except Tuesday; admission *free*, by application at the door, from 12 to 4 (winter 12 to 3). The portico with its pediment, supported by six fluted Ionic columns, is much admired for its classic elegance.

From the University we pass westwards through Chambers Street (a modern improvement named after the well-known publisher). On the north side of the street is the HERIOT-WATT (Technical) COLLEGE, erected in 1872-73 from a design by the late David Rhind, but now much enlarged. It is an exceedingly well-equipped educational establishment. Near this is the School of Medicine (Minto House), where lectures are delivered which qualify for the Edinburgh and other Universities. Opposite stands

## THE MUSEUM OF SCIENCE AND ART.

Admission daily except Sundays. **Free**—Wednesday, Friday, Saturday, from 10 A.M. till 4 P.M., and Friday and Saturday evenings from 6 to 9. **Pay Days**—Monday, Tuesday, and Thursday, from 10 A.M. till 4 P.M., 6d. each.

This museum, a branch of the Science and Art department of London, is situated immediately to the west of the University, with its frontage running along the south side of Chambers Street. The building, designed by the late Captain Fowke, R.E., is constructed of fine white stone, relieved by light red columnar window mullions. The foundation was laid by the late Prince Consort in 1861, and the inauguration took place, under the auspices of H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh, in 1866.

I. THE NATURAL HISTORY HALL.—*The Ground Floor* is occupied by the mammalia, the north end by an extensive collection of skulls, human and animal. At the level of the lower gallery is suspended the skeleton of a whale, perhaps the most perfect, and certainly the largest, in Britain, being 79 ft. in length. *The Lower Gallery* is occupied by the collection of birds, and the *Upper* by fishes and reptiles. Fossils occupy one side of the latter gallery and an adjoining room. Two smaller halls adjoining are also included in the natural history section. The one contains, on the ground floor, a type collection for the use of students, a general collection of shells in the lower gallery, and the mineral collection—one of the richest in Britain—including a separate collection of the minerals of Scotland, in the upper gallery. The other contains, on the ground floor, a collection of British animals, an almost complete collection of British birds, and two of the exceedingly rare eggs of the now extinct great auk; and the galleries are devoted to prehistoric antiquities and ethnography, and to rocks and fossils (chiefly from the basin of the Forth) collected by the officers of the Geological Survey of Scotland.

II. THE GREAT HALL is a noble apartment about 270 ft. in length, with two galleries, and contains, along with a smaller hall immediately behind it, the collections of industrial art, comprising illustrations of the chief manufactures of Britain, and many of foreign countries. It has sections for mining and quarrying, for metallurgy, constructive materials, ceramic and vitreous manufactures, the decorative arts, textile manufactures, food, education, chemistry, and materia medica. The more prominent articles on the (*a*) floor of the Great Hall are, plaster casts of the celebrated Sanchi Tope gateway near Delhi, made by direction of the Indian Government; casts of the Ghiberti bronze gates at Florence, and of the pulpit in the Cathedral of Pisa; large models of lighthouses, belonging to the Commissioners of Northern Lights, and sections of the mechanism employed; models of St. Peter's, Rome, and of the Börse, Berlin; a number of beautiful working models of machinery; specimens of large guns, cannon balls, and armour plate; and models of various forms of ancient and modern warships, from the Roman galley to H.M.S. "Northampton." Near the centre of the hall is a magnificent specimen of Japanese bronze-work in the form of a huge incense-burner. (*b*) *The First Gallery* of the Great Hall, with

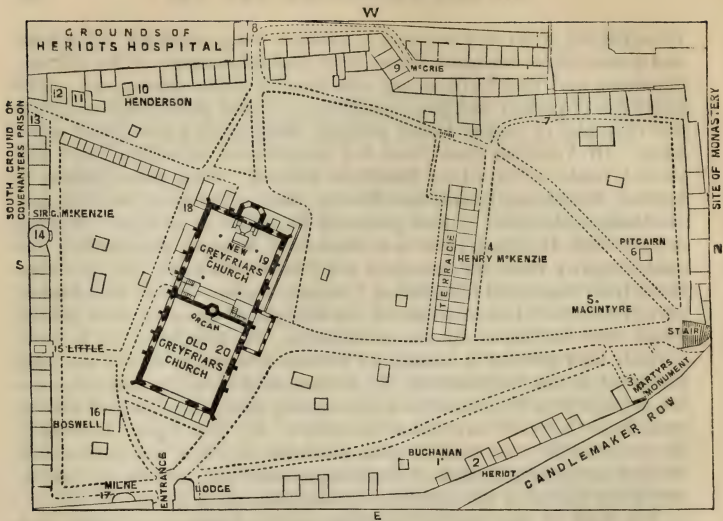
its adjoining room and corridor, contains a large mediæval collection, and a selection of the arms, dress, tools, and implements of the Chinese, Japanese, and East Indians, and also many Persian articles, etc. The collection of pottery and glass on the south side of the gallery comprises fine examples of ancient Greek pottery, Wedgwood, Palissy, and other ware. Of Venetian glass there is a magnificent collection (over 300 pieces), made by the Abate Zanetti of Murano; while the collection of ancient Phœnician, Greek, and Roman glass, containing the Piot and Northesk collections, is now probably the finest in Britain. Modern mosaic-work is exemplified in a reredos by Salviati, representing the Last Supper; while the beauty of old Persian tile-work will be understood from fragments obtained at Constantinople. These tiles formed part of the mural decorations of the Mosque of Broussa, Asia Minor, which was destroyed by an earthquake. In rich blue, on a white ground, they present a variety of curious designs, of which the best preserved is one representing the human soul shooting upwards as a tall cypress-tree, while good and bad spirits, under the guise of various animals, seek to aid or hinder its ascent. (c) *The Upper Gallery* of the Great Hall is devoted to food, medicine, forestry, and agriculture, the last comprising models of farm implements and machinery, among which is a model of the first reaping machine, made by its inventor.

The floor of the smaller **TECHNOLOGICAL HALL** is occupied with illustrations of mining and metallurgy, building stones, and the pottery and glass manufactures; its first gallery with the animal and vegetable substances used in the arts and manufactures, with models of machinery employed in the latter; and the upper gallery with the educational and chemical collections.

The principal feature in the **NEW HALL**, to the west, is—at its south end—a full size plaster cast of the grand doorway (J. della Quercia, 1425) of the church of San Petronio in Bologna. *The Upper Gallery* is being devoted to the Geological Section.

In the front of the **EAST WING** of the building is the Lecture-room, accommodating about 800 sitters; while on the ground floor, behind the central portion of the Great Hall, is a room containing the Patent Library. Here a complete set of the publications issued by H.M.'s Commissioners of Patents are arranged for consultation by the public (free of charge). The Ordnance Survey Maps are also arranged for consultation in the same room. Adjacent to it there is a refreshment room.

At the west end of the street we reach **GEORGE IV. BRIDGE** (which crosses over the Cowgate, near its junction with the Grassmarket), and here faces the entrance to the **GREYFRIARS CHURCH-YARD**, named after the ancient monastery established here at an early period. The original Church was of ancient date, having been built in 1612, and it was here that the first signatures to the National Covenant were appended in 1638. This covenant, or bond, was written on a parchment "above an ell square," in which the subscribers swore to maintain Presbyterianism, and to resist what they designated "contrary errors, to the utmost of their



GROUND-PLAN OF GREYFRIARS CHURCHYARD.

*References to the Tombs.*

- |                                      |  |
|--------------------------------------|--|
| 1. George Buchanan.                  | 12. Robertson (historian).   |
| 2. George Heriot.                    | 13. South ground (Covenanters' prison),<br>Black the chemist, Tytler, etc. |
| 3. Martyrs' Monument.                | 14. Mackenzie (Lord Advocate).   |
| 4. Henry Mackenzie (Man of Feeling). | 15. Little-Gilmour of Craigmillar.   |
| 5. Macintyre (Gaelic poet).          | 16. Boswell of Auchinleck.   |
| 6. Pitcairne (Dr.)                   | 17. Milne (Master Mason).  |
| 7. Old sculptured monument.          | 18. Allan Ramsay, Maclaurin, Dr. Hugh<br>Blair.                            |
| 8. Entrance to Heriot's Hospital.    | 19. Lauder and Ruddiman (inside of church).                                |
| 9. M'Crie (biographer of Knox).      | 20. Memorial window to George Buchanan.                                    |
| 10. Alexander Henderson.             |  |
| 11. Adam (of Blairadam).             |  |

power." After the document was signed in the church it was carried to the burying-ground and spread upon a flat gravestone still extant, namely that of Boswell of Auchinleck, and signed by as many as could approach. It is mentioned as an extraordinary instance of religious zeal, that hundreds not only added to their signatures the words *till death*, but actually subscribed it with their blood. Copies may be seen in the Advocates' Library and in the Antiquarian Museum. The Church is divided into two places of worship, named Old and New Greyfriars. In the former, Robertson the historian officiated for many years. The spire was blown up in 1718 by gunpowder, which had been lodged within its walls by the town authorities. The church in 1845 was destroyed by fire, and re-erected soon afterwards.

The Churchyard, formerly the garden of the monastery, was converted into a cemetery, and contains some interesting tombs. The Martyrs' Monument is situated in the lower part of the ground, next the city wall, and an inscription relates the fate of the Marquis of Argyle, James Renwick, and how about one hundred noblemen, gentlemen, ministers, and others, "noble martyrs for Jesus Christ, were executed at Edinburgh at the time of the Restoration, and interred here."

At the south end of George IV. Bridge may be seen a neat monument erected by the Baroness Burdett Coutts to "Greyfriars Bobby," a dog of typical fidelity, that died of grief on its master's grave in the adjoining churchyard.

At the north end of George IV. Bridge stands the HALL OF THE HIGHLAND AND AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF SCOTLAND, the first institution of the kind in the United Kingdom. Here also is the FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY, for the erection of which Mr. Andrew Carnegie, the American philanthropist, contributed £50,000. Opposite, on the east side, are the Sheriff-Court House and Augustine Independent Chapel. Opposite, also with its foundations in the Cowgate, is being erected a handsome new building, at a cost of £25,000, to contain the Library of "The Solicitors before the Supreme Court." It will have a convenient internal access to the Law Courts (p. 17). The architect is James B. Dunn.

Southwards from George IV. Bridge, along Forrest Road, we reach the opening to the Meadow Walk. To the left is The New Medical School (*see* p. 35); and to the right, along Lauriston, we reach

#### THE ROYAL INFIRMARY,

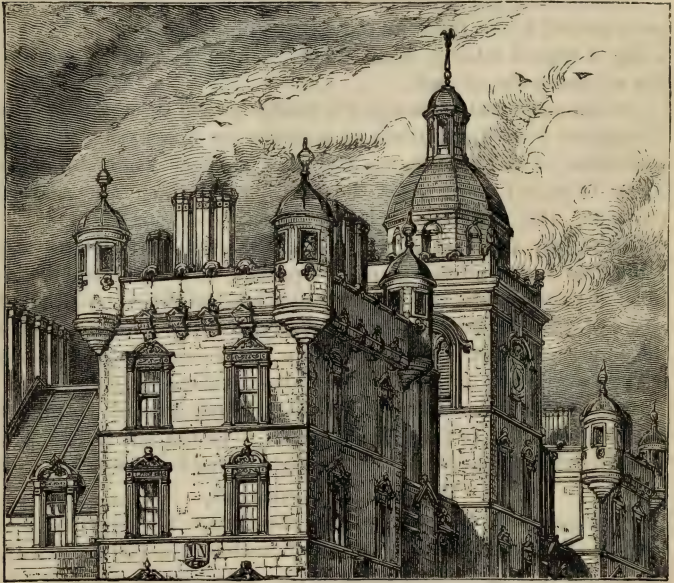
occupying a gentle slope facing the Meadows. The architect was the late David Bryce, and the foundation-stone was laid by H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, 2d October 1870. The plan is according to the pavilion system, the principle of which is to secure the freest possible circulation of air around and within every portion of the structure; and the style is the old Scottish baronial, its characteristic features being most exhibited in the main frontage, which presents a three-storied central elevation 100 feet long, surmounted by a tower and spire reaching a height of 134 feet. It is calculated about 600 patients can be accommodated. The cost of the building is estimated at about £380,000.

The Royal Infirmary is supported entirely by voluntary contributions, and is the most generous and useful of all the Edinburgh charities. It receives patients from all parts of the country. The City Fever Hospital is in Old Infirmary Street, off South Bridge Street.

## HERIOT'S HOSPITAL, LAURISTON.

Admission daily from 11 to 3, Saturdays and Sundays excepted, by ticket obtained at the Treasurer's Office, 21 St. Andrew Square.

This handsome edifice owes its foundation to George Heriot, jeweller to James VI., whose name will be familiar to all readers of *The Fortunes of Nigel*. Upon the Union of the Crowns, Heriot followed his royal master to London, where, doubtless, his trade became much more profitable. He died in 1623, leaving the principal part of his estate (£23,000)<sup>1</sup>



PORTION OF GEORGE HERIOT'S HOSPITAL. 1660.

in trust to the magistrates and ministers of Edinburgh, to found an hospital for the maintenance and education of poor fatherless boys, sons of freemen of the city of Edinburgh, and to establish ten bursaries at the University of Edinburgh for the education of so many poor scholars. The plan of the building has been attributed by some to Inigo Jones, by others to Sir Robert Aytoun the poet; but it is believed that the original design proceeded rather from the King's Master Mason of the time, William Aytoun.

The building consists of a quadrangle, with large square towers at each angle. The north front has a central tower higher than the rest, under which an archway leads to the inner court, which is adorned

<sup>1</sup> The *Annual Income* of the Trust is now about £27,000 !

with the statue of the founder. The south front contains the chapel, and the eastern wing the dining-hall and council room. The ornamental details are different in each window ; but they present, when viewed as a whole, perfect uniformity. The architecture of Heriot's Hospital, Wintoun and Pinkie Houses, etc., belongs to the same school, one peculiar to Scotland, seemingly compounded of French, Flemish, and Italian elements, with native adaptations and developments ; as a whole unlike anything in other countries, certainly unknown in England.

Soon after the building was finished the Civil War broke out, and the first inmates were the sick and wounded of Cromwell's army, after the battle of Dunbar ; and it continued to be occupied as a military hospital until 1658, when Monk restored it to its rightful occupants. From that year down to 1886, it continued to be occupied both as a school and place of residence for the successive Heriot beneficiaries. Now, however, under the provisions of a Scheme issued by the Endowed Schools (Scotland) Commissioners, the foundationers—"120 poor orphans"—are "non-resident," and receive an annual allowance for board ; and the building is employed only for the purposes of a day-school, to which fee-paying as well as free scholars are admitted.

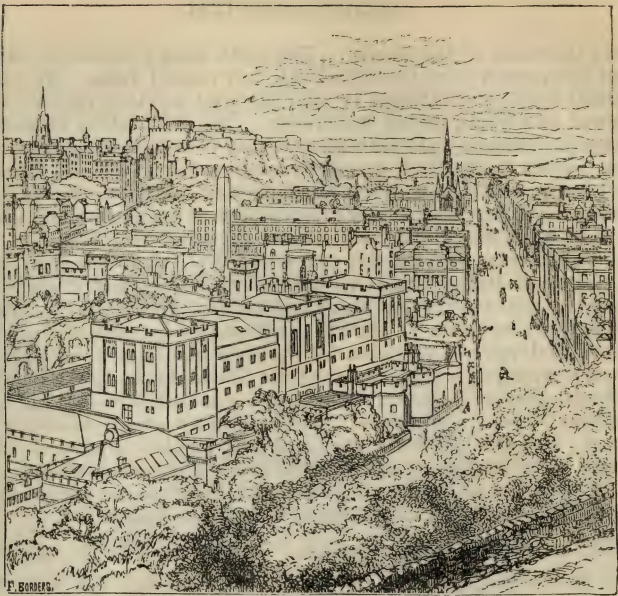
A good view of the Castle Rock is obtained from the terrace at the north side of the Hospital,—looking across the Grassmarket.

By an easy divergence through "The Meadow Walk," lined by fine old trees, we reach George Square, which, for a long time previous to the erection of the New Town, was the most fashionable Square in Edinburgh. No. 25 was the residence of Sir Walter Scott's father, after he removed from the College Wynd. "I was born," says Scott, "as I believe, on the 15th August 1771, in a house belonging to my father, at the head of the College Wynd. It was pulled down, with others, to make room for the northern front of the new college." The Meadows and Bruntsfield Links, farther south, form an extensive common, where games of various kinds are played. The former was the site of the Edinburgh International Exhibition in 1886.



CAPITAL AND CORBELS—OLD TRINITY COLLEGE CHURCH  
(Page 21).





VISTA OF PRINCES STREET FROM CALTON HILL.

## THE NEW TOWN.

PRINCES STREET—POST AND REGISTER OFFICES—SCOTT MONUMENT  
 —ROYAL INSTITUTION—NATIONAL GALLERY—CALTON HILL—  
 ST. ANDREW SQUARE AND GEORGE STREET.

### PRINCES STREET

is the principal street of Edinburgh, and the one in or near which most of the hotels are situated. It extends nearly in a straight line from east to west for about a mile, and being built only on one side, it partakes of the character of a terrace facing the Old Town, from which it is separated by a wide valley laid out as public gardens. These are divided into two sections by the *Mound* (opposite Hanover Street), on which are built the Royal Institution and the National Gallery. In the eastern garden, opposite St. David Street, stands the elegant monument erected to the memory of Sir Walter Scott, in the shape of a Gothic spire in the Early English style. The outer arches in the diagonal abutments resemble those in the north aisle of Melrose Abbey, from which

building the architect is said to have borrowed several of his details, including the groined roof. The principal niches are filled with figures of Scott's heroes and heroines, and underneath the central canopy is a marble statue of Scott by Sir John Steell. A stair conducts to the top (admission 2d.), which is 200 ft. above the ground. The architect of this monument was George M. Kemp, a youth of great promise, who did not survive the completion of the structure. In the foundation-stone, which was laid in the year 1840, there was deposited a plate, bearing the following inscription composed by Lord Jeffrey :—

This Graven Plate, deposited in the base of a votive building on the fifteenth day of August in the year of Christ 1840, and never likely to see the light again till all the surrounding structures are crumbled to dust by the decay of time, or by human or elemental violence, may then testify to a distant posterity that his countrymen began on that day to raise an effigy and architectural monument TO THE MEMORY OF SIR WALTER SCOTT, BART., whose admirable writings were then allowed to have given more delight and suggested better feeling to a larger class of readers in every rank of society than those of any other author, with the exception of Shakespeare alone, and which were therefore thought likely to be remembered long after this act of gratitude on the part of the first generation of his admirers should be forgotten.

HE WAS BORN AT EDINBURGH 15TH AUGUST 1771 :  
AND DIED AT ABBOTSFORD 21ST SEPTEMBER 1832.

The building was completed in 1844, and cost £15,650.

In the same division of the Princes Street Gardens, and in a line with Sir Walter Scott's Monument, there are three bronze statues :—of Livingstone, the African traveller, by Mrs. D. O. Hill, erected in 1875 ; of Adam Black, sometime Lord Provost, and afterwards M.P. for the city, by John Hutchison, R.S.A., erected in 1877 ; and of Professor Wilson (*Christopher North*), by Sir John Steell, R.S.A., dating from 1865. As happily expressed by Lord President Inglis on the occasion of inauguration, "there was in John Wilson every element which gives a man a claim to this personal form of memorial—namely, great genius, distinguished patriotism, and the stature and figure of a demigod."

## THE ROYAL INSTITUTION AND NATIONAL GALLERY

are two of the principal institutions in Edinburgh. Their objects being akin, they stand in convenient proximity to each other. Both buildings were designed by the late W. H. Playfair, to whom Edinburgh is indebted for most of its other classical structures. The Royal Institution (the building nearest the street) contains

THE NATIONAL MUSEUM OF ANTIQUITIES,  
AND THE STATUE GALLERY.

[To the Museum there is *free* admission every Tuesday, Wednesday, and Saturday, from 10 to 4, and on Saturday evening from 7 to 9. On Thursday and Friday there is a small charge for admission (6d.), and on Monday it is closed. The Statue Gallery is open *free* on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Saturday, from 10 to 4; and Thursday and Friday with a charge of 6d. Numbered Catalogues are sold in the Museum.]

The MUSEUM, formerly the private property of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, was gifted by them to the nation in 1851, and subsequently transferred to this building, under the Trustees of the Board of Manufactures. Its special object is to illustrate the progress of civilisation and culture in Scotland.

The earliest vestiges belong to the culture of a people possessing no more suitable materials for tools, weapons, or ornaments, than flints and other hard stones, from which they made axes, hammers, knives, saws, chisels, gouges, spear-heads, arrow-points, beads, and pendants. Many of these objects are beautiful in their forms, and most of them are finished with a wonderful dexterity of handicraft. The culture of the Bronze Age is exhibited by a large collection of weapons and implements which have been cast in moulds of stone or of clay. The leaf-shaped swords of bronze are the most graceful of all weapons, and the shields are specimens of ornamental hammered work which it would be difficult to surpass. There are no silver ornaments of this period, but massive bracelets of solid gold, like Indian bangles, and golden diadems and twisted neck-rings give proof of the existence of wealth and fondness for display. The products of the potter's art form an extensive series of vessels, all of which were originally deposited with the dead, and thus preserved for ages in mounds and cairns. By the various collections illustrative of the domestic life of the Cave-dwellings, the Lake-dwellings, the underground houses, and the Brochs (a species of dry-built round tower, peculiar to Scotland), the nature and quality of the social and industrial economy of the people is disclosed as clearly as the old Roman life is revealed by the relics of Herculaneum or Pompeii. The arms and ornaments recovered from the graves of Norwegian Vikings in Orkney and the Hebrides exhibit the skill and costliness of their decorative art, which is inferior only to the Celtic art of the Christian period, whose products surpass all others in beauty, elaboration, and intricacy. The bells, bell-shrines, crosiers, and other relics of the Celtic church have also their special interest as works of art; while the sculptured stone monuments and crosses, conspicuous among which is a cast of the splendid cross of Kildalton in Islay, represent a native school of sculpture which is still regarded as worthy of imitation.

Among the sculptured stones is a Roman Slab found at Bridgeness, Linlithgowshire—perhaps the finest specimen of Roman lapidary art yet discovered in Britain. In the centre is an inscription recording

the erection of so many paces of the wall of Antoninus, and on each side is an *alto rilievo*—that on the left representing a Roman horseman trampling under foot the fugitive Britons, and that on the right representing a sacrificial offering. The place where the tablet was found is supposed to have been the eastern termination of the great wall of Antoninus, which runs across the country, pretty much in the line of the railway between Glasgow and Falkirk.

Among the miscellaneous objects of later date which will be viewed with general interest, are *the branks*, an ancient Scottish instrument of punishment made of iron, and fastened upon the head, for the purpose of serving “as a corrector of incorrigible scolds;” *the thumbikins*, a well-known instrument of torture, much used against the Covenanters, and of which one of the last victims was Principal Carstaires, who, after the Revolution, got a present from the Privy Council of the particular thumb-screw, the pressure of which he resisted with so much courage, and which, when he tried it, King William declared would extort from him any secret he possessed; the ancient Scottish beheading machine, known as *The Maiden*, that “dark ladye,” as Coleridge might have called her, who bestowed her fatal caresses on some of the noblest and best men that Scotland ever produced; *John Knox’s pulpit* from St. Giles’s Church; original copies of the *Godly Band* of 1557, the progenitor of all the Covenants; the *National Covenant* of 1638, signed by Montrose when he began his career as a Covenanter; the *Solemn League and Covenant* of 1643, with the subscription of Archbishop Leighton; one of the *banners of the Covenant* borne by the Covenanters at the battle of Bothwell Brig; the *blue ribbon* worn by Prince Charles as a Knight of the Garter when in Scotland in 1745; and a parting ring given to him by Flora Macdonald.

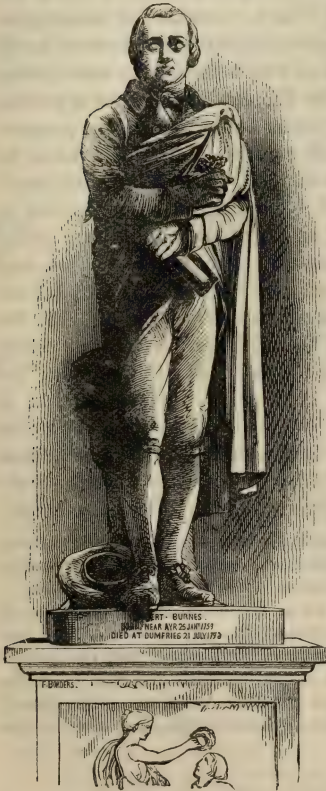
The SCULPTURE GALLERY comprises casts from the best ancient works, with some of modern date, and an admirable set of busts of celebrated Greeks and Romans, known by the name of the Albacini Collection.

In the School of Design, carried on in the same building, many of the artists in Scotland have been educated. At present there are several hundreds of pupils taught in the central school and in connection with it. A “life school” and education with reference strictly to fine art, is carried on by the Royal Scottish Academy. The Board of Trustees for Manufactures, and the Royal Society, also meet in the same building.

### THE NATIONAL GALLERY (PAINTINGS),

[The gallery is open every day of the week from 10 to 4. There is a charge of 6d. on Thursdays and Fridays (which are set apart for students copying), but on the other days, and on Saturday evenings from 7 to 9, admission is *free*. Catalogues may be had at the door. The annual exhibition of modern paintings of the Royal Scottish Academy takes place in the east wing of this building during the spring—February to May.]

of which the foundation-stone was laid in 1850 by the late Prince Albert, is a little to the south of the Royal Institution. The collection consists of the combined cabinets of several public bodies, together with many valuable gifts and bequests almost yearly made to it by patriotic citizens. Among the old masters there are good specimens of Vandyke, Veronese, Zurbaran, Tiepolo, Watteau, Greuze, Van de Velde, Teniers, and many others, both of the Italian and the northern schools. In modern art the principal pictures are of the Scotch school; but the "Judith" series by Etty, and the famous portrait of Mrs. Graham by Gainsborough, are of themselves amply sufficient to represent English art. Reynolds, Hogarth, Landseer, Wilson, are also fairly represented; and there is a good, although not important, collection of water-colour drawings bequeathed by the late John Scott, Mrs. Williams, and others. Few deceased artists of the Scotch school are unre-



FLAXMAN'S STATUE OF BURNS IN THE NATIONAL GALLERY, EDINBURGH.

presented here, and the collection of modern art is yearly increasing, although no grants of public money ever come to enrich the Scottish National Gallery.

The Scottish school of painters ranks among its number numerous celebrities. The first of any note was George Jameson, born at Aberdeen in 1586. He studied under Rubens, and became so famous as to be styled the Scottish Vandyke. Charles I. sat to him for his portrait, as did other great men of the period. To him succeeded Scougal; John Baptiste Medina, a native of Brussels; Aikman; Allan Ramsay, a son of the poet's; the two Runcimans, Brown, Nasmyth, David Allan, Graham, Sir H. Raeburn, Wilkie, Thomson, Duncan, David Scott, Harvey, David Roberts, John Phillip, Drummond, Bough, Fettes Douglas, Pettie, M'Whirter, Orchardson, Lockhart, and many others.

In the first octagon will be found a valuable collection of portraits, of which the most interesting are—Hume, the historian, by A. Ramsay; Burns, the poet, by Nasmyth; Gibson, the sculptor, by Graham Gilbert; Christopher North, by Sir Henry Raeburn; Wilkie, the painter; Gay, the poet; Francis Horner; Sir John Moore; Mrs. Ker of Blackshiels, by G. Romney, etc.

Throughout the galleries there are some good marble busts by modern artists; but the statue of Robert Burns, facing the entrance, which was originally placed in his monument on the Calton Hill, is by no means a good specimen of Flaxman's art. In the last octagon will be found a collection of bronze and marble statuettes, and fragments antique and mediæval, among which an antique Torso of Venus, in gray marble, is especially beautiful. Here too are three models in wax, time-discoloured and worn, but undoubted works of Michel Angelo.

In the angle of the West Princes Street Gardens, next the Royal Institution, and opposite the *New Club* (the *best club* in Scotland), stands a white marble statue of *Allan Ramsay*, the Scottish pastoral poet, by Sir John Steell, R.S.A. This figure was presented to the town by the late Lord Murray, who was a relative of the poet's.

#### WEST PRINCES STREET GARDEN

occupies the valley immediately below the Castle rock, and is open daily to the public. It is intersected by walks, one of which conducts to the Castle Esplanade. A band performs occasionally at the kiosque. The massive iron fountain was presented to the city by a Mr. Ross. By crossing the railway the tourist will reach the base of the castle rock, and he may pursue the walk farther up the sloping bank by the Wellhouse Tower, noticed at page 9, to the topmost walk, from which there is a fine view.

In the garden, nearly opposite the University Club, there was

erected in 1878 a statue of the late Sir James Y. Simpson, Bart. the famous physician, by the late William Brodie, R.S.A.

At the extreme west end of Princes Street stands ST. JOHN'S EPISCOPAL CHAPEL, an elegant structure of the florid Gothic order, designed after the model of St. George's Chapel, Windsor, by the late William Burn, architect, to which a recent addition has been made on the east. An elegant Iona cross was erected (1879) to the memory of the late Dean Ramsay, who was long incumbent of the chapel, and well known from his *Reminiscences of Scottish Life and Character*. In one of the vaults Sir William Hamilton, Bart., is interred. In the neighbouring West or St. Cuthbert's Churchyard Thomas De Quincey, "the English Opium-Eater," is buried. Nearly opposite is the terminal

#### CALEDONIAN RAILWAY STATION,

the starting point for Lanark and Falls of the Clyde, Moffat, Dumfries, Carlisle, and the West Coast Route to London (Euston); also for Glasgow (Central), Greenock, and viâ Gourrock to the Clyde and the West Highlands. Within a short distance is Castle Terrace, containing the Synod Hall of the United Presbyterian Church. Near this, in Grindlay Street, is

#### THE LYCEUM THEATRE,

opened in the autumn of 1883 by Mr. Henry Irving. The building, designed by Mr. C. J. Phipps (who also designed the Theatre-Royal), possesses completeness of appointments, and cost about £17,000. The auditorium is skilfully arranged, accommodating upwards of 2500 persons. The Lothian Road (tramway), which runs from north to south, is the main approach to a large and populous district on the confines of Bruntsfield Links, and to the suburbs of Merchiston and Morningside.

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At the other and EAST END of Princes Street stand two handsome buildings, the General Register House and General Post-Office.

#### THE REGISTER HOUSE

is the depository for the public records and registers of Scotland. "The value of these records," says the late Dr. Stuart, in his report on historical MSS., "will come to be more generally appreciated when they are made known to the public in the calendars of them which are in contemplation by the Lord Clerk-Register of

Scotland, as part of the series of volumes now printing under his Lordship's direction."

The early Scottish records suffered from a series of misfortunes, some having been carried off and destroyed by Edward I., and others by Oliver Cromwell. Some of the latter were returned at the Restoration, but one of the vessels by which they were sent, with its contents, was lost at sea. The Earl of Morton, who was Lord Register of Scotland in the reign of George III., has the merit of suggesting the propriety of erecting a suitable building for the preservation of these national documents, and he succeeded in obtaining a sum of £12,000 from the proceeds of forfeited estates for the erection of the present building, which was commenced in 1774. The Lord Clerk-Register and Keeper of the Signet is at the head of the establishment, which includes various offices, such as those of the Lords Commissioners for Teinds; the clerks and extractors of the Court of Session, the Jury Court, and Court of Justiciary; the Great and Privy Seal; the Registrar-General; and Lord Lyon. The principal building was designed by the late Robert Adam. It forms a square of 200 ft., surmounted by a dome of 50 ft. diameter, and embraces upwards of 100 apartments for the transaction of public business. Among these, the Great Room, containing the older records, is distinguished for its handsome proportions. In front of the outer staircase stands an equestrian statue of the Duke of Wellington, executed in bronze by Sir John Steell.

#### GENERAL POST-OFFICE.

[Entrance for *Poste Restante*, Strangers' Inquiry Office, and Sunday business, on east side of building, next Waterloo Place. Sunday delivery, on application, from 8 to 9 A.M.]

This extensive building stands upon the site of the old Theatre-Royal (which was sold to Government for its present purpose in 1859). The foundation-stone was laid by the late Prince Consort in 1861, being almost the last public act of his life. The style of architecture is a moderately rich type of the Italian. The expense, including the site, was about £120,000. The architect was the late Robert Matheson, of H.M. Board of Works, and the building is a favourable example of the stone obtained from the Binny quarry in the neighbourhood of Edinburgh. The Edinburgh post-office is the head office for Scotland, whose principal officer acts as secretary and controller. About five minutes' walk from the Post-Office, by Leith Street, is



## THE THEATRE-ROYAL,

situated in Broughton Street, next to St. Mary's Pro-Cathedral (Roman Catholic). It was designed by Mr. C. J. Phipps, F.S.A., and accommodates 2300 persons. As the oldest theatre in Edinburgh it possesses the strongest hereditary traditions. Theatricals were first set agoing in Edinburgh about the middle of last century by the performance of Allan Ramsay's *Gentle Shepherd*, and the tragedy of *Douglas*, written by the Rev. John Home, who, for thus favouring the drama, was suspended by the Presbytery, and constrained to throw up his charge. In spite of strong prejudices, the *éclat* of these pieces gave an impetus to theatrical representations in Edinburgh, and led to the erection of the Theatre-Royal (where the General Post-Office now stands), and the formation of an excellent company of actors, including Mrs. Henry Siddons and W. H. Murray, who, along with their successors, have done much to elevate the stage and increase its popularity. On the erection of the Post-Office, the theatre was removed to its present site.

WATERLOO PLACE, continuing Princes Street eastwards, is carried over the streets at a lower level by the Regent archway, the open colonnades of which are admired for their lightness. Among the more important buildings here are the OFFICES OF THE INLAND REVENUE, the Waterloo Hotel, and the New Waverley Temperance Hotel (the former Post-Office). On the south side is the entrance to the Calton burying-ground, where David Hume the historian is interred. This old graveyard, remarks Dr. Hill Burton in his *Life of David Hume*, has, even at the present day, when it is the centre of a wide circumference of streets and terraces, an air of solitude, from its elevated site and the abrupt rocky banks that separate it from the crowded thoroughfare. Hume's monument is a plain circular tower, built after the simple and solemn fashion of the old Roman tombs, and there is the following inscription over the door,—*David Hume, born April 26, 1711. Died August 25, 1776. Erected in memory of him in 1778.* There is also a Latin inscription relating to the wife of a nephew. Hume's principal residence was in James's Court, Lawnmarket, not far from the castle. He removed latterly to the house forming the south-east corner of St. David Street and St. Andrew Square, immediately opposite Brougham's house, and resided there until his death. St. David Street is said to be named after him. In the same burying-ground an obelisk stands to the honour of the "Political Martyrs" of 1794—Muir, Palmer, Skirving, Gerrald, and Margarot—who were

banished for their political opinions. Immediately to the east of the churchyard is the EDINBURGH JAIL, a castellated building according well with the rocky site on which it is built.

### THE CALTON HILL

with its monuments forms one of the most striking features of Edinburgh. It rises somewhat abruptly to the height of 355 ft. above the sea-level, and forms a distinctive termination of the New Town towards the east. The principal access is by a flight of steps diverging from Waterloo Place opposite the Prison. Approaching it in this way we pass on the left the classical monument erected to Dugald Stewart, Professor of Moral Philosophy in the University of Edinburgh during the years 1785-1820, a reproduction, with some variations, of the Choragic monument of Lysicrates. Close by is the Royal Observatory, recently transferred by the Government to the City, and adjoining it is the monument to the late Professor Playfair, the mathematician. The older building a little to the west is the old Observatory. Upon the summit of the hill stands NELSON'S MONUMENT (admission 3d.), a structure more ponderous than elegant. The top of this monument, which can be gained by a circular stair, is 460 ft. above the level of the sea, and commands an extensive view. A time-ball signal is attached to the flag-staff, and acts in concert with the firing of a gun from the Castle at one o'clock P.M.

The views from the summit are striking and extensive. Looking westwards from Dugald Stewart's Monument the eye is carried along the vista of Princes Street to the Corstorphine Hills. To the south (looking beyond the High School, Burns's Monument, the Jail, and the intervening valley) are the crowded and dingy, but still picturesque, buildings of the Old Town, covering the ridge that slopes from the Castle to Holyrood. Over this grim assemblage of roofs and chimneys, their outline relieved by several spires and towers, broods a cloud of smoke, from which the town acquired the name of "Auld Reekie." To the west and north are the symmetrical streets of the New Town, and the seaports of Leith and Granton. On clear days Ben Lomond and Benledi are visible. Eastwards, beyond Arthur Seat, are Portobello, Musselburgh, and Prestonpans; North Berwick Law, the Bass Rock, and in the distance the Isle of May.

Between the Observatory and Nelson's Monument stands the NATIONAL MONUMENT, a partial reproduction of the Parthenon of Athens, and erected by subscription to commemorate the heroes

who fell at Waterloo, and to be used partly as a Walhalla. The extent and style of the building were worthy of so patriotic a cause, but the ambition of the projectors was in advance of their pecuniary resources, and the building remains unfinished. The columns are formed of Craigleith stone, each block weighing from ten to fifteen tons. On the southern slope of the hill stands

#### THE HIGH SCHOOL,

erected in 1825 from a plan by Thomas Hamilton, architect. This classical building is worthy of its object and site, and consists of a centre and two wings. The principal portico is hexastyle, and the columns are of the Grecian Doric, their proportions being the same as those of the Temple of Theseus at Athens. The central building contains a large hall and library, and the wings the different classrooms. The school is governed by the School Board, and conducted by a rector, four classical and other teachers. It is mainly a classical seminary, but due consideration is given to other branches. To the east of the High School are the Regent, Carlton, and Royal Terraces, handsome ranges of houses designed by the late Mr. Playfair, and commanding beautiful prospects of the Firth of Forth and Arthur's Seat.

At the side of the Regent Road, opposite the High School, is BURNS'S MONUMENT, a building in the style of a Greek peripteral temple, the cupola being an exact copy from the monument of Lysicrates at Athens. The original object of the monument was to serve as a shrine for Flaxman's marble statue of Burns, but as this has been removed to the National Gallery, it is now used as a repository for objects of interest connected with the poet, such as letters and relics. It contains an excellent bust of Burns by the late Wm. Brodie, R.S.A. [Admission daily, 10 to 4, charge 2d.]

#### PRINCIPAL STREETS, SQUARES, AND OBJECTS OF INTEREST, TO THE NORTH AND WEST OF PRINCES STREET.

##### ST. ANDREW SQUARE

is one of the principal places of business in the city, and contains several banks and insurance offices. The Melville Monument, which occupies the centre, was erected in 1821, by the contributions chiefly of naval officers and seamen, to the memory of the famous statesman Henry Dundas, Lord Melville, first Lord of the Admiralty (and coadjutor of Pitt), who was impeached for culpable

laxity in transactions relating to public money, but acquitted by the House of Lords. The column is 136 ft. in height (to which the statue adds other 14 ft.), and resembles the Trajan column, excepting that the shaft is fluted, instead of being ornamented with sculpture as in the ancient model.

Before its conversion into a place for public offices, St. Andrew Square was a favourite place of residence. The corner house, No. 21, was Lord Brougham's, and in the one opposite, entering from North St. David Street, David Hume the historian died.

In the centre of the east side of the square, standing back from the other buildings, is the Royal Bank, containing a spacious telling-room, with dome-shaped roof. In front is an equestrian statue of John, fourth Earl of Hopetoun. On the south are the British Linen Company and National Banks. The former, an elegant building designed by the late David Bryce, R.S.A., architect, has a frontage of isolated Corinthian columns in the style of the Roman triumphal arch, and the telling-room is adorned with polished pillars of solid granite. The offices of the Scottish Widows' Fund (formerly of the Western Bank) and of the Scottish Provident Institution are handsome buildings on the west and south sides of the square.

To the west of St. Andrew Square stretches the long vista of

#### GEORGE STREET,

the second in importance after Princes' Street, and with which it runs parallel. It is remarkable both for its breadth and length, the latter being exactly half a mile, extending in a straight line from St. Andrew Square, where stands Sir John Steell's STATUE OF BUCEPHALUS, to Charlotte Square. At the intersections of Hanover, Frederick, and Castle Streets occur bronze statues of George IV., Pitt, and Dr. Chalmers—the two former by Chantrey, and the latter by Sir John Steell, R.S.A. About the centre of the eastmost division is ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH, famous as the scene of the Disruption; and on the opposite side the Commercial Bank of Scotland, a handsome building, with a lofty pillared portico designed by the late David Rhind. THE ASSEMBLY ROOMS AND MUSIC HALL are contained in an externally plain building, ornamented by a portico and four Doric columns, situated in the centre of the next division. The Music Hall is fitted up with an orchestra and organ, and accommodates nearly 2000 persons. Farther west, on the same side of the street, is the head Edinburgh office of the Union Bank of Scotland, designed by the late David Bryce, R.S.A.,

and farther west, on the north side, the chief New Town office of the Bank of Scotland. No. 39 Castle Street, close at hand, was Sir Walter Scott's town residence from 1800 to 1826. "He at this time," says Lockhart in his *Life of Scott*, "occupied as his den a square small room behind the dining parlour in Castle Street. It had but a single Venetian window, opening on a patch of turf not much larger than itself, and the aspect of the whole was somewhat sombrous. . . . On the top step of the library ladder a venerable tom cat usually lay watching the proceedings of his master and Maida (the dog) with an air of dignified equanimity. . . . Whatever discourse might be passing was broken, every now and then, by some affectionate apostrophe to these four-footed friends." George Street emerges on the west into CHARLOTTE SQUARE, where stands St. George's Church, erected at a cost of £33,000.

In the centre of the square stands a bronze equestrian statue of H. R. H. the late Prince Consort, being the

#### SCOTTISH NATIONAL MEMORIAL,

designed by Sir John Steell, R.S.A., and unveiled in 1876 by Her Majesty the Queen. On the sides of the pedestal are bas-reliefs illustrative of the Prince's career, and at each of the angles of the base groups representing *the people* depositing votive offerings. The groups and bas-reliefs are by different artists. Farther north

#### QUEEN STREET,

running parallel to George Street and Princes Street, resembles the latter in its open garden frontage and free outlook. At the east end is the SCOTTISH NATIONAL PORTRAIT GALLERY, expected to be ready for occupation by the end of 1889. This handsome building (R. R. Anderson, LL.D., architect) is erected at the cost (£20,000) of an anonymous gentleman, who also gave £10,000 towards the foundation of the collection of portraits itself. The collection is already of much interest, including portraits of Burns, Scott, Carlyle, Chalmers, Combe, Claverhouse, Hume, Ramsay, Wilkie, and many of the Scotch nobility.<sup>1</sup> The new building is to have transferred to it the Museum of Antiquities (p. 44). Farther west is the EDINBURGH PHILOSOPHICAL INSTITUTION, established in 1846, containing an excellent news-room and library, and famed for the excellent courses of lectures by eminent men from all parts of the kingdom delivered under its auspices. A short distance farther west

<sup>1</sup> It is at present housed in the buildings of the New Medical School, Teviot Row, (see p. 35).

are the halls of the Royal College of Physicians (incorporated in 1681 by Charles II.), with a valuable library, and a museum of *Materia Medica*. No. 14 Queen Street is the Caledonian United Service Club, and at No. 22 are the offices of the Church of Scotland. At the corner of St. Colme Street (west end of Queen Street) an Eleanor cross has been raised to the memory of the late Miss Catherine Sinclair, authoress of *Modern Accomplishments*, through whose benevolence drinking fountains and public benches in various parts of the city were erected.

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The line of Princes Street is continued almost due west from the Caledonian Railway Station, by Shandwick Place and Maitland Street, passing St. George's Free Church on the right. At the west end of Maitland Street is the Haymarket Station of the North British Railway, to the north of which are a series of elegant streets and squares. Opposite Coates Gardens a *Winter Garden* has been laid out. Between the west end of Melville Street and Grosvenor Crescent stands

#### St. Mary's Cathedral (SCOTTISH EPISCOPAL CHURCH),

which may fairly claim to be one of the most important ecclesiastical buildings erected in Great Britain since the Reformation. The architect, the late Sir Gilbert Scott (who died a year before its completion), founded his design on the Early Pointed Style. The plan consists of choir, transept, and nave, with north and south aisles; library and chapter-house; a lofty spire at the intersection of the transepts, and two western spires, the latter not yet erected. The height of the central tower and spire, including the iron cross on the summit, is 295 ft. The tower contains a fine peal of 10 bells, cast by Taylor of Loughborough, the tenor (the largest) weighing 42 cwt. The funds for the erection of this noble building (about £100,000) were derived from a bequest of two ladies, the late Misses Walker of Coates, representatives of an old Episcopalian family in the vicinity, the last of whom died in 1871. The foundation-stone was laid in 1874 by the late Duke of Buccleuch, assisted by some 200 clergy and laymen of the Episcopal communion, and the opening ceremonial took place in 1879. The cost of the building, so far as it has gone, is stated at £110,000.

The main entrance to the Cathedral is by the west portal, Palmerston Place, consisting of a richly moulded doorway, flanked by arched recesses, with red granite shafts.

The interior, viewed from any point, with the nave and its long-

drawn aisles, has a most impressive effect. Within the grounds at the north end of the building stands East Coates House, one of the few examples of old Scottish mansions yet surviving in Edinburgh.

In the immediate neighbourhood are some of the finest new streets in Edinburgh, and from the north end of Palmerston Place a handsome new bridge has been erected across the valley of the Water of Leith to the pretty villa suburb of Ravelston beyond. Near the end of Lynedoch Place are the Drumsheugh Swimming and Turkish Baths (open only to subscribers and their friends), one of the most elegant establishments of the kind in Britain.

About half a mile west of the Cathedral is Donaldson's Hospital, a fine building designed by the late W. H. Playfair. The printer-founder of this charitable institution bequeathed his fortune (£200,000) for the maintenance and education of a limited number of poor, including deaf and dumb children. These receive an excellent education under most favourable circumstances. Beyond this are the suburbs of Coltbridge and Murrayfield, where there are some pleasantly situated villas looking across the plain towards the Pentland Hills.

The pleasant village of Corstorphine, with an interesting old church and an *inn*, is about 2 miles beyond Coltbridge ('bus every hour or so); and it is a charming walk back from Corstorphine to town by the "Rest-and-Be-Thankful" footpath over the southern shoulder of Corstorphine Hill and Ravelston, which commands, perhaps, the finest view of Edinburgh.

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North from the west end of Princes Street, by Queensferry Street and Randolph Cliff, we reach

#### THE DEAN BRIDGE,

a construction of the late Mr. Telford's, and erected principally at the expense of the late Mr. Learmonth of Dean, for the purpose of connecting his property on the northern side of the river. The bridge spans the Water of Leith, and the roadway passes at the height of 106 ft. above the bed of the stream. The arches are four in number, each 96 ft. span. The view from the bridge is very pleasing. Looking over to the east may be seen, in the valley below, ST. BERNARD'S MINERAL WELL. The late Lord Gardenstone was the first to appreciate the properties of this sulphurous spring, and he erected the present classical temple (enclosing a statue of Hygeia), which, by the generosity of a citizen of Edinburgh (the late Mr. William Nelson, publisher), has been recently renovated and acquired for the good of the town. Attendance is given at the well

daily from 6 A.M. till dusk. Near is the district of Stockbridge, where the two eminent artists, Sir Henry Raeburn and David Roberts, were born. At the farther extremity of the bridge is Trinity Episcopal Church, and beyond it a series of new streets and crescents.

About a quarter of a mile to the westward of this is the DEAN CEMETERY, laid out principally on, and above, a steep bank of the Water of Leith. Among numerous tombs of interest may be mentioned those of Lords Jeffrey, Cockburn, Rutherford, and Murray, Professors Wilson and Aytoun, of Alexander Russel, late editor of the *Scotsman*, of Allan, Scott, Sam Bough, R.S.A., and Patrick Nasmyth, painters. A little beyond the opening to the Dean Cemetery, on the left, is Stewart's Hospital, a building designed by David Rhind, architect (cost £30,000), and now one of the MERCHANT COMPANY'S SCHOOLS. There are several other of these large and excellent schools for both boys (*Lauriston*) and girls (*in Queen Street and George Square*) in the town, established and endowed by the Edinburgh Merchant Company, who thus wisely and patriotically employ their large funds.

The FETTES COLLEGE, situated at Comely Bank, forms a conspicuous object in the view towards the north from the Queensferry Road. This building was erected from a design by David Bryce, R.S.A. (cost £150,000), from the endowment of the late Sir William Fettes, a merchant in Edinburgh, and who held the office of Lord Provost. It is remarkable for the variety and elegance of its ornamentation. The greatest wealth of details is found in the centre, a prevailing idea (worked out into numerous forms in corbels and mouldings) being that of contending griffins. The chapel, which occupies the centre of the structure, is a charming little building, with its due accompaniment of pinnacles, buttresses, and statues. A finely-carved stone rail encloses the terrace, surrounded by shrubberies. The large building seen to the west of the College is St. Cuthbert's Poorhouse.

The stranger may retrace his steps by Ainslie Place and Moray Place, spacious squares built upon ground belonging to the Earl of Moray, the plan being designed by the late Gillespie Graham, architect. No. 24 Moray Place was the residence of the late Lord Jeffrey, who died here January 26, 1850.

#### THE SOUTH SIDE OF EDINBURGH.

(*Morningside Tramcar from Princes Street.*)

This portion of Edinburgh embraces the districts of Newington, Grange, Bruntsfield, Morningside, and Merchiston, all having a more or



less agreeable southern exposure, while the large open spaces of the Meadows and Bruntsfield Links contribute both to health and amenity. A pleasant way to get a general view of these districts is to take an outside seat on the car which goes right round them, starting from and returning to Princes Street.

At the GRANGE is situated the Southern Cemetery, where the late Dr. Chalmers, Hugh Miller, and Dr. Guthrie are interred. In the same locality is the old mansion-house of Grange, where Robertson the historian died, and which was subsequently the residence of Sir Thomas Dick Lauder, Bart., author of the *Morayshire Floods*, *Highland Rambles*, etc. Farther south is BLACKFORD HILL (now a public park), the fine view from the top of which is described by Scott in *Marmion* (Canto IV.) Still farther south are the BRAID HILLS, over which a pleasant, breezy, ramble may be had.

The ground between Morningside and Blackford Hill was formerly called the Borough Moor. Here James IV. arrayed his army previous to his departure for the fatal battle of Flodden (1513). The BORE STONE, to which the royal standard was affixed, has been built into the garden wall of a villa adjoining Morningside Church. A little way west is MERCHISTON CASTLE (now converted into an academy) where the celebrated Napier, inventor of logarithms, was born about the year 1550. A small upper room is pointed out as the study, in which he secluded himself while engaged in the mathematical researches which led to his great discovery. Half a mile south of Merchiston Castle the buildings of the Royal Edinburgh Lunatic Asylum occupy a prominent site. It is an extensive and admirably conducted institution.  $1\frac{1}{2}$  mile west is the picturesque CRAIGLOCKHART HILL, a capital "view point."

### THE NORTH SIDE OF EDINBURGH.

*(Cable Tram Cars from the Mound, Princes Street, to Trinity ;  
or Caledonian Railway, West End of Princes Street, to Leith.)*

The steep line of Pitt Street leads past Abercromby Place, the Royal Gymnasium, and Canonmills, to Inverleith Row, in which is the entrance to the ROYAL BOTANIC GARDEN and ARBORETUM. The main entrance to the Arboretum is at the west side, and can be approached by Stockbridge.

Admission to the Botanic Gardens *free* every day in summer from 6 A.M. till 6 P.M. ; on Saturday (June, July, and August) till 8 P.M. ; in winter from daylight till dusk.

This garden, of which the Professor of Botany in the University is regius keeper, is one of the oldest in the kingdom, having been founded in 1670 by Sir Robert Sibbald, Regius Professor of Botany in the University. Its first site was the district lying in the valley below the North Bridge, still known as the Physic Garden ; but during the last century it was removed to Leith Walk, and thence, about fifty years ago, to Inverleith Row, since which it has been

nearly doubled by the absorption of the Caledonian Horticultural Society's experimental garden, and other purchases.

The garden now measures 27 Scotch acres, laid out with very remarkable landscape gardening skill, and includes (1) a general collection of hardy plants arranged according to their natural orders; (2) a collection of British plants; (3) medicinal plants; (4) a bog garden and pond for water plants; (5) a rock garden, with a (especially remarkable) collection of alpine plants; (6) a pinetum; (7) lawns, shrubberies, walks, etc. There are also various ranges of greenhouses and hothouses, including extensive collections of plants of scientific, medical, horticultural, and economic interest; an excellent palm-house; a winter garden, and a museum,—all open to the public. The Arboretum extends over 34 acres to the west of the garden, and was added recently at a cost of £34,000.

One of the most charming views of Edinburgh is to be had from a slight eminence on the west side of the garden, near the pond.

The botanical teaching of the University is conducted here, with an average of between 400 and 500 students each summer session. Adjoining the museum are the lecture-room and laboratories, the latter being furnished with microscopes, etc., for students and private investigators; and near the centre of the garden stands the Herbarium, which can be consulted on application.

In the same neighbourhood (Warriston) is the EDINBURGH CEMETERY, laid out with much taste, and commanding a beautiful view of the city. Near the eastern gate an Iona or West Highland cross, with a bronze medallion by William Brodie, R.S.A., marks the grave of Alexander Smith the poet. The late Sir James Y. Simpson, Bart., Horatio Macculloch, artist, Adam Black, Lord Neaves, Sir George Harrison, and other well-known citizens of Edinburgh, are interred in this cemetery.

At the south end of Inverleith Row (Canonmills), near some large gasometers, is Tanfield Hall, where, after the Disruption in 1843, the Free Church held their first meeting of Assembly.

Near Stockbridge, to the west, is the Edinburgh Academy Cricket Park, where most important cricket and football matches, both local and "international" etc., take place.

## LEITH.

*(Tramway or Railway from Princes Street.)*

LEITH, though a separate town, with a population of 58,330, and governed by separate magistrates, may be called the seaport of Edinburgh, from the centre of which it is distant about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  mile.

It is the principal port on the east coast of Scotland, and enjoys a large and increasing traffic. It possesses magnificent docks, both Wet and Dry, including the Victoria Dock and the Old Wet Docks on the west, and the Albert and Edinburgh Wet Docks on the east. The latter are the most recently constructed, and the basins cover areas of nearly 11 and 16 acres respectively. The two piers

enclosing the harbour are of great length, the east being 3530 ft., and the west 3123 ft. They afford a delightful promenade, open to the sea breezes. Some very pleasant EXCURSIONS by steamers on the Forth can be made from Leith to Stirling and Queensferry, and to the seaside resorts in Fife—Aberdour, Largo, Elie, etc. (see local Time Tables).

Besides its coasting trade, Leith trades largely with the Black Sea, Sea of Azov, Northern Europe, Mediterranean, North America, and Australia. The exports are principally coal, iron, spirits, ale, paper, and linen yarn. The principal imports are grain, timber, and wine. Shipbuilding is carried on to a considerable extent.

The modern streets, in striking contrast to those of older date, are spacious and well built. Great improvements have recently been made, and the erection of other buildings for commercial and manufacturing purposes testifies to the prosperity of the port. Among these there are some extensive breweries and flour-mills.

The principal buildings are—The *Church of St. Mary* or *South Leith*, a fine Gothic edifice, built previous to 1496; nearly opposite this, and entering from Constitution Street, *St. James's Episcopal Church*, an elegant specimen of pointed architecture, designed by Sir Gilbert Scott, with a lofty spire and a peal of bells; the *Corn Exchange*; the *Assembly Rooms*, containing ball and reading rooms; the *Court-House*; the *Custom-House*; and *Parish Church of North Leith*, the living of which is one of the best in the Church of Scotland.

The existence of Leith has been found in documents of the 12th century, and for several centuries it was the only port in Scotland. The harbour was granted to the Magistrates of Edinburgh by Robert I. in 1329, and the superiority of the town was purchased subsequently from Logan of Restalrig. Leith has twice been the landing-place of royalty; first when the youthful Queen Mary arrived from France in 1561, and when George IV. paid his visit to Scotland in 1822. The Queen Regent (Mary of Guise) surrounded the town by a strong wall, within which (aided by her French troops) she withstood (1560) a severe siege of three months by the Protestant party, to which she was opposed. Cromwell erected the Citadel, of which only the name remains. The present *Fort* is situated to the west of Albany Street, and is a military station for a corps of Royal Artillery. Leith is bounded on the east by the Links, an extensive common, where golf is sometimes played, and which still contains the remains of mounds raised by Cromwell in 1656.

From the Links a walk of little more than a mile will bring the tourist to the Church of Restalrig and Piershill Cavalry Barracks. RESTALRIG—founded by James III. in honour of the Trinity and

Virgin Mary—was, in ancient times, the parish church of Leith, and has interesting associations for the antiquary. It obtained a sanctity from its connection with Saint Triduana, a virgin, memories of whose sight-restoring powers still linger about the place, and who, according to the legends of the Scottish Church, was one of the companions of St. Regulus in his mission, and died here. James V. appointed a dean, nine prebendaries, and two singing boys. At the Reformation an order was given for the demolition of the chapel, but notwithstanding the mandate which declared the fabric to be a “monument of idolatry,” a beautiful window at the east end was left. The choir containing this window was rebuilt some years ago and fitted for divine service. Adjoining the church is a heptagonal chapter-house or mausoleum, with a groined roof radiating from a central pier; it contains the family burying-place both of Sir Robert Logan of Restalrig, a noted character in Scottish history, and of the Lords Balmerino, ancestors of the Earl of Moray. In the churchyard Lord Brougham’s father is buried.

#### NEWHAVEN, TRINITY, and GRANTON.

To the west of Leith lie Newhaven, Trinity, and Granton. NEWHAVEN is an interesting fishing village, whose inhabitants are a distinct community, rarely intermarrying with any other class. The male inhabitants are almost all fishermen, and the wives are occupied in selling the produce of their husbands’ industry in the streets of Edinburgh. There is a good pier for the use of the fishing-boats. The “Fish Dinners” at the *hotels* are famed for their variety and excellence.

The collection of villas and residences called TRINITY is agreeably situated on rising ground a little to the west. Deep-water sea-bathing may be enjoyed here from the end of the Chain Pier. Trinity and Newhaven may be reached by train, or car and omnibus, from Edinburgh in 15 minutes or so; and immediately to the west is GRANTON (*Hotel*), declared a free port in 1860, the creation of the late Duke of Buccleuch, who spared no money in the construction of the excellent harbour, with its low-water pier especially adapted for the use of steamers. There is a regular steamboat ferry between Granton and Burntisland (Fife) in connection with the North British Railway. The island seen from this point, in the middle of the Forth, is the island of INCHKEITH, on which there are a lighthouse with revolving light and a battery mounting several guns. Lying some 4 miles from Leith and 3 from Kinghorn, the island is nearly a mile in length, but little more than a fifth of

that in its greatest breadth. In shape it may be described as an irregular triangle with its longest side parallel with the Mid-Lothian shore. The fortifications are erected on three headlands, and are connected by a military road a mile and a half in length. The forts are entirely isolated from the rest of the island by a ditch 20 ft. deep and almost as many broad, so that each may be held by the garrison, even although the enemy should obtain possession of the island. The north and west forts are mounted each with one 10-inch or 18-ton gun, and the south emplacement with two. The parapet walls are 9 ft. thick, and about  $4\frac{1}{2}$  ft. above the interior floor of the fort. The interior, in the case of the north and west batteries, generally speaking, takes a circular shape, and the floor is formed of a solid mass of concrete several feet thick. In the centre an 18-ton gun turns on a pivot to any point of a pretty wide arc. The island takes its name from the barony of Keith (Haddingtonshire), of which it formed a part.

A mile to the west of Granton the visitor interested in such matters will find the SCOTTISH MARINE STATION for scientific research. Occupying an old flooded quarry, the institution, by means of its small cruiser, floating laboratory, and other appliances, devotes itself to the collection of observations bearing on the fishery industries.

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#### EXCURSIONS FROM EDINBURGH AVAILABLE IN ONE DAY.

In addition to those immediately hereafter described, the following TRIPS and CIRCULAR TOURS (all of which *can* be made in a single day, and for which moderate "through-fares" are generally announced in summer in the Railway Time Tables) may be mentioned. (Descriptions of the districts passed through will be found at the pages mentioned against each):—

	PAGE		PAGE
To Glasgow . . . . .	305	To Loch Long and Loch Lomond	
„ Lanark and the Falls of Clyde	335	<i>via</i> Helensburgh . . . . .	369
„ Moffat . . . . .	288	„ Loch Earn and Crieff . . . . .	165
„ The Island of Arran and the		„ Aberfeldy, Loch Tay, and	
Clyde . . . . .	363	Killin . . . . .	190



# PEEBLES, SELKIRK, AND ST. MARY'S LOCH.







## ROSSLYN AND HAWTHORNDEN.

(7½ miles south of Edinburgh by road, and 12 by rail.)

Admission to grounds of Hawthornden House daily, 10 to 6. Charge 1s. each.

During summer a coach leaves Princes Street for Rosslyn in the morning, returning in the afternoon; and either place may be reached by railway from Waverley Station. There is admission to the glen from either side. The grounds of Hawthornden House are usually *closed during winter*.

The narrow glen (remarks Sir Walter Scott) connecting these two celebrated spots is one of those beautiful and sequestered valleys which so often occur in Scotland, and usually where they are least to be expected from the appearance of the general landscape. A morning of leisure can scarcely be anywhere more delightfully spent than in the woods of Rosslyn, and on the banks of the Esk.

### Rosslyn Chapel.

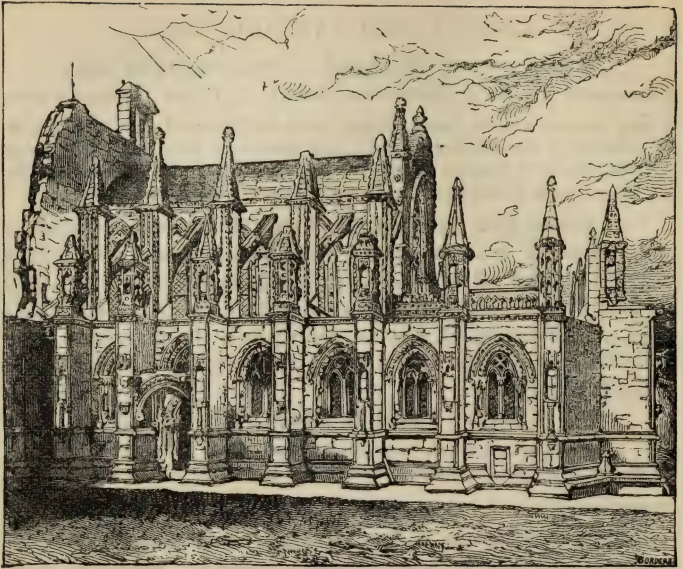
Open to visitors from 10 to 6. Admission 1s. each.

On Sundays open for divine service *only*. Services—12 noon and 6 P.M.

[Refreshments may be obtained either at the Royal *Hotel* or the original *Inn*.]

Rosslyn Chapel, one of the most highly decorated specimens of Gothic architecture in Scotland, was founded in 1446 by William St. Clair, third Earl of Orkney, and Lord of Rosslyn. "It was erected as a foundation for a Collegiate Church, but only the chancel was completed. The transept has been begun, but the idea of the cruciform completion seems to have been abandoned, as the partition wall at the west end is pretty richly ornamented."<sup>1</sup> At the Revolution of 1688 part of it was defaced by a mob from Edinburgh, but it was repaired in the following century by General St. Clair. The late Earl of Rosslyn, following up the work of his predecessor, completed the repairs with scrupulous attention to the preservation of their original character, and the present earl has continued the work in various ways. Several of the windows have been filled with painted glass by Clayton and Bell. "The building," says Mr. Britton, in his *Architectural Antiquities of Great Britain*, "may be pronounced unique, and I am confident it will be found curious, elaborate, and singularly interesting. . . . It combines the solidity of the Norman with the minute decoration of the latest species of the Tudor age. It is impossible to designate the architecture of this building by any given or familiar term." The interior is bold; the pillars and arches of the side aisles display a

<sup>1</sup> Billings's *Antiquities*. Unfortunately this part of the building has been deformed by a modern addition.



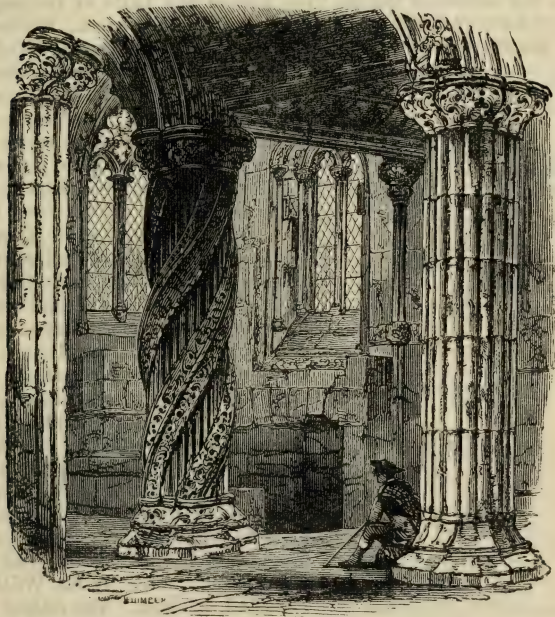
ROSSLYN CHAPEL (1446).

profusion of ornament, particularly observable in the "Prentice's Pillar," with its finely-sculptured foliage. It is said that the master-builder, being unable to execute the design of this pillar from the plans in his possession, proceeded to Rome to prosecute his study there. During his absence the apprentice proceeded with the execution of the design, and the master, stung with envy at finding the work completed on his return, struck the apprentice a death-blow with his mallet. Beneath the pavement of the chapel lie the Barons of Rosslyn, all of whom, till the time of James VII., were buried in complete armour. The grave of a fourteenth century ancestor of the founder (William St. Clair), is covered by a sculptured stone, representing the knight with a dog at his feet; the story being that in a rash moment this St. Clair staked his head to King Robert the Bruce against the estate of Pentland that his favourite dogs, "Help" and "Hold," would pull down a "white faunch deer" before it crossed the Glencorse burn, an incident still preserved in the popular rhyme—

"Help and Hauld, on ye may,  
Or Rosslyn will lose his head this day."

The dogs succeeded, after a critical and exciting chase, and the baron, out of gratitude, built the chapel of St. Katherine, which still exists, although submerged beneath the waters of the Compensation Pond in Glencorse.

The superstitious belief that on the night before the death of



THE 'PRENTICE PILLAR, ROSSLYN CHAPEL.

any of the Lords of Rosslyn, the Chapel appears in flames, is the subject of Scott's fine ballad of "Rosabelle:"—

"Seemed all on fire that chapel proud,  
Where Rosslyn's chiefs uncoffined lie,  
Each baron for a sable shroud  
Sheathed in his iron panoply."

The ruins of ROSSLYN CASTLE<sup>1</sup> stand upon a peninsular rock overhanging the picturesque glen of the Esk, and the only access is by a bridge of considerable height, thrown over a deep incision in the solid rock. The castle was long the seat of the St. Clair family, whose titles (Sir Walter Scott remarks) at one period of

<sup>1</sup> Admission 6d. each.

history would have wearied a herald, yet who were perhaps not so wealthy as an English yeoman.

The name is originally from the family of Saint Clare in France. Sir William Sinclair, in the reign of Alexander I. (A.D. 1107-1124), obtained from that monarch the barony of Rosslyn. His great-grandson Henry, the second of the St. Clair line of the Earls of Orkney, built the great keep or south-west tower. A succeeding baron, William, was one of the subscribers to a letter sent by the nobility of Scotland to the



ST. CLAIR'S GRAVESTONE.

Pope, asserting the independence of their country; while William, who founded the chapel, filled some of the highest offices in the state under James II., and was himself nearly related to royalty. The large additions which he made to the castle exhibit many French features. In 1455 James II. gave Sir William the earldom of Caithness in exchange for Nithsdale, and afterwards, in consideration of the elegant buildings he had erected, conferred upon him the dignity of Grand Master Mason of Scotland, a title which remained in the family till 1736, when it was given over to the Scottish masonic craft. In 1544 the castle was burned by the English forces of Henry VIII. It was partially restored after 1580 by Sir William St. Clair, whose arms, as well as those of his wife, are seen on a shield over the fireplace of the great hall. The building was continued by Sir William of Pentland, his son. The ceiling of the dining-room, which is richly decorated, bears in the centre panel the Rosslyn

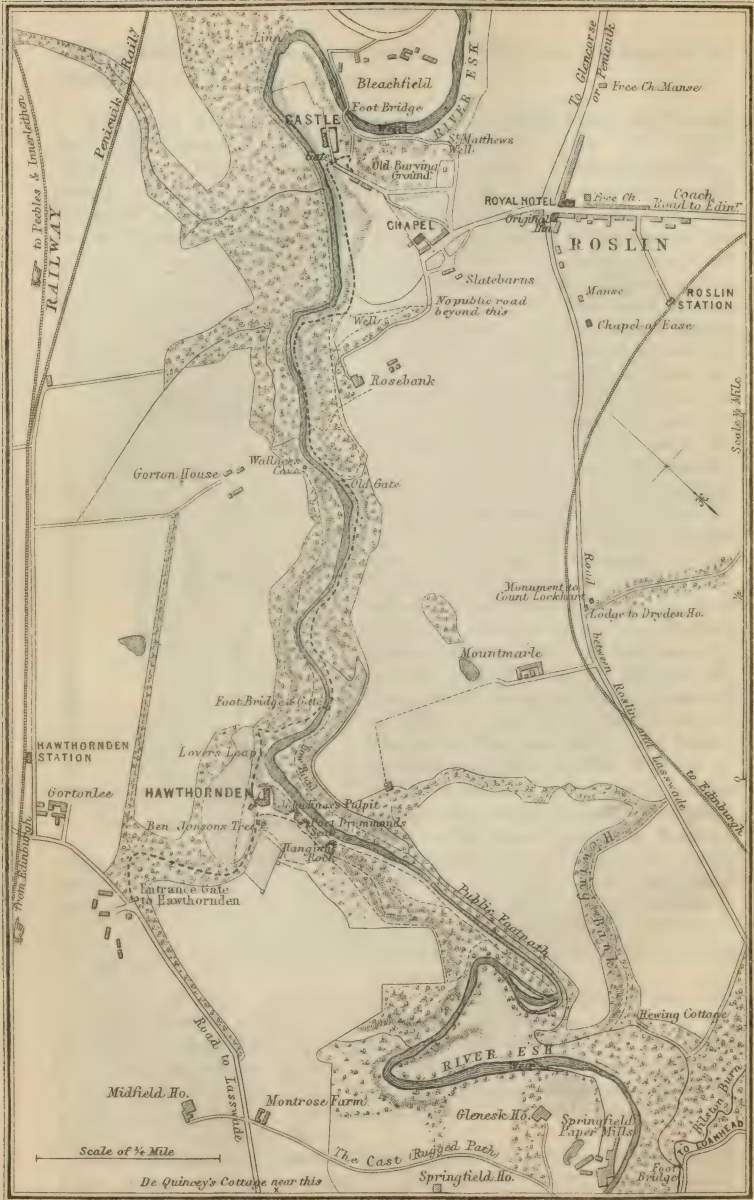
arms, and the date 1622. It is immediately after this that the castle seems to have been in its most complete condition. The north-west side was battered down and the castle plundered by General Monk in 1650. A partial restoration was afterwards effected, but it was again attacked and plundered by a mob in 1688, and is now in a very ruinous condition.

Sir Walter Scott mentions in his *Provincial Antiquities* that the modern mansion, which has been erected amidst the ruins, was inhabited (in his lifetime) by a genuine Scottish laird of the old stamp, the lineal descendant of the first founders of the pile, and the last heir-male of their long line. At his death the estate descended to Sir James Erskine St. Clair, and through him to the present Earl of Rosslyn, who now represents the family.

The neighbouring moor of Rosslyn was the scene of a celebrated battle, fought in 1302, in which the Scots, under Comyn, then guardian



# ROSLIN AND HAWTHORNDEN



John Bartholomew & Co., Edin.

Polton Station LASSWADE

On arrival at Hawthornden Station, the Tourist first visits Hawthornden, then walks through the Glen to Roslin, as shown by the dotted line, or the route may be reversed.

of the kingdom, and Simon Fraser, defeated three divisions of the English on the same day.

The whole valley of the Esk abounds in beautiful scenery, and is studded with ancient mansion-houses.

From that fair dome where suit is paid By blast of bugle free, <sup>1</sup> To Anchindinny's hazel glade, And haunted Woodhouselee, <sup>2</sup>	Who knows not Melville's beechygrove, <sup>3</sup> And Rosslyn's rocky glen, Dalkeith, which all the virtues love, <sup>4</sup> And classic Hawthornden ?
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Hawthornden Grounds may be entered either from the Hawthornden or Rosslyn side, but on the whole the former way is preferable. In either case the tourist follows the path along the bank of the river Esk, as shown in the accompanying chart. Those not desirous of entering the private grounds will keep on the public footpath on the left side of the glen by Hewing Cottage, which commands a fine view of Hawthornden House on the cliff opposite, and reach the railway at Polton station. This path was kept open for the public many years ago by the Scottish Rights of Way Society.

#### HAWTHORNDEN,

the residence of the poet Drummond, was built with some view to defence, a consideration in Scotland even till the middle of the 17th century.<sup>5</sup> The house, which is neither of great extent nor very convenient, rises from the edge of the gray cliff which descends precipitously to the stream. It was repaired in 1638, according to the inscription:—"DIVINO MUNERE, GULIELMUS DRUMMONDUS, AB HAWTHORNDEN, JOANNIS EQUITIS AURATI FILIUS, UT HONESTO OTIO QUIESCERET, SIBI ET SUCCESSORIBUS INSTAURAVIT, 1638."

It is impossible (says Scott) to see Hawthornden, and mention its poetical owner, without thinking upon the "faded bower"

"Where Jonson sat in Drummond's classic shade."

It is well known that Ben Jonson, in the year 1618, undertook a journey to Scotland on foot, partly with a view of spending some time with Drummond; and much of the obloquy against Jonson is said to have arisen from the publication of Drummond's notes of their conversations.

<sup>1</sup> Penicuik House, Sir James Clerk, Bart.

<sup>2</sup> Seat of the Tytlers.

<sup>3</sup> Seat of Viscount Melville.

<sup>4</sup> Seat of Duke of Buccleuch.

<sup>5</sup> Drummond was the author of many sonnets and madrigals. He was born here in 1585, and early in youth retired to a life of ease and literature. On the death of the lady to whom he was betrothed he spent several years abroad, by way of seeking a refuge from his sorrow. He married, late in life, Elizabeth Logan, attracted to her, it is said, by her resemblance to his first love. He was so warmly attached to Charles I. that grief for the king's death is alleged to have shortened his life. He died in 1649.



HAWTHORNDEN.

Under the mansion lie several subterranean apartments scooped out of the solid rock, and curiously connected with each other by passages of disproportionate length. A spring-well, hewn out with much labour, shows that they were designed for more than a brief space of retirement. Whether they are the rude dwellings of an aboriginal race, or were constructed at a later period, as a temporary retreat, we may safely conclude that pressing necessity alone could reconcile human beings to such dreary mansions. There are many similar caves in Scotland, as upon the banks of the Teviot, the Jed, and other rivers.

On the south side of the house of Hawthornden stand the ruins of an old tower, the abode of the poet's ancestors, and save that they enjoyed the benefit of God's daylight, it seems one which cannot have been much more comfortable than the caverns themselves. Through this lies the entrance to the more modern house; and the neighbour-



hood of the rude and ruinous pile adds much to the romance of the whole situation. A seat in the rock adjacent to the house is called the "Cypress-grove," after Drummond's moral treatise on the vanity of human life, which was here composed.

Sir Walter Scott spent some of the happiest years of his early life at the neighbouring village of LASSWADE; and Thomas de Quincey, "The English Opium-Eater," resided in the vicinity during his later years. Close by the village is Melville Castle, the seat of Viscount Melville.

#### DALKEITH

is situated 2 miles farther down the stream. The town ( $6\frac{1}{2}$  miles south-east from Edinburgh, and easily reached by rail or coach) has a population of 6931 inhabitants, and contains a fine old parish church, a corn exchange, a good *hotel*, and other public buildings. At its eastern extremity is the main entrance to DALKEITH HOUSE (sometimes called Palace), the seat of the Duke of Buccleuch and Queensberry,<sup>1</sup> a large square structure, surrounded by an extensive and finely-wooded park. The house contains some fine pictures. The site was occupied originally by an old castle, which existed here in the time of Froissart, the historian of chivalry, who visited the Earl of Douglas at Dalkeith, and lived with him

<sup>1</sup> This family, the great head of the Border clan *Scott*, claims a very early lineage, being descended from Sir David Scott of Branxholm, who sat in the parliament held by James III. in 1487. He was the first designated *Buccleuch*, and it was his grandson (Sir Walter Scott) who made a brave attempt to rescue the person of James V. from the control of the Earl of Angus, the incident upon which his namesake and clansman founded the story of the "Lay of the Last Minstrel." This poem was suggested by "the lovely young Countess of Dalkeith, afterwards Harriet, Duchess of Buccleuch, who had come to the land of her husband with the desire of making herself acquainted with its traditions and customs, as well as its manners and history" (see Introduction to the poem). The titles descended eventually into the female line, of whom Anne, second Countess, was esteemed the greatest heiress and finest woman of her day. She married (1665) the Duke of Monmouth, son of Charles II. by Lucy Walters, a marriage sundered by his execution in 1685. The widow is thus touchingly alluded to in Scott's "Lay"—

"For she had known adversity,  
Though born in such a high degree;  
In pride of power, in beauty's bloom,  
Had wept o'er Monmouth's bloody tomb!"

The titles, notwithstanding, remained with the Duchess, and through her descended to the present family, who succeeded to the additional Dukedom of Queensberry and other honours in 1810. Besides Dalkeith, the Duke of Buccleuch owns some of the finest estates in Scotland, viz.—Bowhill, Selkirk (where the late Duke died, 1884), Branxholm in Roxburghshire, Langholm and Drumlanrig Castle in Drumfriesshire.

several weeks. In the reign of Queen Mary the castle was the headquarters of the celebrated James Douglas, Earl of Morton and Regent, and, from the general idea entertained of his character, it acquired the expressive name of the Lion's Den. There existed at one time a popular belief that the treasure unrighteously amassed by the Regent lay hidden among the vaults of the ancient building. The Regent Morton was beheaded at Edinburgh in 1581, and in 1642 the estate passed by purchase to the Buccleuch family.

Anne, Duchess of Buccleuch and Monmouth, after the execution of her unhappy husband, substituted the present mansion for the ancient castle, and lived here in great state. For more than a century it has formed one of the principal residences of the Buccleuch family, and has thrice been the temporary residence of royalty since the union of the crowns—namely, of Charles I. in 1683, George IV. in 1822, and her present Majesty in 1842. The gardens of Dalkeith Palace are worthy of a visit (open, in absence of the Duke's family, on presentation of visiting-card). There is service in St. Mary's Chapel, within the grounds, on Sundays at 11 A.M. and 3.30 P.M.

About half-way between Dalkeith and Edinburgh is the village of GILMERTON, where there is a cave which was hewn out of the sandstone rock in 1724 by George Paterson, a blacksmith, as a forge and dwelling-place. It is supposed that this cave furnished Sir Walter Scott with his idea of Wayland Smith's subterranean forge in *Kenilworth*; and Pennecuik in his works has commemorated its virtues in verse, commencing with the lines:—

"Upon the earth thrive villany and woe,  
But happiness and I do dwell below."

There are also some extensive and curious limestone caverns at BURDIEHOUSE, in the neighbourhood.

#### NEWBATTLE ABBEY,

the seat of the Marquess of Lothian, is situated about a mile southwest from Dalkeith, on the northern bank of the South Esk. The mansion stands on the site, as well as bears the name, formerly occupied by the monastery founded by David I. for a community of Cistercian monks. An ancestor of the present noble proprietor was the last abbot, and the possessions of the abbey were erected into a temporal lordship in favour of his son, Mark Kerr, at the time of the Reformation, 1591. The house contains a number of fine paintings by Vandyke and other old masters, and curious manuscripts. The lawn is interspersed with trees of great size.

#### DALHOUSIE CASTLE,

the seat of the Earl of Dalhousie (the "Laird of Cockpen"), is a modernised building in the castellated form, about 2 miles farther up the South Esk, near the pretty hamlet and church of Cockpen.

On the decease of the Marquess of Dalhousie (Governor-General of India) the Scotch title and estate were inherited by Fox Maule, Lord Panmure, and thereafter by his cousin's (George, 12th Earl of Dalhousie) descendants.

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*EXCURSIONS EAST FROM EDINBURGH.*

PORTOBELLO, MUSSELBURGH, NORTH BERWICK (22½ miles),  
AND HADDINGTON (18 miles).

A pleasant excursion may be made along the east coast from Edinburgh, as above indicated, by the North British Railway. The line proceeds through one of the most highly cultivated districts in Scotland, and affords some very picturesque views of the coasts of the Firth of Forth.

The train leaves Edinburgh from Waverley Station, passes Holyrood, Arthur's Seat, and Jock's Lodge, and continues by way of Portobello, Joppa, Inveresk, and Prestonpans. At Jock's Lodge are the Piershill Cavalry Barracks, and a little to the north Restalrig Church, noticed at page 60.

PORTOBELLO (*Hotels*—Royal, Temperance, and Marine—private, with baths)—population 6926—is of comparatively recent origin, having taken its name from a villa built on the shore by a retired naval officer who had been present with Admiral Vernon at the capture of Porto Bello in the West Indies expedition of 1739. The sands along the coast are firm, with a gentle slope, and are well adapted for bathing, for which machines are provided (charge 4d.). There is a Marine Parade along the shore, and an iron promenade pier extends for about 1200 ft. into the sea. Bathing at the end of the pier is permitted in the morning up till eight o'clock. Portobello is also united with Edinburgh by a tramway-line.

Three miles by rail to the east of Portobello is the ancient town of MUSSELBURGH<sup>1</sup>—pop. 7880—(Musselburgh Arms *Hotel*), deriving its name from a mussel-bank on the sea-shore. It is near the mouth of the river Esk, which is crossed here by three bridges—one said to have been built by the Romans, who had a station on the neighbouring hill of Inveresk. By this old bridge the Scottish army marched to the battle of Pinkie in 1547, on which occasion several of the soldiers were shot by the English, whose ships lay in

<sup>1</sup> Adjoining Musselburgh, on the west side of the Esk, is the village of FISHERROW, several of the houses of which are said to be built on Roman foundations. The harbour was the termination of Roman roads, traces of which are still perceptible.

the bay. Not far from the bridge, in an avenue skirting the river side, a statue is erected to the memory of a native of the town, the late Dr. David Moir ("Delta" of *Blackwood's Magazine*), who, besides being a poet, was author of *Mansie Waugh* and other delightful works. The links of Musselburgh are a favourite resort of golf-players, and they are also used as a racecourse for the Edinburgh race meetings. Previous to the Reformation there existed at Musselburgh a religious establishment called the Chapel of Loretto, which belonged to the Abbacy of Dunfermline. The chapel has disappeared, but its place has been worthily supplied by Loretto School for Boys. At the east end of the town stands Pinkie House, the fine old mansion of Sir John D. Hope, Bart., consisting of two sides of a quadrangle, with a fountain of elaborate and beautiful architecture, coeval with the house, in the centre. Three miles south-east is Carberry Hill, where Queen Mary surrendered to the insurgent nobles in 1567; and 3 miles east is the village of Prestonpans, memorable for the battle fought in its vicinity in 1745, between the royal forces under Sir John Cope and the Highland army under Prince Charles Stuart, which forms such an interesting episode in Scott's novel of *Waverley*. Prince Charles slept at Pinkie House on the night after the battle. A monument has been erected to Colonel Gardiner, who fell close beside the wall of Bankton House park. Shaw's Hospital, near Prestonpans, has been leased by the trustees of the late Miss Mary Murray, who bequeathed £20,000 (now increased to £30,000) for an hospital for the training of poor children as domestic servants.

Near this may be seen, to the north of the railway, Seton House and Church, which once belonged to the Setons, Earls of Winton. The old house, or, as it used to be termed, the Palace,<sup>1</sup> was destroyed by fire many years ago.

At Longniddry station may be seen to the *north* the woods surrounding Gosford House, the seat of the Earl of Wemyss. Near this are the village and bay of Aberlady<sup>2</sup> (*inn*), and farther east the fine golfing links of Luffness and Gullane (*inn*). About 3 miles to the *south* of Longniddry is Gladsmuir, the birthplace of George Heriot, founder of the Hospital at Edinburgh. Dr. Robertson was clergyman of this parish, and here composed his *History of Scotland*. 4 miles east of Gladsmuir a column to the memory of the fourth Earl of Hopetoun stands on one of the Garleton Hills.

<sup>1</sup> Scott's *Provincial Antiquities*.

<sup>2</sup> *Coach* daily from Longniddry to Aberlady and Gullane,—a pleasant drive (4, 7, miles).

Proceeding east from Longniddry to Drem station the branch line strikes off, *viâ* Dirleton, to North Berwick. DIRLETON is one of the neatest villages in Scotland, and has a comfortable *inn*. Adjoining the village are Archerfield House (one of the seats of the Nisbet Hamilton family), and the extensive and picturesque ruins and gardens of Dirleton Castle, which belonged at an early period to a branch of the family of De Vallibus or De Vaux, and seems to have been a mighty fabric. Gardens open to visitors on Thursdays.

In the reign of Robert Bruce Dirleton was acquired by the powerful family of Haliburton. Dirleton seems to have passed from the Haliburtons to the family of Ruthven, and it was the bribe which the unhappy Earl of Gowrie held out to the cupidity of Logan, his associate in the memorable conspiracy in 1600. "I care not," says Logan in his letters, "for all the other land I have in the kingdom, if I may grip of Dirleton, for I esteem it the pleasantest dwelling in Scotland." But Dirleton, included in Ruthven's forfeiture, passed to other hands, and was bestowed on Sir Thomas Erskine, who had lent the king active assistance against the conspirators, and was afterwards created Viscount Fenton Baron Dirleton. Dirleton Castle became, after the Restoration, the property of Sir John Nisbet, King's Advocate.

#### NORTH BERWICK,

[Hotels: The Marine; The Royal. Pop. 1698.]

22½ miles east of Edinburgh, by Drem Junction, is a pleasant and fashionable watering-place, having its origin in an old fishing village. A firm sandy beach, suitable for bathing, extends along both sides of the town, and the coast is beautifully diversified with rocks and bays. A fine stretch of dunes or "links" extends westwards for several miles, and forms one of the best golfing greens in Scotland. The golf club-house occupies a site at the east end of the links. South of the town rises the cone-shaped hill called North Berwick Law (640 ft. in height), from which there is a fine view. Not far from the railway station stand the ruins of an Abbey (or Cistercian nunnery), founded in 1216 by Duncan, Earl of Fife,—

"A venerable pile  
Whose turrets view'd, afar,  
The lofty Bass, the Lambie Isle,  
The ocean's peace or war."—*Marmion*.

Off the coast the sea is dotted with several rocky islets, of which the principal are *Craigleith* and *Fidra*, the latter containing a ruined chapel and a new lighthouse. The principal sights in the neigh-

bourhood are Tantallon Castle and the Bass Rock. The latter may be visited in favourable weather direct from North Berwick, or from the *inn* at Canty Bay, where a boat may be hired for 10s.

The ruins of TANTALLON, though with little grace of architecture, have, from their extent and striking situation, an imposing effect, which has often exercised the skill of the artist.

The existing fortress was probably erected by Murdoch, Duke of Albany, in the 15th century, and was added to in the reign of James V. It is an irregular hexagon, occupying the whole promontory with strong walls and high towers, and turrets designed to flank them. The interior contains, as usual, a keep or Gothic citadel, with many other buildings of great size and extent, and vaults beneath them. "The mind," says Scott, "when we enter the dilapidated court of this ancient and frowning ruin, is involuntarily carried back to the era of the mighty House of Douglas, so long the Lords of Tantallon, amidst whose numerous fortresses and houses of defence this was the principal on the eastern border, while that of Hermitage, equally solitary and formidable, was, on the more western skirts of the island, their chief baronial castle; these were the extreme bulwarks of a power which extended from sea to sea, matched and bade defiance to the authority of sovereigns, and, but for a concurrence of circumstances which could scarce have been expected, threatened to place their owners on the throne of Scotland." The castle stood several sieges,—the last in Cromwell's time. Since then it has been in ruins, which have recently (1888) undergone extensive clearing operations under the superintendence of Mr. Dalrymple, the proprietor, and many interesting internal structures have thereby been revealed.

#### THE BASS ROCK,

"An island salt and bare,

The haunt of seals and orcs and sea-mews' clang,"

starts out of the sea just opposite to Tantallon. It is about 420 ft. in height and a mile in circumference. Upon the top of the rock gushes out a spring of water, and there is grass enough to support a few sheep (Bass mutton being much appreciated); but the chief inhabitants are sea-fowl, especially solan geese, which literally darken the air when the discharge of a gun puts them on the wing.

Though hardly accessible to boats save at one precarious and hazardous passage, the island was long the chosen stronghold of the Lauders, originally of that ilk, and afterwards called Lauders of the Bass, who in 1671 sold it to Government to be converted into a fortress and prison. Precipitous and sheer on all sides, it has only one landing-place on a shelf of rock overlooked by the castle, the chief feature of which is a rampart, where in former days some heavy pieces of cannon defended the strait. Beneath this platform are the grated windows of the small arched dungeons in which the state prisoners were confined. Landing on the Bass is

difficult except in calm weather. To the left of the landing-place, guarded by a loopholed tower, are the remains of the iron crane used by the garrison for raising their boat to the outer wall. There is a remarkable cave 30 ft. high, right through the rock—"a dark and dreary recess full of chill airs and dropping damp."

The Bass was the usual state prison for those accused of high treason, or who were guilty of opposing the arbitrary measures adopted in Scotland in the reigns of Charles II. and James VII. John Blackadder, an eminent Covenanting divine, was long a prisoner in the castle, and died there. At the time of the Revolution the Bass was the last place of strength in Britain which displayed the flag of James VII., and it surrendered to King William on honourable terms. The castle was then demolished.

St. Baldred, who lived during the 7th century in a hermitage on the Bass, gives his name to various places in the neighbourhood.

Of the seats in the vicinity of North Berwick the principal are Leuchie (Lady Frances Dalrymple), Balgone House (Sir G. Grant Suttie, Bart.), and Tynninghame, the seat of the Earl of Haddington, famous for its woods, holly hedges, and beech avenues.

ISLE OF MAY.—Excursions are frequently made by steamer from Leith or North Berwick in summer to the Isle of May, lying at the mouth of the Firth of Forth. The island contains the remains of a chapel founded by St. Adrian, who, according to Winton, was martyred here about the middle of the 9th century by the Norsemen. There is an important lighthouse on the island.

The county of Haddington or East Lothian—of which North Berwick is the northern extremity—has long had the reputation of being one of the most fertile in Scotland, and presents a beautiful contrast of cultivated and natural country. The county is bounded on the south by the beautiful range of heathy hills so well known by the name of Lammermoors, and from which the most poetical of Scott's novels derives its title. These hills are of considerable elevation, attaining at Lammerlaw the height of 1733 ft. From them the country may be said to have a general slope downwards to the sea, broken, however, by the Garleton Hills to the north of Haddington, and by the isolated "Laws" of Traprain and North Berwick. The cultivated part of the county is beautifully diversified by woods and plantations and numerous seats of noblemen and gentlemen.

DUNBAR, and the COAST towards BERWICK-ON-TWEED, are described at pp. 105-109.

## HADDINGTON (18 miles east from Edinburgh)

[Hotels: George, and Black Bull. Pop. 4043.]

is reached by a branch line from Longniddry station. It contains an interesting Gothic church, formerly, according to Fordun, called the "Lamp of Lothian" on account of its splendour; and an educational foundation dating from 1879, and designated the Knox Institute, in honour of the Reformer, who was born in the Gifford Gate. The Lauderdale monument in one of the vaults of the church is worthy of mention; and near at hand is the tombstone erected by the late Thomas Carlyle in memory of his wife. There are many fine properties in the neighbourhood, including Lennoxlove (Lord Blantyre),—the early home of the subtle Maitland of Lethington, who played so remarkable a part in Scottish history in the days of Queen Mary and John Knox,—Amisfield (Earl of Wemyss), Stevenson (Sir Robert C. Sinclair, Bart.), Coalston (Hon. R. Bourke), and Alderston (Lady Denman). The Garleton Hills (p. 72) are to the north of the town.

Another interesting part of the county may be reached by the line from Edinburgh to ORMISTON and MACMERRY *via* Inveresk Junction. Ormiston village is pleasantly situated; and, from the hedgerows and enclosures about it, approaches in appearance to an English village. There is an old cross in the centre supposed to mark the site of an old priory. A monument has been (1885) erected at the east end of the village to the memory of Robert Moffat, missionary to South Africa, who was a native of Ormiston. It consists of an obelisk of Peterhead granite with bronze alto-relievo, the work of D. W. Stevenson, R.S.A. The neighbourhood is famous for its strawberries, which are cultivated in large fields. Near the village is Ormiston Hall, a seat of the Earl of Hopetoun, with an ancient yew-tree, said to be six centuries old, and under whose shade the martyr Wishart, who was seized at Ormiston in 1545, was in the habit of preaching. The burial-vault of the Cockburn family, the former proprietors, contains a Latin inscription said to have been written by George Buchanan. Adjoining Ormiston is Prestonhall, the seat of Mr. Burn Callander, and on the opposite side of the river Tyne is Oxenford Castle, a seat of the Earl of Stair. To the east of Ormiston, near Winton Station, is Winton House, a seat of Lady Mary Nisbet Hamilton of Biel, formerly of Lady Ruthven. The public rooms contain some fine ceilings. Within the grounds is the old house of Pencaitland. About a mile and a half distant is the finely wooded estate of Salton



(John Fletcher).<sup>1</sup> The celebrated statesman Andrew Fletcher of Salton was for some years pupil of Bishop Burnet, who was sometime rector of this parish. Holland cloth was first introduced to Scotland here early in last century by the patriotic lady of Henry Fletcher, who travelled into Holland with two expert mechanics, got models of the machinery, and brought home the secrets of the manufacture. Here also the British Linen Company established their first bleachfield under the patronage of Lord Milton.

Marching with Ormiston is Fountain Hall, belonging to Sir Thos. North Dick-Lauder, Bart. Elphinston Tower, seen on the rising ground in the neighbourhood, is the property of Sir George G. Suttie, Bart. Four miles south-east of Ormiston village is Keith House, an old possession of the Keiths, Earls Marischal of Scotland, now the property of the Earl of Hopetoun. Beautifully situated at the foot of the Lammermoor Hills, and 4 miles south from Haddington, is the village of GIFFORD (*inn*),<sup>2</sup> and near it Yester House, the seat of the Marquis of Tweeddale, embowered in noble old woods. The late Dr. John Witherspoon, President of the College of New Jersey, and Dr. Charles Nisbet, President of the College of Carlisle, North America, were both natives of this parish. From Gifford it is 23 miles by road, *viâ* Longformacus, to Duns (p. 93).

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### EXCURSIONS WEST FROM EDINBURGH.

#### DALMENY, HOPETOUN HOUSE, QUEENSFERRY, AND THE FORTH BRIDGE.

By Rail from Waverley Station 12½ miles; or driving by direct road 11 miles (*Coaches* daily), or *viâ* Cramond 13 miles.

The Queensferry branch of the North British Railway has its junction with the Edinburgh and Glasgow line at Ratho, and there are several trains daily, passing the villages of Kirkliston and Dalmeny (see below). Near the former are Kirkliston House (T. A. Hog, Esq.), and Dundas Castle (James Russell, Esq.), the original seat of the ancient Dundas family. As we approach Queensferry a delightful view is obtained of the Firth of Forth and Fife coast.

<sup>1</sup> Salton is the reputed birthplace of William Dunbar, whom Ellis styles "the greatest poet that Scotland has produced," and who was born in the latter half of the 15th century. A personal favourite of James IV., he was a varied and powerful writer, rich in the knowledge of men and of life. His "Golden Targe" illustrates the power of reason in preventing the misery of indulgence in headlong passion; and "The Dance of the Seven Deadly Sins" will bear comparison with Collins's "Ode on the Passions."

<sup>2</sup> From Gifford to LAUDER (p. 84) is a good walk of 15 miles over the Lammer Law.

Those who drive leave by Princes Street, cross the Dean Bridge, and proceed along the Queensferry Road. Craigleith Quarry, from which most of the Edinburgh building-stone was obtained, is passed on the right. A short way beyond, on the left, is the entrance to Ravelston House, an old seat of the Keith family, and a little farther on Craigmook, for many years the residence of the late Lord Jeffrey. On the north (by road to Cramond) lie Lauriston Castle, at one time the residence of John Law (the projector of the Mississippi scheme, which for a time nearly turned the heads of the people of France), and Cramond House. About 3 miles from Edinburgh is the entrance to Barnton House (Sir James G. Maitland, Bart.), and a little farther on the Almond is crossed at Cramond Bridge, where there is an *hotel*. The banks of this stream are very attractive, especially about the old bridge of Craigiehall. Here, 5 miles from Edinburgh, is the main east lodge to

#### DALMENY PARK,

the seat of the Earl of Rosebery, where the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone has occasionally in recent years been his guest. The house is situated in the centre of the park, but near the shore, and in its vicinity stands Barnbogle Castle (an ancient seat of the Moubrays), but now restored in the old Scotch baronial style to serve as an adjunct to the House. The village of Dalmeny, with a small church in the purest Norman style, lies about a mile off the main road, which skirts the park for 3 miles. QUEENSFERRY—*Pop.* 1966 —(where there is an *hotel*—the “Hawes Inn”—the scene in chapter ii. of Scott’s *Antiquary*) takes its name from the Queen of Malcolm Canmore, who was wrecked here.

A very good way of approaching Queensferry from Edinburgh is to take the coach to Cramond village, and cross the mouth of the Almond river by the little ferry-boat, and thence walk along the Dalmeny woods by the shore to Queensferry (5½ miles) passing Barnbogle Castle. This is one of the prettiest walks near Edinburgh.

HOPETOUN HOUSE (grounds open on Wednesday and Saturday), the palatial seat of the Earl of Hopetoun, is 3 miles westward from Queensferry. On the way is passed Port Edgar, where George IV. embarked on leaving Scotland after a visit to the Earl of Hopetoun. The House, occupying a fine position on a spacious lawn skirted by woods, was begun by a well-known architect, Sir William Bruce of Kinross, during the lifetime of the first Earl, and completed by Mr. Adam after the lapse of nearly a century. It contains some fine paintings, but the interior is not generally shown. The policies are laid out with much taste, and the garden

is noted for its high cultivation. The views from some of the terrace-walks are very beautiful. On a peninsula to the westward may be seen Blackness Castle, formerly a state prison, but now converted into a powder magazine; and on the opposite coast, close by the village of Charleston, is Broomhall, the seat of the Earl of Elgin.

#### THE FORTH BRIDGE,

now being constructed for the North British Railway across the Firth of Forth at Queensferry, was planned by Messrs. Fowler, Harrison, and Barlow. It consists of two huge steel girder bridges of 1700 feet span, besides smaller ones on either side, able to withstand the enormous pressure of 112 lbs. on the square foot. The structure, which will employ more than 50,000 tons of steel, is larger than any bridge yet built (not excepting the Brooklyn Bridge, whose largest span is 1595½ feet), and is estimated to cost about £2,500,000. The contractors are Sir T. Tancred, Bart., C.E., London, and Messrs. W. Arrol and Co., Dalmarnock Ironworks, and about 2500 men are employed. It is to be completed in 1889.

Dunfermline is 5 miles from North Queensferry, in Fife (p. 109).

#### COLINTON, PENTLAND HILLS, ETC.

There is a fine stretch of country to the south-west of Edinburgh traversed by the Caledonian Railway, with a loop line to Colinton and Balerno, from which villages the Pentland Hills are best approached. This loop line goes up a deep dell, beautifully wooded, down which runs the Water of Leith. Near Slateford is Craighlockhart Hydropathic Establishment, finely situated. Dreghorn Castle, and Bonaly Tower for many years the residence of the late Lord Cockburn, occupy fine positions about a mile south of Colinton. The Pentland Hills, which form so attractive an object in the scenery about Edinburgh, extend for a length of 16 miles, and their extreme breadth is 6 miles—the height of the summits varying from 1400 to 1890 ft. The present route lies along the north side of the hills; another road extends along the southern slope.<sup>1</sup>

Near Currie, 5½ miles from Edinburgh, are the ruins of Lennox Castle, originally the property of the Earls of that name, and frequently the residence of Queen Mary; Riccarton (Sir James Gibson-Craig, Bart.); and Dalmahoy, the seat of the Earl of Morton, who represents the great family of Douglas, the present family being in descent from the Lochleven branch. Dalmahoy House contains valuable charters, selections from which have been

<sup>1</sup> For description of many charming walks over these hills, see *The Pentland Hills—their Paths and Passes*. (A. & C. Black. Price 1s.)

printed by the Bannatyne Club ; and numerous interesting papers regarding Queen Mary, including the warrant for committing her to Lochleven Castle, June 16, 1567. Here also are preserved the keys that were thrown into the loch on Queen Mary's escape from Lochleven Castle. Adjoining Dalmahoy, on the west, is Hatton House, a fine old mansion, some parts of which are of very ancient date.

Near Mid-Calder station,<sup>1</sup> 3 miles farther (on the main line), is Calder House, the seat of Lord Torphichen, who represents the ancient family of Sandilands, connected through the female line with the house of Douglas. The family is also connected with the Knights Templars in Scotland, in whose estates it became vested at the time of the Reformation, and the Baron of the period was created preceptor of this ancient order. The same member of the family was an ardent associate of John Knox.

The railway continues south and west to Carlisle, Dumfries, Lanark, Glasgow, etc. (see pp. 288-290, 331, and 335).

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### EXCURSIONS SOUTH FROM EDINBURGH.

#### PENICUIK, PEEBLES, INNERLEITHEN, AND GALASHIELS.

Trains from Waverley Bridge. Peebles is reached in an hour and a half.

By this route we are conveyed southwards from Edinburgh to the neighbouring county of Peebles. The railway is a branch of the North British system, and leaves the main line near Eskbank, about a mile from Dalkeith. Beyond this are Bonnyrigg and Hawthornden stations, the latter being 11 miles from Edinburgh, and the point from which the house and grounds of HAWTHORNDEN, as already described, are most easily reached. Between this and Rosslyn-Lee a fine view is obtained of the Pentland Hills (*see previous page*), on the south-eastern slope of which is WOODHOUSELEE (James S. Tytler, Esq.), which belonged to the wife of Bothwellhaugh, the assassin of Regent Murray (1569). Near this is GLENCORSE House, an ancient seat of the Earls of Bothwell, now the property of Lord President Inglis. The vale of Glencorse is watered by the Logan Water, more commonly called Glencorse Burn, at the head of which are a picturesque ravine and waterfall, a favourite resort of picnic parties. The stream is dammed up and forms a reservoir called the COMPENSATION POND, in connection with the Edinburgh waterworks. Submerged within the pond are the ruins of a chapel dedicated to St. Katherine, said to have been built by St. Clair of Rosslyn

<sup>1</sup> There is an interesting old "Drove Road"—14 miles—called the "Cauld Stane Slap," over the Pentland Hills from above Mid-Calder to West Linton (p. 81).

on the spot where the stag was killed that nearly cost his life (see pp. 64, 65). At a place called Rullion Green, in this neighbourhood, the Covenanters were defeated, 28th November 1666, by General Dalziel of Binns. Near Penicuik station (*pop.* 3793, *inn*) are PENICUIK HOUSE (Sir George D. Clerk, Bart.), and the extensive paper-mills of Messrs. Cowan and Company.

Seven miles south-west from Penicuik lies the pretty village of CARLOPS (*inn*) at base of the Pentlands (Coach, Mon., Wed., and Sat. mornings). Here is HABBIE'S HOWE, a lovely rural scene, identified with Allan Ramsay's *Gentle Shepherd*. Carlops may also be approached from Broomlee station (West Linton—*inn*) on the Dolphinton branch line, which leaves our present route at Leadburn; or by a pleasant path over the Pentlands from Balerno (8 miles west of Edinburgh), *viâ* Bavelaw and Nine-mile-burn.

Beyond Leadburn a view is obtained, towards the east, of the Moor-foot Hills, from which Edinburgh receives part of its water-supply. To the right is "Cowie's Linn." The railway descends to Peebles by the banks of the Eddlestone burn, passing, besides other mansions, DARNHALL the seat of Lord Elibank, on the right-hand side.

#### PEEBLES AND TWEEDDALE.

[*Hotels*: The Tontine; Commercial; and Hydropathic Establishment.]

Distance from Edinburgh 27 miles by rail (22 by road). Population 5808.

PEEBLES, the county town, and of considerable antiquity, is situated on the banks of the river Tweed, here a favourite resort of anglers. It may also be reached by the Caledonian Railway, *viâ* Symington and Biggar (p. 289). The river is crossed by a fine bridge, from which there are pleasing views, both up and down the stream. The suburb called Springhill, beyond the bridge, contains some elegant villas. Peebles became at an early period the occasional residence of the kings of Scotland, and it is the scene of the poem, erroneously attributed to James I., of *Peblis to the Play*. The CHAMBERS INSTITUTE, a castellated building in the High Street—formerly a residence of the Queensberry family—contains a museum, reading-room, and lecture hall, and was presented to the town by Dr. William Chambers, who with his brother, Dr. Robert Chambers, the well-known Edinburgh publishers, were natives of Peebles. Within the quadrangle stands the shaft of the old Town Cross, presented by Sir Adam Hay. Of the old Church of St. Andrew, founded about 1195, nothing is left but the tower, the restoration of which was begun by the late Dr. William Chambers shortly before his death (1882), and here he was interred. A large HYDRO-PATHIC ESTABLISHMENT has been erected on the Venlaw, within half a mile of Peebles, with a fine southern exposure. There are

several gentlemen's seats in the vicinity, and some of the finest wood in Scotland has been raised on the estate of Posso (Sir J. Naismith), situated near to Stobo station, a little above Peebles, on a beautiful part of the Tweed. The horse-chestnuts and larches here were among the first introduced into Scotland.

The vale of the Tweed, both above and below Peebles, is remarkable for the peaceful beauty of its landscapes, and the graceful, harmonious contour of its hills. It contained a chain of strong castles to serve as a defence against the incursions of English marauders. Between Drummelzier and Peebles, by Stobo, several such castles may be seen.<sup>1</sup> *Neidpath Castle*, one of the most entire of these, is situated about a mile west from Peebles, on a rock projecting over the north bank of the Tweed, which here runs through a deep narrow glen. The castle was formerly approached by an avenue of fine trees, all of which were cut down by one of the last Dukes of Queensberry before it descended to the Earl of Wemyss, the heir of entail—a proceeding that drew forth an indignant sonnet from the poet Wordsworth. At *Lyne*, 4 miles distant, are the remains of a Roman camp, and the ruins of Drochell Castle, supposed to have been erected by the Regent Morton shortly before his death: and it is a pleasant route, 12 miles farther up the Lyne Water, to West Linton (p. 81), by Romanno Bridge.

The VALE of MANOR affords a delightful drive from Peebles, and here may still be seen the cottage and grave of David Ritchie, the original of Sir Walter Scott's *Black Dwarf*. There is a high hill-road for pedestrians out of the head of Manor over to Meggat Water, by the "Bitch Craig," and down to St. Mary's Loch (20 miles). A new bridge has been erected over the Tweed at Manorfoot, affording more convenient access to the valley.

The line of rail in its farther course follows closely the banks of the Tweed to its junction with the Gala. Many beautiful vistas of river scenery are had from the railway. About 2½ miles after leaving Peebles, we pass on the left the ruins of Horsburgh Castle, another of those old "peels" or castles already referred to. On the other side are the ruins of the old church of Kailzie, the burying-place of the Horsburgh family—the oldest family in Peeblesshire. Between this and Innerleithen we pass Cardrona and Glenormiston.

#### INNERLEITHEN

[Six miles east of Peebles. *Hotel*: Traquair Arms. *Pop.* 2313.]

is situated near the junction of the river Leithen with the Tweed. The village was first brought into notice by its mineral well, sup-

<sup>1</sup> The far upper reaches of Tweeddale are among fine green hills, and are a resort for anglers. *Crook Inn* is 18 miles above Peebles (see p. 289).

posed by some to be the type of Scott's *St. Ronan's Well*. A very considerable manufacture of woollen goods is carried on here. About a mile from the village is *Traquair House* (Hon. Maxwell Stuart), the ancient seat of the Earls of Traquair. The paternal ancestor of this ancient family (now extinct in the male line) was James Stuart, Earl of Buchan, uterine brother to James II. of Scotland. The mansion (said to be the oldest inhabited house in Scotland, part of it having been built about 1000 years ago) is an example of an old Scottish baronial residence, with steep roof and turreted angles, which, generally speaking, bears a strong resemblance to the "Tullyveolan" of *Waverley*. It afforded lodging to Queen Mary, and also to the great Montrose. The old bears forming the supporters of the family arms still retain their position at the entrance-gate. Close to Innerleithen are The Pirn, a seat of the Horsburgh family, and The Glen (Sir Charles Tennant, Bart.), the scene of "Lucy's Flittin'." In the distance may be seen the heights of Minchmoor, over which Montrose fled after the battle of Philiphaugh (see p. 94).

It is a fine walk from Innerleithen to Temple and Gorebridge in Midlothian (19 miles), up the Leithen Water for an hour, then up the Glentrees Burn to "The Piper's Grave," down the Dewar and over the Moorfoots by Torphichen Hill, from which a beautiful view of the rich plain to the north is to be had.

About 2 miles below Innerleithen lies the manufacturing village of Walkerburn, and 4 from Innerleithen is Elibank Tower. Nearer to Galashiels are Ashiestiel, where Scott composed two of his principal poems, the "Lay of the Last Minstrel" and "Marmion;" and Yair, the seat of the Pringles of Whytbank. When nearly opposite Ashiestiel the line leaves the valley of the Tweed, and crosses over by Clovenfords and Torwoodlee to the vale of the Gala, a mile above Galashiels. At Clovenfords,  $3\frac{1}{4}$  miles from Galashiels, is the celebrated Tweed vineyard erected by Mr. Wm. Thomson, horticulturist, and late gardener to the Duke of Buccleuch, where some of the finest hothouse grapes are produced.

#### WAVERLEY ROUTE.

MELROSE, ABBOTSFORD, AND DRYBURGH:—

HAWICK, and on to CARLISLE.

This route introduces the stranger to some of the scenes intimately associated with the author of *Waverley*. Starting from Edinburgh, the line of railway intersects the south-eastern portion of Midlothian, and gains Tweedside shortly beyond Galashiels.

Passing Portobello, Eskbank (Dalkeith), and Newbattle (see pp. 71, 69, and 70), we cross the S. Esk below its junction with the Dalhousie Burn and, 3 miles south, reach Gorebridge. We then pass, a little beyond on the right, Arniston House (Robert Dundas, Esq.); and, 2 miles farther, Borthwick Castle and neat modern parish Church come into view.

BORTHWICK CASTLE is an ancient double tower, erected in the time of James I. by Sir William Borthwick. Here Queen Mary resided three weeks after her unfortunate marriage with Bothwell, and from this she fled a few days afterwards to Dunbar in the disguise of a page. It held out gallantly against Cromwell, and the effect of his battery may be seen on the freestone facing of the eastern side. The castle is the property of Lord Borthwick, of Crookston, whose seat is passed farther south before reaching Stow station. In the old manse of Borthwick Dr. Robertson the historian was born (see p. 72).

CRICHTON CASTLE, the ruins of which stand a mile and a quarter to the eastward, was once the residence of Sir William Crichton, Chancellor of Scotland, whose influence during the minority of James II. contributed much to destroy the formidable power of the Douglas family. Its elegant and varied style of architecture is well described in Scott's "Marmion:"—

"The towers in different ages rose;  
Their various architecture shows  
The builders' various hands."

Proceeding onwards we reach the village of STOW (*inn*), 6 miles east of which (*coach daily*) are the remote town of LAUDER,—pp. 77 and 93 (*inn*, fairly good trout-fishing),—and Thirlestane Castle (Earl of Lauderdale). By a viaduct across the Lugate Water, we enter Selkirkshire. Farther on the boundary between the counties of Selkirk and Roxburgh is formed by the Gala, a river celebrated in song, which gives its name to the manufacturing town of GALASHIELS [*Hotels*: Commercial; Abbotsford Arms:—population 15,330]. This is one of the most thriving seats of the Scotch woollen manufacture, comprising tartans, tweeds, and shawls. The higher ground is traversed by the remains of an ancient wall, supposed to be the Catrail, and near it, at Rink, on an eminence, is an old British camp.

Galashiels is connected by a short railway branch (5 miles) with the town of Selkirk (see p. 93), and those who wish to visit Abbotsford from the nearest point attainable by railway may do so from Abbotsford-ferry station on this line.

Crossing the Tweed at Bridgend, the woods of Abbotsford may



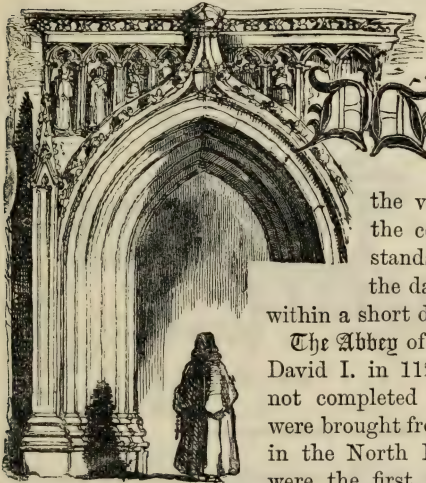
be seen on the right. *The Pavilion* stands beautifully situated at the junction of the Alwyn Water with the Tweed. A short distance west of Melrose lies the village of Darnick, with its ancient peel-tower.

### MELROSE.

[Hotels : George and Abbotsford ; King's Arms, in village ; Abbey, at the Abbey ; Waverley Hydropathic, 1 mile west.

Admission fee to Abbey, 6d.

Distances—Edinburgh 37 miles ; Jedburgh 19 ; Kelso 15 ; Carlisle 61.



**M**ELROSE, a village of some 1550 inhabitants, is situated at the base of the Eildon Hills, in the valley of the Tweed. In the centre of the market-place stands the old Cross, bearing the date 1642, and the Abbey is within a short distance towards the river.

The Abbey of St. Mary was founded by David I. in 1126, but the building was not completed till 1146. The monks were brought from the Abbey of Rievaulx, in the North Riding of Yorkshire, and were the first of the Cistercians introduced into Scotland. Along with the other religious houses on the Border, the building suffered from successive acts of violence. Beautiful even in its ruins, the grace and affluence of its style entitle it to be classed among the most perfect works of the best age of ecclesiastical architecture. The Duke of Buccleuch is the present custodier of the Abbey.

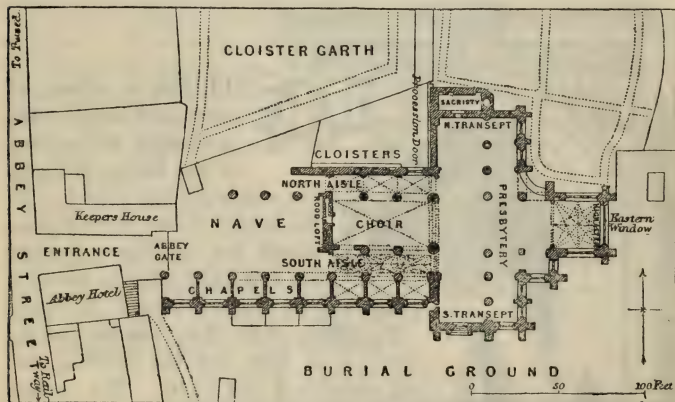
The architecture of Melrose Abbey is a graceful mixture of the Second Pointed and Flamboyant styles, which prevailed during the period of its erection, extending over the latter half of the 14th and first half of the 15th centuries. The church is in the usual form of a Latin cross, with a square tower in the centre, 84 ft. in height.

The NAVE is entered by a wooden gate at the west end, near the site of the chief portal. It contains two aisles, and is intersected by what was formerly a rood loft.

The TRANSEPT, with its beautiful carved work, is the finest part of the Abbey, and is fitly described by Sir Walter Scott :—

“ The keystone that locks each ribbed aisle,  
 Is a fleur-de-lys or a quatrefeuille ;  
 The corbels are carved grotesque and grim  
 And the pillars with cluster'd shafts so trim,  
 With base and with capital flourish'd around,  
 Seem bundles of lances which garlands have bound.

Over a door which gives access to the triforium galleries are the emblems of John Morow, master mason of Melrose—the fleur-de-lis indicating that he was a native of France. Opposite is the



PLAN OF MELROSE ABBEY CHURCH.

chapel of St. Bridget, and in the adjoining aisle of St. Mary is the tomb of Michael Scott, the wizard. Underneath a rounded doorway admits to the Sacristy, where an inscription (HIC JACET JOHANNA D. ROSS) is supposed to indicate the burial-place of Joanna, Queen of Alexander II. and sister of Henry III.

The CHANCEL retains its beautifully fretted stone roof, and the “east oriel,” though much defaced, still displays the

“ Slender shafts of shapely stone  
 By foliated tracery combined.”

Within the Abbey lie the remains of many a warrior and priest. A large slab of polished marble of a greenish-black colour, is believed to cover the dust of Alexander II., who was interred beside the high altar under the east window. Here, also, the heart of King Robert the Bruce was deposited, after the heroic though unsuccessful attempt made by Lord Douglas to carry it to the Holy Land. Some of the powerful family of Douglas were buried in the church—including William Douglas, “the dark

knight of Liddesdale," and James, second Earl of Douglas, who fell at the battle of Otterburn. Their tombs, which occupied two crypts near the high altar, were defaced by Sir Ralph Evers and Sir Brian Latoun—an insult signally avenged by their descendant, the Earl of Angus, at the battle of Ancrum Moor (see note, p. 99). The tombstone of an old Border family bears the quaint inscription, *Here lyis the Race of ye Hous of Yair.*

The CLOISTERS are entered by a door at the north-east end of the nave, being the supposed passage through which the monk in



CHART OF ENVIRONS OF MELROSE.

the "Lay of the Last Minstrel" led William of Deloraine to the grave of Michael Scott. The outer side of this doorway is ornamented with flowers and leaves hollowed out from behind, and so delicately chiseled that a straw can penetrate the interstices.

Passing to the exterior of the Abbey church, we find the south doorway encased in a square canopy beautifully sculptured, rising above which is the south window, with its graceful interlacing tracery. Going round to the east, the two figures in a sitting posture at the top of the east window are supposed to represent King David, the founder, and his queen. At the east end of the surrounding churchyard is the tombstone erected by Sir Walter Scott to his faithful forester Tom Purdie. Sir David Brewster,

who resided for many years at Allerly, near Melrose, and died there in 1868, is buried under the fifth window of the nave.

Returning to the village, it is worth while to walk as far as the parish church, from the back of which there is a fine view of the Tweed, with its wooded banks, and the orchard village and house of Gattonside. A little below this the river is crossed by a chain footbridge. To the west of Melrose, on Skirmish Hill, stands the Waverley Hydropathic Establishment.

The Eildon Hills (the reputed *Tremontium* of the Romans, and also *traditionally* said to have been cleft in three by Michael Scott, the famous wizard) rise on the south, their height is 1385 ft., and they may be reached by the Dingleton Road, which diverges from Melrose at the railway station, and crosses Bowden Moor. In Bowden Church the Dukes of Roxburghe have their burial-place.

*Main "Waverley Route" continued at p. 95.*

### Abbotsford,<sup>1</sup>

the far-famed residence of Sir Walter Scott, and now the property of his great-grand-daughter the Hon. Mrs. Constable Maxwell Scott, is situated 3 miles west of Melrose, on the south bank of the river Tweed, which here makes a beautiful sweep.

On the way thither from Melrose we cross Huntly Burn, where a road strikes off on the left to Chiefswood Cottage, the summer abode of Mr. and Mrs. Lockhart during Scott's lifetime. "Here," says Mr. Lockhart in his *Life of Scott*, "my wife and I spent the first (1821) of several seasons, which will ever dwell in my memory as the happiest of my life. We were near enough Abbotsford to partake as often as we liked of its brilliant society; yet could do so without being exposed to the worry and exhaustion of spirit which the daily reception of new-comers entailed upon all the family except Sir Walter himself."

About half a mile farther is the village of Darnick, with an old peel-tower. A road strikes off to the left here to Huntly Burn House, which was long occupied by Scott's friend and companion, Sir Adam Fergusson. A mountain brook, from which the house was named, finds its way from Cauldshields Loch through the Rhymer's Glen, one of Scott's favourite retreats. The walk which he planned, and the rustic bridge, may still be seen.

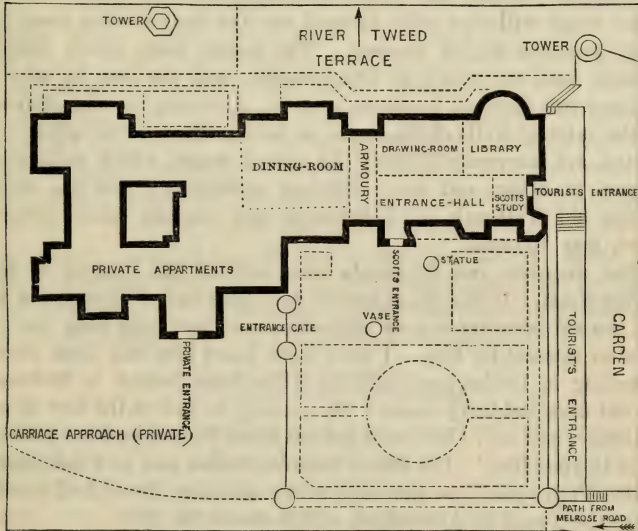
Taking the road to the left of the toll-house, we reach, about a mile farther, on the right-hand side of the road, the wicket-gate entrance to Abbotsford House, which lies hidden at the foot of the bank.

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<sup>1</sup> Admission to Abbotsford House is granted by direction of the proprietor, from March to October, every lawful day between 10.30 A.M. and 5 P.M. Charge for admission 1s. each.

The following rooms are shown to visitors:—The STUDY, communicating with the library, where may be seen the author's small writing-table, and his plain arm-chair covered with black leather. There are a few books, chiefly for reference, and round three sides there is a light gallery which opens to a private staircase, by which he could descend from his bedroom unobserved. A sombre light is admitted by a single window.

The LIBRARY, the largest apartment, with roof of carved oak, chiefly designed from models taken from Rosslyn Chapel. The collection of books amounts to about 20,000 volumes, many of



GROUND-PLAN OF ABBOTSFORD HOUSE.

them extremely rare and valuable. A list of these forms one of the volumes of the Bannatyne Club series. This room contains the bust of Scott sculptured by Chantrey in 1820, and over the fireplace the full-length portrait of his son, Colonel Scott, by Sir Wm. Allan. There are also interesting miniature paintings of Sir Walter and Lady Scott, and several popular relics.

The DRAWING-ROOM, a lofty saloon, with wood-work of cedar, its antique ebony furniture and carved cabinets all of beautiful workmanship. This room, besides various family likenesses, contains the portrait of Scott by Sir Henry Raeburn; portraits of

Cromwell and Hogarth (the latter by himself), and the collection of water-colour drawings by Turner, designed for the illustrated edition of Scott's *Provincial Antiquities*.<sup>1</sup>

The ARMOURY, intersecting the house and communicating with the drawing and dining rooms to the right and left. Adjoining it is the HALL, panelled with carved oak from the palace of Dunfermline, and roofed with pointed arches of the same material. Round the cornice there is a line of blazoned coats-armorial, belonging to the principal old Border families. The floor is of black and white marble from the Hebrides, and the walls are hung with ancient armour and various specimens of military implements. What many will view with interest are the body-clothes worn by Scott previous to his decease. The pulpit from which Ralph Erskine used to preach at Dunfermline, and the iron by which Wishart was fastened to the stake at St. Andrews, are also shown. In the external walls of the house, as well as those of the adjoining garden, are incorporated many old carved stones, which originally figured in other and very different situations; and the door of the old Tolbooth of Edinburgh, and various other curious relics, may be seen.

The mansion and its woods were entirely the creation of Sir Walter Scott. "The place itself," says Lockhart, "though not to the general observer a very attractive one, had long been one of peculiar interest for him. I have often heard him tell that, when travelling in his boyhood with his father from Selkirk to Melrose, the old man suddenly desired the carriage to halt at the foot of an eminence, and said 'We must get out here, Walter, and see a thing quite in your line.' His father then conducted him to a rude stone (called Turn-again), on the edge of an acclivity about half a mile above the Tweed at Abbotsford, which marks the spot

"Where gallant Cessford's life-blood dear  
Reeked on dark Elliot's Border spear."

This was the conclusion of the battle of Melrose, fought in 1526, between the Earls of Angus and Home and the two chiefs of the race of Ker on the one side, and Buccleuch on the other, in sight of the young King James V., the possession of whose person was the

<sup>1</sup> The dining-room (which is not shown) contains a fine collection of pictures; the most interesting of which are full-length portraits of Lord Essex, Claverhouse, Charles II., Charles XII. of Sweden; and, among several family pictures, one of Sir Walter's great-grandfather, who allowed his beard to grow after the execution of Charles I. In this room Scott breathed his last, on the 21st of September 1832.

object of the contest. In his own future domain the young minstrel had before him the scene of the last great clan battle of the Borders."

Between Abbotsford and Melrose, on the opposite bank of the Tweed, below its junction with the Gala, is the vale of the Allan or Alwyn Water, the "Glendearg" of Scott's *Monastery*.

### Dryburgh Abbey.

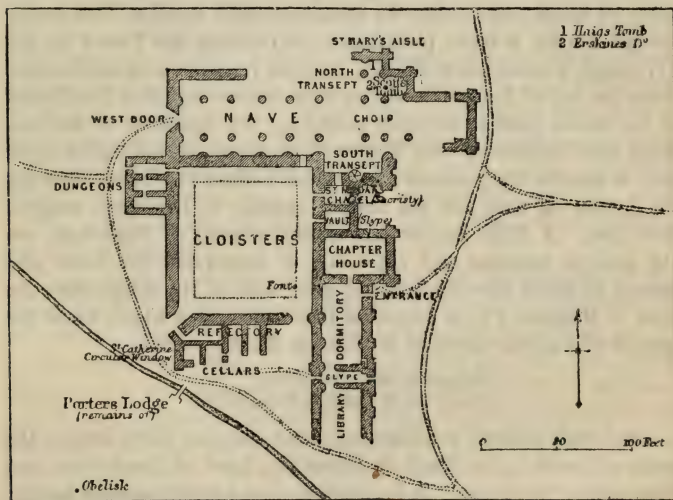
The most direct way from Melrose to Dryburgh is by railway to ST. BOSWELLS (*inn*— $3\frac{1}{4}$  m.), whence the Abbey is  $1\frac{1}{4}$  mile distant. But the usual route is by road, of which there are two,—one by the ferry,  $4\frac{3}{4}$  miles, and another by Bemerside Hill, 6 miles. The latter, though longer, is more picturesque, and crosses the Tweed by the Flybridge, 2 miles below Melrose, near its junction with the Leader. From the top of Bemerside Hill a most interesting view is afforded of the whole vale of Melrose, including the mansions of Ravenswood and Gladswood. Sir Walter Scott always reined up his horse here to admire the prospect; and it was noticed the horses drawing the hearse on that last sad funeral journey to Dryburgh stopped here also. A little farther on, in the vicinity of Dryburgh, are the modern mansion and old tower of Bemerside, the lands and barony of which have been in the possession of the Haigs since the time of Malcolm IV., a perpetual lineal succession which forms the burden of a rhyme ascribed to Thomas the Rhymer:—

"Tide, tide, whate'er betide,  
The'll aye be Haigs in Bemerside."

Dryburgh Abbey<sup>1</sup> was founded about the year 1150, during the reign of David I., by Hugh de Moreville, Lord of Lauderdale and Constable of Scotland. It is situated upon a richly-wooded haugh, round which the Tweed makes a circuitous sweep. The monks were of the Premonstratensian order, and were brought from the abbey founded at Alnwick a short time before. Edward II., in retreat from his unsuccessful invasion of Scotland (1322), encamped in the grounds of Dryburgh, and burnt the monastery to the ground. Robert I. contributed liberally towards its repair, but it has been doubted whether it was ever fully restored to its original condition. It suffered still further during a hostile incursion of the English, under Sir George Bowes and Sir Brian Latoun. Like other ecclesiastical properties in Scotland, it was erected into a temporal lordship after the Reformation, and conferred on the Earl of Mar by

<sup>1</sup> The custodier lives at the lodge near the principal gate leading to the mansion. The authorised charge for showing the ruins is 6d. each.

James VI. in the year 1604. This nobleman (with the title of Lord Cardross) made it over to his third son Henry, ancestor of David, ninth Earl of Buchan. Subsequently it was sold to the Haliburtons of Mertoun, and by them to Colonel Tod, from whose heirs it was repurchased by David Stewart, eleventh Earl of Buchan. Like Melrose, it consists of a church, in the usual cruciform shape, adjoining the conventual buildings. Both are built of the same stone (taken from a quarry on the estate), possessing the property of hardening with age. The architecture is of the earliest periods, displaying both the Norman and the Early English Arch.



GROUND-PLAN OF DRYBURGH ABBEY.

The principal remains of the Church are the western gable of the nave, the ends of the transept, and part of the choir. Under the high altar is buried James Stuart (of the Darnley family), the last abbot. St. Mary's Aisle (part of the north transept) is at once the most beautiful and interesting part of the ruin. Here Sir Walter Scott was interred on the 26th September 1832, in the tomb of his maternal ancestors, the Haliburtons of Newmains, at one time proprietors of the abbey. On either side are the tombs of his wife and eldest son; and his son-in-law, Mr. Lockhart, was buried in the same place in 1854. The same aisle is the place of sepulture of the Erskines of Shieldfield and the Haigs of Bemerside. Against the north wall, to the left of the altar, a tombstone is erected to Henry Erskine, the father of Ralph and Ebenezer Erskine, founders of the Secession Church party in Scotland. In St. Modan's Chapel lie several members of the Buchan family.



The ruins of the monastic buildings are of considerable extent. The refectory occupies the front of the abbey to the south. Beneath it are the wine and almonry cellars. The St. Catherine's circular window, twelve feet in diameter, and much overgrown with ivy, is a beautiful feature in this part of the ruins. In the grounds nearly opposite the chapter-house still flourishes a yew-tree, which is supposed to have been planted soon after the foundation of the abbey.

In the immediate vicinity of the abbey is the mansion-house of DRYBURGH, the seat of the Erskine family, surrounded by stately trees. 3 miles below Dryburgh is Mertoun House (Lord Polwarth.)

The route *viâ* KELSO, etc., to BERWICK is described at p. 97.

4½ miles (by branch line) north of St. Boswells is the village of EARLSTON,<sup>1</sup> the famed abode of Thomas the Rhymer, the earliest Scottish poet, and author of a version of the romance of *Sir Tristrem*. The ruins of the tower in which the Rhymer dwelt are at the west end of the village, and on a stone in the wall of the church it is related that

“Auld Rhymer's race  
Lies in this place.”

The branch line of railway after leaving Earlston intersects the fertile county of Berwick, passing many beautiful seats, and the small quiet agricultural county towns of Greenlaw and Duns (p. 106) *inns*, and the village of Chirnside. In the pleasant streams, Blackadder and Whitadder, which run through this district, good “trouting” can be had.

### SELKIRK AND ST. MARY'S LOCH.

*Branch Railway from Galashiels to Selkirk—5 miles.*

By coach thrice a week (Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday) from the County Hotel, SELKIRK, to St. Mary's Loch, in connection with coaches from MOFFAT, which meet at Tibbie Shiels's Inn. Total distance 37 miles from Selkirk, viz. 13 to Gordon Arms, 7 to Tibbie Shiels's, and 17 to Moffat. Train from Moffat to Edinburgh in evening by Caledonian Railway. (The tour may be taken, *either way*, in one day from Edinburgh.)

SELKIRK (*Hotels*: County; Town Arms) is situated on the river Ettrick, a little below its junction with the Yarrow. It contains a population of some 6090, who are mostly engaged in industry similar to that carried on at Galashiels. The citizens of Selkirk, who at an early period had a renown for shoemaking, distinguished themselves by their gallantry at the battle of Flodden. Eighty in number, and headed by their town-clerk, they joined their monarch on his entrance into England. This gave rise to the well-known lyrical poem, commencing

“Up wi' the souters of Selkirk,  
And down wi' the Earl of Home,  
And up wi' the braw lads  
That sew the single-soled shoon.”

On the plain near Philiphaugh, a mile westwards, on the north side of the Ettrick, a great battle was fought (13th September 1645) be-

<sup>1</sup> Lauder (p. 84) is 8 miles north of Earlston by road.

tween the Royalists under Montrose and the Covenanters under Leslie. Leslie arrived at Melrose the evening before the engagement, and next morning, favoured by a thick mist, reached Montrose's encampment at Philiphaugh without being descried. The surprisal was complete; and when the Marquis, who had been alarmed by the noise of the firing, reached the scene of the battle, he beheld his army dispersed in irretrievable rout. After a desperate but unavailing attempt to recover the fortunes of the day, he cut his way through a body of Leslie's troopers, and fled up Yarrow and over Minchmoor towards Peebles. This defeat destroyed the fruit of Montrose's six splendid victories, and effectually ruined the royal cause in Scotland.

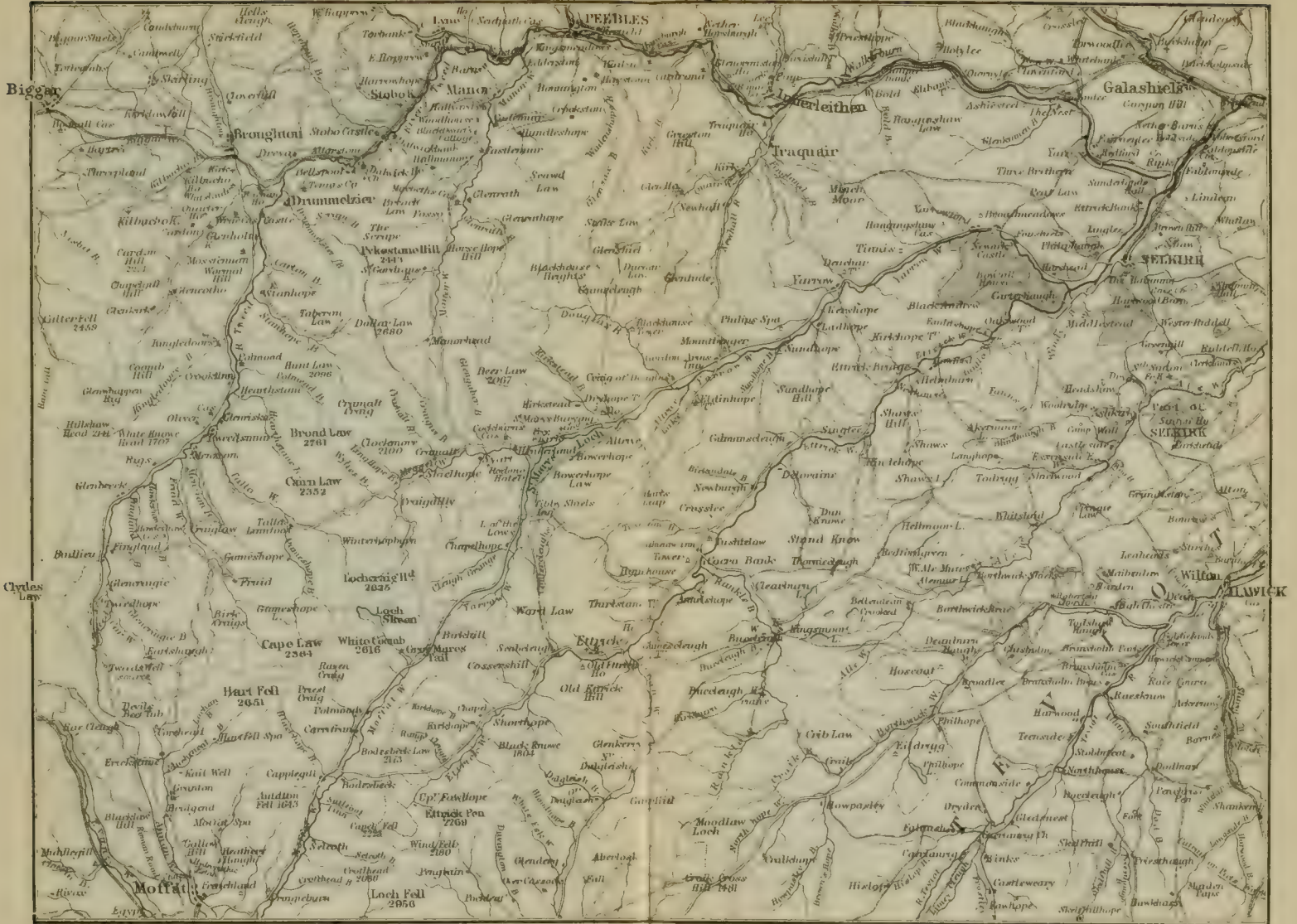
The route up Yarrow is very beautiful.

"There not a stream that glides between  
Gray rocks with mosses hoary  
But seems to babble to the air  
The burden of its story."

On the triangular piece of ground at the confluence of the Ettrick and Yarrow stands, amid beautiful surroundings, *Bowhill*, a favourite seat of the present Duke of Buccleuch, to whose father Scott dedicated his "Lay of the Last Minstrel."—"Newark's stately tower," which here "Looks out from Yarrow's birchen bower," on the left side of the road, was built by James II., whose arms are engraved on the western side. Within the courtyard General Leslie tarnished his victory at Philiphaugh by slaughtering, in cold blood, many of the prisoners whom he had taken after the battle. On the right is the farm of Foulshiels, where Mungo Park, the African traveller, was born (1771). We then pass the village of Yarrowford (from where the hill road over Minchmoor—so delightfully described by the late Dr. John Brown—to Traquair leaves, see p. 83), Hangingshaw Castle, Deuchar Tower, and Yarrow Kirk. On a low moor to the west of the kirk two tall unhewn masses of stone mark the spot where the two knights, celebrated in the ballad of "The Dowie Dens of Yarrow," fell in single combat. The scenery of this tragic tale inspired the poet Wordsworth with his beautiful odes—"Yarrow unvisited," "Yarrow visited," and "Yarrow revisited." Three miles farther, and we come to Mount Benger—a farm rented for some years by the poet James Hogg, the Ettrick Shepherd—and to the Gordon Arms *Inn*, and a like distance brings us to St. Mary's Loch (3½ miles long—"Lone St. Mary's silent lake") beautifully described in "Marmion," Introduction to Canto II. The drive up its shore is a charming one. To the right is the site of St. Mary's Kirk, the scene in the principal incident in Hogg's beautiful ballad of "Mary Scott." Meggat Water, a favourite trouting stream, flows in from the west. (It is a good hill walk up Meggat and down Tala to Tweedsmuir—11 miles.) Near the head of the lake, on an elevated terrace, is Rodono *Hotel*, and on the neck of land between St. Mary's Loch and the small Loch o' the Lowes above stands the cottage-*inn*—"Tibbie Shiels's"—once frequented by the Ettrick Shepherd and Christopher North (*Professor Wilson*), and lovingly described in the *Noctes Ambrosianæ*. Tibbie herself died in 1879, aged 96. Near at hand, to the right, is a monument



PEEBLES, SELKIRK, AND ST. MARY'S LOCH.



Bigger

Charles Law

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 Miles

Scale of Statute Miles



erected to the Ettrick Shepherd, who died at Altrive, near the foot of the lake, in 1835. A local artist, Mr. Currie of Ettrick, was the sculptor.

For continuance of route to MOFFAT by Birkhill, see p. 289.

#### VALE OF ETRICK.

The Vale of Ettrick lies almost parallel with that of Yarrow, somewhat to the south, and its scenery is characterised by the same "pastoral melancholy." A good road follows the banks of the river all the way, crossing at Ettrick Bridge, continuing to near its source on Ettrick Pen, a high hill of 2269 ft. elevation, and joining—by a high hill-crossing—with the Moffat and St. Mary's Loch road at Bodsbeck. There is also a road straight south from Ettrick over the hills to the lovely Eskdale (p. 96). The distance to Ettrick from Selkirk is 19 miles. On the way are passed Tushielaw *Inn* and Tower, the latter celebrated in song; Thirlestane Castle, the seat of Lord Napier; and the solitary church of Ettrick, near which Hogg was born in 1770. In the churchyard a plain headstone marks the grave where the poet was buried in 1835, and Tibbie Shiels also lies here. There is also a monument to Thomas Boston, author of *The Fourfold State* and other once cherished works. (A farm-road from Tushielaw Inn conducts to the lonely farm of Buccleuch, the source of the great ducal family of that name.)

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#### WAVERLEY ROUTE RESUMED FROM MELROSE.

Continuing southwards from St. Boswells (p. 91), by Belses and Hassendean, we reach

#### HAWICK,

[53 miles from Edinburgh. *Hotels*: The Tower; The Crown.]

situated at the junction of the rivers Slitrig and Teviot. Its population (16,184) is principally engaged in the manufacture of woollen cloth. About  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles to the south-west, on the banks of the Teviot, is Branksome Tower (see Scott's "Lay of the Last Minstrel"), an early residence of the Barons of Buccleuch. Eastwards are Minto House (Earl of Minto) and the village of Denholm, where Leyden the poet was born. Proceeding up the Slitrig, 4 miles from Hawick, we pass, on the left, Stobbs Castle (Sir William Elliot, Bart.); and, 2 miles farther, Windburgh Hill, with some Roman camps, and on its summit a small loch. A curve in the line brings into view the conical hill named The Leap. A tunnel about three-quarters of a mile long pierces the Limekiln Edge into Liddesdale, and, crossing the head of the Nine-Stane Rig we reach Riccarton Junction, whence the Border Counties line turns off to the left by the valley of North Tyne to Hexham in Northumberland. Continuing from Riccarton, the tourist will notice the vale of the Liddel, with its snug farmhouses ensconced between ridges

of grassy hills. Near Steele Road station ( $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles) is HERMITAGE CASTLE, the scene of Leyden's ballad of Lord Soulis, beginning—

“Lord Soulis he sat in Hermitage Castle,  
And beside him old Redcap sly.”

It was the seat of the Lords Soulis, and after their forfeiture, of the Douglasses, Lords of Liddesdale.<sup>1</sup> The castle is still very entire, and a portion of the roof remains. (The key is kept by the Duke of Buccleuch's gamekeeper at Newlands, on the roadside, about half-way between the station and the castle.) In one of the thick walls there is a dungeon 12 ft. deep, to which the only opening is a hole in the top about 18 in. square. This is pointed out as the place where Sir Alexander Ramsay was starved to death. On account of this and other iniquities perpetrated within its walls, it was believed that the castle had partly sunk under ground; and because “Old Redcap” was supposed to keep possession, its ruins were long regarded with terror. Near it, in the Hermitage Water, is a deep pool, the scene of Leyden's ballad of “The Cout (Colt) of Keildar.”

Beyond Steele Road, on a solitary hill-side, is the cemetery of Castleton; half a mile farther, among a clump of trees near the junction of the Hermitage and the Liddel, is the parish church; and 2 miles on is the village of New Castleton (*inn*), whence there is a cross-road to Langholm, in the valley of the Esk—one of the most lovely dales in Scotland. Below the village the railway crosses the Liddel, passing the remains of Mangerton Tower, an old stronghold of the Armstrongs. On the opposite hill-side may be seen Ettleton burying-ground, and just below it, on the roadside, a stone cross, which commemorates one of the Armstrongs of Mangerton, who had been murdered at Hermitage. At Kershope-foot the railway crosses the Border into England; and, continuing amid scenery of increasing fertility, passes Riddings Junction.

Hence there is a branch railway to Canonbie and the town of LANGHOLM (*Hotel*: Crown), beautifully situated on the bank of the river Esk, over which there is a handsome bridge connecting the old and new towns. The inhabitants (4209) are chiefly engaged in Tweed Mills. Langholm Lodge, 1 mile north of the town, is a favourite residence of the Duke of Buccleuch. From Langholm up Eskdale and over to Ettrick (28 miles to Tushielaw *Inn*, p. 95) is a fine fresh breezy road, through but little frequented and delightful pastoral hill country.

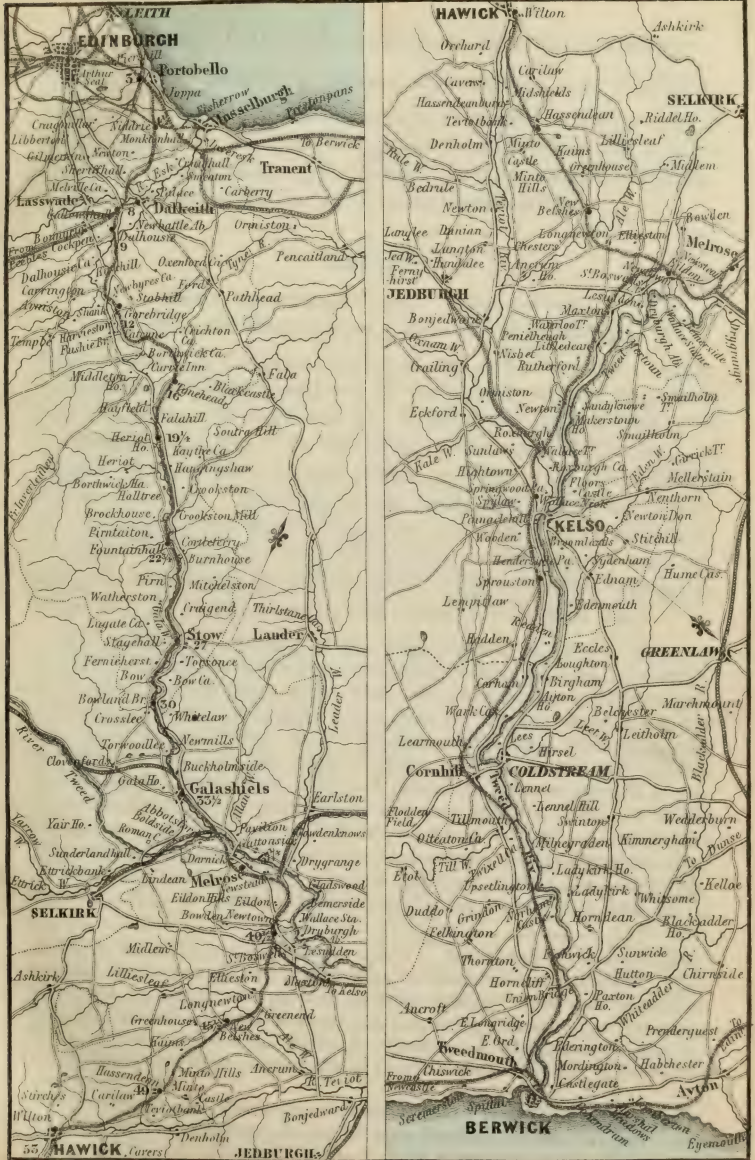
Proceeding from Riddings Junction, there will be seen, to the left, the fine woods and mansion of Netherby Hall, and passing Longtown we arrive at CARLISLE, 98 miles from Edinburgh.

<sup>1</sup> In 1320, William de Soulis entered into a conspiracy against Robert the Bruce. He is represented as a cruel tyrant and a sorcerer, constantly me-

# NORTH BRITISH & BERWICK & KELSO RAILWAYS.

(EDINBURGH TO HAWICK.)

(HAWICK TO BERWICK.)



0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 Miles

Published by A. & C. Black, Edinburgh.





*EASTERN BORDER, RAILWAY ROUTE<sup>1</sup> (39 miles).*

ST. BOSWELLS, JEDBURGH, KELSO, COLDSTREAM, AND BERWICK.

This route follows the river Tweed to its mouth, and after leaving the junction at St. Boswells (*inn*), passes through a beautiful country by the stations of Maxton, Rutherford, and ROXBURGH JUNCTION.

From here a branch line of  $7\frac{1}{2}$  miles leads *south* to

## JEDBURGH,

[*Hotels*: Spread Eagle; Royal. Population 3402.]

Distance from Edinburgh 56 miles. Melrose 19, or by coach road 12.

finely situated in the pretty valley of the Jed river, is the county town of Roxburghshire, and seat of the circuit-court of justiciary. The old village of Jedworth was founded by Egred, Bishop of Lindisfarne, A.D. 845. So far back as the time of David I., it appears to have been a royal borough, and the chief town on the Middle Marches. Defended by its castle and numerous towers, and surrounded by the fastnesses of its forest, it was frequently the rendezvous of the Scottish armies, and frequently assailed, pillaged, and burnt by the English. The town has been much improved. It is well drained, and supplied with good water.

The *Abbey*, founded and endowed by David I. in 1118 or 1147 for Augustine friars from Beauvais, near Paris, occupies an elevated position in the town, on the bank of the river. In common with other monasteries on the Border, it suffered severely in the English invasions. For two hours it was exposed to the artillery of the Earl of Surrey, who besieged Jedburgh in the reign of Henry VIII. At the Reformation the Abbey and lands were converted into a temporal lordship in favour of Sir Andrew Ker of Ferniehirst, and they are now possessed by his descendant, the Marquess of Lothian, to whom we are indebted for the preservation and restoration of these interesting ecclesiastical remains.

In an architectural point of view Jedburgh Abbey (like the neighbouring Abbey of Kelso) is interesting for the mixed character of its

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ployed in harassing his neighbours; and it is stated that the Scottish King, irritated by the complaints of his vassals, exclaimed to the petitioners, "Boil him if you please, but let me hear no more of him." This they are said to have done literally at the Nine-Stane Rig, a declivity descending on Hermitage Water, and deriving its name from a Druidical circle, five stones of which are still visible,—two being pointed out as those on which the fatal cauldron was suspended.

<sup>1</sup> A pleasant and interesting "Circular Tour" from Edinburgh may be taken *via* Melrose, Jedburgh, Kelso, Berwick, Dunbar, Dirleton, etc., for which "Through Tickets" are issued by the N.B.Ry. Company.

arches and a beautifully interlaced arcade. The principal entrance is by the beautiful Norman west door. The sides of the gable are protected by two Norman buttresses, and the summit is pierced by a St. Catherine's window, in the Flamboyant style. The whole nave displays an array of graceful pillars and arches. The basement story consists of clustered pillars with deeply moulded pointed arches; the triforium of a subdivided arcade, the including arches being semicircular, while the dividing ones are pointed; and the clerestory of a detached arcade of thirty-six pointed arches, the wall behind every alternate two being pierced for windows. The beautiful new cloister doorway in the south aisle wall is a *facsimile* of the one which had become very much decayed, (long looked upon as unique, in the late Norman style), and was erected by Dr. R. R. Anderson, architect, Edinburgh, under whose direction all the recent alterations on the Abbey were carried out.

The north transept—the only one remaining and still entire—is Norman, and belongs to the early part of the 12th century. The south or cloister doorway between the central tower and Lord Campbell's vault is a fine specimen of Norman Transition. The lower part of the choir is also Norman, but the eastern extremity or chancel is entirely destroyed. The small chapel adjoining the Norman door, on the south side, was formerly the parish school, where Thomson, the author of *The Seasons*, received part of his education.

What is known as the Edgerston monument is a beautiful work of its kind, executed in the later Gothic style. The tower commands a fine view of the valley of the Jed and of the Cheviot Hills, which divide Scotland from England.

An antique mansion in Queen Street is still extant, where Queen Mary lay sick for several weeks after her visit to Bothwell at Hermitage Castle. In Castlegate houses are pointed out which were inhabited respectively by Prince Charles and Burns, and another, in the Canongate, was the birthplace of the late Sir David Brewster. Dr. Somerville, historian of William and Anne, was upwards of fifty years minister of Jedburgh, and Mrs. Somerville, the gifted authoress of works on natural philosophy, was born in the manse. The old bridge is believed by some to be coeval with the Abbey.

On the eminence behind the town stands the jail, now closed, on the site of the old Castle of Jedburgh, a favourite residence of the Scottish Kings, and where Malcolm IV. died. Alexander III. was married to Jolande, daughter of the Count of Dreux (1285), in the Abbey Church, in presence of an assemblage of French and Scottish nobility; and it was during the marriage festivities on this occasion that a spectre intruded itself in the dance and filled the company with consternation.

The ancient inhabitants of Jedburgh were celebrated for their dexterity in handling a peculiar sort of partizan, named the "Jethart staff," and their timely aid is said to have turned the fortune of the

day at the Border skirmish in 1575 known as the Raid of the Redeswire. Their war-cry was "Jethart's here !" and their coat-of-arms is a mounted trooper advancing to the charge, with the motto, "Strenue et prospere." The proverb of "Jethart justice"—

"Where in the morn men hang and draw,  
And sit in judgment after"—

appears to have taken its rise from some instance of summary justice executed on the Border marauders.

Close to the town is Hartrigge (Lord Stratheden and Campbell). In the neighbourhood are *Ferniehurst Castle*, an ancient fortress of the Kerrs, ancestors of the Lothian family, now carefully preserved; Mount Teviot (Marquis of Lothian); Ancrum House<sup>1</sup> (Sir Wm. Scott, Bart.); and Kirklands (A. Gordon Ogilvie, Esq.)

The celebrated Roman causeway called *Watling Street*, which crossed the Cheviots after traversing England, passes about 2½ miles from the town, and is still in a good state of preservation. Near where it crosses the Oxnam Water by a ford, on the crown of a bluff, a very interesting Roman station was discovered in 1887. Quantities of the stones have evidently been used (as is too often the case with such historical remains) for local building; but still much Roman dressed masonry, bricks, and broken tiles, remain.

The present high-road over by Carter Fell, Otterbourne, in Northumberland, was a great thoroughfare before the days of the railways.

Three miles *east* of Roxburgh Junction lies

### KELSO.

[Hotels: The Cross Keys; Queen's Head. Population 4687.]

15 miles from Melrose, 52 from Edinburgh. Races April and October.

This town occupies a beautiful situation at the junction of the Tweed with the Teviot. It has four principal streets, a spacious square or market-place (with Town-hall, erected 1816), many well-built houses, and elegant shops. There are a weekly corn, and fortnightly cattle and sales, markets, and four annual fairs.<sup>2</sup>

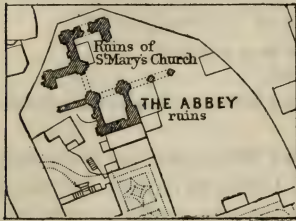
The principal building is the *Abbey*, which is partly Norman and partly Early Pointed. The form is that of a Greek cross with the peculiar feature of having the choir at the western extremity. A massive square

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<sup>1</sup> The banks of the Ale and the Teviot near Ancrum House were the favourite haunt of Thomson, the poet of *The Seasons*, and his name is still to be seen carved on the roof of one of the ancient caves that are here met with. A mile or so to the north was fought the battle of Ancrum in 1545, when the English troops of Henry VIII. were put to flight by the Scotch.

<sup>2</sup> The annual great sale of Border Leicester rams is held on the second Friday of September.

tower rises over the intersection of the axes,<sup>1</sup> resting on four lofty centred arches supported by tall piers of clustered columns. The other arches are all either semicircular or stilted, and rest on pillars with plain or ornamented cushion capitals, or Norman imitation of Corinthian.



KELSO ABBEY.

The entrance to the north transept is much admired. The building was reduced to its present ruinous state by the Earl of Hertford in 1545, and the only parts remaining are the walls of the transepts, the centre tower, and the west end, and a small part of the choir. After the Reformation a low gloomy vault was thrown over the transept to make

it serve as a parish church, and it continued to be used for this purpose till 1771, when one Sunday the congregation were alarmed by the falling of a piece of plaster from the roof, and hurried out in terror, believing that the vault over their heads was giving way. This, together with an ancient prophecy, attributed to Thomas the Rhymer, "that the kirk should fall when at its fullest," caused the church to be deserted. In 1592 the lands and possessions of Kelso Abbey were conferred upon Sir Robert Ker of Cessford, ancestor of the present proprietor, the Duke of Roxburghe.

Kelso Bridge, an elegant structure, erected by the celebrated Rennie, consists of five semi-elliptical arches, each 72 ft. in span. From it is obtained a fine view of the Tweed and neighbourhood. The Museum and Library, on Chalkheugh Terrace, are open free on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, and well worthy of a visit.

The most conspicuous object about Kelso is *Floors Castle*, the seat of the Duke of Roxburghe, which occupies a terraced lawn on the north bank of the Tweed, one mile west of the town. The original edifice was built by Sir John Vanbrugh in 1718, and was distinguished by his characteristic massiveness. Since then it underwent great improvements under the superintendence of the late W. H. Playfair of Edinburgh, and is now one of the finest specimens of the Tudor style in Scotland. The park is extensive

<sup>1</sup> "*The Abbey*," says the learned editor of its charters, "stands alone like some antique Titan predominating over the dwarfs of a later world. Begun in 1128—and so far completed as to receive the tomb of the founder's son, Earl Henry of Northumberland, in 1152—it was a structure commensurate with the magnificence of its endowments as the first-born of St. David's pious zeal, and with the lofty pretensions of its mitred abbots, who long disputed precedence with the priors of metropolitan St. Andrews, and even contended for superiority with the parent-house of Tiron in France, to which this Scottish daughter gave more than one ruler."—*Quarterly Review*. vol. lxxxv.

and finely wooded. A green mound marks the site of *Roxburghe Castle*, an early bulwark of the Border, which is situated on the neck of land formed by the junction of the Tweed and the Teviot. This fortress was formerly of great extent and importance, and figured conspicuously in the early history of Scotland, but now only a few fragments remain. A deep moat filled with water from the Teviot formed part of its defences. An old holly-tree near the margin of the Tweed marks the spot where James II. was killed by the bursting of a cannon at the siege of Roxburgh (A.D. 1460). Of the old town of Roxburgh, one of the first four burghs in Scotland, there are no remains. Admission is granted to the grounds and gardens of Floors on Wednesdays, by application at the National Bank of Scotland in Kelso.

There are numerous gentlemen's seats about Kelso, among which may be named—Springwood Park (Sir George B. Douglas, Bart.) ; Hendersyde Park, 2 miles east on the Coldstream road (Sir G. R. Waldie-Griffith, Bart.), containing a fine collection of pictures, mosaics, classical antiquities, and books (cards of admission may be obtained from Messrs. Robson and Smith, solicitors, Kelso) ; Newton-Don (Charles B. Balfour, Esq.) ; Stichel, a mansion built by the late George Baird, Esq., on the site of the old house ; Mellerstain (Earl of Haddington) ; Hume Castle (ruinous), which forms so conspicuous an object in the landscape, long the residence of the Earls of Home, and now the property of Sir H. Hume Campbell, Bart., a descendant, in the maternal line, of the Humes, Earls of Marchmont (Berwickshire) ; and Ednam,<sup>1</sup> the birthplace of Thomson the poet (see p. 99), 2 miles north of Kelso, on the banks of the Eden, an affluent of Tweed. YETHOLM (*Inn*), 8 miles south-east of Kelso, is noted as the home of a colony of gipsies. Gipsy royalty for centuries held its court here, and at one time was a real power of a questionable kind. The death in 1883 of Queen Esther terminated the dynasty, and amalgamation with the general population is rapidly extinguishing the tribe. Yetholm has of late become a place of summer resort ; the air is salubrious, the angling in the Bowmont and other streams is good, and there is ample freedom to roam among the hills.

Immediately behind Newton-Don the river Eden falls over an abrupt rock of considerable height and forms the romantic waterfall of Stichel Linn. Six miles north-west of Kelso is Sandyknowe Tower, frequently referred to in the life of Sir Walter Scott.

<sup>1</sup> Ednam is a seat of the Earl of Dudley, from which he takes his second title of Viscount Ednam in the peerage of Great Britain.

## COLDSTREAM.

[Hotel: Newcastle Arms. Population 1616.]

*Distances*—Kelso 10 miles; Berwick 13½; Edinburgh 62 (47 by road).

Coldstream is a pretty, though irregular, town, standing above the left bank of the broad Tweed, which is here crossed by a handsome bridge. The railway station is situated at Cornhill, 2 miles from the town, but tourists may leave at Wark station, and inspect the ruins of the ancient castle of that name on their way. At the exit from the town there is a monument to Sir Charles Marjoribanks, erected by the electors of Berwickshire for his services to the cause of reform in 1832. During the winter of 1659-60 General Monk resided in the town before he marched into England to restore Charles II., and here he raised the regiment which is still called the Coldstream Guards. The seats in the neighbourhood are—The Hirsell (Earl of Home); Lees (Sir William Marjoribanks); Lennel House (Earl of Haddington); and Twizel Castle (Sir Francis Blake), 5 miles east of Coldstream, where the ancient bridge over the Till is still standing by which the English crossed on their way to the field of FLODDEN.<sup>1</sup> On the other side of the river, opposite the village of Ladykirk, stands NORHAM CASTLE, the description of which, as it stood in the days of its strength, will be familiar to readers of Scott's poem of "Marmion," where it forms the opening scene. It was built in 1121 by Flamberg, the warlike Bishop of Durham, and upon his death was taken and destroyed by David I. of Scotland. Several conferences were held here between King John of England and William the Lion of Scotland, relating to the claim made by the latter to the northern counties of England; but it is chiefly remarkable as the place where Edward I. resided as umpire in the disputed Scottish succession, and where he first disclosed his ambitious designs against the independence of Scotland.<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> The scene of this disastrous battle is situated 3 miles to the south-east of Cornhill, on the Wooler road. It was fought on the 9th September 1513. The sword and dagger which James IV. wore on the occasion are preserved in the Herald's College, London. It is well known how the flower of the Scottish nobility fell around their sovereign, and the moans of the nation are well expressed in the deeply plaintive song, "The Flowers of the Forest," composed by the late Mrs. Cockburn.

<sup>2</sup> The Scottish barons, being now in the power of the crafty monarch, were surprised to hear that he claimed to determine the dispute not as referee, but as lord paramount of the kingdom. The result is well known: the competitors acceded to the claim, and the barons, unprepared for resistance, entrusted the king with the whole fortresses of Scotland, that he might give effect to his decision. Hence arose those desolating wars between the two kingdoms, which were terminated only centuries afterwards by the union of the Crowns in the accession of James VI. of Scotland to the throne of Great Britain in 1603.

Situated on a steep bank of the Tweed, about 6 miles above Berwick, it must evidently, from its extent, have been a place of great size and strength, and being often attacked by the Scots in their fugitive raids, was considered a post of great danger. The castle, which had long stood in ruins, has been partially restored by Hubert Jerningham, Esq., its present owner. Two stations more, and we cross the mouth of the Tweed to Berwick.

#### BERWICK-UPON-TWEED.

[Hotels: King's Arms; Red Lion. Population 13,995.]

58 miles from Edinburgh by Dunbar; 85 by St. Boswells;

64 from Newcastle-on-Tyne.

This ancient town is situated on the northern bank of the river Tweed, near its mouth. It has a peculiarly picturesque appearance when approached from the south, as the streets rise from near the water's edge to considerably more than 100 ft. on the slope which terminates in Halidon Hill. The streets are spacious and well built. The more central part of the town is surrounded by a complete wall with bastions and gates, considered by competent authorities to be the finest example in the United Kingdom of the Vauban system of defence. This wall affords a continuous walk round the town, 12 ft. wide, from which extensive prospects are obtained of the surrounding country, the sea, Holy Island, and the Farne Islands. The age of the wall is only about three hundred years, but an older wall existed previously, embracing an area about one half larger. The ruins of the old wall and the site of the ditches both ancient and more recent can be clearly seen; and means have been taken by the Town Improvement Committee to preserve an old octagonal tower belonging to the earlier part of this *enceinte*. The fortifications were dismantled about forty years ago, but even yet some of the batteries and bastions are mounted and used by the volunteer artillery, and by the Northumberland Artillery Militia, who have their headquarters in the town, except when the barracks are occupied by regular troops. The site of the old castle now pertains to the station of the North British Railway, but the ruins have been left standing, and still form an object of interest. The Royal Border Bridge, opened 29th August 1850, by Queen Victoria, here spans the Tweed. It connects the North British with the North-Eastern system, and presents an imposing appearance, being about 104 ft. above high-water mark (some of the foundations are 30 ft. below this), having a length of 2160 ft., and consisting of twenty-eight arches, of which the fourteen nearest



Berwick span the river. Berwick Bridge connects the town with Tweedmouth in England. It was built about 250 years ago.

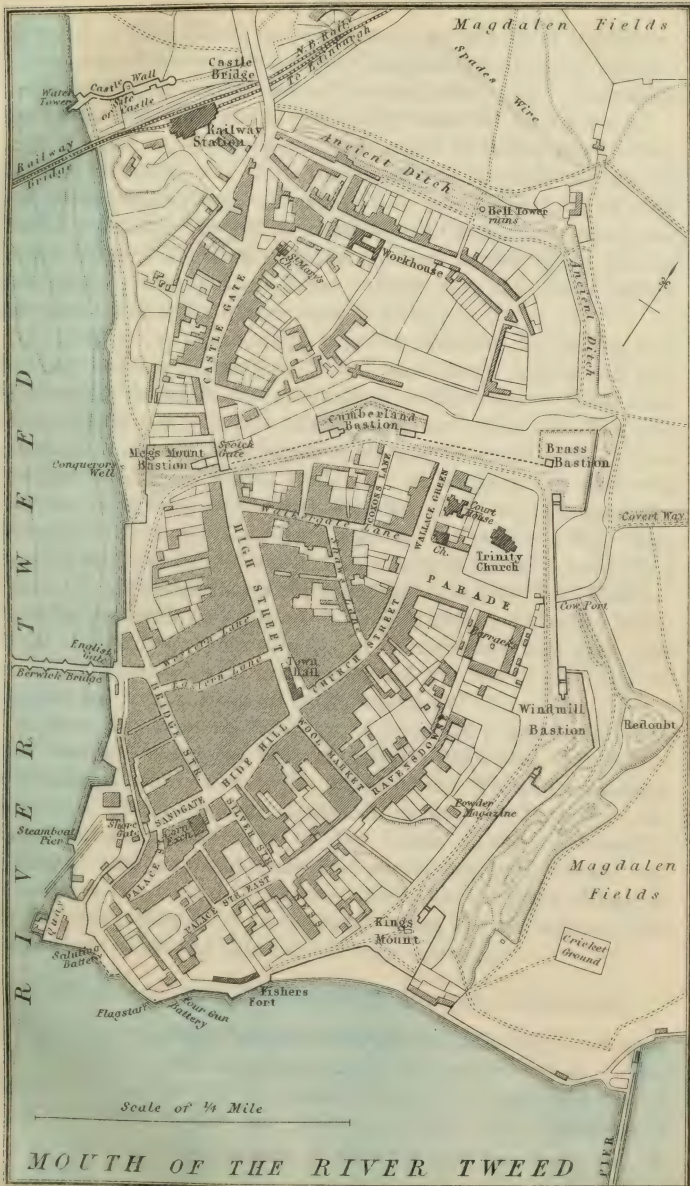
The principal public buildings comprise the Town-Hall, a handsome edifice somewhat awkwardly placed in the middle of the High Street; the Court-House, formerly the gaol; the barracks, capable of accommodating about 1000 men; the parish church, containing some interesting stained glass and monuments; St. Mary's Parish Church; Wallace Green Church (Presbyterian); and the Corn Exchange, in which there is held weekly, on Saturdays, one of the largest provincial markets in the kingdom.

The trade of the port has increased greatly of late years, mainly through the importation of wood and of materials used by the local manure manufacturers and oil-seed crushers, and in view of this increase a dock, capable of taking in vessels drawing 19 ft. of water, has been constructed at an expense of over £50,000. A pier on the northern side of the river mouth protects the harbour from easterly and north-easterly gales. Being about 24 ft. wide, and extending 2900 ft. into the sea, it forms a splendid promenade. At the end there is a lighthouse more than 60 ft. high, and in stormy weather the broken water may be seen to mount completely over the top. Near the southern side of the mouth of the river lies the fishing village of SPITTAL, which, with its splendid sea-beach, is a favourite bathing place. The salmon-fisheries are a most important element in connection with Berwick, and large quantities of fish are exported to London. Watching the capture of salmon at the various stations is an agreeable source of amusement.

Berwick, together with Tweedmouth and Spittal and the liberties of Berwick (or that portion of country north of the Tweed which is not included in Scotland), is governed by a mayor, a recorder, and justices, and returns two members to Parliament. Since its final cession to the English in 1482, it has remained subject to the laws of England, though forming politically a distinct territory. The strength and importance of Berwick, often won and lost during the 14th century, induced the English to bestow such expense and skill in fortifying it, that, after the year 1482, it remained as a gate between the kingdoms, barred against the Scottish, but through which the English could at pleasure make irruption. A strong garrison was maintained within its walls, and to have kept Berwick-upon-Tweed was of itself at one time a sufficient reputation for a military man.

Ten miles from Berwick, and accessible either from Goswick or Beal, by crossing the sands at low water (the track being marked

# BERWICK ON TWEED.



MOUTH OF THE RIVER TWEED

John Bartholomew & Co., Edin.



by posts), is *Holy Island*, on which are the ruins both of Lindisfarne Abbey, one of the earliest seats of Christianity in Britain, and of a castle situated on a lofty rock on the south-east side. The village lies on the west side, and is principally inhabited by fishermen.

A pleasant day's excursion may be made by taking train to Belford (20 minutes), and from thence driving through picturesque scenery to Chillingham, celebrated for its wild cattle. By an early start, a visit might be paid to Bamborough Castle, the ancient seat of the Kings of Northumbria, and the headquarters of the charity instituted by Bishop Lord Crewe. From here the *Farne Islands* are visited, but this requires a day to itself.

A similar day's excursion may be obtained by taking the morning train to Cornhill-on-Tweed, and thence hiring and proceeding into the heart of the Cheviots, by Mindrum to Heathpool, where the farmer will give the horses a rest, while the linn and valley are explored. The return route may be varied so as to pass Flodden Field, Ford Castle, Etal, etc. ; or, dividing the excursion over two days, Ford Castle and Flodden Field may be made the principal objects one of the days, and can be reached either from Cornhill or Berwick. It was at Ford Castle that the ill-fated King James IV. of Scotland slept the night before the battle of Flodden. Recently the castle and grounds have been greatly beautified by its owner, the Dowager Marchioness of Waterford. The park and grounds are planted with great taste, and the site of the battle of Flodden has been marked off with plantations.<sup>1</sup>

A short but pleasant excursion (4 hours for a pedestrian) is to take the road along the base of Halidon Hill past Mordington to Foulden, thence down to the valley of the Whitadder, crossing at Hutton Bridge ; thence across the country by Paxton to the Tweed, crossing that river by the Union Bridge, a beautiful structure, and we believe the first suspension bridge ever constructed in the United Kingdom ; thence back by the village of Ord, reaching Berwick from the south, along the old bridge. The varied river scenery of this route is very charming.

#### EAST COAST ROUTE—BERWICK, DUNBAR, EDINBURGH.

The line of railway between Berwick and Edinburgh continues the East Coast route from London, York, and Newcastle. The distance is 58 miles. In the main it follows the coast, and affords some fine peeps of the sea. About 4 miles from Berwick are

<sup>1</sup> See also notice of Coldstream, Flodden Field, Norham Castle, etc., on pp. 102, 103.

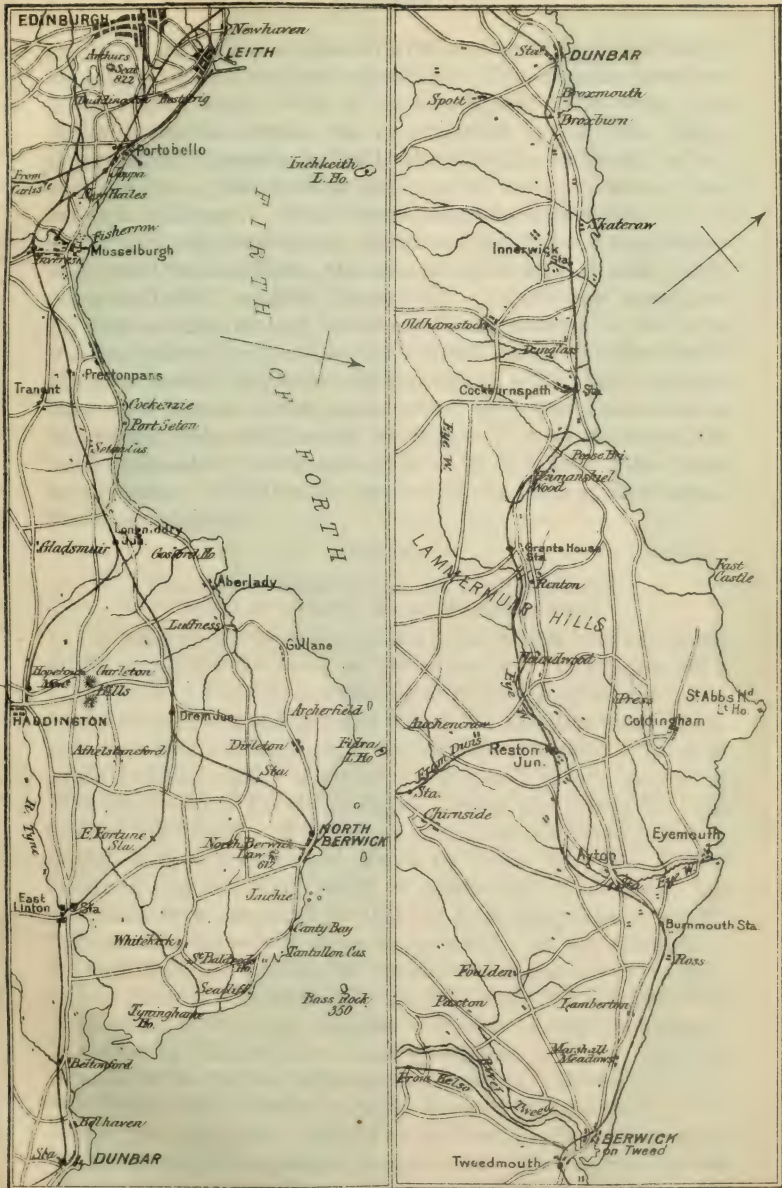
passed the ruins of Lamberton Kirk, where, in 1503, Margaret, daughter of Henry VII., was married by proxy to James IV.—a marriage which ultimately led to the union of the crowns. At the bottom of a deep ravine, on the sea-coast, near Burnmouth station, is the romantic fishing-village of the same name. A little to the east of the next station (the pleasant little town of Ayton—*inn*) stands Ayton Castle (A. H. Mitchell Innes, Esq.) The banks of the river Eye here afford some bold cliff scenery, and at its mouth is the fishing-town of EYEMOUTH, (*pop.* 2825; *Hotel*), formerly a notorious haunt of the smuggler. Four miles farther is Reston station, at the junction of the branch line to Melrose, etc., *via* Chirnside and Duns<sup>1</sup> (see p. 93).

A few miles north of Reston are the village of COLDINGHAM and Fast Castle. Coldingham is situated in a valley about a mile distant from the sea, and is remarkable for the ruins of its priory, founded by King Edgar, on the site of a previous structure in honour of St. Cuthbert, A.D. 1098, and thus one of Scotland's most ancient monastic establishments. The buildings were once of great magnificence and extent, but through the waste of time and rapacious license only a few fragments remain. North-east of Coldingham about 2 miles is the promontory called St. Abb's Head, consisting of two hills, the western of which is occupied by an observatory, while the eastern, called the Kirkhill, still exhibits the remains of a monastery and a church. Not far distant from it is Fast Castle, famous in Scottish history, and the figurative "Wolf's Crag" of the *Bride of Lammermoor*. Built upon the point of a precipitous headland, a wilder or more disconsolate situation is difficult to conceive. About the close of the 16th century it became the stronghold of Logan of Restalrig, one of the Gowrie conspirators, and it was to this place that they were to have conveyed the king. Fast Castle now belongs to Sir Basil F. Hall of Dunglass, Bart. The precipitous rocks on the coast are inhabited by an immense number of sea-fowl.

Beyond Grant's House station, the tract of country through which the railway passes is broken up by numerous deep and narrow ravines, which afford beautiful glimpses of the sea. The most remarkable of these is the Peaths, over which the celebrated Peaths

<sup>1</sup> Five miles northwards of Duns may be seen the remains of an ancient fortress, called Edin's Hall, a supposed corruption of Odin's hauld. The building forms a circle of about 55 ft. internal and 92 external diameter—the walls varying in thickness from 15 to 20 ft., and in height from 2 to 6. The external circumference is nearly a perfect circle, and the masonry, which is without lime or cement, is beautifully executed.

# NORTH BRITISH RAILWAY. EDINBURGH TO DUNBAR & BERWICK



0 1 2 3 4 5 Miles



(or Pease) Bridge was thrown in 1786 during the construction of the original post road, now superseded. This singular structure is 123 ft. in height, 300 ft. in length, and 16 ft. wide. In former times the Peaths was so important a pass that Oliver Cromwell, in a despatch to Parliament after the battle of Dunbar, describes it as a place "where one man to hinder is better than twelve to make way." Near COCKBURNSPATH (a corruption of Colbrandspath), the next station, are the ancient tower of Cockburnspath, and Dunglass House, the mansion of Sir Basil F. Hall, Bart., embosomed amid beautiful plantations. A short way beyond, on the left, are the ruins of Innerwick Castle, situated on the edge of a precipitous glen; and on the opposite side of the glen stands Thornton Tower; the former the fortalice of a Hamilton, and the latter of a Hume. A few miles farther on, towards the shore, is Broxmouth Park, which served as Cromwell's headquarters at the battle of Doonhill. Broxmouth (visited by Her Majesty the Queen in the autumn of 1878) is the property of the Duke of Roxburghe. The next station is

#### DUNBAR.

[29 miles from Edinburgh, and half-way from Berwick.

*Hotels*: St. George's; Royal. Population 3675.]

The name of this town is supposed to be derived from two Celtic words, signifying the castle on the extremity. It was created a royal burgh by David II., ostensibly to prevent English merchants from bringing into and carrying out of the kingdom wool, hides, and other commodities, without the payment of custom. The only public building worthy of notice is the parish church, erected in 1819, on the site of the old collegiate church, the first of the kind founded in Scotland. It contains a monument to Sir George Home, created Earl of Dunbar and March by James VI. The general design of this memorial, which is constructed of alabaster, has sometimes been compared to that of Archbishop Sharpe at St. Andrews, but the artist's name is unknown. At the entrance to the town from the west are the remains of a monastery of the Grey Friars. Dunbar once contained a convent of the White Friars; but the record says they were banished to Peebles for their immorality. The coast in the neighbourhood of Dunbar is rocky, and the entrance to the harbour intricate and perilous. Oliver Cromwell contributed three hundred pounds towards the erection of the eastern pier; and a new harbour on the west has been constructed in the course of the present century at the joint expense of the town and the Fishery Board. Dunbar House, once a residence of



the Earl of Lauderdale, now a military barracks, stands at the end of the High Street ; and about 200 yards north of it is the celebrated Castle of Dunbar. South of the town lie the "Golf Links."

The antiquity of this once formidable fortress is very great, and so early as 1070 it was given, with the adjacent manor, by Malcolm Canmore to Patrick, Earl of Northumberland, a princely noble, who fled from England at the Conquest, and became the progenitor of the family of Cospatricks, Earls of Dunbar and March. It has passed through many varieties of fortune, but the most memorable incident in its history was the gallant and successful defence made by *Black Agnes*, Countess of March, against an English army under the Earl of Salisbury. After a successful defence, which lasted six weeks, the siege was abandoned by the English troops. George, tenth Earl of Dunbar and March, on a quarrel with Alexander Duke of Albany, brother of James III., retreated into England. His large estate was thereupon forfeited, and, with Dunbar Castle, passed into the hands of the Duke of Albany, to whom, on his memorable escape from Edinburgh Castle, it afforded shelter till he departed for France. In the year 1567 Queen Mary conferred the keeping of the stronghold on the infamous Bothwell ; and here she twice found shelter—once, after the murder of Rizzio, and a second time, when she made her escape from Borthwick Castle in the disguise of a page. After her surrender at Carberry Hill, Dunbar Castle was taken and completely destroyed by the Regent Murray. It is now the property of the Earl of Lauderdale.

Near the town of Dunbar were fought two battles—one in 1296, when Baliol was defeated by the forces of Edward I. ; the other in 1650, when the Scottish army, under General Leslie, was routed with great slaughter by Cromwell at Doonhill, an eminence about 2 miles south from the town. This battle is still remembered by the people of Scotland under the opprobrious epithet of "the race of Dunbar," or "the Tyesday's chase," the engagement having taken place on a Tuesday.

Perhaps no part of the British coast affords a richer treat to the geologist than that lying between this and St. Abb's Head. Over the whole of it, Hutton and Playfair and Sir James Hall have frequently wandered ; and from its phenomena some of their favourite theories derive their clearest illustrations. The Emperor Nicholas of Russia, when he visited Dunbar as Prince Nicholas, was so charmed with a singularly beautiful formation of basalt that presents itself at the entrance of the harbour as to request that specimens of it should be forwarded to Russia.

Leaving Dunbar, the train proceeds westwards through the plantations of Spott and Bower House, which impart a sylvan variety to a rich corn-field country. On the right, on the sea-coast, is the village of Belhaven, from which Lord Belhaven takes his title. A short way farther, and about 2 miles inland, is Biel House (Lady Mary Nisbet Hamilton), with its extensive plantations and charming walks. Other good houses are in the vicinity. Northwards is Tynninghame House (Earl of Haddington) (see p. 75). Inland, overhanging the south bank of the Tyne, are the ruins of Hailes Castle, which formerly belonged to the Hepburns, and was the chief residence of Queen Mary during her connection with Bothwell. South of the castle rises a rocky hill called Traprain Law. On the way westward, between this and Drem, we have occasional glimpses, to the right, of North Berwick Law and the Bass Rock (p. 74).

The remainder of the ROUTE between EDINBURGH and DREM, *viâ* Longniddry and Portobello, is described at pp. 71, 72.

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### FIFE AND KINROSS.

The county of Fife is full of interest to the tourist and antiquary, and, as may be seen by the accompanying chart (p. 110), it may be conveniently visited by railway from Edinburgh, Perth, or Dundee. The county at one time embraced the greater part of the country between the Forth and the Tay. The epithet of "kingdom," still commonly applied to it, dates from the period when it formed the southern part of Pictavia, and when the Pictish kings had their residence within its territories.

Across the Firth of Forth there are two ferries connected with the North British Railway system, one between North (p. 112) and South Queensferry,<sup>1</sup> and the other between Granton and Burntisland. By the former route we reach

#### DUNFERMLINE,

[Hotels: City Arms; Royal; St. Margaret's; Wilson's "Temperance.  
Population, 17,083.]

From Thornton Junction (p. 113) 15 miles; Edinburgh (by Queensferry) 15 miles. a town distinguished for its linen manufacture. In olden times it was a favourite residence of the Scottish kings, as commemorated in the ballad of Sir Patrick Spens—

"The king sits in Dunfermline town,  
Drinking the blude-red wine."

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<sup>1</sup> The Forth Bridge, a magnificent railway viaduct between North and South Queensferry, is now far advanced in construction. See p. 79.

Malcolm III., surnamed Canmore, who succeeded to the crown in the year 1057, usually resided in a castle situated on a rugged peninsular hill, which continued to be used as a royal residence until a palace was built closely adjoining. A fragment of this castle, now in private grounds, is still to be seen.

The PALACE appears to have been commenced early in the 13th century, receiving many additions up till the accession of James VI. to the crown of England. The ruins of only the south wall now remain as a monument of this extensive fabric, which occupies a romantic situation. It was the birthplace of Charles I. and of his sister Elizabeth, afterwards Queen of Bohemia. The last royal occupant was Charles II., who inhabited it in 1650 before his encounter with Cromwell at Pitreavie, 3 miles southward, and it was here that he subscribed the National League and Covenant.

The MONASTERY of Dunfermline was founded by Malcolm at the instigation of his Queen, Margaret (granddaughter of Edmund Ironside), about the year 1075. The tomb of St. Margaret and her royal consort Malcolm is still to be seen within the ruined walls of the Lady Chapel, where there are some fine remains of early 13th century decorative work. The tomb was recently repaired and enclosed by command of Queen Victoria. Six large flat stones cover the graves of other sovereigns who were buried on the north-east side of the building, but these are now hidden under the floor of the new church. The last sovereign who was interred at Dunfermline was Robert the Bruce, who died at Cardross in Dumbartonshire in 1329, and, according to Fordun was buried here<sup>1</sup>

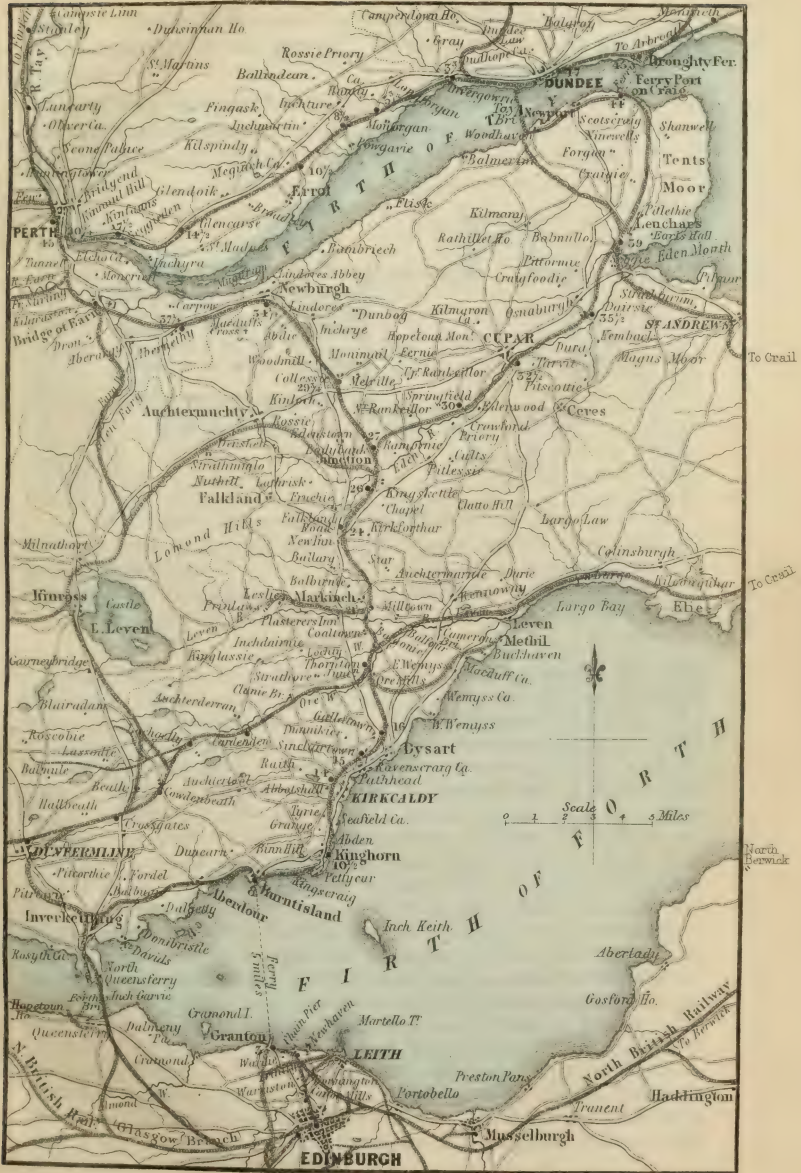
“in medio chori, debito cum honore.”

His grave is immediately under the lantern tower of the new

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<sup>1</sup> On the conviction of his approaching dissolution Bruce enjoined Sir James Douglas, the faithful companion of his active life, to undertake an expedition to Jerusalem, in order to deposit his heart in the Holy Sepulchre, in fulfilment of a vow he made in former years. The gallant knight accordingly set out for the Holy Land with the heart of the king enclosed in a silver box, which he suspended from his neck by a silver chain. Circumstances led him first to Spain, where, whilst assisting Alphonso IX. against the Moors (a warfare at that time held nearly in as high estimation as that against the Saracens), he was slain near the Moorish capital of Granada. His body, together with the casket containing the embalmed heart of the king, was conveyed to Scotland under charge of Sir William Keith, and the king's heart was afterwards buried at Melrose Abbey by the Earl of Moray. In 1818 some workmen in clearing out the ground for the foundation of the new church, discovered the royal tomb (in front of the present pulpit) in which the skeleton of the monarch was found entire. The remains were afterwards re-interred near the same spot with national ceremony.

# FIFE & KINROSS, NORTH BRITISH RAILWAY.

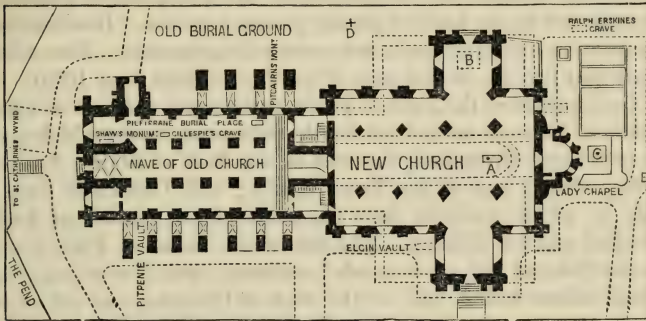


The distances are marked in figures as from Edinburgh to Perth & from Dundee to Perth



church. Of the Monastery there still remains the south and part of the west wall of the fraternity. In the latter wall is a very fine window.

The Priory was raised to the rank of an abbey by David I., but the buildings, originally of great splendour and extent, were almost entirely destroyed by the English early in the 14th century.



GROUND-PLAN OF DUNFERMLINE ABBEY CHURCH.

- |                                    |   |
|------------------------------------|---|
| A. Grave of King Robert the Bruce. | D. Site of Ancient Abbey Cross and<br>Wallace's Mother's Grave. |
| B. Royal Burial-place.             | E. Entrance from St. Margaret's Place.                          |
| C. Tomb of St. Margaret.           |   |

*N.B.*—The dotted lines indicate the walls of the old Abbey Church, so far as traced.

The Church, in 1560, fell a sacrifice to the blind zeal of the early Reformers, who demolished all except the nave, which they converted into a place of Presbyterian worship. It is of Norman architecture, and considered a fine example of that style,—massive and plain, yet lofty and elegant. There is a beautiful western doorway, and some of the piers of the nave are ornamented as in Durham and Peterborough. In the windows are good specimens of stained glass, which have been erected from time to time of recent years; and on the walls a few interesting ancient monuments—a particularly fine one being that erected in 1702 by Queen Anne to William Schaw, the king's architect. The remains of the Church were some years ago roofed, repaired, and in great part restored by Government, and placed, with the Monastery and Palace, under the charge of a custodian. From the tower there are fine views, particularly of Edinburgh and the valley of the Forth.

In the new church some beautiful monuments are erected to members of the family of the Bruces of Broomhall (Earls of Elgin). One of these, by Foley, to General Robert Bruce, some time Governor of the young Prince of Wales, is deservedly admired. The three panels contain bas-reliefs illustrative of a journey made by the Prince of Wales and General Bruce to the Holy Land. In this transept there is also a fine monument by Miss Grant to Lady Augusta Stanley, wife of the late Dean of Westminster.

In the town are many elegant buildings, particularly those of the Town-House, the Carnegie Library, and the County Buildings. In the Town-House are some interesting portraits. There is also a huge cartoon of the "Spirit of Religion," recently presented to the town by the artist, Sir Noel Paton, who is a native of Dunfermline. A short distance from the Town-House, situated in a deep glen, is the partly natural cave oratory of St. Margaret, where tradition says she was in the habit of paying private devotion. Dunfermline has an extensive public park, in a commanding situation. Four miles south-east lies the ancient port of INVERKEITHING (*pop.* 1653).

On the shore of the Firth of Forth, to the south and west of Dunfermline, there are several old family residences, among which may be mentioned Broomhall, the seat of the Earl of Elgin; Culross Abbey, an old seat of the Bruce family; and Dunimarle Castle, near to which tradition fixes the scene of the murder of Lady Macduff and her children. The site of the Thane of Fife's castle is still pointed out on a wooded eminence which overhangs the Forth, about half a mile to the west of CULROSS,—an old royal burgh (*Hotel*) on a gentle slope, 6 miles west of Dunfermline. Its antiquated houses straggle upwards from the water-side to the hill-top, crowned by the venerable Cistercian Abbey and the palatial mansion of the old Earls of Kincardine. Four miles west of Culross is the "old-world" sea-town of KINCARDINE-ON-FORTH, (*pop.* 1985; *Inn*) with good harbourage, and a ferry by which Airth Castle and Dunmore Park (p. 131) may easily be reached.

On a rocky promontory a little to the west of North Queensferry are the ruins of Rosythe Castle, once the seat of the Stewarts of Rosythe, a branch of the royal house of Scotland, from which it is said the mother of Oliver Cromwell was descended. It now belongs to the Earl of Hopetoun.

Opposite Rosythe, on the south side of the Forth, is Port Edgar, the southern railway landing-place of Queensferry (see page 78).

#### BURNTISLAND TO ST. ANDREWS.

The steamer between Granton and Burntisland passes to the westward of the island of Inchkeith (p. 61), on which there is a revolving light. BURNTISLAND (*Forth Hotel*) is an old burgh, with an excellent harbour, and a population of 4271. There are a large oil work and distillery in the vicinity. On an eminence overlooking the harbour is the castle of Rossend. To the east of the town there are some well-built villas, and a small extent of links.<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> ABERDOUR AND INCHCOLM.—The village of Aberdour (a favourite sea-bathing place—*Hotels*: "Greig's," and "Catton's"), and the old Castle, or House, are

The railway for some distance skirts the sea-coast, passing Kinghorn, near which Alexander III. (of Scotland) was killed by falling over the cliffs. We next pass the manufacturing town of KIRKCALDY (*Pop.* 23,315—*Hotel*: George), which, with the suburbs of Sinclairtown and Pathhead (now incorporated with the burgh), extends along the coast for nearly 2 miles. In the immediate vicinity are the properties of Raith, Dunnikier, and, 5 miles to the north, Inchdairnie Park. Beyond this are the royal burgh of Dysart, Dysart House (the seat of the Earl of Rosslyn), and Wemyss villages.

DYSART (*pop.* 2659 ; *Hotel*), according to some, takes its name from a cave on the seashore, said to have been the retreat or *desertum* of the early missionary St. Serf. Similar caves are found at Wemyss, 2 miles eastwards, to which St. Adrian and his companions resorted during their missionary labours among the Picts of Fife. The walls of some of these caves are covered with curious sculpturings, supposed to have been graven by their hands. Near to Dysart is the ruin of Ravenscraig, referred to in Sir Walter Scott's ballad of "Rosabelle."

There is a path along the cliff and shore between Dysart and Wemyss. On the cliff is a sculpture, in relief, of "The Prisoner of Chillon." It was executed in 1851 by a Dysart weaver !

The old castle of Wemyss (Wemyss of Wemyss and Torrie) is said to have been the residence of Macduff, Thane of Fife, and it was in the present castle that Queen Mary first met her future husband Darnley. The annals of the family of Wemyss can be traced back to the earliest period of record. It was Sir David of Wemyss who was sent in company with Sir Michael Scott of Balwearie on an embassy to Norway in 1290, to convey Margaret, "the Maid of Norway," to Scotland. And it was at the suggestion of Sir John, of the same family, that, about a century after, Andrew of Wyntoun wrote his chronicle.

The railway turns inland to THORNTON JUNCTION, whence the East of Fife branch reaches the coast again at the town of LEVEN, (*pop.* 3067) near which is Durie House (Captain Christie). 2 miles distant, on the way to Largo, are the three upright "Standing Stones of

situated 3 miles westwards, and may be reached from Burntisland by a pleasant shore path through the woods, now much spoiled by the construction of the railway to North Queensferry. The fine ruined Norman Church has a beautiful row of Norman arches separating the nave from the south aisle. An excursion may be made from Aberdour, by boat, to the island of Inchcolm, which lies about a mile off the shore, and possesses the remains of an ancient abbey of Canons Regular, founded in 1213. The church is in a dilapidated state. There is a fine old stone-roofed oratory, and the chapter-house of the same group of buildings is a beautiful work of ancient art. Both are in a much neglected condition. Adjoining Aberdour is Donibristle, the principal seat of the Stuarts, Earls of Moray. The old house of Donibristle was the scene of the murder of the youthful Earl of Moray by the Earl of Huntly in 1592, an event which forms the subject of the ballad, "The bonnie Earl of Moray." During summer steamers ply regularly between Leith and Aberdour.



Lundin," supposed to mark the site of a battle with the Danes. LARGO is famous as the birthplace of Alexander Selkirk (Robinson Crusoe). Alexander Selkirk, the prototype of Defoe's Robinson Crusoe, was born in Largo in 1676. He went to sea in his youth, and in the year 1703, while sailing master of the ship "Cinque Ports," bound for the south seas, was put ashore on the island of Juan Fernandez as a punishment for mutiny. In that solitude he remained for four years, but he was at last rescued and brought to England. The chest which he had with him in the island was for some time in the possession of his grandnephew, John Selkirk, weaver in Largo; and his musket was in the hands of a gentleman in the neighbourhood. A statue was erected to his memory in the village in 1886. Above the village is Largo House, a property granted by James III. to Sir Andrew Wood, Master of the King's ship "Yellow Kervel," "to keep the ship in repair." Inland, in the centre of a beautiful bit of country, is Largo Law, commanding a splendid view. Eastward of Largo lie the old burghs of ELIE; ST. MONANCE, possessing a fine old Gothic Church built about 1365, and restored in 1828; PITTENWEEM; ANSTRUTHER, the birthplace of Dr. Chalmers, and of Tennant, the author of the poem "Anster Fair;" and CRAIL, possessing a Collegiate Church of great antiquity. At the East Neuk (Fifeness), about 2 miles from Crail, is Balcomie Castle, where stress of weather compelled Mary of Guise to land in 1538. Leven, Largo, Elie, and Crail are much visited in summer for sea-bathing, and possess extensive golfing links, and a steamer plies to Largo and Elie from Leith in summer. Near Elie and Colinsburgh are the mansions of Elie, Kilconquhar, and Balcarres, the first the property of Wm. Baird, Esq., and the latter of the Earl of Lindsay and of the Earl of Crawford respectively. Towards Pittenweem lies the fine old mansion of Balcaskie (Sir Ralph W. Anstruther, Bart.) The railway is continued by Anstruther, Crail, and Boarhills, to St. Andrews (p. 116). There are *inns* at nearly all of these pleasant seaside towns in Fife.

Returning to where the railway bends northward at THORNTON JUNCTION, whence a line leads to Dunfermline (p. 109), we have in the neighbourhood of the village of Markinch the old stronghold of Balgonie (where long resided the famous Covenanting General Leslie, Earl of Leven), and Balbirnie House, the seat of the ancient family of Balfour. Three miles north-west of Markinch station is Falkland Road station, from whence a coach runs several times daily to the village of Falkland (*pop.* 1068), distant 3 miles, where there is a good *inn* (Bruce Arms).

## FALKLAND PALACE

was commenced by either the third or fourth of the Jameses, and greatly enlarged and improved by James V., who died within it. It was a frequent resort of Queen Mary, and the favourite residence of James VI. The east side of the building was accidentally burnt in the reign of Charles II. What remained was renovated, and is now occupied as a dwelling-house. The western front has two round towers, similar to those at Holyrood, and the southward range of buildings is ornamented with niches and statues, somewhat in the style of the semi-ecclesiastical architecture of England. It was in a dungeon of the old castle, then a stronghold of the Earls of Fife (but forfeited to the crown in 1424), that David, Duke of Rothesay, eldest son of Robert III., was starved to death by the Duke of Albany (the king's brother) and the Earl of Douglas in 1402. Falkland was constituted a royal burgh by James II. in 1458, and its charter was renewed by James VI. in 1595. In 1715 the famous Rob Roy garrisoned the palace, and laid the village and vicinity under contribution. Falkland House is famed for its gardens and policies. The estate has been bought by the Marquess of Bute for his young second son, Lord Ninian.

From LADYBANK JUNCTION (*inn*) a branch line (15 miles) runs to Kinross, etc. (p. 120), passing the old manufacturing burgh of Auchtermuchty (*pop.* 2322; *Hotel*), and the quaint quiet village of Strathmiglo (*Inn*).

In the neighbourhood of Newburgh, in the north-west corner of the county,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  miles north of Ladybank Junction, there are several interesting antiquarian remains, including the ruins of Lindores Abbey, founded by the Tyronenses in 1178, the sculptured stone at Mugdrum, and the pedestal of the cross of Macduff. On the banks of the loch of Lindores stands the modern mansion of Inchyre Abbey (Dr. Wise). From Newburgh the railway proceeds north-west to PERTH (p. 173), which may be reached from Edinburgh in about  $2\frac{3}{4}$  hours, or less, by this route.

Five miles east of Ladybank Junction on the line for Newport (p. 185) and Dundee, is

CUPAR (*Hotels*: Royal, and Tontine),<sup>†</sup>

the county town of Fifeshire, containing over 5000 inhabitants. A height to the east of the town, now crowned by the Academy buildings, was formerly occupied by one of the strongholds of the Macduffs. In the surrounding country there are many fine mansions, including Tarvit House, Carslogie Castle, Kilmaron, Blebo, Craig-

hall, Wemyss Hall, Nether and Over Rankeillour, Melville House (Earl of Leven), and Crawford Priory. The eastern portion of the last-named building was rebuilt by the Earl of Glasgow, and a portion of the interior converted into a chapel, a Gothic tower rising from the south-west corner.<sup>1</sup>

The Den of Durie, situated a few miles from Cupar, is an interesting spot to geologists.

At LEUCHARS JUNCTION, where passengers change for St. Andrews, there is an interesting remnant of Norman church architecture. The chancel and apsis are among the best specimens of Norman architecture in Scotland, and supposed to have been built about 1100. The nave, now used as the parish church, is modern. About a mile to the east of Leuchars Junction station is the old mansion of Earlshall. The great hall has a painted ceiling, and the walls are inscribed with curious maxims, one of which runs thus:—

“A nice wyf and a back door  
Oft maketh a rich man poore.”

### ST. ANDREWS.

[Hotels: The Marine; The Star; The Royal; The Cross Keys; Alexandra; St. Regulus; Imperial; and Rusack's Private Hotel.]

Population 6452. Distance from Edinburgh 44½ miles (3 hours).

This ancient city stands upon an eminence hard by the sea, on a fine bay, which opens at Fifeness and stretches westwards to the mouth of the river Eden, 6 miles below Cupar.

According to the common tradition St. Andrews became the residence of St. Regulus, who was shipwrecked on the coast about the end of the 4th century. The priory was erected by Bishop Robert, in the reign of Alexander I. (1120). The city was made a royal burgh by David I. (1140), and the charter of Malcolm II., written upon a small piece of parchment, is preserved in the Town Hall.

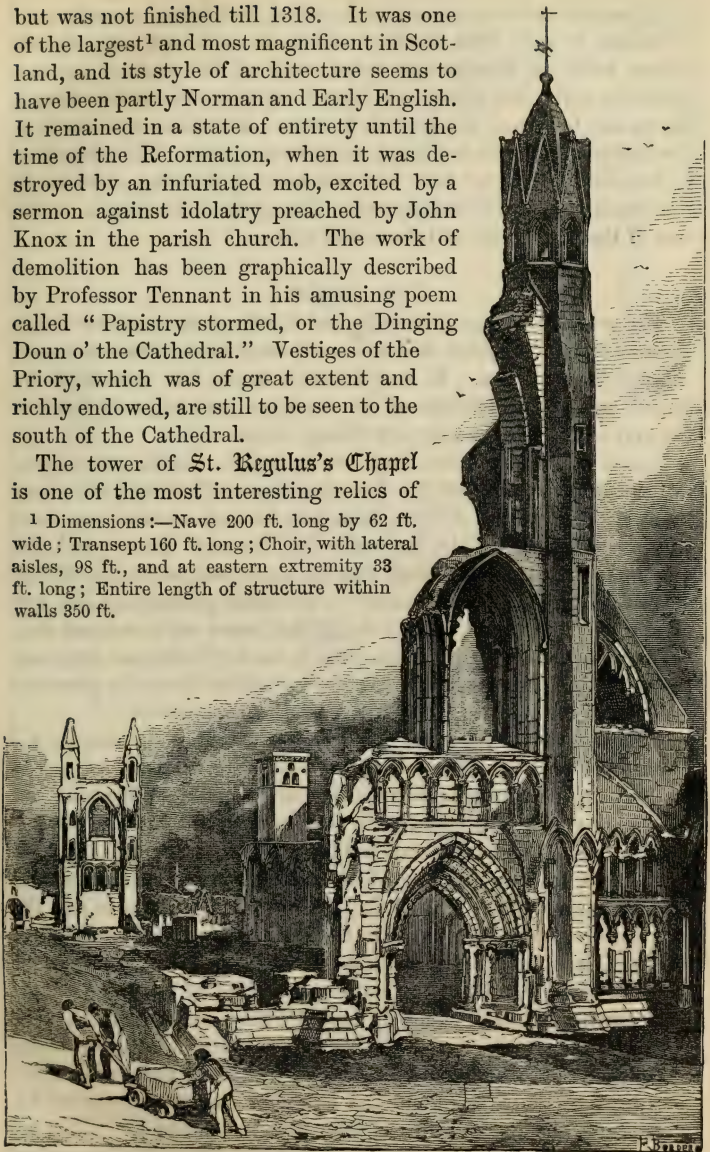
The Cathedral was founded in the year 1159 by Bishop Arnold,

<sup>1</sup> An interesting name connected with Cupar is that of the poet Sir David Lindsay of *The Mount*, an estate in the parish of Monimail. Lindsay is generally supposed to have been born here about 1490, although his progenitors were derived from the Lindsays of Byres, Haddingtonshire. The name Lindsay has been cherished by the Scottish people with peculiar affection. His language is their vernacular dialect, in sympathy with their associations and feelings. His themes, while they embrace subjects of general interest, have still a peculiarly Scottish aim. Few of his pieces boast of the charms now associated with the term poetry; but graphic painting, pungency of sarcasm, and depth of wisdom are his peculiar qualities. His writings are said to have furthered the Reformation in Scotland. “He,” says Pinkerton, “had prepared the ground, and John Knox only sowed the seed.”

but was not finished till 1318. It was one of the largest<sup>1</sup> and most magnificent in Scotland, and its style of architecture seems to have been partly Norman and Early English. It remained in a state of entirety until the time of the Reformation, when it was destroyed by an infuriated mob, excited by a sermon against idolatry preached by John Knox in the parish church. The work of demolition has been graphically described by Professor Tennant in his amusing poem called "Papisty stormed, or the Dinging Down o' the Cathedral." Vestiges of the Priory, which was of great extent and richly endowed, are still to be seen to the south of the Cathedral.

The tower of *St. Regulus's Chapel* is one of the most interesting relics of

<sup>1</sup> Dimensions:—Nave 200 ft. long by 62 ft. wide; Transept 160 ft. long; Choir, with lateral aisles, 98 ft., and at eastern extremity 33 ft. long; Entire length of structure within walls 350 ft.



REMAINS OF ST. ANDREWS CATHEDRAL : WEST FRONT.

ecclesiastical architecture at St. Andrews, and dates, according to authentic records, from the first half of the 12th century. It is a square prism of Romanesque order, with all the character of the primitive style, but rising to a height (108 ft.) unparalleled among the square towers of the British Islands. A winding stair leads to the summit, from which there is an extensive view. The stone is of so excellent a texture that, notwithstanding its long exposure to the weather, it is still unimpaired. The choir of the chapel, to the east of the tower, has an interesting arch.

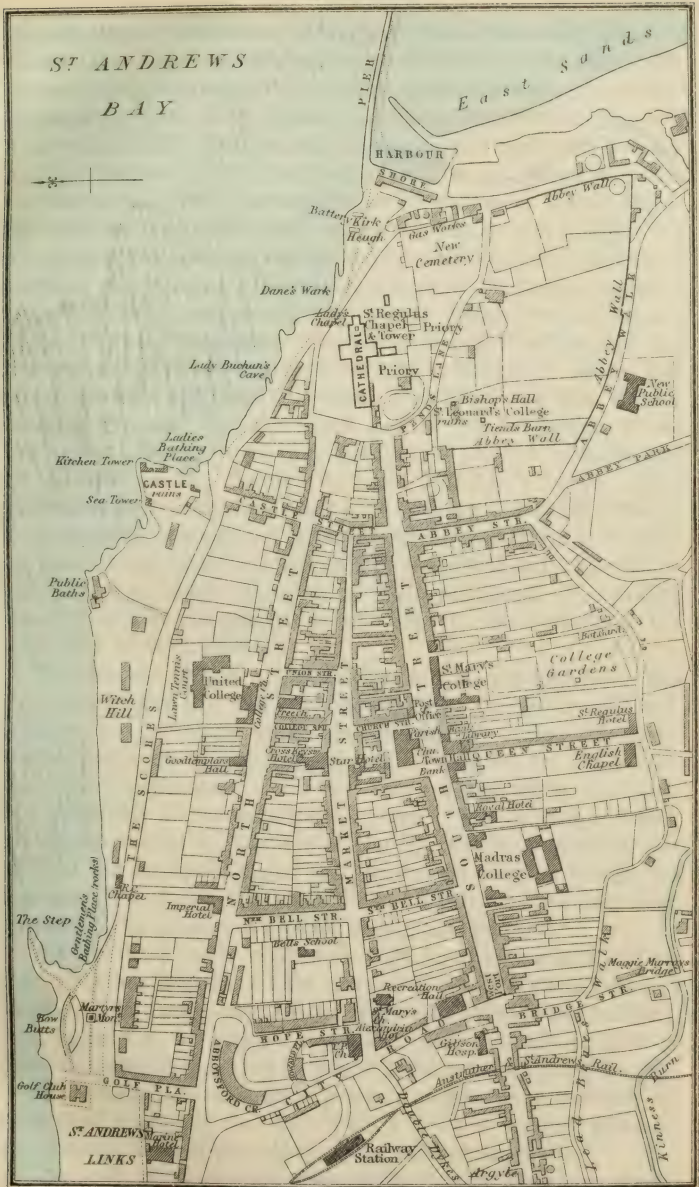
#### THE CASTLE.

The remains of the archiepiscopal *Castle* of St. Andrews stand upon a rock at a short distance north-west of the Cathedral, and overlooking the bay. It was founded about the year 1200 by Roger, one of the bishops of St. Andrews, and repaired towards the end of the 14th century by Bishop Trail.

James III. was born within its walls (1445). On the open space in front, the burning of the Reformer George Wishart took place, by order of Cardinal Beaton, who was himself in turn surprised and assassinated within its walls by Norman Lesley and his associates (1546). A year after this the castle was partly demolished and subsequently fell into decay. The castle grounds are laid out as a public park, and form a delightful resort on a summer day. On the north-west corner of the area is the bottle-shaped dungeon, cut out of the solid rock, and so placed that the miserable prisoners could hear the beating of the waves on the outer walls.

The UNIVERSITY of St. Andrews—the oldest in Scotland—founded in 1411 by Bishop Wardlaw—consists of three colleges—St. Salvator's and St. Leonard's, now united, and St. Mary's. *St. Salvator's College* was founded in 1458 by Bishop Kennedy, but the original structure having fallen into decay, a grant was made by Parliament for the erection of the present new class-rooms and other buildings of the United College. The original tower and the old Gothic Chapel still remain, the latter being used as the University Chapel, and parish Church of St. Leonard's. The tomb of Bishop Kennedy, within the church, is a piece of exquisite Gothic workmanship, though much injured by time and accidents. On opening it about the year 1683, six highly-ornamented silver maces were discovered, which had been concealed there in times of trouble. The tops of these represent the figure of Christ surrounded by angels and the instruments of his passion. Three are still preserved in the University, and one was presented to each of the other

# ST ANDREWS.



Scale of 1/4 Mile

John Bartholomew & Co. Edin.



three Scottish Universities. Along with these interesting relics are shown John Knox's pulpit, and some silver arrows inscribed with the arms and names of the victors at the annual archery competitions, Opposite the gate of St. Salvator's College Patrick Hamilton was martyred in 1528. *St. Leonard's College*, now in ruins, was founded by Prior Hepburn in 1532, and stood within the Abbey wall near the Cathedral. Since its union with St. Salvator's the old buildings attached to it have been converted into private houses. In one of these the historian George Buchanan lived, and a portion of his study still remains. The ruined Chapel of the College contains some interesting tombstones. *St. Mary's College* occupies the site of the original Pedagogium founded by Bishop Wardlaw, but the present establishment was completed by Archbishops James and David Beaton, and their successor, Hamilton, the last Roman Catholic Primate. On the north side of the quadrangle is the University Library, containing upwards of 100,000 volumes, and on the west are the divinity hall and Principal's house. At a parliament held in the lower hall of the library, Colonel N. Gordon, Sir Robert Spottiswood, and other prisoners taken by the Covenanting army at the battle of Philiphaugh, were tried and sentenced to be beheaded for their adherence to the royal cause. The axe by which they were decapitated is still kept in the custody of the town-clerk of St. Andrews.

The *Madras College*, a higher class school, was founded in the year 1832 by the late Rev. Dr. Andrew Bell, Prebendary of Westminster, and for many years chaplain of the Orphan Hospital, Madras, who left the munificent sum of £60,000 in 3 per cent stock for its endowment. Dr. Bell was a native of St. Andrews, and originator of the monitorial system. The buildings, which are elegant, stand on the site of the Blackfriars Monastery, and the fine old monastic chapel still retains its position within the grounds. The fees being nominal, the institution has been very successful, the number of scholars averaging about 800.

The *Parish Church*, erected in 1800 on the foundation of an older structure, contains a lofty monument of white marble, erected in honour of Archbishop Sharpe (Episcopal Primate of Scotland), who, in revenge for alleged oppression, was murdered by some of the exasperated Covenanters on Magus Moor, 3 miles west of the city.

St. Andrews contains some antique houses, once occupied by persons of rank, and the West Port, a massive ancient gateway, and large portions of the Abbey walls, still remain entire.

The *Links* afford the best scope in Scotland for the game of golf.



Indeed, St. Andrews has for long been the most favoured resort of devotees of the national game, and is quite identified with it. The commodious club-house of the Royal and Ancient Golf Club (erected in 1853) is situated in Golf Place, at the eastern extremity of the Links. In the vicinity of St. Andrews is Mount Melville, the residence of the late G. J. Whyte-Melville, the novelist.

There is a pleasant shore-path eastwards from the town to the "Spindle Rock." The coast towns of Fife (p. 114) may be reached from St. Andrews,—by rail *viâ* Boarhills, or by road.

#### KINROSS, AND LOCHLEVEN.

*Approaches by Rail*—(1) *viâ* Granton and Ladybank, 43 miles (p. 115); and  
(2) *viâ* Stirling and Dollar, 59 miles (p. 134).

[*Hotels*: Kirkland's; Green (Harris's); Bridgend.]

KINROSS, the capital of the small county of the same name, is situated at the north-west side of Lochleven, on the direct old highway between Edinburgh and Perth, 27 miles from Edinburgh (*viâ* Dunfermline,<sup>1</sup> p. 109), and 17 from Perth (*viâ* Milnathort, a pleasant village—*pop.* 1269, *Hotel*—2 miles north from Kinross, and the beautifully wooded Glen Farg, through which the New Direct Railway from the Forth Bridge to Perth is being made). It contains some 2000 of a population, and is well supplied with hotels, provided principally for the accommodation of anglers on the loch. An opening on the east side of the town conducts to Kinross House, a large neglected edifice built in 1685 for the Duke of York by Sir William Bruce, architect of the modern part of Holyrood House, and other mansions of the reign of Charles II. The house, which is now the property of Sir Graham Montgomery, Bart., is situated on a promontory (originally occupied by a stronghold belonging to the Earls of Morton), and is approached by a fine avenue of old trees.

LOCHLEVEN is of an oval form, about  $3\frac{3}{4}$  miles long by 2 broad. It is celebrated for its trout fishing, the size (1 to 3 lbs.) and quality of the fish being excellent. The supply has been supplemented by deposits of fry in the river Gairney and young trout in the loch, from Sir James Gibson Maitland's ponds at Howietoun (p. 131). Angling Season,—April to September.

The fishing is owned by the Lochleven Angling Association, and the use of boats may be obtained from the tacksman, at stated charges per day or hour.<sup>2</sup> The river Leven flows from the lake on

<sup>1</sup> There is a railway from Kinross south to Dunfermline, *viâ* Cowdenbeath.

<sup>2</sup> For trout fishing, 2s. 6d. per hour, including one boatman. The other boatman must be paid for by the hirer in addition. Should one rod only be used the charge of 3s. includes both boatmen. Minimum charge 7s. 6d. For

the east side by an artificial cutting, and pursues an easterly course to the Firth of Forth. The vale through which it flows is ornamented with the woods around Leslie House, the seat of the Rothes family. To the south of the loch are the properties of Blairadam and Benarty. The hills to the north-east are the Fife Lomonds (1713 ft.)

Upon a small island, about half a mile from the shore, stand the ruins of LOCHLEVEN CASTLE—a place of great antiquity, and said to have been built by Congal, son of Dongart, King of the Picts. It was granted by Robert III. to Douglas, laird of Lochleven. In 1335 it sustained a memorable siege by Sir John Stirling, a partisan of Edward Baliol. Its chief historical interest, however, lies in its having been the place of Queen Mary's imprisonment after she had surrendered to the Confederated Lords at Carberry in the year 1567, and from which she made her escape, May 2, 1568. The boat is said by general tradition to have put ashore on the lands of Coldon, at the south-west side of the lake, whence the Queen was conducted by Lord Seton to Niddry Castle, near Winchburgh. The keys of the castle, which were thrown into the lake, were found by a young man belonging to Kinross, who presented them to the Earl of Morton, and they are still preserved at that nobleman's residence of Dalmahoy, near Edinburgh. The escape of the unfortunate Queen is graphically described in Sir W. Scott's *Abbot*. The castle is now in a very ruinous state.

“Naked stand the melancholy walls,  
Lash'd by the wintry tempests, cold and bleak,  
That whistle mournful through the empty halls,  
And piecemeal crumble down the tow'rs to dust.”<sup>1</sup>

Another larger island, named after St. Serf, contains the ruins of the Priory of Portmoak, mentioned as the first place in Scotland given over to the Culdees by the Pictish kings after their conversion to Christianity. The monastery was subsequently called the Priory of Lochleven, and the lands became the property of the Earl of Morton, after having been held in feu by that family of the Archbishop and Prior of St. Andrews. The priory derived its name of Portmoak from St. Moak, the first Abbot.

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perch fishing exclusively, 1s. 6d. per hour, including one man—Minimum charge, 5s. For Lochleven Castle 5s., and to St. Serf's Island, 7s. 6d., with extra charge of 2s. per hour or part of an hour, beyond two for the former and three for the latter.

The shareholders have a preferable right to the boats over strangers; other rules may be obtained on application.

<sup>1</sup> Michael Bruce, a youthful poet who died in early life, and from whom these lines are quoted, was a native of Kinnesswood, near Kinross, and author of a number of the Scottish paraphrases which accompany the metrical version of the Psalms sung in the Scottish Church.

EDINBURGH TO GLASGOW AND STIRLING BY RAILWAY,<sup>1</sup>  
*via* LINLITHGOW AND FALKIRK.

THIS route intersects portions of the counties of Edinburgh, Linlithgow, and Stirling, and enters Perthshire a little beyond the town of Stirling. Proceeding westwards from the Waverley Station by the foot of the Castle Rock, and through a tunnel to Haymarket, the traveller immediately after is within sight of Corstorphine Hill on the right, and the Pentland Hills on the left. Three miles from Edinburgh is the station for the village of Corstorphine (p. 56); at Ratho, 4 miles farther, the branch line to Queensferry and the Forth Bridge leaves (see p. 77); and soon after the Almond Water is crossed by a lofty viaduct. Here we enter Lin-



EDINBURGH TO STIRLING.

lithgowshire. To the right is seen Newliston, formerly the seat of the Earl of Stair, who is said to have planted the woods surrounding his house according to the disposition of the troops he commanded at the battle of Dettingen. A short distance beyond, on the right, a glance may be obtained of the ruins of Niddry Castle, once a seat of the Seton family, and where Queen Mary passed the first night after her escape from Lochleven Castle. In the neighbourhood is the village of Winchburgh, where Edward II. first drew bridle after the battle of Bannockburn. Seventeen miles from Edinburgh, on the margin of a small lake, is the county town of

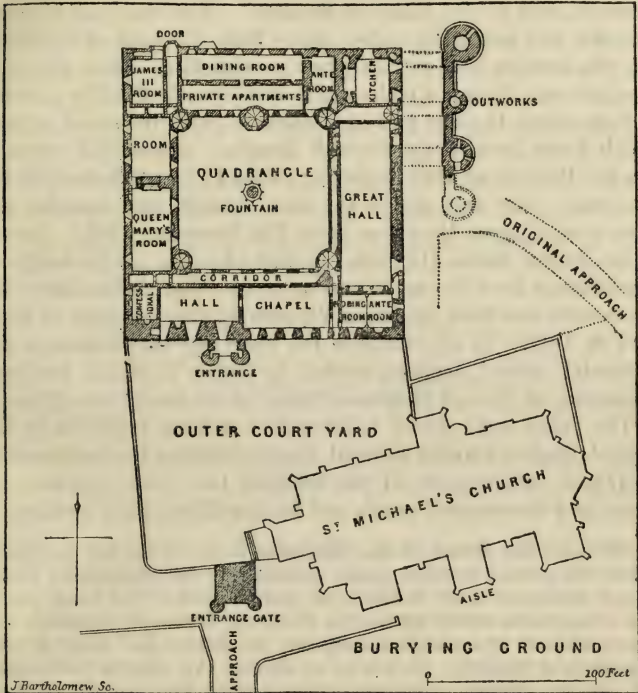
<sup>1</sup> A STEAMER sails daily to STIRLING (*via* Alloa, p. 134) from Leith Pier, near Edinburgh; and information as to the hours may be obtained from the timetables (time occupied about 3½ hours—a pleasant sail).

Another usual ROUTE from Edinburgh to GLASGOW is by the Caledonian Railway, *via* Midcalder (p. 80) and Uddingston (p. 331).

## LINLITHGOW,

[Hotels: Star and Garter; Red Lion. Population 3914.]

an old burgh dating from the 12th century, and until lately containing a number of old-fashioned houses which belonged to the



GROUND-PLAN OF LINLITHGOW PALACE AND CHURCH.

Knights of St. John, who had their preceptory at Torphichen. The county hall contains some fine portraits. Linlithgow enjoys an ancient celebrity for wells—one of which, standing in front of the town-house, is elaborately carved, and was founded, as the inscription relates, “upon the 4th of June 1807, and executed by Robert Grey, stone mason, Edinburgh, in imitation of the Ancient Cross Well of Linlithgow.” A fountain in another part of the street is surmounted by an effigy of St. Michael, under which is the quaint legend—“1720 Saint Michael is kinde to Strangers.” It was in

Linlithgow that David Hamilton of Bothwellhaugh shot the Regent Murray, as the latter was passing in procession through the town (1570). The house from which the shot was fired belonged at that period to the Archbishop of St. Andrews; it was taken down a number of years ago.

On the margin of the lake stands LINLITHGOW PALACE, a favourite seat of the kings of Scotland. The building is quadrangular and externally rather heavy from the want of windows, but the interior is of more elegant construction. Over the principal gateway there is a niche which was formerly filled by a statue of Pope Julius II., who presented James V. with the sword of state which forms part of the Scottish Regalia. Above this entrance was the Parliament Hall, begun by James IV., and finished by his successor. The west side is the most ancient, and contains the room where Queen Mary was born, 7th December 1542.<sup>1</sup> In one of the vaults James III. found shelter when he was in danger of assassination from his rebellious subjects. The north side of the quadrangle was built by James VI. shortly after his visit to Scotland in 1617. In the centre of the court are the remains of the elaborately-carved fountain erected by James V., which has been reproduced in front of Holyrood Palace by the late Prince Albert.

The palace was reduced to its present ruinous condition by the English dragoons under General Hawley, during the insurrection in 1745-6. Some parts of the building have been renewed, by means of a Government grant, and further dilapidation arrested.

The adjoining church of **St. Michael's** is one of the few specimens left of the ancient Scottish parish church. It was founded by David I., and dedicated to St. Michael, the patron saint of the town, but it was ornamented chiefly by George Crichton, Bishop of Dunkeld. It is now divided by a partition-wall, and the eastern half alone is used as a place of worship. It was in an aisle of this church that James IV. saw the strange apparition which warned him against his fatal expedition to Flodden Field. A fine stained-glass window has recently been placed in the church by the officers of the "Challenger" expedition, and others, to the memory of the late Sir Wyville Thomson, the eminent naturalist, who belonged to this neighbourhood.

Proceeding westward from Linlithgow, the railway crosses the Avon valley viaduct, and enters Stirlingshire at Polmont Junction.

<sup>1</sup> Her father, James V., who then lay on his deathbed at Falkland, on being told of her birth, remarked, "Is it so?" (reflecting on the alliance which had placed the Stuart family on the throne) "then God's will be done. It came with a lass, and it will go with a lass." With these words he turned his face to the wall, and died of a broken heart.

Here the main line to GLASGOW (25 miles) extends to the left through an uninteresting country by Castlecary, Lenzie<sup>1</sup> (where there are many villa residences), and Cowlairs, with its extensive railway works. Glasgow is entered by a tunnel nearly a mile long.

From Polmont, a pleasant neighbourhood, the Carse of Falkirk slopes northwards to Grangemouth, the eastern termination of the Forth and Clyde Canal. Callander House, formerly the seat of the Earls of Linlithgow and Callander, is passed on the left. Near it are the remains of "Graham's Dyke," or wall of Antoninus (intersected by the railway), an earthwork constructed by the Romans across country, between the *Forth* and *Clyde*, as a defence against attacks of the Scots and Picts (*see* p. 355). The next station is Grahamstown, for FALKIRK [*Hotel*: The Red Lion. *Pop.* 15,599], surrounded by ironworks, whose glare illuminates the country.

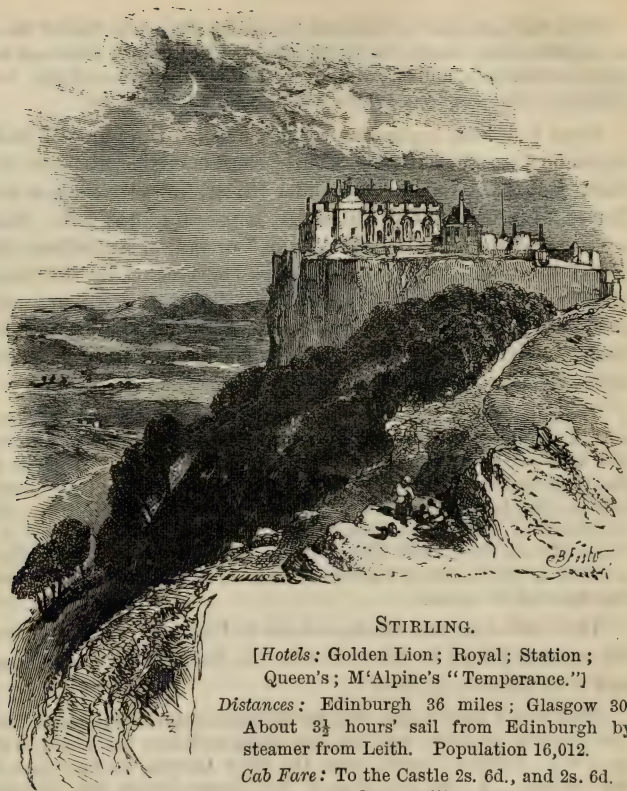
The principal of these works are the Carron Company's (2 miles north). Falkirk is noted for its great cattle-markets or *trysts*, to which vast numbers of Highland bestial are brought. The town dates from the 11th century. In the churchyard are the graves of two Scottish heroes—Sir John Graham, and Sir John Stewart of Bonkil, who fell at the defeat of Wallace at Falkirk in 1298; and the monument of two brave officers, Sir Robert Munro of Foulis, and his brother, Dr. Munro, who fell in the battle of Falkirk Muir in 1746, the last triumph of the Jacobites in Scotland.

Three miles beyond Grahamstown is LARBERT JUNCTION, where our route is joined by the trains for the North, both from Glasgow, and from Carlisle (p. 289).

Here also a branch goes west to the manufacturing village of Denny, and—a short way on—another goes north and over the Forth to Alloa (p. 134). Larbert Church, near the river Carron, is well seen from the railway. In the churchyard lies James Bruce, the Abyssinian traveller; and Kinnaid, his patrimonial estate, is near. Two and a half miles from Larbert, on the road to Stirling, is Torwood Castle, an ancient ruin. In Torwood Forest, long since disappeared, Sir Wm. Wallace retired after his defeat at Falkirk. Near the site of a tree here, called "Wallace's Oak," Cargill, the Covenanter, in 1680 excommunicated Charles II. as a persecutor of the Presbyterians. At the highest point in the forest are remains of an ancient circular building (with passages, etc., and where were discovered some carved stones), pronounced to be one of the only two "brochs" (common in the far North) to be found *south* of Inverness.

Seven miles beyond Larbert we pass Bannockburn (*see* p. 133), and—crossing the "burn"—soon after enter STIRLING.

<sup>1</sup> A mile north of Lenzie is the dingy old town of Kirkintilloch (*pop.* 8030; *Hotel*), on the Forth and Clyde Canal—built on the site of a fort on the wall of Antoninus.



### STIRLING.

[Hotels: Golden Lion; Royal; Station; Queen's; M'Alpine's "Temperance."]

Distances: Edinburgh 36 miles; Glasgow 30. About 3½ hours' sail from Edinburgh by steamer from Leith. Population 16,012.

Cab Fare: To the Castle 2s. 6d., and 2s. 6d. per hour waiting extra.

STIRLING is situated on the river Forth, and on a gradually sloping eminence bearing externally some resemblance to the old town of Edinburgh. On either side of the steep Main Street the fronts of the houses still show the turrets, crow-stepped gables, or quaint inscriptions of the olden times. One of these is—

HEIR. I. FORBEAR. MY. NAME. OR. ARMES. TO. FIX

LEAST. I. OR. MYNE. SHOWLD. SELL. THESE. STONES. AND. STICKS.

ARGYLL'S LODGING, the most conspicuous of these mansions, stands on the east side of the Castle Wynd, and is now used as a military hospital. With its pinnacled round towers and finely-decorated windows, it is an excellent specimen of the French castellated architecture so much used in Scotland. It has an

interesting history. It belonged to the accomplished poet Sir William Alexander, who in the reign of Charles I. was created Earl of Stirling, and obtained a grant of the vast territory of Nova Scotia, to be partitioned off in baronies. The mansion afterwards (1640) fell into the hands of the Argyll family, whose arms were substituted for those of the Alexanders. Prince Charles, afterwards Charles II., here enjoyed the hospitality of the Marquis of Argyll, who little thought that his royal guest was a few years later to send him to the scaffold.<sup>1</sup> The house was subsequently the headquarters of John, Duke of Argyll, during the rebellion of 1715.

MAR'S WORK (the remains of a house built by the Earl of Mar) stands at the head of Broad Street. Its decorated architecture partakes of the ecclesiastical character; tradition, indeed, says that it was built of stones taken from the ruins of Cambuskenneth, and that for this sacrilege its founder was cut off before it was finished. He was engaged in more flagrant crimes, however, than the selfish use of the consecrated stones, for he was laying his plots with Cecil and Morton for the assassination of Queen Mary, when death suddenly overtook him at Stirling in the year 1572, probably when he was overlooking the progress of this building.

Broad Street also contains the Town-House, in front of which Hamilton, the last Roman Catholic Archbishop of Scotland, was hanged (April 7, 1571) for his complicity in the murders of Darnley and the Regent Murray, an act severely retaliated soon after in the same place.

#### THE CASTLE.

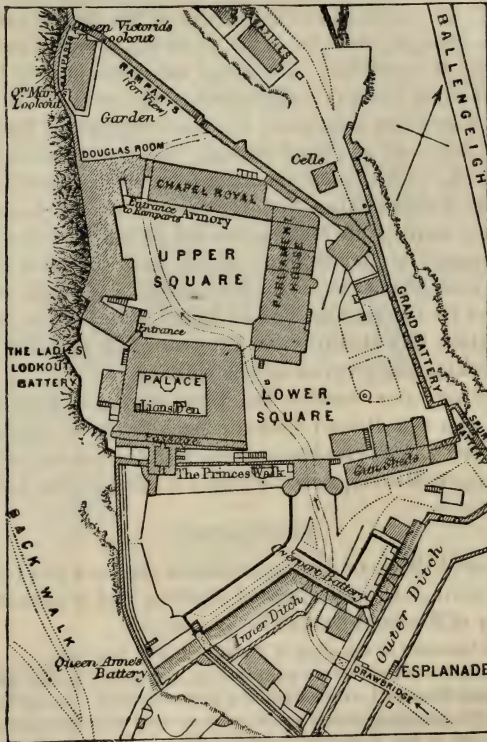
The ancient Castle of Stirling stands on the brow of a precipitous rock overlooking the wide Carse of Stirling, and is connected with the history of Scotland from an early period.<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> He was beheaded at the cross of Edinburgh 27th May 1661.

<sup>2</sup> Alexander I. died within its walls in 1124, and in 1304 it held out for three months against Edward I. at the head of a powerful army. So resolute was its defence on this occasion, that it was found necessary to procure all the besieging implements in the Tower of London, and to call upon all knights and adventurers to join the forces. One of these engines, called the Wolf, was peculiarly destructive; a breach was made, the ditch was filled up with stones and rubbish, and the castle taken. Stirling remained in the possession of the English for ten years after this, and of such importance was it considered, that to maintain its possession Edward II. assembled a great army, and undertook that invasion of Scotland which terminated in his defeat at Bannockburn. After the death of Bruce it was captured by Edward Baliol, the aspirant to the Scottish throne, and from him it was recovered for King David only after a long and obstinate siege. Stirling Castle first became honoured as a royal residence about the time of the accession of the house of Stuart. It was the



One of the most interesting parts of the building is the *Palace*—built by James V.—which occupies the south-west part of the fortress, and is in the form of a quadrangle. The sculpture on this remarkable building produces an effect of eminent richness when seen from a distance, but is somewhat grotesque when looked at



PLAN OF STIRLING CASTLE.

*The route from the esplanade is marked by Arrows.*

close at hand. Passing through the upper square and by the side birthplace of James II. and James V., the latter of whom was crowned here, and James VI. and his eldest son Prince Henry were baptized within its walls. James III. added largely to its architecture, and built, among other portions, the Parliament House. It was a favourite residence of James IV., and some amusing incidents connected with the court of that gallant monarch are described in the poems of William Dunbar, "The Scottish Chaucer."

# STIRLING.



Direction of  
Cambuskenneth  
Abbey

K I N  
P A R K



**STIRLING.**

**GOWAN HILL**

**THE CASTLE**

**KING'S PARK**

Scale of 1/4 Mile

Printed at Edinburgh

Illustration of embankment of Abbot



of the chapel-royal, we reach the *Douglas Room*, where William Earl of Douglas<sup>1</sup> was assassinated by King James II. (1452).

The view from the battlements of Stirling Castle (which stand 340 ft. above the level of the surrounding plain) is varied and extensive. From that part of the wall called the "Queen's Look-out" we have spread before us the Vale of Menteith, bounded by Ben Lomond, which raises its graceful peak on the extreme west; Ben Venue, Ben A'an, Ben Ledi, and the cone of Ben Voirlich, follow in succession, ending with the humbler summit of Uam-var. To the north and east are the Ochil Hills, and the windings or "links" of the Forth, which, to apply Drayton's often-quoted description of the Ouse—

" In measured gyres doth whirl herself about ;  
That, this way, here, and there, back, forward, in, and out ;  
And, like a sportive nymph, oft doubling in her gait,  
In labyrinth-like turns, and twinings intricate,  
Through those rich fields doth run."

The Campsie Hills close the prospect to the south, and a little beyond the town on the north are the ruins of Cambuskenneth Abbey, the Abbey Craig, the Wallace Monument, and Bridge of Allan. Another favourite station for a view is the "Lady's Look-out," a small opening in the parapet wall of the garden, at the back of the governor's house.

Stirling Castle is used for infantry barracks, and is the headquarters of the Sutherland and Argyll Highlanders. Stirling was a Roman station, and the remains of the old Roman road may still be traced in its course south-eastwards towards Camelon and Falkirk.

Underneath the wall, on the north-east of the castle, a road, called Ballangeich, furnished the fictitious name adopted by James V. in the various disguises he was in the habit of assuming for the purpose of seeing that justice was regularly administered, but more frequently

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<sup>1</sup> This powerful baron had set at defiance the authority both of king and law, and had entered into a private bond of self-support against all persons, not even excepting the sovereign. The king invited Douglas to meet him in Stirling Castle under the protection of a safe-conduct, and endeavoured to persuade him to abandon his confederacy. The haughty noble obstinately refused, and James, losing patience, stabbed him with his dagger, exclaiming, "If thou wilt not break the bond, this shall." The attendant nobles, some of whom held Douglas at bitter feud, rushed in and threw the body out of the window. It was supposed to have been buried on the spot; and in October 1797, some masons who were making an excavation in the garden below, about eight yards from the window, found a human skeleton, which was believed to be the remains of the murdered noble. The room was partially destroyed by fire in 1855, but afterwards restored.

from the less justifiable motive of gallantry.<sup>1</sup> To the north of the castle, on a space still called the "Heading Hill," the Duke of Albany, with the Earl of Lennox, his father-in-law, and his two sons, were beheaded in 1424, within sight of their castle of Doune.

The area on the south side of the esplanade has been partly laid out as a public park and partly as a beautiful cemetery. The latter contains several curious monuments.

On a piece of ground near the castle stands a monument (erected 1877) to the Scottish hero-king Robert Bruce, facing the approach to the esplanade, and looking in the direction of Bannockburn. The sculptor was Mr. Currie.

A picturesque path, called the "*Back Walk*," having its commencement at the lower part of the town, runs with a gradual ascent along the western side of the castle rock. From this it is interesting to look down and see, still fresh and distinct, the turf embankments of the King's Garden. In the centre is an octagonal mound called the King's Knot, where the monarch and his courtiers engaged in the favourite amusement of the Round Table. Beyond this garden, to the south, is the King's Park, or Royal Chase, now used for military reviews and cricket matches. The path passes along parts of the old town wall, and a good way up is the Trades Hall, founded, according to the inscription, by "Robert Spittall, Taylor to King James the Fourth, For Relief of decayed Tradesmen."

COWANE'S HOSPITAL, a quaint building surmounted by a turret steeple, is one of the most important charitable institutions of Stirling. The statue of its worshipful founder, cap in hand, looks down from his elevation with a courtly dignity. The Guild Hall of the hospital is open to the public, and contains some relics. The keeper has charge of the keys of Greyfriars' Church, a small fee for admission being fixed by the Town Council.

The Greyfriars' or FRANCISCAN CHURCH, in the same vicinity, was erected in 1494 by James IV., and some additions were made to the eastern portion by Archbishop James Beaton, uncle of the cardinal. It is a specimen of the later pointed Gothic, a type of architecture peculiar to Scotland: though dating from about the beginning of the 16th century it appears a century older than it is. In this church the Earl of Arran, regent of the kingdom, abjured Romanism in 1543; and the coronation of the youthful James VI. took place in the choir on the 29th of July in 1567, John Knox preaching the coronation sermon. The massive Gothic columns of the interior remain intact, and the external walls are in good preservation. Since the Reformation it has been divided into two places of worship, called the East and West Churches. In one of these Ebenezer Erskine officiated before he seceded from the Church of Scotland. He was interred in the mausoleum in front of the church in St. John Street. James Guthrie (the "Martyr"), who was beheaded at Edinburgh, was also

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<sup>1</sup> The two excellent comic songs, entitled "The Gaberlunzie Man" and "The Jolly Beggar," are said to have been founded on the success of this monarch's amorous adventures when travelling in the disguise of a beggar.

one of the ministers, and his monument may be seen close by. Part of his library and his chair are preserved in the Macfarlane Museum, King Street.

At Dumbarton Road is situated the SMITH INSTITUTE, erected and endowed from funds bequeathed by Thomas Stewart Smith of Glas-singall. Mr. Smith was a native of Stirling, and an artist of merit. The bequest consisted of the sum of £22,000, besides a valuable collection of paintings now exhibited in the picture-gallery. The building also contains a reading-room and museum, the latter in connection with South Kensington.

The OLD BRIDGE of Stirling, which will be readily distinguished from its modern neighbours, existed long before there was any bridge upon the Tay, or any other stone bridge over the Forth, and it was thus absolutely the gate between the north and south of Scotland. Near it was fought the battle of Stirling, 13th September 1297, when the Scots under Wallace gained their first victory over the English.

Before leaving Stirling it may be agreeable to some to take a short view of its geological character. The castle rock, beautiful and interesting in itself, is chiefly a greenstone trap, and its conjunction with the sandstone may be observed in several places, producing the usual effect of quartzose hardening of the latter. In some cuttings on the north side of the rock Dr. M'Culloch found the trap catching up and bending the sandstone strata in folds through its own mass. The castle rock, Craigforth, and Abbey Craig are all of the same formation.

There are many gentlemen's seats near Stirling. Among them are Dunmore Park (Earl of Dunmore), and Sauchie House (Sir J. R. Gibson Maitland, Bart.) and the Howietoun fishery, which is of much interest.

### Cambuskenneth Abbey<sup>1</sup>

(1 mile east of Stirling by the river and Abbey ferry.)

was founded by David I. in 1147, for canons regular of the order of St. Augustine, and it is said to have been one of the richest in Scotland. At the Reformation its possessions were bestowed on the Earl of Mar by James VI.; but about the year 1737 they were purchased by the Town Council of Stirling for the benefit of Cowane's Hospital. Architecturally the remains afford a fine specimen of the Early English or First Pointed Gothic, though the tower, the only part entire, is of a more heavy, massive, and Norman-looking character than the pointed architecture generally assumes in England. Tradition having pointed out a spot near the high altar as the burial-place of James III. (in 1488) and his queen, excavations were undertaken in the year 1864, and led to the discovery of the bodies, which were reinterred under the present tomb erected by the Queen in 1865. The tomb is ornamented with sculptures of the Scottish arms quartered with those of Denmark.

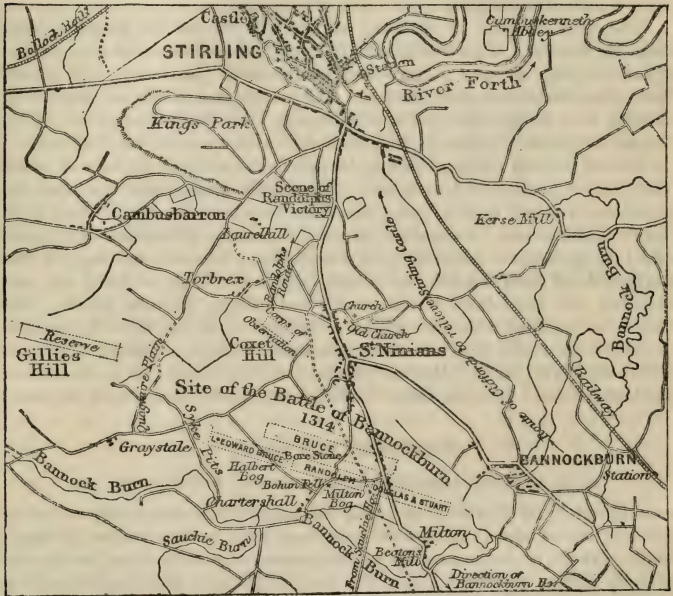
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<sup>1</sup> The key of the tower is kept at a neighbouring cottage.

## THE WALLACE MONUMENT

(2 miles by tramway-car which leaves Stirling every hour. Fare 2d.)

is built on the top of the precipitous rock called the Abbey Craig, which rises through a maze of sylvan verdure to a height of 560 feet. The beauty of the situation, and its vicinity to the scene of Wallace's victory, suggested it as a fitting site for a monument to the Scottish



PLAN OF THE BATTLE OF BANNOCKBURN. A. D. 1314.

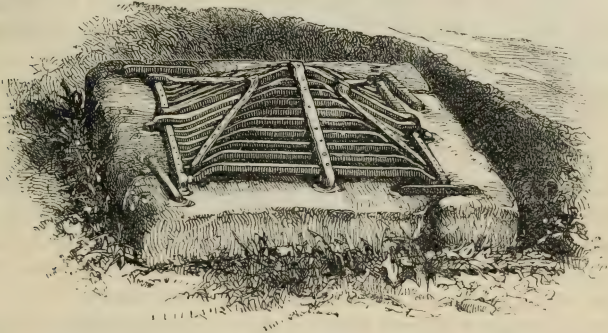
hero, but many people will doubt whether the site would not have been much better without it. The monument is in the form of a lofty baronial tower (designed by the late Mr. Rothead of Glasgow) 220 ft. in height. It may be ascended by a staircase, which winds up at one of the angles to the open crown at the top, whence there is an extensive view of the surrounding country. The Craig, which is the property of the town of Stirling, is free to tourists, and may be approached by an easy winding walk from the village of Causewayhead. The picturesque hill of DUN-MYAT, to the north-east, may be reached *via* Logie (see p. 141).



BANNOCKBURN (2 miles south of Stirling): *Coach.*

This historical spot, readily accessible from Stirling, retains scarcely any features professing to be memorials of the battle save the "Bore Stone" (in which the royal standard was raised), which has been protected from the zeal of relic-hunters by an iron grating, and may be seen on an eminence called Brock's Brae (crowned by a flagstaff), S.W. of the village of St. Ninians, near which it was that Bruce's left wing was defended against the English cavalry by a number of honeycomb pits.

In the rear of the position occupied by the Scottish army is the Gillies' Hill, where Bruce stationed his baggage, under the charge of the retainers of the camp. At the critical moment, when the English line was wavering, these gillies, prompted either by the enthusiasm of the moment, or the desire for plunder, suddenly appeared on the hill like a new army advancing to battle, and the English, seized with panic, fled in every direction. They lost about 30,000 men and 700 knights. The Scottish army was enriched by the spoils of the English camp and by the ransoms of their prisoners, completely establishing, at the same time, the independence of their country.



THE BORE STONE: BANNOCKBURN.

## ALLOA, DOLLAR, AND THE RUMBLING BRIDGE.

BY DEVON VALLEY RAILWAY FROM STIRLING.

Alloa  $6\frac{1}{2}$  miles; Tillicoultry 10; Dollar  $12\frac{3}{4}$  (for Castle Campbell); Rumbling Bridge 17; Crook of Devon  $18\frac{1}{2}$ ; Kinross  $23\frac{1}{2}$  (Lochleven, p. 120).

Ready access to the scenery of the "Vale of Devon" is afforded by railway, or, should the road be preferred, the approach may be made from Stirling, by way of "the hill foots" skirting the base of the Ochil Hills. It may also be reached from the north by road, up Glen Eagles, over the Ochils from Blackford in Perthshire (p. 172).

The most picturesque of the range is Dun-myat (1375 ft.), from which there is a very fine view; but Ben Cleuch (above Tillicoultry) is the highest (2363 ft.).

The river Devon in its lower course flows principally through the small county of Clackmannan, in which are situated the towns of Clackmannan (pop. 1503, with an *Inn*, a 15th century Tower, and an old Cross), Alloa, Tillicoultry, and Alva. ALLOA (*Hotel*: Royal Oak. Pop. 10,601), the chief town of the county,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles west of Clackmannan, is a seaport of considerable trade and manufactures, and a hereditary fame for the brewing of good ale. Close by are the modern mansion-house of Alloa (Earl of Mar and Kellie) and the remains of the ancient mansion of the Earls of Mar, with a considerable stretch of pleasure-ground decorated with ancestral trees. The turbulent ambitious Earl of Mar, who headed the rebellion of 1715, had, with other restless men, his gentler pursuits, among which was a taste for the laying out of pleasure-grounds, in which he here indulged. The square grim mass of old Clackmannan Tower stands conspicuously on a windy hill, 2 miles E. of Alloa. This tower claims association with King Robert Bruce, and it certainly was an abode of the Bruces. Farther east is Tulliallan Castle (the Marchioness of Lansdowne). At Alloa commence the windings called the "Links of Forth." These windings form a great number of peninsulas of a very fertile soil, hence the old rhyme—

" A lairdship o' the bonnie Links o' Forth  
Is better than an earldom o' the North."

The distance by land from Alloa to Stirling Bridge is only 6 miles, while by water it is 12. The Forth is crossed at Alloa by a railway bridge;<sup>1</sup> and there is a line from Alloa to Dunfermline (p. 109). A little to the westward of Alloa is Tullibody House, the birth-place of the celebrated General Sir Ralph Abercromby.

TILlicouLTRY (Crown *Hotel*) is a thriving manufacturing town of nearly 4000 inhabitants, at the foot of Ben Cleuch; and 4 miles west, ALVA (pop. 4961), reached by rail from Cambus station, is now a place of considerable manufacturing importance. It has a good *hotel*, and near it is Alva House.

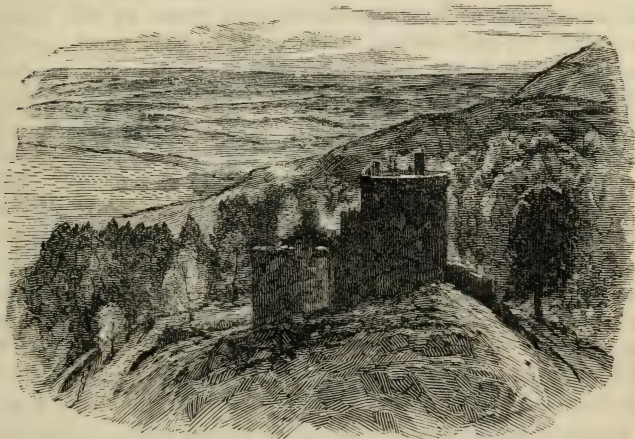
#### DOLLAR (pop. 2014) AND CASTLE CAMPBELL.

At the distance of other 3 miles is the town of DOLLAR (*Hotel*: the Castle Campbell), where there is an academy founded by Captain John Macnab, a native of the parish, which supplies an excellent education. The cost of the building was £10,000, and the establishment is furnished with an endowment amounting to £90,000.

<sup>1</sup> The North British Railway runs trains from Edinburgh and Glasgow to Dundee and Aberdeen, *viâ* Larbert (p. 125), Alloa Bridge, and Tay Bridge.

CASTLE CAMPBELL, called of old "The Castle of Gloom," looks down on the village from the top of a high and almost insulated rock. The pathway by which it is reached commences about half a mile to the north of Dollar, and extends for a mile and a half.

A remarkable narrow cut into the face of the rock is called *Kemp's Score*, in memory of a wild freebooter, whose exploits are said to have been very wonderful. At the top of the Score is a small ruin, with which the name of John Knox is associated. Knox spent some time at Castle Campbell as the guest of Archibald, fourth Earl of Argyll.



CASTLE CAMPBELL.

The architecture of the castle is almost as remarkable as the site. Part of it has an air of great strength, but the other portions were evidently light, elegant, and decorated. There is a noble hall with ribbed vaulting. This castle was a possession of the Argyll family, although distant from their semi-regal territories in Argyllshire. It suffered, along with the neighbouring village, for its ownership in the great civil war. The personal and political animosity of Montrose against the Marquis of Argyll, and possibly also resentment for the destruction of the "*bonnie House o' Airlie*," induced him, on his way to Kilsyth, to destroy this magnificent baronial mansion. Early in this century Castle Campbell was sold to Craufurd Tait, Esq. of Harviestoun, father of the late Archbishop of Canterbury. It is now the property of James Orr, Esq. of Harviestoun.

## FALLS OF THE DEVON

Four miles east of Dollar the river makes several romantic falls, the first of which is called

## THE RUMBLING BRIDGE.

The grounds at the Rumbling Bridge *Hotel* are open to strangers on the following terms:—Parties picnicking 1s. each, passing visitors 6d. The grounds are closed on Sundays to all but those living in the hotel.

Here the stream has cut for itself a deep cavernous path through a barrier of the Ochils. Rocks, white with lichen, or covered with a matting of creeping plants kept green by the spray; trees, some old and rotting, others in their fresh youth, and at intervals, deep down, the white ravings of the furious river—such are the objects seen amid the din and hollow roaring which have suggested the epithet applied to the bridge. Of the other Falls, the next is *The Devil's Mill*, which may be reached by a footpath among trees close to the edge of the river. This consists of a confused and turbulent hurry-skurry of water among the rocks (not properly a fall), which occasions the mysterious thudding sound of a mill. About a mile below is *The Cauldron Linn*, a very striking scene, and one of the finest waterfalls in Scotland. At two bounds the river clears its way into the vale below. The water has bored many round holes in the black basaltic rock, and hence, probably, the name of Cauldron; one of these, peculiarly large, is at the stage between the two falls, where the stream makes an eccentric gyration before taking its second leap. "The clear winding Devon" has been made the subject of a beautiful lyric by Burns. Miss Charlotte Hamilton (afterwards Mrs. Adair), the lady on whom the song was composed, was at that time residing at Harviestoun, near Dollar.

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The following Tours to Aberfoyle, The Trossachs, Loch Lomond, etc., may be made from Edinburgh or Glasgow in one day, returning in the evening.

## LAKE OF MENTEITH AND ABERFOYLE.

From Stirling by the Forth and Clyde Railway, or direct from Glasgow. Those desirous of only visiting the lake leave at Port of Menteith station, 12 $\frac{3}{4}$  miles from Stirling. Bucklyvie (*Hotel*) is the Junction for Aberfoyle.

The railway from Stirling to Balloch follows the south side of the river Forth, and commands pleasant views. About 5 miles on Blairdrummond Castle and old Coldoch House are seen across the Kincardine Moss to the right. Farther on, on the left, is Boquhan House and Glen. The LAKE OF MENTEITH is about 3 miles from

Menteith station. It is a circular sheet of water about 7 miles in circumference and of considerable beauty. It is seen to most advantage on a calm summer evening, when the sunlight gilds the mountain sides, and casts streaks of light through the massive trees into the recesses of the islands with their greenery and ruins. These two interesting islands, Talla and Inchmahome, may be visited by boat from the small *hotel* at Port of Menteith, situated on the lake side  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles from the railway station. TALLA, or "The Earl," contains the ruined fortalice of the great Earls of Menteith, which was occupied down to the period of the Revolution. The ruins consist of a strong square tower, with parasitical buildings, but possess no architectural peculiarity.

Inchmahome, or the *Isle of Rest* (and more perfect seclusion cannot be conceived), contains the remains of monastic ruins of Early English or First Pointed architecture with lancet windows. The western door is richly moulded and sculptured. In the choir are a crypt, a piscina, and other usual adjuncts of a mediæval church. There is also a recumbent monument of two figures, male and female, cut out of one large stone. The church was founded by Walter Cumyng, Earl of Menteith, second son of William, Earl of Buchan, born about 1190. The monastery was endowed at a later period for Augustine monks; was dependent on the Abbey of Cambuskenneth; and both passed after the Reformation, as a temporal lordship, to the Earl of Mar.

One, to whose career the island imparted little of its repose, passed her girlhood in the Isle of Rest. The young Princess Mary (afterwards Queen of Scots) was conveyed hither after the battle of Pinkie and the "rough wooing" of the English king for his son; and here she lived with her *four Marys*—Mary Beaton, Mary Seaton, Mary Livingstone, and Mary Fleming. A summer-house and hawthorn-tree are shown near the margin of the lake, as objects in which she took delight. The chestnut-trees on the island are of great size and antiquity.

At the east end of the lake is Rednock House; adjoining it is Cardross, and farther to the west Gartmore.

The road from Lake Menteith to Aberfoyle (5 miles) conducts among dreary uplands which shoot forth from the Grampians. The desolate character of the track stretching from the Clyde to the edges of these mountains, is admirably described in *Rob Roy*. Not doomed, like him, to find a willow wand before the door as an emblem that the place was tabooed, the tourist will be glad to arrive at the respectable hotel, where, under the auspices of a picture of Bailie Nicol Jarvie and his renowned feat, he will find a very different reception from what the travellers on that eventful night found in the primitive hostelry of their day. (See *Rob Roy*, chapters xxiii.-xxviii.)

The railway to Balloch (p. 330) proceeds south-west *viâ* Gartness and Caldervan.

#### ABERFOYLE.

[*Hotel*: "The Bailie Nicol Jarvie."]

By Rail: from Stirling about 1 hour; from Glasgow, direct, about 2 hours by the Blane Valley Railway *viâ* Lennoxton and Killearn (p. 125). The branch line from Bucklyvie to Aberfoyle is 5 miles long.

By the extension of the Blane Valley Railway and its junction with the Forth and Clyde line, this tract of country has been very much opened up. Aberfoyle occupies a rather striking situation at the base of Craigmore, an abrupt hill 1271 ft. high, having the sullen Forth (Avon Dhu or Black Water) running in front. Craigmore and the Fairies' Knowe, a height of lesser elevation, afford fine views. Aberfoyle forms a good centre for either angler or excursionist.

#### ABERFOYLE TO THE TROSSACHS.

From Aberfoyle the Trossachs and Loch Katrine may be visited by means of a road constructed (at the expense of the Duke of Montrose) across the shoulder of Craigmore. The making of this road was a work of some engineering difficulty and expense (over £3000). Its length to Achray Bridge, where it joins the old Trossachs road, is 5½ miles. After an ascent, at times exceedingly steep, of about 2 miles from Aberfoyle, the slate-quarries of the district are passed. For half a mile beyond this the gradient increases, until a height of 760 ft. is attained, from which there is a magnificent view of Loch Achray and the Trossachs. For half a mile or so farther the road descends towards the head of Loch Achray, where it joins the road from Callander (p. 147).

#### ABERFOYLE TO STRONACHLACHAR, BY LOCHS ARD AND CHON.

A good road of 12 miles in length extends from Aberfoyle to Stronachlachar on Loch Katrine. About 2 miles on the way is LOCH ARD,<sup>1</sup> consisting of smaller and larger basins joined together by the river, which, though occasionally shallow, admits of a boat being pulled through. The larger or main loch is a beautiful sheet of water about 3½ miles long and affording good fishing. An island, named Gorm, on the south side, contains the remains of a castle said to have belonged to Murdoch, Duke of Albany. A fine view of Ben Lomond is obtained from various parts of the loch.

<sup>1</sup> Rowing boats may be hired. Charge 2s. first hour, 1s. second.

Near the farmhouse of Ledard, on the northern side, there is a waterfall which has obtained celebrity as the retreat of Flora MacIvor, the heroine of *Waverley* (see *Waverley*, chap. xxii.). There is no perilous bridge from which Flora waved her handkerchief, but there is the "natural basin filled to the brim with water."

From the head of Loch Ard a track (9 miles) leads over by the south of Ben Lomond to Rowardennan (p. 152).

The road is continued along the margin of LOCH CHON, 3 miles



LOCH ARD AND PEAK OF BEN LOMOND.

long, hemmed in by sloping hills feathered with natural coppice-wood, to Loch Arklet, whence a divergence may be made to Stronachlachar on Loch Katrine, or to Inversnaid on Loch Lomond.

#### STIRLING TO THE TROSSACHS AND LOCH LOMOND.

*Rail, 16 miles ; Road, etc., 22 miles ; Total, 38 miles.*

Stirling (Rail).—Bridge of Allan 3 miles ; Dunblane 5 ; Doune  $8\frac{3}{4}$  ; Callander 16. (Road) Kilmahog Toll—take road on left— $1\frac{1}{2}$  mile ; cross Leny Water  $1\frac{1}{2}$  ; Coilantogle Ford  $2\frac{1}{2}$  ; Loch Vennachar 5 ; Duncraggan 6 ; Brig of Turk  $6\frac{1}{4}$  ; Loch Achray 7 ; Trossachs Hotel  $8\frac{1}{2}$  ; Loch Katrine  $9\frac{1}{2}$  ; Stronachlachar 17 ; Loch Arklet 18 ; Inversnaid Hotel (Loch Lomond) 22.

ON leaving Stirling by this route we cross the river Forth, and from the wide strath which succeeds obtain a fine view of the Highland mountains on one side, and of the Abbey Craig and Wallace Monument on the other. After a short interval we arrive at the station for



STIRLING TO CALLANDER.

### THE BRIDGE OF ALLAN (*pop.* 3005).

(Stirling 3 miles; Edinburgh 39; Glasgow 33; Perth 30.)

[Hotels: Royal, Queen's, and Carmichael's "Temperance"; and Ochil Park Hydropathic Establishment.]

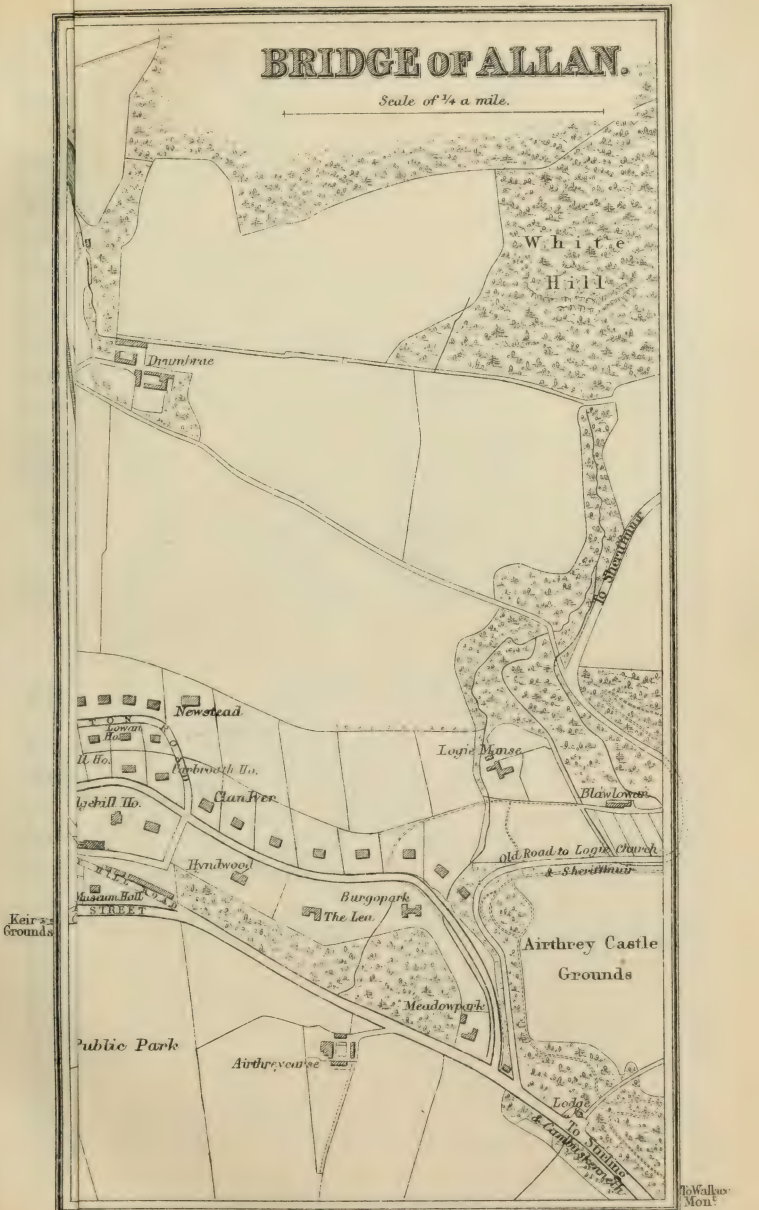
The name is derived from the river Allan, a stream which rises on the north side of the Ochil Hills, and joins the Forth a little above Stirling. Bridge of Allan has long enjoyed a reputation as a resort for invalids, and the number of villas built upon the hillside give practical confirmation of the fact. Nestling in the sun, they are protected from the north and east winds by the wooded spurs of the mountain range which rises behind. The primary attraction is the mineral water, of which the following is an analysis:—

ANALYSIS:—Specific gravity 1.008145. 1000 grains contain	
Common Salt . . . . .	5.932 grains.
Muriate of Lime . . . . .	5.250 „
Sulphate of Lime . . . . .	0.488 „
Muriate of Magnesia . . . . .	0.086 „



# BRIDGE OF ALLAN.

Scale of  $\frac{1}{4}$  a mile.



Keir's  
Grounds

Public Park

Airthrey house

Airthrey Castle  
Grounds

To Stirling  
& Campy & Forth

To Walker  
Mon.

# BRIDGE OF ALLAN.

Scale of 1/2 a mile





DUNBLANE CATHEDRAL.

risers only to about two-thirds of the height of the building, and there is consequently a space between the arch and the roof. This space is built up, and in the centre of it there are two apertures, divided by beautifully shafted piers. The so-called *chapter-house*, which some think was a sacristy, on account of the three aumbries which it contains, and others the lady chapel, communicates with the choir by a pretty cusped doorway. The *choir* is far inferior to the nave, and quite anomalous in its construction. It has been used as the parish church since the Reformation. It was restored under the skilful eye of the late Sir William Stirling-Maxwell. The canopied stalls (with their beautiful tabernacle work and misereres) are placed on the north and south side of the choir, right and left of the old altar site, the idea being that they should occupy the place of sedilia or seats of the officiating priests. The gallery erected at the end of the church upon the partition wall is nearly all occupied by an organ, the gift of Mr. Henderson of Glas-singall, one of the heritors of the parish.

There are some interesting monuments in the building. The name most strongly associated with Dunblane is that of Archbishop Leighton, who left his library, which is still preserved, to the clergy of the diocese.

From the back of the hotel a romantic walk, shaded by a row of aged beech-trees, conducts to the Bridge of Allan through the grounds of Kippenross (just mentioned above). About a mile and a half to the north-east of Dunblane the battle of Sheriffmuir or Dunblane was fought, in 1715, between the Earl of Mar (for the Pretender) and the Royal forces under the Duke of Argyll. The muir is now partly covered with fir plantations; but a railed stone, called "the battle-stone," marks the scene. There is a drovers' *inn* close by.

The Roman camp at Ardoch, 8 miles north from Dunblane, is described at p. 172. From Dunblane the main line to Perth proceeds N.E.; while the branch to Callander crosses from the banks of the Allan to those of the Teith, and enters on the scenery of the *Lady of the Lake*, which commences fitly with the village of

#### DOUNE (*Hotel*: Woodside),

where the Teith is spanned by a noble bridge, the work of one who, though by craft a tailor, was truly a noble in heart. An inscription panelled in the left parapet, and transcribed more legibly on the other side, tells us that "in the year of God 1535, founded was this bridge by Robert Spittel, tailor to the most noble Princess Margaret, spouse to James IV." Along with the narrative he boldly blazons a pair of scissors *en saltier*. There is a quaint air about the village, which contains, besides the Parish and Free Churches, Episcopalian Church close to the Woodside Hotel, and United Presbyterian Church at Bridge of Teith, good shops, and several branch banks.

About half a mile below the bridge, on a peninsula formed by the junction of the Ardoch burn with the Teith, stands the OLD CASTLE of Doune, still a majestic pile, with its two massive square towers, its machicolations, turrets, and high embattled walls. Most striking of all is the fine commanding site, over which the trees lining the steep banks of Teith spread their dusky masses to the water's edge. A fine rambling-place for an idle forenoon is this old castle, with its spiral staircases, dungeons, and parapet walks.

Its own incidental history is thus recorded by the minister of the parish, in his Statistical Account:—"It seems to be unquestionable that the Knight of Snowdown had slept at Doune Castle on the night previous to the chase;" and we shall not gainsay him. But there are events connected with it fully more distinctly ascertained. Murdoch, Duke of Albany, who governed the country when James I. was a prisoner in England, possessed this stronghold, and probably built it. The young king, when he returned, overwhelmed the whole family of Albany with fatal vengeance for the ambition which they had shown;

and the old governor himself was executed on the castle-hill of Stirling, whence he could see the towers of his own semi-regal fortress. It became subsequently a royal residence; and the names of several queens of Scotland, including Queen Mary, are mentioned as having been its inmates. The reader of *Waverley* may remember that Doune Castle figures there as a fortress, with a janitor and a governor, Donald Stewart, "Lieutenant-Colonel in the service of his Royal Highness Prince Charles Edward." It was natural that the Jacobite army should make the most of it, for it was for some time the only fortalice which they preserved in Scotland. Here John Home, the author of *Douglas*, was actually a prisoner in their hands, and performed an achievement for which he ever afterwards deemed himself entitled to assume the air of a great warrior. Home had been a volunteer, and was taken prisoner at the battle of Falkirk. With five others he was shut up in a chamber sufficiently far from the ground to render escape unlikely. Instigated, however, by the adventurous spirit of the poet, the prisoners twisted their bed-clothes into ropes, and descended one by one.

Doune Castle (which has lately undergone some restoration) has long been the property of the noble family of Moray, who derive from it the secondary title of Lord Doune. The family have now a smaller and more convenient mansion (Doune Lodge) about a mile to the north-west. On the upper side of the river to the south lie the fine grounds of Blair Drummond, a seat of G. Stirling Home Drummond Moray, Esq.; and Deanston House and Mills.

Proceeding along the northern bank of the river Teith, we see, on the opposite side, Lanrick Castle; and 3 miles farther we pass Cambusmore (J. B. Bailie Hamilton, Esq. of Arnprior), where Sir Walter Scott spent several summers during his youth, and from whence he wandered beyond the Highland line into those scenes which became imprinted on his memory.<sup>1</sup> Through the plantations of Cambusmore the Kelty, a wild mountain-stream, which farther up forms the falls of Bracklinn, makes its way towards the Teith. Adjoining Cambusmore is Gart (Daniel Ainslie, Esq.), which was long the Highland resort of the late Lord John Russell. Just before arriving at Callander there may be seen near the river a grassy

<sup>1</sup> He has himself given a sketch of the more interesting objects on this route—

"Along thy banks, swift Teith! they ride,  
And in the race they mock thy tide;  
Torry and Lendrick now are past,  
And Deanstoun lies behind them cast;  
They rise, the banner'd towers of Doune,  
They sink in distant woodland soon;  
Blair-Drummond sees the hoofs strike fire,  
They sweep like breeze through Ochtertyre;  
They mark, just glance, and disappear  
The lofty brow of ancient Keir;  
They bathe their coursers' sweltering sides,  
Dark Forth! amid thy sluggish tides."—(*Lady of Lake.*)

embankment covered with trees, named the Roman Camp; but possibly a natural formation.

CALLANDER (*pop.* 1522).

[*Hotels:* The Dreadnought, The M'Gregor, Caledonian Temperance. *Hydropathic*].

Distances by Rail—Stirling 16 miles; Lochearnhead 12; Killin 17;

Oban 82; Edinburgh 52; Glasgow 45.

Coaches await the arrival of trains for the Trossachs and Loch Katrine.

Callander is agreeably situated on the river Teith, near the foot of Ben Ledi,<sup>1</sup> and forms a convenient centre for excursionists. From a comparatively poor hamlet it has been transformed into a thriving village, with substantial houses, handsome villas, churches, banks, and a Public Hall with billiard and reading-rooms, and library. A large Hydropathic Establishment, in the Italian style of architecture, occupies a commanding site on the south side of the river.

Among the favourite sights of Callander are the Falls of Bracklinn (which signifies the *speckled or white foaming pool*) about 2 miles to the north-east, and reached by a pathway commencing at the east end of the village. These falls consist of a series of shelving rapids and dark linns, formed by the river Keltly, which leaps from a bank of red sandstone, among great masses of rock beneath. A rustic bridge has been thrown over the chasm, where the brook precipitates itself from a height of 50 ft.

Pedestrians may cross the hills to Comrie (15 miles) by ascending the Keltly Glen, and descending to "lone Glen Artney's hazel shade." In the descent "Uam Var" is to the right, Ben Voirlich to the left.

*From Callander to Oban by rail, see p. 156.*

CALLANDER TO THE TROSSACHS (9 miles).

Starting from Callander by coach, we proceed westwards, passing St. Andrew's Episcopal Church and numerous villas. On the right, beautifully situated, stands Leny House (J. Buchanan Hamilton, Esq.). At Kilmahog we turn to the left, crossing the river Leny by Kilmahog bridge. The road winds along the side of Ben Ledi. On the top of a spur of the mountain lies a large boulder called "Samson's Putting-stone," ready, apparently, to roll down at the slightest touch. On the neighbouring height of Dunmore are the remains of a British fort, with three lines of ditches and mounds.

<sup>1</sup> Ben Ledi is a Gaelic name, said to signify "the hill of God," and to have originated in the Beltane mysteries which used to be celebrated on its summit. Its height is 2875 ft., and the ascent (which is easy) is generally made from Portnellan, on the right side of Loch Vennachar, 2½ miles distant. There are rough precipices on the eastern side towards Loch Lubnaig, and still more formidable rocks on the northern spurs of the mountain.



VIEW OF BEN LEDI FROM CALLANDER BRIDGE.

On the right is the small farm of Coilantogle, and in the hollow, near the ruins of an old mill, is Coilantogle Ford, the spot referred to in the "Lady of the Lake," where Roderick Dhu challenges Fitz-James to single combat. Loch Vennachar, which soon comes into view, is about 5 miles long and  $1\frac{1}{2}$  broad. There are roads on both sides, but the coach takes that on the north, the other being available for carriages only as far as Invertrossachs House. A little to the west of Invertrossachs lies a bonny small loch called Drunkie.

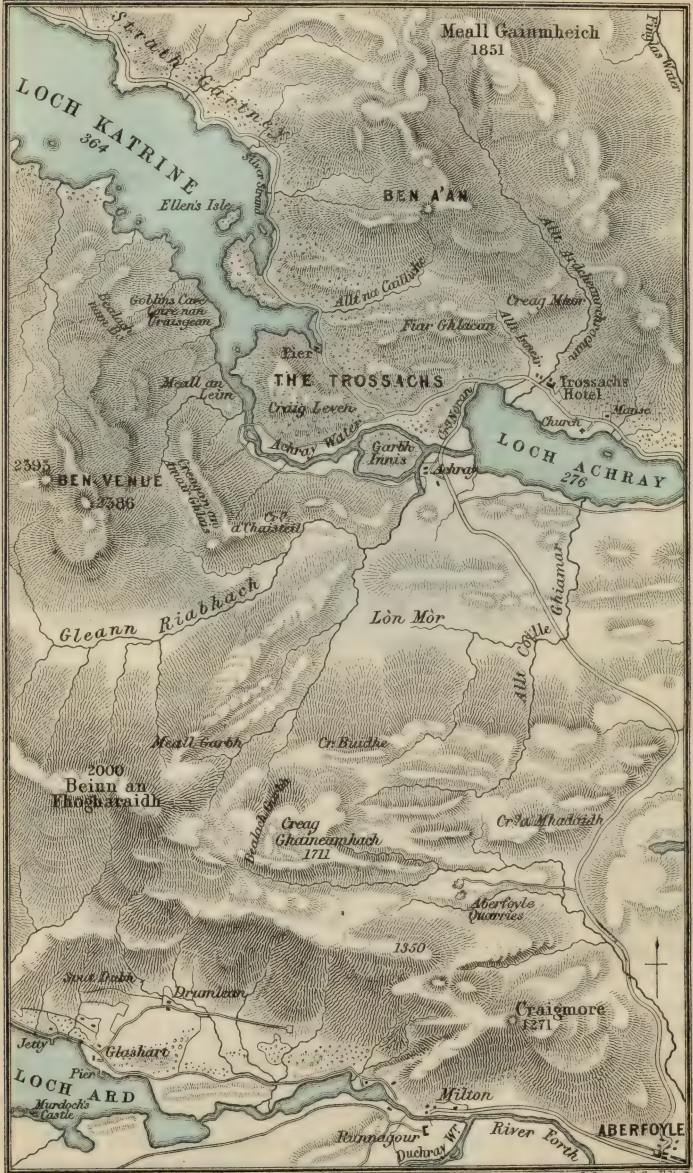
On the left of the road near the head of Loch Vennachar is Lanrick Mead, a flat meadow which was the gathering-ground of the Clan-Alpine. The ruins shortly reached are the remains of the New Trossachs Hotel, which was burnt down some years ago. Near at hand is the old picturesque Bridge of Mickle and the primitive huts of Duncraggan. To the north, lies the hamlet of Bridge of Turk, with schoolhouse and post-office.

There commences here a path up Glenfinlas, the scene of Scott's ballad, and now a deer-forest belonging to the Earl of Moray, to whom



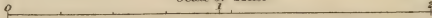


# THE TROSSACHS.

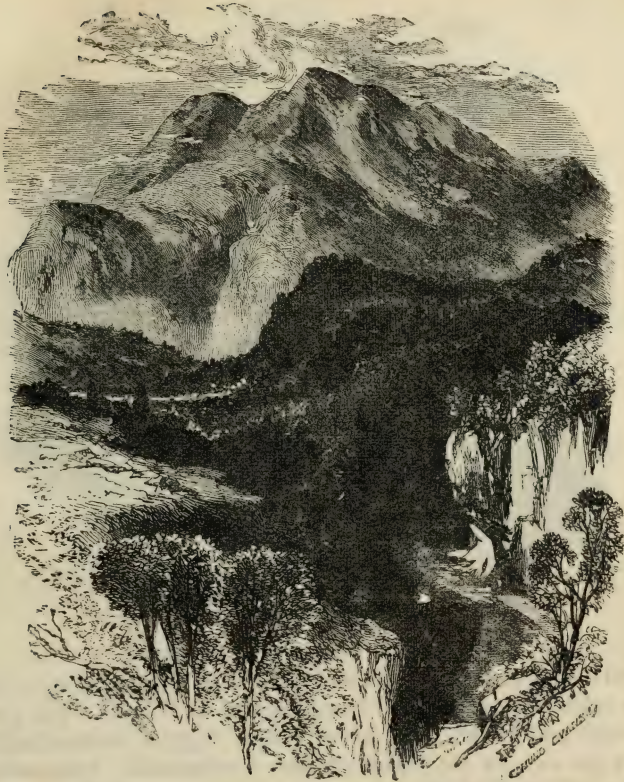


John Bartholomew & Co., Edin.

Scale of Miles



A. & C. Black, Edinburgh.



THE TROSSACHS, LOOKING WEST.

a large portion of the neighbouring country belongs. The path continues up the eastern main branch of Glen Finlas (the Alt Meann) and crosses the mountains—with Ben Vane on the right—to Balquhider and Kingshouse *Inn* in Strathyre (p. 157), 18 miles from Bridge of Turk.

Close upon this we cross the Bridge of Turk, and continue along the margin of Achray, a loch of placid beauty. On the right is Glenbruach House, and farther, on the left, are the Trossachs Manse and Kirk.

#### THE TROSSACHS HOTEL (ARDCHEANOCROCHAN)

is a handsome castellated building with comfortable accommodation, and commanding a fine view of Ben Venue and Loch Achray.

Several delightful rambles and excursions may be made from the



BEN VENUE AS SEEN FROM LOCH KATRINE.

hotel—such as to Aberfoyle and Loch Ard, Glenfinlas, etc.—and the neighbouring lochs may be explored by small boats. The pyramidal peaked Ben A'an (above 1500 ft. high) is worth climbing on a fine day, for the panoramic view it commands. It is reached by a path west of the hotel, the ascent occupying about three-quarters of an hour. The descent may be varied by coming on Loch Katrine at the Silver Strand. A lesser elevation—Sron Armaitte, 1149 ft.—rising at back of the hotel, affords an easier climb.

The remarkable defile called the Trossachs (meaning “bristled territory”) extends from the hotel to nearly opposite Ellen’s Isle in Loch Katrine, a distance of about  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles. From the hotel to Loch Katrine pier, a distance of 1 mile, a well-made road traverses the dell, with its rocks and profuse vegetation, recalling vividly the description given in the *Lady of the Lake* when the hotly-pursued stag

“ In the deep Trossachs’ wildest nook  
His solitary refuge took,”

and Fitz-James’s gallant steed “stumbles exhausted in the rugged

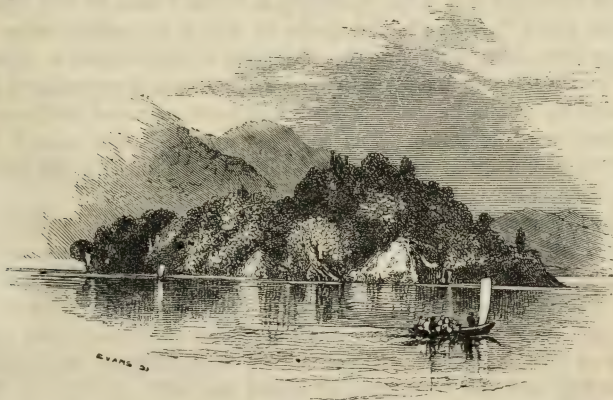






dell." The place is called by poetic licence *Bealach-an-Duine*, and so imbued has the scenery become with the story, that we are almost tempted to look for the blanched bones of the generous steed.

We are ushered on Loch Katrine in a different manner from what existed in the days of Scott, who informs us that "until the present road was made through the romantic pass there was no mode of issuing out of the defile excepting by a sort of ladder composed of the branches and roots of trees." A neat rustic pier



ELLEN'S ISLE, LOCH KATRINE.

has been constructed for the use of the steamer and small boats which may be hired for fishing or rowing.<sup>1</sup>

A foot-road, suitable for light cars, skirts the northern shore, to Glengyle, at the head of the lake, an old possession of the Macgregor family, and which some years ago passed by purchase to another adherent of the clan. The road conducts to the *Silver Strand*,<sup>2</sup> a white gravelly bay, where the fair Ellen first interviewed the Knight of Snowdoun. Farther on is Brenachoil shooting-lodge.

Embarking in the steamer we sail by Ellen's Isle—

"So close with copsewood bound,  
Nor track nor pathway might declare  
That human foot frequented there."

This is the scene where the Douglas of the poem, having retreated with his daughter Ellen, is followed by King James,—the subsequent

<sup>1</sup> Charge for small boats 1s. per hour, or up or down the loch 10s., besides 2s. 6d. for the rower. Goblin's Cave or Ellen's Isle, 3s., and 2s. for the man. From June to the end of September the steamer generally makes three trips a day (Sunday excepted) from each end of the loch.

<sup>2</sup> The "Strand" is now much covered owing to the level of the lake being raised by the Glasgow Water Works.

events resulting in the tragic interest of the story. To the south rises Ben Venue (2393 ft.), with a noble outline. The corries and crags are softened by distance; and the deep vertical gash of Coir-nan-Urisken seems but a gentle opening in the sloping ridge.

This remarkable specimen of the Highland corry resolves itself, on nearer approach, into the *dread Goblin's Cave*, another of the scenes in the "Lady of the Lake." By climbing up through the mighty débris, a sort of rock-surrounded platform may be reached, from which there is a beautiful view.

On the other side of the mountain is Bealach-nam-bo (the "pass of the cattle"), a birch-clad glade by which the cattle taken in forays were conveyed within the protection of the Trossachs. About 5 miles up the loch and  $1\frac{1}{2}$  from Stronachlachar is the opening of the conduit by which the water of Loch Katrine is conveyed to Glasgow, a distance of 36 miles. The engineer was J. F. Bateman, C.E., and the ceremony of tapping the loch was performed by the Queen in person, 14th October 1859.

At Stronachlachar, 2 miles from the head of the loch, passengers disembark and walk up to the *hotel*,<sup>1</sup> where open coaches are in waiting to convey them to Inversnaid on Loch Lomond, a distance of 5 miles. (The road from Aberfoyle, *viâ* Loch Chon, comes in on the left—p. 138.) The small lake Arklet lies on the way, and some huts at Corriearklet are still pointed out as the original residence of Rob Roy and the birthplace of Helen his wife. A little to the north are the ruins of Inversnaid Fort, erected by Government in 1713 to check the turbulence of the MacGregor Clan.<sup>2</sup> This fort was at one time the headquarters of General Wolfe. Descending from this by a rather perilous road, a beautiful view of LOCH LOMOND meets the eye. At the bottom of the hill stands the comfortable well-appointed *hotel* of

#### INVERSNAID (see p. 155),

situated on the east shore of the loch, about the centre, and where excellent refreshments are provided. A fine waterfall, formed here by the river Arklet, and crossed by a slender footbridge, is the

<sup>1</sup> Stronachlachar is a good fishing station, and boats may be hired at the hotel.

<sup>2</sup> It is remarkable to think that so lately as the year 1712 this district was peopled by that predatory race whose exploits furnished Sir Walter Scott with many of the exciting scenes referred to in his novel of *Rob Roy*. "Rob's own designation was of *Inversnaid*; but he appears to have acquired a right of some kind or other to the property of Craig Royston, a domain of rock and forest lying on the east side of Loch Lomond, where that beautiful lake stretches into the dusky mountains of Glenfalloch." He seems at this period to have removed from his ordinary dwelling at Inversnaid farther into the Highlands, and commenced the lawless sort of life which he afterwards followed, in consequence of the uncommonly severe measures taken against him.



scene of Wordsworth's "Highland Girl." A path leads up the waterside to a large boulder, from which there is a view of the upper reach of Loch Lomond, narrow and hemmed in by the lofty Arrochar range of mountains, including Ben Vorlich (3092), Ben Vane (3004), Ben Ime (3300), and Ben Arthur, or "The Cobbler" (2890). On the hill above the hotel is Inversnaid Lodge. At the pier of Inversnaid tourists meet the Loch Lomond steamer, and proceed either up or down the loch, according to the arrangement of route. There is a ferry from Inversnaid to the opposite side of the loch at Upper Inveruglas, near which are Inveruglas Isle, with the ruins of an old stronghold of the Macfarlanes, and another called Wallace's Isle.

### LOCH LOMOND

is unquestionably the pride of Scottish lakes. Boasting innumerable beautiful islands of every varying form—its northern extremity narrowing until it is lost among dusky and retreating mountains, while, gradually widening as it extends to the southward, it spreads its base around the indentures and promontories of a fair and fertile land—this lake affords one of the most surprising, beautiful, and sublime spectacles in nature. Its length is about 22 miles; its breadth where greatest, at the southern extremity, is 5 miles. The depth varies considerably: south of Luss it is rarely more than 20 ft.; in the northern part it ranges from 360 to 600 ft., and in the deepest parts it never freezes. The southern extremity is 20 miles from Glasgow.

#### ROUTE FROM BALLOCH NORTHWARD BY STEAMER.<sup>1</sup>

Proceeding by steamer from BALLOCH (*see* p. 330) at the south end of the loch we notice, on the right, Balloch and Boturich Castles, and more close at hand, on the left, Cameron House, Auchendennan, Auchinheglish, and Arden. Close to Arden is Glen Fruin, overhanging which are the ruins of the Castle of Bannchara, anciently the residence of the Colquhouns, and where the chief of that clan was basely murdered, in 1592, by one of the clan Macfarlane.

In Glen Fruin (the Glen of Sorrow) an obstinately contested battle took place between the MacGregors and Colquhouns, the former coming off victorious. There had been a long and deadly feud between the MacGregors and the Laird of Luss, head of the family of Colquhoun.

A number of small islands are passed on the way to Luss, the largest being Inch Murrin, which is preserved as a deer-park by

<sup>1</sup> Although the sail up the loch cannot be surpassed in favourable circumstances, the road along the western shore from Balloch to Tarbet affords a delightful means of viewing its beauties.

the Duke of Montrose. At its southern extremity are the ruins of Lennox Castle, formerly a residence of the Earls of Lennox. Here Isabel, Duchess of Albany, resided after the execution of her husband, sons, and father at Stirling in 1424. The steamer next passes Creeinch and Torrinch, and between Clairinch (from which the Buchanans took their slogan or war-cry) and Inch Cailliach (the Island of Women), so called from its having been the site of a nunnery. The last-named contains the old parish church of Buchanan, and the burial-ground of the MacGregors, where there are several monuments of the chiefs of the clan, and other families claiming descent from the Scottish King Alpin.

On the eastern shore, opposite the islands, may be seen the conical hill of Duncruin, Ross Priory (Sir G. H. Leith Buchanan, Bart.), and Buchanan House, the principal seat of His Grace the Duke of Montrose,<sup>1</sup> situated in the vale of Endrick.

Sailing northwards, we reach BALMAHA, situated at the foot of a conic hill, the top of which is 1175 ft. high. The narrow pass of this name was in olden times an established road by which the Highlanders made raids into the Lowlands.

The steamer crosses the loch to Luss, passing Inchfad (the Long Island), Incheruin (the Round Island), and between Inchlonaig (Isle of Yew-trees), and Inchconnachan. Close to the latter is Inchtavanach (Monk's Isle).

The village of LUSS (*inn*) is situated at the mouth of Glen Luss, on the north of which rises a fine mountain range, culminating in Ben Dubh (2108 ft.). From Stronbrae, near the village, a good view is obtained of the loch. To the south are Camstradden House and Ross Park, the latter being the seat of Sir James Colquhoun, Bart. In the vicinity stands a tower of the ancient castle of Luss. The last heiress of Luss married Colquhoun of Colquhoun. From Luss a road crosses to Helensburgh on the Gareloch, 9 miles (p. 361).

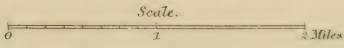
The steamer recrosses the loch, passing the wooded promontory of Ross, to ROWARDENNAN, the usual starting-point for the ascent of Ben Lomond, which rises immediately behind the hotel. The distance from the *hotel*<sup>2</sup> to the top (which is 3192 ft. high) is 4 miles, but the ascent is easy, and there is a pony-path to the summit.

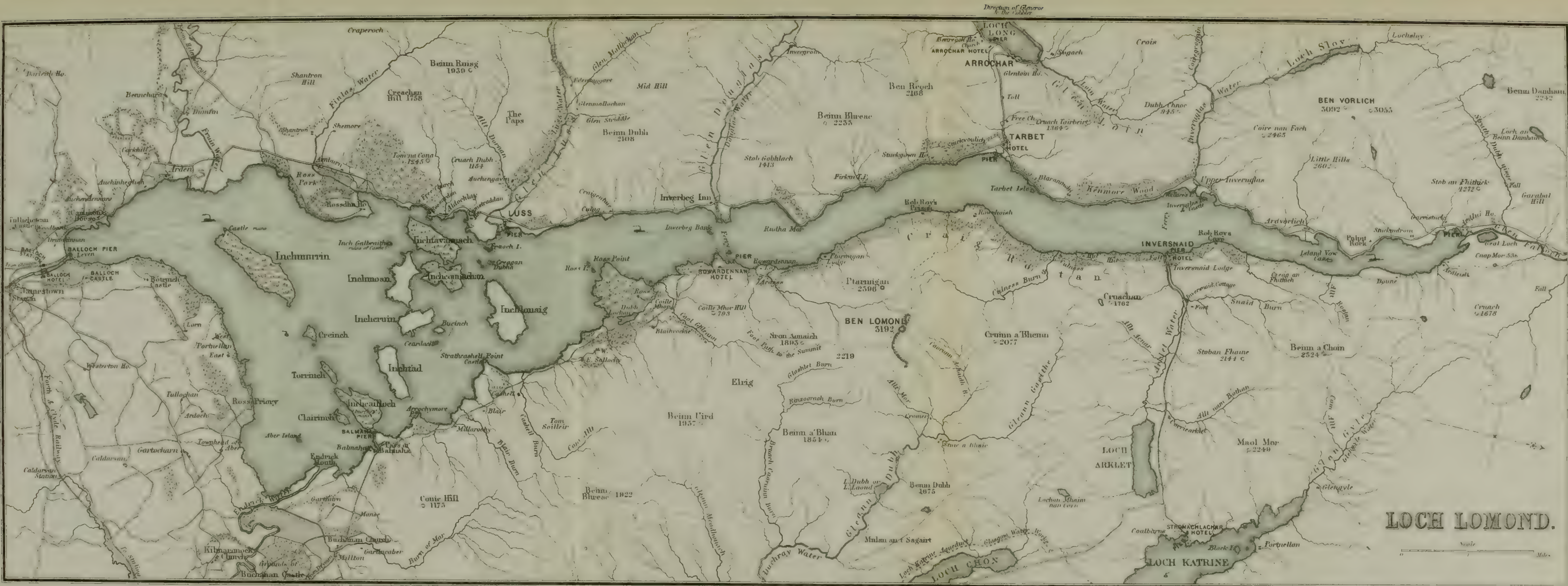
<sup>1</sup> Members of this family figure all through the history of Scotland, culminating in the heroic loyalist James, the first Marquis, who was executed in Edinburgh in 1650 (see p. 22). At Kilsyth, 20 miles east of this, he won his greatest victory over the Covenanters in the reign of Charles I.

<sup>2</sup> The ascent may be made from Inversnaid, but the distance is nearly twice as great as from Rowardennan. Pedestrians may also ascend from Rowchoish, opposite Tarbet, from which there is a path to the summit.

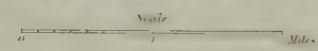


# LOCH LOMOND.





**LOCH LOMOND.**

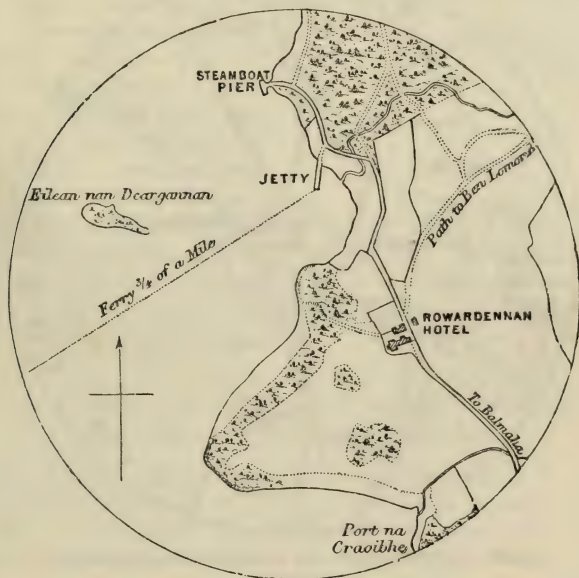




The scene from the top comprehends on one side the Grampian mountains swelling northwards, mound after mound ; on the west the Argyllshire hills ; and on the south and east the great Scottish Lowland district, with its minor mountain ranges. The most fascinating object, however, is the loch below, with

“Those emerald isles, which calmly sleep  
On the blue bosom of the deep.”

On a clear day the view ranges over the counties of Lanark, Ren-



ROWARDENNAN—LANDING-PLACE FOR BEN LOMOND.

frew, and Ayr, the Firth of Clyde, and the islands of Arran and Bute, to the south ; and the counties of Stirling and the Lothians, with the windings of the Forth, and the castles of Stirling and Edinburgh, to the east. *Opposite* Rowardennan is Glen Douglas (Inverbeg Inn), from which a mountain path (partly indefinite) crosses to Loch Long.

After leaving Rowardennan the steamer skirts the base of Ben Lomond, on which are Ptarmigan shooting-lodge and *Rob Roy's prison*, the latter being an arch-shaped cavern some height above the water, formed by huge masses of fallen rocks,—part of Craig Royston. On the left are Firkin Point and Stuckgown House.

In a fine position on the *west* side of the loch stands **TARBET**, with its large and well-conducted *hotel* a short way above the pier.

From Tarbet the distances to the following places by rowing-boats are calculated as follow :—

To Ardlui (head of loch) . . . . .	8 miles.	To Luss . . . . .	9 miles.
Inchtavannich Isle . . . . .	10 „	Rob Roy's Cave . . . . .	6 „
Inversnaid . . . . .	5 „	Rowardennan . . . . .	6 „



TARBET—LANDING-PLACE FOR ARROCHAR AND INVERARAY.

The distances by road are as follow :—

To Arrochar . . . . .	2 miles.	To Inveraray . . . . .	22 miles.
Cairndow . . . . .	14 „	Luss . . . . .	8 „
Fort-William . . . . .	70 „	Oban . . . . .	66 „
Inverarnan . . . . .	10 „	Tyndrum . . . . .	21 „

This is the landing-place for those who wish to cross the isthmus to Arrochar and Loch Long (p. 371), or to pursue the coach road through Glencroe, *via* “Rest-and-be-Thankful,” to Inveraray (p. 372). At Tarbet there is a good view of Ben Lomond. It is a charming walk up the wooded side of the lake to Upper Inveruglas, up whose pretty glen a path leads to the wild Loch Sloy, at the back of Ben Vorlich (3092 ft.), from which the Macfarlanes take their slogan.

From Tarbet the steamer crosses to Inversnaid (already noticed, p. 150). About a mile above Inversnaid, on the same side, is *Rob Roy's Cave*, a deep cavern, with a narrow opening. Three miles from the head of the lake is the small pine-wooded island called Eilan Vow, containing the remains of a stronghold of the Macfarlanes. A large rock, to be seen on the west strand, reminds the visitor of the remote loneliness of the country around, serving as it does for a pulpit and vestry, for it has a cell cut into its face, with a door, and here at intervals a preacher addresses the congregation gathering round him in the open air. At the head of the loch there is a pier where tourists may disembark, and a little above it is *Ardlui Hotel*, where coaches are in waiting to convey passengers to Crianlarich.



INVERRNAID.  
Landing-place for Loch Katrine and Trosachs.

COACH ROUTE FROM LOCH LOMOND HEAD TO CRIANLARICH STATION,  
on Callander and Oban Railway (8½ miles).

At Inverarnan, 2 miles from Ardlui, is the entrance to Glenfalloch, nicely wooded in its lower part. On the opposite side of the glen, to the right, a mountain-torrent, called the Inish, descends from a mountain loch.

Beyond this the road follows the west bank of the river Falloch through the fine mountain glen of the same name. After passing Glenfalloch House, a seat of Lord Breadalbane, the Falls of Falloch may be seen on the right. Looking back from here a very grand view of the mountains round the head of Loch Lomond is obtained. About 4 miles farther the Falloch descends from its source at the top of Ben-a-Chroin (3101 ft.) Crianlarich railway station and *Hotel* are situated about a mile west from the head of Loch Dochart at the foot of Ben More, and close to the river Fillan, which farther east receives the name of Dochart. At Crianlarich passengers join the Callander and Oban Railway (see p. 159) ; or they may continue north by road to Ballachulish, *vid* Tyndrum, the Black Mount, and Glencoe (see p. 159) ; but there is no coach beyond Crianlarich.



## CALLANDER AND OBAN RAILWAY,

*Via KILLIN and DALMALLY : WITH LATERAL ROUTES.*

The whole distance between Edinburgh ( $123\frac{3}{4}$  miles), or Glasgow ( $117\frac{3}{4}$  miles), and Oban takes about 6 hours.

Trains stop at Laggan or Kingshouse on notice being given to guard.

This railway is one of the most beautiful in Scotland, and only second in picturesque attractions to that between Dingwall and Strome Ferry in Ross-shire. The route—so far as Tyndrum—follows



LOCH LUBNAIG.

the line of the old military road to Fort-William, and has already been described as far as Callander (pp. 139-145). The line on crossing the Teith near Callander takes a curve to the right, keeping close by the base of Ben Ledi, and thence through the Pass of Leny, which extends between Callander and Loch Lubnaig. At the bottom of the pass the river breaks in harsh thunders, tumbling from ledge to ledge, sweeping round rocks and eddying in dark pools, forming the Falls of Leny.<sup>1</sup> A little onwards is the churchyard of the

<sup>1</sup> The falls may be reached from the road by a stile in the wall, and a somewhat dangerous path along the steep bank.

Chapel of St. Bride, noticed in the "Lady of the Lake," and half a mile beyond the river Leny silently debouches from the basin of

#### LOCH LUBNAIG.

This fine sheet of water is about 5 miles long and 1 broad, and is surrounded by mountains on both sides.<sup>1</sup> In a still evening, the bright smooth water, undisturbed save by the leap of the trout, or perhaps the splash of a salmon, makes a fine contrast with the dark boundary of rocks thrown into shadow by the retiring day. At one turn of the loch we pass the huge mass of rock known as Craig-na-co-heily, and on the opposite side the farmhouse of Anie. Five miles from Callander by road is the farmhouse of Ardchul-lary,<sup>2</sup> which was once the country house of Bruce, the Abyssinian traveller, who retired to this solitude from the sneers of a sceptical world.

After leaving Loch Lubnaig the railway crosses the river Balvaig, 9 miles from Callander, and reaches Strathyre (*inn*, Maclaren's), where several villas have been built. A memorial drinking fountain has been erected here (1883) to Dugald Buchanan, the Gaelic poet and evangelist, who was a native of this place. About 2½ miles from Strathyre is Kingshouse, where trains stop when required by notice previously given. This station (near which is a good *inn*) is the most convenient for visiting Balquhider and Loch Voil, distant 2 miles by a good road.

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#### BALQUHIDDER.

The road proceeds westwards, passing the ivy-covered ruins of the old chapel of Balquhider. Ascending to the old graveyard, it is not difficult to discover, a few paces in front of the eastern gable, the stone said to cover the grave of Rob Roy—a plain worn-out stone having several fanciful figures engraved on the surface. These betoken considerable antiquity, probably of a period centuries before Rob Roy's birth—a circumstance which by no means militates against his having been buried in this churchyard, since the stone is far too old to have belonged as an ancestral monument to any family. Close to it is a more handsome slab, with armorial bearings, raised over a son, and a third, marked with the symbol of a sword, is popularly assigned to the grave of Helen MacGregor, Rob Roy's wife. Another ancient slab, called to this day *Clach Aenais* (the stone of Angus), contains a sculp-

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<sup>1</sup> Boats for fishing may be obtained at the farmhouses on the loch-side, or by arrangement at the hotels at Callander.

<sup>2</sup> A rough hill-road crosses from this over to Glen Ample and down to Lochearnhead.

ture representing an ecclesiastic who, according to tradition, was a disciple of Columba, and the first Christian missionary in the district.

It was at the old church of Balquhidder that the MacGregors gathered round the amputated head of the king's deerkeeper, vowing to stand by the murderers. (See Scott's *Legend of Montrose*.)

The modern church, shaded by a large plane-tree, stands a little way above. There is no inn at Balquhidder, but horses can be baited at the village. From the bridge across the Balvaig stream a view of Loch Voil may be obtained. The pedestrian may proceed up Glen Buckie and across the hills to Glenfinlas and the Bridge of Turk (see p. 146).



ROB ROY'S GRAVE.

way below, and there is a good view of Loch Earn stretching to the east.

(Coach-Route by LOCH EARN to CRIEFF, see p. 165.)

As we pass through Glen Ogle (a name not inappropriately signifying "The Terrific Glen"), we are struck by the evident traces of some convulsion of nature—large boulders and masses of rock having been, as it were, forcibly thrust from the bosom of the hill in all directions, accompanied by steep clefts, precipitous ridges, and overhanging shelves. The railway is constructed upon the south-west side of the glen, at the height of 300 or 400 ft. above the lowest level, by means of several heavy cuttings and viaducts. One of these has twelve arches of 35 ft. in height, with a span throughout of 30 ft. As the train is seen against the sky line turning the corner from Glen Ogle to Lochearnhead, overtopping

Two miles from Kingshouse is LOCHEARNHEAD station ( $1\frac{1}{2}$  mile from the village), where a 'bus awaits passengers. From this we proceed along a heavy embankment, passing by a viaduct the grounds of Edinchip, the property of Sir Malcolm MacGregor, Bart. The village and *hotel* of Lochearnhead are seen a great







fantastically-shaped rocks, the effect is very striking. At KILLIN JUNCTION, a short branch railway ( $5\frac{1}{2}$  miles) descends from the main line by a steep gradient, and after crossing the Dochart and Lochay rivers, terminates at the western or upper end of Loch Tay.

(Steamer and Coach Route, KILLIN to ABERFELDY, see pp. 200 and 195.)

The main line now follows the level course of Glen Dochart, to the west, for about 6 miles, until it reaches Luib (*inn*), a fairly good fishing centre. Passing on by the margin of Loch Dochart and base of Ben More (3843 ft. high), the rail continues up the glen till it emerges into the valley of Strathfillan at CRIANLARICH, 12 miles from Killin. Crianlarich (where there is a good *hotel*) is the station for ascent of Ben More, which commences immediately after passing a farmhouse 2 miles to the east.

(CRIANLARICH to LOCH LOMOND by Coach, see p. 155.)

The line is then carried along the right bank of the river Fillan, a stream noted in Scottish history. At Kirkton, on the opposite side of the river, is St. Fillan's Chapel, with its Holy Pool, where a superstitious ceremony used to be practised in order to secure the influence of the saint for recovery from insanity. We soon after pass Dail Righ, or the King's Field, where Bruce, a fugitive after the battle of Methven, was encountered by the Lord of Lorn and his wild Highland followers. Three of the assailants made a combined attack, and were all killed by that accomplished knight; but the king's mantle was left behind in the dying grasp of one of the men, and the brooch by which it was fastened is still preserved at Dunolly Castle by the Macdougalls of Lorn. About 5 miles beyond Crianlarich is TYNDRUM (*hotel*), whence there are four ROUTES TO THE NORTH which may be mentioned.

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### (1) TYNDRUM TO BALLACHULISH.

At Tyndrum the old main road strikes north through Glencoe to Ballachulish. The distance is 36 miles, viz. 10 to Inveroran, 10 to King's House, and 16 to Ballachulish. In driving by private conveyance it is easier to come down the glen from Ballachulish, but the scenery is seen to greater advantage going northwards. Beyond Tyndrum the country becomes wild and desolate, with great mountains between Glen Orchy and Glen Lyon to the north-east. A little beyond the bridge of Orchy stands the comfortable *hotel* of Inveroran, situated on the banks of Loch Tulla, a solitary sheet of water about 4 miles in length. On the north side is Lord Breadalbane's shooting-lodge of Ardvrecknish. From this the road traverses broad and round-backed hills, amidst scenery of dreary uniformity. The Moor of Rannoch, perhaps the greatest bog in Scotland, is to be seen to the east from the broad surface of the Black Mount. In the midst of this wild scenery,

and on the borders of Glencoe, is situated King's House *Inn*. BAL-LACHULISH, where we can join the steamer to Oban or Inverness by the Caledonian Canal, is 16 miles distant (p. 402).

(2) *TYNDRUM TO GLEN LYON.*

At Auch, about  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles from Tyndrum, on the Ballachulish road, a mountain track ascends a lateral glen to the north, and crosses to the east by a high pass between Ben Fuaran and Ben Curn to Loch Lyon, whence the pedestrian may proceed down Glen Lyon to Fortingal (see p. 197). Ben Creachan (3540 ft.) may be reached by keeping round the ridge to N.W. by N. of top of pass for about  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles. The view from Ben Creachan to north, over Rannoch, etc., is grand. Rough *inn* at Innerwick in GLEN LYON, 25 miles from Tyndrum.

(3) *KING'S HOUSE TO KINLOCH-RANNOCH* (33 miles).

From King's House the pedestrian may cross the wild dreary moors to Tighnaline on Loch Rannoch, nearly 20 miles; but this should not be attempted the first time without a guide, many persons having lost their way, and some their lives, in bad weather. The pedestrian takes the road on the north side of the stream to the iron shooting-lodge, 3 miles east of the inn, and then continues due east, keeping Loch Lydoch in sight, but not getting near its shores until he gets to its north extremity. When this is reached the track will probably be found, and by keeping a little to the right the tourist will observe a shepherd's hut (11 miles), where he may get directions, after which the road is pretty plain to Tighnaline, which is situated at the west end of Loch Rannoch; but there is no inn until KINLOCH-RANNOCH, 13 miles farther east (see p. 270). Temperance refreshments and rough lodgings may, however, be had at the "merchant's" shop at Bridge of Ericht on the north side of Loch Rannoch,  $2\frac{1}{4}$  miles from Tighnaline.

(4) *KING'S HOUSE TO FORT-WILLIAM,*  
*By the "Devil's Staircase."*

The distance from King's House to Fort-William by the Devil's Staircase is about 23 miles. From the excessive roughness and steepness of a part of the first half of the road, it can be travelled only by pedestrians. The Staircase diverges from the main road at a small cluster of shepherd's houses, called Altnafedh, where it may be well to obtain a guide for the first 2 miles, the road being scarcely distinguishable among the rocks and loose stones which obstruct the track. Having crossed the Staircase (1755 ft.), Kinlochmore (p. 402) is reached at the head of Loch Leven, and the route thence is continued through Glen Tarbert by a better road to FORT-WILLIAM (p. 405). The only house where any refreshment can be obtained is at Kinlochmore, one of a very humble order (about 12 miles from Altnafedh), where drovers are accustomed to lodge on their way from the north.

Resuming our Railway Route beyond TYNDRUM the line soon leaves Perthshire and enters Argyllshire, running close to the foot



of the old lead-mines.<sup>1</sup> The small Loch-an-Beach, passed on the left, contains a fair supply of trout. Glen Lochy is solitary and dreary of aspect; but farther on the beautiful strath of Glen Orchy presents a splendid stretch of Highland landscape. There is a road through Glen Orchy to Inveroran—p. 159—(16 miles).

DALMALLY (24½ miles from Oban) is situated opposite a small island in the river Orchy, 2 miles from its discharge into Loch Awe. The river is crossed by two bridges, the southern of which is faced by the *hotel*. The Glenorchy district was at one time peopled by the Clan Gregor, the loss of whose possessions forms the subject of Scott's gathering song of the clan:—

“Glenorchy's proud mountains, Coalchuirn and her towers,  
Glenstrae and Glenlyon, no longer are ours;  
We're landless, landless, Gregalich!”

The old churchyard which surrounds the parish church contains some ancient gravestones of the clan, and the gallows-hill of Glenorchy is famed in Highland tradition as a place of execution. The ascent of Ben Cruachan, noted for its bold proportions and graceful outline (3650 ft.—view very grand, but climb stiff), may be made from 2 miles west of Dalmally, keeping the side of the stream which rises at the foot of the eastern and highest peak. Ben Lui (3708 ft.), 7 miles east of Dalmally, at whose northern base is the highest source of the Tay, and the streams on the other sides of which flow to Lochs Awe, Fyne, and Lomond respectively, is also worthy of ascent.

(Coach-Route to INVERARAY, see p. 380.)

On leaving Dalmally the railway gradually descends until it comes within a short distance of Loch Awe, where it crosses the Orchy by a viaduct a few hundred yards above the mouth of the stream. From the centre of this a good view is obtained of the loch, with its numerous islets, and the ruins of Kilchurn Castle. About 2 miles beyond Dalmally we reach

### LOCH AWE,

[*Hotels*:—At Loch Awe station and at Dalmally. Excellent hotels are also found on either side of the loch at Portsonachan Ferry, where there are good landing piers for the convenience of passengers. Eleven miles farther west, near Ardchnonell Castle, is the smaller fishing inn and pier of Portinsherrich. Hotel also at Ford at head of loch (see p. 386).]

one of the most picturesque of Highland lochs, 30 miles in length,

<sup>1</sup> The lead-mines were wrought for many years by the late Marquis of Breadalbane. Copper, lead, zinc, chromate of iron, hematite, pyrites, and sulphate of barytes, have also been found.

and from 1 to 2 in breadth, and surrounded by lofty mountains, whose towering proportions, along with numerous wooded islands,

give a striking character to the scenery. Near Cladich is the islet of Innistrynich, or the Island of the Druids. Of the remaining twenty it may be said in the words of Mr. Hamerton—

“These isles were once the crests of pastoral hills  
In an Arcadian valley, long ago :  
So says tradition.”<sup>1</sup>

The chapel on the islet of Inishail was suppressed at the Reformation. The old churchyard contains a number of ancient tombstones, many bearing the name “Mac-Arthur,” a clan which originally inhabited these shores.

Inis Fraoch was granted in 1267, by Alexander III., to Gilbert Macnaghten, whose descendants took part with Macdougall of Lorn in the attack on Robert Bruce at Dail Righ (see p. 159), and the ruins of their castle still remain. This isle is fabled, like the Hesperides, to have derived its name from an adventurous lover, who, in his at-

<sup>1</sup> Hamerton's *Isles of Loch Awe*.

∴ See also pp. 380-382.

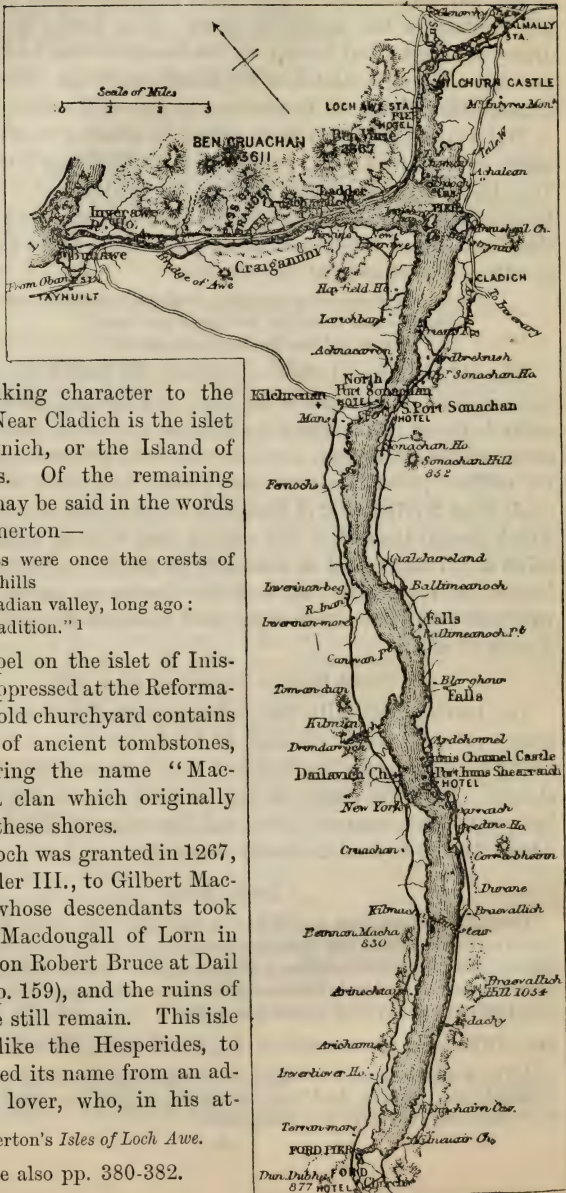


CHART OF LOCH AWE.

tempt to gratify the longing of the fair Meyo for its delicious fruit, destroyed the serpent by which it was guarded, but perished himself in the conflict.

At the northern extremity of the loch stand the ruins of KILCHURN CASTLE, the ancient abode of the Campbells of Loch Awe. The great tower of this Highland stronghold is said to have been erected in 1449 by the lady of Sir Colin Campbell, the Black Knight of Rhodes, second son of Sir Duncan Campbell of Loch Awe, ancestor of the Argyll family; but the greater part of it is comparatively recent. Sir Colin acquired by marriage a considerable portion of the Lorn estates, and was the founder of the family of Breadalbane. "It's a far cry to Lochowe" was the *slogan* of the clan, indicating the impossibility of reaching them in their remote fastnesses. So late as 1745 Kilchurn was garrisoned by the royal troops, and its ruinous condition is owing to wanton destructiveness. The romantic scenery forms the subject of Wordsworth's fine address to Kilchurn Castle.

From Cladich, 6 miles south of Dalmally, the road to Inveraray on Loch Fyne strikes east—9 miles—(see p. 381). Half-way down the loch, and near its eastern shore (9 miles from Portsonachan, or 15 from Kilchurn), is Innis Chonnel, on which are the ruins of the ancient Castle of Ardchonnel, a former seat of the Argyll family. The ruin and accompanying old trees form a very picturesque scene. Near this is the comfortable *inn* of Portinsherrich. From a mile north of Dalavaich, nearly opposite Portinsherrich, the pedestrian may cross, by Lochs Avich and Scammadale, to Kilninver on Loch Feochan (16 miles), whence it is 8 miles to Oban; or to Kilmelford (*Cuilfal Inn*, 12½ miles—p. 389). In the ancient burying-ground at Kilchrenan, near Taycreggan, *North* Portsonachan (*hotel*), on the western side of the lake, a massive granite monument has been erected by the Duke of Argyll in memory of his ancestor *Cailean Mor*,<sup>1</sup> who distinguished himself in forays against the neighbouring clans, and in particular against the Macdougalls of Lorn. The monument is inscribed:—

CAILEAN MOR, SLAIN ON THE SREANG OF LORNE, A. D. 1294.  
ERECTED BY GEORGE DOUGLAS CAMPBELL,  
8TH DUKE OF ARGYLL, 28TH BARON OF LOCHOW.

The hotel at LOCH AWE station is the best place of residence on the loch—a large, handsome building, erected 1882. It is

<sup>1</sup> *Mac Cailean Mor*, i. e. "Great Colin's Son," is the patronymic of the chief of the Campbells, and better known under the form introduced by Sir Walter Scott, *Macallummor*, an unfortunate corruption of the original. It is as the descendant (*Mac*) of "Great Colin," not of "Great Malcolm," as the other form implies, that the Duke of Argyll holds the chieftainship of his clan, as well as those extensive domains that have been handed down through a direct male line for more than 600 years.

reached from the station by a bridge and easy flights of stone steps, while below the station is a little pier for the steamers,<sup>1</sup> and small boats, which can be hired for fishing or sailing on the loch. The grounds are well laid out, with a garden and lawn-tennis court. There is good salmon and trout fishing on the river Orchy, free to parties staying at this or Dalmally Hotel (same proprietor)—best months, April till June. Angling on Loch Awe from boats also affords excellent sport and heavy baskets of beautiful trout, with an occasional *salmo ferox* are frequently made. The ascent of Ben Cruachan, by the Cruachan burn, may well be made from here.

Continuing along the edge of the loch, we enter the Pass of Brander, crossing (a mile or so farther on) the Falls of Cruachan. Through this pass the waters of the loch find an outlet, by means of the river Awe, a splendid angling stream, which discharges into Loch Etive. Its extreme narrowness made it in days of yore a place of great strength, and it was here that the clan Macdougall of Lorn was almost destroyed by King Robert Bruce. Cairns on the opposite sides of the stream, near the entrance of the pass on the north, mark the scene of the conflict. The railway crosses the river, a short distance to the west of the old bridge of Awe, the scene of Sir Walter Scott's tale of *The Highland Widow*.

Two miles west are TAYNUILT station and *Hotel*, situated on the river Nant, which runs almost parallel with the Awe, both falling into Loch Etive within half a mile of each other. There is good fishing to be obtained here, and salmon-fishing on the river Awe during the season. From Taynuilt also Ben Cruachan may be ascended. The climb commences to the east of the bridge of Awe. There is a direct road from Taynuilt to Taycreggan on Loch Awe (*Coach*—8 miles). About a mile to the north is the village of Bonawe, where an iron-furnace has been wrought since the middle of last century, and in the neighbourhood there are quarries for paving-stones. Inverawe House stands close by. There is a ferry at Bonawe across Loch Etive, the upper portion of which possesses a high degree of sequestered grandeur.

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#### TAYNUILT TO BALLACHULISH BY LOCH ETIVE AND GLENCOE.

A steamer plies during the tourist season up Loch Etive (p. 390), in

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<sup>1</sup> A neat little screw steamer ("Countess of Breadalbane") runs in connection with the trains from Edinburgh, Glasgow, and Oban, sailing daily between the hotel pier and Ford, at the head of the loch. The proprietor of Portsonachan Hotel also runs a small steamer in connection.



# LOCH AWE (UPPER).













connection with a coach up Glen Etive and across to Glencoe (p. 403), and so down to Ballachulish. The whole route (40 miles) is through magnificent scenery.

#### BONAWE TO BALLACHULISH BY GLEN CRERAN.

This is a pleasing and picturesque route for pedestrians of about 25 miles. From the ferry at Bonawe take the road north-west to Glen Salach and down to Barcaldine on Loch Creran, which cross by Creagan Ferry. Thence up the north side of river Creran till 3 miles past Fasnacloch. Here find the hill-path about due north over to the Larock stream and down to Ballachulish (p. 402).

For some distance the view of Loch Etive is lost as the railway passes west of Taynult, but it again opens upon a wide and picturesque scene at Ach-na-cloch, where there is a pier. Across the water, at Ardchattan, there is an old priory (13th century). Three miles farther on are the station and ferry of Connel,<sup>1</sup> near which are the so-called Falls of Connel—the Ossianic *Falls of Lora*, caused by the rushing of the tide over a reef of rocks. They are best seen when the tide is receding, and when near low water. (*Hotel* here.) At the entrance to Loch Etive are the modern house and fine old ruin of Dunstaffnage Castle (see p. 388).

From a point near Dunstaffnage the railway passes through Glencruiten, on a steep incline, emerging on Oban through a deep cutting of the rock.

OBAN is subsequently described (p. 387).

#### LOCH EARN, COMRIE, AND CRIEFF.

Stage-coach between Lochearnhead and Crieff (21 miles).

[This delightful circuit may be made from Edinburgh or Glasgow in one day, the whole distance so traversed being about 135 miles. (*See Railway Time Tables.*) The route may be taken either way.]

#### LOCHEARNHEAD

is approached by rail from Callander (see p. 158). The village, where there is a good *hotel*, is situated at the western extremity of Loch Earn, and southern end of Glen Ogle. There are many to whom Loch Earn presents the perfection of lake scenery—a retiring

<sup>1</sup> Two miles north of Connel is the vitrified fort BEREGONIUM (SELMA), or as the Highlanders have called it for thirty generations, Dunmaesniochan. Here, long ages ago, was one of the most extensive vitrified forts in Scotland, as proved by the series of trenches dug out in 1875. The Dun rises, at its highest, about 150 feet above the Bay of Lochnell, which washes its rugged base. From the plain on its southern side—a supposed site of Ptolemy's fabled Pictish camp (see also p. 299)—the summit is reached by a steep defile called by the natives *Bealach na Ban-righ*, which signifies the Queen's Pass.

mountain-boundary of fine outline on either side, and rich woodlands, with a sprinkling of agricultural cultivation, and here and there a gentleman's seat. In tourist chronology it is the most ancient of the Highland lakes; and, perhaps from its accessibility, it appears to have been visited, admired, and sketched, when the Trossachs were deemed a heap of unsightly rocks beyond the limits of civilisation. It is about 7 miles long, and contains trout and salmon. Boats with liberty to fish may be obtained from the hotel-keepers. About a mile from Lochearnhead Hotel stands the old castle of Edinample (a seat of the Breadalbane family), where a stream, descending Glen Ample, forms a considerable waterfall. Here also are the ruins of St. Blane's Chapel. To the south are the heights of Ben Voirlich (3224 ft.), and Stùc-a-Chròin (3189 ft.). Ben Voirlich may be ascended from Lochearnhead. On the shore, below Ben Voirlich, stands Ardvorlich House, the "Darnlinvarach" of the *Legend of Montrose*.

The coach road follows the north bank of the lake, by Ardveich Castle and the base of Sròn Mhòr (2203 ft.); a little farther it crosses the mouth of Glen Tarken, and shortly after reaches the village of ST. FILLANS (Drummond Arms *Hotel*), a name derived from a celebrated Scottish saint,<sup>1</sup> who, in addition to the holy pool in Strathfillan, near Tyndrum, possessed a sacred fountain on the top of the remarkable conical hill (called St. Fillan's hill) which shoots up prominently from the middle of the valley.

Driving through the valley of the Earn, which issues from the lake, we pass the mansions of Dunira, Dalchonzie, and Aberuchill Castle. The village of COMRIE (Royal *Hotel*: pop. 1038) is prettily situated on the north bank of the Earn, at its confluence with the Ruchill and Lednock, 6 miles from Crieff, and is a centre for many charming excursions. In one of the houses a *seisometer* has been erected to indicate and register the motion of earthquakes,<sup>2</sup> for which Comrie has acquired a notoriety. The antiquary will find on the other

<sup>1</sup> Fillan was a saint of great national importance in Scotland. His arm-bone was long kept as a relic in a silver shrine, and received high celebrity from having been borne by the abbot of Inchaffray before the victorious Scots at the battle of Bannockburn.

<sup>2</sup> These earthquakes have hitherto been more a source of alarm than of danger. Three distinct shocks were felt in the village and neighbourhood on Sunday, 16th January 1876. The tremor of the earth was not great, but the shocks were as usual accompanied with a loud rumbling noise, resembling that of distant thunder or the discharge of cannon. The shocks apparently came from the south-west, and proceeded to the north-east, and were sufficiently severe to awaken the people at Lawers and the farms to the eastward. The weather during the time was extremely mild and settled.

side of the river some remarkable remains of a Roman camp called Dalginross, said by some to be a corruption of Galgacan, and to represent the place where Galgacus, the Caledonian chief, met Agricola, in what, from a false reading in Tacitus, used to be called the battle of the Grampians (!). From here there is a beautiful road up Glen Artney, by which Callander may be reached (p. 145); and S.E. lies the road to Greenloaning, 13 miles (p. 172).

About a mile to the north of Comrie the river Lednock descends through a wild ravine, where a turbulent stream, overhung by broken impending rocks, forms a fine fall called the Devil's Cauldron. Just where the path leads to the fall, another ascends to the left to the hill of Dunmore, on which is erected a monumental obelisk to Henry Dundas, first Viscount Melville, who died in 1811. From this there is a fine view. The road up the stream, which leads over the hills to Ardeonaig on Loch Tay (13 miles)—a fine old mountain pass—may be utilised, so far as Innergeldie, for the ascent of Ben Chonzie, the presiding monarch of this region (3048 ft.), which rises right above the village of Comrie. Seven miles up Glen Lednock is the curious waterfall Spout Rolla.

The road to Crieff follows the higher ground above the Earn and passes Lawers House, with its fine avenue and old trees, Clathick, the church and manse of Monzievairst, the monument to Sir David Baird, and the grounds of Ochertyre (Sir Patrick Keith Murray).

#### CRIEFF.

[Hotels: Drummond Arms; Royal; Temperance; and Strathearn House  
Hydropathic Establishment, 440 ft. above the sea.]

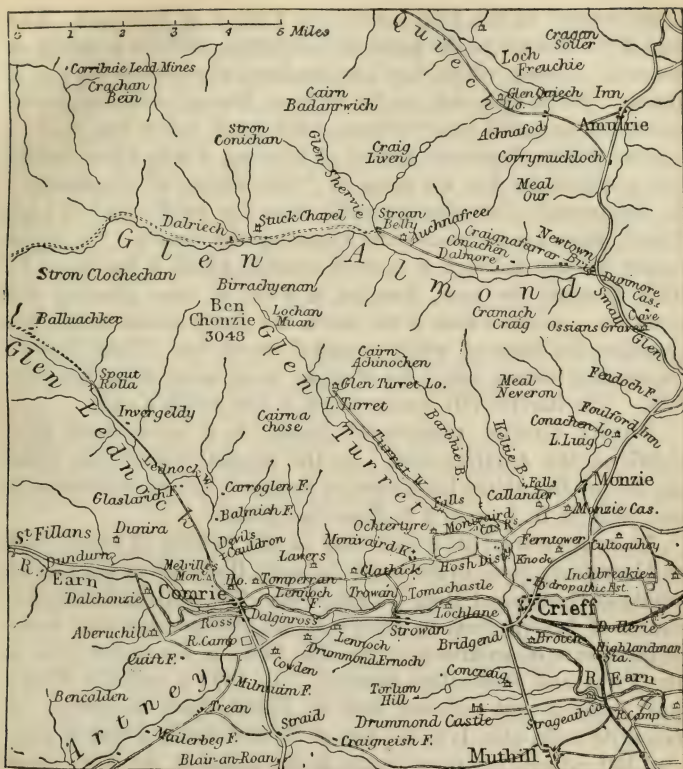
The town of Crieff is situated 18 miles west of Perth and 20 north from Stirling, and contains about 4500 inhabitants. Built upon the side of a steep bank sloping down towards the river Earn, it enjoys a southern exposure, and a delightful prospect of hills, woods, valleys, and rivers to the west and north. It is nearly the second town of importance in Perthshire, and is much resorted to in the summer months on account of its serene air and dry healthy situation. It contains a tolbooth (with spire and town-clock, and a good bell gifted in 1725, according to a Latin inscription, by Lord John Drummond, uncle of James, third Duke of Perth), and an assembly room. The town itself is modern, with excellent shops, and there are numerous villas in the outskirts. A sculptured stone of apparent antiquity may be seen in the High Street, and the old town Cross and "jougs" still remain. The cross stands at the side of the Town-Hall door. Besides the Parish and other Presbyterian Churches in the town, there is an Episcopal Church

a little way eastward on the Perth Road. On the demolition of the old parish church in 1787 there were found among the rubbish about forty pieces of bright gold coins of Robert I. of Scotland, which had been deposited in a niche of the wall six feet above the ground floor. The excellent hydropathic establishment holds out an inducement for a temporary residence in this neighbourhood. It is a large and elegant building, erected under the shelter of the Knock of Crieff, and commands a splendid view of the valley of the Earn and Highland hills.<sup>1</sup> The Earn is joined above Crieff by the waters of the Turret and Shaggie. Crieff Bridge—the second stone bridge thrown over the Earn—was built out of the vacant stipend of the parish between the suppression of Episcopacy in 1690 and the re-admission of a Presbyterian minister in 1699.

The environs of Crieff include numerous rich and beautiful estates, and the proprietors evince the most praiseworthy liberality in the admission of strangers. Chief among these is DRUMMOND CASTLE, the original seat of the noble family of Perth, and now of Lord Aveland, situated 3 miles to the south of Crieff and 1 mile from the village of Muthill.<sup>2</sup> Carriages are allowed to drive up to the castle by the exquisite beech avenue, and the gardens and castle are shown to visitors. The castle stands upon a rock, and was built about the year 1490. It was unroofed and partly demolished in 1689, yet the walls in some places were so sound that a partial repair fitted it again for occupation. Since it was visited by Queen Victoria on her first tour through the Highlands (1842), it has undergone considerable alterations, including the restoration of the donjon keep. The battlements of the

<sup>1</sup> Mr. William Cullen Bryant, the well-known American poet, in writing to the *New York Evening Post* an account of a visit to Perthshire, thus alludes to the climate of Crieff—"If there are any who desire to pass the entire summer without the uncomfortable sensation of being too warm, I can conscientiously recommend them to a sojourn in this beautiful region. The air is never made sultry by the dog-star; it is invigorating and healthful, and even in the proverbially moist atmosphere of this island there is no complaining of dampness here, for less rain is said to fall in Crieff than in almost any other part of Scotland."

<sup>2</sup> The village of MUTHILL, with elegant new church and spire, is about 3 miles south of Crieff. The curious square belfry, of three unequal stories, in some of the upper windows of which there are traces of Norman or Romanesque architecture, is an entire and interesting object of antiquity. The remaining walls and pillars of the old church, which is said to have been erected by Bishop Ochiltree of Dunblane (1430-45), are good examples of the architecture of the period, and under their shadow lie several stone effigies, the reputed figures of the lords and ladies of Strathearn. Four miles south of Muthill is the Roman camp at Ardoch (p. 172).



castle command an extensive and charming view. In front lies the Dutch-trimmed garden, beautifully laid out and ornamented with statues, while for nearly 30 miles round there is an unbroken sweep of strath, forest, and mountain.

OCHTERTYRE, the seat of Sir Patrick Keith Murray, Bart., is 2 miles N.W. from Crieff, and approached by the Granite Lodge on the east. Entering here we pass the modern mausoleum of the family, which occupies the site of the old parish church, founded by St. Serf of Monzievairston.<sup>1</sup> The grounds are adorned by the Loch of Monzievairston, on the north bank of which stand the remains of a

<sup>1</sup> This church was the scene of the following tragedy related by Scott in his introduction to the *Legend of Montrose*:—"During the reign of James IV. a great feud between the powerful families of Drummond and Murray divided Perthshire. The former, being the most numerous and powerful, cooped up

tower erected in the 13th century by Comyn of Badenoch. The vale of the Turret, to the north of Ochertyre, exhibits a variety of romantic scenery, which has been rendered classical by the pen of Burns. While on a visit to Sir William Murray at Ochertyre he wrote the beautiful song "Blithe, blithe, and merry was she," in honour of Miss Euphemia Murray of Lintrose, a lady whose beauty had acquired for her the name of "The Flower of Strathmore." In the grounds, but also accessible from the public road to Loch Turret, there are two waterfalls formed by the Turret. The upper makes its way through a natural opening which it has bored for itself through the rock, forming a scene at once pleasing and romantic. About a mile to the north the Kelty stream makes two cascades, the lower of which is called Spout-ban (White Spout). On another stream, called the Shaggie, there occur three beautiful falls. The Barvick fall, nearer Crieff, is also worth a visit.

MONZIE CASTLE, pronounced *Monee*,<sup>1</sup> is 3 miles north from Crieff, on the Amulree road. In the grounds behind the house are five of the oldest larch-trees in Scotland, the circumference of one being 19 ft. 7 in. at 3 ft. from the ground.

There are several other fine seats in the vicinity of Crieff, such as Abercairney (open to the public by card), the home of the ancient family of Drummond Moray, 3 miles east. The castle and collegiate church of Innerpeffray, 3½ miles S.E. of Crieff, present some interesting pieces of architecture, and the latter is the burial-place of the Perth and Strathallan families. In 1691 a valuable library was founded and endowed here by David, Lord Madderty. A favourite walk, also, is to the top of Tomachaistal, a conical pine-clad hill, which rises prominently in the valley of the Earn about 3 miles westwards, and on which has been erected a monument to General Sir David Baird, Bart. The inscription relates that the column was erected in 1832, in memory of the hero of Seringapatam, and of the march of the Anglo-Indian army across the desert from Kosseir to Alexandria in 1801. The monument (a copy of Cleopatra's Needle) was shattered by lightning during a thunderstorm in 1878. The view of the vale of Glenartney and Strathearn from this point is remarkably fine. Torlum Hill, opposite (1291 ft.), is said to be the *highest completely wooded hill* in Scotland.

eight score of the Murrays in the Kirk of Monivaird, and set fire to it. The wives and children of the ill-fated men who had also found shelter in the church, perished by the same conflagration."

<sup>1</sup> The termination *zie* in Scottish names is usually pronounced *ye* or *ee*, the *z* not being really a *z*, but representing an old form sounded *y* or *g*.



The line south from Crieff, crossing the Earn and passing Tullibardine Castle on the right, joins the main line between Perth and Stirling at Crieff Junction (p. 172).

A line of railway (18 miles) connects Crieff with Perth *via* Innerpefferay, Abercainey, Madderty, Balgowan, and Methven (see p. 178). At Madderty may be seen the ruins of Inchaffray Abbey, a once richly-endowed establishment, founded by Malise, Earl of Stratherne, in the year 1258. It was the Abbot of Inchaffray who said mass in sight of the Scottish army at Bannockburn, and exhorted them to combat for their rights and liberty. The fragmentary remains of the abbey are now the property of Lord Kinnoull.

From Crieff a pleasant excursion may be made, by Foulford Inn, to the SMA' GLEN of the ALMOND. At AMULREE<sup>1</sup> (12 miles) there is a comfortable *inn* with stables.

The road, which is excellent throughout, and is, indeed, the old military road through the central Highlands by Aberfeldy, Tummel Bridge, and Dalnacardoch, leaves Crieff by the east, passing Gilmerton village and Monzie grounds, and then striking north, reaches Foulford (*inn*). Near Fendoch Farm, about a mile beyond this, are the remains of a Roman camp, and a mile farther a road branches off on the right (eastwards) to Buchanty bridge, Glenalmond House, Glen Tulchan, the Cairnies, and Trinity College,<sup>2</sup> one of the best public schools in Scotland. The Sma' Glen road continues north along the banks of the Almond, or Almain Water, as Wordsworth calls it in his beautiful and expressive stanzas relating to the tradition that Ossian was buried here:—

“ In this still place, remote from men,  
Sleeps Ossian in the narrow glen.”

The tradition that a large stone in the valley covers Ossian's remains is perhaps of late origin; but the tomb has been venerated for upwards of a century. The road to Amulree leaves the Almond at Newton Bridge (9 miles from Crieff); and from here there is a path up Glen Almond (north side) and over the hills to Ardtalnaig on Loch Tay—14½ miles from Newton Bridge.

<sup>1</sup> From Amulree Birnam is 10 miles eastwards by Strathbraan; Aberfeldy 11 miles northwards by Glen Cochill; Kenmore 11 miles north-west by Loch Freuchie and Glen Quaich. These are all beautiful routes (see pp. 194, 195, and 199).

<sup>2</sup> The college (12 miles north-east of Crieff, and 4 north-west of Methven), on which nearly £90,000 have been expended, is a noble monument of its pious founders and benefactors, and the “pile reminds the spectator of old college buildings on the banks of the Isis or the Cam.”

## STIRLING TO PERTH (33 miles).

The usual approach to the town of Perth from the south is *viâ* Stirling and Dunblane. The route enters the county of Perth a little to the north of the Bridge of Allan (see pp. 139-143).

On leaving Dunblane the railway follows closely the banks of the river Allan, passing through the beautiful strath of that name. The first station beyond Dunblane is Kinbuck, where there are some woollen mills. The next is Greenloaning, in the vicinity of which is the

## ROMAN CAMP OF ARDOCH,

esteemed the most entire in the kingdom, and situated  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles to the north, in the grounds of Ardoch House. General Wade's military road passes over one of its sides. The remains consist of a *station* or citadel, with large permanent embankments; adjacent to this on the north is a heptagonal area of a very distinct character, and finally to the north-west are *two parallelogram camps*, such as armies throw up on the march. The several ridges of the square station are nearly as sharp and distinct as the glacis of a modern fortress. The area within its entrenchments measures 420 ft. by 375 ft. There appear to have been three or four ditches, and as many rampart walls. It is defended on the south-east by a deep morass, and on the west side by the banks of the water of Knaick, which rise to the height of 50 feet. The *Prætorium*, which rises above the level of the camp, but is not precisely in the centre, forms a regular square, each side being exactly 20 yards. The banks of the Knaick Water are picturesque, and up its course lies the road to Comrie (p. 166).

From Greenloaning we proceed to the village of BLACKFORD (*pop.* 1595; *Hotels*: Moray Arms, Blackford), a little to the south-east of which are the ruins of Castle Ogilvie, supposed to have been the retreat of Viscount Dundee when he was about to take up arms on behalf of the exiled monarch James VII. Above rise the Braes of Ogilvie, down which the river Allan flows from its source in the Ochil Hills. Through them, to the south, up the beautiful Glen Eagles, is the road to The Rumbling Bridge, Glen Devon, 12 miles (p. 136). A little beyond, at Crieff Junction, passengers for Crieff change carriages. The branch is a short one of 9 miles, passing in its course the woods of Tullibardine, Strathallan, Culdees, and Drummond Castle (see Crieff, p. 167).

Starting again from this junction, we cross the Ruthven Water (a tributary of the Earn) which descends from the Ochils through the glen of Kincardine. The ruins of Kincardine Castle, here situated, have a traditionary interest as the seat of the family of Montrose. The castle was dismantled by Argyll in the great civil war in retaliation for the destruction of Castle Campbell. Farther

up the glen is Gleneagles House, the seat of the Earl of Camperdown. On the left, at a short distance, on the brow of a hill, is the straggling town of AUCHTERARDER (*Hotels*: Star; Crown: *pop.* 2666), celebrated in connection with the events which led to the disruption in the Church of Scotland in 1843.  $1\frac{1}{2}$  mile *south* from Dunning station are Duncrub, the seat of Lord Rollo, and the village of Dunning (*pop.* 1048—*inn*), with its curious old thorn tree; and  $1\frac{1}{2}$  mile *north* of the station stands, on site of a Roman fort, Gask (Mrs. Oliphant) the home of the Baroness Nairne, and the ruins of "the Auld House" are close by. Forteviot (*hotel* close to the river Earn), is an ancient Pictish capital, which occupied the tongue of land formed by the junction of the rivers Earn and May. It is said that more lately Halyhill, forming a part of this headland (stretching between the railway and the church of Forteviot), was the site of a residence of the early Scottish kings. On the north, half-way between Forteviot and Forgandenny Station is Dupplin Castle, noted for its beautiful old trees, the seat of the Earl of Kinnoull (*see* p. 176). Passing Forgandenny, with a quaint old church and the fine house of Freeland (C. L. Wood, Esq.) on the right, we cross the Earn a little south of Hilton Junction, where the Fife branch of the North British Railway joins. Close to the station, on the east, rises Moncreiffe Hill, 725 ft. high, and commanding one of the noblest views in Scotland. At its southern base stand Moncreiffe House, the seat of Sir Robert D. Moncreiffe, Bart., the village of Bridge of Earn (*hotel*), Kilgraston House, and Pitkeathly Mineral Wells, where there are five mineral springs of saline compounds. Passing through Moncreiffe tunnel,  $1\frac{1}{4}$  mile in length, we reach Perth.

### PERTH.

Population 29,858. Estimated 1889, 32,873.

[*Hotels*: Royal George, George Street; Pople's Royal British, Queen's, both opposite railway station; Salutation, South Street (patronised by Cyclist Touring Club); Victoria; Macmaster's; Waverley "Temperance."

*Distances*: Edinburgh 45 miles by Fife, 69 by Stirling; Glasgow  $62\frac{1}{2}$ ; London 444 by East Coast, and 468 by West Coast, Railway.

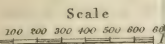
The passing tourist who has an hour to spare at Perth may readily obtain some idea of its fair environments by the following interesting walk. Leaving the railway station by King's Place, he will soon reach the statue of Sir Walter Scott, standing at the entrance to the public park known as the South Inch, bounded on the east by the quay and harbour, accessible to vessels of considerable size.

The large building near the south-east angle of the park is the "Penitentiary," a general prison for Scotland, built in 1839 on the site of a *dépôt* for French prisoners of war. The terrace or embankment (Tay Street) which stretches northwards along the right bank of the river presents fine views of Kinnoull Hill opposite, and contains the County Buildings, the Free West Church, the Municipal Buildings, Free Middle Church, the new Public Halls, and the Museum belonging to the Perthshire Society of Natural Science (open to the public *free* of charge). The County Buildings, occupying the site of the old Gowrie House, were built in 1807, and present a Grecian façade; the hall contains full-length portraits, by Sir T. Lawrence, of the late Duke of Athole, Lord Lynedoch, and Sir George Murray. The Church, an elegant Gothic structure completed in 1871, contributes much to the beauty of the city, especially by its graceful spire. Tay Street has lately been planted with trees on the river-side, and bids fair to become one of the most beautiful streets in the country. At the northern extremity the Bridge (opened 1771, widened 1870) leads across to the suburbs of Bridgend and Kinnoull. The view from the bridge, especially northward, is, in clear weather, remarkably fine.<sup>1</sup> Turning from Tay Street leftwards into Charlotte Street, we find the Albert Statue (by Brodie) at the entrance to the North Inch. Athole Place, Crescent, and Street conduct to the uncompleted Episcopal Cathedral of St. Ninians. Leaving it on the right, the railway station is regained by Methven Street, County Place, and York Place. In Hospital Street, close by County Place, is the Hospital of James VI. Within the city the greatest commercial activity is seen in High Street, St. John Street, and George Street. At the north end of George Street stands the Marshall monument, erected in 1823 in honour of Provost Marshall. In the lower flat is the Public Library, and in the upper the museum of the Literary and Antiquarian Society, founded in 1784. In Curfew Row, which may be easily reached either from George Street or from the North Inch through the North Port, is shown what is believed to have been the house of the "Fair Maid," as described by Sir Walter Scott.

The only building in Perth which can lay claim at once to some antiquity and to some architectural merit is the **Church of St. John**,

<sup>1</sup> The Grampian range forms a noble panorama. The nearest and most conspicuous portion is Birnam Hill and other hills surrounding Dunkeld. Behind this, but much farther away, is the graceful peak of Ben Vracky, and beyond that again Ben-y-gloe. A long spur ending in the Crieff hills is seen on the left, while on the right the hills of Aberdeenshire stretch away into the distance.

# PERTH



## REFERENCES

<i>S. John's Ch. (East Middle &amp; West)</i> .....	1
<i>S. Ninian's Cathedral</i> .....	2
<i>S. Paul's Church (Est.)</i> .....	5
<i>S. Leonard's Church (Est.)</i> .....	4
<i>Kinnoull Church (Est.)</i> .....	5
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<i>Bank of Scotland</i> .....	39
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<i>Knox's Free Church</i> .....	45
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<i>S. John's Free Church</i> .....	48
<i>Opera House</i> .....	49

## PERTH

Scale  
100 200 300 400 500 600 Feet  
1/4 MileNORTH  
INCH

## REFERENCES

<i>S. John's Church</i>	1
<i>S. Ann's Church</i>	2
<i>S. Paul's Church</i>	3
<i>S. Leonard's Church</i>	4
<i>Kenmore's Church</i>	5
<i>Free Public House</i>	6
<i>Municipal Buildings</i>	7
<i>Free S. Leonard's Ch.</i>	8
<i>Arch. U. Church</i>	9
<i>Wilson's Church</i>	10
<i>John U. Church</i>	11
<i>Barrow</i>	12
<i>Hospital, Rossland</i>	13
<i>City Hall</i>	14
<i>County Buildings &amp; Jail</i>	15
<i>Site of County House</i>	16
<i>Free Office</i>	18
<i>Academy</i>	17
<i>Gas Works</i>	18
<i>City Mills</i>	19
<i>Public Baths &amp; Wash Ho.</i>	20
<i>Museum &amp; Library</i>	21
<i>Water House</i>	22
<i>St. Walter Scott's Mont.</i>	25
<b>Hotels</b>	
<i>Home Group</i>	24
<i>Suburban</i>	25
<i>Exchange</i>	26
<i>Hotels</i>	27
<i>Queen's</i>	28
<i>York Place U.P. Church</i>	29
<i>Bishop's Cathedral Ch.</i>	30
<i>S. John's Episcopal Ch.</i>	31
<b>Congregational Church</b>	
<i>Sharp's Institution</i>	54
<i>Milnes Barracks</i>	55
<i>Claydonale Bank</i>	56
<i>Commercial Bank</i>	57
<i>Royal</i>	58
<i>Bank of Scotland</i>	59
<i>National</i>	60
<i>Union</i>	61
<i>Brush Linen Co.</i>	62
<i>Site of Old Bridge washed away 1621</i>	65
<i>Town &amp; County Bonds</i>	44
<i>Knock Free Church</i>	45
<i>Site of Old Parliament H.</i>	46
<i>Old Biliary Stone</i>	47
<i>S. John's Free Church</i>	48
<i>Opera House</i>	40



a large Gothic building surmounted by a massive square tower 155 feet in height. It was the scene of the famous sermon by John Knox against idolatry that led to iconoclastic excesses which he neither foresaw nor approved. The building is now subdivided into three places of worship, the East, Middle, and West Churches. An ancient and valuable silver-gilt communion service, the gift of Queen Mary to the church, is still used in the Middle Church.

Perth (the "Fair City") can boast of a great antiquity. By many it used to be identified with the "Victoria," believed on the authority of the pseudo-Richard of Cirencester to have been built and fortified by Agricola, and the dedication of its church and bridge to St. John the Baptist (whence the old name of St. Johnstoun) is still usually assigned to the obscurity of the Pictish period. From about 1200 until the 15th century, when the Parliament and Courts of Justice were formally transferred (1482) to Edinburgh by James III., the Fair City was the chief residence of the Scottish monarchs, and here many important Scottish parliaments as well as national church councils were held. As a valuable military position it has been frequently seized and occupied in civil war; in 1311 by Bruce, in 1339 by the Lord High Steward Robert, in 1644 by Montrose, in 1651 by Cromwell, in 1715 by the Earl of Mar, and in 1745 by the troops of Charles Edward. Among the incidents with which Perth is associated, may be mentioned the famous combat on the North Inch between the Clans Chattan and Quhele (October 23, 1396), which has been described with masterly skill by Sir Walter Scott in his *Fair Maid of Perth*. Other historical events were the murder of James I., one of the wisest and best of the Scottish kings, by three of his nobles in Blackfriars monastery in 1437;<sup>1</sup> the

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<sup>1</sup> The truth of this great prince's life is stranger than fiction. His elder brother, Duke of Rothesay, had fallen a victim to the criminal ambition of his uncle Albany (p. 115); and his father, Robert III., in affectionate anxiety to avert a similar fate from his surviving son, sent James, then aged eleven years, to the court of France. The vessel in which he embarked was captured by an English cruiser, and, although a truce then subsisted between the countries, he was detained prisoner by Henry IV. His captivity in Windsor Castle matured him as a knight, a scholar, a statesman, and a gentleman. Its severity was softened by the poetic susceptibilities of his ardent mind; hope and the name of the Lady Joan Beaufort sustained the energies of the captive knight. After nearly twenty years of exile, the policy or generosity of the English Government permitted his ransom. He returned with his bride to Scotland: but he experienced the fate common to reformers in advance of their age. A barbarous nobility bore ill the restraints of civilisation and law, and James fell a victim to the above conspiracy. James possessed the qualities of a great man, a patriot king, and a true poet. He has sometimes been ranked with Chaucer. His chief poems are the *King's Quhair* (that is, *Quire, book*), a poem adorned with beautiful reflections and brilliant description, and the *Ballad of Good Counsel*. The language and versification are musical and elegant beyond what could be expected from the age.



wrecking of the monasteries in connection with one of Knox's earliest Reformation sermons in 1559; and the mysterious "Gowrie Conspiracy" against James VI., which was enacted in Gowrie House in 1600. Though rich in historical associations, Perth has now few really ancient monuments to show.

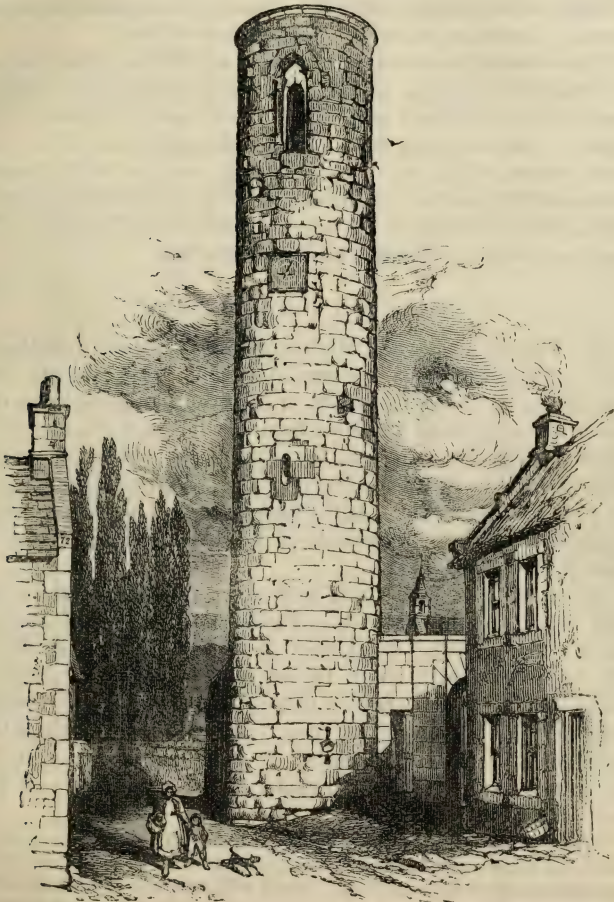
#### ENVIRONS OF PERTH.

MONCREIFFE and KINNOULL HILLS, on the south and north sides of the river respectively, to which there is easy access by carriage roads, are each worthy of a visit. The fertile Carse of Gowrie and the Firth of Tay, with the beautiful valley of Strathearn (bounded by the hills of Monteith), Newburgh, and the Fifeshire hills, are seen from the former; while the latter commands a magnificent view, called by Pennant "the glory of Scotland." A Roman Catholic Redemptory (a retreat for clergy and laity, and missionary centre) occupies one of the finest and most commanding sites on the slope of the Kinnoull Hill. There are also some elegant villas, and near the foot is Kinfauns Castle.

DUPPLIN CASTLE, the seat of the Earl of Kinnoull, is situated about 5 miles south-west of Perth. The Dupplin Library is well known for its collection of rare and valuable editions of the classics. On the north bank of the Earn, near this spot, was fought the battle of Dupplin, A.D. 1332, in which the Scotch army under the Earl of Mar, regent of the kingdom, was surprised during the night, and defeated with great slaughter by Edward Baliol and the "disinherited barons," who fought to recover the crown from the Bruce family. In the woods of Dupplin there is a fine example of the ancient sculptured stone monuments. Opposite Dupplin are the "Birks of Invermay," celebrated in song, where there is also a sculptured stone. Invermay, once the seat of the old family of Belshes, is now the property of Lord Clinton.

SCONE PALACE, the seat of the Earl of Mansfield, who represents the old family of Stormont, is  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles north of Perth, on the left bank of the Tay. It is a modern castellated building, built upon or near the site of an ancient seat of the kings of Scotland. Much of the old furniture has been preserved from the previous mansion (built by the Earl of Gowrie and Sir David Murray of Gospatrick), and among other relics there is a bed used by James VI., and another with hangings of flowered crimson velvet, said to have been wrought by Queen Mary during her imprisonment in Lochleven Castle. The gallery, which is 160 feet long, occupies the place of the old coronation-hall, where Charles II. was crowned in 1651. With the ancient Abbey of Scone are bound up some of the most interesting events in Scottish history. It was founded by Alexander I. in 1115. The church of the Abbey had an additional interest as the shrine where was preserved the

famous *Stone of Destiny*, transferred from Dunstaffnage (p. 388), which formed the coronation-chair of the kings of Scotland until the time of Baliol, when it was removed to Westminster by Edward I. in 1296.



ROUND TOWER OF ABERNETHY. (About 1150.)

By the Treaty of Northampton (1328), this stone was to be returned to Scotland; but it has notwithstanding ever since remained in the Confessor's chapel at Westminster. However, the Bardic prophecy continues to be fulfilled—

“ Except old seers do feign,  
 And wizard wits be blind,  
 The Scots in place must reign  
 Where they this stone shall find.”

a prediction held to be verified when James VI. ascended the English throne. *There is no admission to the Palace or Abbey.*

Those who are interested in round towers will find a fine specimen at ABERNETHY (*Inn*), a village (10 miles south-east from Perth by North British Railway) supposed to have been an ancient Pictish capital. The tower is 74 ft. in height, and (unlike some of the Irish round towers, which are of rough rubble work) is built of square stones carefully hewn. An interesting doorway of evidently ancient origin, gives admission to the tower about 6 ft. from the base. The tower, as a whole, is inferior to that at Brechin.

#### PERTH TO CRIEFF (18 miles).

The Almond Valley and Methven Railway connects Perth with Crieff. The distance is the same by road. This pleasant route conducts us by the ancient castle of Ruthven (now called Huntingtower), situated about 2½ miles from Perth—once the seat of the powerful Earls of Gowrie, and the scene of the memorable incident (1582) known in Scottish history as the “Raid of Ruthven”—on the plain of Tippermuir. At the base of the hill of Ruthven, about a mile southwards, the Marquis of Montrose achieved one of his greatest victories in 1644.

About 6½ miles from Perth is Methven Junction, about a mile from the village of Methven. Within the grounds of Methven Castle (Wm. Smythe, Esq.) there is an old oak-tree, called the Pepperwell Oak, with trunk 18 feet in circumference. About 1½ mile to the north is Lynedoch Cottage, the scene of the touching story of Bessie Bell and Mary Gray. Dronach Haugh, where these unfortunate beauties were buried, is about half-a-mile west from the cottage, and on the gravestone is the inscription:—“They lived—they loved—they died.”<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> The common tradition is, that Bessie Bell and Mary Gray were the daughters of two country gentlemen in the neighbourhood of Perth, and an intimate friendship subsisted between them. Bessie Bell, daughter of the Laird of Kinvaid, happened to be on a visit to Mary Gray, at her father’s house of Lynedoch, when the plague of 1666 broke out. To avoid the infection, the two young ladies built themselves a bower in a very retired and romantic spot called the Burnbraes, about three-quarters of a mile westward from Lynedoch House, where they resided for some time, supplied with food, it is said, by a young gentleman of Perth, who was in love with them both. The disease was unfortunately communicated to them by their lover, and proved fatal, when, according to custom

Balgowan, to the north of the railway station of that name, was formerly the seat of Lord Lynedoch, one of the most daring heroes of the Peninsular War, and here the celebrated portrait of his wife (the Hon. Mrs. Graham), by Gainsborough, was found during alterations made by a subsequent proprietor some fifty years after his death. It now hangs in the National Gallery, Edinburgh. About 4 miles to the north-west of Methven (12 from Perth) is Trinity College, Glenalmond. The line is continued by Madderty, Abercainey, and Innerpeffray, which are described in connection with Crieff (p. 171).

#### PERTH TO DUNDEE (21 miles).

This line of railway passes through the fertile Carse of Gowrie, where there are several places of interest. About 4 miles from Perth Kinfauns Castle is seen on the left, while a little farther on to the right, and on the opposite bank of the Tay, are the ruins of Elcho Castle (Earl of Wemyss). The railway next passes between Inchyra House and Pitfour Castle, close to which is the Kirk of St. Madoes, where there is a curiously-sculptured stone monument. Farther on, to the south-east, lie Errol, from which the Hays assumed their title of Earl, and Errol Park, a spacious modern mansion, adjoining which are the church and village. Megginch Castle, still pretty entire, and built by a cadet of the family of Errol about 1575, is seen on the other side of the line. To the north of Megginch is the castle of Fingask (the seat of the Thrieplands), in which are preserved many interesting portraits and relics of the exiled Stuarts, to whose cause, both in 1715 and 1745, the Thriepland family were warmly devoted. A mile to the north-east of Fingask, the ancient keep or donjon of Kinnaird Castle, adjoining the parish church (restored), forms a prominent object. About 3 miles to the north of Inchtute station is the finely-situated mansion of Rossie Priory (Lord Kinnaird). On the same side, a few miles to the east, are seen the massive walls and turrets of Castle Huntly (formerly Castle Lyon), built mostly by Patrick, third Earl of Kinghorn, the same nobleman who added so much to the ornamentation of Glamis Castle. The Longforgan and Invergowrie stations are next reached, and about a mile from the latter are the houses of Mylnefield and Invergowrie. Near the station at Invergowrie are the ruins of the old church, originally one of the first in Scotland, and where there are still some singular examples of ancient sculptured stone monuments. On crossing the Inver-

in cases of the plague, they were not buried in the ordinary parochial place of sepulture, but in this sequestered spot. The late Lord Lynedoch put an iron railing round the grave, and planted some yew-trees beside it.

gowrie Burn the traveller is in Forfarshire ; and passing along the north margin of the Tay, which is studded with numerous villas, is landed in the course of a few minutes at Magdalen Green, the west-end station of Dundee, and a mile farther on at the South Union Street station, in Dundee.

*A steamer plies between Perth and Dundee in summer—a pleasant sail of two hours.*

### DUNDEE,

[*Hotels* : The Queen's, 160 Nethergate ; Royal, 54 Nethergate ; Royal British, 4 Castle Street ; Lamb's Temperance, 56 Reform Street ; Mather's Commercial (Temperance), Whitehall Street ; The Imperial, Commercial Street. Population in 1881, 142,376. Estimated in 1889 at 163,300.]

the third town in Scotland in population, and the principal seat of the linen and jute trades of the United Kingdom, is situated on the north bank of the Tay, about 12 miles from its mouth. It is built upon a fine slope, extending gently from the Law and Dalgay Hills on the north to the river's edge on the south. Its position is favourable for commerce, and among its important public works is a splendid range of docks. Spacious quays, a patent slip, careening beach, graving-docks, tide-harbours, and timber-ponds stretch along the margin of the Tay for upwards of 2 miles from east to west. In Dock Street are situated the Customs and Excise Offices, and the Royal Arch, an ornamental structure built in commemoration of the Queen's visit in 1844.

An *Esplanade*, or sea-wall, forming a public promenade, runs from Magdalen Point to the Craig Pier ; and from Magdalen Point the *Tay Bridge* carries the line of the North British Railway across the estuary.<sup>1</sup>

The High Street, extending to Commercial Street, contains at its north-east end a magnificent display of street architecture. The Town House, on the south side of the High Street, was built in 1734, and is surmounted by a steeple, with piazza underneath. At the east end stands the Clydesdale Bank adorned with statues of Britannia, Industry, and Commerce.

On the north side of the Nethergate, which diverges on the south-west side of the High Street, are the three Town Churches, the entrance to the one named the Steeple Church being under a square tower (the Old Steeple), 156 ft. in height, which is con-

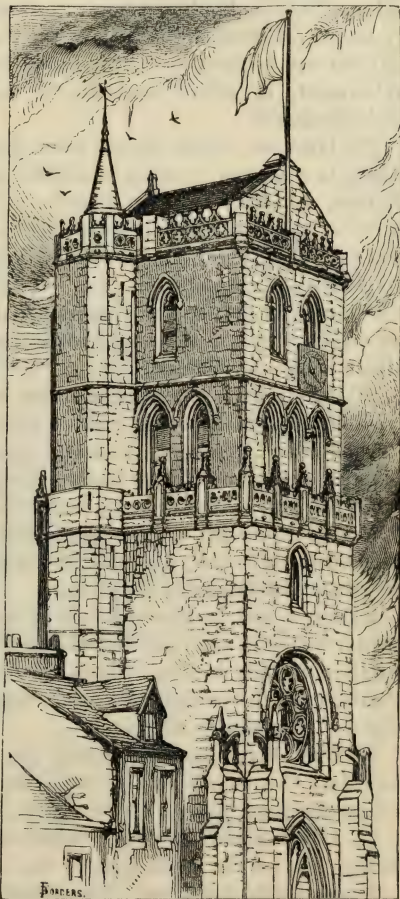
<sup>1</sup> The first Tay Bridge was 3440 yards in length (2 miles less 80 yards). After being in use about eighteen months, the central portion—about a third of a mile—was, during a tremendous gale, blown down on the evening of the 28th December 1879.

sidered one of the architectural curiosities of Scotland. The reputed founder of this church was David, Earl of Huntingdon, brother of William the Lion. On his return from Palestine, after having shared with Richard Cœur de Lion the perils of the Third Crusade, Earl David made a narrow escape from shipwreck on the shoals of Tay, and a church, now destroyed, of which this was the belfry, was erected in gratitude for his deliverance. The tower, which was repaired under the superintendence of the late Sir Gilbert Scott, contains a fine peal of bells. It is open to the public during the summer months on payment of a small fee. The old Town Cross, a pillar 15 feet high, surmounted by a unicorn with the inscribed date of 1586, which originally stood on the High Street, has been re-erected in the south-west corner of the church enclosure.

Upon the south side of the Nethergate are St. Paul's Free Church and St. Andrew's Roman Catholic Church; and on the north side is St. Enoch's Established Church. A little farther west, on the Perth

Road, are St. John's, St. Mark's, St. Peter's, and the M'Cheyne Memorial Churches.

*University College*, between Park Place and Small's Wynd in the Nethergate, is constituted under a trust-deed granted by Miss Baxter of Balgavies, and the late John Boyd Baxter, LL.D. The



OLD TOWER OF DUNDEE.

sum of £100,000 has been set apart as an endowment fund, and £50,000 has been expended in purchasing and equipping the buildings. There are seven chairs—Mathematics, Chemistry, Engineering, Classics, English Literature, Botany, and Anatomy. The *Technical Institute*, at the back of the College, was opened in 1888. £20,000 was bequeathed by Sir David Baxter for its erection and endowment, to afford facilities for technical education to the working classes.

The Overgate, which enters from the north-west side of High Street, is a narrow, densely inhabited street, off which run Tally, Barrack, Lindsay, and Tay Streets. In Lindsay Street are the offices of the *Dundee Courier and Argus* and the extensive jute-works of Don, Buist, and Co., remarkable for their architectural simplicity and elegance.

Commercial Street, now reconstructed, perhaps excels in architectural beauty any thoroughfare in the town. It extends from Albert Square to Dock Street.

Whitehall Street, a spacious new street between Union and Crichton Streets, is being rapidly filled with elegant buildings. The Gilfillan Memorial Church, recently erected, presents an imposing appearance to the Nethergate here.

At the top of the Seagate (south-east end of High Street) is St. Paul's Episcopal Church (late Bishop Forbes), a building in the Decorated Gothic, designed by Sir Gilbert Scott. It occupies the site of the old castle of Dundee.<sup>1</sup>

Reform Street, a thoroughfare of fine architecture, runs from the north side of the High Street and terminates at the post-office. On its west side is Bank Street, in which the Kinnaird Hall is situate, used for public meetings. Immediately opposite are the offices of the *Dundee Advertiser*.

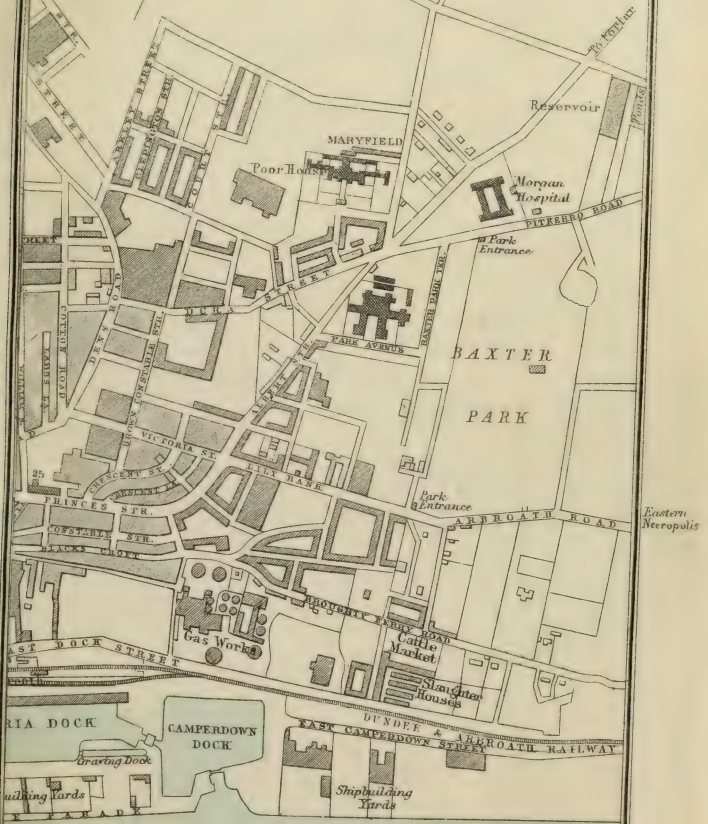
In West Bell Street, adjoining the prison, is the Sheriff and Justiciary Court-house, a handsome Grecian building. The largest hall in the town is the Volunteer Hall, Parker Square.

In Albert Square, opposite Panmure Street, is the Royal Exchange, and on the south-west of the Square is the Eastern Club, both ornamental buildings. The *Albert Institute*, a memorial building in honour of the late Prince Consort, erected by subscriptions, chiefly within the town, amounting to upwards of £20,000, occupies the middle of the Square. It was planned by Sir Gilbert Scott.

<sup>1</sup> At the east end of the Seagate, where Blackcroft begins, there stood, till about 1820, a building like a farmhouse, which was the residence of George Constable of Wallace Craigie, the original of Sir Walter Scott's "Antiquary."

# DUNDEE.

Scale of  $\frac{1}{4}$  Mile



T A Y



# DUNDEE.

Scale of 1/2 Mile

## REFERENCES

- |                       |    |                             |    |
|-----------------------|----|-----------------------------|----|
| Town House            | 1  | Bank of Scotland            | 15 |
| Royal Exchange        | 2  | British Linen Co's Bank     | 14 |
| Kinross Hall          | 3  | Royal Bank                  | 13 |
| Castle House          | 4  | Clydebank Bank              | 16 |
| Market Hall           | 5  | Wilton Bank                 | 17 |
| Victoria Drill Hall   | 6  | Dunfermline Bank            | 18 |
| Theater               | 7  | Town Churches & Old Steeple | 19 |
| Post office           | 8  | St Peter's Church           | 20 |
| Doctors & Court Rooms | 9  | St Andrew's Church          | 21 |
| Thistle Hall          | 10 | Free St Paul's Church       | 22 |
| Royal Arch            | 11 | St Paul's Episcopal Church  | 23 |
| Magazine Fort         | 12 | Roman Catholic Chapel       | 24 |
| Prison Bank           | 12 | Iron Works (Water Works &c) | 25 |



## Reference to Hotels

- |              |    |
|--------------|----|
| Royal        | 26 |
| Royal Beach  | 27 |
| Prison       | 28 |
| Castle Temp. | 29 |
| The Queens   | 30 |

D U N D E E



On the upper floor, in the great hall, is the Reference Library (entrance by the west staircase), and on the lower the *Free Library* (with 30,000 volumes), opened in 1869, and the first established in any of the large towns of Scotland. A museum and picture gallery are also in connection with the free library, placed in the same building, and open to the public. The square contains a large ornamental fountain designed by the architect of the institute, and a statue of the late George Kinloch, first M.P. for the burgh in the reformed parliament of 1832, by Sir John Steell. The opposite corner of the square is occupied by a statue, by John Hutchison, R.S.A., of the late James Carmichael, an engineer in Dundee, who invented the "fan blast." On the south side of the fountain is a statue of Robert Burns, from the studio of Sir John Steell.

A little to the south-west of the Albert Institute is the *Howff*, or old burial-ground of Dundee, containing a number of curiously carved and quaintly inscribed tombstones dating from 1550.

The Barracks of Dundee occupy the site of *Dudhope Castle*, the seat of the ancient Constables of Dundee, about half a mile from the High Street. The celebrated John Grahame of Claverhouse, Viscount Dundee (the "Bonnie Dundee" of the well-known Scotch song), was constable of Dudhope Castle. After his death it was forfeited to the crown, and subsequently converted to its present use. A little to the eastward is the *Royal Infirmary*, the largest and most conspicuous of the public buildings of Dundee. From this we may ascend the *Law*, the round green hill in the rear of the town, 535 feet in height, upon which are the remains of a fortification. The inhabitants enjoy the privilege of recreation on this hill, which commands an extensive panorama, including, on the east, the mouth of the Tay, the Bell Rock Lighthouse, and the German Ocean; and, on the south, the bay and town of St. Andrews and a great part of Fifeshire. Turning to the north, is seen a richly cultivated plain about 5 miles broad, backed by the Sidlaw Hills, the more distant peaks of the Grampians, Mount Blair and Lochnagar being occasionally distinguishable.

The *Western Necropolis*, a romantically situated burying-ground, occupies the west portion of the hill of Balgay. In it are interred the remains of the Rev. G. Gilfillan, and other Dundee worthies. The east division of the hill is laid out as a public park. Separating it from the Necropolis is a deep ravine, over which a handsome iron bridge has been thrown.

At the north-eastern extremity of the town is the *Baxter Park*, which was presented to the town in 1863 by the late Sir David

Baxter. It is laid out in a tasteful manner, and commands an extensive view. In the centre stands a marble statue of Sir David Baxter, by Sir John Steell, subscribed for by the inhabitants of Dundee.

The *Morgan Hospital*, a building in the Scotch baronial style of architecture, is situated to the north-west of the Baxter Park. Its founder, John Morgan, who belonged to the town, devoted the bulk of his fortune (£70,000) to the education of 100 boys, sons of decayed tradesmen of Dundee and other towns in the county of Forfar.

Dundee was anciently a walled town, but now possesses scarcely any remains of the old walls except in the *names* of some of the streets and in the arch at the Cowgate Port, from the top of which Wishart the martyr is said to have preached to the people during the plague of 1544. A brass tablet in the wall commemorates this circumstance. At the Reformation Dundee was one of the first towns in Scotland which publicly renounced the Roman Catholic faith. The Queen has granted a Charter to Dundee, dated 25th January 1889, conferring on it the rank of a city.

The town is famed for its manufacture of fabrics of linen, jute, and hemp. The consumption of jute is very great, a large direct importation being made from Calcutta; and the "East Indiamen" belonging to Dundee form a large and valuable fleet. Of late years great improvements have been made in the spinning-mills. Some of the works in extent, durability, and magnificence are unsurpassed by the mills of any other town or country in the world. Among the principal establishments may be mentioned those of Baxter Brothers and Co., Princes Street, and of Gilroy Brothers and Co., in Lochee Road. The value of the manufactures of Dundee is estimated to amount to nearly £8,000,000 annually; and the number of persons employed in the linen and jute trades is about 50,000.

Steam tramcars have lately been introduced, and there is a regular service of 'buses to the suburbs and Lochee.

Dundee has produced many celebrated men: Boece the historian; Wedderburn the poet; Halyburton, a zealous reformer; Scrymgeour, standard-bearer to Wallace; Viscount Dundee; Sir George Mackenzie; Admiral Duncan; George Dempster of Dunnichen. Hood, the poet, spent a portion of his youth in the town. James Chalmers, for many years a bookseller in Castle Street, invented the adhesive stamp in 1834, which has now been adopted for postal purposes by the civilised world.

LOCHEE, a thriving suburb within the extended royalty of Dundee, contains some handsome churches, including those of the United Presbyterian, Episcopal, and Roman Catholic bodies. The

Camperdown Works (Cox Brothers) employ about 5000 hands, and cover nearly 24 acres of ground ; their chimney "stalk" rivals in height and greatly excels in beauty that of St. Rollox of Glasgow.

DOWNFIELD, a village not far from Lochee, near the Baldovan station of the Newtyle railway, has been much frequented of late years by Dundee people. It is considered highly salubrious.

BROUGHTY FERRY, to which there is almost hourly access by railway from Dundee, is the chief residence of the merchants of that town. It contains a number of handsome villa residences and some churches of considerable architectural beauty. Broughty Castle is built upon a rock which juts into the Tay. At the Links of Barnhill (north-east of Broughty Ferry) some interesting archaeological discoveries were made in 1875. Many villa residences have been erected there.

NEWPORT is a pleasantly-situated village on the south side of the Tay, directly opposite Dundee. Constant communication takes place by means of the Ferry and Tay Bridge. It contains an *hotel*, five churches, some beautiful villas, and 2 stations of the North British Railway (p. 115).

There are LOCAL LINES of RAIL NORTH from Dundee, viz.—

(1) TO COUPAR-ANGUS AND ALYTH BY NEWTYLE (12 miles).

The line passes by the New Lunatic Asylum, Liff,<sup>1</sup> Camperdown House (Earl of Camperdown), Baldovan House (Sir J. Ogilvy, Bart.), Auchterhouse (Earl of Airlie) ; also Bannatyne House, and the ruins of Hatton Castle, at Newtyle, in the former of which the well-known collection of ancient Scotch poems is said to have been made by George Bannatyne, in whose honour the famous literary club was established. ALYTH JUNCTION is a mile south of the old pleasant village of *Meigle (Inn)*, north of which the beautiful Dean Water flows into the Isla. At Meigle the largest and most singular collection of sculptured stones of Scotland is to be seen. In the vicinity is Belmont Castle (H. Campbell Bannerman, Esq., M.P.) *Coupar-Angus* (p. 201) is 5 miles west. A short railway branch, 5 miles in length, leads north to *Alyth* (p. 201).

(2) TO FORFAR, DIRECT (21 miles).

Starting from the East Station, Dundee, the Forfar train runs upon the Dundee and Arbroath line till it is about a mile beyond Broughty Ferry, where the Forfar branch turns off to the left, crossing the

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<sup>1</sup> Near this, 6 miles north-west from Dundee, is the *Old Church of Fowlis Easter*, a fine specimen of the architecture of the 15th century period. The screen, which separates the nave from the burial-aisle of the Lords Gray, contains a quaint representation of the Crucifixion. The castle of Fowlis is near the church, and the Den of Balruddery, a favourite field for the geologist and botanist, is in the neighbourhood.—*Vide Proceedings Antiq. Soc. of Scotland*, vol. vii.

Arbroath line on a high level bridge, and gradually rising as it advances northward. Affleck Castle, the Reservoir of the Dundee Water Commissioners at Monikie, the King's Well on the right, the curious ruins of Hynd Castle on the left, Carbuddo House, and a Roman camp, are successively passed, and the railway gradually descends to Forfar (p. 203), passing near Dunnichen House and Kingsmuir.

PERTH AND DUNDEE TO ARBROATH AND MONTROSE,  
BY THE COAST (50 miles).

This pleasant and interesting excursion along the coast of Forfarshire, described so far as Dundee on pp. 179-180, follows thence the estuary of the Tay to its mouth at Broughty Ferry (p. 185), whence a ferry steamer crosses the firth—here narrowed to a mile—to Tayport in connection with the Fife railways. From Tayport a long tongue of barren sand shoots into the sea. Off the extreme point of this spot, called Buddon Ness, lie the perilous shoals, which, from the deep monotonous moan of the surf, have received the title of "*The Roaring Lion.*" The castle of Claypots, about a mile to the north of Broughty Ferry, was, according to tradition, the residence of a mistress of Cardinal Beaton.

From Broughty Ferry the railway crosses the Monifieth and Barry Links to Carnoustie, a rising watering-place of about 3400 inhabitants, situated on the shore. There are golfing links at both Monifieth, and Carnoustie (*Hotel*), the latter being especially good. About 2 miles north of Carnoustie is Panmure House, a seat of Lord Dalhousie. The railway follows the shore for other 6 miles by Easthaven and Elliot Junction (Kelly Castle, Maj.-Gen. Smith, being on the north), until it reaches

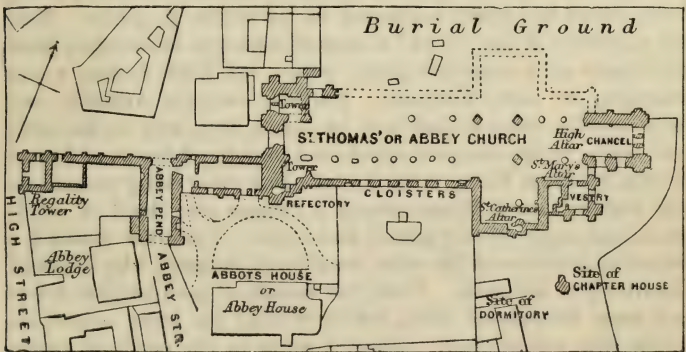
ARBROATH (17 miles from Dundee).

[*Hotels*: White Hart, High St.; Imperial, at Station; George, Commerce St.]

This seaport and manufacturing town stands, in the district of Angus, next to Dundee in point of trade and of population (21,965), but possesses little to attract the tourist except its Abbey. The harbour, which has been scooped out by art, is confined and of difficult access, and the town depends mainly on its manufactures, the staple of which are sailcloth, canvas, coarse linens, and shoes.

The *Abbey* of Arbroath was founded by William the Lion in 1178 for monks of the Tyronensian order, and dedicated to the English martyr Thomas à Becket. The founder was interred within its precincts, and a grave composed of hewn freestone, near the site of the high altar, is supposed to contain his remains. The Scottish nobility met here in 1320, and drew up a spirited remonstrance to the Pope against the claims made by Edward II. upon the sovereignty of the

kingdom. The last abbot was the famous Cardinal Beaton, who was at the same time Archbishop of St. Andrews, and in the troubles that succeeded his death fanaticism wreaked its fury alike on the monastery and its inhabitants. The ruins, though greatly dilapidated, are interesting, more especially in their details. The western gable is Norman, but the rest is Early English. The chancel, from its remains, has evidently been the noblest part of the building, and the Catherine wheel window, in the gable of the south transept, is still entire. The friable nature of the red sandstone of which the abbey is built is very apparent in such parts as are particularly exposed to the sea wind. Dr. Johnson, in his *Journey to the Western Islands*, remarks, "I should scarcely have regretted my journey had it afforded nothing more than the sight of *Aberbrothock*."



PLAN OF ARBROATH ABBEY, FOUNDED A.D. 1178.

About 10 miles off the coast of Arbroath stands the Inchcape Lighthouse, on an insulated reef called the Bell Rock, from the bell which in former days the Abbot of Aberbrothock had suspended as a warning to mariners. A pirate who had wantonly cut it away met with a just retribution by himself drifting on the rock on a stormy night, and perishing with his crew,—a tradition which forms the subject of Southey's popular ballad.

"The pious Abbot of Aberbrothock  
 Had placed that bell on the Inchcape rock ;  
 On the waves of the storm it floated and swung,  
 And louder and louder its warning rung.  
 When the rock was hid by the tempest's swell,  
 The mariners heard the warning bell ;  
 And then they knew the perilous rock,  
 And blessed the Abbot of Aberbrothock."

Half a mile to the north is the curious old church of St. Vigeans

(built in the 14th century, and restored 1875), interesting on its own account as well as for its ancient sculptured stones.

A line of railway (7 miles) goes inland from Arbroath by Frioekheim to Guthrie Junction (p. 207), on the main line north from Perth to Aberdeen.

On the seashore, about 3 miles to the east of Arbroath, is the fishing village of Auchmithie (*hotel*), where there are some vast caves and perforations in the rocks. Auchmithie is the "Mussel Crag" of Scott's *Antiquary*. From thence the promontory of Redhead (so named from the colour of the sandstone) is seen to advantage. Prior to the year 1793 this cape was the boundary beyond which coal was prohibited from being carried northward without incurring a heavy duty, which was wisely commuted for an excise on spirits. Near the extremity of the "head," a mass of chimneys, shooting up from the bosom of a venerable grove, points out Ethie House, a seat belonging to Lord Northesk. Half-way between Arbroath and Montrose the coast is indented by Lunan Bay, with its fine cliffs and sands, in the centre of which, and near the *debouche* of Lunan Water, is Lunan House in the hollow; and upon rising ground, on the west of Lunan Water, stands a ruinous pile, built of sandstone, and appropriately named Red Castle. Tradition makes it a favourite residence of the same munificent monarch who endowed the Abbey of Arbroath. There yet remain a quadrangular tower and some dilapidated walls, boldly cresting the green mound on which they are perched. About 3 miles to the north of Lunan Bay the approach to Montrose discloses a fine prospect of that town and its environs. To the left rise the towers of Kinnaird Castle (Earl of Southesk), embosomed in thick woods; beyond shoot up the spires of Brechin, and yet farther the giant Grampians. On the right appear Dunninald House and the castle of Rossie, almost buried in picturesque foliage. In front spreads a spacious circular sheet of water, communicating with the ocean by a narrow strait, and crossed by a bridge of graceful proportion. On the flat peninsula extending between this basin and the sea stands Montrose itself, cheerful and compact. The peninsula is low and verdant, where the hand of the builder has not doomed it to barrenness. Beyond its farther extremity in the north rise the high cliffs of St. Cyrus or Ecclesgreig, washed by the waves of the ocean, and crowned by a handsome church. A chain of cultivated eminences, tastefully planted and adorned with villas, sweeps round three sides of the basin, and the summits of the Grampians belt the whole.





# MONTROSE.



John Bartholomew & Co. Edin.

## MONTROSE,

[Hotels: Star; Queen's. 12 miles from Arbroath.]

with a population of 14,765, is one of the neatest and best built towns in Scotland, its street architecture resembling that of the Flemish towns. In the High Street are statues of Sir Robert Peel, and the late Joseph Hume, who was born here in 1777. Extensive links extend between the burgh and the sea, affording ample scope for the game of golf. The principal buildings are the Town-Hall, the Parish Church, the Episcopal Churches, the Academy, and the Museum of natural and antiquarian objects. Montrose carries on a considerable trade in shipping and linen manufacture. The basin formed by the mouth of the South Esk serves as a sort of roadstead to the port, and at high water has a peculiarly striking and beautiful effect. The channel by which the waters find their way to the sea is impeded by the island of Inchbrayock, upon which are an old churchyard and monuments. The island is reached from the south by a narrow channel and bridge, and on the north by a magnificent suspension bridge of about 432 ft. in length. At certain states of the tide the current is exceedingly powerful, but the basin is shallow, and so much of it is left dry at ebb tide that an attempt was made at one time to reclaim a portion by means of dykes. Dykers were brought from Holland to superintend the work of embankment, and it was on the eve of completion when it was destroyed in a few hours by a storm.

It was at the port of Montrose that Sir James Douglas embarked in 1330, for the Holy Land, with the heart of King Robert Bruce. The Chevalier de St. George, son of the expatriated James II., who had landed at Peterhead disguised as a sailor on his unsuccessful expedition of 1715, re-embarked here in the following year a fugitive for France, to head the sanguine adherents of his house, and bade a final adieu to the country of his fathers. In the subsequent rising of 1745, the town was for some time the headquarters of the Royalists, and in the river between the town and village of Ferryden, the "Hazard" sloop of war was captured by Captain David Ferrier of Brechin, a notorious Jacobite. The famous Marquis of Montrose, the hero of many warlike traditions, is said to have been born here in 1612. Montrose is distinguished as the place in Scotland where the Greek language was first taught, and where the learned scholar and divine, Andrew Melville, received his education.

There are a number of gentlemen's seats and places of interest in

the locality. The old mansion of Hedderwick, and the village of Hillside with its pretty villas, are within a couple of miles. The main line of rail to Aberdeen is reached by a short branch to Dubton Junction, about  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles from Montrose.

The BERVIE RAILWAY (12 miles) branches off from Montrose near the Victoria Bridge, passing along the links and muir south of the mansion of Charleton, and north of that of Kinnaber. It crosses the North Esk by means of a fine viaduct, and taking a line south of Kirkside House, and along the top of the cliffs which overhang the old romantic burial-ground of St. Cyrus, reaches the station at Kirk-town of St. Cyrus, to the north of which is Ecclesgreig House. Leaving Lauriston station, the line crosses the Den of Lauriston, with Lauriston Castle on the north. It then crosses Den Finella, by a high bridge of four arches, from which there is a fine glimpse of the waterfall. From the fishing-village of Johnshaven the line runs close to the sea, and having on the left Brotherton House, Benholme Castle, the village of Gourdon, and Hallgreen Castle, it reaches the terminus at the town of BERVIE (*pop.* 1095—2 *inns*). Bervie was created a royal burgh by David II. in commemoration of his landing there from France, with his consort Joanne, in 1341; and a rock called Craig-David is a remarkable feature in the landscape. The view from the bridge and up the water of Bervie, with Allardyce Castle and Arbuthnott House in the distance, is pleasing. The celebrated Dr. John Arbuthnott was born in the neighbourhood. Dunnottar Castle is 8 miles, and Stonehaven 9 miles, north by road (see pp. 210-212).

PERTH TO KILLIN (55 miles),  
*via* DUNKELD, ABERFELDY, AND LOCH TAY.

This favourite route goes through much of the most charming scenery in Perthshire. The means of transit are now so well arranged that the whole main line of the Tour, from even Edinburgh and Glasgow (returning *via* Callander), may be made out in a single day. But such a "run through" is not recommended as a satisfactory way of enjoying the beauties of the Central Highlands.

The first 24 miles of the route are by the main line of the Highland Railway as far as Ballinluig. The line starts from the General Station, Perth, and follows pretty nearly the right bank of the Tay, coming close on the river opposite Scone. Here it crosses the Almond, and a little farther passes Luncarty and its bleachfields. Near Luncarty, on the left bank of the Tay, are the Stormontfield Ponds for breeding salmon. They are free to the public, and are worth a visit to the naturalist and the angler. The fish are set free when between two and three years old. Similar ponds have also been constructed on Kinnoull Hill, near Perth.

At Stanley Junction the Highland line properly commences,



# DUNKELD



Scale of 1/4 Mile

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diverging at this point northwards—the line to Aberdeen going off to the right. In the neighbourhood of Stanley (a small manufacturing village) may be seen, on the left bank of the Tay, Stobhall House, the original residence of the Earls of Perth,<sup>1</sup> as well as the chapel and the hiding-place of the Duke of Perth. Here also is the Linn of Campsie, where Eachin MacIan appeared to Catherine Glover after the bloody contest and defeat of his clan on the North Inch of Perth (see Scott's *Fair Maid of Perth*). The large building seen from Murthly station is a district lunatic asylum. The station for Dunkeld is at Birnam, a mile from Dunkeld.

### BIRNAM AND DUNKELD.

*Hotels*: *Birnam*, at the station. In Dunkeld, *Royal* (Fisher's), close to Duke's grounds; *Athole Arms*, at bridge. Omnibuses meet the trains.

*Distances*: Perth 15 $\frac{3}{4}$  miles; Coupar-Angus 16; Blairgowrie 12; Pitlochrie 13; Aberfeldy 18. *Heights*—Dunkeld 216 ft.; Birnam 250.

Braemar Coach, "Prince of Wales," by Blairgowrie and Spital of Glenshee, leaves Dunkeld at 9 A.M., during the season (p. 258).

BIRNAM contains several large and elegant buildings, including a public Institute, and is an agreeable resort during the summer and autumn months. It is well provided with water, gas, and drainage. On the south side of the Torhill on the banks of the Tay, approached from the back of Birnam Hotel, is Birnam House (J. Guthrie Lornie, Esq.), having in front the celebrated twin trees of Birnam, an oak and a sycamore. These magnificent trees, which are in perfect vigour, are supposed to be over 1000 years old, and the last of the famous Birnam Wood, with which the fate of the tyrant Macbeth is mysteriously connected in Shakespeare's tragedy.<sup>2</sup>

The hill of Birnam rises on the south to the height of 1324 ft., and a well-made road of 3 miles reaches nearly to the summit, from which extensive views are obtained.

The scenery around DUNKELD forms, with its many charming

<sup>1</sup> Stobhall was originally a possession of the De Montifex family, one of whom, Mary (daughter of Sir William de Montifex), was married in 1360 to Sir John Drummond. His eldest daughter Annabella became the queen of Robert III., and was crowned with him at Scone in September 1390; and from this alliance the British sovereign and other crowned heads of Europe trace their descent.

<sup>2</sup> Dunsinane (one of the Sidlaws) lies 8 miles north-east of Perth, and there are a number of places in the neighbourhood identified with the tradition, such as King's Seat and Macbeth's Law. At St. Martin's, 3 miles north of Scone, are *Cairn Beth* (Macbeth's Castle) and the *Witches' Stone*. There are also numerous so-called Druidical stones and circles.

walks and drives, a delightful centre for tourists. The Birnam Highland Games are held on the last Thursday of August in each year, and are well known as one of the principal gatherings of the kind in Scotland.

There are few places of which the first sight is so striking as Dunkeld; its finely wooded mountains, its noble river, its magnificent bridge, and its ancient cathedral combine to form a picture of rare beauty. Part of the old town is narrow and quaint, and almost buried in the dark shade of luxuriant trees. A fountain has been erected to the memory of the late Duke of Athole, on the site of the Market Cross, in the Market Square, High Street.

The Cathedral is entered from the end of this street, and there are attendants at the door, whose guidance is obtained for a small fee. The building, on the whole, is of humble pretensions, and owes not a little to its situation and associations.

It is believed that Dunkeld was originally a religious establishment, instituted about the year 570 by the disciples of St. Columba. What the nature of the original church was is unknown, and the records of the present cathedral, although preserved, are not without obscurity. The *choir* (now the parish church) was founded by Bishop Sinclair in 1318. The architecture is of a composite character, exhibiting features both of the Norman and pointed styles. Perhaps its most characteristic feature is the *tower*, which stands at the west end of the north aisle, and contains four bells. The *nave* is entered at the base of the tower, by the western door, above which rises the western window, a work of florid character. This part of the church has been separated internally from the choir by a lofty Gothic arch reaching nearly to the roof, which is supported by rows of round pillars, similar to those of Norman design, but of a later period. The clerestory windows are very plain, but those which light the side aisles are middle-pointed, and of diverse design and beauty. The southern angle of the church is faced by an octangular watch-tower, containing a staircase, communicating with the main tower by an ambulatory. The *chapter-house*, north of the choir, was built by Bishop Lauder in 1469, and is still, as described by Canon Mill, "a fine firm fabric." In a vault beneath is the burial-place of the Athole family, and a room above was used as the depository of their charters.

Of the ancient tombs that have survived the general wreck, the most remarkable is to be seen in the vestibule of the modern church. It is a recumbent figure in armour, the feet resting on a lion's head, and having the following inscription:—"Hic jacet Alexander Senescalus, Filius Roberti Regis Scotorum et Elisabethe More, Dominus de Buchan et Badenoch, qui obiit A.D. 1394." This personage was the celebrated Wolf of Badenoch, third son of Robert II. There is here also an emblematical mural monument of white marble, by Sir John Steell of Edinburgh, erected in 1872 by the officers of the 42d Highlanders in memory of their comrades who fell in the Crimean





Dunkeld

# DUNKELD & ENVIRONS.



0 1 2 3 4 5 Miles

John Bartholomew & Co. Ltd.



war and Indian Mutiny. A slab underneath contains the following inscription :—

“The ten independent companies of the Freacadan Dubh, or Black Watch, were formed into a Regiment on the 25th October 1739, and the first muster took place in May 1740, in a field between Taybridge and Aberfeldy.

“Here, ’mong the hills that nursed each hardy Gael,  
Our votive marble tells the soldier’s tale ;  
Art’s magic power each perished friend recalls,  
And heroes haunt these old Cathedral walls.”

The tomb of Bishop Sinclair, who founded the choir, is still to be seen in that part of the cathedral on the floor, marked by a square slab of blue marble. This bishop was a brother of the laird of Rosslyn, and alike fitted to command in Church and State, being described as “right hardy, meikle, and stark.” But the most illustrious of the Bishops was Gavin Douglas,<sup>1</sup> who

“In a barbarous age  
Gave to rude Scotland Virgil’s page.”

The cathedral was reduced to its present ruinous condition at the time of the Reformation.

After the battle of Killiecrankie, in 1689, a regiment of Cameronian recruits, now the 26th Foot, took up its position in the church and the Duke’s house, where it withstood a furious onslaught by the Highlanders, who were returning southward flushed with victory. Cleland, the officer in command, and two others, fell in the contest, which terminated in the defeat of the Highlanders. On the lawn to the west of the cathedral are two of the earliest larch-trees introduced into Britain, having been brought from the Tyrol by Mr. Menzies of Culdares in 1738.

Close by the cathedral stands DUNKELD HOUSE, a mansion of the Duke of Athole. Entered by the large gate<sup>2</sup> beyond Fisher’s Hotel, THE GROUNDS of Dunkeld afford a succession of fine views of sylvan beauty, in which the waters of the Tay and Braan play conspicuous parts. A walk up the banks of the river Tay conducts to the so-called King’s Seat and St. Colme’s Well. Tourists are there ferried across the river and conducted by a pretty winding walk on the slope of Craigvinean to the FALLS OF THE BRAAN, a

<sup>1</sup> Gavin Douglas, the third son of Archibald, Earl of Angus, was born about 1474, and died in 1522. His life is one of the most adventurous in Scottish history, and his character has been well described as that of “one who in all the actions of his life discovered a gentle and merciful disposition, regulating the warlike and heroic spirit of his family by the excellent laws of the Christian religion.”

<sup>2</sup> In the lodge names of visitors are inscribed. Tourists are conducted by guides at the fixed charge of 2s. for a party of two, and 1s. each for three or more. The tour can be reversed, in which case carriages meet parties on emerging from the grounds.

stream which descends from Loch Freuchie (lying among the mountains to the west of Amulree), and joins the Tay opposite the cathedral. The first fall reached is at a summer-house called **OSSIAN'S HALL**,<sup>1</sup> fronting the cataract, and so placed that the fall is concealed from view until the door is drawn aside. The rocks here present a remarkable series of excavations or cauldrons formed by the boiling cascade. A little farther up we reach the **HERMITAGE**, a charming cool retreat, suggestive of how delightful it may be to be a hermit, and pass a life of contemplation in listening to the waterfall. About half a mile farther is the **RUMBLING BRIDGE**, where the stream rumbles down a narrow, deep, chasm, into which a huge fragment of rock has fallen and formed a natural bridge. A better view of the fall is obtained from down a narrow path at its side. The Falls of Braan may be approached direct from Dunkeld by the public road,<sup>2</sup> the highest fall (at Rumbling Bridge) being  $2\frac{3}{4}$  miles distant from Birnam or Dunkeld.

The hamlet of **INVER**,  $1\frac{1}{4}$  mile west of Birnam, was the residence of Neil Gow, the celebrated composer of Scotch reel music.

The wooded pyramidal hill of **CRAIG-Y-BARNS**, to the north of Dunkeld, forms a fine feature in the landscape. On the summit there is what used to be a rocking-stone. Beyond, to the north, a lovely walk may be taken through the woods to **LOCH ORDIE** ( $5\frac{1}{2}$  miles), whence the pedestrian may find his way over the hills by Loch Oisnach to Kirkmichael in Strathardle (16 miles from Dunkeld, see p. 260).

A short way east of Dunkeld are the **LOCHS** of the **LOWS**, etc., on the road to Blairgowrie (see p. 258).

**MURTHLY CASTLE**, reached by a beautiful walk south from Birnam along the banks of the Tay of about  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles, acquired from Sir A. D. Stewart of Grandtully, Bart., by Mr. Kennedy Tod, a New York banker, in 1889, was erected about 1826 by Mr. Gillespie Graham, architect, of Edinburgh, in the Elizabethan style, but left incomplete in consequence of the death of the then proprietor. The *old* castle of Murthly, which stands about 200 yards to the north of the new house, and is still inhabited, was used as a hunting-seat by some of the kings of Scotland. The pleasure grounds of Murthly extend for many miles east and west of the castle, on the banks of the Tay, and are open to strangers on applying to the factor at Murthly.

Besides Dunkeld House and Murthly Castle, there are numerous

<sup>1</sup> This summer-house was maliciously destroyed some years ago; and, although repaired, is *not* now *open* to the public.

<sup>2</sup> The road continues up **STRATH BRAAN** to Amulree (10 miles from Birnam, see p. 171) and is a beautiful route.

other seats in the neighbourhood of Dunkeld. The high road to Pitlochrie (p. 260) is well worth walking or driving, as it passes closely through charming sylvan scenery.

#### STRATHTAY DISTRICT.

From Dunkeld the railway skirts the valley of the Tay and crosses the river near Dalguise. The large white-painted building seen on the right hand before reaching this station, is the dairy-farm of the Dowager Duchess of Athole. At BALLINLUIG (*Inn*), near the junction of the Tay and the Tummel, the Aberfeldy branch turns off to the west along the main river, while the Highland line continues north beside the lesser stream (see p. 260). On the tongue of land at the confluence stand the village of Logierait (*Inn*) and a monument to the late Duke of Athole. Balnaguard Inn,  $1\frac{3}{4}$  mile west, on the south side of the river, was the scene of Mrs. Brunton's novel of *Self-Control*; and a little farther, on the other side, lies Ballechin, associated with the old Scottish ballad of Sir James the Rose. At Grandtully station there is a comfortable *hotel*; and a recently made iron bridge across the Tay affords a passage to the village of Tullypowrie and various villas situated hereabouts. Two miles beyond the station, the venerable castle of Grandtully appears on the left surrounded by rows of stately elms. This castle is said to have been the model of Scott's "Tullyveolan" as described in *Waverley*. Ben Lawers comes into view soon after passing Grandtully Castle. The peak seen to the north is Farragon, and that close to the water is Clunie Hill. Three miles from this is the village of

#### ABERFELDY<sup>1</sup> (18 miles from Dunkeld).

[*Hotels*: Breadalbane Arms. Weem Hotel on other side of Tay.]

*Pop.* 1260. *Height*—400 feet. Coach to Kenmore.

Immediately opposite the Breadalbane Arms Hotel is the entrance to the FALLS OF MONESS (charge of 6d. for admission), celebrated in Burns's song of "The Birks of Aberfeldy." The falls are three in number, and are approached by a zigzag path. The highest, 2 miles up, is a perpendicular torrent 50 feet high, and the whole scene is one of great beauty, aptly described in Burns's lines:—

"The braes ascend like lofty wa's,  
The foaming stream, deep roaring, fa's,  
O'erhung wi' fragrant spreading shaws,  
The birks of Aberfeldy.

---

<sup>1</sup> At Aberfeldy a road strikes southward across the hills to Amulree, 11 miles; from which Crieff is other 12 miles distant. See p. 171.

“The hoary cliffs are crowned wi’ flowers,  
 While o’er the linn the burnie pours,  
 And rising, weets, wi’ misty showers,  
 The birks of Aberfeldy.”

The birks (*i.e.* birches) have very much died out, but they have been superseded by the mountain ash, which, with its clusters of red berries (called in Scotland rowans), is no unworthy substitute.

The Tay is crossed at Aberfeldy by one of General Wade’s bridges, memorable as the spot where the companies of the Black Watch were embodied into the 43d, afterwards 42d regiment. A picturesque “regimental” monument was erected here in 1887. About a mile distant by this bridge is Weem, with church and *hotel*. From here the ascent of Farragon may be made. The road east from Weem to Logierait (*inn*) along the north bank of the Tay is extremely beautiful. A little west of Weem is Castle Menzies, erected in the 16th century, the seat of Sir Robert Menzies of that Ilk, Bart., the chief of the clan. This castle stands at the foot of a lofty range of rocky hills, and is surrounded by a park adorned with aged trees, among which are some planes of extraordinary size. Three miles westwards of Weem the road passes the village of Dull, boasting in remote times of an abbey, of which a stone cross is the only remnant. Two miles from Dull, a road on the left leads by Drummond Hill to Kenmore by fording the river Lyon at Comrie Ferry. The remains of Comrie Castle are surrounded by fine sycamores. Two miles onwards is Coshieville (small *inn*); and 2 miles west of Coshieville is the handsome modern house of Garth, the seat of Sir Donald Currie, M.P., of Garth and Glenlyon. A road to the right, up the ravine of the Keltney burn, conducts to the old castle of Garth, situated on a rocky promontory about a mile from the inn. The castle must have been a fit abode for its original occupant, Stewart of the Buchan family, whose bloodthirstiness in expelling the M’Ivors from Glenlyon won for him the title of “Cuilean Cursta,” or “fierce wolf.”

From Coshieville the road to TUMMEL BRIDGE ( $9\frac{1}{2}$  miles), or KINLOCH-RANNOCH (12 miles), turns north, and crosses a high, wide, heathy pass at Loch Kinardochy. Here, where the ascent of the finely-peaked mountain of SCHIEHALLION (3547 ft.) may well be made, the road to the left, along to the north base of Schiehallion, leads to Kinloch-Rannoch (p. 270). The road to Tummel Bridge, *inn* (p. 263), continues north. Pedestrians going east by Loch Tummel should turn to the right, about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  mile beyond Loch Kinardochy, to Foss, near which there is a ferry. From Tummel Bridge the old route due north continues to Dalnacardoch in Glen Garry (p. 272); and there are roads also to Struan and Pitlochrie.

The road through GLEN LYON (one of the finest of Highland glens), after passing Garth House leads, a mile farther west (6 from Kenmore), to the village of FORTINGALL, with a comfortable *hotel*, post and telegraph office. Near the Established Church are the remains of a famous yew-tree, pronounced to be probably the oldest authentic specimen of vegetation in Europe. It is now believed to be fully 3000 years old. Near the village of Fortingall is Glenlyon House, the old home of Campbell of Glenlyon, whose unenviable share in the massacre of Glencoe is well known. A short distance westward, on the left side of the road, are the remains of a Roman encampment. To the left a road strikes through an opening in the hill, and joins the highway on the north side of Loch Tay at the hamlet and pier of Stron-fearnan,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles from Kenmore. West of the Roman camp the road turns to the right, and places the traveller suddenly before the romantic narrow *Pass of Glenlyon* or *Chesthill*, which extends for 3 miles. On emerging from the pass we reach the house of Chesthill (Menzies). On the opposite side of the river here there is a fine waterfall with picturesque bridge. Passing the ruins of an old castle and Invervar House, we arrive (10 miles from Fortingal) at Innerwick Church, near which is a hamlet containing a rough small *inn*, the only place of public entertainment in the glen. From this there is a rough cart-road of 6 miles north to Dall, on Loch Rannoch (p. 271). Half a mile west, striking south at Bridge of Balgay, is the hill-road of Larig-an-lochan, leading to Killin (12 miles), and half a mile from Balgay is Meggernie Castle (John Bullough, Esq.), originally the seat of Sir John Stewart of Cardney (son of Robert II.), and subsequently of the late Ranald Stewart Menzies of Culdres. It was built about the year 1590, and repaired 1673, and is approached from the east by an avenue of old lime-trees, half a mile in length. At Meggernie the best part of the road stops, although carriages can go to Loch Lyon, 10 miles farther.

From the foot of Loch Lyon Ben Creachan (3540 ft.) may be ascended from Glen Meran on the right. This Ben commands grand views across the Moor of Rannoch, etc. The pedestrian who is unwilling to retrace his steps, and desires to reach the road leading from Tyndrum to Glencoe, may with ordinary caution find his way along the side of the loch to its head, and there strike off through a break in the hills on the right. After a little easy climbing the tourist will find himself in a glen opening to the south, down which he will follow the stream, so as to strike the road at Auch, about  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles north from Tyndrum, and 6 south from Inveroran Hotel (see p. 160). Auch is about 21 miles from Innerwick.

Leaving Aberfeldy by the coach for Loch Tay we keep along the south side of the river Tay by a finely-wooded road, and pass on the left the pretty house (Bolfracks) of the Breadalbane factor, and a little beyond, the interesting remains of the so-called Druidical circle of Croft Moraigh. As we approach Kenmore, we obtain a beautiful glimpse of Taymouth Castle, and at the distance of seven miles from Aberfeldy reach the village of



## KENMORE,

[Hotel; The Breadalbane Arms: Height; 370 ft.]

situated close to the principal entrance to Taymouth Castle, and within five minutes' walk of Loch Tay.<sup>1</sup> The river Tay, which here issues from the loch, is crossed by a bridge, from which there is a view of Ben Lawers and the conical summit of Ben More. The scenery around Kenmore so captivated Burns that he gave vent to his admiration in the following lines, written on the mantelpiece of the inn parlour:—

“Here poesy might wake her heav'n-taught lyre,  
And look through nature with creative fire.”

TAYMOUTH CASTLE, the seat of the Marquis of Breadalbane, is situated on a beautiful lawn at the base of Drummond Hill, and within a mile of the village. The building is a dark gray pile of four stories, with corner towers, and terminating in a central pavilion. The first mansion was built by Sir Colin Campbell, sixth knight of Lochaw, in the year 1580, and was then called Balloch, from the Gaelic *bealach*, a word signifying the outlet of a lake or glen. The builder being asked why he had placed his house at the extremity of his estate, replied, “*We'll brizz yont*” (press onward), adding that he intended Balloch should in time be the middle of it. The possessions of the family have extended in the opposite direction, and now reach from Aberfeldy to the sound of Mull, a space of upwards of 100 miles in extent. The present castle was built on the site of the old house in 1801, with the exception of the west wing, which was added in 1842. Admission to the grounds is granted, as a rule, from 10 to 4, and to the castle at stated hours. Visitors must be accompanied by a guide, who is remunerated by a fixed charge of 1s. per head. The admission to the gardens, which extend for half a mile along the shore of Loch Tay, is by a gate at the north end of the bridge over the river.

The best view of the castle is obtained from the hill in front, where there is a small *fort*. This prospect is said to have drawn forth the following impromptu from Robert Burns:—

“The meeting cliffs each deep sunk glen divides,  
The woods, wild scattered, clothe their ample sides;  
The outstretching lake, embosomed 'mong the hills,  
The eye with wonder and amazement fills;  
The Tay, meandering sweet in infant pride;  
The palace rising by his verdant side;  
The lawns, wood-fringed, in nature's native taste;  
The hillocks dropt in nature's careless haste;  
The arches striding o'er the new-born stream;  
The village glittering in the noontide beam.”

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<sup>1</sup> Fishing either for salmon or trout is not allowed within 2 miles of the Kenmore and Killin ends of the loch; but the remaining part is open, and boats may be had at the hotels for the purpose. Salmon are abundant during the season, which extends from February to May inclusive.







The pleasure-grounds are laid out with great taste, and possess a striking combination of beauty and grandeur. The surrounding hills are luxuriantly wooded, and the plain below is adorned with aged trees.

A pleasant excursion may be made from Kenmore to the *Falls of Acharn*, a cascade 2 miles distant, and half a mile off the road on the south side of the loch. The fall is about 80 feet high, and an excellent view of it is obtained from the "hermit's mossy cell."

The road south-east over to Amulree (p. 171), 11 miles, by Glen Quaich, is a fine moorland walk beyond the woods through which it at first ascends.

#### LOCH TAY.

Loch Tay measures upwards of 15 miles in length, and is from 15 to 100 fathoms in depth. It is fed at its head by the united streams of Lochay and Dochart, while the Tay issues at its foot. Near Kenmore is a solitary island, on which are the ruins of a priory, where are deposited the remains of Sibylla, daughter of Henry I. of England, and consort of Alexander I. of Scotland. The fame of the loch as a salmon-fishing water probably excels that of its natural features, and attracts many anglers.

The ordinary tourist route is now made by steamer, which plies at stated intervals upon the loch in connection with the coach and rail, piers being provided at various places and at both ends—Killin and Kenmore. The sail occupies 1 hour 40 minutes. There are roads on both sides, but the northern is preferable, being 16 miles, while the southern is 2 miles longer and more hilly. Should the latter be followed, the places passed on the way are Acharn, 2 miles from Kenmore; some old copper and lead mines, about  $4\frac{1}{2}$  miles farther, formerly worked by the late Marquis of Breadalbane; Ardeonaig Free Church about half-way, 7 miles from Kenmore, where the Kidd burn falls over a precipice 50 ft. high. There is here a small *inn* (where boats may be hired for salmon and trout fishing), and a ferry. A high mountain path leads over the hills from Ardeonaig to Glen Lednock, in which there is a road down to Comrie (13 miles—see p. 167). On the northern side of Loch Tay, about midway, rises BEN LAWERS, one of the highest mountains in Scotland (3984, or with the cairn on the top 4000, ft. above the sea), and the loftiest in the county of Perth. It is composed mostly of micaceous schist, but its surface is remarkably verdant, and perhaps no mountain in the Highlands produces more alpine plants. The ascent, which takes about two hours, may be made conveniently from the Ben Lawers *Hotel* (Temperance), at the foot of the hill, where a guide may be obtained. The several sur-

rounding peaks are of much interest to the mountaineer. The roadway here is itself about 700 ft. above the level of the sea. There is a ferry from Lawers to the south side of the loch (charge 6d.)

KILLIN,—*height*: 480 ft.,

[*Hotel*: Killin Hotel. *Bridge of Lochay Inn* 1 mile north of Killin.]

—a capital centre for excursions—is situated  $1\frac{1}{2}$  mile from the south-west extremity of Loch Tay, near the junction of the Dochart with the Lochay. A branch line of 4 miles from the Callander and Oban Railway passes close to the village and proceeds to the steamboat quay on Loch Tay. Anciently it was the abode of the clan Macnab, whose burial-place is a pine-covered island in the river Dochart, a little above the village. This clan, though small, had considerable renown in its day. Their country was the glen of the Dochart, and the house of their chief was Kinnell, but the whole of the clan's property, with other petty estates, has been merged within the vast area of the Breadalbane possessions. In different places stand the old fortresses of the ancient lords of Glenorchy; and FINLARIG CASTLE, overgrown with ivy, is their burial-place. The modern Breadalbane mausoleum occupies a solitary position near the old ruins. In a field to the north of the village, near the Free Church, a spot marked by a stone about two feet high is pointed out as Fingal's grave. Near Killin are the houses of Auchmore and Auchline, both belonging to the Marquis of Breadalbane. From the hill (1708 ft.) behind (west of) the village a capital view is obtained. Glen Lochay is one of the most beautiful glens in Scotland, and the river Lochay makes some very pretty falls about 3 miles up the glen. The key for the gate may be had at a little cottage at the entrance to the falls, and a small charge is made. The Forest of Mamlorn, to the far west of the glen, and the Misty Glen, are celebrated in the songs of Duncan Ban MacIntyre. A coach from the Killin Hotel makes an excursion 7 miles up Glen Lochay. Pedestrians may cross the hills to Meggernie Castle (p. 197) in Glen Lyon, by the path "Larig-an-Lochan" (12 miles), from half a mile west of Tirarthur. The mountain of Tarmachan (3421 ft.), to the west of this path, is worth ascending.

DISTANCES FROM KILLIN TO

Lochearnhead . . . . .	8 miles.	King's House (Glencoe) . . . . .	37 miles.
Callander . . . . .	22 ,,	Dalmally (Loch Awe) . . . . .	31 ,,
Ardlui (Loch Lomond) . . . . .	22 ,,	Kenmore . . . . .	16 ,,
Tyndrum . . . . .	19 ,,	Fortingal (Glen Lyon) . . . . .	17 ,,

The continuation of the Circular Tour from Perth, south from Killin by rail through GLEN OGLE, is described on p. 158, and the Route West to Oban on p. 159.

## MAIN ROUTES NORTH FROM PERTH.

From the city of Perth, the "gate" to the Northern Highlands, there are THREE MAIN ROUTES to the NORTH, which fall naturally to be described in the following order—beginning with the most easterly:—

- I. By RAILWAY to ABERDEEN, *via* Coupar-Angus, Forfar, Stonehaven; and from Aberdeen through the north-east counties to INVERNESS (pp. 201-258, and 282-284).
- II. By railway to DUNKELD or BLAIRGOWRIE, and thence by COACH through GLENSHEE to BRAEMAR and BALLATER, and thence by rail to ABERDEEN (pp. 190, and 258-259).
- III. By the HIGHLAND RAILWAY to INVERNESS, *via* Pitlochrie, Blair-Athole, Kingussie, Grantown, Forres, and Nairn (pp. 260-284).

Nos. I. and III. represent the routes taken by the old mail coaches; and the excellent roads are, of course, still available for carriages.<sup>1</sup>

## PERTH TO ABERDEEN BY RAIL (90 miles).

The route as far as Stanley Junction ( $7\frac{1}{2}$  miles) has already been described (p. 190). Four miles farther on the Tay is crossed a little way below where it is joined by the Isla, and Cargill is reached. 2 miles north of the station lie, beautifully between the two rivers, and approached by a famous old beech avenue, the house (Dowager Marchioness of Lansdowne) and village of Meikleour (with an ancient market-cross). Proceeding, with the Isla on our left, we arrive at COUPAR-ANGUS (*hotel*: *pop.* 2154). Five miles to the south is Dunsinane Hill (see *note*, p. 191). From Coupar-Angus—an ancient little town (with a Roman camp a short way to the south of it), and now of some trade and importance—a branch line goes 4 miles north to the larger town of Blairgowrie (p. 258). The main line passes on through the pretty and fertile STRATHMORE, lying between the Grampians on the north and the Sidlaw Hills on the south, and shortly ALYTH JUNCTION (20 miles from Perth) is reached.

(The branch line striking south to Dundee, by Newtyle, is described on p. 185.)

ALYTH (*pop.* 3521) AND GLEN ISLA.

Five miles north from the junction, by Meigle (p. 185), is ALYTH, a small thriving town (*Hotels*: Airlie Arms; Commercial) picturesquely situated. From Alyth the best road to Glenisla (*hotel*) is that which makes the eastern circuit of Alyth hill, and skirts the west side of Barryhill, upon the summit of which there is a British fort or camp; but the road across the Alyth hill is shorter, and affords a fine view of

<sup>1</sup> There was, and is, also the old military road north through the Central Highlands from Crieff, by Amulree, Aberfeldy, Tummel Bridge, Dalnacardoch, Dalwhinnie, and the Corryarrick to Fort Augustus. The last-mentioned stage is now only available for pedestrians and "Droves" (see p. 274).

the vale of Strathmore. The latter road is steep, and not well suited for vehicles, though frequently used. It may be travelled on foot in time to meet conveyances on the opposite side, where the roads meet.

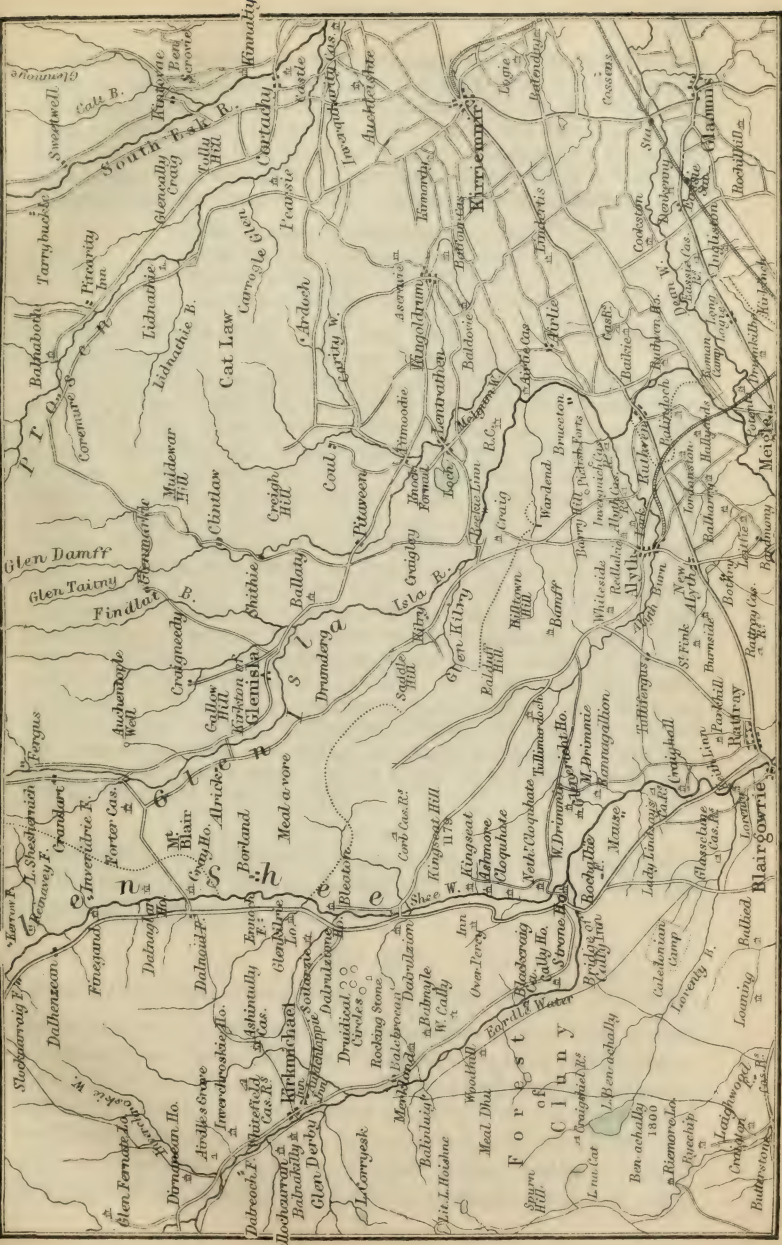
A little beyond this point there is again another meeting of two roads; that on the right leads to the "Reekie Linn," which is upon the Isla, near the Bridge of Craig, 4 miles from Alyth. The deep winding ravine through which the Isla descends from Glenisla is richly wooded, and the rocks in many places rise to a great height, and, from their inaccessibility, afford safe nestling places to various hawks and other birds of prey. The Isla forms in its course through this gorge a number of waterfalls, the most considerable of which is the Reekie Linn, where the whole waters of the Isla are precipitated into the Den in three magnificent leaps. When the water is high the spray so fills the narrow ravine that it rises in the form of smoke, and hence the appellation "Reekie Linn." "The vicinity of the Linn is rich in vegetation, and to the cryptogamic botanist especially affords much gratification." The south bank is finely laid out in walks and shrubbery, and the visitor can easily find his way to the bottom of the Den at various places. Permission to enter the grounds is obtained at the cottage near by. Four miles down the river is the Castle of Airlie (Earl of Airlie).

Leaving the fall, there is again a choice of two roads. One crosses the Bridge of Craig, and proceeds by the base of the Knock of Formal, a wooded hill right in front, and enters Glenisla about 5 miles *below* the Kirkton. The other keeps on the west side of the river, and proceeds up Glen Kilry and over Drumderg, a bleak hill on the south of the Kirkton. Both roads are usually in good condition, but the latter, though steeper, is preferable, on account of the splendid view it affords, and because it is the shorter way to the upper part of the glen, into which it emerges nearly 2 miles *above* the Kirkton, where is the only *inn* in the glen, 11 miles from Alyth. (*From Alyth coaches run daily to the Kirkton.*) Near where the river is crossed by a stone bridge, 2 miles above the Kirkton, is the farm of Alrick, from which the ascent of *Mount Blair* may be made in about 1½ hour.

This mountain (2441 ft.) commands an unusually extensive and interesting prospect on account of its situation. Eastward, between the hills, the sands of Montrose are discernible like a line of gold; southward lies Strathmore, with the long chain of Sidlaw Hills. A cloud of smoke issuing from behind these hills is from Dundee, distant, as the crow flies, 26 miles. Nearly west are Ben Lawers, Schiehallion, and in the extreme distance part of the Glencoe hills. Close at hand is Ben Vracky, and over its western shoulder is seen the head of Ben Nevis. At our feet is Glenshee. North from Ben Vracky is Ben-y-gloe; while farther to the right, between two hills, is seen the top of Ben-mac-dhui, on which are generally, even in midsummer, patches of snow. A high ridge of bare rock, stretching for about a mile northwards, and presenting a most formidable aspect, is Craig Ugach Maer, near the head of Glenisla. Adjoining it, on the right, is the Glasmeal, green to the top (3502 ft.) To the right of this is the huge precipice overhanging Caenlochán, and due north is Lochnagar and the hills at head of Glen Prosen and Glen Clova.



# GLEN ISLA, GLEN SHEE, & C.



English Miles

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8



Two and a half miles north of Alrick the road to Glenshee (p. 259) strikes off on the left, by the north base of Mount Blair, through a narrow pass called the Balloch ; and a little to the north of this are the ruins of the castle of Forter, which (as well as Airlie Castle) was destroyed by the Earl of Argyll during the "troubles" in 1640. Lady Ogilvy was understood to have been residing at Forter Castle, and hence it is associated with the "Bonnie House o' Airlie" referred to in the ballad :—

" It fell on a day, a bonnie summer's day,  
When the corn grew green and fairly,  
That the great Argyll, wi' a' his men,  
Cam' to plunder the bonnie house o' Airlie."

The walls of Forter Castle are of great thickness, and the position it occupies commands an extensive view of the glen.

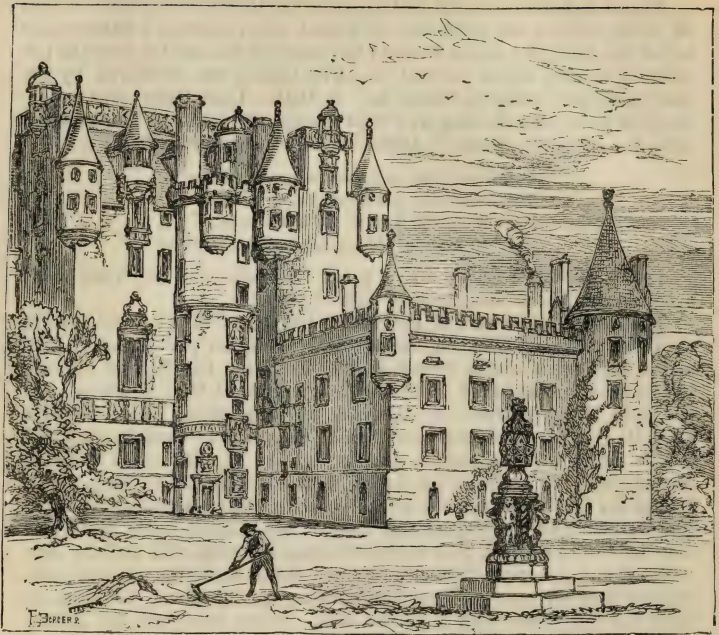
The road to Braemar (25 miles from Glenisla Hotel) beyond this, to the right, passes up Glenisla, and is suitable only for pedestrians. Five and a half miles above Forter is The Tulchan, the Earl of Airlie's handsome shooting-lodge, built at the entrance of Glen Brighty. On the right is the entrance to the glen of *Caenloch*, where the Isla takes its rise between great precipices. The path to Braemar (p. 234), a mile beyond The Tulchan, climbs up—to the left—the ridge of Monega (2917 ft.), and across the hill to the head of Glen Cluny, where it joins the coach road at about 8 miles south of the Castleton of Braemar. The well-marked bridle-path was used, if not indeed made, in former days by the smugglers, as a means of transit between this and the Mar country, and in spite of deer preserves the inhabitants reserve their right to it at all seasons, large stones being set up along the sides to mark the line when snow is on the hills. From this path the ascent, to the west, of Glasmeal, notwithstanding its height of 3502 ft., is an easy task. The counties of Aberdeen, Forfar, and Perth unite on the top, from which a fine view of the Cairngorms is obtained. From near the top of the pass a route may be found to the east down to Glen Doll and thence to Clova (p. 206).

Returning to our main route north by rail, and after leaving Alyth Junction and passing Eassie (with its old church, etc.) and Glamis on the right, we soon reach

### FORFAR,

[Hotels: County; Royal. Distance from Perth 33 miles; Dundee 21. Pop. 12,814.]

the county town, which is of great antiquity, having been a royal residence in the time of Malcolm Canmore. Its chief trade is linen. Anciently it had two castles, one of which stood on a mount to the north of the town, the other upon a partially artificial island on the north-west side of the loch. In the county hall is preserved a curious instrument called "the witches' bridle," which was placed as a gag over the heads of the miserable creatures accused of witch-



GLAMIS CASTLE.

craft. On the walls are hung portraits of Admiral Duncan and others, by Opie, Romney, Raeburn, etc. To the west of the railway station and to the south-west of the Court-houses (erected for the Sheriff and County police establishment) is the Reid Hall, which contains a marble bust of the donor (Mr. Peter Reid, confectioner). In the new cemetery to the south of the town a chaste classical monument is erected to the memory of the late Sir Robert Peel. The ruins of the Priory of Restennet, where a son of Robert the Bruce was buried, are about a mile to the east of the town ; and about 5 miles to the west stands GLAMIS CASTLE, the hereditary seat of the Earl of Strathmore and Kinghorn, and interesting both on account of its historical associations and the elaborate style of its architecture. Shown on Fridays, by permission of the factor.

“I was only 19 or 20 years old,” says Sir Walter Scott, “when I happened to pass a night in this magnificent old baronial castle. The hoary old pile contains much in its appearance, and in the traditions connected with it, impressive to the imagination. It was the scene of

the murder of a Scottish king of great antiquity; not indeed the gracious Duncan, with whom the name naturally associates it, but Malcolm II. It contains also a curious monument of the peril of feudal times, being a secret chamber, the entrance to which, by the law or custom of the family, must only be known to three persons at once—viz. the Earl of Strathmore, his heir-apparent, and any third person whom they may take into their confidence. The extreme antiquity of the building is vouched by the immense thickness of the walls, and the wild and straggling arrangement of the accommodation within doors. I was conducted to my apartment in a distant corner of the building; and I must own that, as I heard door after door shut after my conductor had retired, I began to consider myself too far from the living, and somewhat too near to the dead. We passed through what is called 'the king's room,' a vaulted apartment garnished with stags' antlers, and similar trophies of the chase, and said by tradition to be the spot of Malcolm's murder."<sup>1</sup>

The rooms shown are—the kitchens (modern and ancient), the billiard-room, the apartment where King Malcolm II. was murdered, Sir Walter Scott's bedroom, the dining-room, and the drawing-room or great hall (a magnificent apartment, with old arched ceiling, and portraits of Graham of Claverhouse, Charles II., and James VII., etc.), communicating with a quaint little chapel in the Jacobean style, decorated by numerous appropriate paintings by De Witt (about 1688). The castle was frequently used as a residence by the Scottish kings, more particularly by Alexander III. in 1263-64. The thanedom of Glamis was bestowed by Robert II. on John Lyon, who married the king's second daughter by Elizabeth Mure, and became the founder of the present family. The older part of the present edifice was completed by John, Earl of Strathmore, about 1621, from plans made chiefly by his father Patrick, Lord Glamis. It was considerably adorned by the succeeding generation; and to this period belong the curious sun-dial near the entrance and the grotesque figures on the north and south gateways.<sup>2</sup> The Gardens are of great extent.

The sculptured stone monument of Cossans—one of the finest specimens of its kind—is to be seen in a field in the neighbourhood of Glamis. Fine examples are also upon the Hunters' Hill of Glamis, and at the old kirk of Eassie.

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(The branch line south to Dundee has been described on pp. 185, 186.)

#### KIRRIEMUIR (*pop.* 4390) AND CLOVA.

A branch line of 6 miles leads north from Forfar to KIRRIEMUIR (*Hotels*: Airlie Arms; Crown), whose chief trade is linen manufacture. Except some curious sculptured stones in the cemetery, and the extensive prospect which is obtained from the market-hill north of the town, it offers little to attract the ordinary traveller; but the fine glens to the north are full of interest to the ordinary tourist—especially the pedes-

<sup>1</sup> Scott's *Demonology and Witchcraft*.

<sup>2</sup> See *Glamis; its History and Antiquities*, by A. Jervise.

trian—as well as to the botanist, the geologist, and the artist. Leaving Kirriemuir, the Clova road is on the north-east, passing on the right the ruins of the fine old castle of Inverquharity (3 miles), anciently a residence of the ancestors of Sir John Ogilvy, Bart., now the property of the heirs of the late Sir C. Lyell, Bart. Downiepark (Earl of Airlie) is also on the same side; and all along the road a good view is obtained of the entrance to the green hills and glen of Clova. Crossing the rugged channel and river of Prosen by a stone bridge, the beautiful policies of Cortachy Castle (Lord Airlie) are passed. Cortachy Castle was destroyed by fire a few years ago (1882), but has been skilfully restored by Mr. Kinnear, an Edinburgh architect. There is a nice little *inn* at Dykehead of Cortachy ( $5\frac{1}{2}$  miles from Kirriemuir), and here our route is crossed by roads at right angles. The road on the *right* conducts eastward past the pretty parish church and gateway of Cortachy Castle, crossing the South Esk by a fine stone bridge, and continuing its course on the south to the Brechin and Forfar turnpike, and on the north along the “Braes of Angus” to Edzell, etc. (p. 208). The road on the *left* winds through the beautiful and well-wooded glen of Prosen by Coilliemie to Balnaboth. There is a small *inn* about 7 miles up GLEN PROSEN, from which some pleasant lateral excursions can be made.

The road to Clova continues north, dominated on both sides by beautiful green hills broken up here and there by the trap-rock of the district, and winds along the west side of the South Esk river until, near the MILTON OF CLOVA, it reaches a point commanding a magnificent view of the mountains closing in the head of the glen. Close to the Milton, with its picturesque *inn* (Ogilvie Arms) and modest kirk (16 miles from Kirriemuir), the road crosses the river by a ford (with a footbridge). It was near here that Charles II., wearied and fatigued by his long ride on horseback from Perth, was found lying in a mean room on an old bolster, when he enacted the extraordinary exploit known as “The Start,” which was simply an attempt to escape from the thralldom of the Covenanting party, with which he was then (1651) identified. Clova Castle, a curious old ruin (called the Peel), the romantic Lochs Brandy and Wharral, and Hole of Weem, are in the vicinity, but what is most striking is the lovely green hue of the surrounding mountains.

From Clova there are two fine mountain routes to the north-west and north. The first and finest is by Glen Doll (a capital field for botanists, and a most picturesque and lovely glen) and Glen Callater to Braemar (18 miles), and the second by Glen Muick to Ballater (19 miles). They diverge at the farm of Braedounie (3 miles from Clova) where the White Water comes down Glen Doll to join the South Esk.

(1) The path to BRAEMAR (an old drove road) keeps up the north side of the White Water, thence climbs up by “Jock’s Road” over the watershed (2500 ft.) by “The Craw Crag,” passing between the Tolmount and the Knaps of Fafernie, and then down to Loch Callater (p. 237). The right of passage to Braemar by this route was established after a protracted litigation by the Scottish Rights of Way Society in 1888.

(2) The route to BALLATER continues up the South Esk for about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  mile from Braedounie, and then goes off to the right, at a burn, and up over the Capel Mount to Loch Muick. (The Falls of Bachnagairn,

4½ miles up the South Esk from Braedounie, are worth visiting.) The road, which is steep for some distance, and ascends 2250 ft., passes near the Loch and Spital of Muick (where in early ages stood a *hospice*, similar in its purpose to that of St. Bernard), and continues through Glemuick,—passing close to the Falls of Muick,—to Ballater (p. 231). From Capel Mount, which was visited by the Queen in 1861, a very fine view is obtained.

Glen Isla (p. 202) may be reached by a charming route across the hills from Clova (18 miles) *via* Glen Prosen, Glenhead, and Glen Markie; and Lochlee (p. 209) is 11 miles over the mountains N.N.E.

Six miles east from Forfar by the railway is Guthrie Junction, whence there is a branch on the right to Arbroath (p. 186). About 9 miles farther on still, to the north, Kinnaird Castle (Lord Southesk) is passed on the left, and after crossing the South Esk river, Bridge of Dun station is reached (49 miles from Perth). The high road on the right crosses the South Esk by a handsome three-arched bridge, built in 1787; and immediately below it the river debouches into its landlocked estuary known as Montrose Basin (p. 189). From here there is a short branch (4 miles west) to

#### BRECHIN,

[Hotels: Commercial; Crown.]

a royal burgh of 9031 inhabitants, situated on the banks of the South Esk. A considerable manufacture of linen is carried on; there are also two large nurseries, distilleries, a paper-work, and extensive freestone quarries in the town and neighbourhood. The Mechanics' Institution (which contains several interesting historical portraits), some of the modern churches, and recently-erected dwelling-houses, are buildings in good architectural taste. In ancient times it was a walled town with gates. It then contained an abbey of Culdees, and a bishopric was subsequently established within it by David I. in 1150.

The Cathedral Church (dedicated to the Holy Trinity), founded and liberally endowed by the same monarch, was a stately Gothic fabric with aisles, etc.; but these, and almost every other vestige, were destroyed by the wretched taste displayed in repairing it in 1807. The situation near the edge of a ravine is romantic. Adjoining the church is a *Round Tower* of the same type as that of Abernethy, believed to be about 900 years old. It is a circular column of great elegance, 86 ft. 9 in. high, with an octagonal spire or roof of about 15 ft. more. The top lintel contains a representation of the Crucifixion; on the side of the door are effigies of two monks, and a grotesque animal, in a crouching posture, on each side of the door-sill.

BRECHIN CASTLE, a seat of the Maule family, now represented by the Earl of Dalhousie, stands on a precipitous rock in the immediate

neighbourhood of the town. The castle underwent a siege of twenty days, in 1303, from the English army under Edward I., and only surrendered on Sir Thomas Maule, its brave governor, being killed. The library contains many valuable MSS.; among these are the Chartularies of St. Andrews, Brechin, etc., also the correspondence of Burns the poet with his friend George Thomson. Among the paintings is an original portrait of the Marquis of Montrose by Honhorst, estimated at great value.<sup>1</sup>



BRECHIN CATHEDRAL AND ROUND TOWER (from the west)

EDZELL,<sup>2</sup> AND THE GLEN OF THE NORTH ESK.

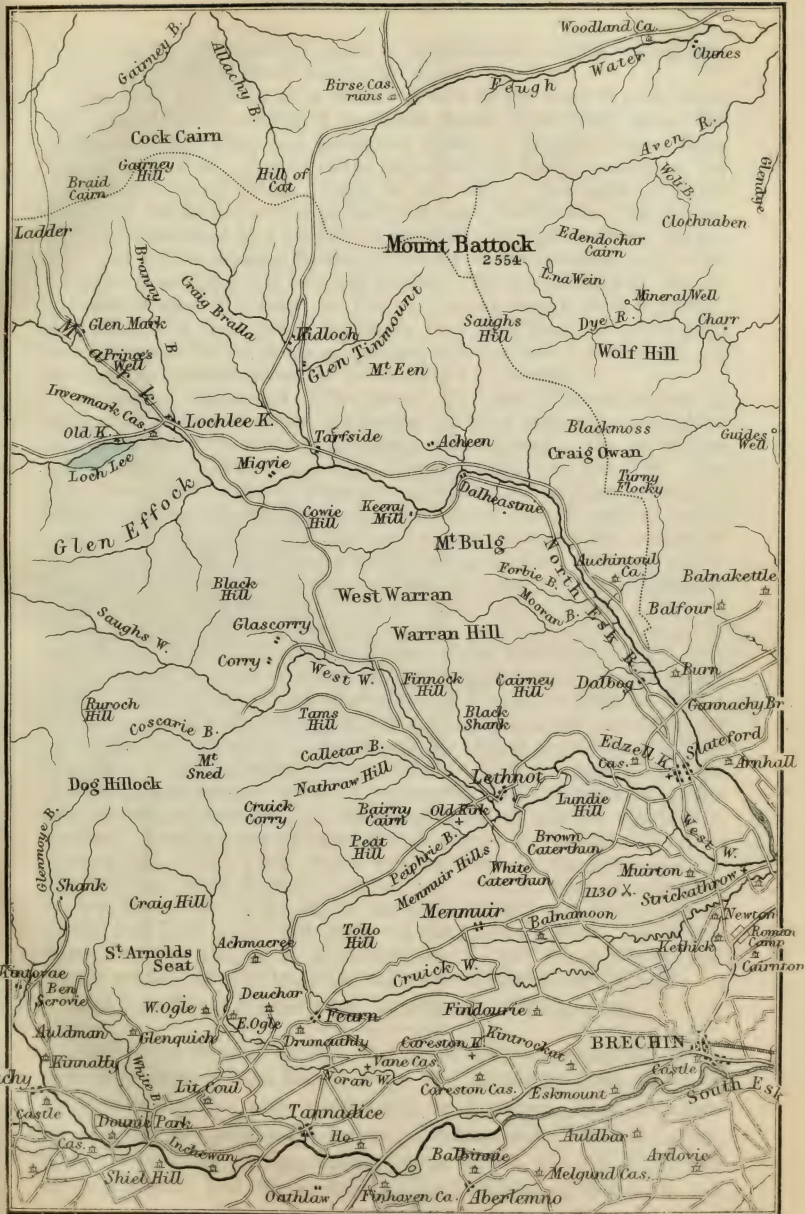
The scenery of the North Esk is picturesque and mountainous, and none the less charming from being off the usual tourist routes. The distance to Lochlee, among the mountains near the head of the glen, is 23 miles from Brechin; and as there is no inn in the glen, it will be well to provide both for "man and beast." The road on leaving Brechin proceeds straight northwards, passing the mansion-houses of Keithock and Newtonmill. Crossing the bridge of Cruick, a fine view is obtained of the Grampians, with the celebrated forts of the two Caterthuns, 3 or 4 miles to the left. On the right is the kirk of *Stracathro*, the scene of King John Baliol's submission to Edward I. in 1296. East of the kirk is seen the fine mansion-house of *Stracathro*; and on the

<sup>1</sup> See Jervise's *Memorials of Angus and the Mearns*.

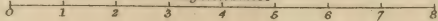
<sup>2</sup> Coach from Brechin to Edzell daily.



# NORTH ESK. & c.



English Miles





north-east the old turreted castle of Inglismaldie (Lord Kintore) rises above the adjoining woods across the river.

The next bridge which is crossed is that of the West Water, and a drive about  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles along a good but rather bleak road brings the traveller to the clean and salubrious village of EDZELL, where there are two good *inns*. A mile to the left, along the Lethnot road, are the extensive ruins of Edzell *Castle*, an old seat of the once powerful family of Lindsay, now the property of Lord Dalhousie. The garden wall is ornamented by a number of elaborate carvings in stone: on the east wall are the celestial deities, on the south the sciences, and on the west the theological and cardinal virtues. The foundations of the old bathrooms were discovered at the south-west corner of the garden, and, along with the ruins of the castle, they have been put into a good state of repair by the noble proprietor, who has also fitted up the old picturesque summer-house for the reception of visitors.

*Gannochy Bridge* and "*The Burn*" (Colonel M'Inroy), about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  mile north of Edzell village, are among the most romantic spots in the neighbourhood. On crossing the bridge the first road to the left strikes off to Lochlee:—that to the right leads to Fettercairn (p. 210). The drive from Edzell to the old kirkyard of Lochlee is pleasing and romantic. Three miles from Gannochy, on the right, stood the old castle of Auchmull, where young Lindsay took refuge after his accidental murder of Lord Spynie on the High Street of Edinburgh in 1607. The snug shooting-lodge of Millden is about 4 miles farther on the left (Mount Battock, 2555 ft., is 3 miles due north); on the same side, at nearly a like distance, is the neat Free Church; and then we pass the hamlet of *Tarfside*, with Episcopal Church and schools, etc. From here there is a hill path north over by the head of Feugh Water to Charleston of Aboyne on the Dee (p. 226, 15 miles from Tarfside). It crosses at 1825 ft. Three miles beyond, the glen divides into two—that to the left containing the wild Loch Lee, which gives its name to the parish, and to the right lies the narrow and picturesque Glen Mark. At their junction are the interesting and ruinous tower of Invermark Castle, Invermark Lodge (the shooting-quarters of the Earl of Dalhousie), and the kirkyard of *Lochlee*. From Invermark there is a pony-road to Ballater (13 miles)—see p. 231. The route (which was traversed by the Queen and the late Prince Consort in 1861—see *Leaves from H.M. Journal*) continues for 3 miles up the north bank of the Mark Water, past "*The Prince's Well*," and then turns due north up the "*Ladder Burn*" to Mount Keen, crossing steeply at 2500 feet over to the Tanar Water, and thence north-west over the hills to Deeside a little above Ballater.

From Lochlee it is 11 miles S.S.W. over the hills to Clova (p. 206).

Two miles beyond Bridge of Dun is Dubton Junction, where the little branch from Montrose (p. 190) comes up from the east. In continuing the route northwards to Aberdeen, there are seen on the left the Sunnyside Lunatic Asylum and Charlton House. The North Water Bridge, Craigo Linen Works, the mansion-house of Kirktonhill, and the prettily-situated village of Marykirk, are

seen on the right as the train approaches the viaduct which crosses the North Esk and enters KINCARDINESHIRE (or "The Mearns"). On the left are the houses of Gallery and Hatton. The hills of Wirran, Battock, Cairn-o'-Mount, and Strathfinla bound the view on the north, and on the south is the long range of Garvock Hills, with a tower on the highest point. We next reach the village of Laurencekirk (*pop.* 1454: *Inn*)—where Dr. Beattie was born, and Ruddiman was once schoolmaster. Farther on are Fordoun station (with the salubrious village of Auchenblae, 2 miles off).

A somewhat steep and bleak road crosses Garvock Hill, on the south, from Laurencekirk to the coast (6 miles). About 6 miles north-west of Laurencekirk, passing Thornton Castle, are the village of FETTERCAIRN (*inn*) and the houses of Fasque (Sir J. R. Gladstone, Bart.) and Fettercairn House (Lord Clinton [*Trefusis*]). A triumphal arch, commemorative of the royal visit to Fettercairn in 1861, is erected at the small bridge which crosses the burn. The old stone cross in the middle of the village of Fettercairn was brought from the now extinct town of Kincardine, where it was erected by the first Earl of Middleton, who was a native of the district. The remains of the royal castle of Kincardine, where tradition says Kenneth III. was murdered by Lady Finella in 994, are on the north of the road leading from Fettercairn to Fordoun (6 miles). There is some very pretty country here up the Luther Water and the Braes of Finella; and there are two roads over to Deeside—(1) from Fettercairn to Kincardine O'Neil (20 miles) by the Clattering Bridge, Cairn-o'-Mount, Bridge of Dye, across the pretty trouting stream of Feugh, and Potarch Bridge (over the Dee); and (2) from Fordoun to Banchory,<sup>1</sup> by the Cowie Water (14 miles, p. 225).

Beyond Fordoun, and after crossing the Bervie Water, Glen-Bervie House is on the left, and next come the station and village of Drumlithie, a little to the east of which is the old castle of Fiddes. Nearer the coast are the mansions of Fetteresso and Dunnottar, on passing which the train reaches

#### STONEHAVEN,

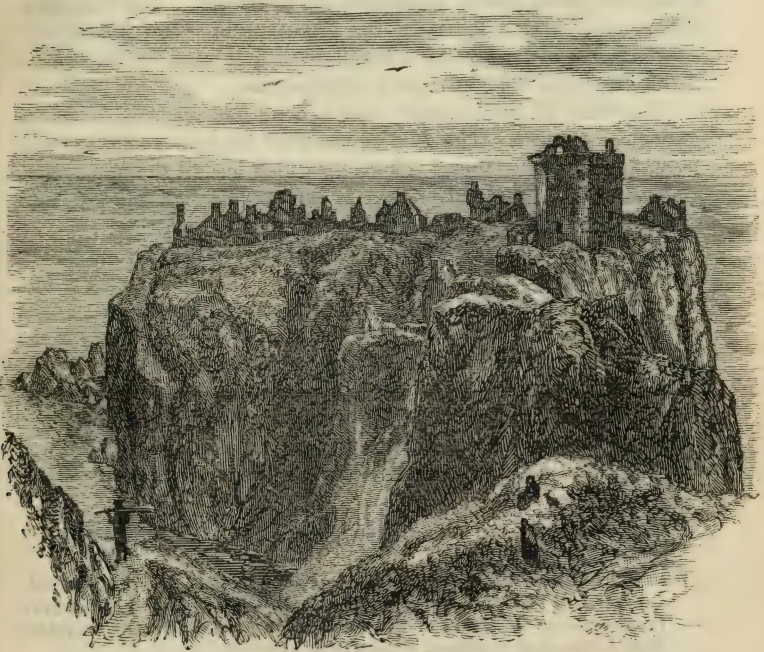
[*Hotels*: Royal Ury; Station.

74 miles from Perth, and 16 from Aberdeen.]

the county town of Kincardine. It has a population of about 4000, is a favourite resort for sea-bathing, and carries on a fair trade in the curing of herrings. The "Slug Road" to Deeside crosses to the north-west at a high level (see p. 224). About 2 miles to the south stand the ruins of DUNNOTTAR CASTLE, anciently the seat of

<sup>1</sup> Banchory may also be reached by route (1) by keeping *down* the Feugh Water, by Strachan (*inn*), *after* crossing it.

the Keiths, Earls Marischal, afterwards the property of Sir Patrick Keith Murray, Bart., now that of Mr. Innes of Cowie. The rock on which it is built is washed by the ocean on three sides, and towards the land it is defended by a deep chasm, the only approach being by a steep and winding path. The remains are of great extent, covering nearly three acres. The first castle was built by Sir William Keith (about 1392), and the keep or donjon is sup-



DUNNOTTAR CASTLE.

posed to be the oldest remaining portion. During the time of the Commonwealth it was selected on account of its strength for the preservation of the regalia. The garrison, under the command of Ogilvy of Barras, made a desperate resistance to the English army, but were at length compelled by famine to surrender. Previous to this the regalia had been secretly removed by Mrs. Granger, the wife of the parish minister, and buried beneath the pulpit of the church of Kinneff; while, to divert the suspicions of the enemy, the Countess of Marischal spread a report that these national

treasures had been carried abroad by Sir John Keith, her younger son (see the description of the regalia, Edinburgh Castle, pp. 6, 8).

The castle was frequently used as a state prison; and many a bitter sigh has ascended from the bosom of the rock, and many a despairing glance has wandered over the surrounding ocean. During the reign of Charles II. a body of Covenanters were without distinction packed into the "Whigs' Vault," a dungeon in front of a huge precipice, having a window open to the sea. The "Martyrs' Monument," which Paterson, the prototype of "Old Mortality," was engaged in renovating when he was first seen by Sir Walter Scott, stands in the churchyard of Dunnottar.

The whole of the adjacent coast is bold, and remarkable for its geological features. The face of the cliff displays a conglomerate formation of extraordinary thickness, which has all the appearance of having been originally a bed of soft argillaceous mortar, into which the waves had beat millions of water-worn pebbles.

From the railway station at Stonehaven a good view is obtained of Urie House (Alex. Baird, Esq.). Captain Barclay Allardyce, former proprietor of the estate, was the lineal descendant of the celebrated Robert Barclay, author of the *Apology for the Quakers*. The remarkably bleak and sterile country between Stonehaven and Aberdeen has been aptly celebrated by Scott as the "Muir of Drumnadrochit." The ruins of the Kirk of Cowie, the old castle of Muchalls, with its large hall and fine stuccoed ceiling, and the bold line of the coast, are the chief objects worthy of notice.

## ABERDEEN.

[*Hotels*: Imperial, near Railway Station; Palace, Union Bridge; Douglas'; Lemon-Tree; The Adelphi; Waverley; Bath (Temperance); Forsyth's (Temperance).—*Restaurants*: Athenæum; Queen's.—Deeside Hydropathic Establishment at Heathcot, 5 miles from Aberdeen.

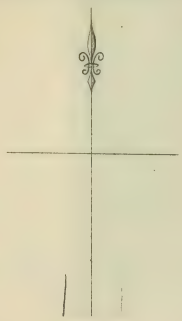
The joint station of the Caledonian, Deeside, and Great North of Scotland Railways is situated in Guild Street.

Tramways on line of Albyn Place, Union, King, St. Nicholas, and George Streets, etc., extending to Mannofield on south-west and Woodside on north; also by Union Terrace, Rosemount, and Fountainhall Road, to Albyn Place.

Steamers ply from Aberdeen to Leith, Newcastle, Hull, and London; also northwards to Wick, Thurso, Kirkwall, and Lerwick, and to Inverness, Cromarty, and Invergordon.

Population 1881, 105,818. (Estimated 1889, 121,448).

ABERDEEN, the "Granite City," ranks next to Edinburgh and Glasgow in point of general importance. It is an attractive and agreeable place of residence, combining the conveniences and en-



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**ABERDEEN.**

Scale of one half Mile  
 0 1000 2000 3000 Feet





lightenment of a large city with something of the retirement and economy of a provincial town. All the main streets are well built, and there prevails a general regularity of plan. The principal business part of the town stands on a cluster of eminences, about 100 feet above sea-level, along the north bank of the river Dee, in the vicinity of its confluence with the German Ocean. The western or newer part lies on an extensive flat, on the same level, but separated from the older part by the valley of the Denburn. The more fashionable quarter is about Albyn Place and Queen's Cross.

The Dee is crossed by four bridges—a chain bridge, a railway bridge, a stone bridge of seven arches ("The Bridge of Dee"), and Victoria Bridge, opposite Market Street, a handsome granite erection. The third is of considerable antiquity, having been begun by Bishop Elphinstone, and finished about 1527 by Bishop Dunbar. It was almost entirely rebuilt in 1719-23, and widened by  $11\frac{1}{2}$  feet in 1842. A handsome promenade extends up the north bank of the river from Victoria Bridge, past Duthie Park (p. 218), to Allenvale Cemetery (p. 219). The Girdleness Lighthouse is about 2 miles from Victoria Bridge.

Aberdeen is amongst the earliest and most important of the Scottish burghs. The first extant charter in its favour is one of William the Lion (1178) in which the king confirms previous corporate rights received from his grandfather David I.

The principal street is UNION STREET, which presents a vista of grayish-white granite, about a mile in length, that is generally and justly admired. On the north side of Union Street, opposite Market Street, is the *Town and County Bank*, one of the finest buildings in the city, erected at a cost of £24,000. A little way west are the handsome new premises of the *Free Press*. At the top of Market Street is the National Bank of Scotland, and west of St. Nicholas Street stands the new inharmonious Commercial Bank building. A little farther west are the *East and West Churches*, separated from the street by an Ionic façade. The *West Church*, erected in the middle of last century, contains a white marble monument by Bacon, which cost £1200, and another by Westmacott; a curious monumental brass plate, commemorative of Dr. Duncan Liddell, professor of mathematics in Marischal College from 1661 to 1687; and a stone effigy of Sir Robert Davidson, provost of Aberdeen, who fell at the battle of Harlaw in 1411. The *East Church* was built in the year 1835, in the Gothic style. These churches are separated by Drum's Aisle (so called from its being the burial-place of the ancient family of Irvine of Drum),

which formed the transept of the original church of St. Nicholas, a fabric of the 12th century. The old central tower, with lead-covered wooden spire, connecting the two churches, contained a fine peal of nine bells, one of which, Laurence or "Lourie," was 4 ft. in diameter at the mouth,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  ft. high, and very thick. It bore the date 1352. By a fire in 1874 the roof and interior of the East Church were burnt, and the spire and the bells destroyed; but the church has been restored, and the tower and spire rebuilt, at a cost to the municipality of £8500. A new peal of 36 bells, cast in Holland, was put in in 1887 at a cost of £3000. Concurrently with this, Collison's Aisle, which is connected with Drum's Aisle, has been opened up and carefully restored. In the town's churchyard repose the remains of Dr. James Beattie (the author of *The Minstrel*), Principal Campbell, the learned Blackwell, Andrew Cant, "the apostle of the covenant," etc.

Part of Union Street is carried over the ravine of the Denburn (now the railway route) by means of a granite bridge. Close to the south-east corner of this bridge is the *Trades' Hall*, a fine granite structure, in which are preserved the shields of the different crafts with curious inscriptions, a remarkable set of oak carved antique chairs, dating from 1574, and some interesting portraits by Jameson, the Scottish painter, and other artists.<sup>1</sup> Nearly opposite the Trades' Hall is *Belmont Street*, leading north, and containing the Deaf and Dumb Institution; the South Church, a handsome granite building with a tower; and Congregational and United Presbyterian Churches. At the top of the street on the west side are the Free East, High, and South Churches, which are conjoined in a cruciform building with a lofty brick spire.

Crossing the *Denburn Valley* by the new *Viaduct* we come, at the N.W. corner of Union Terrace Gardens, to the bronze statue (16 ft. high) of Sir William Wallace, by W. G. Stevenson, R.S.A., unveiled by the Marquis of Lorne in 1888. The action of Wallace represents him saying to King Edward's messenger—"We came not here to treat, but to *fight*, and set Scotland free!"

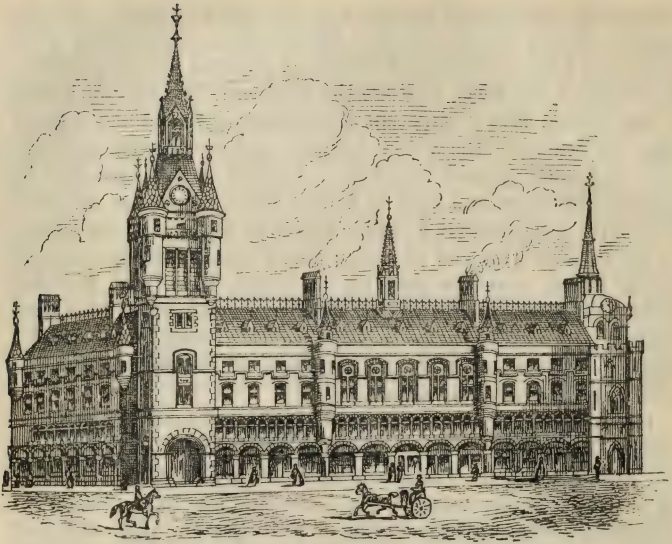
Beyond Union Bridge, at the south-east corner of Union Terrace, stands a bronze statue of the late Prince Consort by Marochetti. Facing this, across Union Street, are the Palace buildings, containing hotel, shops, etc.; and occupying the opposite corner stand the handsome offices of the *Northern Assurance Company*. A little to the west of Bridge Street, and parallel to it, is Crown Street, in which is the Free Trinity Church, and off which are an Episcopal

<sup>1</sup> See "Inscriptions from the Shields or Panels of the Incorporated Trades in the Trinity Hall, Aberdeen" (Lewis Smith, Aberdeen).

Chapel (St. John's) and Baptist and Methodist Chapels. Nearly opposite Crown Street are the MUSIC HALL BUILDINGS, with handsome Ionic portico and excellent internal accommodation. Westward of the Music Hall are the Northern Club and the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association. In Huntly Street, close by, we have the Blind Asylum, and the Roman Catholic Cathedral with convent attached, a tasteful Gothic structure in granite, with spire and peal of bells. Farther west, on the left, is the Free West Church, a Gothic edifice in Morayshire sandstone. At the extreme west end of Union Street stands the Free Church College; and near the junction of Union Place and Holburn Street new Episcopal and United Presbyterian Churches have been erected. In Carden Place, a little to the north, is St. Mary's Episcopal Chapel, an elaborate specimen of the Second Pointed style of architecture, in red granite.

Returning to the east end of Union Street MARKET STREET, containing the *Market Buildings*, leads us south to the quay, harbour, and railway station. The *Free Public Library* stands on the left. At the lower corner between the latter and the quays stands the *Post-Office*, a commodious building of white granite, plain but neat in style. In Hadden Street (off Market Street) is the *Corn Exchange* and Reading-room a large apartment, well supplied with newspapers, etc. (admission—5s. a year, or 1d. a visit). Her Majesty's *Opera House*, the only theatre in the city, is in Guild Street, which runs betwixt the quay and the railway station near by.

CASTLE STREET is a continuation of Union Street towards the east. Here are situated the MUNICIPAL AND COUNTY BUILDINGS, including the Sheriff Court-House (the prison being behind),—one of the largest and most imposing granite edifices in Scotland. They were erected between 1867 and 1873 after the designs of Messrs. Peddie and Kinnear, architects, Edinburgh. The style is very much that of Scotch baronial edifices of the sixteenth century, and from the south-west corner a magnificent tower rises to a height of 210 ft.—a prominent landmark, visible for many miles around, from which a fine view of the city and surroundings is obtained. The whole frontage is of the finest tooled granite from Kemnay quarries. The total cost, including price of site, was about £80,000. The main entrance is in the centre of the Castle Street frontage. It leads to the Court-rooms, and to the great hall which has an open timber ceiling and is finished with oak panelling round the walls. The County Hall adjoins the great room, and there are a principal and smaller Sheriff Court-room. The main entrance to the municipal



TOWN AND COUNTY BUILDINGS, CASTLE STREET.

premises is through the base of the tower. The wall of the vestibule bears the city arms executed in freestone, while on a pedestal near this is a suit of armour *said* to have been worn by the gallant Provost Davidson, who fell at the battle of Harlaw; and here also stands a marble statue of Her Majesty the Queen by the late A. Brodie, a native sculptor. Ascending a very short flight of steps we come to a marble statue of the late Provost James Blaikie, by Sir John Steell, the first public statue executed by the eminent Scottish sculptor. From this point a circular stair leads to the municipal apartments, including the Council Chamber. On the same floor is the most gorgeous, though not the largest, apartment within the building—viz. the Town Hall, richly and tastefully furnished, the three massive old crystal chandeliers which adorned the old Town-Hall depending from the ceiling over the tables. On the walls are portraits by eminent artists of the late Prince Consort, the premier Earl of Aberdeen, and several distinguished local men. A fine marble bust of the late John Phillip, R.A., by W. Brodie, R.S.A., is in this room; and Mossman's "View of Aberdeen," and a few paintings in other parts of the building, are not without interest.

At the east end of the building is a tower of older date. Close to this, at the corner of King Street, are the offices of the North of Scotland Banking Company. The principal entrance is under a carved portico supported by granite columns of the Corinthian order, the capitals being executed with a delicacy and precision long deemed unattainable in so intractable a material. On the opposite side of Castle Street is the Union Bank, a chaste building. In Marischal Street, which here branches off towards the harbour, stands the old Theatre, now converted into an Established Church in connection with the Baird Trust. The military barracks occupy a commanding position to the east of Castle Street, on the site of the old castle.

THE CROSS stands at the upper end of Castle Street. It was built in 1686 by John Montgomery, a local country mason, and is adorned with medallions of the Scottish monarchs, from James I. to James VII., while from the centre springs a column surmounted by the royal unicorn rampant bearing a shield. For better effect it was removed hither in 1842 from its original site, and rebuilt in improved style. About 30 ft. in front of it is a granite statue of the last Duke of Gordon, designed by Mr. Campbell, London.

Among the other public buildings are the ROYAL INFIRMARY of Aberdeen at Woolmanhill, and the Lunatic Asylum is near Rosemount, at the north part of the town. The Grammar School, dating from 1263, was removed about 1861-63 from an old building in the Schoolhill to another of imposing dimensions in the Scotch baronial style, off Skene Street west. ROBERT GORDON'S COLLEGE, in Schoolhill, owes its foundation in 1750 to Robert Gordon, a descendant of the Straloch family, who acquired a considerable fortune by his miserly habits. The institution, formerly an Hospital for the maintenance and education of boys, has been reorganised as a day school for high class secondary and technical instruction, while there are separate evening classes in connection with the Science and Art Department. The number of day scholars (1889) is 805, 120 of whom are foundationers. The evening classes are largely attended. An Art Gallery and Museum, provided by public subscription, has been erected in front of the College buildings, facing Schoolhill, and is complemented by an Art School, the donation of Mr. John Gray, after whom it is named.

In front of the entrance to Gordon's College stands the bronze statue (by the late T. S. Burnett, A.R.S.A.) of the celebrated General C. G. Gordon, who died so nobly at Khartoum. It was unveiled by the Marquis of Huntly in 1888.

There are three PUBLIC PARKS or pleasure-grounds in Aberdeen—Victoria Park, 13 acres in extent, running from the west side of Watson Street to Argyll Place; Union Bridge Gardens, on the brae at the west side of the Denburn Valley; and the Duthie Park (p. 213), extending to nearly 50 acres, the gift of Miss Elizabeth Crombie Duthie of Ruthrieston to the town, finely situated on the north bank of the Dee, and formally opened by the Princess Beatrice in September 1883. Along the coast north of the city, extend the Links of Aberdeen, on which is a capital golfing course. Football is also much played here.

Some interesting examples of ancient street architecture may be seen in the Shiprow, Guestrow, Gallowgate, Netherkirkgate (Wallace Nook), and Broad Street; and in the last-named street the house (No. 64) is still shown in which Lord Byron lived when a boy.

MARISCHAL COLLEGE, now forming (after a separate existence of 266 years) the part of Aberdeen University in which its Law and Medicine classes are conducted, is situated in Broad Street, and was founded by George Keith, fifth Earl Marischal, in 1593, on the site of the Franciscan Monastery, which he had acquired with other monastic houses. The old buildings, which were mostly of the 17th century, were rebuilt, partly at the expense of Government and partly by subscription, at a cost of about £30,000. From the side of the quadrangle springs a tower 100 ft. high, containing the principal entrance and the staircase leading to the Hall, Library, and Museum. Within the entrance the following curious old inscription faces the spectator—"Thay haif said; Quhat say thay; Lat them say." Built of whitish granite, the College in an open space would have an imposing appearance, but it is so completely buried among private buildings as to be visible only from its own court. In the square an obelisk of Peterhead granite, about 70 ft. in height, is erected to the memory of Sir James Macgregor, late Director-General of the Army Medical Department, who was educated here, and afterwards became a benefactor to the College.

Aberdeen possesses a good HARBOUR, on the improvement of which, together with the docks, large sums of money have been expended. The docks cover an area of 34 acres, and admit ships of the largest size. The north pier, built partly by Smeaton (1775-81) and partly by Telford (1810-15), is 2800 ft. in extent; and a southern breakwater, formed of concrete blocks, has been completed to the length of 1050 ft. Other improvements, including a graving dock, have since been effected; and handsome offices, with a clock-tower, have been erected on Trinity Quay for the Harbour Commissioners.

There are four CEMETERIES, one at Allenvale, on the north bank of the Dee, beautifully situated and laid out (p. 213) ; Nellfield ; St. Peter's ; and Trinity, on the slope between King Street and the base of the Broad Hill. Farther up the Dee than Allenvale, tasteful cottages and villas dot the landscape on the north bank of the river, forming what may be regarded as a suburb of the city, easy access being had by omnibus and railway.

There are in Aberdeen and its vicinity extensive MANUFACTORIES of paper, wool, cotton, flax, combs, jute, and iron, which employ together about 14,000 hands ; the Broadford flaxworks have the greatest number of operatives of any establishment in Aberdeen. Banner Mill is one of the most extensive cotton-manufactories in Scotland ; the paper-works of Messrs. Pirie are said to embrace the largest envelope-manufactory in the kingdom. The dressed granite stones, famous for their durability, chiefly used for street pavement, and for the building of bridges, docks, and light-houses, form a staple export. Granite is also manufactured into polished vases, tables, chimney-pieces, fountains, sepulchral monuments, and columns, with a skill and execution quite equal to the famous granite sculptures of Sweden or Russia. Among other specimens of this work may be mentioned the sarcophagus furnished for Prince Albert, the granite columns of St. George's Hall, Liverpool, and the statue of the Duke of Gordon in Castle Street, which were executed at Mr. Macdonald's works in Constitution Street. The massive pillars of granite for the Holborn Valley Viaduct in London were polished by Messrs. Bower and Florence at the Spital granite-works. The blocks were obtained from the Duke of Argyll's quarries in Mull, and measured 9 ft. in length by 5 ft. in diameter, weighing 13 tons each. Ship-building is carried on to a considerable extent. Aberdeen clippers were proverbial for their speed in the days of wooden ships ; and Aberdeen shipbuilders, though under the disadvantage of long distance from iron and coal, keep up a creditable reputation in the construction of iron vessels. Herring fishing and provision curing are important local industries.

#### OLD ABERDEEN

is the seat of the ancient college and cathedral. It lies to the north of Aberdeen, and extends for about a mile in length from the suburbs of the city to near the river Don. It boasts of great antiquity, having, according to Boece, received various privileges



from a certain Gregory the Great, who is alleged to have died in the year 892, but of whose reign there are no authentic records.

KING'S COLLEGE is a venerable, and must at the date of its erection have been considered a superb, edifice. It was founded in 1495 on the model of the University of Paris by William Elphinstone, Bishop of Aberdeen, Lord Chancellor of Scotland in the reign of James III., and Lord Privy Seal in that of James IV.—who claimed the patronage, and from whom it took its name. The fabric is large and stately, in the form of a square: two sides have been lately rebuilt, and an extensive wing added as a library. In the chapel, which is used for public worship during the University session, there remain the original fittings of the choir. These are of most tasteful design and high execution. The preservation of this fine work is due to the Principal of the University at the time of the Reformation, who armed his people, and checked the blind zeal of the barons of the Mearns. The tower was built about the year 1515, and rebuilt about 1636 at a cost of more than 10,000 merks (£555). It exhibits those French characteristics which are observable in Scottish buildings of the 15th and 16th centuries. The spire is vaulted, with a double cross arch, surmounted (100 ft. above the ground) by a sculptured crown, emblematic of the support the College long received from royalty. In the chapel are to be seen the tombs of the founder, and of Hector Boece, the first Principal and a friend of Erasmus.

King's and Marischal Colleges were united in 1860 into one university, under the title of the University of Aberdeen. There are seven chairs in arts, four in divinity, one in law, and nine in medicine; three endowed lectureships, and eight endowed assistants to certain professors. Numerous bursaries and scholarships are annually open for competition. The University Library contains upwards of 90,000 volumes, including the valuable and unique Latin library of the late Dr. Melvin, rector of the Grammar School.

Of the many eminent men who have been connected with the Colleges of Aberdeen we may mention Gregory, Reid, Beattie, Gerard, and Campbell. Jameson, the *Scottish Vandyke*, and Gibbs, the celebrated architect, were both natives of Aberdeen. Some of Jameson's paintings are to be seen in the hall of the College. Barbour, the elegant and faithful historian of "The Bruce," also a native, was made Archdeacon of Aberdeen in 1356.<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> JOHN BARBOUR, the first of the Scottish poets who has descended to us, belongs to the class of Rhyiming Chroniclers. He was a man of intense thirst for knowledge, and eagerly availed himself of the English universities. He is

The Cathedral of St. Machar, a massive and stately structure, still used as the parish church, is situated a little to the north of the college. Of all the Scottish cathedrals it has externally the fewest architectural pretensions. As it now exists, the church consists only of the nave and side aisles. The windows are lancet-shaped in the west end, above the great entrance. The nave is nearly perfect; and its western front (with two lofty spires), built of the obdurate granite of the country, is stately in the severe symmetry of its simple design.

The See of Aberdeen is generally alleged to have been at Mortlach, a parish and decayed hamlet in the county of Banff. Malcolm II. is the reputed founder, and he was induced to erect a church and monastery to perpetuate a victory over the Danes in the neighbourhood, about A.D. 1010. The time of the proper erection of the See must be referred to the reign of David I., about 1136, when Nectanus was appointed Bishop, and the seat of the diocese transferred to Old Aberdeen. The present cathedral, dedicated to St. Machar, occupies the site of the old church of St. Machar, and was begun by Bishop Kininmont, the second of that name, who succeeded to the See in 1356; but at his death in 1381 the work had made but little progress. His successors carried on the edifice according to their resources, which appear to have been very limited. It made great progress during the episcopate of Bishop Elphinstone, who rebuilt the ancient choir and completed the great steeple (1484-1511), placing in it three bells. Bishop Gavin Dunbar, who succeeded in 1518, finished the cathedral by completing the two towers at the west end, and (about 1522) erected the south transept, which was known by the name of his aisle. This church, in the days of its glory, enumerated as part of its riches upwards of a hundred pounds weight of gold and silver plate, besides a vast quantity of jewels, a valuable library, and a splendid sacerdotal wardrobe; but the Reformation swept all away. After the Revolution, the central spire, which had been undermined thirty years before by Cromwell's soldiers, gave way, crushing the transepts in its fall. In the recent reconstruction of the roof, the old shields and emblazonments of the fine old ceiling have been reproduced, and the interior proportions of the cathedral are now effectively displayed. The great west window is filled with painted glass of good design and colour.

a writer of vigour and even sweetness. His poem "The Bruce" is ranked as authentic history, and was written at the request of David II., Bruce's son, for which the poet received £10, and an annuity of 20s. for life.

The **AULD BRIG O' DON**, or Brig o' Balgownie, as it is sometimes called, celebrated by Lord Byron in the tenth canto of "Don Juan," is about a mile from Old Aberdeen :—

“ As ‘ Auld lang syne ’ brings Scotland one and all,  
 Scotch plaids, Scotch snoods, the blue hills, and clear streams,  
 The Dee, the Don, Balgownie’s Brig’s black wall,  
 All my boy feelings, all my gentler dreams  
 Of what I then dreamt, clothed in their own pall,  
 Like Banquo’s offspring ;—floating past me seems  
 My childhood in this childishness of mind :  
 I care not—’tis a glimpse of ‘ Auld Lang Syne.’ ”

“ The Brig of Don,” adds the poet in a note, “ near the ‘ auld toun ’ of Aberdeen, with its one arch, and its deep black salmon stream below, is in my memory as yesterday. I still remember, though perhaps I may misquote, the awful proverb which made me pause to cross it, and yet lean over it with childish delight, being an only son, at least by the mother’s side. The saying as recollected by me, was this—but I have never heard or seen it since I was nine years of age :—

“ ‘ Brig of Balgownie, black’s your wa’ ;  
 Wi’ a wife’s ae son and a mear’s ae foal  
 Doon ye shall fa’ ! ’ ”

The bridge is said to have been built by Robert I. (14th century), and consists of a single Gothic arch.

A handsome new bridge of six arches was built more than forty years ago nearer the sea, from a fund left by Sir A. Hay, Lord Clerk Register, for maintenance of the old bridge.

The Dee and Don, the principal rivers of Aberdeenshire, flow in an easterly direction—their courses being nearly parallel—through the southern districts of the county. The former is distinguished by its beautiful wooded banks and valuable salmon-fisheries. The Don is much less rapid than the Dee, and flows for a considerable part of its course through rich valleys. As an old rhyme says—

“ Ae rood o’ Don’s worth twa o’ Dee,  
 Except it be for fish, stane, and tree.”

The Ythan and Ugie, within the county, and the Deveron on its boundaries, are also considerable streams. At the mouth of the Ythan, 13 miles north of Aberdeen (*coach daily*), is the pleasant seaport village of **NEWBURGH** (*Hotel: Udny Arms*), where excellent sea-trout fishing can be had free. Newburgh is 5 miles south-east

of Ellon Station (p. 241). North of this is the sand-buried parish of Forvie, whose coast is remarkable for about the largest accumulation of blown sand to be seen in Scotland.

The "harvest of the sea" off the Aberdeenshire coast is said to be more valuable than that of the land. The county has also now obtained the position of the best cattle-breeding county in Scotland, the yearly export of cattle and meat to London, etc., reaching the value of about £1,000,000 sterling. About a tenth part of the whole surface is under natural wood, chiefly of Scotch fir and birch. The mountain forests abound in red deer; and grouse, partridge, and other kinds of game are plentiful. Dr. Dickie's Botanist's Guide to Aberdeen, Banff, and Kincardine, will be found of service.

#### VIEW OF THE DISTRICT.

If the tourist wishes to have a satisfactory view of the district, he ought on a clear day to ascend the Blue Hill (465 ft.), which is about  $4\frac{1}{2}$  miles S.S.W. of Aberdeen, or  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles from the stone bridge over the Dee at Ruthrieston. From this a magnificent view is to be had of the city itself, of a line of sea-coast nearly 50 miles in length from Dunnottar Castle to the Buchan Ness, and of the whole valley of the Dee and most of its boundary hills, as Kerloch, Mount Battock, Mount Keen, Lochnagar, Cairn Toul (close to the source of the Dee), Ben-a-Bourd, Ben A'an (at head of the long wild Glen Avon), and Hill of Fare.

Before and during our TOUR round to INVERNESS, we must describe some important districts in Aberdeenshire, and on the north-east coast, which can be readily reached from the city of Aberdeen.

#### ABERDEEN TO BALLATER AND BRAEMAR.

By Railway to Ballater (43 miles), thence by Coach (18 miles).

The valley of the Dee, or Deeside as it is called, has long been a favourite route for tourists, principally on account of the scenery of Braemar. It had an interest, too, even before Balmoral was selected by the Sovereign, from the numerous castles and mansions, ancient and modern, by which it is adorned. In passing up the banks of the river, which we can do by either road or rail, the first of these mansions which we meet with is Banchory House, on the south bank of the Dee, surrounded by fine old trees. Beyond this, on the same side of the river, is the Deeside Hydropathic Establishment. The estate of Heathcot, on which it stands, consists of 300 acres, 30 of which are laid out for the exclusive use of visitors, who have the privilege of salmon and trout fishing on the river Dee, which runs through the estate for more than a mile. On the left

(6 miles from Aberdeen) is the Roman Catholic College of Blairs, endowed by the late Mr. Menzies of Pitfodels. It contains remarkable portraits of Queen Mary and Cardinal Beaton, and a very valuable library, in which are some of the books and papers of the Scottish College at Paris. Beyond Milltimber station and on the right stands Culter House, 7 miles from Aberdeen, in a fine old wood of lofty beeches and firs, massive and venerable, though not of much architectural appearance. It dates back to the time of Robert I. Here are the works of the Culter Paper Company. On the opposite side of the river stands the old mansion (enlarged and altered) of Kingcausie, embosomed in woods and surrounded by lovely lawns. West of the house is a beautiful glen or gorge with waterfall overhung with wooded cliffs and rich in rare botanical specimens.

On the north side of the river, between it and the railway, is the Roman camp (minutely described in Chalmers's *Caledonia*) called "Norman Dikes," which is supposed to be a corruption of Roman Dikes. Drum House or Castle (A. Forbes Irvine, LL.D.) is a fine old building among scattered forest trees. Most of the habitable part dates about two centuries back, but the keep or donjon—a large and massive square tower—is of much greater antiquity. The walls of the keep are of great thickness. The Irvines of Drum are one of the oldest families in the kingdom. The House of Durris is on the south bank of the river, 11 miles from Aberdeen; the church about 2 miles farther on. On the north side of the Dee are Park House, and Crathes Castle (Sir Robert Burnett of Leys, Bart.) with fine grounds, the latter a building in the old Scottish (or Scoto-French) style, which rises into a cluster of picturesque turrets, chimneys, and peaked gables.

Opposite Park House, to the south, rises Cairn-monearn (1245 ft.), the first of the Grampians on this side, and which commands a wide view of the sea, "the Howe (*the lowland*) o' the Mearns," as well as of the Deeside valley. The "Slug Road" from Deeside to Stonehaven (15 miles from Banchory) is carried round one of the shoulders of Cairn-monearn at a high level.

We now reach the pretty village of Banchory-Ternan, or

#### UPPER BANCHORY (*pop.* 3317).

[17 miles from Aberdeen. *Hotels*: The Burnett Arms; Douglas Arms.]

A modern Gothic church surmounts the steep bank of the river, and along the slope to the west extend the straggling village and numerous tasteful villas. On the wooded hill of Scultie, at the

# ABERDEEN, BALLATER, BRAEMAR, GLEN TILT. BLAIR ATHOLE.





entrance to the pleasant valley of the Feugh, is a memorial tower, which commands an extensive and beautiful view. Near the top of this hill are found not a few rare botanical treasures, among them the Swedish plant *Linnæa borealis*.  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles up the Feugh is the village of Strachan (*inn*) at foot of Glen Dye, up which is the road to Fettercairn (p. 210). On west side of Glen Dye shoots up a singular-looking mountain called Cloch-na-ben (1944 ft.), on the brow of which hangs an enormous rocky excrescence, resembling the remains of a fortress. More to the east may be seen the conical summit of Kerloch (1747 ft.) Two miles beyond Banchory, on the south bank, is the modern castellated mansion of Blackhall, approached by a long wide avenue. At Invercanny, a little above Banchory, are the filtering-beds and principal reservoir for the water supply of Aberdeen, to which the water flows in a close culvert 18 miles in length. On the north bank of the Dee (3 miles from Banchory) is Inchmarlo House.

Four miles north from Banchory is the flat Hill of Fare (1494 ft.), presenting no attraction except the view.<sup>1</sup> The "Howe of Corriche," a hollow on the south side, was the scene of a fierce encounter between the Earls of Murray and Huntly in 1562, fought under the eye of Queen Mary. The engagement is interesting in connection with the downfall of the great family of Gordon as leaders of the Roman Catholics in the north, and resulted in the defeat of Huntly, who was found dead on the field smothered in his armour. A small fountain near the spot is still called Queen Mary's Well. In a wooded recess at a considerable distance on the northern declivity of this hill, stands the castle of Midmar (Mrs. Gordon).

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<sup>1</sup> From the Hill of Fare may be seen, a few miles to the N.E., the castellated mansion of Dun Echt, a seat of the Earl of Crawford and Balcarres, whose father was author of *Lives of the Lindsays*. The wooded eminence which overlooks the house is the Barmekyne of Echt, one of the most remarkable fortified remains in Scotland. It consists of five concentric ramparts of stone, enclosing the summit of a steep conical hill, which, from these works, is called the Barmekyne (*viz.* Barbican). The outside ring is nearly a mile in circumference, and the inmost encloses about an acre of level land. After toiling up the steep ascent, one is astonished at the traces of the mechanical skill, energy, and patience which must have been combined in the construction of these gigantic works on such a spot. The whole of this neighbourhood bears traces of ancient and long-forgotten conflict. There are many minor fortifications and camps, and the peasantry frequently turn up flint spear and arrow heads of exquisite proportion and finish, remnants of an ancient and partial civilisation that must have passed away long before the commencement of Scottish history. The private astronomical observatory of Dun Echt was one of the best equipped in the country; and in 1888 its valuable contents were presented to the city of Edinburgh by the Earl of Crawford.

There is a coach to Echt (*inn*) from Aberdeen every afternoon.



Between Banchory and Aboyne the railway makes a circular bend northwards, by Glassel, Torphins, Lumphanan, and Dess. Beyond Glassel, on our right and left respectively, are Campfield House and the ruins of Castle Maude. At Torphins is an *inn*, where trout-fishing may be had in the Beltie Burn. At Lumphanan the parliamentary road to Alford (p. 244) and Huntly strikes off to the right. In a field about a mile N.E. of Lumphanan station there is a cairn which bears the name of Macbeth, and, according to doubtful tradition, covers the usurper's ashes; and 4 miles north is the old Highland keep of Craigievar (Lord Semphill).  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles south of Lumphanan is the pretty village of Kincardine O'Neil (*Gordon Arms Hotel*), whence the fine road to Fettercairn in Kincardineshire (p. 210) strikes south.

#### ABOYNE (*pop.* 1427),

[ $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles from Aberdeen. *Hotel*: The Huntly Arms.]

is a rising village well adapted for summer quarters. In the centre is a fine open expanse known as The Green, and there are many pretty villas about, while the village is surrounded by wide stretches of forest-land and picturesquely-broken ground. Aboyne Castle, one of the seats of the Marquis of Huntly, rears its many turrets from the woods on the right. It is an irregular structure, built apparently at different periods. There is a handsome suspension-bridge over the Dee at Aboyne, and on the top of an adjoining hill an obelisk has been erected to the memory of the late Marquis of Huntly. From the suspension-bridge a road strikes down the south side of the river, leading to the church of Birse, where there is a sculptured stone, and to the mansions of Balfour, Ballogie, and Finzean. Crossing the suspension-bridge, passing due south over some broken ground, and skirting a sort of loch, the pedestrian comes on a beautifully wooded narrow glen with a considerable stream and waterfalls. This is called the Fungal, and there is a path winding round the precipitous banks leading to the forest of Birse. About 6 miles by this route, among the hills, near the head of the Feugh Water, are the ruins of Birse Castle, where the road from Tarfside, on the North Esk, descends (p. 209).

A little above Aboyne the river Tanar joins the Dee. The road up the riverside passes the mouth of Glentamar, at the head of which is Mount Keen (3077 ft., *see* pp. 209, 231). The Glen of the Tanar has undergone much change and improvement at the hands of the tenant of the deer forest, Sir W. Cunliffe Brooks, Bart. On the

top of the rocks at the entrance to the glen, a lodge, presenting the appearance of an old keep with a projecting turret, has been built of rude masses of granite from different parts of the property. The mansion-house in the glen has been rebuilt and enlarged, and a picturesque chapel has been added. The shooting-lodge and offices show altogether a surprising extent of building in a solid and characteristic style, and the drive up the Glen, with its miles of stately pines, is one of the finest of the kind in Scotland.

About half a mile beyond Aboyne the Tarland road is crossed, to the north of which lies the district of Cromar, containing the village of Tarland.<sup>1</sup> The highest summit in this direction is Morven (2880 ft.) It is round, and somewhat flat in outline, but, to quote the *Queen's Journal*, "the view is more magnificent than can be described, so large, and yet so near everything seemed, and such seas of mountains with blue lights, and the colour so wonderfully beautiful."

On reaching DINNET Station (two temperance *inns*), half-way between Aboyne and Ballater, we find the nucleus of a thriving village, with handsome church for the newly-formed parish there, and equally handsome manse, in a most romantic situation overlooking the Dee, where the river is crossed by an excellent bridge giving access to Glentanar, etc. On the nearer side of Loch Kinord on the right (p. 229) and about the adjoining Ordie Moss very large beds of the diatomaceous earth known as *kieselghur*, and used—amongst other things—as the basis of dynamite, have been discovered on the properties of the Marquis of Huntly and Earl of Aberdeen, and are being worked for commercial purposes. After passing the romantic Cambus o' May, and crossing the Tullich Water by means of an iron bridge, we reach the terminus of the railway at

<sup>1</sup> Donside may be reached in this direction either by Castle of Corse to Alford, or by Migvie to Colquhonny. One of the finest views of the Deeside hills is that which bursts unexpectedly on the vision of the traveller from Alford to Tarland, at the Slack of Tillylodge, near Corse. At the church of Migvie there is a remarkable sculptured stone monument, and near it a Piet's house or *Weem*. There are good *inns* at Tarland, Alford, and Colquhonny, and also at Lonach, 5 miles above Colquhonny, in Strathdon. The fine residences, Newe Castle (Sir C. Forbes, Bart.), Inverernan (Gen. Sir John Forbes, K.C.B.), etc., are near Colquhonny (*see pp.* 244, 245.)

## BALLATER.

[Hotels : Invercauld Arms ; Dean's Temperance ; Height, 660 ft.]

## PLACES OF INTEREST, WITH DISTANCES FROM THE HOTEL.

	Miles.		Miles.
Braemar . . . . .	18	Lord Byron's Bed (Ballatrix) . . . . .	5
Balmoral . . . . .	9	Round Craigendarroch by the Pass . . . . .	4½
Birkhall . . . . .	2	Linn of Muick . . . . .	5
Abergeldie Castle . . . . .	7	Loch Muick . . . . .	9
Shooting-Lodge, Loch Muick . . . . .	9	Lochnagar . . . . .	13
Morven Lodge . . . . .	5	Do. Lake . . . . .	12
Corndavon Lodge . . . . .	12	Loch Kinord . . . . .	4½
Gairnshiel . . . . .	7	Loch Builg . . . . .	14
Invercauld House . . . . .	16	Mount Keen . . . . .	9
Pananich Wells . . . . .	2	Cairn of Morven . . . . .	6
Burn of Vat . . . . .	5	Dubh Loch . . . . .	13

This village is a favourite resort in the summer months ; and, on account of its elevated position, the air is bracing. Great improvements have been effected in recent years, most of the old thatched houses having been replaced by neat slated cottages, and an Albert Hall, erected and presented to the village by Mr. Gordon, brewer, London, a native of the place. There is an excellent supply of water, gifted by the late proprietor, Colonel Farquharson of Invercauld ; and to this has been added an extensive drainage system. Craigendarroch (the Rock of Oaks) is a steep round knoll, about 600 ft. high (but 1250 above sea-level), rising above the village. It affords an extensive view, and one that can rarely be purchased with so small an expenditure of exertion. To the north lies the precipitous chasm called "the Pass of Ballater." Five miles to the east of the village is the rocky hill commemorated in Byron's couplet—

"When I see some dark hill point its crest to the sky,  
I think of the rocks that o'ershadow Colbleen."

The new granite bridge which crosses the Dee conducts to the chalybeate mineral wells of PANANICH (*hotel*). The virtues of the water have long been famed in Highland tradition, and no doubt it was to this that Ballater originally owed its rise. The springs are carefully collected and run off in pipes, and the baths and other conveniences are of ample proportions. The distance from Ballater is about 2 miles. About 2 miles farther eastwards by the same road, along the south bank of the river, is the farmhouse of Ballatrix (or Ballaterach), where Byron spent his youthful years. The hill of Pananich, which rises to the south, is 1896 ft. in height.

Well worthy of a visit is the Burn of the Vat, a huge chasm in the rocks at the mouth of a small precipitous glen in Culbleen,

about 5 miles east of Ballater. It seems to have been the rocky basin of a waterfall, round which the water had swirled for ages in its leap over the fall, smoothing the enclosing rocks into a circular or vat form. The water has gradually worn away the rocks of the breastwork, and the pool and waterfall are no more. The visitor may enter the strange chasm by crawling through the crevices. The whole spot, including the gorge above, has a peculiarly weird appearance, especially in the twilight, the birch-trees high overhead adding to the picturesqueness of the scene. There is a near path to Ballater round the top of the rocks. At the upper end of the Vat is a small waterfall covering a singular cave in the rocks, usually called Rob Roy's Cave. Loch Kinord, through which the burn flows, contains two islands. On the larger, called Castle Island, was situated a peel of the Marquis of Huntly, demolished in 1649. Prior to occupation by the Huntly family it seems to have been a royal fortress, and tradition makes it a hunting-seat of Malcolm Canmore. It is certain that Edward I. lodged with his army in the island in 1306 for one night, on his return from Loch-an-dorb (see p. 281). Lately relics of a remoter antiquity, such as canoes and bronze spear-heads, have been discovered, pointing back to prehistoric ages. Some of these are preserved in a little Museum on the shore of the lake.

The mountain of LOCHNAGAR, with its perennial snows, is "the lion" of the Ballater scenery. The ascent may be made by Glen Muick, visiting on the way the *linn* and *loch* of the same name. The Muick joins the Dee 1 mile west of Ballater, and the traveller has but to keep by its rocky banks, along which there is a tolerable road. On a commanding eminence, about 2 miles from Ballater, stands Glen Muick House. Birkhall is on the west side of the glen. At the linn (5½ miles), the water in a considerable body hurls itself over a precipice into a black-looking pool. About 2 miles above the Linn the stream is crossed, and 1½ mile farther is Alt-na-Giutha-sach, the Royal Shooting Box, near the foot of Loch Muick, a sombre sheet of water encircled by precipices; and from here the summit of Lochnagar (3774 ft.) is about 4 miles; the whole walking distance from Ballater being reckoned at 13 miles. (For the ascent from Castleton, etc., see p. 237.) A part of Lord Byron's early life was spent near Lochnagar, and this gave birth to his well-known stanzas:—

" Away, ye gay landscapes, ye gardens of roses !

In you let the minions of luxury rove ;

Restore me the rocks, where the snow-flake reposes,

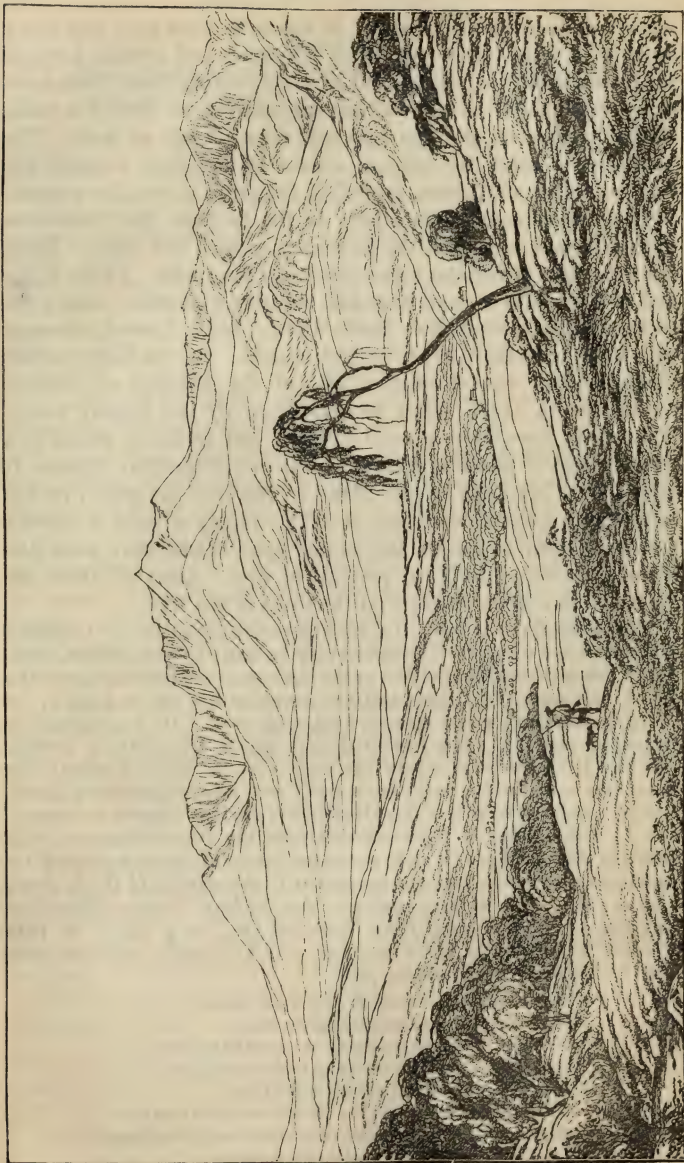
Though still they are sacred to freedom and love :

Yet, Caledonia, beloved are thy mountains,

Round their white summits though elements war ;

Though cataracts foam 'stead of smooth-flowing fountains,

I sigh for the valley of dark Loch na Garr.



LOCHNAGAR FROM THE NORTH BANK OF THE DEE, WEST OF CRATHIE.

“ Ah ! there my young footsteps in infancy wander'd ;  
 My cap was the bonnet, my cloak was the plaid ;  
 On chieftains long perish'd my memory ponder'd,  
 As daily I strode through the pine-cover'd glade :  
 I sought not my home till the day's dying glory  
 Gave place to the rays of the bright polar star ;  
 For fancy was cheer'd by traditional story,  
 Disclosed by the natives of dark Loch na Garr.”<sup>1</sup>

The adventurous traveller may extend his route from the west side of Loch Muick to Dubh Loch, a smaller lake, whose banks, except where the stream issues, are huge precipices of granite ; or by keeping the east side of the river and loch all the way he may cross Mount Capel and descend *via* Clova (19 miles), to Kirriemuir (p. 205).

A pedestrian journey from Ballater, of considerable labour, but much profit to health and eyes, may be made from the foot of Glen Muick across to the upper part of Glen Tanar, and thence over Mount Keen to Lochlee (13 miles) in Forfarshire (p. 209).

The coach road from Ballater to Braemar follows the north bank of the river. Skirting the base of Craigendarroch, it crosses the Water of Gairn.

Up Glen Gairn goes the fine old driving road (now rather rough in some places) to Grantown in Strathspey (39 miles from Ballater), by Reinloan, Cock Bridge, and the quaint high-lying moorland village of Tomintoul (*inn*), with its big Roman Catholic Church. There is also a road up Glen Gairn—beyond Reinloan—to Loch Builg, connecting there with the new driving road from Braemar (see p. 240).

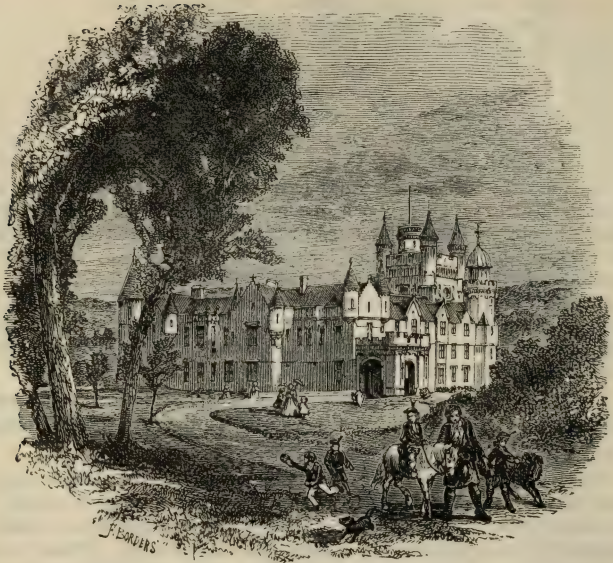
About 6 miles farther up the Dee, opposite the remains of a primitive Highland clachan, called The Micras, stands Abergeldie Castle, a shooting-lodge of H.M. The Queen. The castle is ancient, having a turreted square tower, and some modern additions of various dates. A little beyond this is the village of Crathie,<sup>1</sup> with its parish church, where the river is crossed by a new iron bridge. Within a short distance, on the opposite side, stands

#### BALMORAL CASTLE,<sup>2</sup>

the Highland residence of her Majesty the Queen, occupying a level space near the margin of the Dee, which here, in a semicircle, sweeps the base of the mountain range of Craig-an-Gowan. The building, designed by Wm. Smith, Esq., architect, Aberdeen, is in the Scottish baronial style, and consists of two separate blocks

<sup>1</sup> From Crathie there is a good path over to Glen Gelder and to the foot of Lochnagar. It leaves the south side road a little to the west of the elegant suspension-bridge for foot-passengers which here crosses the river. The ascent may easily be made on foot by this road in 4 or 5 hours.

<sup>2</sup> There is no admittance to the grounds or castle during her Majesty's residence without an order from one of the officials ; and at other times admission is necessarily restricted. The castle is seen from the top of the coach.



BALMORAL CASTLE.

connected by wings, at the east angle of which a massive tower is surmounted by a turret with circular staircase, from the summit of which the mountain scenery is seen to great advantage. The royal department of the building occupies three sides of a quadrangle, facing the south, the north, and the west. The entrance-porch is on the south side, where the architecture is of the simplest and plainest description, while that on the west and north presents carved corbellings, rope, ribband, and other mouldings. The stones are from a granite quarry on the property, remarkably pure, and of a very light gray colour, and being smoothly dressed in ashlar work, the castle at a distance looks as if it had been hewn out of the huge granite rocks which abound in this region.

In the corridor, off the hall, which runs along the centre of the building, there is a marble statue of the late Prince Consort, in Highland dress, by Theed. The private rooms front the west, and look up the valley of the Dee. The apartments of the late Prince Albert look to the south, where the lawn stretches out to the foot of Craig-an-Gowan, and command an extensive view of the deer-forest of Ballochbuie. The Prince of Wales' rooms are on the north

side. The whole of this portion of the castle is fireproof, on the plan of Fox and Barrit. There is a large ball-room in the castle. All the furnishings give evidence of that simplicity and purity of taste for which the Royal family are distinguished. The carpets are of clan tartan, and the cabinet-work of African ash, a kind of wood resembling American maple.

The property of Balmoral, which in 1852 was acquired by Prince Albert by purchase from the Earl of Fife, originally belonged to the Farquharsons of Inverey. It includes upwards of 10,000 acres of pastoral land, 1000 of which are under wood ; and there are besides upwards of 30,000 acres of deer-forest. The old castle gave place to the present one after it came into the late Prince's hands.

To the westward are the remains of the old house of Monaltrie, burned in 1745, and rebuilt as a farmhouse. A small village in the neighbourhood is called the Street of Monaltrie. Near here a cross-road for Reinloan in Glen Gairn strikes north (see p. 231). A little farther on is the mound called Cairn-a-quheen (the Cairn of Remembrance), a name used in the foraying days as the gathering cry of Deeside, when the fiery cross passed through the district.

Three and a half miles beyond INVER (*Inn*: Invercauld Arms), the traveller crosses the Bridge of Invercauld, thrown over a rapid and rocky strait of the river. From the east of the bridge the new road to Loch Builg—up among the mountains between Glen Gairn and Glen Avon—leaves. Soon after crossing the bridge the road winds round the foot of Craig Cluny, an abrupt bank partly clothed with pine, but with a sharp bare granite peak rising precipitously close to the road. The foundation of an old tower, called the Laird of Cluny's Charter-Chest, about a third of the distance from the top, is a specimen of old Highland engineering. The strath opens beyond Craig-Cluny, showing at the northern bend INVERCAULD HOUSE (Alex. H. Farquharson, Esq.), an irregular pile of considerable size, the most beautifully situated mansion on Deeside. The house has been lately much enlarged, a lofty and massive tower of gray granite forming a conspicuous feature, and showing well against the wooded hill. The river Dee here winds quietly through a beautiful green strath, about the centre of which, and on the south side, stands Braemar Castle. With the exception of some modern modifications of the main roof, it is essentially the original structure of 1483, and preserves, what is now rare in old Scottish castellated houses, the original open and embattled turrets. The outer wall, angled and loopholed for musketry, was erected by the royal troops after the Rebellion of 1715. Immediately beyond is



CASTLETON OF BRAEMAR<sup>1</sup> (*pop.* 1611).

[Hotels: Invercauld Arms; Fife Arms; Height, 1100 ft.]

This straggling collection of houses stands on a piece of irregular ground, where the turbulent stream of the Clunie rushes down to join the Dee. Besides its two excellent hotels, the village contains several lodging-houses; Established, Free, Episcopal, and Roman Catholic churches; and two public halls, erected by Lord Fife and the late Col. Farquharson respectively, to commemorate the "Queen's Jubilee." On an eminence near the Invercauld Arms Hotel the Earl of Mar raised the standard of rebellion in 1715. The surrounding country is a region of deer forests, and comprehends those of Mar (Earl of Fife), stretching up Ben Muichdhuì; those of A. H. Farquharson, Esq. of Invercauld; Ballochbuie (H.M. the Queen), extending from the Falls of the Garrawalt by Lochnagar; and Badenoch (Duke of Athole), adjoining that of Mar. Connected with Ballochbuie are the royal forests of Abergeldie and Birkhall, as well as those of Glenisla (Earl of Airlie), and Glenesk (Earl of Dalhousie). These cover some of the wildest and most unfrequented districts of the higher Grampians.

## ENVIRONS OF BRAEMAR.

The following are the principal short excursions from Braemar:—

The *main approach from Ballater* has been described above.

The *Falls of the Garrawalt* are 5 miles east, on the declivity of the pine-forest of Ballochbuie. They are approached by turning off at the Bridge of Invercauld, by the road to the right, which forms one of the new drives constructed along the natural terraces of the forest-banks. The Garrawalt Water rolls over several banks of considerable height, which, though not perpendicular, produce a thundering and foaming torrent. A neat wooden bridge crosses the stream, and a fog-house is built at the side. The road along the south side of the Dee is now a private road to Balmoral.

*Morrone Hill*, above and between the junction of the Dee and Clunie streams, is an easy climb of about 1½ hour, and the views from the top are remarkably beautiful and extensive—affording, on a clear day, a capital insight into the great mountain system around.

The high road up *Glen Clunie*, and, 2½ miles up it—to the south-east—*Glen Callater*, are delightful Highland walks.

<sup>1</sup> Braemar may also be reached from the south *by Coach* from Blairgowrie (35 miles), by the Spital of Glenshee. The coach leaves Braemar, going up Glen Clunie, at about 8 A.M., and arrives at Blairgowrie or Dunkeld in time to meet the afternoon trains. This is a grand drive (see p. 258).







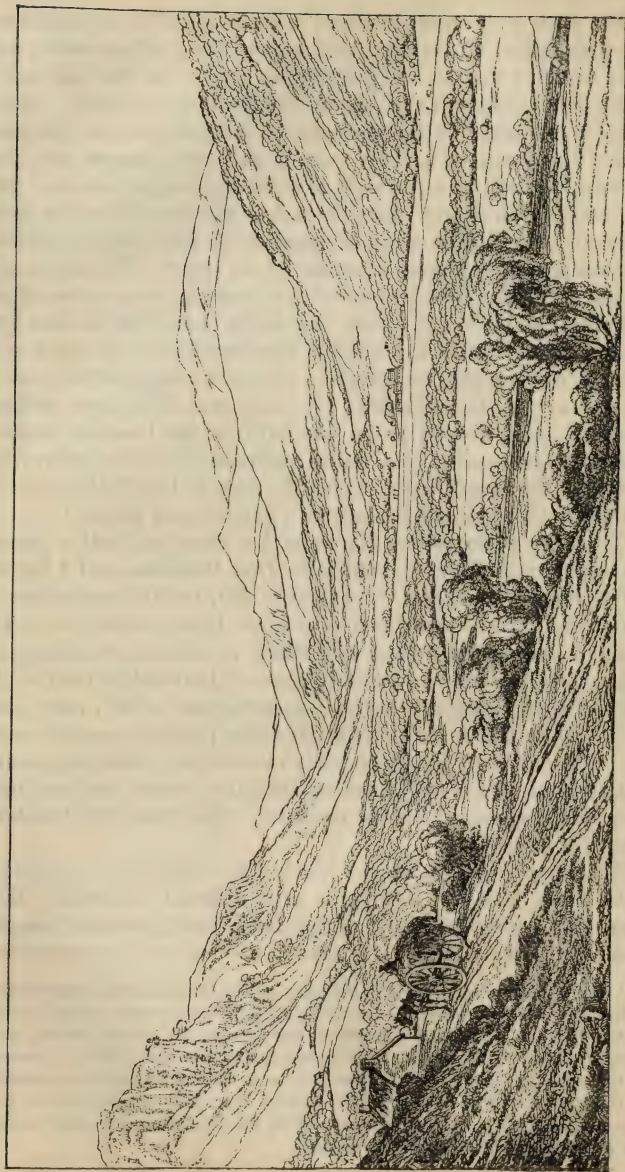
The *Falls of Corriemulzie* are 3 miles westward from Castleton. The path strikes off the main road beyond the third milestone, and leads first to a wooden seat commanding a view of the fall, and a little farther down to a small rustic bridge across the stream. From this it is continued up the other side of the glen, back to the main road. The ravine is a deep gash in the rock, narrow and precipitous, softened by a profusion of birch and creeping plants. The fall slides down, pearly white, through a winding slit in the rock, where its surface is in close companionship with the wild flowers that are kept in continual freshness by the spray. The high single arch of the bridge forming part of the roadway above comes effectively into the landscape. New Mar Lodge (Lord Fife) is close by.

Two miles beyond the Falls of Corriemulzie is the clachan of Inverey, where a path strikes off on the south along the left bank of the Ey to "*The Colonel's Bed*" (1½ mile), one of the most striking pieces of gorge scenery to be met with in the Braemar district. The bed itself consists of a low cavern raised a few feet above the surface of the limpid water, which lies deep and still, the rocks on both sides rising perpendicularly to a considerable height.<sup>1</sup>

The *Linn of Dee*, where the water has worn for itself a narrow passage through the rock, is 6¼ miles from Castleton, and 4 beyond Corriemulzie. It is not the height of fall, but the contraction of the stream, that is the object of interest here; indeed, when the water is swollen, the ledges over which it falls almost disappear. When it is not swollen, there is almost alternately a rush of the clearest water through a narrow aperture, then a dark, deep pool. A descent may be made to the water's edge; but the mass of waters hurled together by the stone walls raves with a deafening sound, and excites a sort of apprehension that the stream may leap from its prison, and overwhelm the spectator. The granite bridge above was built in 1857.

The *Linn of Quoich*, on the north side of the Dee (a couple of miles below Old Mar Lodge), is of a different character. It is formed by a powerful stream of that name which descends from the Ben-a-bourd mountains. The cataract is produced by a succession

<sup>1</sup> The tradition connected with this cave is, that the last of the Farquharsons of Inverey, called the Black Colonel (the ruins of whose castle are still visible at the clachan), concealed himself in this cavern for several weeks, after *Dundee's* death at the battle of Killiecrankie and the occupation of Braemar by the troops of King William. It used to be as difficult for visitors to descend to this cave as it was for the faithful Anneab Baan (Fair Annie), who nightly conveyed provisions to the fugitive; but by the formation of a neat footpath and granite steps the access is now easy.



VALE OF DEE ABOVE CASTLETON.

of precipitous ledges, and the schist rock is perforated in many places by the whirling waters into deep circular holes.

There is a public road *north* of the Dee, all the way (11 miles) from Invercauld Bridge (p. 233) to Linn of Dee (p. 235).

#### LONG MOUNTAIN EXCURSIONS FROM BRAEMAR.

Braemar is one of the best centres in Scotland for the pedestrian and mountaineer. As stated before, it is surrounded by some of the wildest hill country in the north, through which a series of old drove roads and mountain passes converge from various directions upon Braemar, and thus enable the active searcher for the sublime and the beautiful in Nature to penetrate into remote and almost Alpine regions. We shall briefly indicate the more important of these routes; and as the *through-routes* mentioned are believed all to be "Rights of Way," the tourist need have no hesitation in following them out. For the distances mentioned he must allow, *at least*, an hour for every 3 miles. A good map and compass should always be taken.

I. To CLOVA (*inn*), Forfarshire, by GLEN CALLATER and GLEN DOLL. *Route* (18 miles):—Up Glen Clunie for  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles, and then south-east up the east side of Glen Callater to Loch Callater,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles; up east side of Loch Callater, and thence ascend steeply to watershed above to south-east, between Tolmount and Knaps of Fafernien; and thence down "Jock's Road" and the extremely beautiful Glen Doll (p. 206), the "Right of Way" through which was established in the Courts in 1888 by the Scottish Rights of Way Society.

II. ASCENT OF LOCHNAGAR—3774 ft.—(*top about  $12\frac{1}{2}$  miles from Braemar*). From a little way up Loch Callater, past the Lodge, turn off to the left by a very steep path up and round the south end of Cairn Taggart. Then east, keeping the top of Cairn Corbreach on the right hand. The summit of Lochnagar is not seen until it is within a comparatively short distance; nor is the Loch (*Loch-na-gar*) seen until the very top of the mountain is reached, which is distinguished by an artificial cairn. The view from the top comprehends on a clear day the German Ocean on the east; Morven Hill, Caithness-shire, on the north; the Lomond Hills (Fife), and Pentlands (Edinburgh), on the south; and many of the Grampian range on the west. The view from north to south thus extends for about 200 miles. (For the ascent from Ballater, see p. 229.) Ponies may be taken to the top.

III. To GLEN ISLA, Forfarshire, by Monega, etc. *Route* (25 miles to Glen Isla *Hotel*):—8 miles up the Glen Clunie high-road, and then south-east over the mountains by the east side of Glasmeal. This fine hill route is described on p. 203. It is the highest "Pass" in Scotland.

IV. To BLAIR ATHOLE, by the Dee and Glen Tilt. *Route* (30 miles):—There is a driving road for about 10 miles from Braemar to the Bynack Lodge (Earl of Fife), by the Linn of Dee, etc. (p. 235). Before leaving the Dee a fine view is had up its higher glen to the north among the precipitous Cairngorms. Crossing a wild district into Glen Tilt a grand view of Ben-y-gloe is obtained. The Tarff

Water is now crossed by a good bridge, erected by the Scottish Rights of Way Society, Edinburgh, aided by private subscriptions. [For route down Glen Tilt and charges for *guides* and *ponies* see p. 268.]

V. To INSH or KINGUSSIE, by Glen Feshie. *Route* (33 miles):—For the first 9 miles or so the road is the same as No. IV. and then west by the north side of the Geldie or Geauley Water to near its source. The 7 or 8 miles up this glen are not very interesting, and one is glad to cross into Glen Feshie (a low crossing), which is very grand all the way down. This route was once traversed by the Queen. About 10 miles down Glen Feshie the road for Kingussie turns to the left (p. 273). There is an *inn* at Insh, and an *hotel* at Kingussie.

VI. To AVIEMORE, Strathspey, by the Wells of Dee, and the Larig Ghru Pass. *Route* (33 miles):—For the first 8 miles, same as No. IV., when the wild and narrow Glen Dee is ascended by the east side of the stream. This is certainly one of the most remarkable mountain excursions in Scotland.<sup>1</sup> About 5 miles up Glen Dee the savage crags of the Devil's Point and Cairntoul are on the left, south and north of which tumble down the rough high streams of the Geusachan and the Garrachory; and farther on the "Larig Ghru" (the "forbidding way"), between its walls of rugged granite, is entered; and it is up here between Brae-riach and Ben Muichdhuì that the celebrated "Wells of Dee" are passed among the granite débris. The water in the pools is of an icy coldness. A few miles farther on the lovely landscape of Strathspey is seen far below to the north-west. The Alt Grui burn—flowing to the Spey—soon makes itself heard among the boulders; and about 2 miles down, where the glen begins to broaden out a little, the path bears considerably away to the right of the stream, gradually coming back to it, however, as the outskirts of Rothiemurchus Forest are entered. It then keeps on the top of the wooded bank above the watercourse, and not long afterwards is crossed by a cart road. The route turns to the *left* along this road, which a very little way farther on bears to the right across a small oasis of meadowland in the forest, along the west side of which flows the now softly purling brook. A footbridge (now in ruins) is here seen crossing the water, but this should *not* be gone over. Continuing on the road and shortly after re-entering the wood a second footbridge is seen crossing the Eunach Water, which *must* be crossed, and beside the stony remains of an old cottage in the corner of another opening in the forest the route divides into two. Those going direct to Aviemore station and neighbourhood should take the footpath to the right, following the west side of the stream and keeping near it all the way to Coylum Bridge. Lynwilg *Inn* may be reached either this way or by the route for the Kinrara district which keeps *straight* on by the broader cart track to the west, and leads past the north and of lovely Loch-an-Eilan, and so out of the forest. From the second footbridge before referred to it is  $4\frac{1}{2}$  miles to Aviemore (p. 277), and 7 to Lynwilg (p. 279).

VII. To BEN MUICHDHUI, CAIRNGORM, and LOCH A'AN, etc. With a pony and guide at a walking-pace, the ascent and return from Ben Muichdhuì takes 14 hours, so that it is advisable to leave early in the

<sup>1</sup> Glen Dee may, perhaps preferably, be reached *via* Glen Lui Beg (see p. 239).



morning, and to carry a supply of provisions. Ponies do not usually go beyond the head of Glen Derry, but ladies may ride to the top. Carriages may go 6 miles beyond the Linn of Dee.

From the vast uninhabited desert lying between the straths of the Dee and Spey rises the loftiest cluster of mountains in the United Kingdom. Among them are Ben Muichdhuì, 4296; Brae-riach, 4248; Cairntoul, 4241; Cairngorm, 4084; Ben-a-bourd, 3924; and Ben-A'an, 3920 ft. Although no part of this district reaches the line of perpetual congelation, the snow lingers in the hollows during the summer in such quantities as to give a perfectly wintry aspect to the higher shaded glens. Several cataracts rush down the sides of the mountains, which are strongly marked by high and rugged precipices and numerous deep ravines. But the scenery is not without its softer features, and many of the most rugged hills are relieved by the weeping birch.

The route to the summit of Ben Muichdhuì commences by the Linn of Dee. There it strikes up Glens Lui and Derry, the former presenting a wide reach of verdant turf, and the latter having a profoundly desolate appearance, with clumps of trees barkless and blanched, extending their blighted branches to the wind in all manner of contorted shapes. Up Glen Lui-Beg, to the left, there is also a path over the southern shoulder of Ben Muichdhuì descending into the upper Glen Dee nearly opposite the Devil's Point (p. 238). From head of Glen Derry the ascent is long and tedious, but the view down the columnar cliffs of the Corrie Etichan is very striking. The summit, which is remarkably flat, is 4296 ft. above the level of the sea, Ben Nevis, the highest mountain in Britain, being 4406 ft. It is composed of red granite, and the brow and upper regions are totally devoid of vegetation. The view from the desolate plateau is of the same magnificent character as that from Cairngorm (see p. 240), only more extended to the south and south-east, the principal object of interest in the former direction being the grand group of the domes of Ben-y-gloe. The near view across the Larig Glen of the great corries and rough bald ridges of Brae-riach is also imposing to a remarkable degree.

The north-eastern front consists of a precipitous corrie, from 1000 to 1500 ft. in height, at the bottom of which lies LOCH A'AN (Avon), a lake  $1\frac{1}{2}$  mile in length, of the deepest blue colour, with an edging of bright yellow sand. On the eastern declivity, near the top, there is a field of snow, out of which a considerable torrent tumbles down to the lake. At the west end of Loch A'an is the famous Clachdhan or Shelter Stone, a huge block of granite resting on two others, and forming a cave sufficient to contain 12 or 15 persons—the only place in this wild desert which affords a refuge to the wayworn or benighted traveller. It may be approached from the top of Ben Muichdhuì by keeping on the ridge towards Cairngorm for nearly a mile, and then descending by the Feith Buidhe Burn (see ordnance map). The descent is very steep, but to cautious climbers not at all dangerous in clear weather.

Another route for ascending Ben Muichdhuì is by the path up Glen Lui-Beg, referred to above. A third mode of ascent is right up from the most northern Well of the Dee. In bad weather or mist the ascent should not be attempted.

CAIRNGORM, the summit of which is about 4 miles due north of Ben Muichdhuì, may be reached with hardly any descent from that mountain top, by following the precipitous ridge skirting Loch A'an. The view comprehends a wonderful land of hills. To the east and south the great masses of Bein-na-Bynach, Ben Muichdhuì, and their neighbours shut off any distant view, but are themselves a striking panorama of craggy peak, snowy precipice, and ponderous mountain-top. To the west and south-west, however, the eye roams over endless series of mountainous ranges and deep valleys, reaching one beyond the other far away into the blue distance, until it rests upon, some 60 miles away, the giant head of Ben Nevis towering grandly above his fellows; and Ben Wyvis looms darkly in the distant north.

A descent from Cairngorm may be made into Glen More, to above the east end of Loch Morlich (p. 279).

Another mountain excursion may be made from Castleton to BEN-A-BOURD, which is celebrated for the prospect it commands of the various chains of Highland mountains. It is reached by a path up the glen of Quoich, keeping the left bank of the stream; or by Glen Slugain. The summit is almost void of vegetation. The corries near the top are famous for veins of beautiful rock-crystals, known as Cairngorms.

VIII. To ABERNETHY, Strathspey, by the Dhu Lochan and the "Larig-an-Laoigh" ("the way for the calves"). *Route* (31 miles) is up Glen Derry as described in No. VII., and then due north by the Dhu Lochan through to Glen Avon, which is crossed by a ford a mile below the foot of Loch A'an. It then ascends to the north over to Strath Nethy, and when within a mile or less of the Nethy Water the pedestrian should look out for a rougher track than the well-made sportsman's road leading on down to the stream, which rougher track bears down more to the right and keeps well to the right of the main stream till nearer Lynmacgilbert, where it ultimately crosses the Nethy; and less than 4 miles farther on is Nethy Bridge *Inn* (p. 279). This route, though not so grand as the "Larig Ghru," is well worth traversing, and commands most interesting mountain country.

IX. To TOMINTOUL, by Loch Builg and Glen Avon. *Route* (26 miles):—There is a driving road to Loch Builg from Invercauld Bridge (about 12 miles), from which fine views to the east are to be had. Glen Avon, through which the path to Tomintoul, by Inchrory, proceeds, is described by the Queen as "a solitude at once so wild—so solemn—so serene—so sweet!" The stream is so clear that there is a proverb—

"The water of A'an, it rins sae clear,  
'Twould beguile a man o' a hunder year!"

From Tomintoul (p. 231), where there is an *inn*, there are good roads to Grantown or Ballindalloch, in Strathspey (pp. 250, 280). *Coach daily from Tomintoul to Ballindalloch station.*

BEN A'AN may be best approached by the Loch Builg road.

ABERDEEN TO INVERNESS, } (108 miles).  
*viâ* HUNTLY, KEITH, ELGIN, and FORRES }  
 BRANCH to PETERHEAD, *viâ* ELLON and OLD DEER (44 miles).  
 BRANCH to BANFF, *viâ* FYVIE and TURRIFF (51 miles).

*By Great North of Scotland Railway.*

No district of Scotland abounds more in ancient castellated remains than Aberdeenshire, and the adjacent counties of Banff, Elgin, and Nairn. Some of these are passed by this railway and its branches, others are not easily accessible to the general tourist.

On leaving the general terminus at Aberdeen for the north, the GREAT NORTH of SCOTLAND RAILWAY passes through two short tunnels before reaching KITTYBREWSTER (the station for Old Aberdeen). Powis House occupies a rising ground immediately to the right of Kittybrewster, beyond which rise the towers of King's College and the Cathedral of Old Machar. The next station is at WOODSIDE (pop. 5223), a thriving outlying suburb of Aberdeen, and a seat of extensive wool-mills and paper-works. The same kinds of manufacture are carried on at BUXBURN; that of paper-making being the more extensive. Waterton House is a little farther off on the same side. On the left is the parish church of Newhills, and another Established Church, and the bare, uninteresting hill of Tyrebagger, with its granite quarries, and a fine circle of "Standing Stones." At DYCE JUNCTION, where there is a rising village, the main line (described on p. 245) proceeds N.W. by Kintore and Inveramsay, while the branch line to Ellon, Old Deer, Mintlaw, Peterhead, and Fraserburgh strikes off into the district of Buchan, crossing the Don near PARK-HILL, near which is the mansion of Gordon-Cumming-Skene, Esq.

#### BRANCH TO PETERHEAD AND BUCHAN DISTRICT.

About 13 miles north of Dyce Junction we reach the village of ELLON, prettily situated on the Ythan. It contains two excellent *inns*, and has important markets. Ellon Castle and grounds occupy one of the loveliest spots in Aberdeenshire, with the modern beauties of which the ivy-clad and ruined tower of the castle forms a fine contrast. Newburgh (p. 222) is 5 miles south-east of Ellon station; and there is a daily *coach* from Ellon to Cruden by the high road—commanding sea views. Near Cruden is Slains Castle, etc. (see p. 243).

Beyond MAUD JUNCTION (12 miles north from Ellon)—where a branch strikes north to Strichen (*inn*) and Fraserburgh (see p. 248), and whence a cross road leads over to Turriff (p. 247, *coach daily*)—

we pass the ruins of Deer Abbey, founded by Cumin, Earl of Buchan, 1218. The ruins are well seen from the railway, as well as a mausoleum which was built upon part of the site by the late Admiral Ferguson of Pitfour. Pitfour mansion is in the neighbourhood. At the gate of this house is a granite monument to the celebrated statesman William Pitt, and his *fidus Achates* Lord Melville. On the right lies the village of Old Deer, probably the prettiest place in Buchan. Adjoining the parish church are the ruins of a religious house, presenting some ancient specimens of architecture. Nine miles eastwards we reach

#### PETERHEAD

[Hotels: Royal; North-Eastern. Population 10,919.]

the most easterly town in Scotland, created a burgh of barony by the Earl Marischal in 1593. For a long time it was the chief seat of the Greenland trade; now a considerable traffic is produced by its shipping, shipbuilding, and fishing. It possesses two good harbours united by a canal, which enables vessels to enter and leave in any wind. In January 1849, during a tremendous storm, six successive waves of enormous size swept over the quays and harbour, carrying away 315 ft. of a bulwark that had stood for many years, and overwhelming sixteen people. The churches of Peterhead are respectable buildings, and the town and vicinity present many neat houses. In front of the old Tolbooth in the High Street is a bronze statue of Field-Marshal Keith, a favourite and successful general of Frederick the Great, which was erected as a grateful memorial of the national esteem by the present Emperor of Germany. Peterhead contains a good mineral spring, which operates as a strong diuretic. On Keith Inch stood a castle, long a residence of the Keith family. A small museum contains a number of curiosities.

The ruins of the old castles of Ravenscraig and of Inverugie (on the river Ugie) are within 2 miles on the west and north. A mile south is the new Convict Prison for Scotland, still being enlarged by convict labour. When the prison is finished the convicts are to be employed in making a large harbour of refuge in the bay opposite.

The district of BUCHAN, of which Peterhead may be considered the capital, is flat, though of unequal surface. In its midst, like the Wrekin in Shropshire, stands the coffin-shaped hill of *Mormond*, from which the whole country is to be seen. The coast, which projects farther than any other part of Scotland into the German Ocean, is remarkable for its magnificent rock-scenery. This lies to the south of Peterhead, from which it is about 6 miles dis-



# NORTH-EASTERN DISTRICT.



The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It is noted that this is essential for the proper management of the organization's finances and for ensuring transparency to all stakeholders. The records should be kept up-to-date and should be accessible to all authorized personnel.

In the second part, the focus is on the role of the management team in setting the strategic direction of the organization. It is emphasized that the management team should be clear in their vision and should communicate this effectively to all employees. Regular communication and reporting are key to ensuring that everyone is working towards the same goals.

The third part of the document addresses the issue of employee performance and development. It is stated that regular performance reviews should be conducted to provide feedback to employees and to identify areas for improvement. This should be done in a constructive and supportive manner, with the aim of helping employees to reach their full potential.

Finally, the document concludes with a statement on the organization's commitment to ethical and responsible business practices. It is noted that the organization will always strive to do the right thing, even if it means sacrificing short-term gains for long-term success. This commitment is a core part of the organization's identity and is something that all employees should be proud of.

tant. The road to it skirts the bays of Peterhead and Invernettie, passing the fishing-village of Boddam. To the east of Boddam is Buchanness, where there is an elegant lighthouse, 130 ft. in height. On a promontory, about a quarter of a mile to the south, stands the castle of Boddam, an old seat of a branch of the Keith family. Southwards is Stirling Hill, famous for its granite quarries; and about 2 miles farther the *Bullers*<sup>1</sup> (or *Roarers*) of *Buchan*, a huge rocky cauldron, into which the sea rushes through a natural arch of rock. "The rocks," says Mr. Pratt, in his work on Buchan, "are probably 100 ft. in height, and perpendicular both to the interior of the 'pot,' as it is locally called, and also on their sea-front—a narrow pathway being left, with the exception of a few feet, quite round the basin. It is scarcely possible to overstate the imposing magnificence of these granite sea-walls, which seem to bid an eternal defiance to wind and wave, the natural cleavage of the rocks greatly enhancing the beauty of the scene." "I walked round the top," says Sir Walter Scott, "in one place the path being only about 2 feet wide, and a monstrous precipice on either side. We then rowed into the cauldron or buller from beneath, and saw nothing around us but a regular wall of black rock, and nothing above but the blue sky. A fishing hamlet had sent out its inhabitants, who, gazing from the brink, looked like sylphs looking down upon gnomes. In the side of the cauldron opens a deep black cavern. In a high gale the waves rush in with incredible violence. An old fisher said he had seen them flying over the natural wall of the Buller." This was one of the scenes visited by Johnson during his tour to the Hebrides, and he was greatly gratified with it, and observed, "What an effect this scene would have had were we entering into an unknown place!" The coast for half a mile southwards of the Bullers exhibits some delightful sea-views. The rocks, being rather soft, are wasted and corroded by the constant action of the waves, and the fragments which remain assume the appearance of old Gothic ruins with open arches, towers, steeples, and so forth. One part of this scaur is called *Dun Buy*, being coloured yellow by the dung of the sea-fowls, who build there in surprising numbers. A short way beyond the Buller is *Slains Castle*, the seat of the Earl of Errol, built on the verge of the precipice that overhangs the ocean. Here Dr. Johnson and Boswell were entertained in 1773, and the former, in speaking of the castle, said, "the situation was the noblest he had ever seen."

<sup>1</sup> The word "bullers" is connected with the Swedish *buller* and the Danish *bulder*, noise, crash, uproar.



Five miles to the south are the ruins of the *old* castle of Slains, near which there is the remarkable "Dropping Cave."

DYCE (p. 241) and KINTORE, to ALFORD ( $23\frac{1}{4}$  miles); and STRATHDON.

A little beyond Dyce, Fintray House (Lord Semphill of Craigievar and Fintray), pleasantly situated on the opposite bank of the Don, is well seen from the line. We then reach KINTORE (7 miles from Dyce) a small ancient burgh (*Hotel*), whence a BRANCH LINE diverges to Alford, proceeding by which the traveller has on his left the gray ruined tower of Halforest, said to have been a hunting-seat of Robert the Bruce, more lately occupied by the Earls Marischal; on the right are the wooded hill and house of Thainstone. The line runs through a bleak district, passing very extensive granite quarries, until it reaches the station at Kemnay ( $4\frac{1}{2}$  miles). Kemnay House, not seen from the line, is on the left; and the House of Fetternear (Leslie of Balquhain) is beautifully situated on the north bank of the Don. The Bishops of Aberdeen had a palace here; and for the good services which the ninth baron of Balquhain rendered to that see, by saving the cathedral of Aberdeen from destruction, Bishop Gordon rewarded the family by a grant of the barony of Fetternear (1566). According to tradition, Sir W. Wallace took refuge in one of the towers in Fetternear; and it is certain that during the Civil Wars it was unsuccessfully assailed by the Covenanters. A Roman Catholic chapel is also seen from the Kemnay station; and after passing through a wooded district Monymusk ( $7\frac{1}{2}$  miles) is reached. About a mile from the station are the village and castle of Monymusk (Sir Arthur H. Grant, Bart.) The lower part of the tower of the parish church is in the Norman style of architecture, and may possibly be the remains of the priory founded here by Malcolm Canmore. The modern mansion of Cluny (Lady Gordon Cathcart), and the ruins of Tillycairn Castle, anciently a seat of the Lumsdens, are passed on the left; and at Tillyfourie ( $10\frac{3}{4}$  miles), the line, sweeping through a granite cutting, enters the beautiful Vale of Alford. The church and manse of Tough, the mansion-house of Tonley, and the old castle of Balfluig, are to be seen on the left, while on the right are Whitehouse, Whitehaugh, and Haughton. A view is also obtained of Castle Forbes (Lord Forbes), 2 miles to the north, with the hill of Benachie in the background. The prospect *from* Castle Forbes is very fine. The terminus of the branch railway is at the rising village of ALFORD (16 miles); *Hotels*: the Haughton Arms and *Forbes's Arms* at Bridge of Alford,  $1\frac{3}{4}$  mile west; carriages can be hired at both, and liberty obtained to fish on the Don. The battle of Alford (1645) was fought in the neighbourhood, between the Marquis of Montrose and the Covenanters; the former was victorious, with the loss, however, of Lord Gordon, eldest son of the Marquis of Huntly. 5 miles south of Alford is Tillyfour (formerly owned by the late W. M'Combie, Esq., M.P., the well-known stock-breeder), which the Queen visited from Balmoral.  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles west of Tillyfour is Craigievar Castle (*see* p. 226). Alford is the best point from which to visit the district of Strathdon (*coach daily*), which contains many objects of interest, such as the ruins of the castles of Kildrummie, Towie,

Glenbucket, and Corgarff, and the mansions of Glenkindie, Castle Newe (also visited by the Queen), and Inverernan House. The antiquary will feel interested in the weems or underground chambers at Glenkindie, Buchaam, and in the gardens of Castle Newe, etc. There are *inns* at Kildrummie, Glenkindie, Colquhonny, Lonach, and Corgarff, in Strathdon, near all of which trout-fishing is generally obtainable.

The roads *south* to Deeside are noted at p. 227.

From Glenkindie, in whose vicinity are remains of some ancient "earth houses," the road across the river on the right as we come from STRATHDON leads to Alford (12 miles), and that on the left to Huntly (20 miles), by Lumsden village and Rhynie, etc. Pedestrians should visit the Tap o' Noth (a hill 1830 ft. high with a remarkable vitrified fort on its summit) from Rhynie, a village within 3 miles of Gartly station on the main line. A steep and rugged road leads west from Rhynie, past the old castle of Lesmore, and through Cabrach and Auchendown to Dufftown (18 miles), which has a railway station about a mile to the north (p. 250). Alford and Huntly are the nearest hiring stations to Rhynie. The mail-car passes daily, in summer, between the Gartley railway station and the post-office at Kirk of Strathdon.

The pleasantly situated village of DUFFTOWN (pop. 1252), which dates from 1817, is laid out in the form of a cross, with a square and a tower in the centre, but the arms of the cross are not straight, as the engineer was of opinion that small towns should have crooked streets to prevent them being all seen at once. There is a good *inn*, where post-horses can be procured. Within a mile is the old castle of Balvenie of immemorial antiquity, and associated with the history of the Wolf of Badenoch, and of Margaret, the Fair Maid of Galloway, along with whom it passed to Sir John Stewart, Earl of Athole. The new castle of the same name, a plain structure, was built by James, second Earl of Fife. A little way south is the old Kirk of Mortlach, with some curious monuments. Ben Rinnes (2755 ft.), to the S. W., commands a fine view.

#### MAIN LINE TO INVERNESS—*Continued.*

Between Kintore and Inveramsay is the pleasant little town of INVERURIE (*Hotel*: the Kintore Arms, from which fishing in the Don and the Urie can be had), a royal and parliamentary burgh, (pop. 3038), near which is Keith Hall, the seat of the Earl of Kintore. From Inverurie, a branch line (of 5 miles) leads north to Old Meldrum, a market town (pop. 1494, *inn*), erected into a burgh of barony in 1672. About 3 miles N.W. from Inverurie, upon the steep rocky bank of a brook, stands the old square ruined tower of Balquhain, where Queen Mary spent two days in September 1562. Balquhain has been long in possession of the Leslies, some of whom have been famous as scholars and soldiers, and have been allied matrimonially to several German sovereigns. It is said that, through the good offices of a tenant on the property, the castle was saved from destruction by fire in 1746. On the other side of the

railway from Balquhain is the battlefield of Harlaw, where stone coffins and other traces of antiquity have been found.

“ Frae Dunideer as I cam through,  
 Doun by the hill o’ Bennachie,  
 Along the lands o’ Garioch ;  
 Great pity ’twas to hear and see  
 The noise and dolesome harmonie,  
 That o’er the deadly day did daw,  
 Cryin’ and *croniach*-in’ on hie—  
 ‘ Alas ! alas ! for the Harlaw.’  
 etc. etc.

“ In July, on St. James’s even,  
 That four-and-twenty dismal day,  
 Twelve hundred, ten score and eleven,  
 Of years since Christ, the sooth to say,  
 Men will remember as they may,  
 When thus the verity they knaw,  
 And mony a ane will mourn for aye  
 The bloody battle of Harlaw.”

At INVERAMSAY JUNCTION the main line strikes westwards (see description, p. 249), while the branch line to Turriff and Banff makes off to the north.

#### BRANCH :—INVERAMSAY TO BANFF.

Passing by the mansions and grounds of Warthill and Rothie-Norman, we see (10 miles north of the junction), past FYVIE station (pop. about 4000, *inn*), across the Ythan river on the right, Fyvie Castle, one of the most interesting specimens in Scotland of the château or baronial style of architecture, in some respects excelling Glamis. The original castle dates as far back as the 13th century ; but it is supposed to be mostly indebted for its later ornamentation to Alexander Seton (fourth son of George, fifth Lord Seton), who was created High Chancellor of Scotland and Earl of Dunfermline at the beginning of the 17th century. The building is in a state of excellent preservation, and now belongs to Sir Maurice Duff Gordon, representative of a younger branch of Lord Aberdeen’s family.<sup>1</sup>

Four miles north of Fyvie (near Auchterless station) is the old castle of Towie Barclay, for many centuries the residence of the family of Barclay or Berkley, of which the celebrated Russian general Barclay de Tolly was a cadet. The building has been sadly

<sup>1</sup> About 8 miles to the south-east of Fyvie is HADDO HOUSE, the beautiful seat of the Earl of Aberdeen. It has a magnificent park, and near are the village of Methlick and the ruins of “the auld house o’ Gight,” of which the mother of Lord Byron was the heiress. The former Haddo House, which stood in another situation, was burnt by the Parliament soldiery under Argyll in 1644.

mutilated, but the old hall, which is the most interesting portion, is still pretty entire. Over an old gateway is the following inscription, in comparatively modern characters :—

Sir Alexander Barclay of Tolly, Founder, decessit Anno Domini 1.36.

Passing on the right Hatton Castle, we reach the town of TURRIFF<sup>1</sup> (*Hotels*: Fife Arms, and Commercial), a place of some trade, and containing about 2400 inhabitants. The ruins of the old church, in the choir of which a curious fresco-painting of St. Ninian was discovered, are picturesquely situated upon rising ground near the Deveron. The castle of Dalgety (A. Douglas Ainslie, Esq.), which was built by one of the Hays of Errol, is about 2 miles from the town; and about 3 miles distant is that of Craigston (Captain Pollard-Urquhart), containing some curious paintings, and a library of fine old editions of the classics, and other works. An inscription upon Craigston Castle shows that it was founded by J. Urquhart in 1604, and finished in 1607. Beyond Turriff the railway skirts the right bank of the Deveron. On the left are Forglen House (Sir R. J. Abercromby, Bart.), and Mountblairy. Forglen House is one of those remarkable for its inscriptions. Over the entry are placed the Royal Arms, and below those of the owner of the house at the time that part was erected (1577). Above the Royal Arms is inscribed *Hoip of revaird causes gvid service*, and underneath—

“DO VEIL AND DOVPT NOCHT,  
ALTHOCH THOV BE SPVIT;  
HE IS LYTIL GVID VORTH  
THAT IS NOCHT ENVYIT:  
TAK THOV NO TENT  
QVHAT EVERIE MAN TELS;  
GYVE THOV VALD LEIVE ONDEMIT  
GANG QVHAIR NA MAN DVELS.”

And below :

“GOD GYVES AND HAS NOCHT YE LES.”<sup>2</sup>

Passing through a bleak district, with the pretty parish kirk of King Edward and Eden House (Earl of Fife) on the left, the traveller reaches the seaport and ancient royal burgh of BANFF (*Hotels*: the Fife Arms and Royal Oak), which is beautifully situated at the mouth of the river Deveron, has a population of 4225, and contains several handsome public buildings, such as Chalmers's Hospital,

<sup>1</sup> *Coach* to Maud Junction (p. 242) every afternoon.

<sup>2</sup> The above lines were written by Sir Walter Scott in the late Count Davidoff's (Arloff family) album when, as a young student at Edinburgh University, he was on a visit to Abbotsford in 1825. They probably had some special application to his guest's condition at the time.

the churches, and the public schools (in which is a museum containing a number of early specimens of the mechanical genius of Ferguson the astronomer, who was born in the neighbourhood). Some of the old houses have curious inscriptions. On one is

SAY. NA. MAIR. ON. ME. THAN. YOV. VALD. I. SAID. ON. YE

Banff Castle, a comparatively modern building, was of old a residence of the Earls of Seafield, and the birthplace of Archbishop Sharpe. About 2 miles south of the town is the picturesque bridge of Alvah; and a mile farther in the same direction lie the ruins of Inchdrewer Castle, in which George, third Lord Banff, was burned to death in 1713. In the immediate neighbourhood is Duff House, the magnificent mansion of the Earl of Fife, surrounded by extensive plantations. There are here some valuable paintings, both by ancient and modern masters, among which are the famous portraits of Charles I. as Prince of Wales by Velasquez, and of Mrs. Abingdon by Reynolds, together with choice specimens of Holbein, Rubens, Zuccarelli, Cuyp, etc. The park is about 10 miles in circumference. There is a good "golf links" near the town. Banff may also be reached from Keith by rail, *viâ* Grange Junction, in about an hour.

#### BANFF TO FRASERBURGH (23 miles—east).

The railway is continued a mile east of Banff to Macduff (Fife Arms *Hotel*, pop. 3650), a place of some trade, and with one of the best harbours on the Moray Firth—made by Lord Fife. 8, and 11½, miles E. by road (along a very bold and precipitous coast, round by Troup Head, with numerous caves—one 90 ft. long) are the romantically situated seaside villages of Gardenstown and Pennan. Farther east still are Aberdour and Rosehearty—ancient villages, and Dundargie and Pitsligo—ancient castles. Five miles east of Rosehearty (*inn*), we reach the flourishing port and burgh of FRASERBURGH (population 6583), one of the most important seats of the herring fishing in the north. It received its first Royal Charter from Queen Mary in 1565, and its history has all along been associated with that of the family of Frasers (Lords Saltoun), whose mansion—Philorth House—is 2 miles from the town. Their older castle on the top of Kinnaird Head, a rocky promontory close to the harbour, now bears a lighthouse. There are several good buildings and *inns* in the town, which overlooks a fine bay. There is a branch railway straight north to Fraserburgh from Maud junction (see p. 241); and a coach two or three times a day between Fraserburgh and Aberdour.

#### BANFF TO ELGIN (38 miles—west).

This route, by road or rail, passes various places of interest and antiquity on the coast of Banffshire. About 6 miles west from Banff, by the old road, is the magnificent ruin of the castle of Boyne (an ancient "thanedom"), in a romantic wooded den. A little way

farther on is the coast-village of PORTSOY (*inn*), pop. 2091, to which the railway from Banff goes round inland by Tillynaught Junction. Between Portsoy and the old royal burgh of CULLEN (12th century)—pop. 2033, *hotel*—are the remains of Findlater Castle, finely situated on the coast near a curious cave. Near the town is Cullen House (Earl of Seafield), greatly enlarged in 1861, and containing some fine works of art and valuable ancient charters. A mile and a half west of Cullen is the picturesque fishing station of Portnockie, and the third station on is the large fishing village of BUCKIE (pop. 4176, *hotel*), with a handsome Roman Catholic Church and a good new harbour. From Buckie there is a branch railway direct to Keith (p. 250), 12 miles south over the “old moor”; and there is a coach to Fochabers (p. 251). Westward from Buckie, past Port Gordon, the line crosses the Spey (350 ft. in one span) at Garmouth; and 7 miles beyond connects with the railway between Lossiemouth and Elgin (p. 255).

#### MAIN LINE TO INVERNESS—*Continued.*

Between INVERRAMSAY and KEITH the main line, after passing Pitcaple House and Logie Elphinstone (Sir J. D. H. Elphinstone, Bart.) on the right, with the granite hill of Benachie (1695 ft., a capital view-point), and ruins of Harthill, an old stronghold of the Leiths, on the left, we reach the village and station of OYNE, where there is a view of the valley of the Gady, famous in Scottish song. Near INSCH (2 *inns*) station is the conical hill of Dunnideer, with the remains of a curious old castle upon its very summit. Christ's Kirk, the supposed scene of King James V.'s poem of *Christ Kirk on the Green*, is a mile to the south of the station. The line, in skirting the south side of Dunnideer, passes the mansionhouses of Wardhouse and Leith Hall. The Tap o' Noth and the Buck of the Cabrach are both seen before reaching GARTLY, from which a coach runs south to Strathdon (p. 245). The railway now runs along Bogieside to HUNTLY, a town with a population of 3519 (*Hotels*: Gordon Arms; Strathbogie). On the south side is Scott's Hospital for the reception of aged persons, and a freestone statue of the late Duke of Richmond, by Brodie of Aberdeen, adorns the square. There is also a handsome town-hall. Near the town are the ruins of Huntly Castle, built by George, first Marquis of Huntly, whose name, and that of his wife Henrietta Stewart (daughter of the Duke of Lennox), are inscribed on the front of the building. This castle was, next to that of Gordon, the principal stronghold of the powerful family of that name. The modern building of Huntly Lodge was long the residence of the late Duchess of Gordon, who erected a seminary, as a gateway, in honour of her late husband.

On reaching Rothiemay we obtain a fine view of the Deveron, with the village, church, and house of Rothiemay. Proceeding

along the valley of the Isla, and passing Grange Junction—from which a branch line goes north to Banff (p. 248), and Portsoy—we arrive at KEITH (*Hotels*: Gordon Arms; Queen's. Pop. 4336), an old agricultural town of some importance, with a fine public hall. Near the station may be seen the ruins of Castle Oliphant, now called the "Miller Tower." The old bridge over the Isla is worth a visit. The Roman Catholic Church of this town contains a fine painting of the Incredulity of St. Thomas, which was presented by Charles X. of France. The village of Newmill stands on the sloping ground north of the railway station, and that of Fife-Keith to the south.

The main line proceeds in a westerly direction (see p. 251); and there is a branch north to Buckie (p. 249).

KEITH TO ROTHES AND BOAT OF GARTEN,  
*viâ* Craigellachie and Speyside.

From Keith the Great North of Scotland Railway extends along Strath Isla, and passes the castellated mansion of Drummuir, and, at 10 miles, DUFFTOWN village (p. 245), and shortly afterwards Craigellachie (*inn*) from which there is also a line to Elgin, *viâ* Rothes. Rothes village—pop. 1382—(where there is a good *hotel*), is situated on a plain several miles in length, upon which the lofty Ben Rinn (2755 ft.), the most northerly of the Grampian chain, looks sublimely down. The Glen Grant and Rothes distilleries, in the vicinity, are among the largest establishments of the kind in the north. The fishings on the Spey, and the neighbouring moors, are renowned for the excellence of their sport. Near the west end, and overlooking the village, stands part of the walls of the ancient castle of Rothes, once the seat of the Leslies, Earls of Rothes, who removed to their seat in Fife about the year 1700, having sold their possessions in Rothes to Grant of Elchies. The railway to Elgin (10 miles) passes the east end of the village, running through the Glen of Rothes. On the line of railway between Craigellachie and Boat of Garten, where it joins the Highland Railway, there are some beautiful seats on both sides, including Aberlour House, Elchies, Carron, Ballindalloch, and Castle Grant (p. 280). Aberlour is a well-to-do village, with an *inn*. Ballindalloch is the nearest station to Glenlivet (containing the famous Glenlivet distillery, and two old castles, Drumin and Blairfindy) and to Tomintoul (p. 231), and the nearest *inn* is Dalnashaugh ( $1\frac{3}{4}$  mile from station), where carriages can be hired and fishing obtained on the Avon. On the occasion of the Queen's visit to the Duke of Richmond in 1867, at his shooting-lodge in Glenfiddich, the route adopted was from Balmoral to Tomintoul, leaving the Inveravon road at the parish church at Glenlivet, passing through Glenrinn, Dufftown, and along the banks of the Fiddich. On this route a fine view is obtained of Auchendown Castle, the burning of which is celebrated in a well-known ballad. The ruins occupy a high green mound. Glenfiddich is 5 miles from Dufftown.

The Spey valley, west of Ballindalloch, is described on p. 280.

MAIN LINE TO INVERNESS—*Continued.*

From KEITH to FORRES the train proceeds by the HIGHLAND RAILWAY. After crossing the Spey, we reach the station of Fochabers, from which FOCHABERS village (Gordon Arms *Hotel*) is 4 miles north (*coach*). Fochabers (pop. 1189) is one of the neatest villages north of Aberdeen. On the south side of the square is the parish church, and there is also a very elegant Roman Catholic chapel in the village. Alexander Milne, of New Orleans, a native, bequeathed the sum of 100,000 dollars for the foundation of a free school, a fine building and a great boon to the inhabitants. At the west end of the village a handsome arch forms the entrance to *Gordon Castle*, the seat of the Duke of Richmond and Gordon, and the approach winds for fully a mile through a grove of tall spreading trees and shrubberies. The castle is a large building of four stories, with wings and connecting galleries, the whole exhibiting a front of uniform regularity 540 ft. in extent. Behind the main building rises a square tower six stories high, the original nucleus of the present mansion. This gloomy tower then stood in the centre of a morass called the "Bog of Gight," accessible only by a narrow causeway and a drawbridge. From this the ancestor of the Duke of Gordon acquired the *soubriquet* of the Gudeman of the Bog. The surrounding park is of very great extent, affording a variety of drives; and the forest, spread over the mountain-side, abounds with deer. The river Spey, which a few miles north falls into the Moray Firth, supplies in a short course one of the most valuable salmon-fishings in Scotland.<sup>1</sup> At the mouth of the Spey are the villages of Garmouth and Kingston, where there is some shipbuilding. Here Charles II. landed on his return from Holland, and signed the Scottish Covenant.

Proceeding along the main line from Fochabers station, we reach

ELGIN,

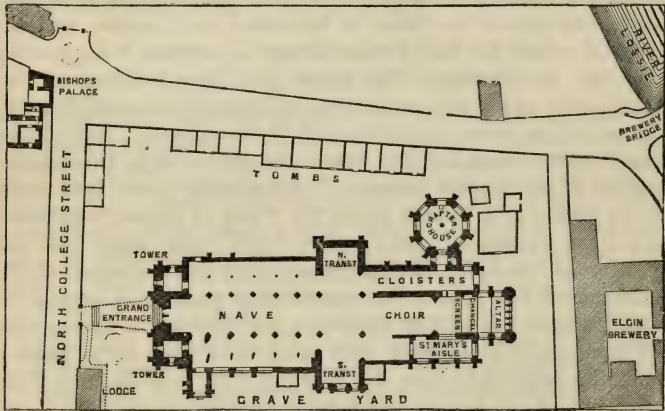
[*Hotels:* Gordon Arms; Station. 37 miles from Inverness. Pop. 7533.]

the county town of Elgin or Morayshire, situated on the river Lossie, 5 miles from the shore of the Moray Firth, and an extremely pleasant and interesting provincial town. The High Street extends

<sup>1</sup> From Fochabers the Spey may be followed nearly to its source, by railway and road. The following is an itinerary:—Fochabers to Rothes, 10 miles; Rothes, *viâ* Craigellachie Bridge, Aberlour, Avon Bridge, and Spey Bridge at Grantown, to Aviemore, 39 $\frac{3}{4}$ ; Aviemore, *viâ* Kinrara, to Kingussie, 12; Kingussie, *viâ* Cluny Castle, to Laggan Bridge, 10; Laggan Bridge, *viâ* Garva Bridge, to Loch Spey, the source, 16 $\frac{1}{4}$ —a total of 88 miles.



for about a mile from east to west, its uniformity being broken near the centre by the Parish Church, a fine Grecian building of 1826. Near the east end is Anderson's Institution, where a number of old men and women are maintained and poor children educated from a fund left for this purpose by Lieutenant-General Anderson. At the extreme west of the town is Gray's Hospital, built and partly maintained from funds bequeathed by Alexander Gray (1751-1808). There is a prosperous club, with a handsome club-house. The Museum, at the east end of High Street, contains some good specimens of old red sandstone fossils, and an interesting set of specimens from the reptiliferous sandstones that have made



GROUND-PLAN OF ELGIN CATHEDRAL.

the neighbourhood of Elgin so famous in the scientific world. The collections of local antiquities and natural history objects are also good. A handsome town-hall has been erected on the south-west of the town. The pretty surrounding country and the windings of the Lossie may be viewed from the summit of the Ladyhill, to the west of the town, which still shows the remains of a very old castle, and is crowned by a lofty column erected in 1839 in memory of the fifth Duke of Gordon, and surmounted by his statue.

Elgin Cathedral is situated at the lower or north-eastern extremity of the town. Of all the Scottish cathedrals (Glasgow perhaps excepted) it was the most magnificent, and without exception the most ornamental. Although still imposing in its ruins, and of the greatest interest to the student of architecture, it is unfortunately much dilapidated.

It was founded by the Bishop of Moray in 1224, during the reign of Alexander II. (and popedom of Honorius), on the site of a formerly existing church. Like most buildings of its kind, it suffered both from accident and violence. Whether by accident or design is not known, it was burnt in 1270, and new buildings were erected of such magnificence as to be described by a contemporary writer as the "mirror of the country and the glory of the kingdom." In 1398 it was again burnt by the "Wolf of Badenoch," a natural son of Robert II., in revenge for a sentence of excommunication issued against him. The rebuilding was in progress in 1414, and completed some time after in a style seldom surpassed in that age, in the form of a Jerusalem Cross, ornamented with five towers, two of which were at the west end, two at the east, and one in the centre. Mr. Billings is of opinion that the present ruins are mostly those of the earlier building, and that what has disappeared was of the inferior masonry of later date. The church remained entire until 1506, when the great steeple, which rose at the intersection of the nave and transepts, and rested on the four central pillars, fell, and had to be rebuilt between 1507 and 1538. The stately edifice escaped the violence of the mob at the Reformation only to be dilapidated in a more deliberate manner. In 1568 the Privy Council, under the Regent Murray, at a moment of exigence, when the troops were ill paid, resorted to the expedient of robbing the building of its leaden roof, and exchanging the metal for gold ducats. It is said, however, that the ship which contained the sacrilegious cargo was lost on its voyage to Holland. In 1640 a band of local barons and clergy destroyed the paintings and the rood-screen, the last remaining traces of its ancient internal decorations. To crown all, the great centre tower and spire, which, after its fall in 1506, had been rebuilt to the height of 198 ft., fell a second time on Easter day 1711; and, down to a late date, the ruins were used as a general quarry by the inhabitants. In 1820 they were taken possession of in the name of the Crown, by the Commissioners of Woods and Forests.

The building (generally in the Early English style) is in the form of a Jerusalem cross 289 ft. in length, with nave and side aisles 87 ft. wide, and choir and cloisters 79 ft. The breadth across the transepts is 120 ft. The principal entrance is on the west side, between the bulky masses of the western towers, which are 84 ft. in height. The encircling arch of this grand entrance presents some beautiful and delicately-chiselled ornaments, indicating a mixture of styles. The end wall of the south transept shows peculiarities suggestive of a date earlier than other parts of the building. The decorations of the turrets on the east, and of the windows between, exhibit good specimens of later art.

As it now exists, the most complete part of the building is the *chapter-house*, on the north-east, or the "Prentice Aisle," concerning the rearing of which a tradition is told similar to that of the pillar in Rosslyn Chapel. "In its centre a beautiful flowered and clustered pillar sends forth its branches to the different angles, each with its peculiar incrustation of rich decorations." Some interesting old monuments are here; also fragments of carved stones, upon one of which, resting upon the moon, is a witch astride a broom!

Between the chapter-house and the north cloister is the *lavatory*, remarkable as having been the place where the late brave Lieutenant-General Anderson (one of Elgin's greatest benefactors) was cradled and nursed by his weak-minded mother, Marjory Gilzean. Passing from this to the *choir* we enter the *chancel*, with its splendid double row of lancet-windows, under which stood the high altar and the tomb of the founder. Adjoining is St. Mary's Aisle, the burial-place of the ducal family of Gordon. There are several tombs here; the centre one on the east, with recumbent figure, and dating 1470, is that of the first Earl of Huntly, who defeated the Earl of Crawford at Brechin. In a recess opposite are the tomb and effigy of Bishop Winchester (1437-58), and upon the arch above it angels are represented, in red outline, with much of the grace and style of the early Italian masters. A broken stone coffin is shown (without the slightest ground) as that in which the body of King Duncan was first buried, after his murder by Macbeth, near Spynie. The north *transept* was dedicated to St. Thomas à Becket, and is known as the "Dunbar Aisle," having been the burial-place of that once powerful northern family, several of whose monuments still remain. The *nave* has had double aisles on both sides, a feature by no means common.

The *burial-ground* contains numerous interesting inscriptions. On the north side are the tombs of Joseph and Isaac Forsyth, the first of whom wrote a valuable work on the antiquities, arts, and letters of Italy; while the latter did much by pen and purse towards the improvement of the town of Elgin. On the east wall, near a stone platform (from the top of which the best view is obtained of the interior of the cathedral), there is a monument, with an inscription by Lord Cockburn, to the memory of John Shanks, a poor glovemaking, who was the first to clear away the rubbish, and to put the ruins into a creditable state. Upon the south wall, dated 1687, a table bears these graphic lines:—

" This world is a citie full of streets,  
And Death is the mercat that all men meets,  
If lyfe were a thing that monie could buy,  
The Poor could not live, and the Rich would not die."

Besides the cathedral, there are other interesting ruins connected with Elgin. To the north-west stand the ruins of the Bishop's town residence, which still displays its crow-steps and turrets, scrolls and armorial bearings. The walls of the convent of the Franciscans, or Greyfriars, are on the south side of the town. To the east is the Watergate, or Pan's Port, a strong arch, with groove for portcullis, part of the old boundary wall of the College.

On the other side of Elgin, about 6 miles south-west, are the ruins of the *Prory of Bluscarden*, which may also be agreeably approached from Forres *viâ* Rafford, distance 12 miles.

The priory is situated in a sheltered valley surrounded by hills clad with thriving wood. The creeping ivy upon the walls, and the noble copper beeches that adorn the grounds, impart a pleasing variety

to the effect of the ruins. The priory was founded by Alexander II. in 1230, dedicated to St. Andrew, and occupied by Cistercian monks. It has been partly in the First, and partly in the Second Pointed styles. The nave seems never to have been built; but the choir, which is nearly 57 ft. long, and in which are traces of mural paintings, is in pretty good preservation, as well as the chapter-house, which is a square, with enriched roof supported by a central clustered pillar. The refectory (now used as a place of worship), the dormitories, kitchen, and other apartments, together with a few tombstones, and the old orchard, are worthy of note. The tourist can return from Pluscarden by the Romanesque church of Birnie, a few miles east, where are a sculptured stone, a curious baptismal font, and the "Ronnell Bell," said to have been brought from Rome by the first Bishop of Moray (1115).

#### EXCURSIONS FROM ELGIN.

ROTHES and the route to Speyside are described at p. 250.

LOSSIEMOUTH (*Hotel*: Station; pop. 3500), the seaport of Elgin, and connected with it by a branch line 6 miles in length, is situate at the mouth of the river Lossie, on the southern shore of the Moray Firth. Between Elgin and Lossiemouth, about  $1\frac{3}{4}$  mile west of the railway, on the margin of Loch Spynie, about 2 miles north of Elgin, stand the stately ruins of *Spynie Palace*, formerly a strongly fortified residence of the Bishops of Moray. The massive square tower (60 ft. high), with bartizaned battlements, and walls about 9 ft. thick, is called "Davie's Tower," and is said to have been built by Bishop David Stewart (1462-76). Near it is Pitgaveny, one of the supposed localities where King Duncan was murdered by Macbeth.

Lossiemouth comprises really three villages—Lossiemouth, Branderburgh, and Stotfield. Boasting of a dry and bracing climate, the village has become a favourite summer and sea-bathing resort (the bathing-ground being excellent), possessing as it does, on account of its situation (jutting out into the sea, with the water on three sides), an invigorating breeze on the hottest summer day, while it escapes the weather of the open sea by the shelter of the Banffshire and Sutherland coasts. From the mouth of the Lossie to the mouth of the Spey is an 8 miles' stretch of sand; and the view extends across the bay to the Banffshire coast, and includes the villages of Buckie, Portgordon, Portessie, Findochty, and others on the shore. To the west are the magnificent links of Stotfield and Covesea. From Covesea lighthouse (2 miles) may be seen the "Sutors of Cromarty" (24 miles), situated at the entrance to the landlocked Cromarty Firth; and at night the lighthouse of Tarbetness, at the entrance to the Dornoch Firth (20 miles), is visible. The Morayshire coast is a well-known resort of sea-birds, and the Loch of Spynie is a favourite breeding-place. From Covesea westward the coast is rocky, and the romantic cliffs and caves of Covesea (with the curious sculptures discovered in one of the caves by Lady Dunbar) are remarkable objects. Fishing on the river Lossie is free; and good sea-fishing may be had in the bay. Lossiemouth is provided with a plentiful supply of good water; and there is a salt-water bath establishment.

Four miles to the north-west of Elgin are the ruins of Duffus Castle, an ancient stronghold of the barons De Moravia. There is an interesting old porch at Duffus Church. These, with Gordonstone House (once the seat of Sir Robert Gordon, historian of the Earldom of Sutherland, more recently of "Sir Robert the Warlock"), Michael Kirk (the burial-place of the baronets of Altyre), Innes House (Earl of Fife), the village of Lhanbryde, and the old white tower of Coxton, etc., could be all visited in a summer day's drive.

Resuming our ROUTE to FORRES, we pass, 5 miles west of Elgin by rail, ALVES station, on the summit of a low range of hills commanding a fine view of the Moray Firth and the mountains of the northern Highlands. A branch line ( $5\frac{1}{2}$  miles) leads from Alves to Burghead (pop. 1425, *inn*), a village on a point of land jutting out into the sea. The ruins of a remarkable fort and a curious well dug out of the solid rock are to be seen here; and there are also some ancient sculptured stones in the churchyard. Farther on the railway passes the scanty ruins of Kinloss Abbey, founded by King David in 1150, and occupied for some time by Edward I. in 1303. The site commands a view of the Moray Firth, hills of Ross-shire, etc.; and  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles north on the sandy coast is the village of Findhorn. To the south are the ruins of Burgie and Blervie Castles. Four miles from the mouth of the Findhorn river stands the town of

#### FORRES,

[Hotels: Campbell's Royal Station; Charleson's Commercial; Cameron's Victoria. Hydropathic Establishment. 25 miles from Inverness. Pop. 4050. Junction here with the main Highland Line between Perth and Inverness.]

which consists mostly of one long street, with many of the older houses presenting their gables to the street. The most prominent buildings are the jail and court-house, a town-cross of the decorated Gothic style, and the Falconer Museum, built with money bequeathed by the celebrated Dr. Hugh Falconer and his brother, and containing among other noteworthy objects some most interesting fossils. At the west end a tall granite obelisk has been erected to the memory of Dr. Thomson, a native of Cromarty, whose devoted attention to the Russian wounded after the battle of Alma cost his own life. The monument occupies a mound which is supposed to have been at one time the site of the royal castle of Forres, no remains of which, however, now exist, the walls standing being those of a house erected in 1712. On Cluny Hill, rising above the town on the south, is a tower erected (1806) in honour of Nelson's victories. There is a stair to the top, from which an extensive and varied view is obtained, including the "Sutors of Cromarty" and

the hills of Sutherlandshire. To the south are the buildings and grounds of the Cluny Hill Hydropathic Establishment.

Half a mile to the east of the town stands the famous Forres Pillar, or "Sweno's Stone." It is near the roadside, a little beyond the old toll-bar, where the key of the enclosure may be obtained. The pillar is about 23 ft. high, and is very elaborately carved with figures on one side, and a cross with Runic knotting and figures below on the other. The edges also show knotting. The name is derived from a supposition made by Boece that it commemorates a victory gained here by Sweno, son of Harald, king of Denmark, A.D. 1008. Other authorities have supposed that it was raised to commemorate the expulsion of the Danes in 1014; and still later authorities, that it may record a struggle in A.D. 900 between Sigurd, Earl of Orkney, and Melbrigda, Mormaer of Moray. On the south side of the road farther to the west, at the foot of the hedge, is the "Witches' Stone," which is said to mark the spot where three of the weird sisterhood were put to death.

The neighbourhood of Forres, and especially the river Findhorn,—one of the most beautiful of Scottish rivers,—has been invested with much interest by the writings of Charles St. John, and a delightful excursion may be made to view this scenery by following the road which proceeds straight southwards from the railway station. After a walk of between 3 and 4 miles, the tourist will reach on his left the lodge of Altyre (Sir W. Gordon Cumming, Bart.), where the keeper will grant admittance to the romantic drive, which commands some of the finest views of the river. The excursion should be extended to the Heronry, but those who have sufficient time will endeavour to go as far as Relugas (in a most lovely situation at the junction of the Divie Water with the Findhorn), or Ferness. Up the Divie is Dunphail Castle (Lord Thurlow); and the valley of the Findhorn (Strathdearn), for even 25 miles higher up by Dulsie Bridge, and Freeburn (*inn*), is full of picturesque beauty. From the far head of the glen by the Eskin stream the pedestrian may cross by the south of "Clach Sgoilte" mountain to Loch Killean on the Foyers river and down to Whitebridge *Inn* (32 miles from Freeburn) on the road above the south-west end of Loch Ness (p. 414). "The Streens" above Dulsie, and "Dalmigavie Dell" above Freeburn, are especially fine parts of the river. The great "Moray Flood" of 1829 did great havoc in this valley.

Between Forres and Nairn stands Brodie House, an old castellated mansion with modern additions, the seat of the ancient family of this name. In the grounds a sculptured stone monument is to be seen. Near this is Hardmoor, the traditional meeting-place of Macbeth and Banquo with the weird sisters. About a mile southwards is the Earl of Moray's fine mansion of Darnaway Castle, which has been built in connection with a curious arched hall, commonly supposed to be a portion of the hunting-lodge of Thomas Randolph, first Earl of Moray,

and Regent of Scotland, but in reality much more probably erected by Archibald Douglas, Earl of Moray, or by King James II. when he was here from 1455 to 1457. In it Queen Mary held a council in 1562. There is some curious old furniture. The forest of Darnaway lies to the south of the castle, along the banks of the Findhorn. On the shore to the north of Forres and west of the mouth of the Findhorn are the Culbin Sands, where the populous and fertile barony of Culbin (over 9000 acres) was overwhelmed by sand, some of the sandhills being now over 100 ft. high. These wonderful acervations were formed by the impetus alone of the western gale, but the time and cause of the devastation has escaped the notice of particular record.

Remainder of Route to INVERNESS, *viâ* Nairn, (pp. 282-284).

PERTH TO ABERDEEN BY GLENSHEE (about 120 miles),<sup>1</sup>  
*viâ* Dunkeld, Blairgowrie, and Braemar (47 miles from Dunkeld).

This route is one of great beauty, and includes one of the grandest Coach Drives in the kingdom, commencing at Dunkeld or Blairgowrie. The railway journey to Dunkeld is described at p. 190, and thence the coach runs every morning in the season. The route was often taken by the Queen and the late Prince Consort on their way to Balmoral. From Dunkeld the road proceeds eastwards by Clunie to Blairgowrie, distant 12 miles—a route which comprises scenery of a pleasing though not romantic nature. The road winds in succession along the margin of the Loch of the Lows, Butterstone, and Clunie. On a small island near the southern shore of the last-named lake is the ancient castle of Clunie, a seat of the Crichtons, ancestors of the Admirable Crichton; and after this we pass Forneth House; Ballied; Kinloch Wester; the Loch of Drumellie or Marlee; Marlee House, and the church and *Inn* of Marlee or Kinloch; the latter a favourite resort of anglers in the lochs.

BLAIRGOWRIE (*Hotels*: Queen's; Royal), is a town of some 4550 inhabitants, created a burgh by King Charles I. in 1634. It possesses a spacious market-place, some handsome dwelling-houses and villas, and may be reached by rail, *viâ* Coupar-Angus (p. 201). The river Ericht furnishes water-power for numerous flax-spinning factories, which are in active operation. The thriving villages of Old and New Rattray, on the east bank of the Ericht, are separated from Blairgowrie by the river. About a mile north is Craighall (seat of the Clerk-Rattrays), built on a high perpendicular rock, on the banks of the Ericht, and one of the most picturesquely-situated mansions in Scotland. It is referred to by Mr. Lockhart as bearing a resemblance to the "Tullyveolan" of *Waverley*. Newton Castle, at the west end of the village, was sacked by the Marquis of Montrose.

About 2 miles from this, on the margin of a deep ravine, are the ruins of Glasclune Castle, which belonged of old to a branch of the Blair family.

From Blairgowrie the road to Braemar is continued up the right bank of the Ericht to Cally Bridge, where it meets the road through Strathardle, by Kirkmichael (*inn*), to Pitlochrie—p. 260—(30 miles from Blairgowrie), a very pleasant route. Crossing the Ardlie, our route ascends the Blackwater (another tributary of the Ericht), having on the east the Forest of Alyth. At *Persie Inn* it is joined on the right by a road from Alyth. Here it enters GLENSHEE, a wild valley lying between the two lofty mountains—Mount Blair (2441 ft.) p. 202, on the east; and Lamh Dearg (1879 ft.), on the west—and several prettily situated Highland residences are passed by the way. From near the Free Church, some  $4\frac{1}{2}$  miles north of Persie, a road crosses to the east by the north of Mount Blair to Forter (p. 203) in Glen Isla (4 miles). The upper reach of Glenshee has a sweet pastoral appearance, from which it derives its name, which means the “peaceful glen.” At its head, *The Spital* (*i. e.* hospital or “hospice,” there having been a monks’ establishment here in olden time) is a good hotel (15 miles from Braemar), at which trout-fishing may be had.

There is a hill path from The Spital over to Ennochdow in Strathardle (see p. 260), through a little pass called the “Queen’s Gallery.”

From the hotel the coach runs up the picturesque Glenbeg, passing the kirk and manse. Across the glen is the Boar’s Loch, into which Fingal threw his golden goblet to tantalise the dying Diarmid, whose grave is near at hand. The road climbs over the Cairnwell mountain by a very steep “zigzag,” known as “the Devil’s Elbow,” and crosses at a height of over 2200 ft.,—the great mountain of Glasmeal being on the right. Local legends are told of wild encounters in this pass between Highland reivers and the farmers of Glenshee, the flocks of the latter being a tempting prey to the former. At the top is a cairn showing the boundary line between Perth and Aberdeen shires; and a refreshing spring known as the “Queen’s Well.” The descent of Glen Clunie to BRAEMAR (p. 234) commands grand views towards the lofty Cairngorm mountains, with their great crags and rugged heads, the guardians of the many sources of the noble river Dee, whose main valley is entered upon at the Castleton—where our coach arrives late in the afternoon.

The route from Braemar by road to Ballater, and thence by rail to Aberdeen is described on pp. 233-223.



## THE HIGHLAND RAILWAY.

PERTH TO INVERNESS (144 miles) *viâ* Blair-Athole and Strathspey.

This is the usual and deservedly popular route to the northern Highlands, and the journey is one full of romantic interest and beauty. The first stage, including the lovely region round Birnam and Dunkeld, has already been described on pp. 190-195. On leaving Dunkeld station the line enters on the great domains of the Duke of Athole. Passing through a short tunnel, the view on all sides becomes more extensive and diversified. At Dalguise the Tay is crossed by a castellated viaduct of 360 ft. span, and at BALLINLUIG station we reach the junction for Aberfeldy as already described (p. 195). Near this, to the left, are seen the confluence of the rivers Tay and Tummel and the monument to the late Duke of Athole; while, looking up the wide and beautiful Strath Tay, may be seen the distant ridge of Schiehallion (p. 271).

From Ballinluig a pleasant hill path may be taken north-east over the high moors south of Loch Broom, and down Glen Derby to Kirkmichael (10 miles) in Strathardle, whence the walk may be continued to the Spital of Glenshee (9 miles) *viâ* Ennochdow (*see note 1*).

Proceeding up Strath Tummel, Moulinearn farmhouse stands on the haugh to the right; and farther on (29 miles from Perth) is

## PITLOCHRIE.

[Hotels: Fisher's; Scotland's; Hydropathic Establishment.]

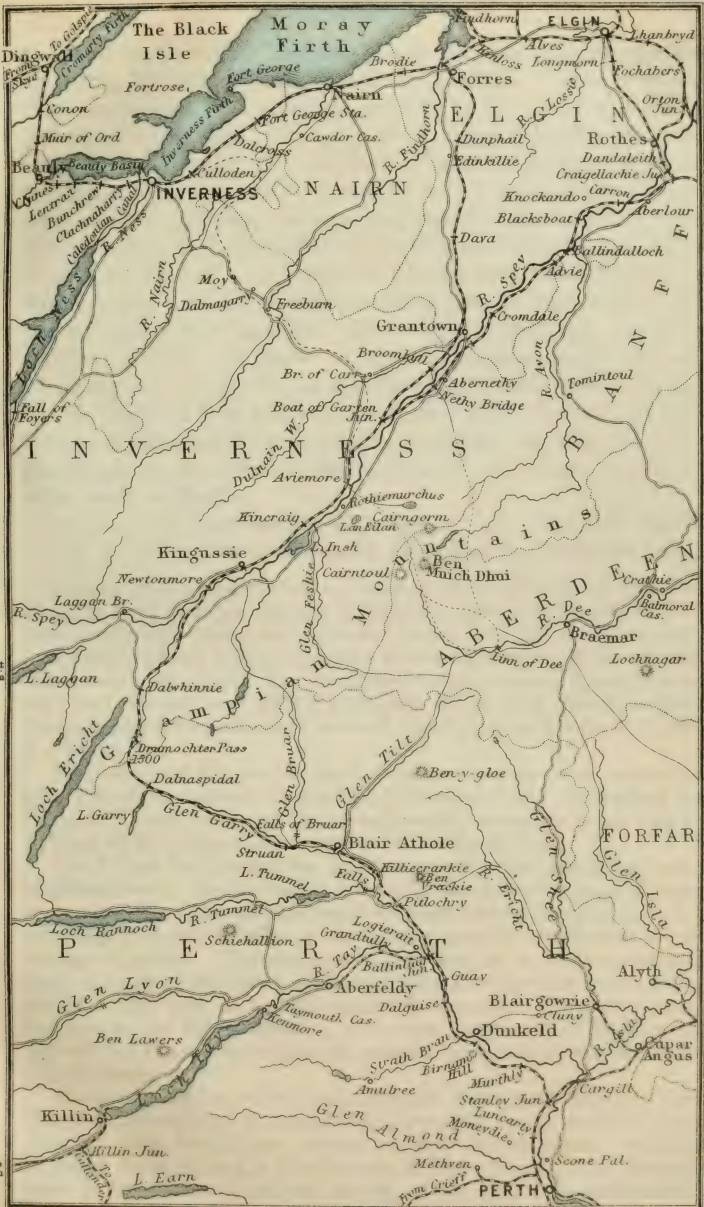
Excursion coaches run in summer from Fisher's Hotel to the various places of interest in the vicinity.

A dog-cart (which carries the mail and can accommodate 3 passengers) runs from Pitlochrie to Tummel Bridge—distance 14 miles.<sup>1</sup>

The increasing village of Pitlochrie (330 ft. above the sea) occupies an agreeable situation on the left bank of the river Tummel. About three-quarters of a mile east of the station is the Athole Hydropathic Establishment, an imposing building on a rising ground, conspicuous from the railway in approaching Pitlochrie from the south. It is surrounded by extensive pleasure-grounds. About 1½ mile above

<sup>1</sup> PITLOCHRIE TO KIRKMICHAEL AND BRAEMAR.—From Pitlochrie there is a good road (travelled by mail-gig daily) as far as Kirkmichael (*Inn*), 12 miles, *viâ* Moulin and the pleasant quiet Strathardle. The distance *thence* by Bridge of Cally and the Spital of Glenshee to Castleton of Braemar is 37 miles—viz. to the Spital 22, and from that to Castleton 15. The pedestrian may save 8 miles by leaving the Kirkmichael road at the hamlet of Ennochdow, and crossing the hills by a direct path to the Spital, by the south of Ben Earb—a fine green peak (2610 ft.). (From Kirkmichael Ben-y-gloe may be ascended or Glen Tilt reached, *viâ* Glen Fernate.)

# THE HIGHLAND RAILWAY.



English Miles  
 0 5 10 15 20

John Bartholomew & Co., Edin'

A. & C. Black, Edinburgh



the hotel are the village (*inn*) and parish church of MOULIN, and the two seats, Balledmund and Balnakeilly. Moulin Castle, of which there are remains, was once the property of the Comyns, Earls of Athole and Badenoch. It is by the village of Moulin that the ascent of *Ben Vracky* (2757 ft.) may be most easily made in about two hours. This mountain, though second in point of elevation to many of its neighbours, has the compensating advantages of form and situation, and commands an exceptionally fine view, particularly to the far west. It raises its pointed head above the Pass of Killiecrankie, and is equally accessible from a road near to the railway station there situated. The surface is pleasingly varied by rock and heather. In Gaelic orthography the name is spelt *Bhreac*, which signifies "spotted," an appellation not unfrequently applied to hills having a loose rocky face such as Ben Vracky has. A very lovely and remarkable view (looking up Strath Tummel, etc.) may also be got by the ascent of the wooded hill of *Craigour*, about 1½ miles north of Moulin.

About a mile south-east of Pitlochrie is *Spout-Dhu* (the Black-Spout), a waterfall 80 ft. in height, formed by the Edradour Burn.

A capital upland walk is that to WEEM or ABERFELDY (about 10 miles) from the ferry over the Tummel at Portnacraig—close to Pitlochrie—then up through the woods to the south-west, over the moor by a little loch, and down the Tullypourie burn to near Grandtully in Strath Tay. The descent into Strath Tay on a fine summer evening is very charming; and the high road up the north side of the river (past Dereulich, Clunie, and Killiehassie) to Weem and Aberfeldy (*hotels*—pp. 195, 196) is a lovely one.

The LOCH and FALLS of TUMMEL form easy and agreeable excursions from Pitlochrie, and may be reached on the south side by crossing the Bridge of Cluny, a mile up the river Tummel, or on the north side by striking off the Blair-Athole road at the Bridge of Garry.

The Fall of the Tummel has long been an object of attraction in this neighbourhood. As the river is here wide and deep, the mass of water is considerable, although the height does not exceed 15 or 16 ft. It is sufficient, however, to offer an all but insuperable obstruction to the passage of salmon. The most usual approach is by an excellent path along the side of the Garry, entering from a gate near the end of Garry Bridge. This leads to the left bank of the cascade. The distance from the gate to the fall is about a mile, or a quarter of an hour's walk. The view of the fall from this side includes a prominent hill called the Giant's Steps.

For nearly 5 miles, which is the distance from Garry Bridge to Loch Tummel, the country is beautifully diversified by the feathery birch. About a mile from Garry Bridge we pass the castellated mansion-house of Bonskeid and, a mile beyond, a Free Church. The Fincastle burn is here crossed, and at the top of the glen is Fincastle House.



FALLS OF THE TUMMEL, NEAR PITLOCHRIE.

Farther on is Allenan. A short distance above the latter ( $4\frac{1}{2}$  miles from Bridge of Garry) an extensive and exquisitely beautiful prospect is opened up of the windings of the Tummel as it issues from the loch. This is called the "Queen's View," and it is unnecessary for those who merely wish a good view of the loch to proceed farther.

Loch Tummel is  $2\frac{3}{4}$  miles long. Its southern banks rise gently from the water in numerous indenting capes and bays, fringed with copse, and thickly clad with birchwood. The ground on the north side is arable. On the south side rises a fine screen of wild hills, surmounted by the rugged outline of Farragon (2559 ft.), and to the south-west appears the beautifully simple and conical form of Schiehallion (3547 ft.) The triple and blue mountain seen in the remotest distance is part of that ridge of which Buachaille Etive is the chief, and which separates Glencoe from Loch Etive. Loch Tummel contains some excellent trout of large size, also pike. Towards the south-west of the loch stands Foss, a seat of Sir R. Menzies, Bart.; and about  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles above the head of the loch—on the north side of the river—is the mansion of Bohally. The loch is 500 ft. above the level of the sea.

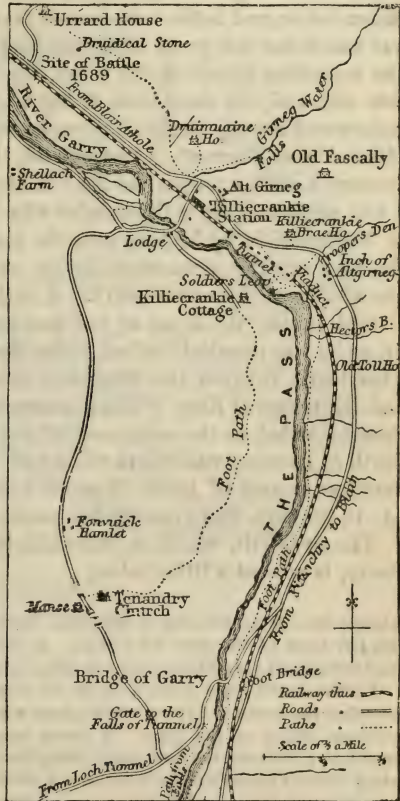
At Loch Tummel *Inn*, half-way up the loch on the north side (10½ miles from Pitlochrie), and beyond it at Tummel Bridge *Inn*,<sup>1</sup> where the road for Dalnacardoch strikes north, there is good accommodation.

The road is continued to Kinloch-Rannoch (p. 270), 20½ miles from Pitlochrie, joining that from Struan station at Dunalastair.

About 2 miles north of Pitlochrie is Faskally House, most beautifully situated at the foot of the steep eastern bank of the river Tummel immediately below its junction with the Garry; and soon after passing it we enter

#### THE PASS OF KILLIECRANKIE.<sup>2</sup>

By keeping chiefly on the left-hand side of the railway carriage, as much will be seen of the grandeur of this remarkable piece of Highland glen scenery as will satisfy those who are neither able nor willing to visit it on foot. For nearly a mile the banks rise steeply on both sides, and the river struggles for a passage in the deep chasm below, among rocks and under precipices or overshadowing foliage of woods. Here and there occasional glimpses are obtained



PLAN OF THE PASS OF KILLIECRANKIE.

<sup>1</sup> For road from Tummel Bridge to Glenlyon, Kenmore, and Aberfeldy, see p. 196.

<sup>2</sup> The Pass is reached by road from Pitlochrie, distance 3 miles. (Carriages are left at the wooden foot-bridge which crosses the railway, and sent on to wait at the north end of the Pass.) By the foot-bridge (see plan, near foot) we reach the *Bridge of Garry*, and should the tourist choose to diverge here for a mile he may include the Falls of the Tummel on his way. In this case he crosses the bridge and turns off the road at the first gate on the left. At the *Bridge of Garry* admission is obtained to the Pass by a gate,

of the water, as it runs, at one time silent and dark, at another boiling and foaming, along its contracted bed. The mountainous bank on the right of the stream rises like a wall from the dark chasm below, and to the very summit is covered with wood, throughout which the rich green of the oak and alder is intermingled with the trembling foliage of the birch, the light green hazel, the delicate ash, and the dark tints of the fir. The house upon the left, embowered among birches and evergreens, is Killiecrankie Cottage (Miss Alston Stewart). Immediately below this the Garry falls through a narrow pass called the "*Soldier's Leap*,"—so named from a feat performed by a Highlander who saved his life at the battle of Killiecrankie by leaping over the chasm. At the north end of the pass are the picturesque bridge and village of Altgirneg, and the station of KILLIECRANKIE. A little beyond, on the right, is Urrard House, the scene of the last exploit of Viscount Dundee, or, as he was popularly called, "the bloody Clavers," in July 1689. This battle between the Highland clans under Viscount Dundee and the troops of King William commanded by General Mackay of Scourie, ended in the entire rout of the Lowland army, and in the death of Dundee, who fell in the act of cheering on his men.<sup>1</sup> The mansion-houses of Lude (Wm. M'Inroy, Esq.) and Strathgarry (A. D. Stewart, Esq.) occupy fine positions on the right and left.

The river Tilt, which at Blair-Athole forms a junction with the Garry, is crossed a little below.

whence there is no difficulty in following the road which has been made up on the left bank of the river for a mile. At the north end of the Pass the high road is rejoined near Killiecrankie station,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles from Blair-Athole.

<sup>1</sup> "The battle raged most hotly in the fields and garden immediately surrounding the house of Urrard, which, from a high wooded bank, overlooks the northern outlet of the pass. A green mound, darkened by overhanging branches, points out the spot where the gallant Claverhouse fell. The missile which pierced him is said to have been a silver button employed by a fanatic who believed him proof by the power of Satan against all ordinary weapons. After receiving his wound (which was fatal), Dundee was carried to the Castle of Blair, where he had been previously residing, and he was buried in the old Church of Blair. The house of Urrard has been of late years altered and enlarged, though enough of the old building remains to keep alive the memory of its traditions. In the progress of these alterations the workmen laid open a secret passage, wherein were found two skeletons, their rusted swords, and mouldered garments. It was supposed from the appearances that one combatant having been pursued thither by another, both had fallen in the struggle, and their bodies were left, forgotten, to decay."—*Book of Highland Minstrelsy* by Mrs. D. Ogilvy. The country people connected the incident with Dundee's death, but without foundation. The battle is the subject of one of Ayton's spirited *Lays of the Cavaliers*.

Continuing the description of the railway route northwards at p. 272, we may here draw the traveller's attention to the interesting country around



SKETCH CHART OF BLAIR-ATHOLE.

### BLAIR-ATHOLE,

[Hotels: Athole Arms,<sup>1</sup> Bridge-of-Tilt. Height—400 ft.]

(Highland Gathering and Games generally about second week of September.)

which is situated in the midst of wild mountain scenery, and is the centre of a district affording some of the best sport in Scotland. So far back as the year 1529, James V., accompanied by the Queen Dowager and the Pope's Legate, was invited to a magnificent hunt

<sup>1</sup> The following is a note of charges for carriages to and from the Falls of Bruar or Pass of Killiecrankie. One-horse carriage, to hold 3 persons besides driver, 7s. 6d. Two-horse carriage, 11s. Both charges include driver. Two hours allowed for each excursion. A carriage and pair may be engaged for the day at 25s., and 5s. to the driver, for longer drives. Posting rates for distances over 5 miles:—One-horse carriage, 1s. per mile: Two-horse carriage, 1s. 6d.: Driver, 3d. per mile. Ponies can be hired for mountain excursions. Hirer pays feed of horses when required to be baited.



given in their honour by the Earl of Athole, who provided sumptuous entertainment for his royal guests and their retinue whilst they continued in this wild territory. The hunt lasted for three days, and a temporary residence was provided for the party at the north side of Ben-y-gloe. This grand mountain is 3670 ft. high, and may be ascended *viâ* the Fender burn (see also pp. 260 and 269). The Garry and Tilt contribute greatly to the beauty of the scenery of Blair-Athole, and the waterfalls of the Fender and Bruar, in the neighbourhood, are of a very attractive description. Nearly opposite the comfortable and well-conducted Athole Arms Hotel is the entrance to the grounds of Blair Castle, the seat of the Duke of Athole, open to visitors under the conduct of a guide,<sup>1</sup> and on payment of a fee.

#### BLAIR CASTLE.

The approach to the castle is by a long avenue of lime-trees, mostly planted in 1844, terminated at its upper extremity by an architectural archway. The castle presents a picturesque and imposing appearance, its turreted style harmonising well with the surrounding scenery. It has many historic memories, and from the first has been a building of strength, being originally the work of the great family of Comyn, and afterwards the property of the family of Murray. Its oldest portion, "Comyn's Tower," was built in 1269 by John of Strathbogie, who was Earl of Athole in right of his wife. In 1644 it was occupied by Montrose, in 1653 by Cromwell's soldiers, and in 1689 by Dundee previous to the battle of Killiecrankie. Again, in 1746, the castle was held by the royal troops, under the Duke of Cumberland and commanded by General Sir Andrew Agnew, against the Highland army of Prince Charles Stuart. After its evacuation the two upper stories were removed, that it should never again be subjected to such a fate, and it remained in this condition until 1869, when large additions and alterations were made from plans by the late David Bryce, R.S.A.<sup>2</sup>

From the entrance to the grounds tourists are conducted by the

<sup>1</sup> The grounds and gardens of Blair Castle, Falls of Fender, and old Church, may be seen from 9 A.M. till 6 P.M. Guide at the principal entrance-gate.

<sup>2</sup> The ATHOLE FAMILY (Murray) can trace its way back to the reign of David I. (1130), and it was at one time invested with the absolute sovereignty of the Isle of Man. After numerous ramifications the earldom was conferred by Charles I. on John Murray, Earl of Tullibardine, and the ducal dignity was attained in 1703. In feudal times the chiefs of this noble family could muster thousands of retainers on their extensive domains, and the Athole-men were considered among the most spirited warriors within the Highland line. They were frequently at feud with the Campbells, and in their last conflict, in the reign of Charles II., near the west end of Loch Tay, a great number were slain.

*Hercules Walk*, through green lawns and deep thickets, past the *Garden*, lying in a hollow, and fancifully laid out with ponds and islands. Above the *old* bridge of Tilt the path is continued up the side of a dark narrow ravine, through which the Tilt flows into a deep rocky hollow, to which descent may be made by a rude staircase. In the old church of Blair (situated a little above the castle, and accessible by the high road from the old bridge of Tilt) several members of the Athole family are interred, and the remains of Viscount Dundee were buried here after his death at Blair Castle.

One of the most attractive scenes in the neighbourhood is the **FALLS OF THE BRUAR**, situated 4 miles west of Blair, and 2 miles from Struan station. Admission to the glen is obtained at a lodge, and there are well-formed walks up both sides. The visitor should cross the bridge over the lower fall, and ascend the path on the left bank of the stream to the higher summer-house, and return by the other side. The first or lower fall is exceedingly fine, the stream being precipitated over a rough perpendicular channel and through a natural arch in the rock. The sloping banks which were once bare of wood, were planted with fir-trees by the fourth Duke of Athole in compliance with Burns's "Humble Petition."

" Let lofty firs and ashes cool,  
 My lowly banks o'erspread,  
 And view, deep-bending in the pool,  
 Their shadows' wat'ry bed !  
 Let fragrant birks, in woodbines drest,  
 My craggy cliffs adorn ;  
 And for the little songster's nest,  
 The close embow'ring thorn."

Most of the trees, however, were blown down in the great storm of 1879 (which destroyed the Tay Bridge), but the banks have been again planted by the present Duke. The upper fall attains a height of about 200 ft. It may be conveniently seen from the upper summer-house, or from the stone bridge which spans the glen at the top, below which the river forces its foaming and brawling course amidst innumerable obstructions. The whole walk is varied and wild. The Bruar springs from the skirts of Ben Dearg, or the Red Mountain, so called from the red colour of the granite of which it is composed (see p. 269).

A capital general view of the beautiful district around Blair-Athole is obtained from the **HILL OF TULLOCH**, south-west of the hotel.

Interesting *hill excursions* may be taken to Strathardle (p. 260 note),—(1) by the back of *Ben-y-Gloe via* above Lude, the old Cromalton Pass, Glen Loch, and Glen Fernate; or (2) by the back of *Ben Vracky via* Glen Girnaig and Glen Brierachan.

Lochs Tummel and Rannoch may be conveniently visited from Blair-Athole, and the Pass of Killiecrankie and Falls of Tummel may be taken (on foot) on the way. The distance to where Loch Tummel is first visible (the "Queen's View," p. 262) is 10 miles.

DISTANCES FROM BLAIR-ATHOLE.

1. To Kinloch-Rannoch		3. To Kenmore (Loch Tay)	
(a) by Struan.		(a) by Tummel Bridge.	
	Miles.		Miles.
Falls of Bruar (Entrance to)	3½	Pass of Killiecrankie . . . . .	3½
Struan and Falls of Garry . . . . .	1½	Falls of Tummel (Garry Bridge)	1½
Trinafour . . . . .	6	Queen's View . . . . .	5
Kinloch-Rannoch . . . . .	7	Loch Tummel Inn (middle of loch)	3
	18	Tummel Bridge Inn . . . . .	3
		Kenmore . . . . .	13
			29
(b) by Loch Tummel.		(b) by Pitlochrie and Aberfeldy.	
Tummel Bridge . . . . .	16	Pitlochrie . . . . .	7
Kinloch-Rannoch . . . . .	7	Ballinluig . . . . .	5
	23	Aberfeldy . . . . .	9
		Kenmore . . . . .	6
			27
2. To Braemar		4. To Aberfeldy by Tummel Bridge	
(a) by Spital of Glenshee.		and Weem . . . . .	
Kirkmichael . . . . .	19		30
Spital of Glenshee . . . . .	22	5. To Dunkeld . . . . .	
Castleton of Braemar . . . . .	15	Birnam and Station . . . . .	
	56		20
			1
(b) by Glen Tilt.			21
Forest Lodge . . . . .	10		
Bridge of Tarff . . . . .	5		
Bynack Lodge . . . . .	5		
Braemar . . . . .	10		
	30		

THROUGH GLEN TILT, TO BRAEMAR.

This wild Highland glen forms a favourite excursion from Blair, and the drive by road through the ducal grounds (for which passes may be obtained at the hotels) is a charming one. The public road and pedestrian route between Blair-Athole and Braemar (30 miles—10 to 11 hours' good walking) keeps east of the Tilt for the first 6 miles. It may be mentioned that the "right of way" through the glen was successfully established many years ago by the Scottish Rights of Way Society in an action at law against the former Duke of Athole. There is a carriage-road of 10 miles from either extremity (Blair and Braemar), and a bridle-path, in the centre, of 10 miles. Thus by driving to Forest Lodge (Glen Tilt), and from Bynack Lodge, where the Deeside road commences, the walking may be reduced to 10 miles. This may be done by arrangement with the hotel-keeper.<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> The following note is supplied by the Athole Arms Hotel. Ponies for path between Forest and Bynack Lodges must be ordered in advance from Blair-Athole. Telegrams can be sent to Braemar for carriages to be waiting at Bynack Lodge. Lunch should be taken from Blair, as nothing can be obtained on the way. The charge for a pony with guide to Bynack Lodge is 20s., and to Braemar 30s. Two ponies and one guide to Braemar 55s.

The valley of Glen Tilt branches off at Blair-Athole into the mountain-ranges of Ben-y-gloe, and the lofty hills that form the northern part of the Athole forest. The public road strikes off at the Bridge of Tilt, passing along the brink of precipices, with the river below. For about a mile and a half it is a laborious ascent, from the top of which an excellent view is obtained in the direction of Blair-Athole, including the Schiehallion and Farragon mountains. A little beyond the *old* bridge of Tilt and Middlebridge we cross the Fender burn, which descends from Ben-y-gloe through a deep ravine, making in its course several waterfalls. The Tilt is kept on the left as far as the *Marble Lodge* (6 miles), a little beyond which it is crossed by a bridge. About 3 miles farther is *Forest Lodge*,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  mile past which a beautiful cascade descends from the precipitous slopes on the left. The road is here inaccessible for carriages, and the dreary monotony of the route is relieved only by the windings and waterfalls of the Tilt.

At a ravine which opens on the left (anciently called "The Pot of Tarff") we reach the river *Tarff*, a stream precipitated over a ledge of rock. The crossing of this ford had always in times of flood been attended with danger, and unfortunately in some cases with fatal results. A bridge, however, was erected in 1886 by the Scottish Rights of Way Society, Edinburgh, aided by private subscriptions. About half a mile farther on footpaths branch off right and left, and strike up the hills on the opposite sides. These paths tourists must be careful to avoid, by *keeping the Tilt always on the right hand*. From a high moorish tract subsequently attained, we have (looking back) a good view of Ben-y-gloe (3670 ft.), the chief mountain in the great forest of Athole. The forest is said to be more than 40 miles long, and in one part 18 broad. By traversing the waste to the north, we enter Aberdeenshire (18 miles from Blair-Athole, and 12 from Castleton). Here we leave the Tilt to the right, and cross to the Bynack (or Brennock), which gives its name to the neighbouring shooting-lodge of the Earl of Fife; and 2 miles farther we reach the commencement of the Deeside road a little before coming upon the river Dee (p. 237). At Castleton of Braemar there are two good *hotels*—Invercauld and Fife Arms.

#### THROUGH GLEN BRUAR, TO KINGUSSIE.

This is another pedestrian route, wilder and higher than the path to Braemar. It goes up to nearly 2700 ft. The distance is about 28 miles, some of it rough walking; and the walk should only be taken in clear weather. It is about 9 miles shorter than the high road through the Pass of Drumouchter; which is left at Calvine ( $4\frac{1}{2}$  miles from Blair), and for 7 miles farther the route is by the driving' road to Glen Bruar Lodge. The path then keeps up the east side of the stream for about  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles, with Ben Dearg on the right, when the glen divides right and left among the steep hills. We cross the right-hand stream, and turning slightly to the right, climb steeply—to the left—the hill immediately north, and gain a level of 2500 ft. or thereby, when the path keeps along the heights. This is the old MINIKAIIG PASS from Athole to Badenoch, used still for droves, and formerly by soldiers going to Ruthven Barracks at Kingussie. The big hill on the right is Leathad-an-Taobhain, by

the east side of which Glen Feshie may be reached. But our path takes us straighter north until it begins to descend towards Glen Tromie by the north side of the Allt Bhran, a fine rattling stream, which it follows to its junction with the Tromie Water. Here the driving-road up to Gaick Lodge is joined, and may be followed down the glen; but the old road goes straight across to Ruthven and Kingussie by the lower hills on the west side of Glen Tromie. There is some very wild romantic scenery in the Forest of Gaick at the head of Glen Tromie, the lower part of which is also remarkably picturesque and beautiful (p. 273).

#### RANNOCH DISTRICT.

The distance from Blair-Athole to KINLOCH-RANNOCH, by Struan, is 18 miles. A *coach* runs from Struan to Rannoch daily, and the route is full of interest both to the tourist and the sportsman.

The road goes up the heathery Glen Errochie, passing, some  $4\frac{1}{2}$  miles on, the shooting lodge of Auchleeks among its trees on the right, and soon after joining the old road south from Dalnacardoch at right angles. We then turn sharp to the left across the Errochie to Trinafour, a mile beyond which the road to Tummel Bridge Inn and Aberfeldy strikes to the left. Before long a good view of the valley of the Tummel below Loch Rannoch is obtained; and after passing through a fine opening in the hills, with Schiehallion's grand ridge far in front, we reach the woods and grounds of Dunalistair, within which there is much of interest to see,—the region being connected with the history of both King Robert the Bruce and Rob Roy Macgregor! Dunalistair House, with its surrounding wooded grounds, which occupy a bold rocky hill, forms the central object of a rich and singular landscape. For much of the ornamental planting it is indebted to the famous Robertson of Struan, a Jacobite warrior and poet, who was thrice outlawed and exiled for his adherence to the Stuart cause. The extensive larch forests abound with roe deer, and the grouse moors are among the best in Perthshire. Immediately opposite, on the south side of the water, is Crossmount House, with a noble background consisting of Schiehallion, richly covered with scattered woods and rocks. A new iron bridge (private) has been thrown across the Tummel here, improving the access to Rannoch from Aberfeldy and the south. The road continues up the river, by the base of the huge Ben A'Chuallach (2925 ft.), passing Lochgarry House, and 3 miles farther reaches KINLOCH-RANNOCH, situated at the eastern extremity of Loch Rannoch, 13 miles from Struan station, 18 from Blair-Athole, 18 from Aberfeldy, and 21 from Pitlochrie. There is a telegraph office in connection with the post; and a post gig goes *round* the loch every day. The Dunalistair *Hotel* is commodious and well supplied, and has right of fishing in the loch or river. There is also a *new hotel* across the bridge, at Kinloch, called the Bunrannoch, where boats may be hired for fishing. In the centre of the village an obelisk has been erected to Dugald Buchanan the Gaelic poet; and attached to the Episcopal Church, which stands opposite, is the handsome mausoleum of General Sir John and Lady Macdonald. There are Established and Free Churches. From the bridge over the Tummel there is a fine view of Meall Breac (2662 ft.)

Meall Garbh (3048), Carn Mairg (3419). In the vicinity are the wooded slopes and mansion-houses of Innerhadden, Dalchosnie, and Lassintulloch, which are reached by the Aberfeldy road. The ascent of SCHIEHALLION (3547) may be made from Tempar farm in about 2½ hours. It is a grand and unique mountain; and is said to have afforded a refuge to King Robert the Bruce after the battle of Methven in 1306. Its sides are very steep and its surface rocky, the northern declivity presenting almost a forbidding front. The long ridge culminates in a peak at its western end, which—as seen from east or west—rises like a huge pyramid above the landscape. The late Astronomer-Royal (Dr. Maskelyne) conducted upon it experiments as to the “attraction” of the earth.

Loch Rannoch, which is 9½ miles long, abounds with trout and char. There are good roads on both sides, and it is surrounded by mountains covered at their base with natural birch woods. On the *north* side are Craganour and Talladhabheithe (pronounced Talavey), two shooting-lodges belonging to Sir Robert Menzies, Bart. Schiehallion, which only assumes its singular peaked appearance when viewed from certain directions, is seen to most advantage from this side of the loch, about the neighbourhood of Craganour. Westward from Talladhabheithe (House among the birch) the Ericht Water, which flows from the loch of that name, empties itself into Loch Rannoch at Cul a'Mhuiltin (pronounced Coul Voulin), where temperance refreshments and rough lodgings may be had at the “merchant’s” shop. From here it is an interesting and romantic pedestrian excursion (11 hours) to DALWHINNIE, by the *east* side of the river Ericht, and the *west* side of the wild Loch Ericht (p. 273), passing Prince Charlie’s Cave below the gigantic Ben Alder. On the *south* side of Loch Rannoch (5 miles from Kinloch) is the House of Dall, a handsome mansion of modern erection. West from this the base of the hills is covered with natural Scotch firwood, one of the few remnants of the old Caledonian forests, called the “Black Wood of Rannoch.” By entomologists this wood is noted for some rare species of insects, to which the wood gives its name. From Dall there is a rough road (6 miles) over to Innerwick in GLEN LYON (see p. 197).

At the western extremity of the loch are Rannoch Lodge, and The Barracks, the seat of Robertson of Struan, the chief of his clan, and representative of one of the old Celtic Maormars, or princes of Athole. Duncan, one of his predecessors, was the friend and follower of King Robert the Bruce, in whose time the clan was called Donnoquhy, or the clan of Duncan. The house acquired the name of *The Barracks*, in consequence of its having been originally built for a detachment of troops under Ensign Munro (afterwards Sir Hector Munro, Commander-in-Chief in India), who was stationed here to keep the peace after the rebellion of 1745. Adjacent to the Barracks is Tighnaline (pronounced Tynalin). Near this end of the loch is a small island, on which are the modernised ruins of a stronghold of some *broken men* of the Clan Gregor, who took possession in defiance of the proprietor, but were expelled in 1531.

From Tighnaline (12½ miles from Kinloch-Rannoch), pedestrians

may cross to KING'S HOUSE in GLENCOE, a rough 20 miles. The route by the *north* of Loch Lydoch is described on p. 160. Verbal directions should be asked before leaving Tighnaline or Cul a'Mhuilium (*see above*), and a good map is necessary.

From the west end of Loch Rannoch the hardy pedestrian with the aid of his map, may make another lonely mountain crossing to Spean Bridge in GLEN SPEAN. The route, a good 30 miles, is by the Gauer Water and near Carour Lodge, the south ends of Lochs Ossian and Treig, and thence north-west over the Larig Leachdach (finely glaciated) into Glen Spean, near Spean Bridge *Hotel* (276) ; or the head of Glen Nevis (p. 409) may be reached, and so down to Fort-William.

#### HIGHLAND RAILWAY ROUTE—*Continued.*

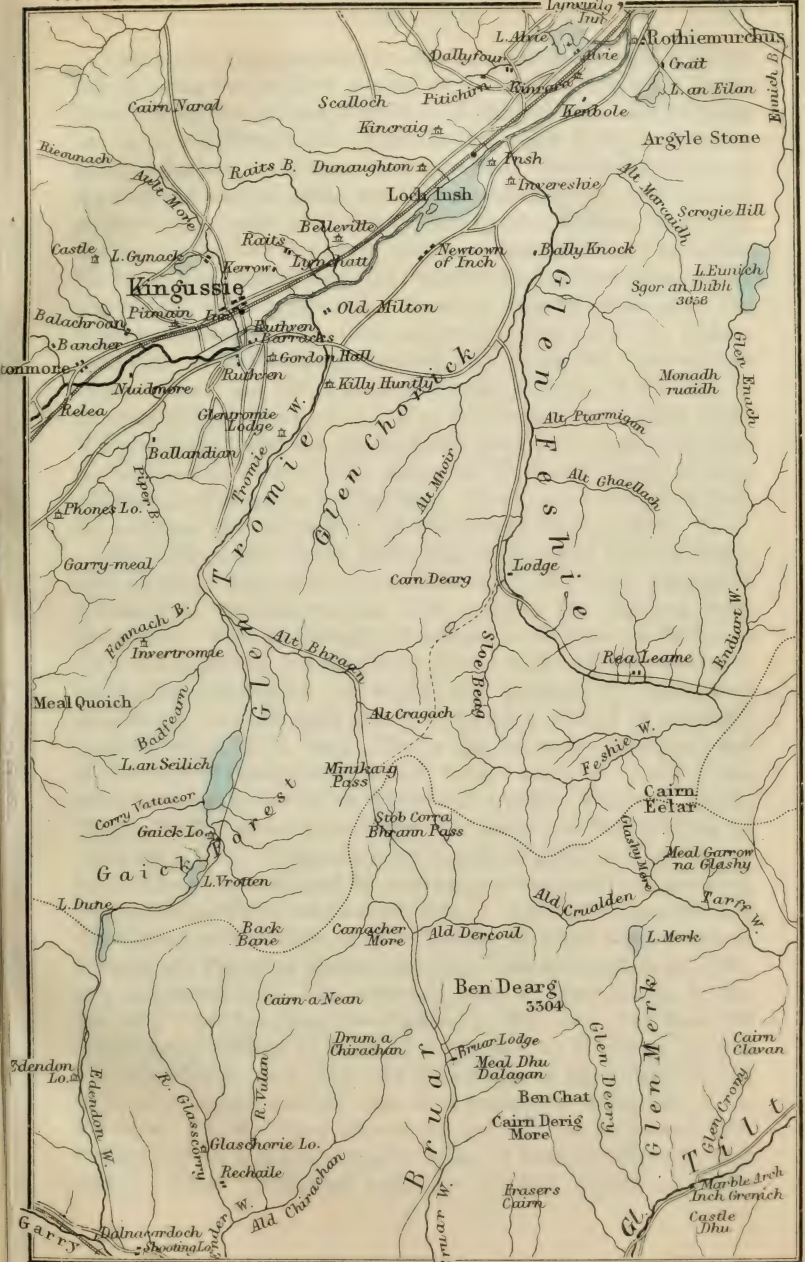
##### NORTH OF BLAIR-ATHOLE.

From the magnificent and diversified scenery to be found below Blair-Athole (p. 265), the railway passes on into a bare and inhospitable country, very thinly populated, and showing scarcely any trace of human habitation. Proceeding westwards, with the Garry on the left and the policies of Blair Castle on the right, we cross the Bruar Water, and 2 miles farther on pass over the handsome viaduct over the Garry and reach the station and hamlet of Struan, the entrance to Glen Errochie, and road to Kinloch-Rannoch. On leaving STRUAN station the line continues its course through the property of Calvine, where, apart from the singularly rugged channel of the Garry, some extensive rock-cuttings in the line of railway, and the old stage-house of Dalnacardoch on the right, passing previously on the right also the shooting lodges of Clunes and Dalnamein, little falls to be observed except the bleak and rugged character of the surrounding hills.

At Dalnacardoch the road for Tummel Bridge (p. 263) goes straight south. There is also a way for pedestrians north to Kingussie up the Edendon Water, over by Loch an-t-Seilich surrounded by its precipices, and through the wilds of Gaick into Glen Tromie (p. 273).

Soon the upper end of Loch Garry appears, a welcome and interesting object on the left,—near the station and shooting-lodge of DALNASPIDAL. Near this the counties of Perth and Inverness unite, and the watershed of the Tay and Spey is attained in the Pass of Drumouchter, through which the railway passes at a height of nearly 1500 ft. The well-known mountains, called the “Bade-noch Boar” and “Athole Sow,” are the only striking objects which relieve the monotony of the journey to DALWHINNIE, where the roads to Inverness, Fort-Augustus, and Fort-William meet. An encampment here of Prince Charlie and his troops, prior to their descent on the Lowlands in 1745, is marked by a cairn on the moor.

KINGUSSIE, GLEN TROMIE, GLEN FESHIE, &c.



0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8  
English Miles





Dalwhinnie *Hotel* provides favourable quarters for anglers, trout-fishing being free to those staying at the house. The river Truim flows past the house, and, besides Loch Ericht, some smaller lochs are in the neighbourhood. Loch Ericht, which is within 2 miles, is  $13\frac{1}{2}$  miles long, with an average breadth of about half a mile. It is a wild and desolate scene, and its inaccessibility provided a secure place of concealment in 1746 for Prince Charles Edward, who found shelter in a cave at the south end, near Benalder shooting-lodge. Its banks rise steeply from the water's edge, and are occasionally ornamented with brushwood. From its western shore rises the broad horizontal summit of Ben Alder (3757 ft.), one of the highest mountains in Scotland, and forming part of the deer forest of that name. There is a rough route down the west side of the loch to the head of Loch Rannoch (p. 271); and from about 2 miles north of Dalwhinnie Hotel the old road and drove path connecting with the Corryarrick Pass (p. 274), strikes N.W. over to Strath Mashie, and across to Garvamore in Glen Spey. Great numbers of sheep from the north are put on the train at Dalwhinnie for the south.

The railway here enters Badenoch, an immense tract of Highland territory, from which the ancient family of Comyn, afterwards a branch of the Stuarts, and more recently the Gordons, were designated. Passing through Glentruim, with Ettridge Bridge in the left foreground, and Glentruim House in the middle distance—beautifully surrounded by woods, and guarded by precipitous mountains—we next reach the Spey, which is crossed by an eight-spanned bridge 300 ft. long. Half a mile below are the village and station of NEWTONMORE (for a "hill track" north, see p. 415); and we soon thereafter arrive at KINGUSSIE (*Hotels*: Pullar's; Royal; *Height*, 750 ft.), where those alight who proceed to Fort-William by coach (see p. 274). Kingussie, from its open situation and bracing air, has become a place of resort for summer quarters, and there are many fine excursions which can be made from it. Amongst the prettiest of these is the walk or drive up Glen Tromie, by which the precipitous wilds of the Forest of Gaick, including Loch an-t-Seilich (p. 272), may also be reached. The mountain route to Blair-Athole, by the Minikaig Pass, has been described on p. 269; and that from the neighbouring village of Insh, or Kingussie, to Braemar, up the fine Glen Feshie, on p. 238. In the vicinity of the village are the ruins of a chapel and the site of a monastery dedicated to St. Columba. On the other side of the Spey, which is crossed by a bridge, may be seen the extensive ruins of Ruthven Barracks and chapel. These dilapidated walls are all that remain of Castle

Ruthven, one of the principal residences of the Comyns. The site is peculiarly striking, and presents a good example of a "rath," or mound raised by the eddying of the waters. It was here that the rebel army, after being defeated at Culloden, rallied under Lord George Murray to the number of several thousand men; and they here also received the selfish message which bade them return to their homes and await submissively the exterminating sword of William, Duke of Cumberland.

From Kingussie the line trends in a north-easterly direction to Aviemore (see p. 276).

#### KINGUSSIE TO FORT-WILLIAM (50 miles).

By Coach in connection with the Railway.

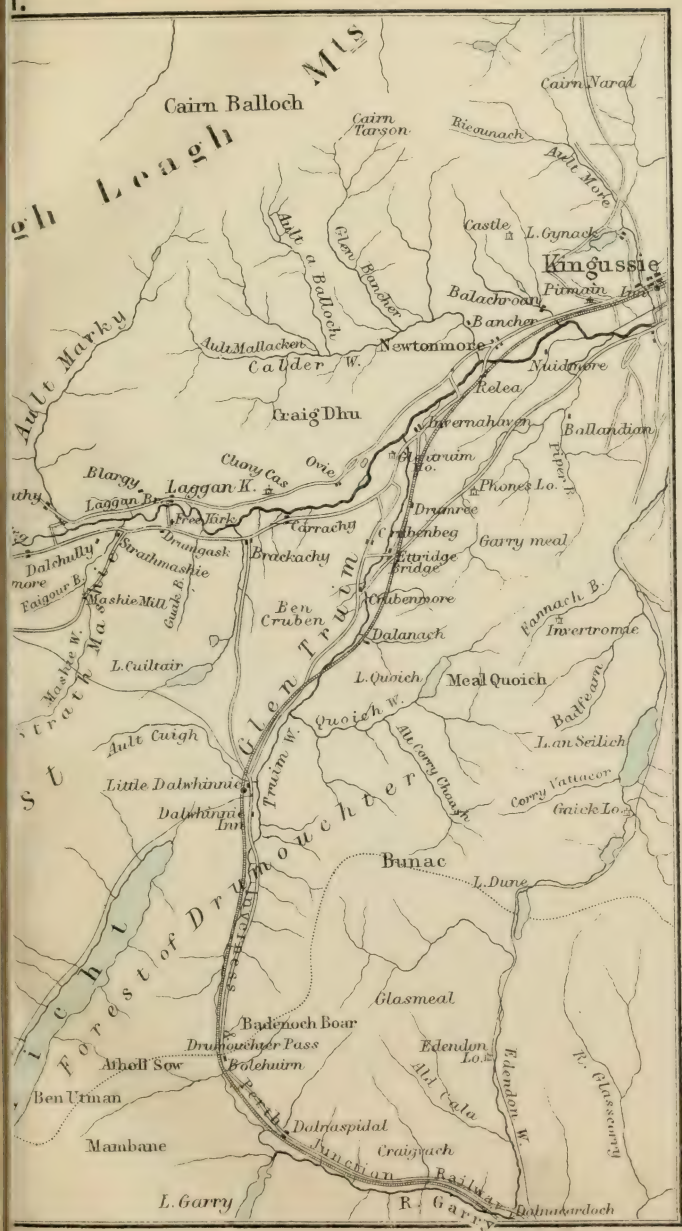
This route affords a communication between the Highland Railway and the Caledonian Canal, by the valleys of the Spey and Spean, and the road is unsurpassed for excellence.

On leaving Kingussie we keep for a considerable distance along the north side of the line of railway and the river Spey. We then pass through the village of Newtonmore, near which (4 miles) is Speybridge. The road skirts the base of "Craig Dhu" (the "watchword" of the Macphersons), a magnificent crag, while on the left the Spey meanders along through a rich cultivated valley. Cluny Castle, the hereditary residence of the Cluny Macphersons, appears through the trees crowning a bank on the north.

On reaching the Bridge of Laggan<sup>1</sup> (11 miles from Kingussie), from which there is a driving road south to Dalwhinnie (8 miles), it is impossible to pass the humble parish kirk without paying a tribute to the genius and national enthusiasm of the late Mrs. Grant of Laggan, whose *Letters from the Mountains* and other writings conferred on Badenoch and Strathspey a classical celebrity. We cross the Spey, and pass through the rather bare and uninteresting district of Strathmashie (where there is a shooting-lodge), to the south of which rises the mountainous forest of Ben Alder. We soon come in sight of the eastern extremity of LOCH LAGGAN, which here receives the waters of the Pattack. Two miles above its *debouche*, near a sharp turning in its course, it bursts over a rocky ledge, and forms a small cataract 30

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<sup>1</sup> Marshal Wade's military road extends from this up Glen Spey and through the Pass of Corryarrick to Fort-Augustus (33 miles from Dalwhinnie, and 37 from Kingussie). The road is still available for a gig as far as Rey Yarrick, about 12 miles above Laggan Bridge; but beyond can now only be passed on foot, as the mountain torrents have played sad havoc with it in the wild recesses of the hills. It ascends from a great precipitous hollow by a series of 17 zigzags to a height of 2507 ft. The descent by the narrow Glen Tarff to Fort-Augustus (p. 413) is more gradual, and commands most beautiful views. This is a most striking walk. The drove road continues due north from Fort-Augustus to Torgyle in Glen Moriston and thence to Tomich in Glen Affrick, *viâ* the east side of Loch-na-Baine (p. 423).



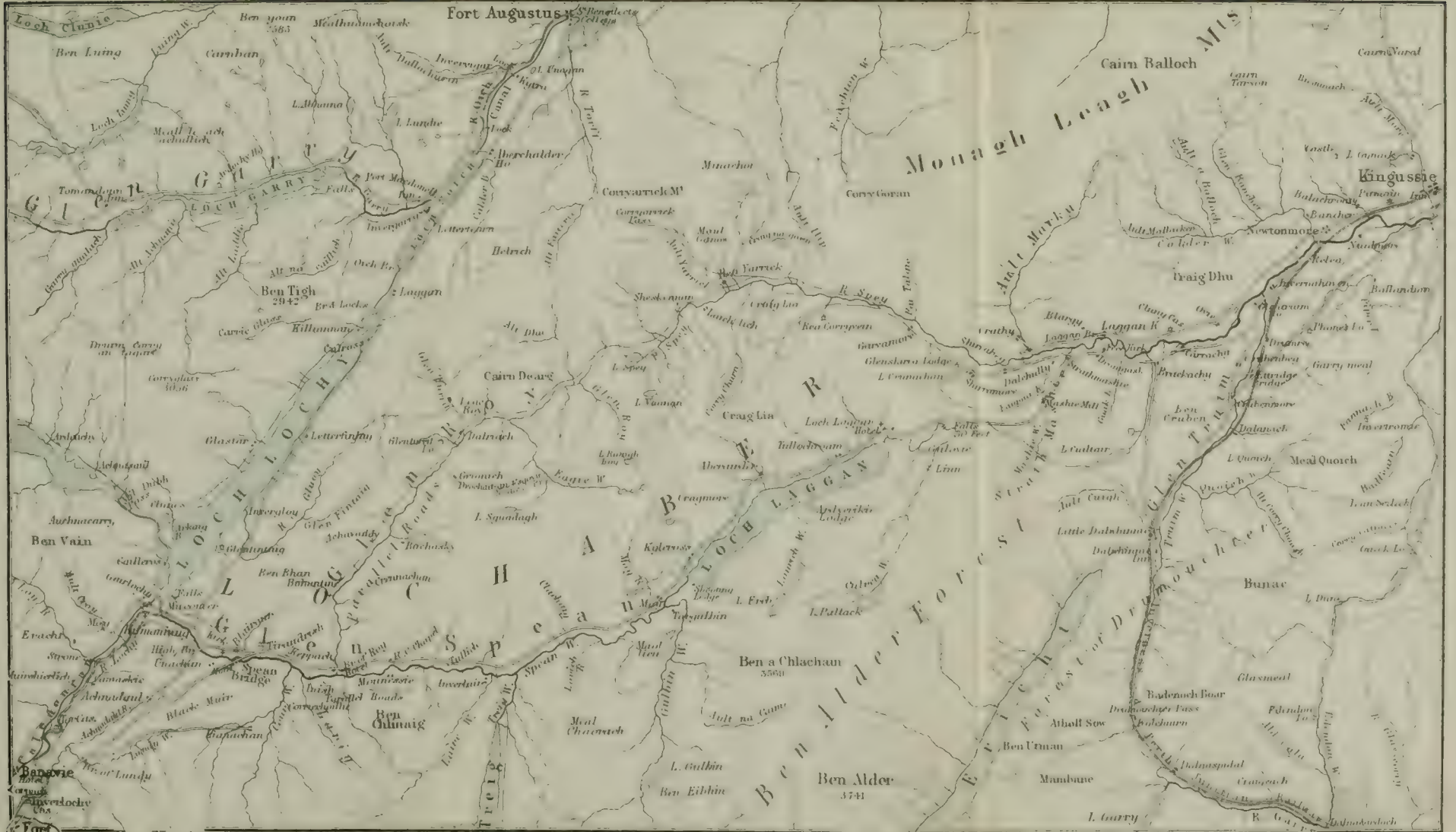
Cairn Balloch  
Leagh Mts.  
Auld Marky

Elargy  
Laggan K.  
Carrachy  
Brackachy  
Ben Cruben  
Dalchully  
Falgour B.  
Mashie Mill  
L. Cultair  
Auld Cuigh  
Little Dalwhinnie  
Dalwhinnie Inn

Forest of Drumochter  
Badenoch Boar  
Drumochter Pass  
Bolehuirn  
Ben Utman  
Mambane  
L. Garry

Cairn Narad  
Cairn Tarson  
Rieunach  
Auld More  
Castle L. Gynack  
Kingussie  
Pumain Inn  
Balachroan  
Banchar  
Newtonmore  
Nuidmore  
Relea  
Invermahoy  
Bollandian  
Phones Lo.  
Dryanree  
Garry meal  
Craighach  
Ettridge Bridge  
Craighbeg  
Chabemore  
Dalarnach  
L. Quich  
Meal Quich  
Fannach B.  
Invertroniae  
Ballfean  
L. an Seilich  
Corry Vattacor  
Gaick Lo.  
Bunac  
L. Dune  
Glasmeal  
Edendon Lo.  
Ald Cala  
Edendon W.  
R. Glassary  
Craighach  
Juncian  
Railway  
Dalnaskardoch

LOCH LAGGAN—KINGUSSIE TO FORT WILLIAM.



Fort William Ben Nevis 4406

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 Miles By Charles Cook



ft. in height. Loch Laggan *Hotel* is at this end of the lake, and close by is the old Kirk of Laggan. Loch Laggan is 7 miles in length, and about 1 broad. The road winds along the north bank through natural woods of birch, oak, and alder, and enters the wild district of Lochaber. About midway is the farmhouse of Aberarder, behind which towers the lofty Corryarder, with its great cleft, "the haunt of eagles and of clouds." On the opposite shore stands Ardverikie, the shooting-lodge of Sir John Ramsden, Bart. "The lake at this point contains two small wooded islands, on which are some fragments of buildings of remote antiquity. One is called the Isle of Kings, the other that of Dogs; for there, it would appear, their Caledonian Majesties, who had here a hunting-seat, used to confine Bran and Luath, and all their other followers of the chase."<sup>1</sup> Upon a well-chosen site, at the west end of the lake, stands Moy Lodge, built by the late Richard Ansdell, R.A., for a Highland residence. Near here the coach stops at a little *inn* for refreshments.

The river Spean quits the lake in a gentle unruffled stream, and the tributary waters from Lochs Ossian and Gulbin join it a short way below. Its banks are skirted by low pasture-lands of peculiar richness. Glen Spean is on the whole an interesting valley—spacious and fertile—and bounded by wild and picturesque mountains. The road here attains a height of 880 ft., and the ridge on the south is pierced by narrow glens, each of which sends forth a tributary torrent. One of these, issuing from Loch Treig, displays a succession of rapids, which awaken the echoes of the hills. Above the east foot of Glen Treig is the immense lateral *moraine* of a glacier from Loch Treig; and on the south side of the Spean may here also be seen the stony ridges of some more lateral *moraines*; one particularly at a point in Glen Treig 5 miles from the Inverlair Bridge over the Spean. On the north side of the Spean extends the lowest of the famous *Parallel Roads*.

Bridge of Roy *Inn* (13 miles from Fort-William) is situated at the mouth of Glen Roy; the *Parallel Roads* in which extend several miles on each side. The *Roads* are three in number, the lower less distinct than the others, running horizontally, and parallel to each other along every nook and cleft of the hills. In some places they are from 60 to 70 ft. in breadth, and separated from each other by at least twice that extent, bearing out the conjecture that the Spean valley was at a remote period crossed low down by a barrier of ice and so formed a lake, the waters of which found an outlet at three distinct intervals, leaving as tokens of its different levels these *parallel roads*. A track goes up the west side of Glen Roy, and crosses by Loch Spey to Rey Yarrick, connecting with the Corryarrick Pass to Fort-Augustus (see note on previous page).

Proceeding along the banks of the Spean from Bridge of Roy *Inn*, the stream at one place tears its way through a solid ledge of rock, the sides of the trough appearing as smooth and regular as if they had been finished by a chisel. In this chasm there is a cataract of considerable grandeur. A road to the right leads to Gairlochy (*inn*) on

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<sup>1</sup> Mrs. Grant's *Letters from the Mountains*.



the Caledonian Canal (p. 410). The Spean, which is here a broad river, is crossed soon after by Spean Bridge,<sup>1</sup> a little beyond which is Spean Bridge Hotel, a large comfortable house (9 miles from Fort-William). (Near the bridge, the "Larig Leachdach,"—the route from Loch Rannoch, described on p. 272, descends from the south-east.) We leave the Spean at the bridge, and turn southwards, and cross the Black Muir, which extends along the foot of the gigantic precipices of Ben Nevis. On the right is the modern Castle of Inverlochy, the seat of Lord Abinger. A little beyond this we come upon the river Lochy, over which there is a suspension bridge; thereafter, crossing the river Nevis, and passing Belford Hospital and the Fort, we arrive at Fort-William (see p. 405). Between Spean Bridge and Fort-William a series of *moraine* lines cross the route.

HIGHLAND RAILWAY ROUTE—  
*Continued.*

NORTH OF KINGUSSIE.

On leaving Kingussie there is a fine view of the Cairngorm mountains towards the east. The landscape becomes more extensive and interesting, and the embankments of the Spey, and fine meadows of Belleville, appear to great advantage. On the left is the village of Lynchatt (Cat's Linn); north of which stands a small monument, on a rising ground, to James Macpherson of Belleville, the translator of

<sup>1</sup> High Bridge, a mile farther down the river, in a deep gorge, was built in connection with the military road at the beginning of the century, and was so named from the great height it was then supposed to attain, namely 90 ft.



Ossian. Belleville House, anciently called Raits, has a commanding position on the side of a nicely-wooded hill on the left, not far from which is a good specimen of a "Piet's house." On the right is the house of Milton, close by the village of Insh, where there is a small *inn*, whence there is a hill road by Glen Feshie to Braemar (p. 238); and to the south are the fine openings to Glens Tromie and Feshie, near the latter of which is the prettily-situated cottage-looking house of Invereshie. On the left is the house, and in a field below the old burial-place, of the Lairds of Dunachton. The Loch of Insh, on the right, is best seen from about this point, and after passing the loch will be seen on the left the ruins of a chapel covered with ivy and enclosed by walls. KINCRAIG, the next station, is a very pleasant summer resort. Near it, on the left, is Kincaig House (Mackintosh of Mackintosh), with pavilion roof. A mountain on the right is surmounted by a cairn, called Argyll's Stone, which marks the spot where the Earl of Argyll halted with his army before the battle of Glenlivet, when he encountered and was defeated by the "Popish Lords," headed by the Earl of Huntly, in 1594. The pretty loch and parish church of Alvie are next passed on the left. On the right is an isolated hill called the Tor of Alvie, upon which is a cairn to the memory of the Highlanders who fell at Waterloo, also a monumental pillar to the last Duke of Gordon. Tor Alvie is situated upon the Kinrara portion of the Gordon estates. From the top of this mountain (about an hour's walk from Aviemore station) one of the finest Highland views is obtained, whether for extent or variety of scenery. On passing Tor Alvie, the Doune of Rothiemurchus (Sir J. P. Grant), and the immense pine-forests of Rothiemurchus and Glenmore, with the Cairngorm range and the lower Grampians, are seen on the right; on the left, beyond Lynwilg *Inn*, is the rugged birch-clad mountain of Craigellachie (the Rock of Alarm), the rendezvous in former times of the clan Grant, whose slogan or war-cry was "Stand fast, Craigellachie." At the foot of Craigellachie is Lochbaladern, where there is a fine echo. Near, and towards the west, is the boundary between the districts of Badenoch and Strathspey.

At AVIEMORE the tourist is within 3 miles of Loch-an-Eilan, ("the loch of the island") that beautiful little lake with its ruined castle, one of the few remaining haunts of the osprey in Scotland. The road to it, winding round the wooded hill Ord Bain, is itself a charming walk and a fitting introduction to the lovely sylvan and other beauties of the loch. The nearer smaller hills present picturesque combinations of rock, pine, and birch, and across the great forests of

Rothiemurchus the giant shoulders of the Cairngorms may be seen, —their great corries full of snow and their precipices wreathed in mist.

“ . . . coasting creek and bay,  
Glades we beheld, and into thickets peeped  
Where crouch the spotted deer; or raised our eyes  
To shaggy steeps. . . .”

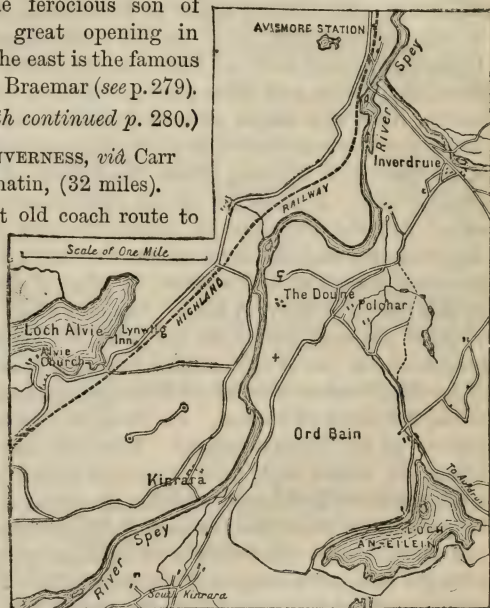
The castle on the island was the stronghold of “The Wolf of Badenoch,” the ferocious son of Robert II. The great opening in the mountains to the east is the famous Larig Ghru Pass to Braemar (*see* p. 279).

(*Main route north continued* p. 280.)

AVIEMORE TO INVERNESS, *via* Carr  
Bridge and Tomatin, (32 miles).

This is the direct old coach route to Inverness; and the Highland Railway Company have got powers to make a new line this way which would shorten their present route *via* Forres by about 30 miles. The road, although in some parts rather dreary, has many points of interest; and by taking it as far as Craggy (7 miles south of Inverness) the tourist can also strike west

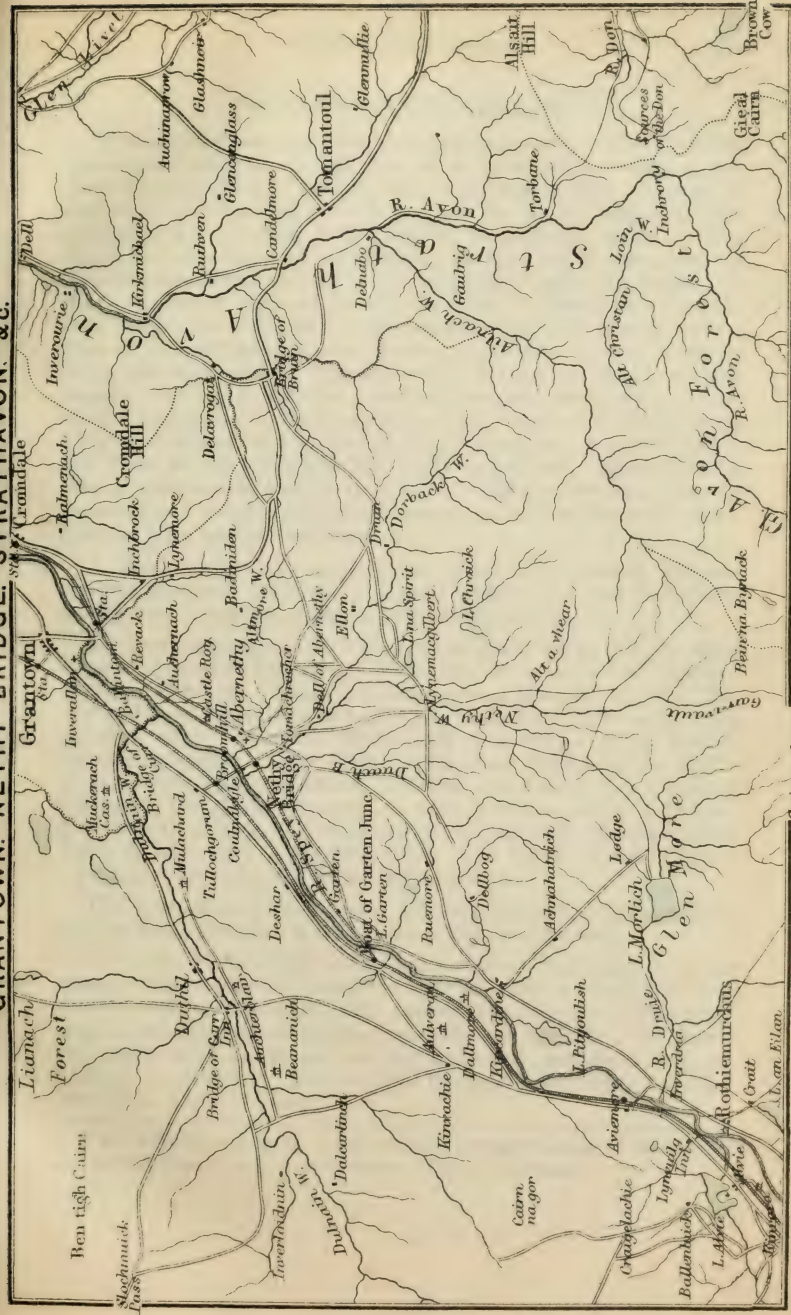
up Strathnairn direct to Inverfarigaig and Foyers on Loch Ness (p. 414). There is a nice *inn* at Carr Bridge (7 miles from Aviemore) where good trout-fishing can be had in the Dulnain.<sup>1</sup> The road then ascends to the wild Pass of Slochmuick (the Boar's Den)—once a haunt of robbers—through the north end of the Monaghlea mountains, and descends into the valley of the rapid Findhorn (Strathdearn—*see* p. 257). Crossing the river and passing Tomatin we reach Freeburn *Inn* (15 miles from Inverness); and soon turn to the left and afterwards pass Loch Moy and Moy Hall (The Mackintosh). Some 5 miles north we cross the Strathnairn road at right angles near Craggy (*see above*), and then—with a fine view of the Beaully Firth and Ben Wyvis before us—proceed to Inverness.



ENVIRONS OF AVIEMORE

<sup>1</sup> Some 9 miles north by east of Carr Bridge is Loch-in-Dorb (*see* p. 281).

# GRANTOWN, NETHY BRIDGE, STRATHAVON, & C.



Cairn-gorm  
4090

English Miles  
0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8



THE CAIRNGORM MOUNTAINS, ETC.<sup>1</sup>

Between Kingussie and Grantown there are several available starting places for excursions through and on to these great mountains, viz. Insh, Lynwilg, Boat of Garten, and Nethy Bridge *Inns*. It is to be regretted, however, that there is *not* now an inn at Aviemore. Regarding this wild region, J. Hill Burton, the historian, wrote:—"The depth and remoteness of the solitude, the huge mural precipices, the deep chasms between the rocks, the waterfalls of unknown height, the hoary remains of primæval forests, the fields of eternal snow, and the deep black lakes at the foot of the precipices, are full of such associations of awe and grandeur and mystery, as no other scenery in Britain is capable of arousing." The best way of getting an insight into this scenery, which is all on a large scale, is to cross and recross the mountain range by some two of the three routes from Braemar to Speyside (to Insh, to Aviemore, and to Nethy Bridge) described on pp. 238-240; and these are only available for hardy pedestrians, although ponies may go considerable lengths upon them. But the mountains may be ascended and many splendid excursions made from Speyside alone. Some of these may be mentioned, viz.—

I. From *Insh*:—(1) Explore Glen Feshie; (2) ascend the precipitous Braeriach (4248 ft.—the third highest, and one of the most remarkable, of the mountains in Scotland) from Achlean.

II. From *Lynwilg*:—(1) Visit Loch-an-Eilan (*see* p. 277) and Glen Eunach (or Ennich) with its precipice-bound loch, and ascend Sgor-an-Dubh, or Braeriach. There is a path up Glen Eunach. (2) To "The Wells of Dee" by Auldruis and the Larig Ghru Pass, which may be approached either by Coylum Bridge, east of Aviemore, or by Rothiemurchus or Kinrara, and the north end of Loch-an-Eilan; and Ben Muich Dhui (p. 239) may be ascended from near the Wells. (3) Ascent of Cairngorm (the Blue Mountain, p. 240) from the east end of Loch Morlich in Glen More. (4) Walk or drive through Glen More and Strath Nethy to Abernethy by the little Green Loch and Rynettin. This is a peculiarly beautiful and interesting excursion.

III. From *Boat of Garten* many delightful forest and hill expeditions may be made, including a visit to the pretty Loch Garten.

IV. From *Nethy Bridge*:—(1) Explore Strath Nethy and its higher waters, "The Garavault," from the head of which a crossing to Loch A'an (p. 239) may be made. (2) Ascend Cairngorm by its long north ridge above upper Strath Nethy—road so far *viâ* Rynettin. (3) Ascend the peaked Bein-na-Bynach *viâ* Lynmacgilbert and the "Larig-an-Laoigh" (p. 240). (4) Walk or drive through Strath Nethy and Glen More—(*see under* II. *above*).

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<sup>1</sup> For a full and particular account of the Cairngorms see *Ben Muich Dhui and his Neighbours*, by A. J. Maconochie. (*Smith, Aberdeen*).

HIGHLAND RAILWAY ROUTE—*Continued.*

## NORTH OF AVIEMORE.

At BOAT OF GARTEN Junction—*inn*—(5 miles north of Aviemore) the Great North of Scotland Railway branches off down the east side of Strathspey, by Nethy Bridge, Cromdale, and Aberlour (near which is Aberlour House), to Craigellachie Junction (33 miles), and thence to Elgin or Keith (see p. 250).

Beyond Boat of Garten, to the right of the Highland line, is the large farmhouse of Tullochgorum, rendered famous by Skinner's well-known song of that name. At BROOMHILL, the village of Nethy Bridge (*hotel*) and the gray ruins of Castle Roy, another reputed fortress of the Comyns, are seen on the right. Before crossing to the romantic stream of the Dulnain, which rises near Cairn Balloch, on the south-west of the Monaghlea (Monadhliath) mountains, we obtain a good view of Strathspey, and of the peaked hill of Ben Rinnes (Banffshire—2755 ft.), which rises over the ancient house of Ballindalloch (Sir George Macpherson Grant, Bart.), at the junction of the rivers Avon and Spey (p. 250). After crossing the Allan Water, at the junction of which with the Spey are the house and burial-place of Inverallan, and Revack Lodge, the train reaches

## GRANTOWN,

[*Hotels*: Grant Arms; Black Bull. 48 miles from Inverness; 96 from Perth.  
*Height*, 700 ft.]

the capital of Strathspey (with some 1400 inhabitants), situated about a mile north of the river Spey. The town has a bracing climate, and is much frequented by summer residents. It was founded in 1776 by the late Sir James Grant of Grant, Bart., and since then has greatly extended. It contains several branch banks, and an Orphan Asylum. In the Grant Arms Hotel the Queen passed a night in 1860. In its vicinity is Castle Grant, the principal seat of the Earl of Seafield,<sup>1</sup> in which there are some interesting paintings, some by Jameson, the Scottish Vandyke. About a mile to the north is Lord Huntly's Cave, so named from its having been the place of concealment of George, Marquis of Huntly, during Montrose's campaign, 1644-45. At Speybridge, on the south side of the village,

<sup>1</sup> This family originated with the house of *Airlie*, but subsequently merged into that of *Grant*, of which it is the head. James, the fourth earl, was distinguished as a lawyer, and held successively the offices of Solicitor-General and Secretary of State for Scotland, and it was he who made a motion in the House of Lords (1713) to dissolve the Union with Scotland, which was lost by only four votes.

three roads meet—one leading to Rothiemurchus, by Abernethy; another to Aberlour, by the haughs of Cromdale;<sup>1</sup> and a third to Strathdon and Strathdee, by Tomintoul (p. 231). These, and the two railways, render Grantown a capital centre for excursions. There is also the road to Strathnairn by Duthil and Moy (p. 278).

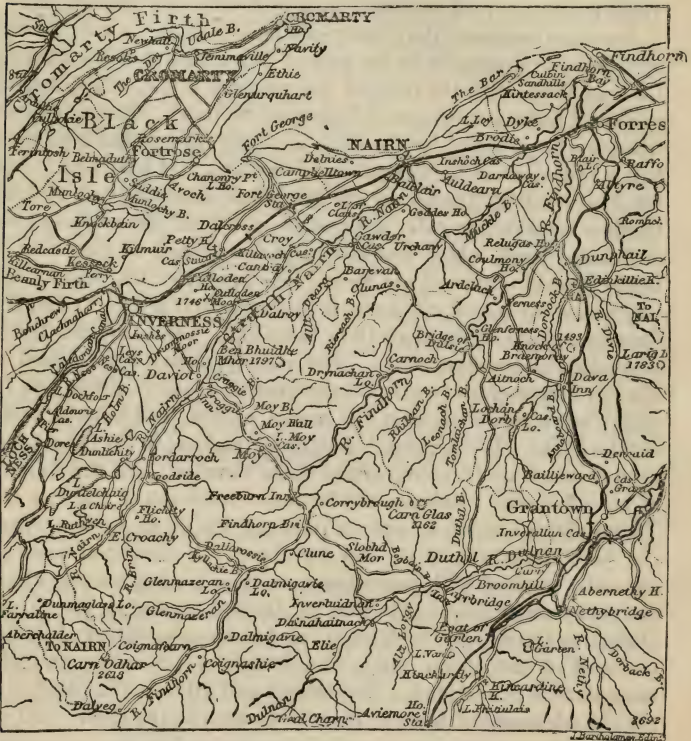
Leaving Grantown, the railway enters Brae Moray, a wild district of country. Two miles to the west of DAVA station is the desolate Loch-an-Dorb, with the ruins of an extensive castle, which figured as a royal fortress in the early history of Scotland. In more recent times it was possessed by the Earls of Moray, and passed from their hands into those of the Campbells of Cawdor. "I have seen," says Sir Thomas Dick-Lauder in his *Highland Rambles*, "at Cawdor Castle a massive iron gate, believed to have been that of the Castle of Loch-an-Dorb, which tradition says was carried off from thence by Sir Donald Campbell of Cawdor, who bore it on his back all the way across the moors, till he set it down where it is now in use, the distance being not less than 12 or 15 miles." Loch-an-Dorb Lodge is situated on the east shore. The railway crosses the channel of the Divie by means of a magnificent viaduct of seven arches, 106 ft. high; below which are seen the manse, church, and burial-ground of Edenkillie. We next reach DUNPHAIL station, in the neighbourhood of which are Dunphail House (Lord Thurlow), and the remains of an old castle. Relugas, the favourite residence of the late Sir Thomas Dick-Lauder, occupies a romantic site on an eminence near the junction of the Divie and Findhorn. A district of country succeeds, studded with numerous gentlemen's seats, among which are conspicuous Altyre (Sir Wm. G. Gordon-Cumming, Bart.) and Darnaway Castle (Earl of Moray); and at times excellent views are obtained of the Moray Firth, the Sutons of Cromarty, and the mountains of Sutherland. The church and village of Rafford, and the old whitewashed town of Blervie, are seen to the right; and on

<sup>1</sup> The "Haughs of Cromdale," on the opposite side of the Spey, and about a mile south-east of the station, are memorable for the battle fought May 1, 1690, between King William's troops and the Highland clans, adherents of the house of Stuart. The Highlanders were surprised at early dawn near the old kirk of Cromdale, with the result mentioned in the old song—

"As I came in by Auchindoun,  
A little wee bit frae the toun,  
When to the Highlands I was boun,  
To view the haughs of Cromdale,

"I met a man in tartan trews,  
I spier'd at him what was the news;  
Quoth he, The Highland army rues  
That e'er we came to Cromdale.

the left is Sanquhar House (C. E. Fraser Tytler, Esq.), with its beautiful grounds and parks. At the town of FORRES (*see* p. 256) a connection is effected with the Great North of Scotland Railway from Aberdeen, which joins the Highland line at Keith (*see* p. 251).



ROUTES:—AVIEMORE TO INVERNESS.

Proceeding west from Forres to Inverness (25 miles), and after crossing the beautiful river Findhorn, we pass on the right, about 3 miles on, the fine old Brodie Castle (Brodie of Brodie) among its woods.  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles south is Darnaway Castle (Earl of Moray). A little farther, on the left, is the "blasted heath," where, near a clump of fir-trees, Macbeth met the three witches; and soon after we cross the river Nairn by a handsome stone bridge to the town of



## NAIRN

[9½ miles from Forres. *Hotels*: Marine; Shaw's Private; Caledonian; and Royal.]

a royal burgh, pleasantly situated on the Moray Firth. (Population 4165.) It contains several public buildings and numerous handsome private residences. On account of its healthy position and advantages for sea-bathing, it has become a fashionable resort in summer. Its climate is salubrious and equable, and, according to the statistics of the Meteorological Society, it is one of the driest towns in Scotland. The beach is of great extent, and is formed in a fine gentle slope with a smooth surface. The town also possesses two excellent suites of in-door baths, and a large swimming bath, affording a swimming course of 100 yards. A golf course has recently been laid out. The ruins of Rait Castle, a former seat of a branch of the Mackintoshes, more anciently of the Raits, are about 3 miles south-east of Nairn; and in the wooded vale of Strathnairn, about 5 miles south, stands, amidst beautiful surroundings, CAWDOR CASTLE, a relic of antiquity interesting alike from its architecture, picturesque site, and historic associations. The royal license for the erection of the older part was granted by James II. in 1454, and there is a curious tradition that a wise man counselled the Thane of Cawdor to load an ass with a chest full of gold, and to build his castle, with the money, at the third hawthorn-tree at which the animal should stop. The advice was followed; the castle was built round the tree, and in the lowest apartment of the tower the stem of a hawthorn-tree still remains. The tower, built in 1454, still stands, but the rest of the buildings are of different dates from 1639 to 1699. Never having undergone any modern improvement, the castle affords a fine specimen of the true baronial mansion, appropriately approached by a narrow draw-bridge, and environed on all sides by trees, many of them of great age. It is in excellent preservation, being used as a summer residence by the proprietor. The principal apartments are shown. Some of the rooms are hung with old tapestry, and a fine view is obtained from the battlements. There is a legend that King Duncan was murdered by Macbeth in Cawdor Castle. At the village of Cawdor, near the castle-gate, there is an *inn* (the Cawdor Arms). The garden and grounds of Kilravock Castle (built in 1460), the seat of Major James Rose, in whose family the estate has continued uninterruptedly since 1290, are much admired. Near this is the Loch of the Clans, where there are some curious examples of crannogs or lacustrine dwellings. The tourist may return to Nairn

by rail from Fort-George station. At the village of Auldearn, 2½ miles east of Nairn, Montrose achieved one of his celebrated victories (1645) over the Covenanters, commanded by General Hurry. The loss of the Covenanters was estimated at over 2000.

Perhaps in no county in Scotland has the reclamation of waste land made such progress of late as in the small county of Nairn. There are several cases of the arable acreage of farms being doubled within a very short period; and one special instance of improvement is the farm of Drumore (the property of Earl Cawdor).

The next station north of Nairn is FORT-GEORGE, the fort being at a promontory on the shore of the Moray Firth,—more than 3 miles from the station. It was erected immediately after 1745, and is capable of holding 2000 men. There is a ferry (1 mile) over to Fortrose in the “Black Isle,” and the old military road goes straight south to Grantown by the picturesque bridge of Dulsie (on the Findhorn) and Dava. Five miles west of Fort-George station, the ruins of Castle Stuart (Earl of Moray), with its graceful turrets, are passed on the right; and about 2 miles farther, on the left, is CULLODEN MOOR (see p. 287). In a few minutes after, passing through a very pretty bit of country, with distant mountain views to the north-west, we enter

### INVERNESS.

[Hotels: Royal, opposite station; Station, entrance from platform; Caledonian (with view of river); Imperial, opposite station; Queen's, Church Street; Waverley, Union Street; Victoria, facing the river; Muirtown, at Canal Locks; Washington, *Temperance*.

The Northern Meeting, Northern Rifle Competition, and Games, are held in September, when there is a considerable demand for accommodation.

*Distances*—Fort-William, 62; Aberdeen, 109; Perth, 144; Edinburgh, 189 or 213; Glasgow, 206½; London, 583 miles. *Population* 17,362.

*Steamers* ply to Aberdeen.

INVERNESS, “the capital of the Highlands,” and chief town of the county, is situated (as the name implies) at the mouth of the river Ness. Although built principally upon the right bank of the river, it is connected with the other by four bridges—two for ordinary traffic, and two for foot-passengers. The town was erected into a royal burgh by a charter from William the Lion (1165-1214), but the remains of antiquity are not numerous, and the town presents a wholly modern appearance. The railway station is situated in *Academy Street*, and from it diverges *Union Street*, which branches off *Church Street*. At the northern extremity of the latter is the High Church, and at the southern the old Jail

# INVERNESS

Scale of 1/4 Mile



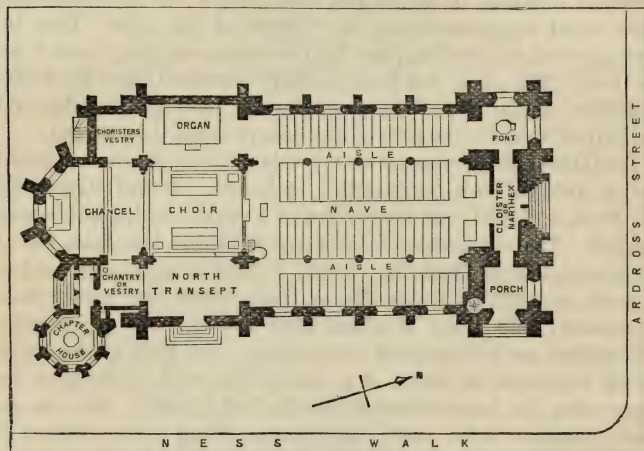


spire, which now contains the town clock. The slight twist perceptible in this tower was caused by a shock of earthquake in 1816. The *High Street* is the most ancient part of the town, and contains the new municipal buildings (cost £12,000), formally opened by the Duke of Edinburgh in 1882. In front stands the Forbes Memorial fountain, in which has been placed the lozenge-shaped stone called Clach-na-cudain, or "Stone of the tubs," from its having served as a resting-place for the women carrying water from the river. The stone has been carefully preserved since the battle of Harlaw, fought in 1411 between Donald, Lord of the Isles, and the Earl of Mar, for the title of Earldom of Ross, then vacant.

The CASTLE of Inverness is a modern building of chaste castellated design, situated on a commanding eminence. It was planned by Mr. Burn, architect, and is occupied as a county hall, court-house, and jail. The old Castle of Inverness is said to have been one of the strongholds of Macbeth. James I. held a parliament within its walls in 1427, to which the northern chiefs and barons were summoned; and three of them were executed for persistently maintaining an independent sovereignty. In 1562 Queen Mary visited Inverness in course of a tour to the north, undertaken for suppressing the insurrection of the Earl of Huntly. She was refused admission to the castle, the governor being in the interest of the Earl, but it was shortly after taken by her troops, and the governor hanged. During the civil wars it was repeatedly taken and occupied by the rival forces. The Hanoverian soldiers in 1715 found it convenient as barracks; and it was eventually blown up by the troops of Prince Charles Stuart in 1746. New military barracks have been erected, at a cost of over £60,000, on the Hut of Health, near Inverness ( $\frac{3}{4}$  mile east of the Exchange), from which a splendid view can be obtained.

From the castle it is easy to pass by the suspension bridge to the west side of the river, where is situated the EPISCOPAL CATHEDRAL OF ST. ANDREW, the work of Mr. Alexander Ross, architect, of Inverness, who has adopted the Decorated Gothic style. Externally it exhibits a nave with side aisles, transepts, and apsidal chancel of equal height. The transepts, according to some other Scottish models, project only slightly beyond the aisles, and an octagonal chapter-house is situated at the north-east. The stone used is a pink freestone, procured from a quarry at Conon, near Dingwall, the dressings being of a warm cream tint, from Covesea, near Elgin. The main entrance is on the north side, between the towers, which are ultimately to be surmounted by

spires 200 ft. in height. The altar and reredos are beautiful works of art. The front of the former is formed by trefoil arches supported on serpentine marble shafts; the panels between the columns being of alabaster. The cost of the building was about £20,000; and it has a fine peal of bells.



GROUND-PLAN OF ST. ANDREW'S CATHEDRAL, INVERNESS.

There is an excellent ACADEMY in Inverness, incorporated by royal charter, and endowed. Associated with it is a fund of £25,000, left by the late Captain W. Macintosh for the education of boys of certain families of that name. The town also contains a free library, public newsroom, several banking-houses, printing establishments, and has three newspapers.

#### ENVIRONS OF INVERNESS.

A mile to the west of Inverness is *Craig Phadrick*, a wooded hill 550 ft. high, where there is a vitrified fort, supposed to have been the site of the residence of Brude, King of the Picts, who was visited by Columba in the 6th century. The *Cemetery* is situated about a mile to the south-west, and laid out upon the singularly-shaped mount called Tomnahurich, or the "hill of the fairies." The hill is covered with trees and tombstones, is intersected with walks and flower-beds, and commands a fine view of the town and adjacent country and out to the sea.

A pleasant walk may be taken up the bank of the Ness, on either side, to the *islands* (about a mile above the town), which are laid out as pleasure-grounds, and connected with the mainland by suspension

bridges. Cromwell's Fort, near the harbour, was erected by Cromwell at an expense of £80,000, but it was demolished at the Restoration.

*Culloden* (or *Drummossie*) *Moor*, where the ill-fated grandson of James VII. hazarded and lost his last cast for a crown (16th April 1746), is situated 4 miles from Culloden station, and 6 from Inverness by the high road. The extensive tract of tableland is traversed longitudinally by a carriage road. The moor is as grim and shelterless a waste as vengeance could desire for an enemy's grave. A low hill, on the slope of which the battle was fought, is crowned by a straggling fir plantation. The level nature of the ground rendered it peculiarly unfit for the movements of the Highland army against cavalry and artillery. The number of Highlanders slain was about 1000; and stones bearing the names of the clans were in 1881 erected at the head of each trench, where they lie buried, by D. Forbes, Esq., of Culloden. A monumental cairn marks the spot where part of the conflict took place, and a large boulder stone where the Duke of Cumberland took up his position.

The victory at Culloden finally extinguished the hopes of the house of Stuart, but the cruelties exercised by the Duke of Cumberland after the battle have stamped his memory with indelible infamy. These horrors have been described by Smollett in his *Tears of Scotland* :—

“ Yet, when the rage of battle ceased,  
The victor's soul was not appeased ;  
The naked and forlorn must feel  
Devouring flames and murdering steel. ”

A mile to the north of Culloden Moor is Culloden House (Duncan Forbes, Esq.), where Prince Charles lodged the night preceding the battle, and which, at the time of the rebellion, belonged to the patriotic Duncan Forbes, President of the Court of Session. About the same distance south, on the opposite bank of the river Nairn, is the plain of Clava, an interesting spot, covered with prehistoric remains, consisting of standing-stones, circles, and cairns.

The ROUTES NORTH from INVERNESS are described in a subsequent Section of this Book (*see* p. 417).

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*Having described the Eastern and Central parts of Scotland south of Inverness,—the northern limit of many tourists,—we now return to the South and give some account of the Routes and Places of Interest in the Western portions of Scotland. The Tourist will subsequently be conducted back to Inverness from the South-West, by the Caledonian Canal (*see* pp. 404-416).*

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## SOUTH-WESTERN COUNTIES.

## CARLISLE TO GLASGOW.

The Caledonian Railway (in connection with the London and North-Western Railway) crosses the Border at Gretna (the scene of many a "runaway" marriage) 9 miles north of Carlisle, and enters Scotland on the north bank of the Sark. The branch line to Annan<sup>1</sup> (p. 292), etc., goes off to the left, by the upper reach of the Solway Firth; but the main line of the Caledonian Railway passes through pleasant wooded country in the valley of the Kirtle—a tributary of the Solway, commemorated by Wordsworth in his ballad "Ellen Irwen, or the Braes of Kirtle,"—and soon thereafter reaches Ecclefechan<sup>2</sup> (*inn*), the birthplace of Thomas Carlyle. 7 miles farther Lockerbie is reached, whence there is a line west to DUMFRIES, etc. (p. 290) *via* Lochmaben (p. 292). LOCKERBIE (pop. 2029) is an important agricultural town, well built of a fine red sandstone which abounds in the district (*Hotel*: King's Arms).

Proceeding up Annandale, the country of "the Johnstones," we come to Beattock Junction, whence there is a branch (2 miles) N.E. to

MOFFAT (*pop.* 2161),

[*Hotels*: Annandale Arms; Buccleuch Arms. *Height*, 350 ft.]

a place of summer resort, situated in a fine healthy district, amid hills and streams, and famed for its mineral water. There is a large Hydropathic Establishment, and excellent lodgings may be obtained in the village. The *Well-House*, where the sulphurous mineral water is procured, is situated on the side of a beautiful linn  $1\frac{1}{2}$  mile above the town, and may be reached every morning by omnibus. Hartfell Spa, a chalybeate spring, is 5 miles north of the town. Moffat is surrounded by hills, among which is the Hartfell group, the highest in the south of Scotland, ranging from 2000 to 2600 ft. The principal seats in the neighbourhood are—Raehills (Hope Johnstone, Esq.), Auchen Castle, and Dumcrieff (Lord Rollo); and many charming rambles may be had.

Moffat is a convenient spot from which to visit the Gray Mare's Tail and St. Mary's Loch, to which a coach runs three times a week (Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday), in connection with the coach from Selkirk. (The coaches meet at head of St. Mary's Loch.) The coach

<sup>1</sup> The Midland Railway trains to Glasgow go by Annan, Dumfries, and Nithsdale (p. 293).

<sup>2</sup> 3 miles N. of Ecclefechan rises *Burnswark Hill*, on which are various Roman Forts and Camps. A good view is obtained from it.



# R O G H C U M B E R L A N D

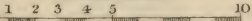


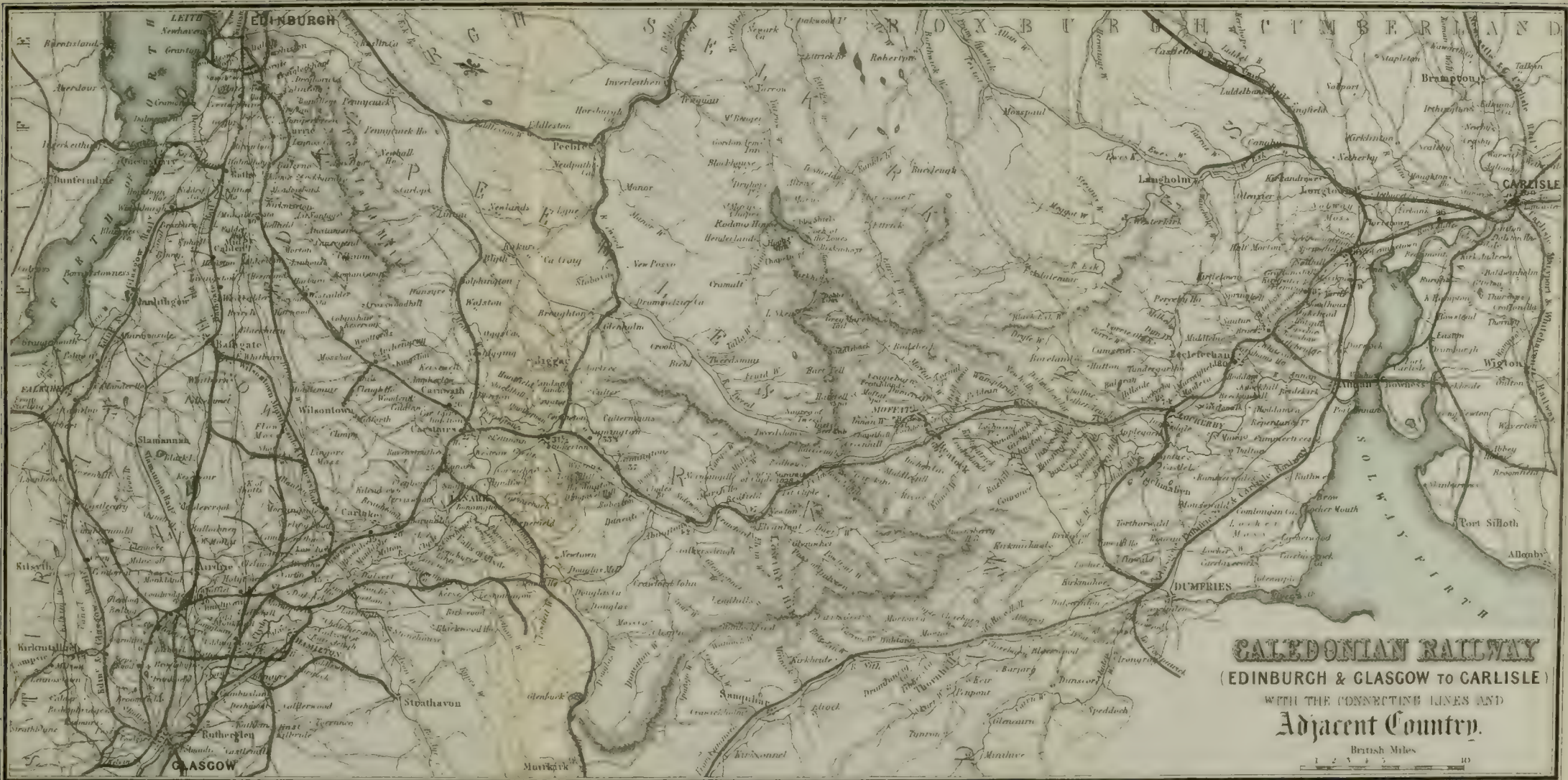
## CALEDONIAN RAILWAY (EDINBURGH & GLASGOW TO CARLISLE)

WITH THE CONNECTING LINES AND

## Adjacent Country.

British Miles





**CALEDONIAN RAILWAY**

(EDINBURGH & GLASGOW TO CARLISLE)

WITH THE CONNECTING LINES AND

**Adjacent Country.**

British Miles  
 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10



leaves Moffat at 10.15 A.M. The road winds through the vale of the Moffat Water by hills and glens which were the lurking-places of the Covenanters. Craigieburn Wood, the subject of one of Burns's songs, is passed on the way, and the farm of Bodsbeck, from which Hogg's tale of the "Brownie of Bodsbeck," takes its name. From here there is a hill road over to Ettrick (p. 94). About 10 miles from Moffat we reach the *Gray Mare's Tail*, a fine waterfall, nearly 200 ft. high, and

"White as the snowy charger's tail."

Time is allowed passengers to visit the fall, after which the coach proceeds up a steep winding road for a couple of miles to the hostelry of Birkhill, about 2 miles west of which (and connected by a rough path) is Loch Skene, a wild and desolate tarn, with some good fishing. The loch is one of the scenes in Scott's "Marmion." Descending the hill on the other side, the infant Yarrow, after a short course, merges into a small lake called Loch o' the Lowes. (The continuance of the route to Selkirk, by St. Mary's Loch, is described on p. 94.)

From Moffat, the old coach road to Edinburgh proceeds north up the Annan Water, over the hills by the Devil's Beef Tub (*see* Scott's *Redgauntlet*, chap. xi.) and Tweedsmuir, and down the pastoral upper valley of the Tweed to Broughton (23 miles), on the branch line to Peebles (*see below*). The great green hill of Broadlaw (2725 ft.), east of Tweedsmuir, commands a grand view from the English Border to the German Ocean; and the Crook Inn (p. 82) is 16 miles on by this road.

Beyond Beattock the line ascends the Evan Water, following the course of the coach road and also of an old Roman road, and—crossing the summit (1000 ft.) among the steep green hills—descends to the valley of the Clyde. The sources of the Tweed are 3 miles over the hills on the right; and on the left flow down from the south the conjoined streams of the "Potrail" and the "Daer." Farther on Elvanfoot is within 6 miles of the quaint villages of Leadhills and Wanlockhead, where there are lead and silver mines—worked for at least seven centuries. From Leadhills—the *highest village* in Scotland (1325 ft.—*inn*), there is a wild, picturesque, bridle-path over the Enterkin Pass through the Lowther Hills to above Thornhill in Nithsdale (p. 295), a route successively described by Daniel Defoe and Dr. John Brown (author of *Rab and his Friends*). From Elvanfoot, also, there are two carriage roads to Nithsdale *via* the Dalveen and Menock Passes respectively. The pretty village of Abington (*inn*) is the next station; and, still keeping near the Clyde, we pass on the right, 7 miles on, Lamington House (Lord Lamington). The conical hill to the west is Tinto (2200 ft.), which commands a fine view. From Symington station, near its foot, a branch line runs east, by Biggar (*inn*), to Peebles (p. 81). Carstairs Junction<sup>1</sup> (*inn*)

<sup>1</sup> From Carstairs the branch to Lanark (for Falls of Clyde, p. 335), and Douglas, and thence into Ayrshire, goes south-west.

is soon reached, where the lines for Edinburgh (27 miles) and Glasgow (29 miles) diverge. The former goes east over Carnwath Moss to Midcaldler (p. 80): and the latter passes through the north of Lanarkshire by Carluke, Law Junction (where the direct through route to Stirling and the north *viâ* Larbert (p. 125) branches to the right), and Motherwell, a busy centre of collieries and ironworks (pop. 12,904—3 *hotels*). The fine valley of the Clyde is after this increasingly disfigured by smoky chimneys, indicative of large industrial undertakings and population; but near Bothwell Bridge and Uddingston pleasant rural residences are seen. Before long, however, after passing the ancient burgh of Rutherglen (p. 330), the train enters the outskirts of the great commercial city of GLASGOW (p. 305).

### DUMFRIES, KIRKCUDBRIGHT, AND WIGTOWN.

These three southern counties, embracing the district of Galloway, contain much of historic interest and scenic beauty. The most convenient starting-point for a tour through these regions is

#### DUMFRIES,

[*Hotels*: King's Arms; Commercial; Queensberry Arms. Pop. 17,100.]

*Cab Fares* from station to any point in Dumfries 1s.; Caerlaverock Castle 7s.

Lincluden 2s.; New Abbey 7s.; Half-fare returning.

the largest burgh in Scotland south of Ayr. It is approached either from north or south by the Caledonian Railway *viâ* Lochmaben as described above. By the South-Western Railway it may also, and preferably, be reached from Glasgow *viâ* Kilmarnock, Cumnock, and Nithsdale; or from Carlisle *viâ* Annan.

The county town of Dumfries is of ancient date, having become a royal burgh so early as the 12th century. About seventy years thereafter, Devorgilla, daughter of Alan, last Lord of Galloway, and mother of John Baliol, erected within it a monastery for Franciscan friars, in the church of which Robert the Bruce slew the Red Comyn before the high altar. About the same time Devorgilla built the present bridge across the Nith and endowed the friars with the tolls. This remarkable structure, believed to be the oldest bridge in Scotland (excepting the vestiges of Roman erection), consisted originally of nine arches, with a barrier in the centre; but for some years they have been reduced to six, and the bridge is only crossed by foot-passengers. Castledykes, a modern mansion, is built near the site of an old fortress which belonged to the Comyn family, and which, with its picturesque surroundings, is now considered one of the loveliest residences in the south of

Scotland. Traces of the ancient fosses of the castle still remain, and likewise a moat on the opposite side of the river.

In the old churchyard of St. Michael's Church is the Mausoleum erected over the grave of ROBERT BURNS, after a design by Thomas F. Hunt, architect, and below the dome is placed a marble group, by Turnerelli, of two figures, representing the genius of Coila finding her favourite son at the plough and casting her inspiring mantle over him. The vault contains the remains of the poet, and of his wife Jean Armour, and the rest of the family, the last buried being the poet's second and last surviving son (Colonel William Nicol Burns), interred in February 1872. The modest house in which the poet lived, and where many of his most popular songs were written, and in which he died in 1796, may be seen in the town. Mrs. D. O. Hill's marble statue of Burns, in front of Greyfriars Church, was unveiled in 1882.

The *Environs* of Dumfries include several beautiful country seats, among which are LINCLUDEN HOUSE, situated on the banks of the river Cluden, in the neighbourhood of the ruins of Lincluden Abbey (1165). The chapel of this Abbey, although roofless, still exhibits interesting fragments of architecture, and contains a tomb in which was laid the body of Margaret, daughter of King Robert III., and widow of Archibald, Earl of Galloway. The ruins formed a favourite resort of Burns, and while musing beside them he composed several of his pieces, including "The Vision of Libertie" which begins thus:—

"As I stood by yon roofless tower,  
Where wallflower scents the dewy air,  
Where the owlet mourns in her ivy bower,  
And tells the midnight moon her care."

A few miles to the north is DALSWINTON HOUSE, rendered classical as the cradle of steam navigation. When Burns visited Edinburgh, on the publication of a second edition of his poems, he became acquainted with Mr. Patrick Miller (at that time the proprietor of Dalswinton, and who on the little lake here launched the first steamboat); and it was on his invitation that he entered as tenant on the farm of Ellisland, then a portion of the Dalswinton estate. At Ellisland he produced his famous poem of "Tam o' Shanter," and the pathetic ode to "Mary in Heaven"; and there his son, Colonel William Nicol Burns, was born.

At a short distance from the adjacent wooden railway bridge is the mansion-house of FRIARS' CARSE, where "the Bard of Coila" was not unfrequently an honoured guest. Here his kind and amiable friend Captain Riddell dispensed a generous hospitality, and at his table the well-known contest for "the whistle" took place in the old Scandinavian fashion. Till A.D. 1500, if not later, a community of friars was in possession of the lands, as the name implies. Within the grounds of Friars' Carse stood a little summer-house called the Her-

mitage, from the owner of which Burns received a key to admit him at pleasure ; and on its window-pane he wrote his famous moralising ode, beginning

“Thou whom chance may hither lead,  
Be thou clad in russet weed,  
Be thou deckt in silken stole,  
Grave these counsels on thy soul.”

LOCHMABEN (*Hotels*: King's Arms ; Crown ; 10 miles north-east on the railway to Lockerbie ; 8 miles by road) is a small royal burgh (pop. 1216), named after numerous lochs by which it is environed. These sheets of water are, when frozen, a great resort of curlers.<sup>1</sup> The railway passes near the side of the principal loch, and affords a distant view of Bruce's Castle, which contests with Turnberry the honour of having been the birthplace of Robert the Bruce. The ruins are on a peninsula on the farther side of the loch. The parish church has an old bell which is believed to have been a present from the Pope to King Robert after their reconciliation. A statue of the patriot-king stands in front of the Town-Hall. Lochmaben was celebrated for its blind harper, and the ballad which sings his fame is, says Scott, the most modern where the harp is mentioned as a musical instrument.

ANNAN (about 15 miles east of Dumfries—at the mouth of the river Annan—on the railway to Carlisle. Population 3400. *Hotels*: Queensberry Arms ; Buck) is one of the most ancient towns in Scotland, having received its charter from Robert I., who was Lord of Annandale before his accession to the throne. From Seafield on the coast (1¼ mile distant) the viaduct of the Solway Junction Railway crosses the firth to the opposite coast of Cumberland, a distance of more than a mile. It is constructed of iron pillars girded together on poles driven through the sand and gravel, the bed underneath being sandstone. Annan Hill commands a magnificent view.

CAERLAVEROCK CASTLE is situated 8 miles to the south of Dumfries, on the north shore of the Solway Firth, betwixt the confluence of the rivers Nith and Lochar, and is a most interesting and grand ruin. For a long period it was the chief seat of the Maxwells, Earls of Nithsdale ; and the property still belongs to Lord Herries, the representative of that ancient family. The castle is triangular, and surrounded by a wet ditch. Of the towers which originally stood at each angle, the only one remaining is that which bears the name of Murdoch, Duke of Albany, who was confined within its walls in the year 1425. Over the entrance-gate to the courtyard is the crest of the Maxwells, with the date of the last repairs, and the motto, “I bid ye fair.” Within the gateway are placed several cannon balls (believed to have been fired by the Covenanters) and pieces of carved stone-work which were discovered in the moat. Caerlaverock was at one time a place of great strength, and with a garrison of only 60 men it resisted for a consider-

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<sup>1</sup> Curling, a game peculiar to Scotland, is played on the ice with large stones weighing about 35 lbs. These are slid along the rink to the tee or winning point. The principle of the game is similar to that of bowls. The length of a rink is 42 yards.





# SOUTH-WESTERN DISTRICT.





able time a powerful army led by Edward I. in the year 1300. Walter of Exeter, a Franciscan friar who accompanied the expedition, drew up a curious and interesting narrative of the siege, written in old Norman French. The work, translated by Sir Harris Nicholas, contains the accurate blazon of about 100 knights and barons of the reign of Edward I.—the earliest blazon of arms known. The present castle, built on a scale of unusual size and magnificence by the powerful family of Maxwell, was ruined by the Earl of Sussex in the fatal year 1570; but it was afterwards restored, and the state of desolation in which it now appears is due to the successful arms of the Covenanters in 1640.

In the old churchyard of Caerlaverock a humble monument is erected to Robert Paterson, the "Old Mortality" of Sir Walter Scott, who was buried there in February 1801.

On the way to Caerlaverock is the pretty little village of *Glencaple* (*coach, inn*). It is frequented for sea-bathing, and here the "bore" of the Solway tide may be seen running up the Nith estuary.

$2\frac{1}{2}$  miles from the opposite side of the Nith estuary from Glencaple (*ferry*) lies *New* or *Sweetheart Abbey*, a beautiful remnant of Gothic architecture, at a village called New Abbey (*inn*) 7 miles south of Dumfries. The tower is light and airy, and tolerably entire. The predominating style is the Early English, in its best day, but the windows have had the advantage of the Second Pointed or Decorated style. New Abbey was erected in 1275 by the before-mentioned Devorgilla (p. 290), who at her death in 1289 was buried within its walls. Her husband, John Baliol, predeceased her 21 years, and his embalmed heart was built in over the high altar, and then taken from its shrine to be interred with the dust of his devoted widow. Immediately to the south, the conical-peaked hill of Criffel (1867 ft.) commands one of the most extensive views in the south of Scotland.

From New Abbey it is a pleasant walk of 6 miles west to Killywhan station on the Castle-Douglas line (p. 295).

To TERREGLES (3 miles west), and IRONGRAY (5 miles), will be found a pleasant excursion from Dumfries. Terregles, formerly the residence of the Earls of Nithsdale, and now possessed by A. F. Constable Maxwell, Esq., is rich in natural beauties and historic associations. Queen Mary spent a few hours here before her ill-fated flight to England, and various relics of that visit are still preserved in Terregles House. The gardens are noted for their loveliness. Irongray churchyard contains a handsome table monument erected by the author of *Waverley* to the memory of Helen Walker (the "Jeanie Deans" of the *Heart of Midlothian*), who was buried here in 1791.

#### DUMFRIES to AYRSHIRE, up NITHSDALE.

This pleasant route is taken by the South-Western Railway, as well as by a good high-road. The valley as far as Sanquhar is very beautiful and rich in variegated landscape, and the long river (some 50 miles) affords some fair trout fishing. Some 6 miles north of Dalswinton (p. 291), after passing on the left the picturesque "Auldgirth Brig," which Thomas Carlyle's father helped to build,

we reach *Closeburn Hall*, an ancient seat of the Kirkpatrick, one of whom was the associate of Robert Bruce in the slaughter of Comyn, and from whom Eugenie, ex-Empress of the French, is a descendant in the maternal line. North of the village of Closeburn (*inn*), is the romantic cascade called Crichope Linn, said to be the hiding-place of Balfour of Burley (see Scott's *Old Mortality*).

The next station to Closeburn is *Thornhill* (*Hotel*: Buccleuch and Queensberry Arms—14 miles from Dumfries, pop. about 1300), one of the neatest villages in Scotland. 3 miles west, and for some distance a conspicuous feature in the landscape, stands DRUMLANRIG CASTLE, a seat of the Duke of Buccleuch and Queensberry.

“This extraordinary pile,” says a writer in the *Builder*, “occupied ten years in construction, and bears the date of 1689. It consists of a hollow square, about 145 ft. of external walls, surmounted with turrets capped and spired at its angles, and presenting such an array of windows that there is a local proverb to the effect that they are as numerous as the days of the year. The staircases enter from the inner court. The principal gateway looking to the north consists of a heavy Gothic archway, and although there is no portcullis, there is a very thick and quaintly-panelled door of oak, as well as a ponderous iron gate. There are no means left of ascertaining the cost of this singular castle. It was built by William, the first Duke of Queensberry, who is said to have slept only one night within its walls. He had expended such enormous sums of his princely revenue in completing it, that he packed up the bills of cost in a parcel, on the outside of which he wrote—‘May the devil pick out the eyes of any of my descendants who dare to inquire into this!’”

Drumlanrig was the principal residence of the family of Queensberry, but on the death of Charles, the third duke—the *famous* duke—without male issue, it passed, along with the Queensberry titles, to William, Earl of March, and upon the death of the latter in 1810 it descended by entail to the Duke of Buccleuch. In 1745 it was much defaced by the Highland rebels, and a portrait of William III., by Godfrey Kneller, still bears the marks of their violence—the tradition being that Prince Charles stuck his dagger into it as the picture met his view on waking from sleep in the morning. The late noble proprietor, at his majority in 1827, adopted Drumlanrig as his favourite residence; and brought the castle itself, and the beautiful grounds, into the fine condition in which we now see them. In style of architecture Drumlanrig approximates to Heriot's Hospital in Edinburgh, the designs of both being attributed to Inigo Jones. It is open to the public on Tuesdays and Fridays. The gardens are laid out with exquisite taste, and the park, intersected by the river Nith, is of great extent and beauty.

An excursion of 8 miles may be made from Thornhill to *Moni-aive* village (2 *inns*), passing an ancient sculptured cross on the farm of Boatford; Tynron Doon, a conical hill, presenting the best specimen, with the exception of Burnswark near Ecclefechan, of a fortified dun or

hill fort ; and Maxwelton Braes and House, famed in song as the home of "Bonnie Annie Laurie." Moniaive, romantically situated amid envioning hills, is a clean and well-to-do village, and contains a monument to Renwick, the last Scottish martyr, who was a native of this parish. *A coach runs daily between Moniaive and Thornhill.* A few miles west lies Craigenputtock, gifted to the University of Edinburgh by its last proprietor, Thomas Carlyle. Here several of his earlier works were written.

2 miles beyond Thornhill, the picturesque Carron Water is crossed by a fine viaduct at Carron Bridge Station. From this the old coach road to Elvanfoot (p. 289), 14 miles, goes north through the steep Lowther Hills by the green *Dalveen Pass*, long considered one of the finest glens in Scotland ; and the "*Well Path*" (a Roman road) *via* Durisdeer (with an old church), farther south than the Dalveen Pass, is worth exploring. It is 2 miles shorter. A little farther north is the foot of the *Enterkin Pass* over from Leadhills (p. 289). Soon the small royal burgh of *Sanquhar* is reached with its handsome church and tower, and two *hotels* (pop. 1340). Close to the town is the picturesque ruin of Sanquhar Castle, overlooking the Nith. There are some other interesting antiquities in the neighbourhood, and the recesses of the surrounding hills were the frequent retreat of the persecuted Covenanters. There is a hill-path (19 miles) over to Carsphairn in Galloway (p. 297) ; and from 2 miles south of Sanquhar the road for Abington (18 miles) and Elvanfoot (p. 289) turns N.E. up the fine *Menock Pass*, and on by Wanlockhead and Leadhills.

The railway follows the Nith into Ayrshire, and goes north by Cumnock (p. 354), and Kilmarnock (p. 339).

#### DUMFRIES THROUGH GALLOWAY TO STRANRAER AND PORTPATRICK, AND NORTH TO AYR BY THE COAST.

This route affords the tourist an opportunity of seeing the great district of Galloway (so called from the *Gauls*—from whom the ancient inhabitants were descended—and until the 11th century a separate kingdom) celebrated for its breeds of cattle and horses, and of viewing the extreme southern coast of Scotland. Leaving Dumfries we proceed by DALBEATTIE (14½ miles), a thriving place, (pop. 3865, *hotel*), with large granite quarries and works, near which is the old castle of Buittle. 3 miles north of Dalbeattie, up the Urr river, is the celebrated *Moat of Urr*, being terraces round a hillock, surrounded by a moat, the scene of ancient Galloway "Courts" of Justice. On the coast, 6 miles south, is some fine scenery. Four miles farther, after crossing the river Urr, we reach CASTLE-DOUGLAS (*Hotel*: Douglas Arms), a neat and well-built town (pop. 2565).

Close by is *Carlingwark Loch*, studded with picturesque little islands. *Threave Castle*, an old stronghold of the Douglasses— $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles west—is picturesquely situated on an island on the river Dee, and was rebuilt about the close of the 14th century by Archibald Douglas the Grim, a natural son of Earl James, who fell at Otterburn. Above the gateway is a projecting block of granite, called the “hanging-stone;” of which William the eighth Earl of Douglas boasted that “the gallows-knot of Threave had not wanted a tassel for the last fifty years.” It was here this savage baron put to death, in 1452, Sir John Herries of Terregles and Sir Patrick Maclellan Sheriff of Kirkcudbright, with aggravated cruelty and contempt of the royal authority, which led soon after to his own murder at Stirling Castle. In 1455 it was seized from the Douglasses by King James II. About 10 miles west from Castle-Douglas is *Lochenbreck Spa*, a strong chalybeate spring in repute as a cure for dyspepsia, etc. The drive there, by Lauriston, is through a charming country; and thence there is a good road over the moors and down to Gatehouse (8 miles, see p. 297). 8 miles south of Castle-Douglas is the pretty village and bay of *Auchencairn (inn)*, and on the way thereto the ascent of *Bengairn* (1250 ft.), from which a very fine view is obtained, may be taken.

#### KIRKCUDBRIGHT AND THE COAST.

A branch line of railway of about 10 miles unites Castle-Douglas with KIRKCUDBRIGHT (*Hotel*:—the Royal. Population—2571), the ancient capital of the county, which is situated 6 miles below the confluence of the Dee with the Tarff, these rivers here forming an estuary called Kirkcudbright Bay, where there is a harbour. The route is through a very pretty country, the fine river Dee being crossed twice; and on the way we pass, among other places, Compstone House (where Montgomerie wrote his poem of “The Cherry and the Slae”), and Tongland, where an old abbey once stood. Kirkcudbright is surrounded with terraced woods and romantic walks, and is full of historical associations from the times of Agricola downwards. It is stated that it was here the Spanish Armada *intended* to land. It is connected with the right side of the Dee by a handsome metal bridge, which cost £10,000. The modern parish church is a conspicuous object, contrasting with the ivy-covered ruins of the old castle of the Maclellans. St. Mary’s Isle, the seat of the Earl of Selkirk, is situated on a beautifully-wooded peninsula a mile and a half to the south of the town. Six miles to the south-east is *Dundrennan Abbey*, founded A.D. 1142. It has an interesting connection with Queen Mary, who fled thither after her defeat at Langside, and under its roof spent the last night before her flight into England. The remaining portion of the abbey has been repaired by the Commissioners of Woods and Forests. At the village *inn* refreshments may be obtained; and about  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles south is the pretty coast village of *Burnfoot*, where sea-bathing may be enjoyed. About 6 miles west along the cliffs and rocky shore, at the entrance to Kirkcudbright Bay, is *Torr’s Cave*, supposed to be one of Dirk Hatteraick’s resorts, as described in *Scott’s Guy Mannering*. About 9 miles west of

Kirkcudbright (*coach daily*) is the pretty little town<sup>1</sup> of GATEHOUSE-ON-FLEET—pop. 1290, *Hotel*: Murray Arms—(between which and Drumore station on the Portpatrick line there is also a *daily coach*:—a hill drive of 7 miles, following the river Fleet). Near the town are the mansion and grounds of Cally House, one of the finest seats in the county. From above the town charming views of the thickly wooded Fleet Bay and the Solway are obtained, and the road (14 miles) round the coast to Creetown (see p. 298) by Ravenshall has been described as “perhaps the most beautiful shore-road in Britain.”

Leaving Castle-Douglas to the north-west by the Portpatrick Railway, we pass the village of *Crossmichael*, near which are several ancient “moats.” On the left the Dee widens out for a few miles into a pretty lake. Beyond *Parton* station (*coach daily* to Dalry—see below), the line passes west between the head of this lake and the foot of Loch Ken; and 2 miles on we reach the station for

#### NEW GALLOWAY (AND THE “GLENKENS” DISTRICT),

6 miles north from the station, from which a car runs at about 10.15 A.M. and 6.35 P.M. The road up the side of *Loch Ken* is very beautiful, reminding one of some of the Highland lake scenery, the loch being well wooded and lying at the base of fine hills. On an eminence at the head of the loch, and most picturesquely situated, is *Kenmure Castle* (with an avenue of fine old lime-trees), which once belonged to a branch of the Gordon family, ennobled by the titles of Viscount Kenmure and Lord Lochinvar. They were staunch adherents of the house of Stuart, and forfeited their titles and estates by their support to the Jacobite insurrection of 1715. The estates were subsequently restored. Immediately beyond is the pleasant little royal burgh of NEW GALLOWAY (*Kenmure Arms Inn*). Within a mile, at *Ken Bridge*, is the *Spalding Arms Hotel*, beautifully situated, and with fairly good fishing in the vicinity. 12 miles up the valley (in which lies the village of *Dalry* [good *hotel*], near which is “Lochinvar,”<sup>2</sup> and where good fishing and pleasant rambles may be had), on the road to *Dalmellington* (p. 351), in Ayrshire, is the mountain hamlet of *Carsphairn* (*inn*), from which the great hill Cairnsmore of Carsphairn (2612 ft.) may be ascended and the wild Loch Doon (p. 351) visited. From Carsphairn there is a hill path to Sanquhar (p. 295), and a good road to Moniaive (p. 295), 17 miles, by the Yellow Craig. In the remote wilds of the Kells Mountains, S.W. of Carsphairn, eagles are occasionally seen.

From New Galloway to Newton-Stewart (p. 298), 19 miles, there is a good old stage-coach road across a high moorland country, through which the wild “Black Water of Dee” runs down from the remote Loch Dee (p. 298), in the heart of the great heathery mountains to the north. The road passes, more than half way, the picturesque lonely

<sup>1</sup> A longer, but interesting route, is by Borgue (*inn*).

<sup>2</sup> See *Lady Heron's song in "Marmion."*

“Murray Monument,” erected to a shepherd boy, born there in 1775, who became a Professor of Oriental Languages at Edinburgh University.

Beyond New Galloway station the railway gradually ascends through a hilly country,—passing Loch Skerrow with its wooded islands on the right, near to which Claverhouse shot four Covenanters in 1684, and crossing the Big Water of Fleet by a granite viaduct,—to DRUMORE station (for Gatehouse, p. 297) among the heath-clad hills. Six miles on lies the picturesque village of CREETOWN (at the mouth of the Cree at head of Wigtown Bay), a pleasant, quiet little place (*Barholm Arms Hotel*), at which sea-bathing may be enjoyed. In the vicinity are several valuable granite quarries, from which the stone for the Liverpool and other docks was obtained. Dr. Thomas Brown, the distinguished philosopher, was born in the parish manse in 1778; and he was buried in the old churchyard. Some of the scenes of *Guy Mannering* are laid in this neighbourhood, and another of Dirk Hatteraick’s caves is pointed out on the coast between Creetown and Gatehouse.

We enter Wigtownshire at NEWTON-STEWART—(pop. 3070, *Hotel*: Galloway Arms), situated on the banks of the Cree (abounding in salmon), here spanned by a handsome bridge of five arches. The town has a pleasing appearance, with some handsome churches and school buildings, and is surrounded by hills on the north and east, among which “Cairnsmore of Fleet,” with its rounded summit of smooth granite (2330 ft.), towers high above its neighbours.

There are two main roads north and north-west from Newton-Stewart into the Carrick district in Ayrshire; the first crossing at a considerable elevation near Loch Moan, out of which the Cree runs; and the second, farther west, by the beautiful Loch Maberry, to Barrhill (p. 301), 20 miles—*mail-car* every morning. (For road to New Galloway, see p. 297.)

A little way north of the town is the romantically situated village of *Minnigaff*, on the east side of the Cree, where the mountain burn of Penkill joins it. This extensive parish contains the finest mountain scenery in the south of Scotland. Some 10 miles north, up the eastern branch of the Penkill and over the watershed, is the wild and lonely *Loch Dee*, surrounded by great mountains and granite rocks. Then again, by going for 8 miles up the Cree to the “High Bridge,” through a lovely valley with a road on either side (the rougher one on the east side being the more picturesque), we may explore *Glen Trool*, with its finely wooded loch among the hills. (There is an *inn* called “The House o’ the Hill” near the High Bridge.) A driving road proceeds as far as the Earl of Galloway’s shooting lodge, well situated on the north side of the loch. Near the foot of it six Covenanters were put to death in 1685 by Colonel Douglas. In the glen of the Buchan Burn, beyond the Lodge, there is a fine waterfall in a rugged gorge.



Up by Glen Buchan the mountaineer able for a long rough march may find his way to the stately crest of *Merrick* (2764 ft.), the loftiest mountain south of the Grampians, from which a grand view is obtained. Under its eastern shoulder lies the strange rock-basin Loch Enoch, one of the sources of "the Bonnie Doon" of Ayrshire (p. 351).

From Newton-Stewart there is a branch railway (Wigtownshire) for 19 miles to the towns of Wigtown, Garliestown, and Whithorn.

On a slight eminence, overlooking its fine bay, is WIGTOWN (*Hotel*: Galloway Arms), the capital of the county, with a population of 1722. Many of the houses are elegantly built, and the principal street is wide enough to admit a large bowling-green in its centre. The parish church is modern. In the old churchyard there is an interesting memorial of the two female martyrs who were drowned, tied to stakes at low tide, in 1685; and on the height above, a monument has been erected to their memory. Nine miles to the south lies the seaport of *Garliestown*, in the vicinity of which is Galloway House, the principal seat of the Earl of Galloway. Here there is a picturesque harbour, from which a steamer plies to Liverpool twice a month. At WHITHORN, pop. 1653 (2 *inns*), is the Cathedral Church of Galloway, built here about the end of the 12th century. Little remains except a roofless chancel, occupying probably the site of the crypt of an extensive church. It is a well-proportioned specimen of the Early English style, and within the last half-century was used as the parish church. The western doorway is in fine preservation and worthy of a careful examination. Near Whithorn, on the rocky coast of Physgill, a cave is pointed out as the retreat of the Scottish saint Ninian, who founded his White Church in the neighbourhood at the end of the 4th century. About 5 miles south of Whithorn is the promontory of *Burrow Head*, with its bold cliffs pierced by caves, and a natural archway called the "Devil's Bridge." There is an old ruined fort here; and the distance due south to the Point of Ayre at the north end of the Isle of Man is only 20 miles. Nine miles west of Whithorn on the shore of the beautiful expanse of Luce Bay, is the little village of Port William (*Inn*: Monreith Arms, *coach* from Whauphill Station, 7 miles), where sea-bathing may be had. In the vicinity is the elegant mansion of Monreith (Sir W. Maxwell, Bart.)

Returning to the main line we proceed west, across Wigtownshire, from Newton-Stewart by the village of GLENLUCE (*inn*), about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  mile from the most inland point of Luce Bay. A little to the north-west of the town are the ruins of Glenluce Abbey, founded A.D. 1190 by Alan, Lord of Galloway. The original buildings must have been extensive, but the chapter-house is the only portion in fair preservation. James IV. frequently repaired to the shrine of St. Ninian's at Whithorn, and on one occasion when accompanied by his queen he visited Glenluce Abbey, "where he made a donation to the gardener of four shillings." The large garden and orchard, extending to 12 Scotch acres, was one of the sights of the west of Scotland. Passing Castle Kennedy station we reach

## STRANRAER,

[Hotels: Meikle's; The George. Population 6415.]

50 miles from Ayr, and 75 from Dumfries.

a seaport town, situated at the head of Loch Ryan.<sup>1</sup> It is connected by rail with Dumfries and the south on one side, and Ayr and the north on the other; and there is a daily mail service by steamers to Larne in Ireland. The town has rapidly increased in size, style of buildings, wealth, and population, and contains a handsome new Town-Hall and Court-House, and several banks. In the vicinity is LOCHINCH, the residence of the Earl of Stair, a large modern mansion in the Scotch baronial style of architecture, surrounded with an extensive park nearly 4000 acres in extent, partly laid out in the modern English style of landscape-gardening. The ruins of CASTLE KENNEDY, about a mile distant, on a slightly elevated peninsula between two large lochs (called the "White and Black Lochs"), are within the park; and the castle was formerly the home of the Earls of Cassilis, who for upwards of three centuries took a leading part in Galloway affairs. It was accidentally burned in 1715, and has since remained in its present condition. On an island in the Black Loch the remains of lake dwellings have been discovered, while the pleasure-grounds around Castle Kennedy are in the ancient style of gardening, in avenues, groups of plantation, and shrubberies, open lawns, and sloping grass terraces. The climate, being unusually mild and salubrious, admits of many of the rarer trees and shrubs being planted. The pinetum, occupying fully 20 acres in extent, is one of the finest collections of coniferous trees in Europe. Castle Kennedy is a favourite resort of tourists, and is open to the public on Wednesdays and Saturdays, at all hours. Castle Kennedy station, on the Portpatrick railway, is within a mile of the old castle and about 3 miles from Stranraer. About the same distance to the south-east is Soulseat Loch, on a promontory of which, in a lovely situation, stood the most ancient monastery in Galloway (founded about 1150 by Fergus, Lord of Galloway, for monks of the Premonstratensian order), but the place is now occupied as the manse of the parish of Inch.

PORTPATRICK (*Hotel*: Downshire Arms), about 8 miles by rail from Stranraer, is only 21½ miles distant from the Irish coast, and lies at the foot of surrounding cliffs, with a delightful south-

<sup>1</sup> Loch Ryan (*Sinus Rerigonius*) is an inlet of the sea, 8½ miles long and from 1½ to 3 miles broad. On its east coast, 2½ miles north of Stranraer, is the vitrified moat Innermessan, identified by Mr. Skene (*Celtic Scotland*, vol. i. p. 72) with the Rerigonium of Ptolemy (see also p. 165 of this book).

western exposure to the sea. Its splendid harbour, on which more than a quarter of a million has been expended, is fast becoming a ruin, but the town is now much frequented as a watering-place,—the climate being reputed the mildest in Scotland. Dunskey Glen and Castle, both in the vicinity, are worth seeing, and there is some fine coast scenery in the neighbouring bays and creeks. The town owes its name to a visit from St. Patrick, who is said to have *stepped* across from Ireland one day!

The *Mull of Galloway* (the extremity of the peninsula called the “Rhinn of Galloway,” and the most southerly point in Scotland) forms an interesting day’s excursion from Stranraer or Portpatrick. The road is by Sandhead and Drummore, the latter of which has a comfortable little *inn*, and a *coach* from Stranraer. The lighthouse is distant an hour’s walk from Drummore. The rocks of the Mull, 200 to 300 ft. high, are almost perpendicular, and the view from the point is very extensive, and, during a storm, exceedingly grand. The blue hills of the Isle of Man (20 miles distant) look close at hand. At Port Logan, 4 miles north of Drummore and on the west side of “The Rhinn,” there is a sea-fish pond, where numbers of fish are kept tame.

#### STRANRAER TO GIRVAN AND AYR.

The Glasgow and South-Western Railway turns direct north about 7 miles east of Stranraer, and passes into Carrick, the southern division of Ayrshire, about 12 miles thereafter. As the ancient history of Carrick was closely connected with that of Galloway, and as our present route is the direct one to Glasgow in connection with the mail service from Belfast *viâ* Stranraer, it may be convenient to continue now our description of the south-western districts as far north as the town of AYR,—that interesting locality itself being afterwards described (p. 348) in connection with the regions reached from Glasgow.

Leaving the line for Newton-Stewart we pass on the right the ruins of Luce Abbey, and ascend the valley of the Luce, passing—still on the right among the woods—the village of New Luce, the church in memory of Peden the Prophet (1660) being a conspicuous feature (see p. 354). A stone viaduct carries the line across the Luce at a point where its banks offer delightful scenery, and about 3 miles afterwards we come alongside of the Cross Water on our right,—near which we keep until close to its source at Chirmorie Hill, where we pass into Ayrshire at a level of nearly 700 ft. Crossing a tableland of moor, we descend into the wooded valley of the Duisk at the station for the pleasant village of Barrhill (pop. 1060, *inn*, *mail-car* south to Newton-Stewart, p. 298, every afternoon). Looking up this valley, to the south-east, some of the great hills of Kirkeudbrightshire may be seen. Running through the gorge of

Daltingan, and thereafter a heavy rock-cutting, we soon pass close to the picturesque ruin of Pinwherry Castle (an ancient stronghold of the Kennedies) and, crossing the Duisk, reach Pinwherry station at its junction with the Stinchar river.

Ten miles west, at the mouth of the latter stream, is the coast village of Ballantrae—*inn*—(with a good harbour cut out of the rocks), the centre of the south-western fisheries.

The railway crosses the Stinchar near the old-fashioned mansion of Daljarroch, and away to the left may be seen the old tower of Craigneil and the conical hill of Knockdolian, known to seamen as the "False Crag." We cross the gorge of the Aldons and reach Pinmore station, near which, on the right, is the mansion of Pinmore (Hugh Hamilton, Esq.), in a beautiful well-wooded situation above the meeting of the Stinchar and the Assel waters.

Six miles up the Stinchar, at the village of Bar, good trout-fishing may be had by permission from the proprietor.

Ascending from the Assel we cross the watershed by a tunnel, and then descending towards the sea, with fine views of Ailsa Craig in mid distance, reach the town of GIRVAN (*Hotel*: King's Arms. Pop. 4505—21½ miles from Ayr), delightfully situated, and with a fine view of the Firth of Clyde. The river Girvan, after a picturesque run of over 20 miles, flows into the commodious harbour; and a considerable trade is carried on in connection with the coal-pits and lime-quarries in the neighbourhood. Girvan has risen into some favour as a sea-bathing resort. About half a mile south, on the sea-coast, is Ardmillan House, and 15 miles off the coast lies

#### AILSA CRAIG,

a huge rocky island (composed of columnar sexenetic trap) rising abruptly from the sea, and somewhat similar in features to the Bass Rock on the east coast. It is 1100 ft. high, about 2 miles in circumference at the base, and its nearest distance to land is about 10 miles. The rock is the property of the Marquis of Ailsa, who takes from it his title as a British peer. "The only point at which a landing can be effected is on the north-east side, where is a small gravelly beach. But it is on the east side that the chief attraction lies. This face of the rock, flattened and abruptly precipitous, is composed of a range of columns varying in height from 70 to 400 ft. Though lacking the apparent regularity of the columns at Staffa, or the geometrical regularity of the Giant's Causeway, yet from their great height they have an imposing grandeur of their own. In point of colouring, too, these cliffs have an advantage—'The sobriety of their pale gray stone,' says Dr. M'Culloch, 'not only harmonising with the subdued tints of green and with the colours of the sea and sky, but setting off to advantage all the intricacies of the columnar structure.' Multitudes of

rabbits and a few goats contrive to pick up a livelihood on the rock, on the summit of which are said to be two copious springs of water. At the height of about 250 ft. are the remains of an old castle or watch-tower. The house on the beach is the abode of a tacksman, who lives on the island throughout the summer, fowling and fishing, or making curling-stones. Myriads of sea-fowl annually build their nests on the cliffs. Gannets or solan geese are the most abundant, but there are also kittiwakes, herring gulls, razor-bills, guillemots, puffins, roches, cormorants, and occasionally the little auk. These birds for the most part remain only during the summer, and towards autumn take their departure for other regions. Numbers are captured for the sake of their feathers, but in spite of this the number of the sea-fowl indicates no perceptible diminution. A lighthouse and fog-signal station have been erected on N.E. side of the island, and the "siren" fog trumpet can be distinctly heard at Girvan.

Proceeding north-east by the railway, we come to Dailly station, 2 miles south of which is Hadyard Hill, commanding a magnificent view, and with a doubly-entrenched camp, supposed to have been formed in the days of Robert the Bruce, with whose earlier history the district of Carrick is so much associated. Across the glen is Bargany, a residence belonging to the Countess of Stair. About 12 miles from Girvan we reach the town of MAYBOLE (*Hotel*: King's Arms. Population 4500), the ancient capital of the district of Carrick, standing on the face of a gentle hill sloping to the south, 9 miles from Ayr. In the "good old times" it contained the "town residences" of some 25 of the Carrick barons; but now almost the only one remaining is the mansion-house of the Cassilis family, called *The Castle*, with its turrets and "turnpike stairs." A considerable manufacture of agricultural implements and shoes is carried on in the town. About two miles southwards are the ruins of the ancient Abbey of Crossraguel, founded by Duncan, first Earl of Carrick, about the year 1240. The fragments display a combination of the semi-Baronial and Ecclesiastical style. Crossraguel was a dependency of the Abbey of Paisley.

*Culzean* (or Colyean) *Castle*, the principal seat of the Marquis of Ailsa, is situated about 4 miles to the west of Maybole. This picturesque mansion was built in 1777 by David, tenth earl, on the site of the old house of The Cove, erected about the middle of the 16th century by Sir Thomas Kennedy, second son of Gilbert, Earl of Cassilis. It stands upon the verge of a massive basaltic cliff overhanging the sea, presenting a range of lofty castellated masses, with Gothic windows, a terraced garden in front, and a bridge of approach. The building covers an area of 4 acres, and conveys a most imposing impression of baronial dignity, affluence, and taste. The interior contains an extensive and valuable collection of arms and armour.

Directly underneath the castle are the Coves of Culzean, six in number, according to popular report a favourite haunt of fairies, and also known to have afforded shelter, after the Revolution, to Sir Archibald Kennedy of Culzean, who acquired an unenviable notoriety as a persecutor during the reigns of Charles II. and James VII.

A few miles to the *south* stand the ruins of *Turnberry Castle*—

“Where Bruce once ruled the martial ranks,  
And shook his Carrick spear —”

during the 12th and 13th centuries the principal seat of the Earls of Carrick, who possessed the supreme influence in this region previous to the rise of the Kennedies.<sup>1</sup> In 1271 Robert Bruce, son of the Lord of Annandale, married the widowed Countess of Carrick, to whom the earldom had descended, and from this union sprang Robert Bruce, King of Scotland, who, if not born in Turnberry Castle, must at least have spent many of his youthful years in it.

The ruin occupies the brink of a level plain of about 2 miles in extent and elevated above the water some 40 or 50 ft.

It was here the fire was seen from the Isle of Arran, which, being mistaken for an appointed signal, brought Bruce prematurely over to the mainland with his handful of followers to attempt the deliverance of his country, as related by Barbour, Sir Walter Scott, and others. Local historians of a prosaic turn have hazarded the guess that the light rose from a kiln fire; but the favourite tradition cherished in the neighbourhood is the one embodied by Sir Walter in his “Lord of the Isles,” that the light was of mystic origin, and still rises to commemorate Bruce’s crossing on the anniversary of the incident. An elegant lighthouse has been built on the spot, the height of which is 60 ft., and this light is a revolving one of intermittent flashes. Turnberry is the property of the Marquis of Ailsa.

5 miles *north* of Culzean the ruins of *Dunure* Castle, an ancient seat of the Kennedies, are picturesquely situated on the coast.

On the road between Maybole and Turnberry lies *Kirkoswald* village,—a picturesque old place with a good *inn*. Here Burns spent his 17th summer; and in the burying-ground are the graves of “Tam o’ Shanter” and “Souter Johnnie.”

A few miles beyond Maybole we cross the valley of the Doon—described in connection with AYR (pp. 348-354)—and soon reach that town, which tourists generally approach from GLASGOW.

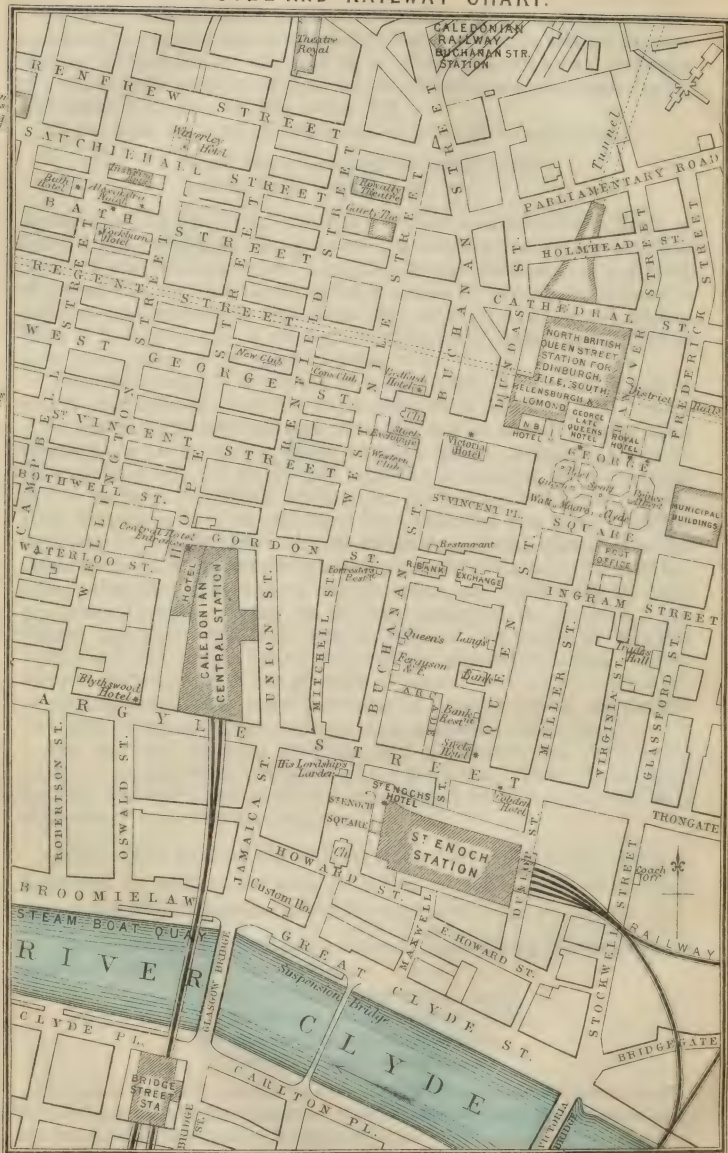
<sup>1</sup> The Kennedies have long held a prominent place among the aristocracy of Ayrshire. According to the old rhyme—

“Twixt Wigton and the town of Ayr,  
Port-Patrick and the Cruives of Cree,  
No man may think for to bide there,  
Unless he court Saint Kennedie.”

This powerful family was first ennobled in 1466, by the title of Lord Kennedy; in 1510 they attained the dignity of Earls of Cassilis; and in 1831 Archibald, the twelfth earl, was created Marquis of Ailsa.



# GLASGOW, HOTEL AND RAILWAY CHART.



Hotels marked thus \*

Scale of  $\frac{1}{4}$  Mile

John Bartholomew & Co., Edin.  
Royal Geographical Society  
Theatre



## GLASGOW.

**Principal Hotels.** At Railway Stations—CENTRAL, Gordon Street; ST. ENOCH'S, St. Enoch's Square; Others—Alexandra, 148 Bath Street; Bath, 153 Bath Street; Cockburn (Temperance), 141 Bath Street; Grand, 560 Sauchiehall Street; M'Lean's, 250 St. Vincent Street; George (late Queen's), 40 George Square; Royal, 50 George Square; Victoria, 15 W. George Street; Waverley (Temperance), 172 Sauchiehall St.; Old Waverley (Temperance), 185 Buchanan Street.

**Restaurants and Dining-Rooms.** Ferguson and Forrester, 36 Buchanan Street; Lang's, 73 Queen Street; John Forrester, 7 Gordon Street; Scott's, 98 Queen Street; Brown's, 79 St. Vincent Street; City Commercial, 54-60 Union Street (Temperance).

**Post Office, George Square.** Money Order and Savings Bank Offices. Open from 9 A.M. to 5 P.M. Saturdays, 9 A.M. to 1 P.M.

**Telegraph Office** (in George Square), open at all times.

There are about 18 branch Post and Telegraph Offices throughout the city.

Returned Letter Branch and Postal Inquiry Office open from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.

**Railway Stations.** *Central*—(Caledonian), for Carlisle and South (per London & N. W. Ry.), Bothwell, Hamilton, Edinburgh, Coatbridge, Paisley, and Greenock.

*Bridge Street*—(Caledonian), Wemyss Bay, and all trains from Central, excepting the Express Trains.

*Buchanan Street*—(Caledonian), for Stirling, Perth, Dundee, Aberdeen, and the North.

*St. Enoch's*—(Glasgow and South-Western), for Kilmarnock, Dumfries, and South (per Midland Railway), Paisley, Greenock, Ardrossan, and Ayr; also City Union Stations.

*Queen Street*—North British—(*High Level*), for Edinburgh, Fife, the South by East Coast; (*Low Level*), Dumbarton, Helensburgh, Balloch (for Loch Lomond), to West;—and Coatbridge, Airdrie, Bathgate, Bothwell, Hamilton, to East.

**Steamers.** *Steamboat Quay and Broomielaw*, for all the piers on the Firth of Clyde, also Millport, Arran, Ardrishaig, Oban, Fort-William, Belfast, Londonderry, Dublin, Liverpool. Passengers generally join steamers at Greenock, Helensburgh, or Wemyss Bay, avoiding the upper reaches of the river.

Small *Ferry Steamers* ply between Victoria Bridge and Whiteinch.

**Tramways.** Cars run every few minutes at fares averaging 1d. per mile. The principal point of intersection is at junction of Jamaica Street and Argyle Street, whence every extremity of the city may be reached

**Omnibuses** ply on various routes not served by Tramways, and connect with all suburban villages.

**Principal Thoroughfares.** Buchanan Street, Argyle Street (east and west of Union Street), Jamaica Street, Union Street, Renfield Street, Sauchiehall Street, Cowcaddens, New City Road, and Great Western Road; in the *East*, Gallowgate and Duke Street; *South*, Eglinton Street; *West*, Dumbarton Road.

### Places of Interest and Entertainment.

- ACADEMIES AND SCHOOLS**—High School, Elmbank Street; Glasgow Academy Great Western Road, Hillhead; Kelvinside Academy, Kirklee Road, Kelvinside; Anderson's College, 204 George Street.
- ASYLUMS**—Blind, 102 Castle Street; Royal Lunatic, Gartnavel.
- BOTANIC GARDENS**, with **CONSERVATORIES**, Great Western Road, Hillhead;—*Admission 6d.* [At present, 1889, closed.]
- BRIDGES**—Broomielaw, foot of Jamaica Street; Albert, foot of Saltmarket; Victoria, foot of Stockwell Street; Suspension—on the Green, and foot of Maxwell Street.
- CATHEDRAL**, top of High Street—Tuesdays and Thursdays, 2d.; other days free.
- CEMETERIES**—Necropolis, beside the Cathedral; Janefield, Great Eastern Road; Sighthill, North of St. Rollox; Southern Necropolis, Caledonia Road; Craigton, Paisley Road; Sandymount, Shettleston; Dalbeth, east end of London Road; Cathcart, New Cathcart.
- CITY CHAMBERS**, George Square and Ingram Street, County Buildings and Sheriff-Court, Wilson Street.
- COURT HOUSES**, foot of Saltmarket.
- EXCHANGES**—Royal, Queen Street; Stock, Buchanan Street; Corn, Hope Street.
- INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL** for Boys, Mossbank, Hogganfield.
- INFIRMARIES**—Royal, close to the Cathedral; Western, Gilmorehill, near the University.
- INSTITUTE OF FINE ARTS**, 173 Sauchiehall Street (Periodical Exhibition).
- LIBRARIES**—University, with Hunterian Collection; Mitchell, 7 East Ingram Street; hours, 10 A.M. till 10 P.M.—*Free.* Stirling's, 52 Miller Street; hours, 10 A.M. till 10 P.M.—*Free for Consultation.* Mechanics', 38 Bath Street. Athenæum, St. George's Place. Philosophical Society, 207 Bath Street. Physicians, 242 St. Vincent Street. Procurators, 62 St. George's Place.
- MILITARY BARRACKS**—Maryhill.
- MONUMENTS**—The Queen and Prince Albert (Equestrian), Sir Walter Scott, Robert Burns, Lord Clyde, Sir John Moore, Thomas Graham, Jas. Watt, Sir Robert Peel, Thos. Campbell, David Livingstone, and James Oswald, all in George Square; Pitt, in Corporation Galleries, 270 Sauchiehall Street; Duke of Wellington (Equestrian), front of Exchange, Queen Street; Sir James Lumsden, front of Royal Infirmary; Norman Macleod, Cathedral Square; King William (Equestrian), Cross; and Lord Nelson, on the Green.
- MUSEUMS**—Kelvingrove, West End Park—*Free*; Hunterian, University, Gilmorehill—6d.
- MUSIC HALLS**—Royal, Dunlop Street; Scotia, Stockwell Street; Britannia, Trongate; Gaiety, Sauchiehall Street.
- OBSERVATORY**—Victoria Circus, Dowanhill.
- PARKS**—Kelvingrove, west end of Sauchiehall Street; Queen's, Victoria Road, south side; Alexandra, Kennyhill, off Duke Street; Green, east from Cross.
- PICTURE GALLERIES** (*Corporation Galleries*), 270 Sauchiehall Street—*Free* Mondays, Fridays, and Saturdays; other days 6d.
- PANORAMA OF BANNOCKBURN**, 330 Sauchiehall Street.
- THEATRES**—Royal, 77 Cowcaddens; Royalty, 70 Sauchiehall Street; Grand, 190 Cowcaddens; Royal Princess, Main Street, Gorbals. **CIRCUS**—Waterloo Street, and another at Wellington Street.
- UNIVERSITY**—Gilmorehill, West End Park.

GLASGOW, the commercial metropolis of Scotland, is situated on the banks of the Clyde in the north-west corner of Lanarkshire, close to the borders of both Renfrewshire and Dumbartonshire, into the former of which counties indeed the town has largely overflowed. The spurs of the Scottish Highlands come within a few miles of the town, reaching the shores of the Clyde as the Kilpatrick Hills at Old Kilpatrick, 10 miles below the town, and thence passing in a north-easterly direction as the Campsie Hills. These ranges bound the horizon to the north-west and north of the city; but, catching the moisture-laden breezes from the western sea, they cause a considerable precipitation of rain in their neighbourhood, and thus the rainfall of Glasgow reaches the high annual average of 45 inches. The climate, however, though moist, is comparatively equable and temperate, and the acerbity of spring east winds is moderated.

At the Reformation Glasgow was a comparatively unimportant town, with a population of less than 5000, and at the Union of less than 13,000 persons; and it was not until about the end of the 18th century that its rapid growth commenced. During this century it has increased from 77,385, till in the year 1889 the population within the municipal boundary was estimated by the Registrar-General to amount to 528,144. The town with its immediate suburbs contains about 750,000 inhabitants. The municipality contains upwards of 144 miles of public streets, 113,352 inhabited houses, and in 1886 it had a rental of £3,395,800. The population contains a large Celtic element, drawn from the West Highlands, of which Glasgow may be regarded as the capital, and from Ireland, whence large drafts of the labouring population have been obtained.

The origin and meaning of the *name* Glasgow have been the subject of much investigation and debate. It is a term of Celtic origin and high antiquity, among the numerous and conflicting definitions of which are "the gray smith," "the gray hound," "the dark glen," "the green wood," and "the beloved green spot." Although the wealth and commercial preponderance of Glasgow are of modern date, the town itself can be traced back to a very remote period, and in Scottish history Glasgow has played an interesting and not unimportant part. The see of Glasgow was founded about 560 by Kentigern, known also as St. Mungo, one of the earliest pioneers of Christianity in Scotland. Little is known of the place till the lapse of another 560 years, when, in 1115, the see was re-established by David, Prince of Cumbria, afterwards David I. In 1175 the town was, by charter of William the Lion, erected into a burgh of barony under the bishop's rule; by Charles I., in 1636, it was raised to the dignity of a royal burgh, but its magistracy continued under the nominal control of its ecclesiastical lords or their

temporal successors, till William and Mary, in 1690, conferred on the town the privilege of choosing its own civic rulers. In Scottish ecclesiastical history Glasgow is famous for its assembly of 1638, held in the cathedral, which voted the renunciation of Episcopacy. On the abdication of James VII. the celebrated Cameronian (26th) regiment was raised in Glasgow.

Public interest in Glasgow centres more in the marvellous growth, expansion, and variety of its industries and commercial pursuits than in its antiquity and historical associations. Immediately after the establishment of the bishop's burgh, the privilege of an annual fair was conceded, and that fair, which takes place in July, has not waned in popularity to the present time, although it is now continued only as an annual holiday season of the industrial classes. The first event which gave a decided impulse to the trade of Glasgow was the Treaty of Union, and its beneficial effects on the city were noted by Daniel Defoe a few years after the event. The American colonies opened up a source of trade for which the Clyde was favourably situated, and the merchants of Glasgow promptly availed themselves of their advantage. Tobacco and sugar became the staple imports from America; and it is estimated that at the outbreak of the War of Independence, Glasgow controlled the half of the tobacco trade of the kingdom. The trade was centred in comparatively few hands, and on the declaration of war, when tobacco increased in value about 2000 per cent, a few fortunate holders of the Virginian weed realised colossal fortunes. Some of the wealthiest county families around Glasgow owe the origin of their fortunes to that event. On the other hand, the American War was one of the most serious blows ever directed against Glasgow trade, and it entailed on the community a vast aggregate of loss and distress.

Bleaching and calico printing were established in Glasgow earlier than in Lancashire, and these industries still prosper. In Glasgow chlorine was used for bleaching before it was introduced into any other British locality, and its introduction was due to the advice and information James Watt communicated to his father-in-law. In Glasgow also bleaching powder (chloride of lime) was discovered by Mr. Charles Tennant, who thereby laid the foundation not only of the gigantic St. Rollox chemical works, but gave the first impetus to the chemical industries generally. From remote times hand-loom weaving was the principal occupation in many rural villages around Glasgow; and with the steam-engine discoveries of Watt, and the inventions of Arkwright, Hargreaves, Cartwright, and others, the textile industries came to be centred in great factories, and these for now a century past form one of the leading industries of Glasgow.

The fact that Glasgow is built over a coal-field which is rich in seams of ironstone, has, more than any other circumstance, contributed to the rapid industrial growth of the city. It was in the immediate neighbourhood of Glasgow that the first experiment with Neilson's hot-blast iron-furnaces was made; and the remarkable economy thereby effected developed the iron industry of Scotland at a rate which long distanced all competition. Glasgow is exceptional in having blast furnaces actually within its municipal bounds, and the eastern and

south-eastern horizons glow nightly with their glare. Thus circumstanced, the heavy ironfounding and engineering trades have naturally found congenial soil in the city. Great forges with powerful steam hammers and other appliances, pipe-founding works, and malleable-tube works, boiler-making, locomotive-engine building, sugar-machinery, sewing-machines, and general engineering, are among the prominent and most important industrial features of Glasgow.

The river Clyde has been a source of great prosperity and wealth to the city; and the gigantic works by which its utility has been almost created have been effected at a cost of upwards of £11,250,000. In 1769 James Watt, who had been commissioned to examine and survey the river, reported a depth of water at the Broomielaw of 14 in. at low water and 3 ft. 3 in. at high water. Now, as the result of artificial deepening by dredging, vessels drawing 24 ft. of water float; and over shoals in which persons yet alive have waded, the great armour-plated vessels of the Royal Navy sail freely. The length of quay wall in the harbour now amounts to fully 6 miles, and an extension of dock accommodation on the south bank of the river, directly opposite the recently opened Queen's Dock, is about to be undertaken, by which upwards of 2 miles more will be added to the present quay accommodation. The cranes and bridge at the Queen's Dock are worked on the hydraulic system patented by Sir William Armstrong, and along the harbour at intervals there are 58 steam and other cranes having a lifting power up to seventy-five tons. In 1780 the revenue of the Clyde Trust was £1515; in the year 1888 it exceeded £310,000. The harbour possesses nearly 25 acres of shed accommodation for the storage of goods, and on both sides it is approached and served by railway lines, which, connecting with all the trunk systems, ramify about the quays to the extent of  $9\frac{1}{2}$  miles.

In 1763 the illustrious James Watt began that memorable series of experiments which resulted in the successful application of steam as a great motive power; and in 1812 Mr. Henry Bell launched on the Clyde his first steam-vessel. The name of this vessel was the "Comet," and she was fitted up with an engine of three horse-power. She commenced plying between Glasgow and Greenock on the 18th of January 1812, and was the first steamer not only on the Clyde but in Europe. The success of the little "Comet" immediately led the way to the spread of steam navigation on the Clyde and other rivers. A monument was erected to Bell at Duglass, on the northern bank of the Clyde, 11 miles below Glasgow, on a commanding situation (p. 355). The local development of steam navigation greatly stimulated the shipbuilding industries, which had long flourished on the lower reaches of the river. Shipbuilding and marine engineering yards were established in large number in the second quarter of the century just below Glasgow harbour, on both sides of the river. The pioneers of these industries—the Napiers, John Elder, Charles Randolph, etc.—are held in deserved esteem throughout the world, and from the works established by these men have been launched the most perfect examples of naval construction and engineering skill that have ever been produced. The tonnage launched yearly on the Clyde increased with marvellous rapidity in

the second half of the century; in 1866 there were completed 222 vessels of a capacity of 124,513 tons; in 1874 the 225 ships launched had a tonnage of 266,800; and in 1883, 413 vessels were put in the water, representing the unprecedented total of 415,693 tons. The "launches" in 1888 were for a tonnage of 280,000, for which engines of 156,000 "horse power" were required.

Three magnificent terminal Railway Stations bring traffic to the heart of the town, respectively serving the three great Scottish trunk lines—the Caledonian, North British, and Glasgow and South-Western. By means of these railways and their local branches, as well as by the magnificent fleet of river steamers, travelling facilities to and from the city in all directions are very great. From the Alexandra Park, on the north-east, to Pollokshields, south-west, the City Union Railway traverses the town, and connects the North British Bathgate line with St. Enoch's station and the South-Western system. An underground railway, opened in 1886, commences at the College station, and passing westward by Queen Street station and West Regent Street joins the Stobcross branch of the North British Railway at St. Vincent Crescent. By this means access is conveniently obtained to the Helensburgh and Dumbarton line of the North British system. During the day there is a service of 80 trains between the hours of 7 A.M. and 11 P.M. Within the city tramways traverse almost every important thoroughfare, and extend into the suburbs.

The finger of time has left few relics of ancient Glasgow, and the growths of modern times have quite smothered into insignificance the traces of the early city. In the year 1866 an Improvement Act was obtained by the city, the operations under which have served as models for all other great commercial towns. The works of the Improvement Trust have been carried out at a cost of almost £2,000,000, while only £1,000,000 has yet been realised from the sale of sites; 30,000 persons have been displaced, and many streets have been entirely re-formed; but the result is that dens of filth and iniquity have been swept away, and, excellent sanitary supervision and an unequalled water supply<sup>1</sup> being maintained, Glasgow, which was formerly one of the most unhealthy cities in the kingdom, now ranks among the best in the returns of the Registrar-General.

Glasgow is a very handsomely and substantially built town. The stone used is of excellent quality, being a fine-grained, uniform, and compact light gray sandstone, which stands the weather well, but blackens rapidly in the sooty atmosphere of the town. The

<sup>1</sup> The principal supply of water for Glasgow is obtained from Loch Katrine (a distance of 40 miles). It is abundant, and of unsurpassed quality. The daily supply furnished to Glasgow and immediate neighbourhood is 42,000,000 gallons, or about 50 gallons per head, and that amount is supplied for less than a penny per 400 gallons. In 1885 an Act of Parliament was obtained to increase the storage capacity of Loch Katrine from 5,623,000,000 to 8,894,000,000 gallons, and to add 1,719,000,000 gallons storage in Loch Arklet. The aqueduct capacity is to be increased to allow delivery daily of 75,000,000 gallons, equal to 50 gallons per day to a population of 1,500,000 persons.



PLAN  
OF  
**GLASGOW**

Scale of  $\frac{1}{2}$  a Mile

Tramways shown thus .....

ALEXANDRA  
PARK

Milnbank

NECROPOLIS

CAMLACHIE

GLASGOW  
GREEN

London  
Station



PLAN  
OF  
**GLASGOW**

Scale of 1/4 Mile

Tramways shown thus

ALEXANDRA  
PARK

Millbank

CAMLACHIE

KINNING PARK

WILLOWTON  
GARDENS

SOUTHERN  
NECROPOLIS





streets, as a rule, are laid off with remarkable symmetry, running either parallel with or at right angles to the course of the river. They are in general broad, straight, and well made, and their position and gradients are such as will permit of an indefinite expansion of traffic. The two sides of the river are joined by five arched, two suspension, and three railway bridges, and at numerous intervals along the river, in and below the harbour, there are steam ferry-boats constantly plying. The two principal railway stations, St. Enoch's and the Central, are most conveniently situated; and the completion of the latter, with its splendid hotel and other accommodation, is one of the greatest improvements in the city.

For the purposes of topographical notice, the town may be divided into EASTERN, WESTERN, and SOUTHERN SECTIONS: the eastern comprehends all to the east side of Buchanan Street, in which is included the main business part of the town and whatever is of antiquarian interest; the western is the principal and best residential division; and the south is chiefly remarkable for numerous great public works and the suburbs of Pollokshields, Govanhill, Crosshill, Langside, etc.

## EASTERN SECTION.

### BUCHANAN STREET,

the most important, wealthy, and handsome street in Glasgow, is situated in the centre of the city, and close to the principal railway stations. It contains several public buildings, including the *Stock Exchange*, a recent building of Venetian Gothic type, and the *Western Club*, a much admired building, by David Hamilton. The banks and mercantile establishments here, and in the immediately adjacent portions of St. Vincent Street, West George Street, and Gordon Street, are architecturally rich, and worthy of the important commercial interests they serve. Attention may be specially drawn to the ornate Italian Renaissance of the *Faculty Library* in West George Street, behind St. George's Church;<sup>1</sup> and to the Athenæum in St. George's Place, with library, class-rooms, etc. The *Clydesdale Bank* in St. Vincent Place (east side of Buchanan Street), was designed by Burnet; and the *Commercial Bank* in Gordon Street, a most successful Venetian design by Rhind of Edinburgh—recently added to and improved by S. Mitchell.

<sup>1</sup> St. George's Church, erected about the beginning of the century, was designed by William Stark, and is highly original in character, showing a happy adaptation of classical details to ecclesiastical architecture.

Deserving of notice also, for dignity and handsomeness of appointments, are the offices of the *Glasgow Herald* and *Evening Times*, the machine-room of which is open for inspection every afternoon. The shops, towards the lower end of the street, are not equalled in any town for spaciousness and magnificence of display. The ARCADE, running from the east side and turning into Argyle Street, is, like most such erections, devoted principally to the sale of toys, small-wares, and millinery.

#### GEORGE SQUARE

is in many senses the real centre of the city. On its north-west side is the principal station of the North British Railway. The western side is occupied by the *Merchants' House* and the *Bank of Scotland*—two buildings of a highly ornate Italian character, quite worthy of their magnificent position. On the south side, the principal building is the *General Post-Office*. The whole of the eastern side is occupied by the NEW MUNICIPAL BUILDINGS. The rapid growth of Glasgow is strikingly exemplified by the fact that no fewer than four times in the course of three-quarters of a century have the municipal authorities been obliged to seek new and enlarged accommodation for public offices. In 1810 the municipal offices were removed from the ancient Tolbooth to the splendid classical buildings facing the Green, now used as a Justiciary Court. Thence, in 1842, they were transferred to new buildings in Wilson Street, now occupied as a Sheriff-Court and County offices: and again, in 1875, the municipal departments were transferred to Ingram Street, where a building was erected forming one block with the Sheriff-courts, etc. Within a very few years this increased accommodation was found to be quite inadequate, and now a building on a vast scale has been erected, which, it may be expected, will suffice for many generations. The designs, selected after two competitions, are by Mr. William Young of London (a native of Paisley), who has produced a series of elevations of a strikingly imposing character in the Venetian Renaissance style. The Council Chamber is placed over the grand entrance, facing George Square; and the Banqueting Hall, with suite of reception-rooms, occupies the George Street frontage. The centre and wings of the principal elevation to George Square project and rise an additional story, the centre being capped with a pediment flanked by two domical towers, and the wings end in rich domes and lanterns. In the centre, over the entrance loggia, a tower rises about 100 ft. above the main parapet—in all more than 200 ft. from the street level. A feature of the structure is the profuse em-

ployment of statuary groups and figures (by Geo. Lawson, H.R.S.A., and others), for the enrichment of its various members. The entire cost of the pile, including £170,000 for the site, has exceeded £500,000; and the buildings were visited by H.M. the Queen in 1888.

The square itself is the modern Walhalla of Glasgow, and contains numerous monumental erections and statues.

The centre is occupied with the Scott monument—a fluted column with massive base, rising 80 ft., and surmounted with a colossal statue. Flanking it, on east and west, are equestrian bronze statues of Her Majesty and the Prince Consort, both in the weak style of Baron Marochetti. There are also statuary figures of James Watt, by Chantrey; Sir John Moore (a native of Glasgow),—exquisitely modelled by Flaxman; Lord Clyde (also a native), by Foley; Dr. Thomas Graham, formerly Master of the Mint, by W. Brodie, R.S.A.; the late James Oswald, M.P.; Dr. David Livingstone the traveller, by John Mossman; Thomas Campbell the poet, and Sir Robert Peel, by the same; and Robert Burns, by George E. Ewing, the latter having been obtained by a popular subscription restricted to one shilling.

In George Street, which strikes off from the east of George Square, stands the *Andersonian College*, and behind it, entering from John Street, the *Old High School* of Glasgow, now the City Public Schools, erected at the beginning of the 17th century. The Andersonian was the pioneer of Mechanics' Institutions, and has had connected with it some eminent men, among others Dr. Thomas Graham, Master of the Mint, and Dr. Andrew Ure. It contains a museum of natural history, etc., which, however, is not calculated to add lustre to the institution. At the corner of George Street and North Frederick Street are the *Inland Revenue Offices*.

QUEEN STREET runs parallel with Buchanan Street, and comes next to it in importance. Its principal feature is

#### THE ROYAL EXCHANGE,

a handsome building in the Florid Corinthian style, built in 1829 at a cost of £50,000. The news-room, to which there is free admittance for strangers, has a richly-ornamented arched roof supported by Corinthian columns. The Exchange is one of the most successful works of Mr. David Hamilton, a Scottish architect of great originality, who obtained the second premium in the competition of designs for the new Houses of Parliament. In front of the building stands a colossal equestrian bronze statue of the Duke of Wellington, by Marochetti.

Facing the Royal Exchange is INGRAM STREET, where many of the larger mercantile establishments and public buildings are situated. Among these are the *Old Glasgow Assembly Rooms*, a fine example of the architecture of Adam and Holland, which was a resort of social importance early in the century. It was the last of the Glasgow "Tontines," and is now acquired by the Government for the future necessities of the Post Office. *Hutcheson's Hospital*, Hall, and offices, an early work of David Hamilton, is embellished with statuary figures of the pious founders, the brothers George and Thomas Hutcheson. The hospital is a wealthy corporation, partly educational and partly charitable in its objects, with a rapidly increasing annual revenue, which in 1884 exceeded £18,000. It is the Glasgow parallel of the more famous Heriot's Hospital in Edinburgh. Farther east are St. David's Parish Church and burying-ground (popularly called the Ramshorn), and the temporary premises of the *Mitchell Library*, a young but vigorous and useful institution. The library is founded under a bequest of the late Stephen Mitchell, who destined about £70,000 for the establishment of a free library. The institution has been in operation only since 1877, but it already possesses a valuable collection of books, which may be consulted freely by any visitor, and an excellently supplied magazine and periodical room.

On the south side of Ingram Street we have a massive and imposing building, which extends 340 ft., ending in Wilson Street, and forms together the old City Chambers, the Dean of Guild Court, and the *County Buildings*. The Wilson Street elevation has a podium or basement of considerable elevation in the centre, along which, about the height of the eye, is a sculptured band of singular beauty. Over this rises a magnificent portico of six Ionic columns. The *Union Bank*, with an extremely rich elevation, crowned with symbolical statuary figures, is nearer Queen Street; and occupying a long stretch in both Ingram Street and Queen Street are the warehouses of Messrs. Arthur and Co., the most extensive soft goods stores in the kingdom. Passing down Queen Street, various other excellent examples of warehouse and commercial architecture may be noted.

#### ST. ENOCH SQUARE.

Crossing Argyle Street from Buchanan Street, St. Enoch Square is entered. *St. Enoch's Parish Church* possesses a happily conceived spire in the manner of Sir Christopher Wren, and was erected in 1780. The east side of the square is occupied with the magnificent

pile of *station buildings* and the excellent hotel in connection with the Glasgow and South-Western Railway. The station is modelled after St. Pancras, both being termini of the same great trunk system. Various florid specimens of commercial "Queen Anne" architecture occupy the west side of the square, which, at no remote period, was a rural churchyard with a church dedicated to St. Tanew, the mother of Kentigern, and by a corruption of that ancient name we arrive at the modern St. Enoch.

#### ARGYLE STREET,

the backbone of the city, runs in the main parallel to the river, and with its continuation to the west as Main Street and Dumbarton Road, and to the east under the names of Trongate and Gallowgate, it forms a central line of communication from two extremities of the town, stretching to a distance of about 5 miles. Its eastern part presents an extremely busy and bustling appearance.

Several good business streets run off at right angles from Argyle Street and Trongate, between Queen Street and the Cross. Of these the principal are Miller Street, Virginia Street, Glassford Street, and Candleriggs. None of these streets, excepting Candleriggs, dates farther back than the second half of the 18th century. In 48 Miller Street are *Stirling's Library*, a valuable collection; and the *Baillie Library*, endowed by a Glasgow solicitor of that name. Both are free for consultation. Virginia Street is a monument of the tobacco and sugar trade with the Colonies about the middle of last century. Candleriggs, a more ancient street, is the centre of the provision trade, and has in it the public bazaar and the *City Hall*, the latter a building of which Glasgow has not much reason to be proud.

#### THE CROSS.

At the eastern extremity of the Trongate is the *Cross* of Glasgow, the ancient business and civic centre of the city. In the neighbourhood are to be found the few remaining public buildings which, with the cathedral, serve to connect the present with the past. A few tenements near the eastern extremity of Trongate, with their corbelled gables and steep roofs, may be relics of the 17th century. The ancient Tolbooth or prison of Glasgow occupied the site at the corner of the High Street and Trongate (renewed in 1626). It was a spacious erection, five stories high, with turrets and a very chaste crown-finished tower in the Jacobean style, and was celebrated as the scene of the midnight adventure of Rob Roy with Francis Osbaldistone. But of the structure there now only

remains the tower known as the *Cross Steeple*, in which there is a set of music bells, which were renewed in 1881. The contiguous building in Trongate is all that now remains of the *Old Town Hall*, the arcade of which—formerly a place of local note—is now absorbed into shop fronts. On the street in front is an equestrian statue of William III., presented to the burgh in 1735 by James Macrae, Governor of Madras. On the other side of the street projects the *Tron Steeple*, a venerable but stunted spire, dating from 1637.

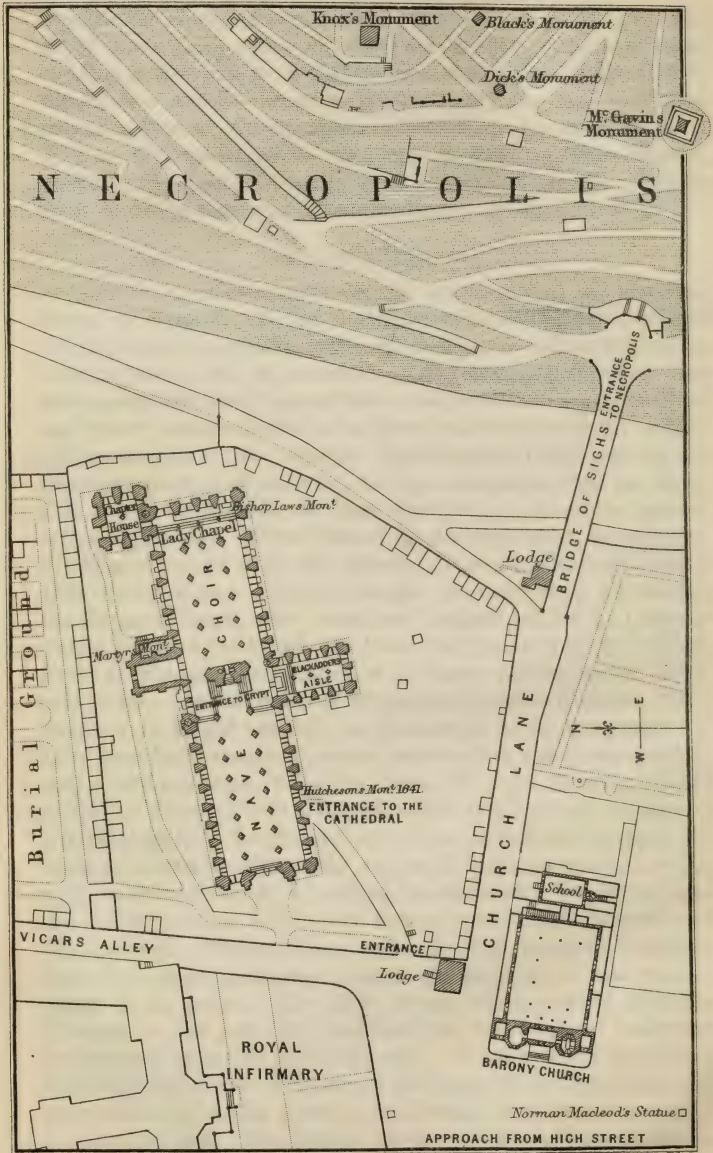
#### ANCIENT STREETS.

From the Cross as a centre diverge several ancient and historical streets of Glasgow. To the north, towards the cathedral, extends the *High Street*, eastwards is the old *Gallowgate* and its bifurcating London Street, and to the south is the classic *Saltmarket*. The whole neighbourhood has within a few years been much modified and greatly improved, from a sanitary point of view, by the wholesale operations of the Glasgow Improvement Trust, and by the formation of lines of railway. Off the Saltmarket runs the *Brig-gate*, a once fashionable and busy street, which led to the ancient bridge of the city. Notwithstanding its intersection by railways, the Brig-gate is one of the few streets in Glasgow which still wear a 17th century aspect. Near its farther extremity there yet remains the *Brig-gate Steeple*, now owned and maintained by the Corporation as a relic of the Merchants' House built in 1659 by Sir William Bruce of Kinross, the architect of the more modern part of Holy-wood Palace. In the words of M'Ure, the Glasgow historian, "the steeple is of height 164 foot, the foundation is 20 foot square: it hath three battlements of curious architecture above one another, and a curious clock of molten brass, the spire whereof [of the steeple] is mounted with a ship of copper finely gilded, in place of a weather-cock." On the east side of the Saltmarket the short St. Andrew's Street leads into the square of the same name, in which is *St. Andrew's Church*, a building modelled after St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, London, with a fine Roman portico, bold in mass and rich in detail. The building, begun in 1756, occupied seventeen years in erection, and greatly taxed the resources of the municipality of the period. The High Street, which extends from the Trongate to the cathedral, embraces the most ancient and what was long the principal part of the city. It has recently been much improved and altered as a street, but many of the buildings still bear undoubted marks of antiquity, though they are not honoured in their old age. The College railway station and goods offices,





# GLASGOW CATHEDRAL.



John Bartholomew & Co. Edin<sup>r</sup>

opposite College Street, occupy the site of the old Glasgow College buildings, which were abandoned for university purposes in 1870, and now no trace of the interesting 17th century structure remains. The elegant sculptured Scoto-French doorway, which formed one of the finest features of the building, has been preserved, and is now incorporated in an entrance-lodge and gateway at the University grounds, Hillhead. This work was carried out at the expense of the late Sir William Pearce, Bart., M.P. Opposite, at the corner of High Street and College Street, stands the house in which Thomas Campbell the poet resided during his student-life in Glasgow.

After passing Duke Street, the High Street ascends what is called the "*Bell of the Brae*," where, in the year 1300, a severe action took place betwixt the English and Scots; the former commanded by Percy and Bishop Beik, and the latter by the famous Sir William Wallace. The English were defeated with the loss of their commander. Before reaching the cathedral the *Barony Church* is passed, a most unattractive building, but interesting on account of the eminent divines who have held the parochial charge. Among these was the late Dr. Norman Macleod, to whom a bronze statue has been erected in the open square. The present church is to be removed, and a new one built on the other side of the street. The civic parish embraces the principal portion of the city, and the living is one of the best in the Church of Scotland.

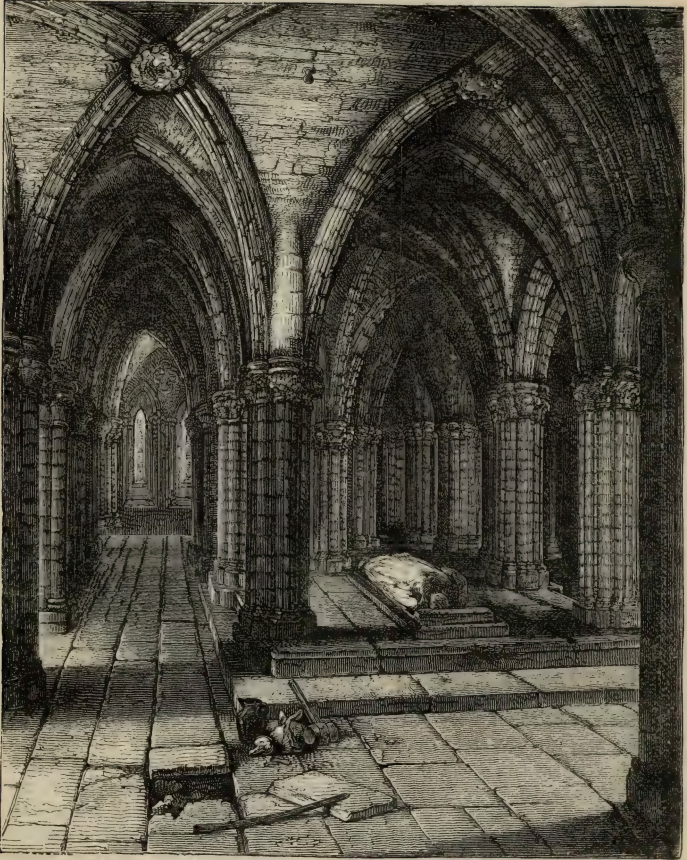
### The Cathedral.

Admittance daily from 10 A.M. till dusk or (in summer) 6 P.M. On Tuesdays and Thursdays, a charge of 2d. each. Service on Sundays at 11 A.M. and 2 P.M.

This fine old minster (the only one in Scotland besides St. Magnus at Kirkwall, still in good preservation) is dedicated to St. Kentigern,<sup>1</sup> or St. Mungo as he is familiarly termed, the reputed founder of the See of Glasgow. In the year 539 he came from the Orkney Islands to preach the gospel to the Strathclyde Britons. After labouring among them for some years he was expelled the country by Morken, their king, who had become jealous of his influence, and was compelled to take refuge in Wales, where he founded the See of St. Asaph. He was recalled by Rederech, the successor of Morken, and about the year 560 he erected a church on the spot where the cathedral now stands. Tradition alleges that the holy man died in 603, and was buried at the east end of the ground on which the cathedral stands, his tomb being pointed out in the crypt below. The annals of the See, from the middle of the 6th to the early part of the 12th century, are involved in obscurity. Amid the intestine feuds and revolutions of that period

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<sup>1</sup> The armorial bearings of Glasgow (containing a *tree*, bird, and fish with ring in its mouth) perpetuate three renowned miracles wrought by St. Kentigern.



THE CRYPT, GLASGOW CATHEDRAL

all traces of the church of St. Kentigern disappear, but David I., before his accession to the Scottish throne, promoted his chaplain, John Achaius, to the Bishopric of Glasgow in 1115, and endowed the church which that prelate erected and dedicated in 1136.

The church then erected was destroyed by fire, but restored by Bishop Josceline in 1197. The structure received large additions at the hands of later bishops, especially Bishops Bondington, Lauder, and Cameron, by the latter of whom it was practically brought to its present form in 1446. At the beginning of the 14th century the Episcopal chair was occupied by the patriotic Robert Wishart, the

firm friend of Wallace and Bruce, who furnished from his own wardrobe the robes in which the vindicator of the independence of Scotland was crowned, for which act he suffered imprisonment for some years at the hands of Edward I. The See of Glasgow was made Archbishopric in 1491 at the instance of James IV., who was an honorary canon of the cathedral. During the fit of destructive enthusiasm which followed the Reformation, the building was saved from injury by the zealous activity of the craftsmen of Glasgow, who forbade the fulfilment of an edict which had gone forth for the destruction of the "idolatrous monument." The structure was carefully repaired by certain of the Protestant Archbishops, notably by Bishop Law, whose monument may be seen in the Lady Chapel.

The cathedral is in length, from east to west, 319 ft. ; in width 63 ft. ; the general character of the whole structure being Early English. It was designed to be in the form of a cross, but the transepts were never erected, although the foundation of the southern one has been laid. The interior contains 147 pillars, and the whole is lighted by 159 windows, many of them of exquisite workmanship. "The composition of the nave and choir," says Mr. Rickman, "is different, but very good. In the choir the capitals are flowered, in the nave plain. Those in the choir very much resemble some capitals in the transepts at York Minster, and are equally well executed. The west door is one of great richness and beauty, and bears a strong resemblance to the doors of the Continental churches, being a double door with a square head to each aperture, and the space above filled with niches. The general design of the doorway is French, but the mouldings and details are English." A splendid tower, surmounted by a graceful spire 225 ft. in height, rises from the centre. The grand entrance is at the west end, but there are doors also on the north and south. The *choir*, locally known as the *High Church*, is now used as one of the city churches, and has recently received a gift of a magnificent organ. The extreme east end of the choir forms the *Lady Chapel*; and from the north-west corner projects the *chapter-house*. The latter, with its groined ceiling supported by a pillar 20 ft. in height, was built early in the 15th century, and it rather injures the general harmony of the building. The *dripping aisle*, so called from the perpetual dropping of water from the roof, is the lower part of the unfinished transept, long a place of sepulture for the parochial incumbents of Glasgow. The *crypt* under the choir is not surpassed by any similar structure in Britain. Properly speaking it is not a crypt, but a lower church formed on the sloping ground of the right bank of the Molendinar.<sup>1</sup> It is supported by 65 pillars, and is illuminated with 41 windows. The cluster columns possess remarkable symmetry and grace, and the sculptured ornament of the capitals and of the bosses of the groined vaulting is of exquisite design, and in beautiful preservation. Edward Irving, the famous divine and early friend of Carlyle, was buried here. In the south-west corner is St. Mungo's Well, the

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<sup>1</sup> It was in this crypt, then called the Laigh (low) Kirk, that Scott placed the scene of Rob Roy's mysterious warning to Francis Osbaldistone.

traditional spot where the founder first established his cell and church. At the east end of the crypt is an old recumbent statue known as St. Mungo's Tomb, but believed to be connected with the tomb of Bishop Wishart (1316).

During the first half of this century Mr. Edward Blore, under direction of the Government, repaired and renewed certain parts of the building which had fallen into decay, maintaining with scrupulous fidelity the general character and style of the original. At the same time the ancient tower and consistory house on the west face of the cathedral were removed, an indiscretion which has been lamented more on antiquarian than on architectural grounds. During the progress of the operations several fragments of mouldings were found, which had been used as "filling-up" in some of the walls, of a much older date than any part of the cathedral, thus proving the existence of a previous structure on or near the same site. These mouldings are of beautiful workmanship. The nave was then opened up and restored to its original simplicity and grandeur.

#### CATHEDRAL WINDOWS.

In the year 1856 it was resolved by a committee of citizens and others to enhance the beauty of the ancient edifice by a series of stained-glass windows. The local effort was countenanced by Government, who defrayed the cost of the eastern window, one of the finest of the series. The first window was erected in 1859, and the last in 1864, when the whole (81 in number) were formally presented to the Crown. The windows in the nave, transepts, and Lady Chapel, were all executed at Munich; those in the chapter-house and crypts by various British and foreign artists, whose names, as well as those of the donors, are given in the descriptive catalogue sold in the cathedral. The subjects are arranged with a certain regard to chronological order, commencing at the north-west corner of the nave with the expulsion of Adam and Eve, and continued to the south-west angle with other Old Testament characters. The great *west window* contains subjects taken from the history of the Jews; and the *north transept window* figures of the prophets and John the Baptist. The subjects in the *choir* illustrate the parables; those in the *Lady Chapel* are figures of the apostles; and those in the great *eastern window*, the evangelists. The clerestory windows are as yet only partially filled with stained glass.

The revenues of the See of Glasgow were at one time very considerable, as, besides the royalty and baronies of Glasgow, 18 baronies of land in various parts of the kingdom and a large estate in Cumberland—denominated the spiritual dukedom—belonged to it. Parts of these revenues have fallen to the University of Glasgow, and part to the Crown.

The cathedral is surrounded by a graveyard containing many monuments of notable local personages. On the north side of the cathedral is a memorial tablet to nine persons who, in 1666 and 1684, suffered martyrdom for their adherence to the Covenant. The rude rhyme concludes, referring to their persecutors—

"They'll know at resurrection day  
To murder saints was no sweet play."

On each side of the ordinary entrance doorway of the cathedral are

memorials of the brothers Hutcheson, the 17th century benefactors of the city, and of Mr. George Baillie, who in 1863 gave £18,000 for public educational purposes. Without its gate, on the north side, is the

#### ROYAL INFIRMARY,

a building which occupies the site of the Archiepiscopal palace or Bishop's Castle of Glasgow. The last remains of the castle disappeared towards the end of the 18th century, and a part of the materials was taken to build the Saracen Inn in the Gallowgate. The principal architectural feature of the Infirmary, which was designed by the brothers Adam, and opened in 1794, is the central dome, which forms a roof to the lecture and operating theatre. The institution contains 532 beds, and in front of the building is a bronze statue of Sir James Lumsden, a former Lord Provost, who for a long period rendered valuable services to the charity. To the north of the Infirmary are new buildings for the Medical School.

#### THE NECROPOLIS.

The eminence which forms the Necropolis, or Fir Park Cemetery, rises steeply to a height of from 200 to 300 ft., forming, with its rich shrubberies and multitudinous monuments, a noble background to the cathedral; and the entire surface of the rock is intersected by walks, and bristles with columns, and with every variety of monumental erections, some of them very beautiful and chaste in design. The cemetery is the property of the Merchants' House, by which body the grounds, in large part belonging to the estate of Wester Craigs, were acquired in 1650 from Sir Ludovic Stewart of Minto. It is reached from Church Lane, south of the cathedral yard, by the "Bridge of Sighs," specially thrown over the Moleninar valley to give access to the grounds. Among the most conspicuous monuments are—the column to John Knox, the monuments to Dr. William Black, Mr. William M'Gavin, the Rev. Dr. Dick, the Rev. Dr. Heugh, Major Monteith, Charles Tennant of St. Rollox, Colin Dunlop of Tollcross, Principal Macfarlan, the poet Motherwell, Sheridan Knowles, and Edward Irving, the latter of whom is buried in the crypt of the cathedral. From the summit of this hill of tombs the spectator may survey the city in one of its most striking aspects;—the massive and venerable cathedral, the great sea of buildings around, from which spring up countless spires and chimney-stalks, and the broad, ship-laden Clyde. The monument to John Knox—a Doric pillar, surmounted by a statue of the Reformer—was erected by public subscription in 1824, several years before there was any thought of making the Fir Park into a

cemetery. An interesting corner of the Necropolis is the Jews' burying-ground, separated on the north-west side from the general portion, and reached by a handsome gateway erected at the expense of the Merchant House of Glasgow. The first body placed in the cemetery was that of a Jew, who was buried in 1832.

#### ST. ROLLOX.

Passing in a line with the High Street by the Royal Infirmary, northward through Castle Street (so named from the Bishop's Castle), the Monkland Canal is crossed, and the visitor at once finds himself in the grimiest of manufacturing regions. On the one hand are the great malleable-iron works of the Glasgow Iron Company. On the left hand, stretching along the canal bank, are the famous St. Rollox Chemical Works of Charles Tennant and Company. The works are distinguished by the great chimney stalk, 435 ft. high, designed by the late Professor Macquorn Rankine, and long the pride and boast of Glasgow, until an ambitious rival erected another a few feet higher.

#### THE ALEXANDRA PARK,

the youngest of the public pleasure-grounds of the city, is situated at the extreme east, and can be reached by tramway from George Square or Duke Street. It was acquired at a cost of £40,000 by the City Improvement Trust, and a considerable additional sum has been expended in laying off and adorning the acres of which it is composed. It contains a small golf-course.

#### WESTERN SECTION.

##### SAUCHIEHALL STREET.

The main avenue to the west end of Glasgow is Sauchiehall Street, which is traversed throughout by tramway cars every few minutes for Charing Cross and Overnewton, crossing Argyle Street at Jamaica Street and Union Street. It contains the *Royalty Theatre*; and the *Theatre-Royal* (77 Cowcaddens) is in the same neighbourhood. On the left-hand side, at No. 173, is the *Institute of Fine Arts*, a recent erection containing an elegant suite of galleries devoted to periodical exhibitions of modern art. At the summit of the gentle ascent, on the right-hand side, No. 270 is a stately block containing the CORPORATION GALLERIES OF ART. These galleries possess an extensive, and in many respects rich and valuable, collection of Dutch, Flemish, Italian, and modern English works of art. Many of the Dutch pictures are especially interesting. There is also a rich collection of statuary and busts of local

notables, but the gem of the sculpture is a marble statue of Pitt, executed by Flaxman in 1812, a classical work worthy in all respects of him whom it commemorates as well as of the great artist who produced it. The galleries are open *free* to the public on Mondays, Fridays, and Saturdays; on other days the admission is 6d. In the vicinity is the circular building containing *The Panorama of Bannockburn*, painted by Fleisher of Munich. The spectator is supposed to survey the scene from the Bore Stone (see p. 133). In this vicinity is *Blythswood Square*, a spacious and handsome residential locality, and there are around it many beautiful churches, the architectural features of which deserve notice. That especially at the corner of Pitt Street and St. Vincent Street (the *St. Vincent Street U.P. Church*) by Alexander Thomson, known as Greek Thomson from his devotion to strictly classical architecture, is one of the happiest of modern expressions of taste based on ancient models. The *High School* of Glasgow in Elmbank Street, originally the Glasgow Academy, is an erection in the Florentine style, designed by Charles Wilson, and with a range of statuary figures by Mossman.

At Charing Cross stands the *Grand Hotel*, and from this point westward extends the fashionable residential quarter of the city.

THE ST. ANDREW'S HALLS, situated in Berkeley Street and Kent Road, off Sauchiehall Street, were opened in 1877-78. The Great Hall accommodates an audience of about 3000; and the orchestra, 650 performers. The buildings cost upwards of £80,000.

#### KELVINGROVE PARK<sup>1</sup> AND MUSEUM.

At the western extremity of Sauchiehall Street are a number of elegant modern terraces and streets. The highly picturesque lands of Woodlands and Kelvingrove, commemorated in song, were purchased by the Corporation at a cost of nearly £120,000, and form "*The Kelvingrove Park*." The ground was beautifully laid out by the late Sir Joseph Paxton, but the area of the park has since been greatly increased. A handsome memorial fountain has been erected in the park, to commemorate the services of Lord Provost Stewart and others associated with him in promoting the introduction of Loch Katrine water into the city. The surmounting bronze figure is that of the "Lady of the Lake." The base contains a medallion portrait of Lord Provost Stewart, with some allegorical designs.

In the south-west corner of Kelvin Grove is situated the *City Industrial Museum*, a highly popular institution, the nucleus of which was collected in what was formerly Kelvingrove House.

<sup>1</sup> The site of the successful International Exhibition in 1888.



The collections embrace natural history, ethnology, and especially the industrial arts. A very fine series of birds, both British and exotic, has been already acquired. The first wing of what promises to be a highly ornate and extensive permanent museum has been built by public subscription at a cost of £10,000. It is open daily *free*, and is visited by about a quarter of a million persons annually.

Overlooking the Park are Park and Woodlands Terraces, Park Gardens, Claremont Terrace, and many elegant streets and squares; also Park Church (Established) and the Free Church College.

#### THE UNIVERSITY.

The University of Glasgow, a building of which the city may be justly proud, is situated on the summit of Gilmore Hill, on the north bank of the Kelvin, bounding with Kelvingrove Park. It owes its origin to Bishop Turnbull, the charter in its favour having been granted to him by James II. at Stirling, in 1443, and the bull for its establishment by Pope Nicholas V. in 1450.<sup>1</sup> After encountering many difficulties, arising from the unsettled character of the times, the institution rose, towards the end of the 17th century, to the highest fame. Among the many eminent names which adorn its annals, and have shed a lustre over the literary and civil history of Scotland, may be mentioned Melville, Baillie, Burnet, Simpson, Hutchison, Cullen, Adam Smith, Reid, Millar, Richardson, Jardine, Young (one of the most eminent Greek scholars of his day), and Sandford (also distinguished as a Greek scholar and orator). The government of the University is entrusted to a University Court, consisting of a lord rector and his assessor, the principal, a dean of faculty, and three assessors, appointed respectively by the Chancellor, the University Council and the Senatus. The Chancellorship is a permanent office, and the rector is appointed triennially by the votes of the students grouped into four "nations."

The architect was the late Sir G. Gilbert Scott, and the general style adopted is that of the Early English, with an infusion of the Scotch-French domestic and secular architecture of a later period. The foundation was laid by the Prince and Princess of Wales in 1868, and the opening ceremony took place in 1870. The best view of the structure as a whole is obtained from the higher walks in the West-End Park.

The *Spire*, rising 300 ft. from the ground, and the dominant feature of the principal façade, was erected in 1888,—the cost being covered by a bequest of £5000 from Mr. A. Cunningham, Depute Town-Clerk. It was designed, in open Gothic tracery, by Mr. J. O. Scott, son of the architect of the building.

The floor-space in the buildings amounts to more than 30,000

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<sup>1</sup> The records of the University are complete from its origin to the present time, and have been printed by the Maitland Club under the editorship of Mr. Cosmo Innes. Several MSS. in the Hunterian Museum belonging to the University are worthy of notice.—*Hist. MSS. Commission*, vol. iii.

yards, or about 6 acres. Exclusive of library and museum, there are ninety-eight appropriated *Apartments*, and each chair has a distinct class-room with its retiring room, and, whenever necessary, all the suitable laboratories and apparatus rooms. A very large and commodious public reading-room has been provided for the students in connection with the library; and, principally by the benefaction of Dr. J. A. Macintyre—who made a gift of £4000 for the purpose—a “*Student’s Union*” has been erected in the College grounds.

The Common Hall of the University—known as the *Bute Hall*—is one of the most important architectural features of the buildings. It forms the central and main portion of a pile which intersects, from north to south, the great quadrangle, and binds together the various public departments, senate hall, library, reading-room, and museum of the college. The Bute Hall rises over a range of cloisters, and internally is of grand proportions. The fittings throughout are richly wrought in the Gothic style, and a magnificent Gothic screen at the south end separates this noble apartment from the smaller Randolph Hall, which connects with the Senate Hall, etc. At the north end the Grand Randolph Staircase supplies the principal entrance, and gives access also to the reading-room, Hunterian Museum, etc. The Bute Hall was erected at the expense of the Marquis of Bute; the cost of the Randolph Hall and staircase falls on the bequest to the University by Charles Randolph, shipbuilder; and the cloisters were partly erected by public subscription. The suite of buildings was opened in 1884, and the total cost of this addition to the University considerably exceeds £100,000. Altogether a good deal more than half a million has now been spent on the new University buildings.

The University *Library* is specially rich in philosophical and theological literature, and contains among other collections the library of the late Sir William Hamilton. In the Hunterian Library there is a most valuable series of Caxton’s, Pynson’s, and other early printed books, and several fine pictures. The *Museum* is well supplied with mineralogical and geological specimens, besides which it contains a good general collection of natural history. It also contains an invaluable collection of coins and medals which may be inspected in detail by giving a few days’ notice to the keeper of the Museum. It is open daily from 10 till 3 or 4 o’clock; admission 6d.

#### THE WESTERN INFIRMARY.

In close proximity to the University is the Western Infirmary, designed by Mr. John Burnet, and which may be generally described as consisting of nine blocks which intersect one another at three places, the stairs, hoists, and shoots being placed at the intersections, and in harmony, so far as architectural appearances are concerned, with the stately University of which it may almost be said to form a part. The institution contains 400 beds, and is largely used for clinical instruction in connection with the Medical School of the

University. The ground on which it stands is about 12 acres in extent, and the size of the main building is about 460 by 260 ft.

#### BOTANIC GARDENS, ETC.

Adjacent to the fashionable residential suburbs Hillhead and Kelvinside, and lying to the north-west of the College, are the Botanic Gardens and the Kibble Crystal Palace. Admission 6d. Owing to the foreclosure of a bond by the Corporation of Glasgow the gardens are at present (1889) closed. The garden is pleasantly situated and extensive, with a splendid range of hothouses. The *Kibble Palace*, a huge circular conservatory 150 ft. in diameter, contains an extensive and beautiful collection of tree-ferns, palms, and other exotic plants. From the garden, the visitor may return to the centre of the city by the tramway line along the Great Western Road and New City Road, stretching in a straight line upwards of a mile and a half, by Cowcaddens, to the junction of Renfield and Sauchiehall Street. This forms one of the great trunk routes of the city.

Beyond the Kelvingrove Park and the Western Infirmary is the ancient village of *Partick*, now a large and thriving independent burgh, and to the north-west of the city, by New City Road, lies the suburban burgh of *Maryhill*, with the new military barracks. Beyond Maryhill we come to *Bearsden*, a beautifully wooded residential suburb.

#### RIVER CLYDE.

It will be convenient, before crossing to the south side of Glasgow, to notice the river and the various objects of interest along its banks as it takes its course through the city. Beginning at *Rutherglen Bridge*, the most ancient structure of that kind left in the city, although it dates only from 1775, and following the course of the river a short distance, we arrive at the eastern extremity of *Glasgow Green*. This famous park, the property of the citizens of Glasgow, extends upwards of a mile along the north bank of the river, and measures almost 110 acres in extent. When it first became common property is not known; but a portion of it is supposed to have been included in a grant by James II. to Bishop Turnbull (1450). *St. Andrew's Suspension Bridge* connects the Green for foot-passengers with Hutchesontown at the Humane Society's House, and the *Nelson Monument* is a conspicuous object towards the west side of the Green. The monument—an obelisk 143 ft. in height—is said to be an accurate representation of one

now in the Piazza del Popolo at Rome. Glasgow Green is a favourite resort for the east-end population of Glasgow, especially on Sunday evenings during summer, when it often presents an animated scene. At the lower end the river is crossed by the *Albert Bridge*, an extremely handsome structure in three spans, erected at a cost of £50,000 in 1870, in place of the former Hutesontown Bridge, which had stood only for about forty years. The bridge connects the classic "Sautmarket" of Bailie Nicol Jarvie with Hutesontown, a district of which the Hutcheson Hospital Corporation is the feudal superior. An old-clothes market called "*Paddy's Market*"—a peculiar institution of Glasgow—was formerly held at the end of the Saltmarket, and it now flourishes in Greendyke Street, facing the Green. The portion of Saltmarket nearest the bridge is called *Jail Square*, and was formerly the place of public execution. The *Prison and Court House* in Jail Square facing the Green is a beautiful example of Greek architecture, the most imposing feature of which is the dignified Doric portico. It was erected, 1810-14, from designs by W. Stark, and at first served as municipal offices after the removal of the ancient Tolbooth. Lower down, the river is crossed by the *girder bridge* of the Glasgow and South-Western and City Union *Railway*; and near it crosses the *Victoria Bridge*, which is the modern representative of the original bridge of Glasgow, thrown across the water about the year 1345, by the exertions of Bishop Rae. That venerable structure was finally abandoned and removed in 1847; and the Victoria Bridge, begun in 1851, was, at an expense of nearly £40,000, opened for traffic in 1856. Next in order comes a *Suspension Bridge* for foot-passengers, erected in 1853, giving convenient access from the South Side to St. Enoch Square and Buchanan Street. Most important and busiest of all—indeed one of the busiest thoroughfares of the city—is the Jamaica Street or *Glasgow Bridge*, built in 1835, from designs of the famous bridge-builder Thomas Telford. Running parallel with it at a very short distance farther down the stream is the new *Caledonian Railway Bridge*, a massive and solid piece of engineering. Below this no bridge crosses the Clyde.

At this point commences the *Broomielaw*, the harbour of Glasgow, which may be said to extend on both sides of the river with little interruption for a mile and a half, to where the Kelvin joins the Clyde. In addition to the quay space there are two spacious docks—Kingston Dock, on the south side, and Queen's Dock (see p. 309) near the lower extremity of the harbour on the north side. The steamboat quay at the Broomielaw presents during

the summer months a scene of great animation, and a little lower down, at the berths of the Irish, Liverpool, and Highland boats, there is also usually much bustle. Lower down the river stately examples of naval architecture may be seen at Lancefield, Finnieston, Mavisbank, and Plantation quays on both sides of the water. Engines, boilers, and heavy machinery, are usually put into new vessels at the 75-ton crane at Finnieston. The river and harbour from Victoria Bridge to Whiteinch have been made a convenient highway by the introduction of small steamers—"Cluthas"—which ply at frequent intervals, touching at convenient points, and affording an excellent means of inspecting the harbour and shipping. At intervals for some miles farther down the river there occur great shipbuilding and marine engineering establishments, the yards of Elder or Napier at Govan, or of Thomson at Clydebank, being especially noteworthy.

#### SOUTH SIDE.

The portion of the city on the south side of the Clyde comprises the districts of Hutchesontown, Laurieston, Tradeston, and Kingston partly in the barony of Gorbals. It contains a large population, considerably exceeding 100,000. In Hutchesontown, which stretches eastwards, may be seen huge clusters of cotton factories. Eglinton Street, a continuation of Bridge Street, nearly a mile in length, and sloping straight and gently up to Crosshill, presents a fine vista, which terminates at the Queen's Park. On the left-hand side, at some distance, are the great blast furnaces and ironworks of William Dixon (Lim.), which nightly illumine the south-eastern sky of Glasgow. The *Queen's Park* is one of the modern acquisitions of Glasgow,—measuring upwards of 100 acres in extent,—from the upper terraces of which a commanding view of the city and surrounding country may be obtained. It was laid out by Sir Joseph Paxton.

To the south of the park is the village of *Langside*, where Queen Mary met with her final defeat (May 13, 1568), an event which "settled the fate of Scotland, affected the future of England, and had its influence over all Europe." This battle took place shortly after the Queen's escape from Lochleven Castle. She had been joined by a considerable party of friends, who raised an army of 6000 men, commanded by Argyll, to reinstate her on the throne. This army was on its march from Hamilton to Dumbarton Castle (considered then impregnable), when it encountered the Regent Murray, who had concentrated his forces on the ridge of Langside





Hill. The struggle lasted only three-quarters of an hour. The Queen's army was entirely routed, and Mary herself, who witnessed the battle from a hillock near Cathcart Castle, a mile and a half to the east of Langside, fled to the Borders, and took refuge in England. A memorial, composed of two granite slabs weighing about two tons, has been erected by Earl Cathcart, on what is known as the Queen's Knowe, at Cathcart, to mark the spot where Queen Mary witnessed the disaster. A public memorial has been erected in the village of Langside, at a cost of about £1000. It was designed by Mr. Alex. Skirving, and consists of an ornamental column surmounted by the figure of a lion. Round the base are emblematic "arms" of the period.

A PARK of 50 acres was in 1886 presented to the citizens by Mr. James Dick, a boot manufacturer in Glasgow. The park is situated on *Cathkin Braes*, beyond Rutherglen, about  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles south-east of the city boundary. From the so-called Queen's View at "Queen Mary's Stone" within this park the most extensive and varied view of the Clyde valley may be obtained. The city lies expanded like a map to the north-west, having for a background the Campsie Hills, to the west of which are Ben Lomond and the rugged mountains of Argyllshire.

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We may now note the EXCURSIONS OF INTEREST at a wider radius from Glasgow. Several to the east and north have already been described in connection with Edinburgh, and may be here named, viz.—

TO LOCH LOMOND, TROSSACHS, ETC., *via* Balloch (pp. 151-5, and 150-159).

TO ABERFOYLE, *via* Lenzie, Kirkintilloch, Lennoxton, and Killearn (pp. 125 and 138).

TO STIRLING, *via* Balloch and Bucklyvie (pp. 136-7); *via* Larbert (p. 125).

TO EDINBURGH (1) by North British Railway, *via* Falkirk, Polmont, and Linlithgow (pp. 122-5); or (2) by Caledonian Railway, *via* Midcalder (p. 80).

THE RAILWAY TO DUMBARTON along the north bank of the Clyde passes the same objects of interest as on the sail down the river described on pp. 354-356. From Dumbarton one branch goes north, up the Vale of Leven, by Renton, Bonhill, and Alexandria, to BALLOCH; and another keeps along the coast to HELENSBURGH (p. 361).

Pursuing the ROUTE to BALLOCH for Loch Lomond as above, we



pass the manufacturing village of Renton, founded by Mrs. Smollett of Bonhill in 1782, and named in honour of her daughter-in-law, Mrs. Renton of Lammerton. It contains an obelisk to the memory of Tobias Smollett, the novelist, who was born in 1721 in the neighbourhood, near Bonhill House, the old seat of the Smolletts. Opposite Renton is Strathleven House (Mrs. Jane Ewing). The villages of Bonhill and Alexandria—*inn*—(united by a bridge over the Leven) contain a large population, engaged in the surrounding bleach and print works, which owe their origin and efficiency to the excellent quality and abundant supply of water. The stream, flowing deep, smooth, and silent, between its level green banks, is well described by Smollett—

“Pure stream, in whose transparent wave  
My youthful limbs I used to lave,  
No torrent stains thy limpid source,  
No rocks impede thy dimpling course,  
That sweetly warbles o'er its bed  
With white round polished pebbles spread.”

Shortly before reaching Balloch we pass on the left Tilliechewan Castle (James Campbell, Esq.), a new building in the baronial style, occupying a commanding position, and surrounded by extensive and beautiful grounds. The railway terminates at BALLOCH, where there is an excellent *hotel*. Passengers are carried straight on to the pier, and to the side of the steamer which navigates LOCH LOMOND (p. 151).

The remaining routes from Glasgow will be found below.

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### THE CLYDE ABOVE GLASGOW; AND LANARKSHIRE.

In this region, casually noticed already on p. 290, the tourist will find much of varied interest.

#### HAMILTON AND BOTHWELL CASTLE, ETC.

*Routes from Glasgow*—*Caledonian Railway*,—Central station; *North British Railway*,—College station.

*Hotels at HAMILTON*:—County; Commercial; Royal. At BOTHWELL:—The Clyde.

Travelling to Hamilton by the Caledonian Railway, we pass the town of RUTHERGLEN shortly after leaving Glasgow. This town, one of the most ancient royal burghs in Scotland, at an early period exercised certain rights over Glasgow while the latter was only a bishop's burgh. A handsome town-hall, with a conspicuous tower

in the old Scottish baronial style, was erected in 1861; and beside it is the spire of the ancient church of Rutherglen, which dates back to the 12th century. On the left-hand side, and on the off bank of the Clyde, are the Clyde Ironworks, among the oldest set of blast furnaces now in Scotland, and where the experiments were carried on which led to the introduction of Neilson's hot-blast, and the great reforms in metallurgy thereby effected. To the south are Cathkin Braes (p. 329). At *Newton*, where the Hamilton branch leaves the main line, are the huge works of the Steel Company of Scotland, the first erected in Scotland for the manufacture of mild steel by the Siemens-Martin process. About 1½ mile to the east, across the river on the main line to Carstairs (p. 289), is the pleasant modern town of UDDINGSTON (population 3500. *Hotel*: the Royal), with handsome villas belonging to Glasgow merchants, and commanding lovely views of the vale of Clyde.

HAMILTON (10 miles south-east of Glasgow) is the capital of the Middle Ward of Lanarkshire, and an ancient parliamentary burgh, with 13,997 inhabitants. It formerly carried on a considerable trade in weaving and tambouring, but now it depends chiefly on the mineral wealth in the midst of which it is situated. At the same time, it is noted for its flower and fruit gardens. In the old town a spot called Queenzie Neuk is still pointed out, where Queen Mary rested on her journey to Langside. The old steeple and pillory were built in the reign of Charles I. The Moat Hill, or ancient seat of justice, the Runic cross near it, and the carved gateway, all in the palace park, quite close to the Mausoleum, mark the site of the original portion of the town, which was known as the Netherton. The modern town contains a handsome town-hall, erected in 1863; a suite of county buildings and court-houses classical in style, erected in 1834; an old tolbooth and a modern prison, and an extensive range of military (regular and militia) barracks, which are esteemed the healthiest in the kingdom. The Dutch gardens of Barneleuth, constructed in terraces on the steep banks of the Avon just outside the town, with their fantastically trimmed shrubbery and quaint furniture, form a most attractive object. The gardens were laid out by John Hamilton, an ancestor of Lord Belhaven, about 1583, and are now the property of Lord Ruthven.

*Hamilton Palace*, the seat of the Duke of Hamilton and Brandon,<sup>1</sup> stands on a plain between the town and the river, which bounds the

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<sup>1</sup> The House of Hamilton is the first upon the roll in the Scottish Peerage, and in 1761 it succeeded to part of the titles and the male representation of the

Park on the north side. The Low Park is open to the public free twice a week, on Tuesday and Friday, but on other occasions an order for admission must be obtained from the chamberlain, whose office is within the park walls. By him also orders are issued to admit visitors to the High Parks of Hamilton, where may be seen the ruins of Cadzow Castle, the ancient oaks, and the wild white cattle on the left bank of the Avon, and the deer-park, with Chatelherault summer palace, on the opposite side.

The old palace was a plain edifice, walled off from the main street of the Netherton, and the most ancient part was removed to make room for its modern substitute. The front of the new structure is a specimen of the enriched Corinthian order, with a projecting pillared portico, after the style of the Temple of Jupiter Stator at Rome, 264 ft. in length and 60 ft. in height. The 12 pillars of the portico are formed of solid blocks of stone, quarried in Dalserf, and each required 30 horses to draw it to its position.

The interior of the palace is richly decorated. The principal halls and apartments are the marble hall and grand staircase, the new state-rooms, the picture-gallery and old state-rooms, the library, the Beckford Library, the dining saloon, the duchess's rooms, and the charter-room; but the gorgeous furniture, magnificent pictures, and books, which at one time rendered Hamilton Palace the most notable treasure-house of art in Scotland, and which came largely by inheritance from the Beckford family, or were collected by Duke Alexander, were recently dispersed by public sale in London, and the interior is of little interest.

Within the grounds is the Mausoleum, a structure resembling in general design that of the Emperor Hadrian at Rome (now the Castello di St. Angelo). Under the floor are vaults, arranged according to the fashion of a catacomb. The rustic basement contains effigies of Life, Death, and Eternity, each personified by a human visage. The chapel doors are formed of bronze panels, copied from the famous Ghiberti gates at Florence. Its floor is a beautiful mosaic of rare and costly marbles, granites, and porphyries. In one of the recesses is the tomb of the tenth Duke Alexander, who erected the mausoleum, an ancient Egyptian sarcophagus of black marble covered with hieroglyphics. The chapel resounds to the smallest noise with a musical and long-drawn-out echo of singular sweetness. The erection was designed by the late David Bryce, R.S.A., and is said, from first to last, to have cost about £130,000.

About 2 miles south-east of Hamilton, within the western high park, are the ruins of *Cadzow Castle* (the original baronial residence of the Hamilton family, and the subject of Scott's spirited ballad),

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ancient and powerful family of Douglas. The royal connection of the family arose from the second marriage of James, the first Lord Hamilton, with Princess Mary, eldest sister of James III. By this marriage he had a son, James, his successor; and a daughter, Elizabeth, who being married to Matthew Stewart, Earl of Lennox, became grandmother to Henry Darnley, father of James VI. Other members of the family were created Earl of Arran by James IV., and Duke of Chatelherault by Henry II. of France.

which occupy a romantic site overhanging the river Avon. In the noble chase are the ancient oaks, the remains of the Caledonian Forest, where still browse some of the breed of Scottish wild cattle, the bulls still maintaining their old character of ferocity. By the liberality of the Duke of Hamilton several are slaughtered every year in order to afford a New Year's Day dinner to the poor of the town.

In the eastern deer-park, and nearly opposite Cadzow Castle, is the chateau or summer palace of *Chatelherault*, finely situated on a commanding eminence rising from the side of the Avon. The walls of the chief apartments exhibit exquisite specimens of French decorative art, of the era of Louis Quatorze, in wood-carving and stucco. A magnificent double avenue stretches between Chatelherault and the Clyde at the extremity of the Low Park, a distance of 3 miles.

*Bothwell Bridge*, which crosses the Clyde 2 miles north of Hamilton, is the scene of the encounter which took place in 1679 between the royal forces under the Duke of Monmouth and the Covenanters, on which occasion 500 of the latter were killed, and double that number taken prisoners.<sup>1</sup> The bridge has been much altered, but a part of the ancient structure still remains. The reader may be reminded of the spirited description given of this engagement in Scott's *Old Mortality*, as well as in the ballad contained in the *Minstrelsy of the Scottish Border*. The level grounds which stretch from Bothwell Bridge along the north-east bank of the river once formed the patrimonial estate of Hamilton of Bothwellhaugh, the assassin of the Regent Murray. The site of his house is within 100 yards of the present farmhouse of Bothwellhaugh, and is marked by a very old gean-tree (wild cherry). The estate was a "hawk's-flight" of land, granted for valour to its first possessor. About a quarter of a mile east of the farmhouse the South Calder is spanned by an old Roman bridge. Half a mile north of Bothwell Bridge is *Bothwell Village* (stations: Caledonian and North British Railways), containing three churches, and a well-conducted educational institute. In the manse Joanna Baillie was born, her father having been minister of this parish for many years. The old church, part of which is still standing, is the remains of an ancient Gothic fabric, cased with a thin coating of stone. Within its walls the unfortunate Robert, Duke of Rothesay, who was afterwards starved to death in Falkland Palace, was married to a daughter of Archibald the Grim, Earl of Douglas. The ruins of *Bothwell Castle*<sup>2</sup> stand on the right bank of the Clyde, about a mile from the village. They exhibit one of the most perfect examples of the Norman style of architecture, and consist of a large oblong quadrangle, flanked, towards the south, by two circular towers. Some parts of the walls are 14 ft. thick and 60 ft. in height. The fosse and new part can still be traced.

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<sup>1</sup> Shortly before this defeat, the Covenanters had obtained a temporary victory over Graham of Claverhouse at Drumclog, Loudon Hill. Drumclog is situated 14 miles south of Hamilton on the confines of Ayrshire. A granite obelisk has been erected to commemorate the victory.

<sup>2</sup> Tourists admitted by the principal gateway only on Tuesdays and Fridays, between 10 A.M. and 3 P.M.

At the east end are the remains of the chapel, with shafted windows, accompanied by a font, altar-stance, etc., in the open space beyond. A circular dungeon, called Wallace's Beef-barrel, is still shown. The walls are now much dilapidated and covered with ivy, wild roses, and yellow wallflower:—

“ The tufted grass lines Bothwell's ancient hall,  
The fox peeps cautious from the creviced wall,  
Where once proud Murray, Clydesdale's ancient lord,  
A mimic sovereign, held the festive board.”

The Clyde here makes a beautiful sweep, and forms the semicircular declivity celebrated in Scottish song as Bothwell Bank. A fog-house on the river's brink affords the best view of the ruins. The castle is the property of the Earl of Home. The modern residence (a plain structure), standing on a lawn near the old castle, was built by the young Earl of Forfar, who was killed at the battle of Sheriffmuir.

*Blantyre Priory*, on a finely-wooded site on the other side of the river, was founded in the 13th century; and one of the priors was the emissary of the Scottish commissioners appointed to negotiate the ransom of King David Bruce after the battle of Durham in 1346. It is the property of Lord Blantyre, but the ground is held on lease by the owner of Bothwell Castle. David Livingstone, the African traveller, was born and spent his early years in the village of Blantyre, 2 miles south in the centre of a great coal and iron district. Here in 1877 a most disastrous mine explosion occurred, 220 lives being lost. On the river Rotten Calder, in the parish of Blantyre, there are a number of fine seats, among which is Calderwood Castle, worthy of a visit for the variety and picturesque character of its walks and grounds.

On the banks of the South Calder, within easy distance of Hamilton, on the east side of the Clyde near the busy town of *Motherwell* (p. 290) there are also a number of family seats, including Dalzell House (Major Hamilton), built 1649, with a curious peel-tower in the old Scotch baronial style, and Wishaw House (the old seat of the Belhaven family).

At *Strathaven*,  $7\frac{1}{2}$  miles south of Hamilton, are the ruins of the fine old castle of Avondale, where the good Duchess Anne of Hamilton found shelter during the invasion of Scotland by Oliver Cromwell. The ruins stand on a rocky eminence on the banks of a small river called Pomilion, which falls into the Avon about a mile below. Close by is a monument erected to James Wilson, who was executed at Glasgow for his political offences.

About 7 miles to the north of Hamilton lie

COATBRIDGE (pop. 17,500) and AIRDRIE (pop. 16,350),

the centre of the iron trade of Scotland, the towns and several others in the immediate neighbourhood having been practically created by the industry. Within a limited area there are more blast-furnaces, and a greater output of iron, than are to be found in

any other region in the world. In ordinary times about 90 furnaces may be seen in blast in the district, and these include the famous works of Gartsherrie (the Bairds), 16 furnaces; Summerlee, 8 furnaces; Langloan, 8 furnaces; Calder, 8 furnaces. The manufacture of malleable iron, iron wire, tin-plates, and all the heavier metallurgical industries, are extensively prosecuted at Coatbridge under very favourable conditions, and with the most perfect mechanical appliances. Coatbridge may be reached either from the Central or the College station in Glasgow.

### THE FALLS OF CLYDE, LANARK, ETC.

Distance of Lanark by Caledonian Ry.—from Glasgow 25 miles; Edinburgh 32.

Before visiting more remote parts of Scotland, a day may be agreeably set aside for the Falls of Clyde from Edinburgh or Glasgow. In either case the tourist generally proceeds by Caledonian Railway *viâ* Carstairs Junction (p. 289) to Lanark, which is within a mile of the river. Or from Glasgow, during the season, a circular tour is afforded by the Railway Company coming *viâ* Hamilton (p. 331) and the Lesmahagow branch, and returning *viâ* Carstairs (or *vice versâ*), a coach running between Tillietudlem and Lanark stations. The route from Hamilton, either by road or rail, up the west side of the Clyde, passes through a pleasant wooded country famed for its orchards. Half a mile from Tillietudlem station (*inn*) are the interesting and picturesque ruins of *Craignethan Castle* (identified with the “Tillietudlem” in Scott’s *Old Mortality*) above the left bank of the Nethan Water, in the midst of beautiful and romantic scenery (Queen Mary is said to have resided here before the battle of Langside in 1568). Coming this way the Stonebyres Fall is visited first.

The old county town of LANARK<sup>1</sup> (population 4910), is pleasantly situated. The inhabitants are engaged chiefly in the cotton-spinning mills, and the large “fancy-wood” works. It is historically interesting as the scene of many of the exploits of the Scottish patriot Wallace. A statue of the hero is placed above the entrance to the parish church, and a number of places in the vicinity are associated with his name.

The Falls of Clyde are three in number, Bonnington, Corra Linn, and Stonebyres, the two upper—Bonnington and Corra—being respectively 2 and 2 $\frac{3}{4}$  miles above, while Stonebyres is 2 $\frac{1}{2}$  miles below, Lanark. As the two upper falls occur within the private grounds of Bonnington House and Corehouse, visitors require to be provided with tickets, or with the tour tickets of the Caledonian Railway. Two and a half hours are generally sufficient

<sup>1</sup> Tickets of admission to Falls obtained at Clydesdale or Black Bull *Hotels*.

for the visit on the Bonnington side—the distance from the first gate to the last fall being  $1\frac{1}{2}$  mile.

About half-way between Lanark and the Falls a branch road diverges to the village of New Lanark, originally established in the year 1783, by David Dale of Glasgow, who transformed what was a rocky waste into a thriving village and the seat of the then largest spinning factory in Scotland. It was subsequently carried on by his son-in-law, Robert Owen, who found scope here for his philanthropic exertions in the improvement of the working classes. At Bankhead farmhouse we descend by a steep brae to the Bonnington grounds (Sir Charles Ross, Bart.), and proceed along the avenue, passing a small fall called Dundaff Linn. The tickets of admission are delivered up at a second wicket, where the footpath leaves the road and conducts through woods to CORRA LINN, which is generally considered the finest of the falls. The river here makes three distinct leaps, but these when the water is swollen, become merged into one, and the cataract descends 84 ft. into the abyss—

“ Unpausing, till, again, with louder roar,  
It mines into the boisterous wheeling gulph ;  
While white the vaulted foam at times displays  
An iris arch, thrown light from rock to rock.”—*Graham.*

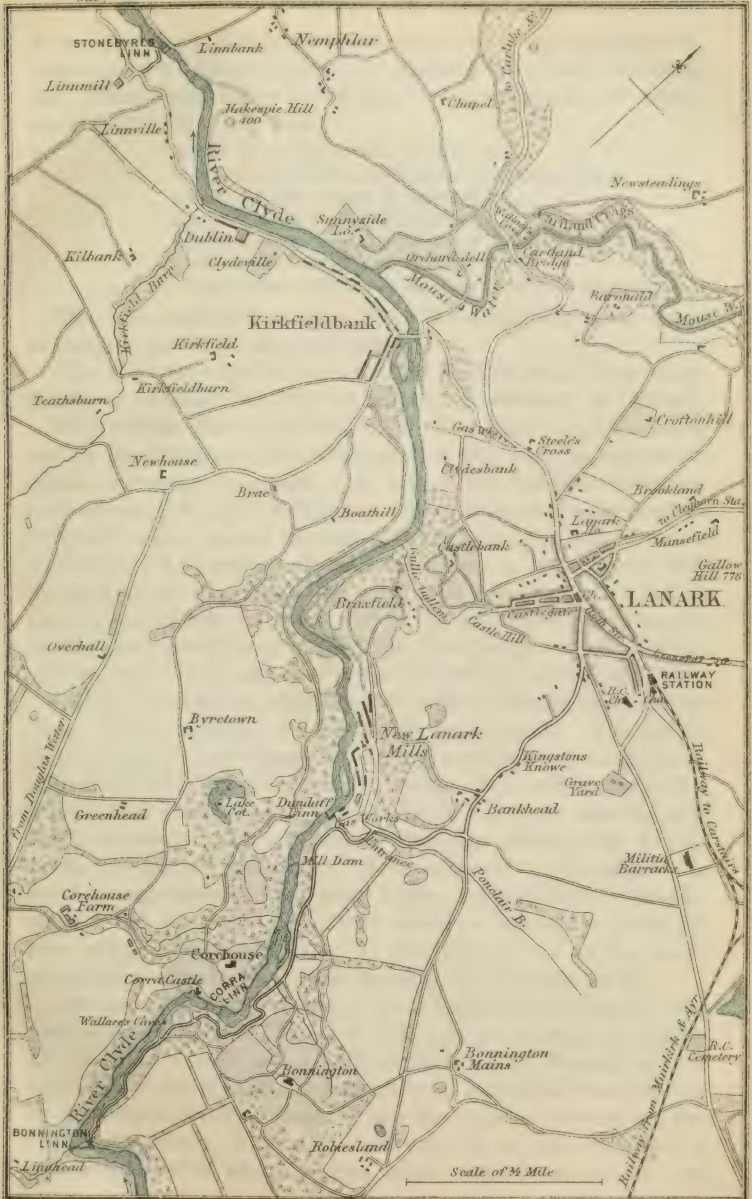
The beauty of the scene is enhanced by the wood-covered rocks and the trees stretching their arms here and there almost across the fall. At a considerable height above stand the ruins of the old castle at Corra, formerly a residence of a branch of the Somerville family. More distant from the river is their modern mansion of Corehouse, almost hidden by lofty trees. The best view of the fall is from the bed of the river, which may be reached by a rustic staircase. Here there is an additional effect produced by the precipitous amphitheatre which surrounds


“ The abyss, in which the downward mass is plunged.”

Above the fall, Sir James Carmichael, then of Bonnington (1708), fitted up a pavilion with mirrors so arranged as to give the cataract the appearance of being precipitated upon the spectator. This rustic building is reached by ascending the stair. Proceeding from this we may look cautiously from the top of the rock over which the water falls, and which also affords a good view of the old castle.

After leaving Corra the same walk leads along to BONNINGTON LINN. The river between the two falls flows through a precipitous channel, at some places about 100 ft. in depth. One spot is called “The Lover’s Leap.” Though not so high as either of the other falls, Bonnington Linn has the distinctive feature of being unbroken.

# LANARK AND FALLS OF THE CLYDE



Road to Falls marked 





Above the cataract the river moves very slowly but all at once it bends towards the north-west and dividing its current on either side, throws itself in one broad sheet over a perpendicular rock of about 30 ft. into a deep basin.

“ In one impetuous torrent, down the steep  
It thundering shoots, and shakes the country round.  
At first, an azure sheet, it rushes broad ;  
Then whitening by degrees as prone it falls,  
And from the loud-resounding rocks below  
Dashed in a cloud of foam, it sends aloft  
A hoary mist, and forms a ceaseless shower.”—*Thomson.*

Near the centre of the stream there is a small rocky islet, access to which is gained by an iron bridge.

The Falls may also be visited from *Kirkfieldbank (Inn)*, where tickets may be had ; see *Map*) on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday.

STONEBYRES, the largest fall, is  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles below Lanark ; hence (unless the Corehouse side be adopted) a visit to it requires us to retrace our steps to Lanark, and then follow the road down the river (crossing it at Kirkfieldbank), and entering at a lodge (fee 3d.) This fall bears a general likeness to Corra Linn, but it is of rather a less striking character, although the river is here broader, and rushes over its precipitous bed with great grandeur. The fall is three times broken, but when full it has the appearance of an unbroken sheet precipitated about 70 ft. into a deep basin, called the Salmon-pool, being the point beyond which the fish cannot ascend.

*Cartland Crags* and *Wallace's Cave* form a romantic scene on the Mouse Water, about a mile north-west from Lanark. The stream flows through a deep chasm, formed apparently by an earthquake, instead of following what seems a much more natural channel a little farther to the south. The rocks on the north side rise to a height of nearly 400 ft. About 30 years ago a bridge was thrown across this ravine, consisting of three arches 128 ft. in height. A short distance beneath is a narrow bridge, supposed to be of Roman origin. On the north side of the stream, a few yards above the new bridge, “Wallace's Cave” is still pointed out as the hero's hiding-place after he had killed Haselrig, the English sheriff.

*Jerviswood*, the ancient seat of the illustrious John Baillie, who was murdered under the forms of law during the reign of Charles II., is about a mile and a half northward from Lanark, on the south side of the Mouse. The attainder of Jerviswood was reversed by the Convention Parliament at the Revolution. *Lee House*, the seat of Sir Simon Macdonald Lockhart, Bart., is situated in a picturesque valley about 3 miles north-west of Lanark. It has

been modernised in the castellated style, and contains a good collection of pictures. Here is kept the famous Lee Penny, the use made of which in Scott's novel of *The Talisman* may be familiar to the reader.

#### DOUGLAS CASTLE.

About a mile above Bonnington Linn the Clyde receives the tributary of the Douglas Water, which rises in a high hill called Cairntable (17 miles south of Lanark) and flows through the pastoral Douglas Dale. Here are situated the ancient village of Douglas (pop. 1262. *Douglas Arms Hotel*) and the Castle which forms the scene of Scott's novel *Castle Dangerous*, and was the last place to which he made a pilgrimage in Scotland. The purpose of this excursion was, as he relates, "to examine the remains of the famous Castle, the Kirk of St. Bride of Douglas, the patron-saint of that great family, and the various localities alluded to by Godscroft in his account of the early adventures of good Sir James." The remains of the old Castle of Douglas he describes as inconsiderable. "They consist of a ruined tower standing at a short distance from the modern mansion, which itself is only a fragment of the design on which the Duke of Douglas meant to reconstruct the edifice after its last accidental destruction by fire. There remains at the head of the adjoining *bourg* the choir of the ancient church of St. Bride, having beneath it the vault which was used till lately as the burial-place of this princely race. Here a silver case containing the dust of what was once the brave heart of good Sir James is still pointed out; and in the dilapidated choir above appears, though in a sorely ruinous state, the once magnificent tomb of the warrior himself."<sup>1</sup> This interesting scene may be reached by a run of about 12 miles from Lanark, by the railway which leads into Ayrshire by Muirkirk and Cumnock. The town of AYR (p. 348) may conveniently be reached from Edinburgh (*viâ* Carstairs) by this route, *viâ* Muirkirk (p. 354), passing through some pleasing scenery.

<sup>1</sup> The Earl of Home (Lord Douglas), the present owner of the Douglas estates, has recently (1879) caused the ruins of the choir to be cleared out and restored under the direction of Dr. R. R. Anderson. The built-up windows have been reopened, the floor reduced to its original level, and the tombstones repaired according to their original design. Besides the tomb of the good Sir James already mentioned—which is a fine piece of 14th century work—there are those of the fourth Earl, and of James the Fat, who died in 1438 and 1443 respectively.

GLASGOW, THROUGH RENFREWSHIRE, TO AYRSHIRE.

The South-Western Railway traverses a large and densely populated district of the south-west of Scotland, and is the chief means of inter-communication between Glasgow and Renfrew, Ayr, Dumfries (p. 290), Wigtown (p. 298), and Kirkeudbright (p. 296),—counties presenting many objects of great interest. There are two almost parallel lines meeting at Kilmarnock, 23 miles south of Glasgow.

GLASGOW TO KILMARNOCK direct, *via* BARRHEAD  
and STEWARTON.

The train starts from St. Enoch's station, and soon passes *Pollokshaws*, a manufacturing town pleasantly situated on the White Cart river, in a fertile country, and now almost a suburb of Glasgow. Four miles farther on is the busy straggling town of BARRHEAD (population 7500), and next is passed the old-fashioned neat town of *Neilston* (population 2300), with a fine old 15th century parish church, and amid a delightful landscape. To the north-west are the Fereneze Hills, one of which particularly—Corkindale Law (850 ft.)—commands a view of wonderful extent and beauty. To the east, on the borders of Renfrew and Lanark, are the important villages, partly manufacturing and partly agricultural, of Busby, Mearns, and Eaglesham, all occupying agreeable sites in a fine pastoral country. *Loch Libo*, 2 miles beyond Neilston on the railway, is a charming well-wooded sheet of water. The first place of interest in Ayrshire we arrive at is *Dunlop*, where Barbara Gilmour, a peasant woman, first introduced into Scotland in the 17th century the making of the cheese from unskimmed milk which has ever since been widely known as "Dunlop cheese." The next station is the pretty town of *Stewarton* (population 3200) on the Annick Water, a seat of woollen manufactures. About 6 miles south passing the old town of *Kilmaurs*, we reach

KILMARNOCK,

[Hotels: George; Angel; Royal.]

the largest town in Ayrshire (population 25,800), situated in the midst of one of the richest coal and iron fields in Scotland. It dates from the 15th century, and both the town and neighbourhood figure in the history of the Covenanters. Kilmarnock has the honour of being the place where the *first* edition of Burns's poems was published. It also contains a capital Literary Institute and Library, and a theatre; and there is a statue of Sir James Shaw, Lord Mayor of London in 1806-7, who was born here. The town

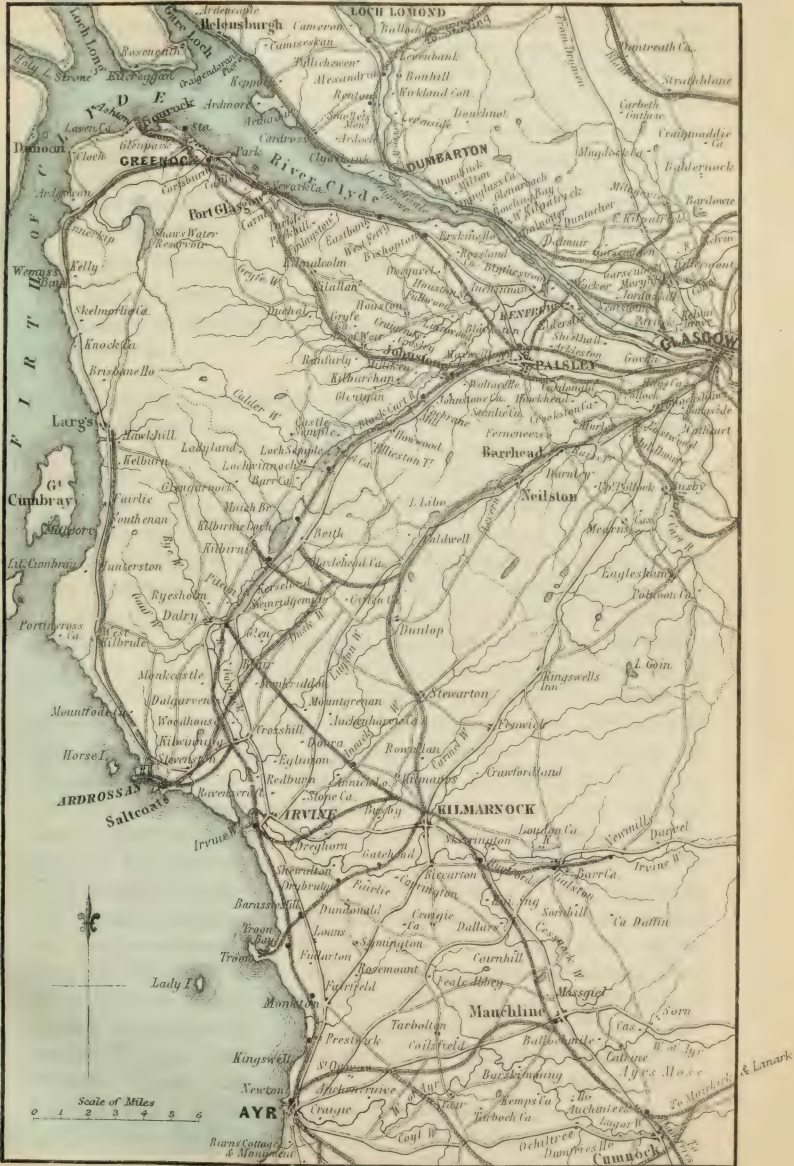
stands in a low situation on both sides of the Kilmarnock Water, a tributary of the Irvine Water. It was long noted for the manufacture of broad flat bonnets, once much worn in Scotland, and of the red and blue striped nightcaps known as Kilmarnock cowls. Its present manufactures consist of Brussels and Turkey carpets, knitted Scotch caps, worsted shawls, and boots and shoes. There are besides some large foundries, engineering and print works; and the town is also celebrated for its dairy produce and cheese, of which there is annually a large show. A mile east are the ruins of the *Castle of Dean*, an ancient seat of the Boyds, Earls of Kilmarnock. *Bellfield House* and policies, bequeathed to the town by the late Misses Buchanan, are open to visitors. Close to the railway lies the *Kay Park*, in which the Burns Memorial was erected August 1879. The Park is a gift of Mr. Alexander Kay, a native of Kilmarnock, who amassed a fortune as an insurance broker in Glasgow, and in 1866 bequeathed £16,000 to "Auld Killie"—£6000 for the erection and endowment of two schools, and the remainder for the purchase of a public park. Some land on the estate of the Duke of Portland, was purchased for £9000, and has been tastefully laid out. Besides the Burns monument, the grounds contain a beautiful fountain.

#### THE BURNS MEMORIAL.

The site of the monument is very appropriate, as it overlooks what was once the little printing-office of "Wee Johnny," the printer of the first Kilmarnock edition (1786) of the poems. To the east is seen the mole-shaped hill of Loudon, and beyond the Galston moors, and the scene of "Mauchline Holy Fair." To the west a magnificent view of the hills of Arran is obtained, the rising ground hiding all but a narrow strip of the estuary which separates the island from the mainland. To the south may be observed the monument to Wallace, erected, so tradition says, on the spot where the hero stood and watched the burning of the barns of Ayr. Not many miles distant are "The Banks and Braes o' Bonnie Doon," "Lugar's winding stream," "Auld Hermit Ayr," and other localities rendered famous by the muse of the Ayrshire ploughman.

The monument is of Scottish baronial design, the ornamental building in which the statue is enshrined consisting of two stories and a tower rising to the height of 80 ft. Two flights of steps lead to a terrace where, in an alcove 15 ft. high, facing the south, the statue is placed, ample space being left to enable visitors to walk round the figure. On a level with the alcove is a museum for relics of Burns, already containing the M'Kie Burnsiana Library of about 800 volumes, besides a large number of manuscripts, including "Tam O'Shanter," "Cottars' Saturday Night," "Twa Dogs," "Epistle to a Young Friend," "Holy Willie's Prayer," "Last May a braw wooer," "Lassie wi' the lintwhite locks," etc. There are in the monument several portraits of Burns, one a good copy of that by Nasmyth; besides portraits of Mr. Kay, the donor of the Park, and Mr. M'Kay, the Kilmarnock historian. A third flight of steps leads from the museum to a balcony which forms an

# GLASGOW, GREENOCK, KILMARNOCK & Ayr AND DUMBERTONSHIRE RAILWAYS.



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agreeable promenade, and from which a stair is carried to the top. The building is constructed of a local red sandstone. The marble statue, by W. G. Stevenson, A.R.S.A., Edinburgh, represents the poet as in the act of composing.

The main S.W. Railway line continues south from Kilmarnock, *viâ* Mauchline (p. 352), Cumnock (p. 354), and Sanquhar (p. 295).

Eastwards from Kilmarnock, a branch line of rail leads by "Loudon's bonny woods and braes" to the local towns of *Galston* (pop. 4080—*hotel*) and *Newmilns* (pop. 2860—*hotel*), near which is the scene of one of Sir William Wallace's successful skirmishes against the English.

#### GLASGOW TO AYR, ETC., *viâ* PAISLEY AND DALRY.

This railway route, farther west than that described above, also commences at St. Enoch station, and 15 minutes thereon brings the tourist to

#### PAISLEY,

[*Hotels*: New Globe, High Street; County, County Square. Population 55,632.

*Railways from Glasgow*:—By Glasgow and South-Western, from St. Enoch's station; by Caledonian, from Central or Bridge Street stations.]

situated in the county of Renfrew on the banks of the White Cart. It was erected into a royal burgh by James IV., by charter dated at Stirling in 1488, "for the singular respect we have for the glorious confessor St. Mirren, and our monastery of Paisley, founded by our most illustrious progenitors, where very many of the bodies of our ancestors are buried and are at rest." The old town, or burgh, is chiefly built on a terrace-shaped eminence stretching westwards from the river. The new town is built on level ground on the east side of the river, and is connected with the burgh by three elegant stone bridges. It was commenced in 1779, having been planned and feued by the Earl of Abercorn on the land of the Abbey garden. The main street extends for nearly 2 miles from east to west, and is being widened. Among other public buildings are the High and other churches, the Neilson educational institution, the Free Library and Museum, a handsome temperance Public Hall, the Clark Town-Hall, and the Observatory. The *Free Library and Museum*, maintained under the Free Libraries Act, were erected and partly endowed by Sir Peter and Mr. Thomas Coats of the Ferguslie Thread Works. The Museum contains interesting local antiquities and relics, a fine collection of birds, and specimens of Paisley manufactures. The *Observatory*, a gift to the town by the late Mr. Thomas Coats, is under the care of the Paisley Philosophical Society. Nearly opposite the Library, at 40 High Street, is the house in which Professor Wilson (*Christopher North*) was born.

The *Town-Hall* (opened in 1882) is a solid classical pile with two towers, designed by Mr. W. H. Lynn, R.H.A., of Belfast. It was



undertaken in fulfilment of a bequest of £20,000 by George A. Clark, a native of the town who died in New York, generously supplemented by Messrs. Clark of the Anchor Thread Works, relatives and partners of the testator. The hall provides accommodation for 2000 sitters, and a spacious promenade behind the gallery opens into a loggia or front portico. There are further provided a small hall for 300 persons, spacious reading and smoking rooms, with extensive kitchen, serving, and other accommodation. The entire cost of the building is believed to be over £100,000. A statue of the founder is to be erected at the north-east angle of the building. The County Buildings and Court-House are in St. James Street.

St. James's *United Presbyterian Church*, erected in 1884, contains a fine peal of bells presented by Sir Peter Coats.

The *Abbey Church* of Paisley was founded as a priory in the year 1169 by Walter Fitzalan, first High Steward of Scotland, and ancestor of the royal family of Scotland. The abbey was endowed for the souls of King Henry of England, of King David, and King Malcolm, and dedicated to the Virgin, St. James, St. Milburga of Wenlock, whence its first monks came, and St. Mirren or Mirinus, the patron saint of Paisley, who was a contemporary of St. Columba. In 1248 the priory was raised to the dignity of an abbey. It was destroyed by the English during the War of Independence, but was rebuilt after Bannockburn; and when the Stuarts came to the throne Paisley obtained the royal patronage. The Queen, who visited Paisley in 1888, has ordered a sculptured memorial to be erected, at the altar, to King Robert III. and others of her ancestors buried here.

"When entire the abbey appears to have consisted of a nave, a northern transept, and a choir with a chapel, commonly called 'the sounding aisle or St. Mirren's chapel,' built partly on what would have formed the site of the southern transept." The nave, used as a parish church, remains entire, along with the windows of the northern transept. The church is elegantly fitted up, and contains a fine organ and some good modern stained glass. "Ten massy clustered columns, 17 ft. in height, with simple but elegantly moulded capitals, divide the aisles from the body of the nave. Of these columns the circumference of the two nearest the west is more than double that of the others, plainly indicating that they were intended by the architect to support the western towers."<sup>1</sup>

The small but lofty chapel, called the Sounding Aisle from possessing a remarkable echo,<sup>2</sup> contains a tomb, surmounted by a recumbent

<sup>1</sup> Parkhill's *History of Paisley*.

<sup>2</sup> The name of the *Sounding Aisle* was given by Pennant. "Since he heard that 'transcendent enchantment' which baffled his pen to describe, changes have been made, renovations, and reconstructions, which have somewhat diminished the spell. Yet still very lovely and strange is the long sweet echo through the lofty vaulted roof, like the lingering gathered voices of the many



PAISLEY ABBEY, WEST FRONT (FOUNDED A.D. 1163).

female figure, usually supposed to represent Marjory, daughter of Robert Bruce, who was killed by a fall from her horse in the neighbourhood. The buildings connected with the abbey are now the property of the Duke of Abercorn, the representative of Claud Hamilton, its last abbot and first temporal superior; and the burial-place of the family is beneath the old altar of St. Mirren's Chapel. In the Cemetery adjoining the abbey a monumental statue has been erected to Wilson, the American Ornithologist, who was a native of Paisley.

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poor striving souls, who here, through four centuries, prayed and laboured and taught, waiting and longing to see God, and who died and were buried namelessly within the cloistral ground."—*Lichens from an Old Abbey, being Historical Reminiscences of the Monastery of Paisley, 1876*

There is also a beautiful *Cemetery* at the west end of the town.

Paisley assumed importance as a *manufacturing town* at the close of the last century. Its original manufactures were coarse linen cloth and checked linen handkerchiefs, and these were succeeded by fabrics of a lighter and more fanciful kind. About the year 1760 the manufacture of gauze was introduced in imitation of the manufactures of Spitalfields, and the immense variety of elegant and richly ornamented fabrics that issued from the place soon surpassed all competition. Later the imitation of Cashmere or Harness plaids and shawls became a staple trade, and these articles spread the reputation of Paisley far and wide. The trade is now very varied, including fancy and figure weaving, the manufacture of soap, starch, and Indian corn, and engineering and shipbuilding. The most characteristic and important industry is the thread manufacture, the Ferguslie and Anchor Mills being the principal establishments.

Adjoining the town is a public park,  $7\frac{1}{2}$  acres in extent, which was presented to the inhabitants by the late Mr. Thomas Coats of Ferguslie. In the centre stands a magnificent iron fountain, from which the park is named "*The Fountain Gardens.*" About  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles to the west of Paisley is the village of *Elderslie*, where the renowned Sir William Wallace was born about 1260. The site of the house is occupied by another of later date, situated at the west end of the village. A "Wallace's oak," which is said to have sheltered the Knight of Elderslie with three hundred of his men, stood for many centuries in the centre of the village, until it succumbed to age and decay. A scion of the original tree, however, was preserved, and flourishes now in the Fountain Gardens of Paisley.

About 3 miles to the south of Paisley are the *Braes of Gleniffer*, a favourite resort of the inhabitants, and rendered classical by the Scottish poet Tannahill, who was born in Paisley in 1774. The *braes*, which rise to upwards of 700 ft. at Duchal Law and Sergeant Law, command an extensive and beautiful view of the Clyde and Argyleshire mountains. About  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles south-east of Paisley, on the banks of the White Cart, are the ruins of Crookston Castle, the *maison de plaisance* where Queen Mary was betrothed to Darnley. Crookston was an old seat of the Lennox family, and is now the property of Sir John Stirling-Maxwell of Keir and Pollok, Bart. Not far from Crookston is Hawkhead House, till recently a seat of the Earl of Glasgow.

Paisley is also reached from Glasgow (Central station) and Edinburgh by the CALEDONIAN Railway, which from here turns to the north-west to the Clyde, approaching it by a deep cutting and tunnel through trap rock near the village of *Bishopton*. The line then follows the shore of the river to *Port-Glasgow* (p. 358), Greenock (p. 359), and to Gourock (p. 361). From beyond Port-Glasgow a branch keeps

up to the left, and crosses to the pretty village of *Innerkip* (*inn*), at foot of its wooded glen, on the Clyde opposite Innellan, and so on to that charmingly situated little watering-place *Wemyss Bay* (p. 363), and *Skelmorlie* with its handsome Hydropathic Establishment overlooking the Clyde.

The SOUTH-WESTERN line to Greenock branches to the west at Johnstone,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles beyond Paisley, and 8 miles thence passes *Kilmalcolm* (pop. 1170), where there is a Hydropathic Establishment in a pleasant and bracing situation. Greenock is reached at *Prince's Pier* station, where the Clyde steamers call.

Leaving Paisley for Ayrshire, we soon reach the manufacturing town of *Johnstone* (pop. 9300 : 2 *hotels*), situated on the Black Cart river. In the neighbourhood of the town, to the south, is Johnstone Castle, and to the west is Milliken House (Sir Archd. L. M. Napier, Bart.), both modern mansions. Two miles to the west, in the midst of extensive coalfields, is *Kilbarchan* (pop. 2550); and there, in a niche of the town steeple, may be seen a statue (1822) of Habbie Simpson, the piper of Kilbarchan, who died about the beginning of the 17th century, and is commemorated in a contemporary poem by Robert Sempill of Beltrees. Passing Cochrane-Mill station and the ruins of Elliston Tower on the left, the train arrives at *Lochwinnoch* (*inn*)—pop. 1195—a manufacturing town on the banks of Castlesemple Loch, a favourite skating and curling resort. The lake, formerly much larger, covers more than 200 acres, and has three small wooded islands. On the north bank is the mansion of Castlesemple, with a park of about 1000 acres. Here are the remains of a Collegiate church, with a three-sided apsidal termination, founded by John, first Lord Sempill, in 1504. In the neighbourhood is Barr House, near a 15th century ruined tower of the same name. *Beith* Station is  $1\frac{1}{4}$  mile from the thriving village of that name (pop. 4040), and near to it is the ruin of Giffen Castle, an old seat of the Montgomery family. *Kilbirnie* village (pop. 3400), near the station, stands on the banks of the Garnock, within a mile of Kilbirnie Loch, a fine sheet of water about 2 miles in length and half a mile in breadth. Destroyed by fire about the middle of the last century, the old Castle of Kilbirnie, an ancient seat of the Earls of Crawford, is near the more modern edifice. *Dalry*, next reached, is a considerable town (pop. 5010 ; 3 *hotels*). In the neighbourhood are the Blair Ironworks, Blair House, and a stalactite cave called Elf House, 30 ft. deep, the interior resembling the aisle of a Pointed church. From Dalry Junction the main line goes south-east to KILMARNOCK (p. 339).

Up to Dalry we have been travelling on the main line of the Glasgow and South-Western Railway, and here begins the branch to AYR. Three miles beyond is *Kilwinning* (14 miles from Ayr, 26 from Glasgow), an ancient town of 7037 inhabitants (*Hotel*: Eglinton Arms), which takes its name from St. Winning, a bishop or abbot of the 7th or 8th century, whose name is still commemorated by St. Winning's Well, Caerwinning Hill, and in a yearly fair on St. Winning's Day. There is here a fine fragment of an abbey church, founded in 1140 by Hugh de Morville, Lord of Cunningham and Constable of Scotland, for monks of the Tyronensian (Benedictine) Order, from Kelso. The town is traditionally distinguished as the place where freemasonry was first introduced into Scotland, the Kilwinning Lodge being considered the parent of all the Scottish Lodges. The members of the local company of archers, which is said to date from 1503, meet annually, in July, to practise shooting at the Papingo or Popinjay, a sport described by Sir Walter Scott in his *Old Mortality*. One mile from Kilwinning, in the middle of a beautiful park, is Eglinton Castle, the seat of the Earl of Eglinton and Winton, built in the English castellated style by Hugh, the twelfth Earl, about 1800. Here, in 1839, was held the famous "Eglinton tournament," at which Louis Napoleon, late Emperor of the French, was present. Half a mile beyond Kilwinning are the Eglinton Ironworks (Messrs. Baird).

#### BRANCH LINE TO ARDROSSAN, WEST KILBRIDE, ETC.

From Kilwinning there is a branch line to Ardrossan, Stevenston, Saltcoats, West Kilbride, Fairlie, and Largs. At Stevenston are the Merry and Cunninghame ironworks, and among the sand-dunes on the coast, a mile south, is the factory of Nobel's Explosives Company, where the greater part of the dynamite and other powerful explosives used in engineering are made. The works occupy an area of a mile square, the various departments being scattered about in separate huts, to minimise the risk and destructive effects of any explosion. About 250 persons of both sexes are employed, all being dressed in special costumes while at work. Contiguous to Saltcoats (pop. 5100, *inn*), a village with good sea-bathing and a fine view of the Arran Hills, is the flourishing modern seaport of ARDROSSAN (*Hotel*: Eglinton Arms, pop. 4036), projected by Hugh, twelfth Earl of Eglinton. The harbour, now being greatly increased, was commenced (1806-1819) at a cost of £100,000, an expense since more than doubled. Its piers and docks render Ardrossan one of the best seaports on this coast. Steamers ply to Arran (14 miles), and to Belfast (87 miles). Four and a quarter miles north of Ardrossan lies the pretty and well-sheltered village of West Kilbride (*inn*—pop. 1363), with some nice villas on the neighbouring coast. Other 4 miles north we reach the charmingly situated old

seaside village of Fairlie—2 *hotels* (opposite the island of Cumbrae in the Firth of Clyde), famous for its yacht building, and with an old watch tower. Proceeding up the coast, we pass, on the right, Kelburne Castle, in its romantic grounds, and reach LARGS (p. 363).

Three miles beyond Kilwinning we reach *Irvine* (*Hotels*: King's Arms; Eglinton Arms), an old royal burgh (1308), with a population of 8517, situated near the mouth of the river Irvine, above a fine bend of the stream before its junction with the Garnock. The main street, in which is the Town-house, is broad and spacious. There is a late Romanesque doorway in a ruinous house in the Seagate, said to have been a mansion of the Earls of Eglinton. Irvine was the birthplace of John Galt (b. 1779, d. 1839), author of the *Annals of the Parish*, and of the poet James Montgomery (b. 1772, d. 1854). It was here also, from June 1781 to March 1782, that Burns struggled to earn a livelihood as a flax-dresser, until his shop was burned to the ground. The principal trade of the place is in coal. Near Irvine is Bogside, where the Ayrshire Hunt steeplechases are run in the month of April.

Proceeding from Irvine, there may be seen on the left the ruins of the Castle of Dundonald on a rising ground about 2 miles distant. Since 1669 it has given the title of Earl to the family of Cochrane; but the castle itself and five roods of land are all that now remain to them of their once large domains in Ayrshire. Dundonald of old belonged to the Stewarts, and King Robert II. died here in 1390. Near it are the remains of an ancient church popularly called "Our Lady's Kirk of Kyle," to which King James IV. was wont to make offerings. About 5 miles from Irvine and 6 miles from Ayr is the seaport of *Troon* (*Hotel*: Portland Arms, pop. 2383), a sea-bathing resort, possessed of extensive golfing links. It has an excellent harbour constructed by the Duke of Portland at a cost of more than £50,000, whence are exported large quantities of coal. From here there is a cross line of railway to Kilmarnock. Farther south, amid extensive woods, is Fullarton House, a seat of the Duke of Portland. North of Troon and west of Dundonald, on a small eminence, stands Auchans House, a turreted Scotch manor-place of the year 1644, with the remains of a small orchard which once produced a fine pear, well known in Scotland by the name of Auchans. In 1773 Dr. Johnson visited Auchans, then occupied by the once beautiful Susanna, Countess of Eglinton, to whom Allan Ramsay dedicated his "Gentle Shepherd"; she died here in 1780 in her 91st year. One mile north from Auchans, on the river Irvine, is Shewalton (Capt. Boyle, R.N.), and 2 miles west is

Hillhouse (R. M. M'Kerrell, Esq.) One of the latter family is said to have taken prisoner Sir Ralph Percy, brother to Hotspur, at Otterburn. At *Monkton* station and village there are remains of a late Romanesque church on the sea-shore. *Prestwick* (Royal *Hotel*) has one of the best golfing greens in Scotland, and 3 miles south we enter the town of AYR.

### AYR AND THE LAND OF BURNS.

[*Hotels*: The Station; The King's Arms; Wellington (private); Queen's; Tam o' Shanter's Inn; and Lorne "Temperance." *Population* 21,000.]

A steamer plies regularly between Glasgow and Ayr. Ayr Races in September.

The town of Ayr is situated on the sea-coast, at the mouth of the river of the same name, is well laid out, and contains a number of handsome public and private buildings. Of the former the principal are the County and Town Buildings (the latter containing Assembly and Reading rooms, surmounted by a spire 217 ft. high, designed by Hamilton of Edinburgh), the new Town-Hall erected in 1881 at a cost of £30,000, the County Club, numerous churches and banks, Barracks, and an Academy. The "Wallace Tower," in which Wallace is said to have been confined, was a rude old building, which stood in the eastern part of the High Street, at the head of a lane named the Mill Vennel. Having become ruinous, it was replaced in 1835 by a Gothic tower, containing the "drowsy Dungeon clock" and bells of the Dungeon steeple, and a statue of Wallace executed by Mr. Thom, a self-taught sculptor. Another statue of Wallace was placed by a citizen of Ayr on the front of a dwelling-house at the corner of Newmarket Street which occupies the site of the ancient court-house.

A few fragments of the fort of Ayr (the ramparts), which was built by Oliver Cromwell, in 1652, upon a level piece of ground between the town and the sea, still remain, together with an old tower (recently modernised and fitted up as a private residence), which formed part of St. John's Church, founded in the 12th century. Cromwell enclosed this church within the walls of his citadel, and converted it into an armoury, giving as compensation to the inhabitants £150 towards the erection of the present Old Church. This old church is built upon the site of the Dominican monastery, where Robert Bruce held the parliament which settled his succession. The ancient castle of Ayr, built by William the Lion, who constituted Ayr a royal burgh, is supposed to have stood at the north-eastern angle of the fort, close upon the harbour. In Fort Green are the barracks. The harbour occupies both sides of

the river, from the New Bridge to the sea. The south pier projects some distance into the sea, and at the north side there is a large breakwater, with spacious new dry dock built at a cost of £170,000. On the south of the harbour a fine esplanade has been constructed, which forms an agreeable promenade. The views from the bay of Ayr are very fine, and comprise the hills of Bute and Arran, Ailsa Craig, and the coast of Ireland. Shipbuilding is carried on to a considerable extent, and there is a large manufacture of carpets and other woollen fabrics. Ayr is possessed of a fine racecourse, where the Western Meeting takes place in September. There are several gentlemen's seats in the neighbourhood, and in the suburban parts of the town—towards the racecourse—are many villas in pleasant gardens.

The Ayr is crossed by two bridges, termed respectively the Auld and New—"The Twa Brigs" of Burns's poem. The Auld Brig is said to have been built in the reign of Alexander III. (1249-85) by two maiden sisters of the name of Low, whose effigies were carved on the eastern parapet, near the south end of the fabric. The new bridge was erected in 1788, chiefly through the exertions of Provost Ballantyne, to whom Burns dedicated his poem, but it gave way in 1877, and another had to be built in its place. Even that proved insecure shortly afterwards, so that the prophecy which Burns puts in the mouth of the "Auld Brig" came literally true—

"Conceited gowk! puff'd up wi' windy pride!  
This monie a year I've stood the flood an' tide;  
And tho' wi' crazy eild I'm sair forfairn,  
I'll be a *Brig* when ye're a shapeless cairn!"

The sea-coast, which near the town of Ayr is comparatively flat and sandy, rises on the south into bold rocky headlands, among which are the "Heads of Ayr," well-known landmarks to mariners. Two miles in this direction are the ruins of Greenan Castle, overhanging the sea, and commanding an extensive seaward view; and Dunure Castle, a tall empty tower, the remains of an old stronghold of the Kennedies. Here Allan Stewart, Commendator of the Abbey of Crossraguel, was roasted before a slow fire by Gilbert, fourth Earl of Cassilis, to extort his surrender of certain lands. The castle, which has been in ruins since the 17th century, now gives a territorial designation to a branch of the Kennedy family.

#### BURNS'S COTTAGE, MONUMENT, AND ALLOWAY KIRK.

By a short excursion from Ayr, principally up the banks of the river Doon, the tourist may visit some of the more interesting scenes connected with the poet Burns. The town is no sooner left than various localities are reached mentioned in "Tam o' Shanter." At the distance of about 150 yards from Slaphouse Bridge is



“The ford,  
Whare in the snaw the chapman smoor'd.”

About 100 yards from the “ford,” and about 20 from the road, in the plot of ground behind the house occupied by the Rozelle gamekeeper, is the

“Meikle stane,  
Whare drunken *Chairlie* brak's neck-bane.”

Passing on the left the mansion of Rozelle, at a distance of about 2 miles from Ayr we reach the cottage where Burns was born, 25th January 1759. The original erection was a *clay biggin*, consisting of two apartments, the kitchen and the *spence* or sitting-room. The cottage was built on part of 7 acres of ground, of which Burns's father took a perpetual lease from Dr. Campbell, physician in Ayr, with the view of commencing business as nurseryman and gardener. Having built this house with his own hands, he married, in December 1757, Agnes Brown, the mother of the poet; and though becoming gardener and overseer to Mr. Ferguson of Doonholm (now the seat of Lord Blackburn), he abandoned his design of forming a nursery. He continued to reside in the cottage till Whitsunday 1766. On removing to Lochlee he sold his leasehold to the corporation of shoemakers in Ayr. The cottage is now the property of the Ayr Burns Monument Trustees, by whom it is set apart as a museum, in which relics of the poet will be gathered together. The cottage is shown to visitors for a small fee. In the interior of the kitchen is a recess where the poet was born. On an eminence about 1½ mile to the south-east of the cottage stands the farm of Mount Oliphant, to which Burns's father removed on leaving the cottage, and where the family lived for twelve years.

Proceeding towards Burns's monument, we perceive in a field a single tree, enclosed with a paling, the last remnant of a group which covered

“The cairn  
Whare hunters fand the murder'd bairn.”

The position of the “cairn,” and also of the “ford,” at a distance from the highway, is accounted for by the old road from Ayr, by which the poet supposed his hero to have approached Alloway Kirk, having been to the west of the present line. Beyond this stands

“Alloway's auld haunted Kirk,”

roofless, but with walls pretty well preserved, and still retaining its bell at the east end. The woodwork has all been taken away to form snuff-boxes and other memorials. In the area of the kirk the late Lord Alloway, one of the Judges of the Court of Session, was

interred; and near the gate of the churchyard is the grave of Burns's father marked by a plain tombstone, a renewal of the original, which was carried away in fragments. Near the ruined kirk, between 200 and 300 yards off the public road, is Mungo's Well,

“Whare Mungo's mither hang'd hersel'.”

It is reached by a footpath, and the spot, beyond its interest, is to the spectator one of the loveliest on the banks of Doon.

“Before him Doon pours all his floods;  
The doubling storm roars thro' the woods.”

The RIVER DOON, to which the writings of Burns give celebrity, rises in a lake of the same name, about 8 miles in length, situated in the mineral district of *Dalmellington*, pop. 1440 (15 miles by branch rail from Ayr. Good fishing can be had in LOCH DOON by staying at the *inns* at Dalmellington). On a small island, near the upper extremity of the loch, are the ruins of an ancient castle, which figured in the wars between England and Scotland during the time of Robert Bruce. The river has a course of 18 miles, throughout which it amply sustains its right to the title of “Bonny Doon;” its banks are indeed “fresh and fair;” and in the summer-time especially are absolutely laden with floral richness and beauty. The scenery of the Ness Glen, which is about 2 miles from Dalmellington, and through which the river runs immediately after issuing from the lake, is woody and picturesque, and the glen is a favourite resort of picnic parties. Farther down, near the village of Dalrymple, we come upon some romantic green hills in the neighbourhood of Cassilis House (Marquis of Ailsa), the ancient seat of the Earl of Cassilis, which form the opening scene of Burns's “Halloween.” Lower down, on a beautiful bend of the river, is Auchendrane (Sir Peter Coats), built on the site of the castle—the scene of Scott's “Ayrshire Tragedy.”

The new parish church of Alloway stands on the opposite side of the road from Mungo's Well, and in the immediate vicinity are the mansions of Cambusdoon (Mrs. Baird), Doonholm (Lord Blackburn), and Doonside (W. H. Dunlop, Esq.)

BURNS'S MONUMENT, which stands close by on a conspicuous position, is a chaste building designed by the late Thomas Hamilton, architect, Edinburgh, and founded on 25th January 1820. The project originated with the late Sir Alexander Boswell of Auchinleck, and the cost was upwards of £3300. The surrounding grounds measure about an acre, and are tastefully laid out. In a circular apartment on the ground floor there are exhibited several appropriate articles—various editions of the poet's works, a snuff-box made from the woodwork of Alloway Kirk, a copy of the original portrait of Burns by Nasmyth, and the Bible given by Burns to his Highland Mary. A staircase conducts to the upper part of the monument, from which a view is obtained of the surrounding scenery. In a small grotto at the south side of the enclosed ground are two statues of Tam o' Shanter and Souter Johnnie, by Mr. Thom of Ayr.

The *hotel*, close by the new bridge, was built by the late Mr. David Auld, to whom the admirers of the Ayrshire bard are indebted for the zeal and taste he displayed in adorning the grounds surrounding the monument.

Burns's subsequent career takes us to a more distant part of the county, and to the north-east of the town of Ayr. Burns's father, on the death of his landlord, Provost Ferguson, removed from Mount Oliphant, in 1777, to Lochlee, in the parish of, and 3 miles from the village of, *Tarbolton (inn)*, that can be reached by rail (7 miles) from Ayr, by the line to Mauchline. While residing in this farm the poet established a Bachelors' Club in Tarbolton, in the latter part of the year 1780; and here, in 1783, he was initiated into the mysteries of freemasonry. About 200 yards north of the village on the road leading to Galston, lies the scene of "Death and Dr. Hornbook." "Willie's Mill," alluded to in the poem, was the Mill of Tarbolton, situated on the Faile, about 200 yards east of the village, and was called by the name used in the poem in consequence of its being then occupied by William Muir, a friend of the Burns family. About half a mile from Tarbolton stands the mansion-house of Coilsfield, designated by Burns "The Castle o' Montgomery," from its being in his time the residence of Colonel Hugh Montgomery, afterwards Earl of Eglinton. Here Mary Campbell, Burns's "Highland Mary," lived in the humble capacity of dairymaid. And in this neighbourhood, near the junction of the river Faile with the Ayr, lies the scene of the parting which the poet has described in such exquisite terms.

According to unvarying tradition, Coilsfield derived its designation from "Auld King Coil," who is said to have been overthrown and slain in this neighbourhood in a battle with Fergus, King of Scots. Burns alludes to this tradition in his poem of "The Vision" :—

"There where a spectred Pictish shade,  
Stalk'd round his ashes lowly laid,  
I mark'd a martial race portray'd  
In colours strong ;  
Bold, soldier-featured, undismay'd  
They strode along."

The "martial race" here referred to are the Montgomeries. Coilsfield has now the more poetical name of "Montgomerie."

On the death of Burns's father, his widow and family removed to Mossgiel, a farm about a mile north of the clean and neat village of *Mauchline* (10½ miles from Ayr), which the poet and his brother Gilbert had taken some months before. Here Burns lived from his 25th to his 28th year, the period during which he wrote his principal poems. The *spence* of this farmhouse is the scene described in the opening of "The Vision," and in the "stable-loft," where he slept, many of his most admired poems were written. The village is prettily situated on the face of a slope, about a mile from the river Ayr, and contains upwards of 1600 inhabitants, and two *inns*. It is famed for its manufacture of snuff-boxes, etc., and its horse fairs; and it was the scene of the "Holy Fair," and of the "Jolly Beggars," and here dwelt

John Dove, Nanse Tinnock, "Daddy Auld," and other characters who figure conspicuously in the poet's writings. The churchyard was the scene of the "Holy Fair," but the present church is a recent substitute for the old barn-like edifice which existed in Burns's time. Near the church is the "Whitefoord Arms Inn," where Burns wrote on a pane of glass the amusing epitaph on the Landlord John Dove. Nearly opposite the churchyard gate is the house of "Auld Nanse Tinnock," bearing over the door the date 1744. The cottage of Poesie Nansie, the scene of the "Jolly Beggars," is also pointed out. Close behind the churchyard is the house in which Mr. Gavin Hamilton, the early friend of Burns, lived, and here is shown the room in which Burns composed the satirical poem entitled "The Calf." This room is further remarkable as the one in which the poet was married.

The scenes of some of Burns's most admired lyrics are to be found on the banks of the river Ayr, at a short distance from Mauchline. The "Braes of Ballochmyle," the scene of his exquisite song "The Lass o' Ballochmyle," are situated a mile from the village, extending along the north bank of the Ayr, between Catrine and Howford Bridge. They form part of the pleasure-grounds connected with Ballochmyle House (Col. Alexander), which was at one time the property of the Whitefoords, an old and once powerful Ayrshire family. Colonel Allan Whitefoord, one of the members of this family, was the original of the character of Colonel Talbot, described in the novel of *Waverley*. Another of them, Caleb Whitefoord, "the best-natured man with the worst-natured muse," has been immortalised by Goldsmith in a postscript to his witty poem entitled "Retaliation." Sir John Whitefoord, the representative of the family in the time of Burns, having been forced to part with his estate in consequence of reduced circumstances, Burns wrote some plaintive verses on the occasion, referring to the grief of Maria Whitefoord, afterwards Mrs. Cranstoun, on leaving the family inheritance :—

"Through faded groves Maria sang,  
Hersel' in beauty's bloom the while,  
And aye the wild-wood echoes rang,  
Fareweel the braes of Ballochmyle."

Ballochmyle was purchased by Claud Alexander, Esq., and shortly after that gentleman had taken possession of the mansion, his sister Miss Wilhelmina Alexander, a famed beauty, walking out along the braes one evening in July 1786, encountered Burns, musing as he leaned against one of the trees. The result was that the poet, during his homeward walk, composed the well-known song above alluded to. The spot where the meeting took place is now distinguished by a rustic grotto or moss-house, ornamented with appropriate devices, in the back of which there is inscribed on a tablet a facsimile of two of the verses of the poem, as it appeared in the holograph of the author.

Near Ballochmyle is the manufacturing village of *Catrine*,<sup>1</sup> near which was the seat of Dr. Stewart, father of Professor Dugald Stewart. To them Burns alludes in the following stanza in "The Vision" :—

<sup>1</sup> *Coach* daily from Mauchline (3½ miles).

“With deep-struck reverential awe  
 The learned sire and son I saw ;  
 To nature’s God and nature’s law  
     They gave their lore ;  
 This all its source and end to draw,  
     That to adore.”

Barskimming House (Sir W. F. Miller of Glenlee, Bart.), 2 miles from Mauchline, is romantically situated on the banks of the Ayr, whose scenery here is very beautiful. Barskimming and its then proprietor, Lord President Miller, are thus alluded to in the above poem :—

“Through many a wild romantic grove,  
 Near many a hermit-fancied cove,  
 Fit haunts for friendship or for love,  
     In musing mood,  
 An aged judge, I saw him rove,  
     Dispensing good.”

A short distance farther up the river, near the point where the Lugar joins, is the spot where Burns composed the poem entitled

“Man was made to mourn.”

Mauchline (p. 352, connected with Ayr by a branch line of rail) is on the main South-Western line from Glasgow to Dumfries (p. 341).

8 miles S. E. of Mauchline, on the main line (past Auchinleck village, pop. 1525, *inn*, and House—built by the father of James Boswell, and visited by Dr. Johnson), is the pleasant, sheltered town of *Cumnock* (pop. 3400—*hotel*) on the Lugar Water, near which are some valuable minerals. Cumnock contains the ashes of the Prophet Peden (see p. 301). Here the Caledonian Railway’s line from Edinburgh to Ayr (*viâ* Carstairs and Lanark—p. 338) crosses the South-Western line at right angles. On the former, 10 miles north-east from Cumnock, is *Muirkirk* (*inn*, pop. 3500), with large iron-works, where the great high-roads from Edinburgh to Ayr, and Glasgow to Dumfries, cross each other. On the rather bleak hills around there is good grouse and other shooting.

#### GLASGOW TO GREENOCK, BY THE CLYDE.

Glasgow is fortunate in being approached by sea up one of the most lovely and noble estuaries in the world. The mere mention of the FIRTH OF CLYDE recalls to most Scotchmen, and very many from other nations, scenes of varied and wonderful beauty. In the upper reaches of the river the busy shipyards and manufactories with which its shores are lined add a strong practical interest to the sail, as starting from the Broomielaw in one of the numerous steamers<sup>1</sup> which ply on the Clyde, we in a few minutes reach Partick pier, where the river Kelvin joins the Clyde. On the south bank, directly opposite, is *Govan*, a town of upwards of 50,500 inhabitants, which has sprung up in connection with the shipbuilding

<sup>1</sup> About an hour is saved by taking the railway to Greenock or Gourcock and meeting the steamer there (see pp. 344, 345).

industry of Glasgow. Here, and on the opposite side of the river at Partick, are many of the great shipbuilding yards which have made the Clyde famous. The most important on the Govan side are Napier and Sons, John Elder and Co., and Stephen's at Linthouse. On the north side are D. and W. Henderson's, and Barclay, Curle, and Co.'s at Whiteinch. About 3 miles below Govan, on the same side of the river, is the ancient burgh of *Renfrew* (pop. 4855); a little farther down the river is Elderslie House, in the neighbourhood of which Somerled, Thane of Argyll and Lord of the Isles, who had taken up arms against Malcolm IV., was defeated and slain A.D. 1164. The barony of Renfrew was the first possession of the Stuart family in Scotland, and it now gives the title of Baron to the Prince of Wales. A little beyond Renfrew, on the left bank, is Blythswood House, the seat of Sir Archibald C. Campbell, Bart. Here the collected waters of the two Carts and the Gryfe flow into the Clyde. A large block of stone on the estate marks the spot where the unfortunate Earl of Argyll was captured while endeavouring to make his escape in the disguise of a peasant after his unsuccessful expedition in 1685. About 2 miles farther on are *North Barr* on the left and the village of DALMUIR on the right bank. A little below is Erskine ferry, which takes its name from the estate of Erskine, on the left, anciently the seat of the Earls of Mar, and latterly of the Blantyre family. Robert, eleventh Lord Blantyre, who erected the new mansion which crowns the rising ground, was accidentally shot in the insurrection at Brussels in 1830. Half-way between Glasgow and Greenock the river widens out into a broad expanse, assuming the appearance of a lake. On the right is Dalnottar Hill (753 ft.), from which there is a fine view; the heights immediately to the north are the Kilpatrick Hills, and the village on the narrow plain between them and the river is OLD KILPATRICK, said to have been the birthplace of St. Patrick, the tutelary saint of Ireland.

In less than an hour's sail from Glasgow, BOWLING (*inn*), one of the stations of the Helensburgh Railway, is reached. The Great Junction Canal, which unites the Firths of Forth and Clyde, joins the latter at this place. At a short distance below, on the right, is Dunglass Point, supposed to be the western termination of the great Roman Wall of Antoninus (see p. 125), erected in A.D. 140, and locally known as Graham's Dyke (*griem diog*, the strong trench). On the promontory are Dunglass House and the ruins of Dunglass Castle (formerly the property of the Colquhouns of Luss). A monument has been appropriately erected here in memory of Henry Bell, who first introduced steam navigation on the Clyde (see p. 309).



DUMBARTON CASTLE.

At the point of junction of the Leven and Clyde, Dumbarton rock rises to the height of 240 ft.

The rock measures a mile in circumference, and terminates in two peaks, the higher of which is still called "Wallace's Seat," while a part of the castle bears the name of "Wallace's

Tower," in commemoration of the Scottish hero, who was confined here. DUMBARTON CASTLE is of great antiquity, and is generally supposed to have been the principal seat of the British tribe which inhabited the Vale of Clyde after the departure of the Romans. It was one of the principal strongholds of the Earl of Lennox, who assumed an historical importance so far back as the period of William the Lion, and of such reputed strength as to be styled by Buchanan "arx inexpugnabilis."<sup>1</sup> None of the buildings erected on the rock

<sup>1</sup> The adroitness with which Robert Bruce, after he had taken from the English all the other strongholds of Scotland, succeeded in obtaining possession also of the Castle of Dumbarton, is a memorable episode in his life. Sir

are of great architectural interest or antiquity, but it is likely that some of the foundations and more massive buildings may be very ancient. From the first gate the ascent is by a narrow steep stair, built in a natural fissure of the rock. A narrow gateway here was used as a portcullis, on either side of which may be seen rude well-worn heads of Wallace, and Menteith his betrayer. The latter is represented with his finger in his cheek, which is said to have been the sign given by the traitor on this occasion. The stair continues



MENTEITH'S HEAD.

to ascend to the summit, where the remains of a Roman fort are pointed out, and from which is an extensive view. When Queen Mary was sent to France, to be educated at the French Court, she was brought from the monastery of Inchmahome, in the Lake of Menteith, to the castle of Dumbarton on 28th February 1547-48, and on 17th March embarked from it for the palace of St. Germain. During the wars which desolated Scotland in her subsequent reign, this fortress was taken by an ingenious stratagem by Captain Crawford of Jordanhill, a distinguished adherent of the King's party, and there exists in the archives of the Duke of Montrose a letter of James VI., written in his 9th year, addressed to Captain Crawford.<sup>1</sup>

The TOWN of DUMBARTON (*Hotel*: The Elephant) is an im-

John Menteith, who was then its keeper, promised to surrender it to him only on extravagant conditions, which were, however, agreed upon. But he purposed, when Bruce should come to receive possession, to make him a prisoner to the English, and had secreted in a cellar a body of armed English soldiers for the purpose of arresting him, whilst he had a ship in the Clyde ready to transport him to London. On his way to the Castle, at the invitation of Menteith, Bruce was warned of his danger; but he, notwithstanding, proceeded with some attendants, and was welcomed with professions of the utmost cordiality by Menteith, who delivered to him the keys of the castle, and conducted him through it. Bruce observed that he was not admitted into a particular cellar which he passed, and requested that he might be allowed to see into it. Menteith hesitated, but Bruce insisted, and the door being opened, the English soldiers were discovered, who, overawed on being examined, confessed the whole conspiracy. By the order of Bruce, Menteith was imprisoned in that very cellar; but he was afterwards pardoned by the generous monarch.

<sup>1</sup> "Taking advantage of a misty and moonless night to bring to the foot of the castle rock the scaling ladders which he had provided, he chose for his terrible experiment the place where the rock was highest, and where, of course, less pains were taken to keep a regular guard. This choice was fortunate; for the first ladder broke with the weight of the men who attempted to mount, and the noise of the fall must have betrayed them had there been any sentinel within hearing. Crawford, assisted by a soldier who had deserted from the castle, and was acting as his guide, renewed the attempt in person, and having scrambled up to a projecting ledge of rock where there was some footing, con-



portant seat of the iron-shipbuilding industry and associate trades, with a population (in 1881) of 14,172. In Church Street are situated the county buildings, and the Dumbarton Academy, a handsome building, burned in 1883 and re-erected, with a graceful tower-steeple. In the same street may be seen the remains of an old archway, which, according to an inscription built into an adjoining wall, is "one of the tower arches of St. Patrick's Collegiate Church, founded MCCCCL., and the sole remnant of a once extensive pile, removed to its present site in 1850." At the foot of this street are the Parish Church and High Street. Dumbarton is much indebted to the enterprise of the Denny family, and a whole suburb of workmen's houses is thence called Dennystoun. The Leven flows through the town, and debouches into the Clyde near the castle rock. The ground here, 32 acres, at the west of the town, was purchased and presented to the town as a public park by Messrs. Peter Denny and John M'Millan. It cost £20,000, and contains fine trees, including two magnificent cedars of Lebanon. Twenty acres are set apart for games. Dumbarton is an important *railway junction* for Balloch (Loch Lomond), *page* 330, and Helensburgh, *page* 361. On the coast, or about 4 miles from Dumbarton, is the village of CARDROSS, between which and Dumbarton formerly stood the old castle of Cardross, where King Robert Bruce died 7th June 1329. Proceeding down the river we pass in succession, on the opposite shore from Dumbarton, *Langbank*, Finlayston House, Broadfield, and the ruins of Newark Castle, a quadrangular building close to the town of *Port-Glasgow*. This port was founded in 1668 by the merchants of Glasgow, before the idea of bringing large vessels to the city was entertained; but since the river was deepened its importance has declined. Iron shipbuilding is carried on. The population is 13,300, and there are several *hotels*.

trived to make fast the ladder by tying it to the roots of a tree which grew about midway up the rock. Here they found a small flat surface, sufficient, however, to afford footing to the whole party, which was, of course, very few in number. In scaling the second precipice, another accident took place:—One of the party, subject to epileptic fits, was seized by one of these attacks, brought on perhaps by terror, while he was in the act of climbing up the ladder. His illness made it impossible for him either to ascend or descend. To have slain the man would have been a cruel expedient, besides that the fall of his body from the ladder might have alarmed the garrison. Crawford caused him, therefore, to be tied to the ladder, then all the rest descending, they turned the ladder, and thus mounted with ease over the body of the epileptic person. When the party gained the summit they slew the sentinel ere he had time to give the alarm, and easily surprised the slumbering garrison, who had trusted too much to the security of their castle to keep good watch."

GREENOCK.<sup>1</sup>

[*Hotels*: Tontine; White Hart; Royal; Waverley; Western "Temperance."]

*Railways* (from Glasgow): *St. Enoch's station* to Lynedoch station for town, and to Prince's Pier in connection with river steamers; *Central and Bridge Street stations* to Cathcart Street (for town and for steamers at the Custom-House quay), and also to Gourock, p. 361, for steamers. Population of town, 64,720. Estimated 1889, 78,248.

Though of comparatively modern origin, this important seaport ranks among the most considerable in Great Britain. In the beginning of the 17th century the town consisted merely of a single row of thatch-covered huts; and it was not until the commencement of the 18th century that the first harbour was begun. On its dock and harbour accommodation upwards of £800,000 has now been expended. In the autumn of 1886 the James Watt Harbour—including graving docks and tidal basin—was formally opened, thereby more than doubling the available harbour space. The James Watt Dock alone contains a water area of 90 acres, the quay walls extending to upwards of 3 miles, along which the rails of both the Caledonian and the Glasgow and South-Western Railways are laid. Greenock competes successfully with Glasgow for a large share of the shipbuilding of the Clyde, and some of the Greenock "yards" are among the oldest and most esteemed. The town possesses numerous engineering establishments and iron foundries, and its name is closely connected with the sugar-refining industry. All the river steamers call at Greenock,<sup>1</sup> and most passengers proceeding from there to Glasgow prefer doing so by rail (pp. 344-5). Off Greenock also, the great ocean steamers lying at the "Tail of the Bank" receive their complement of passengers and mails.

Although the town of Greenock is not very prepossessing, the situation is at once beautiful, and convenient for commerce. The view from the shore embraces the mountains of Argyllshire and Dumbartonshire; and the Whinhill (the rising ground at the back over which a new road has been made at great expense) commands a still more extensive prospect. Close upon the steamboat-quay stands the Custom-house, a large and handsome classical building. The most important thoroughfare in the town is Cathcart Street, with its continuation Hamilton Street, westward from Cathcart Square. Along these there are several handsome banks and other public buildings, and in Cathcart Square is a fine ornamental fountain. The municipal buildings form a most imposing pile at

<sup>1</sup> In addition to those referred to on pp. 361-387, other steamers ply to many other Clyde ports, and to Ayr, etc. For sailings of the deep-sea steamers, "Clansman," "Claymore," "Dunara Castle," etc., see Time Tables.

the corner of Cathcart Square and Hamilton Street. The building is a very ornate example of Italian Renaissance architecture from the designs of H. and D. Barclay of Glasgow, and was completed in 1887 at a cost of upwards of £150,000. In the immediate neighbourhood is the recently erected Post-Office. Connecting Cathcart Street and East Shaw Street is an arcade constructed in 1875. The court-house is in Nelson Street; and the theatre will be found in Ardgowan Street. The somewhat mean and tortuous streets in the business part of the town are being greatly improved under the provisions of a Local Improvement Act. The principal private dwelling-houses are situated on the south and along the shore, to the west of the town, where a magnificent esplanade has been constructed. In the burying-ground of the old West Kirk of Greenock, Burns's "Highland Mary" is interred. The church itself contains a series of four remarkable stained-glass windows, by Mr. William Morris through Mr. Allan Park Paton, on the recommendation of the late Mr. Rossetti. The extensive ship-building yards of Messrs. Caird and Co., Steele and Co., and Scott and Co. are on the shore of the firth. In Union Street (west end of the town) the Watt Institution was erected by the late Mr. Watt of Soho, son of the great Watt, to contain the Public Library; and a white marble replica of Chantrey's beautiful statue of his father, the cost of which was defrayed by public subscription, adorns the entrance. The inscription (by Lord Jeffrey) states that

"The inhabitants of Greenock have erected this statue of James Watt, not to extend a fame already identified with the miracles of steam, but to testify the pride and reverence with which he is remembered in the place of his nativity, and their deep sense of the great benefits his genius has conferred on mankind. Born 19th January 1736. Died at Heathfield, in Staffordshire, August 25, 1819."

On the back is the figure of an elephant, suggestive of Jeffrey's simile of the steam-engine, which, like that animal's trunk, "is equally adapted to lift a pin or rend an oak." Among the portraits on the walls of this building is one of John Galt, the novelist, who was buried in Greenock. The Public Library, which has existed since 1783, is a valuable one; and contains some unique memorials of Shakespeare, and the Watt Scientific Library. In the same block there are also a museum and lecture-hall, which were erected at the expense of the late Mr. James M'Lean, and opened in 1876.

An extensive sandbank, commencing near Dumbarton, terminates a little below Greenock in what is called the "Tail of the Bank," which affords the best anchorage-ground in the Firth of Clyde. On the shore between Greenock and Gourock stands Fort-Matilda

# GREENOCK.

To Gourock

Scale of 1/4 Mile



To Wemyss Bay

F I R T H O F C L Y D E

W H I N P A R K H I L L

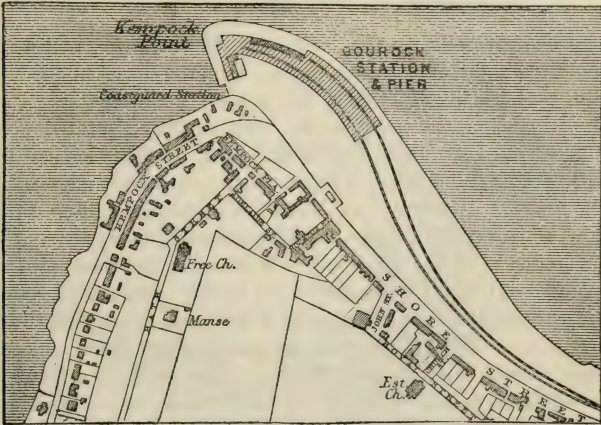
To Gourock Sta. To S. Y. Each Sta. From Central Sta.



battery. The Mariners' Asylum near this was founded by Sir Gabriel Wood for the benefit of aged merchant seamen. A tramway line runs through Greenock, and is continued to

## GOUROCK

(Hotel: Ashton), where there is a fine pier, to which the train runs down. The bay affords safe anchorage. The extension of the Caledonian Railway renders Gourock an important terminus, and connects the Clyde steamer routes directly with the Caledonian



and London and North-Western system (West Coast Route). The line, though short, has been difficult and costly, a great part of it being tunnelled. One tunnel, at the Greenock end, passes *under* a tunnel of the G. and S.W. Ry., and is  $1\frac{1}{2}$  mile long—the longest in Scotland. Gourock commands fine views of the Clyde, including the openings to the Gareloch, Loch Long, and Holy Loch. Ashton, the more pleasant part, extends from Kempock Point to the Cloch lighthouse, an important beacon. Near Gourock are Gourock Castle, Gourock House, and Levan Castle.

## THE GARELOCH.

Opposite Greenock, on the north coast of the Clyde, is the sea-basin called Gareloch, which begins at Helensburgh, and stretches north for about  $7\frac{1}{2}$  miles. Its shores are attractive, and studded with villas. The beautifully wooded point jutting out 3 miles S.E. of Helensburgh is Ardmore, on which stands Ardmore House.

HELENSBURGH (Hotels: Queen's; Imperial. Population 7700), a commodious town, was commenced in 1777 by the late Sir James Colquhoun, to whose

estate it and nearly the whole parish belong. The streets are laid out on a regular plan, stretch for about a mile along the coast, and contain a Town Hall, churches, banks, shops, and other buildings of a public nature, intermixed with elegant villas. Helensburgh may be most easily reached by railway *viâ* Dumbarton (p. 330). The trains, which are frequent, start from Queen Street station, Glasgow (which is also the N. B. Ry. station for Edinburgh), joining those from Edinburgh at Cowlairs. A new pier at Craigendoran, to the east of the town, has been erected by the North British Railway Company for the accommodation of coast traffic by the Helensburgh line, and during the tourist season the service of trains and steamers to and from the pier is very complete and commodious. There is a road across to Loch Lomond (9 miles).

The steamer sails up the loch from Helensburgh, and we soon pass, on the right, Ardencaple Castle, formerly a seat of the Argyll family, and the birthplace of the present Duke of Argyll. The original mansion was built in the 12th century, but the present elegant turreted structure is of recent date. A little beyond is the village of *Row* (from *Rhue*, a promontory), with its numerous villas. In the graveyard surrounding the tastefully-built church rest the remains of Henry Bell, many of whose experiments in steam navigation were made on the Gareloch. In the old and now somewhat dilapidated church of Row, the "Row heresy" originated. On the opposite side of the loch is *Roseneath* (*Ferry Inn*), situated on the edge of a fine bay. The village, with its neat modern parish church, is about a quarter of a mile from the pier. An avenue of ancient yew-trees conducts to the ruins of the old church, surrounded by an ancient graveyard. On a beautifully wooded promontory stands *Roseneath House*, one of the seats of the Argyll family—an elegant modern building (1803) in the Italian style of architecture, with its principal front to the north, overlooking the bay, and another to the south, looking down the Clyde. A circular tower rises from the centre, from which, as well as from the grounds in front, there is an extensive and beautiful prospect. A gate near the entrance to *Roseneath House* (about half a mile from the village) gives admission to a path through a wood, where may be seen Adam and Eve, two of the largest and most beautiful *silver fir-trees* in the country, measuring 12 ft. in girth. *Roseneath* is about 1½ mile from Helensburgh by water, and about the same distance from *Kilcreggan* (*see below*) by the road across the point of the peninsula.

The steamer proceeds up the loch, passing *Clynder* (*Temperance inn*), famous for its honey, and *Rahane* on the west side, and on the right (east) bank, *Blairvadoch*, *East Shandon*, and *West Shandon* Hydropathic Establishment. The last building (formerly the mansion of Robert Napier, Esq., the celebrated shipbuilder)

Inverary

Strachur

# THE CLYDE.

Hells  
Glen

Arochar



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commands a fine view, and is surrounded by beautiful grounds, which contain a spacious winter garden and artificial ponds. The village of GARELOCH-HEAD, with pier and good *hotel*, is situated at the head of the loch. A well-made road of 2 miles in length crosses the ridge which separates the Gareloch from Loch Long. Near the top of the pass stands Whistlefield *Inn*, where a striking view is obtained of both lochs, as well as of the foot of Loch Goil. The road continues to Arrochar (8 miles, p. 371), and by it the Loch Long steamer may be caught at Portincape, 2 miles from Gareloch-head.

The Gareloch is so free from commotion of wind and tide, that it is a favourite resort of newly-constructed vessels on their trial-trips; and ships, preparatory to their setting out upon a voyage, often rest here for a day or two to adjust their compasses.

On the south and west sides of the peninsula between the Gareloch and Loch Long are the watering-places of *Kilcreggan*, and *Cove* (p. 370), whose villas command views of the Clyde and Loch Long.

#### GREENOCK TO LARGS, ARRAN, AND KINTYRE, ETC.

ARRAN (p. 364) may be reached from Glasgow—

1. By ARDROSSAN (the easiest and most expeditious route), *viâ* the Glasgow and South-Western Railway, by Paisley, Dalry, and Kilwinning Junction, and thence to Ardrossan (pp. 341-346).

2. By "IVANHOE" steamer, saloon-decked, and one of the best and swiftest on the Clyde. The route is longer and more varied than the others, and includes the Kyles of Bute (p. 384). The steamer may be reached either at Craigendoran Pier, HELENSBURGH (*viâ* the North British Railway, p. 330); or at Prince's Pier, GREENOCK (*viâ* the South-Western Railway, p. 345); or at GOUROCK and WEMYSS BAY (*viâ* the Caledonian Railway, p. 345).

3. By the "EAGLE" or other steamer from Glasgow in the morning, *viâ* Greenock, Gourrock, Dunoon, Rothesay, etc.

4. By the CAMPBELTOWN (Kintyre) steamers, calling at Greenock and—in the season—at Fairlie (p. 347) on the Ayrshire coast, to Loch Ranza in Arran, and thence down the Kilbrannan Sound.

The "IVANHOE" leaves Helensburgh in the morning, and, leaving the beauties of the Gareloch behind, crosses at once to Greenock. Thence we recross to Argyllshire at Kirn, Dunoon, and Innellan (pp. 382-3), and thereafter return once more to the coast of Renfrew at that pleasant watering-place *Wemyss Bay*, with its well sheltered substantial pier, and good *hotel*; and there is a Hydropathic Establishment a mile down the coast, near Skelmorlie. Wemyss Bay, like its neighbour *Skelmorlie*, consists of villas built mostly of the red sandstone of the district. Castle Wemyss is the seat of John Burns, Esq., of the "Cunard" line of Atlantic steamers; Kelly was lately rebuilt by Mr. Steven, shipbuilder; and Ardgowan House, the handsome mansion of

Sir M. Shaw Stewart, Bart. (a direct descendant of King Robert III.), who has very large estates here, is about 4 miles north, past Innerkip (p. 345). The coast road south to Largs (6 miles) is a charming drive.

From Wemyss Bay the "Ivanhoe" sails south-west across to Rothesay in Bute (p. 383.)

#### LARGS AND THE ISLANDS OF CUMBRAE.

The steamer for Largs and Millport (in Cumbrae) skirts along the Ayrshire coast from Wemyss Bay, passing Knock Castle and Brisbane House. LARGS (*Hotels*: Brisbane Arms, and White Hart), is a considerable town (pop. 3080), pleasantly situated on the shore and commanding a fine view of Arran. It contains some fine villas, and the bay affords good anchorage for yachts. The battle of Largs, between the Scottish army and that of Haco, king of Norway, in which the latter was defeated with great slaughter, took place in 1263, on the southern portion of the plain on which the town now stands. (There is a railway from Largs, down the coast to Ardrossan—12 miles—see p. 346.)

Leaving Largs the steamer passes, a mile and a half to the south, Kelburne Castle (Capt. Boyle), an old baronial residence embosomed in trees at foot of a romantic glen; and immediately thereafter Fairlie (p. 347). From this the steamer crosses to MILLPORT (*Hotels*: Royal George; Cumbrae; Kelburn Arms; Millport Inn; also two Temperance Hotels—2¼ hours by rail and steamer from Glasgow), a summer resort stretching for about 2 miles along a bay at the south of the *Greater Cumbrae Island*. There are a good pier and harbour for the accommodation of the coasting trade. The population in 1881 was 1750, but this is generally doubled by visitors in summer. There are Churches of Scotland,<sup>1</sup> also Free, United Presbyterian, Baptist, and Episcopal. The picturesque marine residence called "The Garrison," stands in the centre of the village. The College and Collegiate Church, founded in 1849 by the Earl of Glasgow, and formally opened in 1851, is a graceful Gothic building occupying a fine site on a rising ground behind the town. In 1876 the Collegiate Church was consecrated as the *Cathedral of the Isles*, and there is daily service. Within five minutes walk of the village there is an excellent golfing green. The Lesser Cumbrae, acting as a huge breakwater, renders the bay unusually safe for pleasure boats; while at the east it is further closed in by two islets called the Allans. With a southern exposure, Millport has a warm but bracing atmosphere, and a drier climate than the surrounding districts of Ayrshire and Argyll. Of late years much has been done by the Commissioners of the burgh to improve the amenity of the village and shores.

<sup>1</sup> The Rev. James Adam, who, for the first thirty years of the century was minister of the parish, will long be remembered for his shrewdness of character and pungency of expression. Many of his sayings are still current, but he is perhaps best known by the weekly prayer he offered for the Almighty's blessing "on the Greater and Lesser Cumbraes, and the adjacent islands of Great Britain and Ireland." He founded three bursaries in Glasgow University, known as the Adam Bursaries, in aid of poor students attending the Arts Classes. A flat tombstone erected to his memory in the churchyard bears a characteristic inscription.





The island is 4 miles long by 3 broad. There are good roads round and across it, and during summer a service of cars. The north end is low, but in the east and west towards Millport the coast shows bold cliffs and a rocky shore. There are numerous basaltic dykes running through the island, one of which, on the east shore, known as the Lion Rock, assumes a grotesque representation of a lion entering a cave.

The *Little Cumbrae* lies  $1\frac{1}{2}$  mile to the south of Millport. On its southern shore are a number of caves wrought in the stratified rocks by the action of the sea, the largest of which is called the King's Cave. On a small island, off the eastern shore, are the ruins of an old embattled square tower, said to have been a safety retreat of the Eglinton family. The ruins of the chapel and tomb of St. Vey are near the top of the small hill in the island, the property of the Earl of Eglinton.

The mid-day and evening steamers cross from Millport to the sweet little bay and hamlet of Kilchattan, in the south of Bute (p. 384). Eleven miles south-west of Millport lies

## ARRAN.

[Hotels at Brodick, Corrie, and Lamash. Routes to Arran, see p. 363.]

This island, which belongs to the county of Bute, is about 20 miles long and 11 broad, with a superficial area of 104,000 acres, of which about 15,000 are cultivated. The scenery is remarkable for its picturesque mountain beauty and fine colouring. With the exception of a few farms, it is the property of the Duke of Hamilton. Arran gave the title of earl to the chief of the house of Hamilton, who was Regent during the minority of Mary Queen of Scots, and who succeeded to the earldom on the fugitation of its previous possessor Thomas Boyd. He received the island as a gift from James IV. for having negotiated the King's marriage with the Princess Margaret of England. The mountains are mostly composed of granite, rising into pinnacles and spires of grotesque forms, or extending downwards in smooth blocks of naked rock. Towards the summit they are either destitute of vegetation or invested with a slight covering of alpine plants and mosses. The steamer from Wemyss Bay or Glasgow on approaching the shore passes the mouth of Glen Sannox, and shortly after calls at CORRIE, a small port, which takes its name from a rugged hollow in the high mountain above (Binnein, 2172 ft.) Small boats are employed here for disembarking, and there is a *Hotel* above the landing-place.

BRODICK<sup>1</sup> is the best place of residence for tourists on the island. It is provided with a pier and a large *hotel* (The Douglas),

<sup>1</sup> The village at Brodick, called Invercloy, contains a postal and telegraph office, church, and schoolhouse, in front of which there is a statue of the late Duke of Hamilton. Rowing boats may be hired on the beach. Coaches in summer (generally) to Corrie and Shisken.

commanding fine views. The grand, yet elegant, shape of Goatfell is seen to great advantage. At the base of this mountain Brodick Castle (the Duke of Hamilton) is seen rising above the trees. Brodick Castle is a revival of the old castle enlarged and remodelled. The old castle was formerly a place of some strength, and was captured by King Robert the Bruce and a small body of followers during his unhappy wanderings through the Western Islands; and it was from its battlements that he saw the flame on the coast of Carrick (*see* p. 304), which induced him to go over prematurely to the mainland for the assertion of his rights, as related by Barbour, and Scott in the "Lord of the Isles." The castle also figures in other periods of Scottish history.

GOATFELL, which forms so prominent a feature, is 2866 ft. above the level of the sea, and the highest mountain in the island. The ascent commences at the south entrance to the ducal park (by the kind permission of the Duke), and after passing through the park and keeping the kennels on the right the path enters (by a small iron gate on the left) a plantation, through which the moor is gained at a height of 500 ft., close by the Cnocan Burn. The route from thence is simple, as there is a path (though rough) all the way to the top by the left side of this streamlet. The climb is somewhat laborious, owing to the rocky nature of the ground, and it occupies from 4 to 5 hours. The summit is surrounded by a sea of jagged peaks and massive boulders, and beyond the island there is an extensive view on every side, including the Mull of Kintyre, Loch Fyne, the Firth of Clyde, the islands of Argyllshire, and the coast of Ireland. A variation in the route may be made by descending on Glen Rosa by Glenshant Hill, and gaining the footpath on the right bank of the Glenrosa Water.

Several EXCURSIONS may be taken from Brodick, such as to Lag by Lamash, returning by Whiting Bay; to Corrie, Glen Sannox, and Loch Ranza (visiting the Fallen Rocks); to Shiskin, Blackwaterfoot (*inns*), and the King's Caves. The different glens (Cloy, Rosa, and Sannox) are especially worthy of being visited; a very grand and almost alpine excursion being to cross over the steep rocky saddle from the head of Glen Rosa into the head of Glen Sannox. The descent is very rough and steep, and only practicable to hardy climbers. The "Castle Peaks" above Glen Sannox are particularly beautiful wild mountain tops.

The distance from the hotel at Brodick to Loch Ranza is 16 miles, Corrie being 6 miles, and the remainder of the road 10. The first part of the road is level and good, but on getting into N. Glen Sannox and Glen Chalmadale, it becomes steep and stony. Parties in vehicles require to walk part of the way. The village of LOCH RANZA consists of a number of scattered cottages, and there is a small *inn*. Upon a small

peninsula, near the entrance of the loch, are the ruins of an old castle, which was enumerated in the year 1380 among the hunting-seats of the Scottish sovereigns. The Convent of St. Bride, "the lonely abode of the Maid of Lorn," occupied a site near the castle; but all traces of the building are swept away. The whole scene in Loch Ranza Bay is one of the most lovely in Scotland [see Scott's "Lord of the Isles,"—Cantos IV. (13) and V. (1)]. There is daily communication during summer between Glasgow and Loch Ranza by the Campbeltown steamers.

On leaving Brodick Bay the steamer sails round Corrygills and Clachland Points into LAMLASH BAY, which is so sheltered by the Holy Island that it forms an excellent harbour for ships of all sizes. There is a pier at Lamlash, and in the village two *Hotels* and a temperance *Inn*. The Holy Isle (an irregular cone, 900 ft. high) was once the site of an ancient church, said to have been founded by St. Molios, a disciple of St. Columba. The cave where the saint resided is still to be seen on the sea-shore, with the shelf of rock which formed his bed. He is said to have spent the latter part of his life at Loch Ranza, and to have died there at the advanced age of 120 years. His remains, however, repose in the burying-ground of Clachan, a hamlet on the roadside between Brodick and Blackwaterfoot, which is about 2 miles from the latter place. The spot is marked by a rudely-figured tombstone.

At the southerly point of Lamlash Bay (3 miles from Lamlash) is King's-cross, where steamer calls. Robert Bruce and his followers are said to have embarked hence for the coast of Carrick, in Ayrshire (p. 304). A simple slab or monolith marks the site.<sup>1</sup> Farther south is Whiting Bay, the last stopping place of the steamer. Near it is Glen Ashdale, where there are two cascades; and 2 miles S. is Dippin Lodge. Off the southern point of Arran lies the island of Pladda, on which are a lighthouse and telegraph station.

The tour round the island may be made (walking) in three days. The distance is 60 miles, and may be best divided as follows:—(1) Brodick to Lag or Shiskin (the Sheddog of the Ordnance Map), at both of which there are comfortable *inns*. (2) Visit King's Caves on the

<sup>1</sup> There are a number of places in Arran traditionally connected with the romantic career of King Robert the Bruce. "The King's Cave," said to have been his first abode after arriving in the island, is situated on the west coast of the island, about a mile from the road at Blackwaterfoot, a little to the north of the basaltic promontory of Drumidoon, and 3 miles from Shiskin. On the wall at the entrance are inscribed the letters M.D.R.; and several rudely-cut figures are said, though with little probability, to have been executed by the fugitive monarch. The cave is 114 ft. long, 44 broad, and 47½ high. Some adjoining caves are equally large; one being called the King's Kitchen; another his cellar; a third his stable; while the hill above is called the King's Hill.



shore (for which the assistance of a guide will expedite), thence proceed to Loch Ranza (*inn*). (3) Loch Ranza to Corrie, where there is a good hotel, and thence to Brodick, as previously described. About 5 miles north of Shiskin is Dugary Lodge, a shooting-box of the Duke's.

Arran possesses some specimens of rude sepulchral pillars, cairns, and circles. An erect monumental stone may be seen on the roadside near the schoolhouse at Brodick; there are two others in a field not far distant; and a more remarkable group—comprising several remains of circles and three upright columns of old red sandstone, rising 15 ft. above ground—is situated at Tormore, on the west coast of the island, near Mauchrie Waterfoot. These stones have been minutely described by Dr. Landsborough.

The shores of Arran are for the most part formed of beautiful red sandstone, which is tolerably continuous from Brodick to Kildonan Castle, where it is obscured or displaced by a body of trap. The rocks which are next most conspicuous are of a schistose nature, and of various composition.

To the botanist the island presents very interesting features. The numerous varieties of soil give birth each to its own system of vegetation; and thus we have plants of the sea-shore, of the secluded glen, of the open morass, and of the bleak mountain top, within the compass of a few miles. In cryptogamic plants Arran is peculiarly rich, though few of its mosses are strictly local.

#### KINTYRE.

Opposite Arran, across the beautiful Kilbrannan Sound, extends the long peninsula of Kintyre. There are some pleasant bays and nooks on its eastern shore, while the western—towards the Atlantic—is more bold and picturesque. A chain of heathery hills runs down its centre, but there is a very considerable amount of cultivated land. It extends about 40 miles from north to south, with an average breadth of  $6\frac{1}{2}$ , but at its neck (where it joins the mainland at Tarbert) it is little over a mile. It was proposed some years ago to form a ship canal between East and West Lochs Tarbert, at a cost of £140,000, but the scheme has not been carried out.

The steamer from Greenock calls at the pretty little bay of Carradale, about half-way down the peninsula; and 12 miles farther south sails up the fine bay of CAMPBELTOWN (*Hotel*: Argyll Arms). This is the chief town in Argyllshire, containing a population of 7700, and it is famed for the number of its distilleries. The town is well built, and contains a beautifully sculptured market-cross, a copy of which may be seen in the Antiquarian Museum of

Edinburgh. Almost the whole of Campbeltown and the southern portion of the peninsula belong to the Duke of Argyll, who has a shooting-lodge, named Machrireoch, near the southern extremity, 3 miles from Southend and 11 from Campbeltown. The lodge is an ancient building with modern additions, and its position commands a fine view of the islands of Sanda, Arran, and Ailsa Craig, as well as of St. George's Channel and Ireland. Two miles west of it is the bold promontory of Dunaverty, on which once stood the castle of Dunaverty, a stronghold of Macdonald of the Isles, and often referred to in the history of the clans. This clan was dispossessed by the Campbells in the beginning of the 17th century. Six miles west of the village of SOUTHEND (*Inn*) is the wild southern headland well known as the *Mull of Kintyre*, round which the Atlantic waves storm and rage. This point is the nearest in the United Kingdom to Ireland (only 13 miles).

Straight across the peninsula from Campbeltown (5 miles) lies the wide sandy bay of *Machrihanish*, into which the ocean swell tumbles with unrestricted power. Round the bay extend one of the best golfing links in Scotland, a fine view across to the Jura mountains adding to their charms. There is a comfortable *Inn* (The Pans) at the links, and south from it a little way is some fine cliff scenery.

A *coach* runs from Campbeltown to Tarbert on Loch Fyne (40 miles—p. 385) along the *west* coast of the peninsula. This is a beautiful and interesting drive. There is an *inn* at Tayinloan, rather more than half-way.

## ARGYLLSHIRE

is the most picturesque of all the counties of Scotland, and, with its area of 3255 square miles, it ranks second in point of extent, or next to Inverness. On the two sides which border the sea it is everywhere indented with deep bays and creeks winding in a variety of directions so as to form a series of peninsulas and islands. This extensive district was at an early period of history (6th century) the kingdom of the aboriginal Scots under Fergus Mac-Erc, who emigrated at that period from the north of Ireland, with a number of followers. In the 12th century, Somerled, a succeeding potentate, "became, if not the sovereign of the Isles and of Argyll, certainly the holder of the chief power over these districts, and the traditions of nearly all the clans in the West Highlands and Isles carry back the ancestry of their chief to this mysterious Somerled."<sup>1</sup>

Besides the parochial divisions, the county is divided into districts, the principal of the latter being Kintyre, Cowal, Argyll, Lorn, Morven,

<sup>1</sup> Burton's *History of Scotland*, vol. ii.

and Ardnamurchan. Its general appearance is wild and mountainous, especially in the more northern parts bordering on Perth and Inverness shires, which, notwithstanding, are frequently interspersed with fertile valleys, where there is generally a considerable amount of arable land. The rivers and lochs are numerous, and most of them abound with trout and salmon. A great part of the mainland of the county was once covered with wood, of which every moss still shows the remains. It must have been at one time as desirable to get rid of some of the wood as it is now to rear it. But it is most usual to run from one extreme to the other, and the loss was severely felt before any attempt was made to repair it. The first example in taking advantage of the soil for planting was shown at Inveraray Castle, where the woods and plantations now rank among the finest in Scotland. There are numerous antiquities in the county in the shape of old castles, and sculptured as well as standing stones.

#### LOCH LONG AND LOCH GOIL ; and ROUTES to INVERARAY, ETC.

The scenery of these lochs is attractive, and the sail is one of the most popular on the Clyde. A delightful day's circular tour is afforded by the North British Railway Co.—sailing from Helensburgh and round Roseneath Point and up Loch Long, and returning down Loch Lomond to Balloch. On leaving Greenock the steamer calls at Gourock, and then crosses the firth to Dunoon (p. 382).

#### ROUTE to INVERARAY *viâ* LOCH ECK.

There is a good route from Dunoon to Loch Fyne side by LOCH ECK and the valley of the Cur (16 miles). The scenery is very striking, and this forms a beautiful and agreeable variation among the several other ways of reaching Inveraray. *It is the shortest of these routes.* The terminus on Loch Fyne is at Creggans Pier, Strachur (*Inns*—p. 375), and coaches run from Dunoon and Strachur in connection with the steamers on Loch Eck and Loch Fyne. The lovely Loch Eck is closely encompassed by bold and picturesque hills, and resembles in many respects some of the lakes in the north of England. Four miles up the loch on the east side is Whistlefield *Inn*, where good fishing may be had, and where carriages can put up. *Circular tour tickets to Inveraray by this route, and back by the Kyles of Bute, etc., are issued.*

#### LOCH LONG.

From Dunoon the steamer turns due north, and, passing the mouth of the Holy Loch (p. 382), enters Loch Long. This arm of the sea is about 24 miles in length and 2 in breadth, and separates the counties of Argyll and Dumbarton. At the entrance to the loch, on the left, is BLAIRMORE, a sweetly retired watering-place,

built upon the slope of the Kilmun hill, which rises to the height of 1535 ft., Blairmore hill being 1402 ft. The villas are tasteful, and the shore is well adapted for boating and bathing.

Immediately opposite is COVE (to which the steamer crosses), where there are some large and handsome villas, including Hartfield House and Craigrownie Castle. Farther up the loch, on its western shore, is the village of *Ardentinny*, with its chapel and *inn*, a place celebrated in Tannahill's song of "The Lass o' Arranteeni." The poet, in leaving the solitary hostel, or rather hut, had left his heart behind him; and on returning to his loom—for it was at the loom alone his muse found happiest utterance—he gave vent to his passion in the lay which commences with these beautiful lines:—

"Far lone among the Highland hills,  
'Midst nature's wildest grandeur,  
By rocky dens and woody glens  
With weary step I wander."

From *Ardentinny* the Kilmun hills extend south-westwards; while numerous *Cruachs* and *Bens*, attaining heights varying from 1000 to 2000 ft., rise on the north of the bay.

"Argyll's Bowling Green," the popular name of this wild region forms a peninsula of confused and irregular mountains, interspersed with huge rocks, caverns, and precipices. Glenfinnart House (Major-General Sir John Douglas, K.C.B.) stands on an extensive greensward at the foot of the "Cruacha Chaise" or Cheese Hill (2069 ft.) A well-made carriage-road, connecting Loch Long with Loch Eck (p. 370), strikes off from *Ardentinny* through Glen Finnart, a distance of 4 miles, affording one of the most agreeable drives in the district.

Passing the mouth of Loch Goil (p. 373), we reach *Portincaple*, where there is a ferry and a road across to the Gareloch (p. 362). Beyond this, northwards, Loch Long is not more than a mile in breadth. At this more secluded part, on the east side, lie the beautiful seats of Finnart and Arddarroch. In sailing up, we have now an excellent view of the Arrochar range of hills, conspicuous among which are The Brack (2500 ft.) and Ben Arthur, or the "Cobbler" (2750 ft.)—whose rocky summit is cracked and shattered into various fanciful forms.

At the head of the loch is the village of ARROCHAR, where there is a good *hotel* and a Temperance *inn*. The steamer reaches Arrochar about 1 P.M., and leaves again for Greenock at 2.30. This interval affords sufficient time to cross to Tarbet and take a

hasty peep of Loch Lomond. A 'bus in waiting enables the tourist to make the crossing more expeditiously, and to reach the Loch Lomond steamer, by which he may return. On a clear day the peak of Ben Lomond should be seen from the steamer just over the village of Arrochar. The situation of Arrochar is retired and romantic. It was formerly the seat of the chief of the Clan Macfarlane, but is now the property of Sir James Colquhoun of Luss.

The ascent of the Cobbler may be made from Ardgarten, opposite Ardmay Point, and at the commencement of the road through Glencroe. There is a path up Glen Loin and over to the Inveruglas Glen and Loch Sloy (p. 154). From Arrochar to Loch Goil-head by Glencroe is 12 miles ; by the footpath, which is very rugged, it is 8 miles.

ROUTE to INVERARAY, ETC., *viâ* GLENCROE.

From Arrochar a coach, which starts from Tarbet on Loch Lomond, in connection with the steamer, conveys travellers on the road to Inveraray by *Glencroe* (20½ miles). Starting from the pier the road winds round the head of Loch Long, and, crossing the Water of Loin, enters Argyllshire. It then skirts the western shore of the loch until it turns to the north, at Ardgarten House, into Glencroe, a desolate glen about 6 miles in length, exhibiting some sublime scenery. The road through the glen was made by the 22d Regiment, and is good, except at the last mile, attaining there the height of 860 ft., where it is carried in a zig-zag manner up the top of the hill, where it meets a road from "Hell's Glen" (p. 374). Here the well-known seat, inscribed "Rest-and-be-Thankful," has been erected for the benefit of weary travellers, and alluded to in Wordsworth's sonnet—

"Doubling and doubling with laborious walk,  
Who that has gained at length the wished-for height,  
This brief, this simple wayside call can slight,  
And rest *not* thankful?"

Passing on the left a small sheet of water called Loch Restil, the road gradually descends towards Loch Fyne by the side of the Kinglas Water. On reaching the loch side, where it is joined by the road from St. Catherine's (p. 374) on the south, there is, on the left, the triple-turreted castle of Ardinglas (G. F. W. Callander, Esq.), an old seat of a cadet of the Campbell family. Turning northwards along the shore a little beyond this, *Cairndow* church, *hotel*, and school are passed on the right, after which the road keeps round the head of Loch Fyne. Almost opposite (and 5 miles from) Ardinglas are the ruins of Dunderave (or Dunderawe) Castle, a stronghold of the MacNaughtens. The castle, consisting of a strong tower with turrets at each angle, is built close upon the sea-shore, from which it must usually have been approached. By getting round Strone Point and the head of Loch Shira, 4½ miles from this, we reach *Inveraray* (p. 376), and thence Dalmally (p. 161) on the Oban Railway.

LOCH GOIL.<sup>1</sup>

The arm of the sea branching off from Loch Long at the west side of Argyll's Bowling Green is called Loch Goil. It is 6 miles in length, from 1 to 2 in breadth, and stretches in a northerly direction. On entering the loch the coast on the right is bold and steep, and the hills high and craggy, but agreeably diversified by extensive natural woods of hazel. The mountains on the west side have a fine appearance from the loch, and rise to a height of from 500 to 2000 ft. above the sea. On this side *Carrick Castle* (near which there is an *inn*), an old stronghold of the Dunmore family, stands upon a low and nearly sea-girt rock, presenting a good specimen of mediæval strength of the 15th century. Ranking as one of the royal castles, it was, like several other posts, placed under the hereditary keepership of the Argyll family; and thither, in 1651, the Marquis of Argyll retired and fortified the position in expectation of a siege by the forces of the Commonwealth. Some years later it was burnt by the Athole-men, and might now answer to Campbell's lines written on visiting the "home of his forefathers,"—

"At the silence of twilight's contemplative hour,  
I have mused in a sorrowful mood,  
On the wind-shaken weeds, that embosom the bower  
Where the home of my forefathers stood.

"All ruin'd and wild is their roofless abode,  
And lonely the dark raven's sheltering tree—  
And travell'd by few is the grass-cover'd road,  
Where the hunter of deer and the warrior trod  
To his hills that encircle the sea."

As the steamer proceeds towards the head of the loch the tourist may be reminded of Thomas Campbell's pathetic ballad of "Lord Ullin's Daughter," and of the poet himself, who drew much of his inspiration from Argyllshire. The tumultuous-looking mountains contrast strongly with the peaceful little village of *Loch Goil-head* at which we now arrive. The village contains an *hotel*; and scattered along the shore are numerous villas. The burial-aisles of the Campbells of Ardkinglas and of Strachur now form part of the parish church, in which are the remains of some of their tombs. From the pier there is a good view of the mountains, Ben Donich (2774 ft.), close on the N.E., between us and Glencroe, being the highest.

<sup>1</sup> There is daily communication by steamer between Glasgow and Loch Goil-head all the year round, with additional sailings during summer, and the steamers on this route are unusually well appointed.

*ROUTE to INVERARAY via HELL'S GLEN.*

A strong-built four-horse coach runs in connection with the steamer from Loch Goil-head to St. Catherine's pier, opposite Inveraray, a distance of 10 miles; but the road—passing through *Hell's Glen*, a wild valley almost parallel with Glencroe—is so steep and hilly that a good pedestrian may outstrip the vehicle with little exertion. The four miles of ascent afford picturesque glimpses of wild mountain scenery. At the fourth mile, at the height of some 800 ft., the descent towards St. Catherine's commences, disclosing the basin of Loch Fyne, with Inveraray and the neighbouring country. At *St. Catherine's* (where there is an *hotel*) a steamer awaits the arrival of the passengers, and conveys them across the loch (2 miles) to Inveraray. This is also a regular public ferry, well served at all hours either by steamer or by open boats. The site of the ancient chapel and burying-ground of St. Catherine's (long disused) lies on the slope behind the hotel.

Strachur (p. 375) is about 5 miles *south*, and Cairndow (p. 372) about 6 miles *north*, of St. Catherine's, by the road along the east shore of Upper Loch Fyne.

GLASGOW TO OBAN :—THE "LORD OF THE ISLES" ROUTE—  
*via* LOCH FYNE AND INVERARAY.

Time for the whole journey, 10 hours—including steamer, coach, and rail.

RAILWAY CONNECTION—From Glasgow (St. Enoch's) to Prince's Pier, Greenock, 8.30 A.M.; or (Central) to Gourock, 8.5.

From Edinburgh (Princes Street) to Gourock, 7 A.M.

Steamers from North British Railway Pier at Helensburgh (Craigendoran) meet the "Lord of the Isles" at Dunoon.

This route, which enjoys much popular favour, is served by the saloon-decked steamer "LORD OF THE ISLES," starting in the morning from the Custom-House Quay, Greenock, for her pleasure sail to Inveraray and back. The first part of the route, *via* Dunoon, corresponds with that of the "Columba" steamer (pp. 382-385).

After passing through the Kyles of Bute and rounding Ardlamont Point into Loch Fyne, the "Lord of the Isles" proceeds direct for Upper Loch Fyne, with a clear run of 40 miles to Inveraray. Loch Fyne has long been noted for its abundance of fine herrings. On Kilfinan Bay, 12 miles up the loch to the right, stand Otter House and the village and church of Kilfinan. Just beyond the entrance to Loch Gilp, on the right, we pass Ballimore (Colonel Burnley-Campbell) and Otter Ferry, and within the Otter Spit a remarkable sandbank seen at low tide stretching more than half-way across the fiord, and marking the entrance to Upper Loch Fyne. The rocky height now seen is Silvercraigs, so called from the precious ore having been worked there at one time. We

are now in comparatively narrow waters, the breadth varying from 1 to 2 miles; and though the flanking hills are by no means grand in their proportions, the scenery is fine. The slopes on either side are adorned with fir plantations and oak coppice, luxuriant growths of fern, and here and there a few stretches of green pasture-land adjoining some hill farm. About 6 miles farther up, on the west side, we pass a small land-locked indentation, Lochgair (*i.e.* "The Short Loch"), which gives its name to the adjoining estate (MacIver Campbell, Esq.) and manor-house, near the head of the loch, surrounded by some fine old trees. Above Lochgair lies the small inland Loch Glashan. In a few minutes we are abreast of Minard Castle, formerly a demesne of the Campbells of Kilberry, a handsome mansion, standing on a beautifully rounded lawn, which projects a little into the sea. Several rocky islets stand in mid-channel, all remarkably rounded and polished by ice action during the glacial period: beyond the first of these, on the east shore, is seen Castle Lachlan, an old stronghold ruin in good preservation, at the mouth of Strathlachlan Glen. The steamer, in passing the islands, has to keep pretty close to the west shore, where may be seen in succession the granite (*syenite*) quarries of *Craræ* and *Furnace*, both of which supply excellent paving material. The quarries are well known for the skilful blasting operations which are conducted on an extensive scale. At the former a lamentable accident occurred in September 1886, when several visitors approaching the quarry too soon after an explosion were fatally choked by the resulting gases or "choke-damp." *Craræ* is on the Cumlodden property, belonging to Sir A. S. L. Campbell, Bart., of Garscube; while at *Furnace*, about a mile onwards, we first reach the confines of the Duke of Argyll's principal estate, 8 miles from the county town and His Grace's castle of Inveraray. The Loch Fyne Gunpowder Company has a factory at *Furnace*. A mile or so beyond are Pennymore House, and then the fishing-and-farming village of Kenmore. The headlands here are bold and finely wooded to their summits, and the landscape generally assumes a more distinctive character as we approach Inveraray.

Inclining towards the eastern shore, the steamer makes for Creggans Pier (*inn*), a mile from Strachur (*inn*), near which point Loch Fyne is believed to attain its greatest depth, 82 fathoms. The telegraph wires cross here by submarine cable.

STRACHUR is the western terminus of a branch route (16 miles) in connection with this one, proceeding through the picturesque region of LOCH ECK (p. 370), on which a small steamer plies to meet the coaches



at either end. The scenery is very striking. Passengers take the Loch Eck route by landing at Dunoon (p. 382). The Strachur estate was of old the property of the Macarthurs, the oldest stock, there is reason to believe, of the clan Campbell. It is entailed on a branch of the Argyll family; one of the lairds long resident at the mansion-house (Strachur Park) was General Campbell, the officer employed by Government, after the rebellion of '45, to superintend the construction of roads and bridges throughout Argyllshire.

From the pier (at Creggans), we get the first view of Inveraray, about 4 miles farther up, and on the opposite side of the loch. Along the Strachur shore are several neat villas with an excellent aspect to the south-west, while on the west side of the loch, a little inland, may be seen, on a beautiful slope amid hills and woods, one of the Duke of Argyll's "farm towns," Auchnagoul, the domicile of several joint tenants. In a quarter of an hour from leaving Strachur pier the steamer is opposite Inveraray, and an excellent view of the town, castle, and grounds is afforded as it sweeps round the lovely bay.

#### INVERARAY,

[Hotels: The Argyll Arms; The George.] Population 940.

Coaches to Tarbet (Loch Lomond) and Dalmally (Loch Awe) during the summer.

The distance to Tarbet may be reduced to 20 miles by crossing St. Catherine's Ferry, and the pedestrian may overtake the coach which goes round the head of Loch Fyne by Cairndow. A coach runs from St. Catherine's Ferry to Loch Goil-head to meet steamers to and from Greenock. (The ferry fare is 1s.)

the county town of Argyllshire, is situated at the lower end of a small bay, where the river Aray falls into Loch Fyne. It was erected into a royal burgh in 1648 by Charles I. while a prisoner in Carisbrooke Castle, and has been for a long period the principal seat of the family of Argyll, who have laid out large sums of money in improving and adorning the town and neighbourhood. Near the church, which stands about the centre of the town, a monument has been erected to several members of the clan who, sharing with their chief the disastrous consequences of the Duke of Monmouth's rebellion, were massacred near the spot in 1685. The ancient market-cross is a fine example of the Scottish sculptured stones. It is about 8 ft. high, and, according to the inscription, was erected by the noble family of "Dondcan MeicGyllichomghan" (*i.e.* Duncan Mac Gilli Comyn).

Parties staying at the Argyll Arms Hotel may have excellent salmon and trout fishing in the rivers Aray and Douglas, while sea-fishing may be tried in Loch Fyne. On the west side of Glen

Aray, an extent of about 5 square miles, chiefly wooded land, has been enclosed by the Duke with an iron fence as a deer forest.

INVERARAY CASTLE, the seat of the Duke of Argyll,<sup>1</sup> was built by the third Duke (Archibald) in 1744-61, after a plan by Adam. It is

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<sup>1</sup> The distinguished family of Argyll, head of the great clan Campbell, traces its origin back to the time when bards commemorated in song the deeds of their chieftains, and it is difficult to say whether its place in genealogical antiquity or historical interest is the greater. So far back as eight centuries ago, a Gillespie (*i.e.* Archibald) Campbell acquired by marriage the lordship of *Lochow*, in Argyllshire, and from him sprang *the great Colin*, the first remarkable progenitor of the clan (p. 163). Colin, second Lord Campbell, was created Earl of Argyll in 1457; various earls *Archibald* succeeded—the second fell at Flodden; the fourth was the first nobleman in Scotland who declared himself a Protestant; the fifth was famous as a supporter of Queen Mary; the eighth, and first Marquis, called “the great” (1640), had an eventful political career, espousing the cause of the Presbyterian party and Covenanters, becoming at length their recognised leader. Leading his clansmen against the Royalist troops he was signally defeated by Montrose at Inverlochy in 1645 (p. 406). In 1651 he placed the crown on the head of Charles II. at Seone, having, like the rest of his party, been alienated from the republicans of England by the execution of Charles I. But after this, having gone to London at the Restoration in 1660, he was arrested and thrown into prison; in the following year tried at Edinburgh for high treason, condemned to death, and executed on the 25th of May. In the midst of his numerous public duties this great man found time to embellish his estate by an extensive system of planting, the fruits of which are seen to this day, and to pen the admirable *Instructions to a Son*, and *Maxims of State*, addressed to his successor, Archibald, ninth Earl, who, having taken part in the rising of the Duke of Monmouth, met with the same fate as his father. The tenth Earl, of the same name, came over with the Prince of Orange, and for various services was raised to the Dukedom in 1701, being succeeded by his son John, second Duke, whose numerous virtues justly procured for him a monument in Westminster Abbey. His career was a combination of eventful military and political activity. Entering the army in 1694, he was appointed Commander-in-chief of the forces in Scotland on the breaking out of the rebellion of 1715, which he did much to quell. On the death of his father he was made a Privy Councillor and one of the Lords of Session, taking a great part in promoting the Union of Scotland with England. He was created a peer of England by the titles of Baron of Chatham and Earl of Greenwich. In the House of Lords he took a prominent part in the burning discussions of the period, rising and falling in the estimation and favour of his sovereigns (George I. and II.) according as his independence of conduct and action met with their approval. The latter part of his life he spent in retirement at Inveraray. The honours descended to his brother Archibald, the third Duke, a man eminent alike for his political abilities and literary accomplishments. He was appointed Keeper of the Privy Seal in 1725, and was afterwards entrusted with the principal management of Scottish affairs. In 1734 he was made Keeper of the Great Seal, an office which he held till his death in 1761. The present holder of the titles is George Douglas, eighth Duke, K.G., whose eldest son, the Marquis of Lorne, married Princess Louise, fourth daughter of Her Majesty the Queen.

a massive quadrangular building constructed of chlorite-slate, and consists of two stories and a sunk floor flanked with round overtopping towers, and surmounted in the centre by a square winged pavilion, which through its Gothic-shaped casements, admits light to the interior. As restored, after being partially destroyed by fire in 1877, the castle has, instead of the original battlements with flat or platform roof, a sloping roof with dormer windows. It stands on the right bank of the river Aray, and near the site of the old baronial castle, built in the time of the first Earl of Argyll (1453-93). Clustering around this ancient pile, or straggling along the slope towards the river, lay in former times the old town of Inveraray, which has also long since disappeared. At the date of Pennant's tour through Scotland (1768), the old town was described as "composed of the most wretched hovels that could be imagined." The founder of the new castle, however, prepared the way for the entire removal of this rather unsightly hamlet by laying out and actually commencing a new township about a quarter of a mile to the south of the castle, and facing the little bay at the river mouth. Though Duke Archibald did not live to see his designs fully carried out, the present neat and beautifully situated town of Inveraray, the work of his immediate successors, bears testimony to the excellence of the original plan. Upwards of £300,000 is said to have been expended during the first fifty years upon the mansion and grounds.

The principal entrance to Inveraray Castle is on the north front, where a stone bridge spanning the sunk area, and covered in by a strong iron-framed plate glass structure, forms an elegant vestibule. The outer hall gives access to a lofty guard-room, overarched by the central tower of the building, and provided with armorial ornaments befitting the home of a great Highland chief.

The walls exhibit various kinds of weapons, representing the warlike equipment of almost every age and country. Among these are the flint-lock muskets, about 200 in all, of the old county militia or Fencibles, who did good service for king and country on the field of Culloden; likewise a large number of pikes or Lochaber axes, shields, trophies, etc.—the whole artistically arranged along the walls. From this central hall (which is now chiefly used as a billiard-room), as also from the entrance hall, there is communication, either direct or by corridors, with all the principal apartments, as well as with the ample staircase and galleries leading to the rooms above. In the dimensions, arrangement, and fitting up of the interior, it is everywhere apparent that convenience and elegance have been equally consulted; and in turning from the entrance hall to the principal rooms, many of them are finished with exquisite taste. Above the great staircase, a broad and airy range of galleries runs completely round the open space under the lofty central dome, and overlooks the large hall beneath. The north gallery conducts to another suite of apartments chiefly facing Loch Fyne, and commanding a view of the natural amphitheatre shut in by the beautifully-wooded peak of Duniquoich on the left, the distant Arrochar heights in front, and the hills of Cowal to the right. The rooms whence this fine view is obtained were occupied by Queen Victoria

during the visit paid by Her Majesty to the Duke and the late Duchess of Argyll in the autumn of 1875.

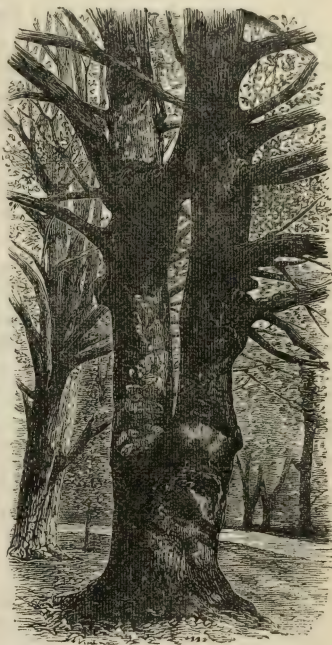
*The Castle is shown to strangers when the family is absent.*

To the great Marquis of Argyll (1640) Inveraray is indebted for many of its fine trees and avenues, which remain a memorial of his good taste and discernment in planting. The trees consist chiefly of larches, New England pines, spruce, and silver fir. One of the avenues, formed of aged beeches, strikes off at a three-arched gateway near the hotel, and passing behind the town, conducts to a romantic glen about 2 miles distant, called Esachosan (*i.e.* *Lovers' Glen*), where there is a small cascade. On the way may be seen a wonderful beech-tree, called "The Marriage Tree," on account of the peculiar manner in which its trunk is united.

*Duniquoich Hill*, a conspicuous cone-shaped hill (800 ft.), covered with wood, overlooks the town and castle of Inveraray. It is reached by entering at the first lodge on the left from the hotel, and proceeding through the grounds, which, by the liberality of the noble proprietor, are open to the public. After passing the *Cherry Park*, where are the Duke's stables, and the Pavilion (a wooden structure erected for the festivities at the home-coming of the Marquis of Lorne with his royal bride the Princess Louise in 1871), the road for part of the way is up Glen Aray, which here presents rich meadows, interspersed with stately trees of various kinds, and ornamented by several artificial cascades, lakes, etc. A path winds round the hill to its summit, where a lovely view is obtained from a small tower.

The walks and drives around Inveraray are much admired, and gave much enjoyment to the Queen during her visit in 1875. Sir Walter Scott has given a fine picture of the scenery about Inveraray in his *Legend of Montrose* (chap. xi.)<sup>1</sup> In the water at the foot of

<sup>1</sup> "Embarked on the bosom of Loch Fyne, Captain Dalgetty might have admired one of the grandest scenes which nature affords. He might have noticed the rival rivers Aray and Shiray, which pay tribute to the lake, each issuing from its own dark and wooded retreat. He might have marked, on the soft and gentle slope that ascends from the shores, the noble old Gothic castle, with its



THE MARRIAGE TREE.

the pastoral Glen Shira, are many trout ; and a pleasant walk is that up Glen Fyne.

INVERARAY TO LOCH AWE<sup>1</sup> AND DALMALLY BY COACH (16 *miles*).

A coach, in connection with the one from Tarbet (Loch Lomond) and with the steamer "Lord of the Isles," leaves Inveraray every day during the season for Dalmally, at the head of Loch Awe, to join the Callander and Oban line. The drive, a particularly fine one, occupies two and a half hours, passing in the first instance up Glenaray and then along the shore of Loch Awe. Glenaray, especially the lower half, is beautifully wooded. Some large firs, which are much admired, stand close to the road, on the right, less than a mile from the town. A little past the Three Bridges there is a beautiful waterfall on the Aray, called Linaghlutain, and nearly opposite this point, behind a plantation on the left, is the site of one of St. Mungo's missionary churches—the farmhouse which now occupies the spot still bearing, like several other places in Argyllshire, the name of Kilmun. Beyond this, overlooking a wide "corrie," is Cruach Mhor (1982 ft.), the highest point between Loch Fyne and Loch Awe, from the top of which may be obtained a distant view of the Hebrides and of the open sea to the south of Mull. At Tullich, 2 miles on, is shown a knoll where in former times the Justiciary Court of the district was held under the open canopy of heaven, the presiding judge being the "Captain" of Glenaray. Not far from Tullich, on the opposite side of the glen, may be seen the ruins of a once populous hamlet, Carnus by name, which, tradition states, was anciently a place of sanctuary under protection of the Church ; but afterwards, under the Argylls, it would appear to have been converted into an ordinary holding. In common with other homesteads in the district, Carnus in Glenaray varied outline, embattled walls, towers, and outer and inner courts, which, so far as the picturesque is concerned, presented an aspect much more striking than the present massive and uniform mansion. He might have admired those dark woods, which for many a mile surrounded this strong and princely dwelling ; and his eye might have dwelt on the picturesque peak of Dunicoich, starting abruptly from the lake, and raising its scathed brow into the mists of middle sky, while a solitary watch-tower, perched on its top like an eagle's nest, gave dignity to the scene by awakening a sense of possible danger."

<sup>1</sup> There are several short cuts for pedestrians from Inveraray to Loch Awe (p. 162), by hill-roads or footpaths across the Moor of Leekan,—(1) From Glenaray (Three Bridges) to Blarghour (7 miles) ; (2) From Auchnagoul, 4 miles south-west of Inveraray, by the Douglas Water, to Portinsherrick (11 miles) ; (3) From Furnace, *vid* Loch Leekan, to Braevallich (14 miles) ; and (4) By Achindrain and Craignure, to Ford (16 miles).

was pillaged by the Athole-men during the raids of 1685, the cattle lifted, and the people slain. The road continues easy till Tighnamfead,<sup>1</sup> an old wayside tavern, is reached. Here we quit the ducal domains, and begin to surmount the ridge that separates the head of Glenaray from the basin of Loch Awe.

As the road ascends, an extensive view is got of the surrounding uplands. These form excellent sheep-runs and grouse moors, containing also numerous small lochs well stocked with trout. Here and there, in some sheltered hollow, and beside a lochan or a running stream, the traveller comes across smooth green spots amid the heather—grassy mounds with moss-covered ruins, marking where once stood shielings or summer huts of old Highland farming days.

The first view of Loch Awe comes very much as a surprise, complete in loveliness and grandeur, and exhibiting a remarkable combination of the beautiful and sublime—the lake, here at its widest, with green-bowered isles slumbering on its bosom; the winding shores, also richly fringed with trees; while in the background the giant Ben Cruachan looks down, as if keeping watch and ward over the scene. As we descend the steep incline towards the lake, we see stretching away on the other side, as far as the eye can reach, an irregular series of hills, in most cases green to their summit: this is the far-famed land of Lorne.

At a bend of the old road a recess used to be pointed out where it was customary to kneel on coming in sight of the sacred isle of Inishail (see p. 162), which, with its church and “Cross of Prostration” (*crois-an-t'-schleuchdadh*), was regarded with veneration.<sup>2</sup>

At *Cladich*, near the shore of the lake, the Dalmally road turns suddenly to the right, while another branches off to the left towards Portsonachan. After passing Inistrynich, with its mansion-house

<sup>1</sup> *Tighnamfead* (Gaelic, “House of the Whistle”), so called from the old practice of the mounted traveller blowing a whistle when he wanted refreshment for himself or his steed. Compare also the appellation *Whistlefield*, so common in other parts of the country for similar houses of entertainment.

<sup>2</sup> This is also the best point from which to observe the geological conformation of the Loch Awe hollow. The lake is a synclinal trough in the slate system (of which Argyllshire is mainly composed), Ben Cruachan being a mass of protruding granite, with the slates that constitute its base dipping steeply into the bed of the lake, while the islands in the middle exhibit almost vertical strata of the same rock. The generally received opinion is, that at one time it was open at the south end below sea-level, thus forming an arm of the sea, like Loch Etive or Loch Fyne, its present lateral outlet at the base of Ben Cruachan being quite abnormal, and formed after communication with the sea had been cut off at the south end by the elevation of the land there, and the accumulating fresh water finding its way out by the gap in its side opening into Loch Etive.

embowered amongst trees, the attention is attracted by a conspicuous object standing on a height to the right. This is a monument erected in honour of Duncan Ban M'Intyre, the most popular of modern Gaelic bards, who was a native of the parish, and died (1812) in Edinburgh, aged 89 years. The road passes over a ridge near the monument. Here one of the best views is got of Glen Strae and the braes of Glenorchay, opening up to the north and east in all their wild beauty, Kilchurn Castle also standing in the foreground below. A short run down hill takes us to DALMALLY (see p. 161), whence the rail may be taken to Oban.

GLASGOW TO OBAN :—THE "COLUMBA" ROUTE—*viâ* DUNOON, ROTHESAY, KYLES OF BUTE,<sup>1</sup> ARDRISHAIG, AND CRINAN.

[124 miles. The whole journey to or from Oban occupies about 9½ hours;—leaving Edinburgh at 7, Glasgow at 8, Greenock at 9, and Gourock at 9·5, A.M.] Steamers from North British Railway Pier (Craigendoran) at Helensburgh meet the "Columba" at Dunoon.

This is deservedly one of the most popular excursions in Scotland, and its enjoyment is in no small degree indebted to the splendid steamers which ply upon the route. Having described the sail from Glasgow to Greenock (pp. 354-359), we continue it from the latter port, where most passengers will come aboard. On leaving Greenock the steamer crosses the estuary of the Clyde and approaches the Cowal district of Argyllshire, and town of

DUNOON,

[Hotels: The Argyll; M'Colls', adjoining the Castle Hill, and with private entrance to West Bay; Crown; Royal.]

(Steamers ply between Dunoon and Helensburgh (Craigendoran)—p. 361.)

one of the larger watering-places on the Clyde, containing a population of some 4700. Besides the parish church, which occupies a conspicuous position overlooking the pier, there are two Episcopal and several Presbyterian churches. On a conical hill above the main pier stand the fragments of Dunoon Castle, the hereditary keepership of which was conferred by Robert Bruce on the family of Sir Colin Campbell of Loch Awe, an ancestor of the Duke of Argyll.

The villas of Dunoon extend along the coast by *Kirn (inn)* and *Hunter's Quay (inn)* to HOLY LOCH, a short arm of the sea, at the head of which are some fine mountains. Just above the quay at Hunter's Quay stands the Royal Clyde Yacht Club's house (and an *hotel*), from which the regatta races are run annually in spring.

<sup>1</sup> These, and other ports, as far as Ormidale (see note p. 385), may also be reached daily by SS. "Viceroy" and others.

On the southern shore of Holy Loch is the mansion of Hafton ; farther on is the village of Sandbank or *Ardenadam*, with a good pier and *hotel*. At the head of the loch is "The Cothouse," at one time a favourite inn for anglers. The walks and drives from the head of Holy Loch, by Loch Eck, Glen Messen, and Glen Lane, are highly picturesque ; and there is a road due west through the district of Cowal to Otter Ferry on Loch Fyne (18 miles), by the heads of Lochs Striven and Ridden (p. 385), and across the beautiful Glendaruel (up which there is a road to near Strachur, p. 375). By Otter Ferry Lochgilp-head may be reached. There is also a well-made road from Dunoon to Creggans Pier, Strachur, on Loch Fyne side by Loch Eck and the valley of the Cur (*Steamer on Loch Eck and Coaches at either end*, see p. 370).

On the north side of the Holy Loch is the village of *Kilmun* (with *hotel*), where there are the ruins of a Collegiate Chapel, founded in 1442 by Sir Duncan Campbell of Loch Awe, and used as the burying-place of the Argyll family. East of Kilmun is *Strone (Hotel)*, a charming watering-place, built on the point of land between Holy Loch and Loch Long.

Leaving Dunoon, the steamer skirts the shore of the Bullwood, where there are numerous fine villas, and shortly after reaches *Innellan*, where there are some fine villas and a well-situated *hotel* (the Royal). The peninsula of Cowal terminates a few miles lower, at Toward Point, on which there is a lighthouse. Near this is Castle-Toward, and the ruins of an old castle of the Lamont family. We now steer straight across to the island of

#### BUTE,

the climate of which is so mild that it has been compared to that of Devonshire.

ROTHESAY (*Hotels*: Victoria ; Bute Arms ; Queen's ; Glenburn Hydropathic Establishment), the chief town of the county of Bute, contains 8330 inhabitants, and is situated within a well-formed bay, which affords safe anchorage-ground in any wind. A fine esplanade faces the bay, is laid out with much taste, and commands very beautiful views across to Loch Striven, etc. In the centre of the town are the ruins of Rothesay Castle, once a royal residence, and supposed to have been built about the year 1100. Robert III. created his eldest son David, Duke of Rothesay, a title still borne by the Prince of Wales, and the first dukedom conferred in Scotland. The castle was burned by a brother of the Earl of Argyll in 1685. Adjoining the parish church, which is situated about half a mile southwards, are the ruins of the choir of the old kirk of St. Mary's, containing several interesting sepulchral stone effigies, and the burial vault of the Bute family. About 2 miles south-west of Rothesay lies the charming little Loch Fad, on the



shore of which is a pretty cottage built by E. Kean the tragedian for his own use, and afterwards occupied by Sheridan Knowles.

On the east side of the island, 5 miles from Rothesay, is Mountstuart, the seat of the Marquis of Bute.<sup>1</sup> The original house was destroyed by fire in December 1877, and the present new mansion has been erected under the superintendence of Dr. R. R. Anderson, architect, Edinburgh, on the same site. It is in the Gothic style, and, built at immense cost, is one of the most splendid private mansions in Scotland. The principal feature is a large Central Court, round which the principal apartments are grouped. There is a magnificent Staircase and several Halls, and variously coloured marbles are used throughout the house. A few miles south is the pretty coast village, *Kilchattan*, a capital sea-bathing place (*hotel*).

On leaving Rothesay, the steamer passes on the left *Port Bannatyne*,—where there are an *inn* and a hydropathic establishment,—and the bay and castle of Kames, and enters the KYLES OF BUTE, a sound or strait lying between the northern part of the island of Bute and the coast of the district of Cowal. (On the tongue of land formed by Lochs Striven and Ridden—two beautiful arms of the sea running up into the mainland—is South Hall, the seat of one of the numerous families of Campbell; and 2 miles on, on the mainland, lies *Colintraive*, with pretty villas, an *inn*, and a ferry). Between Colintraive and Loch Ridden the channel is contracted by four small islands, one of which (Eilean Dearg, or Red Island) contains the ruins of a fort erected by the Earl of Argyll during the unfortunate rebellion of 1685 in concert with the Duke of

<sup>1</sup> The Bute family is descended from John Stuart, a son of Robert II., who granted him possession of the island. Sir James Stuart (1672) was a member of the Privy Council, and the first of the family elected to the peerage by the title of Earl of Bute, etc. He was a strong opponent of the Union of Scotland with England, and on its accomplishment retired from public life in disgust. The greatest interest of the family centres in John, third earl, who succeeded his father in 1723, and married the only daughter of the celebrated Lady Mary Wortley-Montague, an alliance which subsequently brought with it the large Wortley estates. He held several high offices of state, and in 1726 was for a short time Prime Minister under George III. "It is curious to reflect on a family thus springing at a remote period from a regal origin sinking into the feudal lords of a barren island, where they slept for ages in the silent shades of heraldry; then after emerging among the nobles of a dependent kingdom, rising in the third generation to the pinnacle of power." His son John, fourth Earl, who had previously been created Baron Cardiff of Cardiff Castle, was advanced to the Viscounty of Mountjoy in Isle of Wight, Earldom of Winchester, and Marquisate of Bute; while John, second Marquis, who had assumed the surname and arms of Crichton, succeeded to the Earldom of Dumfries on the death of his maternal grandfather, Patrick, Earl of Dumfries, in 1803. The present holder of the titles is John Patrick, third Marquis.

Monmouth. The view up Loch Ridden towards Glendaruel is very grand, and near the entrance stands Glen Caladh House (C. R. Stephenson, Esq., C.E., a nephew of the great engineer).

Turning south-west with regret from Loch Ridden,—up which lies Ormidale,<sup>1</sup> and the foot of which is perhaps the loveliest point in our beautiful sail,—we reach the pretty village of *Tighnabruaich* (where there are several villas and an *hotel*). Emerging thence into the open space between Lamont Point on the mainland and Ettrick Bay in Bute, we have on the right Kames powder-mills, where a road strikes across to Loch Fyne; on the left the islet of Inchmarnock, with the ruins of a chapel; and on the right, after turning Lamont Point, Ardlamont House. Opposite, on the left, is Kintyre (p. 368); and a very good view of Arran may now be had to the south.

The first stoppage up Loch Fyne is at *Tarbert* (*hotels*: “Columbia” at pier; “Tarbert” at village), an important fishing village (pop. 1630) charmingly situated on the isthmus at the head of the peninsula of Kintyre. A scheme was formed some years ago to cut, through the isthmus, a ship canal between East and West Lochs Tarbert, at a cost of £140,000; but it has now been abandoned. Near the village a pier has been constructed outside the loch for the use of the steamer, the access to the village pier being contracted and dangerous. During the herring-fishing season an immense number of boats collect here, exhibiting a lively scene. The ruins of an old castle, built by Robert Bruce in 1326, overlook the harbour.

From Tarbert daily coaches to the head of West Loch Tarbert ( $1\frac{1}{4}$  mile) convey passengers and mails for Islay. The sail on this loch by the daily swift steamer to and from Islay is a charming one.

A *coach* also runs to Campbeltown (40 miles—p. 368), a lovely coast drive,—opposite the island of Gigha. There are *inns* at Clachan, 10 miles from Tarbert, and Tayinloan, nearly half-way.

Sailing north from Tarbert we pass on the left Stonefield, among its woods, and Inverneil, both the seats of other “Campbells.”

From the latter (8 miles from Tarbert) a road goes over the round hills of Knapdale to the pretty sea-Loch Killisport, on the western shore of which (at Cove) is a curious cave chapel, said to be Columba's first church in Scotland.

Ten miles north from Tarbert we enter Loch Gilp, and land at

<sup>1</sup> Ormidale is reached by the steamers “Viceroy,” etc., daily from Glasgow and Greenock. “Clachan,” *inn*, where fishing may be had, is pleasantly situated up Glendaruel (p. 383), 6 miles from Ormidale Pier.

ARDRISHAIG<sup>1</sup> (*Hotel*: The Ardrishaig),

the south-eastern terminus of the Crinan Canal, a small village surrounded by several villas which have sprung up since the opening of the canal. The more important town of *Lochgilphead* (*Hotels*: Argyll, and Stag) occupies a position at the head of the sea-arm of the same name, and on the east side of the loch, opposite Ardrishaig, is Kilmory Castle (Sir John C. Orde, Bart.) On the shore of Loch Fyne, across the land to the east of Lochgilphead, is Otter Ferry, communicating with the Cowal district; and the upper part of Loch Fyne is described at pp. 374-5.

The *Crinan Canal* was formed about the year 1800 to avoid the circuitous passage of 70 miles round the Mull of Kintyre. It is 9 miles in length, with fifteen locks, thirteen of which are 96 feet long, 24 feet wide, and about 12 deep. Two are 108 feet long and 27 wide. The canal is navigable by craft of 200 tons burden. The small passage-steamers accomplish the distance, including the locks, in about two hours. On the left, 2 miles from Ardrishaig, is the ivy-covered mansion of Auchindarroch (Alexander Campbell, Esq.), and on the right, Bishopston. Farther on is Cairnbaan *Inn* (a good station for anglers), from about a mile beyond which a road goes south through the hills to Loch Swen<sup>2</sup> (5 miles). Passing through a valley by a close series of locks we emerge on an extensive plain, and the house amidst woods on the rising ground far to the right is Poltalloch (John Malcolm, Esq.) A good view away to the Mull hills in the far north-west may now be obtained, and we soon reach Bellanoch Bay, with its bonny little village. A couple more

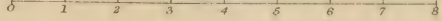
<sup>1</sup> From Ardrishaig a coach runs during summer (on the arrival of steamer) to Ford on Loch Awe, where a steamer conveys passengers to the head of the loch, joining there the Callander and Oban Railway. The road between Ardrishaig and Ford passes the village of Kilmartin, famous for its sculptured stones (55 miles to Oban by this route). Another coach goes by Kilmartin, Kintraw, and Pass of Melfort to Oban (40 miles).

<sup>2</sup> Loch Swen or Swin stretches about 10 miles into Knapdale, nearly opposite Ardrishaig, and its scenery has been pronounced by Dr. M'Culloch as romantic as that of Loch Katrine. It divides into three parts at some distance from its mouth: the waters indent the shore with deep bays and promontories; the hill-sides are clothed with natural verdure, sea and land being so intermingled that every step presents a new and wonderful combination of objects; while over all broods a deep and thrilling solitude. On a rock overhanging the entrance to the loch stand the ancient walls of Castle Swin, whose foundation is ascribed by immemorial tradition to Sweno, Prince of Denmark. The castle—from its position a place of much importance in its day—was taken by Robert the Bruce from Alexander of the Isles, and bestowed on the family of Menteith. It subsequently reverted to the Crown.

# CRINAN CANAL. &c.



English Miles



Being of comparatively recent origin the streets and buildings have a clean modern aspect. The latter consist of various churches, branch banks, and a court-house. The population numbers over 4000. A marine parade is formed along the shore, in front of the Alexandra and Great Western Hotels, and on the heights above numerous villas have been built. The railway station<sup>1</sup> is situated at the south side of the bay, close to the steam-boat quay.

Many delightful excursions both by land and sea,<sup>2</sup> may be made from Oban, which has now become a place of great resort.

The island of KERRERA lies about a mile off the Oban coast, and the Sound has an average breadth of a mile. The island is about 4 miles in length and 2 in breadth, and serves as a natural break-water to the bay. On it Alexander II. died during an expedition to the Western Highlands in 1249; and here also Haco, King of Norway, met the Highland chieftains who assisted him in his ill-fated descent on the coast of Scotland. Upon the south point are the ruins of Castle Gylen, a stronghold of the Macdougalls.

About a mile from Oban are the ruins of DUNOLLY CASTLE, situated on a promontory overhanging the bay. Access to the ruins is granted on certain days, at the lodge of the modern mansion.<sup>3</sup> An upright fragment of rock upon the shore, about a quarter of a mile from the castle, is called Clach-a-choin, or the Dog's Pillar, to which, it is said, Fingal bound his favourite dog Bran.

#### DUNSTAFFNAGE CASTLE.

Three miles north of Oban, upon a promontory where the waters of Loch Etive debouch into Loch Linnhe, stand the ruins of Dunstaffnage Castle, to which there is admittance at all times. (The key may be obtained at the gardener's house close by.) The site is singularly commanding. Dunstaffnage is said to have been the seat of the Scottish monarchy until the overthrow of the Picts, when that honour

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<sup>1</sup> For a description of the railway to Callander, *via* Dalnally, Killin, etc., see pp. 165-156. A coach runs twice a week to Island of Seil, for Easdale (p. 387).

<sup>2</sup> For voyages from Oban to the more distant North-Western isles and lochs, by the s.s. "Clansman," "Claymore," "Dunara Castle," "Hebridean," "Myrtle," etc., see p. 430, and time-tables and advertisements at harbour offices.

<sup>3</sup> The family of Macdougall of Dunolly is one of the oldest in the Western Highlands. One of their progenitors confronted and defeated King Robert the Bruce.<sup>1</sup> They suffered much in the great Civil War, being staunch Royalists; and, at a later period, their estate was forfeited for their share in the Rebellion of 1715, but restored on the eve of the Rebellion of 1745.

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<sup>1</sup> See note to "Lord of the Isles."

# OBAN.

Scale of 1/4 Mile



John Bartholomew & Co., Edin.



was transferred to Scone ; and it is still nominally the property of the Crown, the Duke of Argyll being hereditary keeper. The real right, however, is in the family of Dunstaffnage, to whom it was assigned as an appanage at an early period. What remains of the building bears marks of extreme antiquity. It is square in form, with round towers at three of the angles, and is situated upon a lofty precipice, carefully scarped on all sides. The entrance is by a staircase, which conducts to a wooden landing in front of the portal. This landing could formerly be raised at pleasure, on the plan of a drawbridge, when the only access left was under an arch with a low vault (the porter's lodge) on the right hand, flanked by loopholes through which any visitor could be fired upon. This arch gives admission to the inner court, which is about 80 ft. square, and contains two buildings, one of which, dating from about 1500, was occupied by the family down to the year 1810. There is a splendid prospect from the ramparts, where may be seen a brass cannon taken from the wreck of the Spanish Armada, and an iron cannon said to be one of the oldest made in Scotland. A cranny in the wall of the castle is pointed out as the original repository of the famous Stone of Destiny (called Lia Fail), which now forms the support of the coronation chair in Westminster Abbey, and was removed from Dunstaffnage to Scone in the reign of Kenneth II. (*see* Scone, p. 176).

A little westward from the old castle there are the remains of a Gothic chapel, about 60 ft. long by 20 broad, surrounded by a burial-ground, which, like Iona, has been honoured with the dust of kings and chieftains. A portion of the chapel, divided from the other by a wall, is used as the family burying-ground of the proprietor.

OBAN TO FORD (LOCH AWE) *via* PASS OF MELFORT, BY COACH  
(30 miles).

This is one of those circular tours affording the tourist the opportunity of going from and returning to Oban by different routes of varied beauty. Commencing at Oban the coach travels south by Soroba to Glen Feochan, formerly the home of the Stevensons, but now the property of J. W. Murray Allan, Esq. Loch Feochan is a tidal lake, along which we travel about 4 miles to Kilninver. (From about a mile south of this there is a path over the hills to Loch Awe, 16 miles, *see* p. 163.) Thence we branch southwards along the river Euchar, which flows from Loch Scamadale, and is famous for salmon and sea-trout. Crossing Lagganmore bridge, we follow the road to Glen Gallon, finely wooded, on the Breadalbane property. To the left of Blarn are Corry Lorn and Loch Tralaig, the latter abounding with trout. Subsequently we join the river Oude ; on our right is "William's Leap," where we enter the famous Pass of Melfort, on the property of Keith M'Lellan, Esq., of Melfort, and noted for its wild beauty. After two hours, drive from Oban, horses are changed at *Cuifal Hotel*, Kilmelford,



a house possessing every comfort, with moderate charges. If desired, liberty can be obtained here to fish upon the neighbouring lochs, including Drimmin, which has been stocked with Lochleven trout. (Pedestrians may cross direct to Loch Awe side from Kilmelford, 12 miles, by the beautiful Loch Avich.) Travelling thence towards Loch Melfort, to the left is Glenmore House, and 2 miles farther, Glenmore Farm. At Asknish we come in view of Scarba, Jura, and a number of smaller islands, and proceed eastward to Barbreck (on the left), the seat of Admiral Campbell. Passing Loch Craignish (on the right), we come to Kintraw Brae, then descend from the watershed to Kilmartin Glen, in which are some famous sculptured stones. At "Sailor's House" we turn to the left, and take the cross road to Ford (*Inn*) on Loch Awe, the distance being 3 miles. Here there is the option of sailing up Loch Awe, and joining the Oban railway at Loch Awe station (p. 161); or proceeding south to Ardrishaig (passing Carnasary Castle), to meet the steamer "Columba" (p. 386).

OBAN TO PASS OF BRANDER AND DALMALLY.

(Loch Awe, Ben Cruachan, etc. By road or rail—25 miles).

This interesting District is described on pp. 161-165.

OBAN TO GLEN ETIVE, GLENCOE, AND BALLACHULISH, ETC.

(By rail, steamer, and coach—50 miles).

This recently opened-up route passes through some beautiful, and in parts, very wild scenery; and by means of it a capital day's "circular tour" (for which through tickets are issued) may be enjoyed, by returning to Oban from Ballachulish direct by the steamer down Loch Linnhe (p. 401). Proceeding by rail past *Connel Ferry* (see p. 165), we embark on Loch Etive at Achnacliach (10 miles from Oban). Of Upper Loch Etive—by which we proceed—Dorothy Wordsworth wrote in 1803: "We saw enough to give us the most exquisite delight; the powerful lake which filled the large vale, roaring torrents, clouds floating on the mountain sides, sheep that pastured there, sea-birds, and land-birds; Ben Cruachan on the east side was exceedingly grand." The coach drive from the head of the loch up Glen Etive to *King's House* (where it joins the road from Tyndrum to Glencoe, p. 159), is of much interest and beauty—the alpine peaks of Buachaille Etive (3345 ft.) and her still higher neighbours being seen to great advantage.

Pedestrian route:—Bonawe to Ballachulish, *viâ* Creran, see p. 165.

## OBAN, ROUND MULL, TO STAFFA AND IONA, ETC.

In fine weather the sail occupies 9 to 10 hours, allowing nearly an hour both at Staffa and Iona. Passengers are landed at both places in small boats. In rough weather the landing at Staffa is on the north-east side of the island, involving a walk of three-quarters of a mile to the entrance of Fingal's Cave. The steamer sometimes reverses the route as here described.

Leaving the pier of Oban by one of the excellent steamers that ply on this route, we cross the mouth of Loch Linnhe, keeping on the right of the southern extremity of *Lismore* (p. 401), a fertile island about 9 miles in length and 2 in breadth, on which is a Lighthouse. Due west, shutting out the Atlantic Ocean, is the great island of MULL (population 5230), with its "big hill" ("Ben More," 3185 ft.) in the centre. There is much good grazing in the island; and in its numerous lochs and streams—many of much scenic beauty—some capital fishing may be got. Opposite Lismore Lighthouse may be observed at low water the Lady's Rock, a narrow reef on which Maclean of Duart exposed his wife (who was a daughter of the second Earl of Argyll) intending that she should be swept away by the returning tide, an incident made the subject of Joanna Baillie's drama of "The Family Legend." To the left, on the shore of Mull, at the entrance to the Sound of Mull, stand the ruins of Duart (or Dowart) Castle, once the residence of a powerful family of the clan Maclean.

Sailing westwards we pass the mouth of Loch Aline, which runs up into the district of Morven (p. 432). On a promontory stand the dark ruins of Ardtornish Castle, mentioned—with other old castles in Mull—in Scott's *Lord of the Isles* where interesting information regarding the district will be found. The steamer next passes, on the left—in Mull—Salen, situated in a bay of the same name, where there are a pier and a small *hotel*.  $1\frac{1}{2}$  mile north, in a pretty corner at mouth of Aros river (flowing out of Loch Freisa, *see below*), is Aros *Hotel*. Aros Castle is a powerful rock-built fortress on the left shore, about half-way from either end of the Sound. Farther on is Drimnin House, where there is a Roman Catholic chapel, built by the late Sir James Gordon. A little beyond this the steamer enters the harbour of TOBERMORY (signifying the well of our Lady St. Mary), the only village of any size in Mull (pop. 1200), founded in 1788 by the British Fishery Company (*Hotels*: "Western Isles," Mishnish, Royal, and "Temperance"). In the vicinity is Drumfin Castle, now Aros House (Alex. Allan, Esq.), with romantic pleasure-grounds. Five miles inland is Loch Freisa, 4 miles long, the largest inland lake in Mull, in which good fishing may be had.

Quitting Tobermory we have on the right the entrance to Loch Sunart (p. 432), and on the left *Bloody Bay*, the scene of a clan battle (see Dunvegan, Skye, p. 447). Sailing round Ardmore Point, we pass, at the distance of 7 miles from Tobermory, the ruined castle of Mingarry, anciently a residence of the Lords of the Isles. To the north may be seen the lighthouse erected 180 ft. above the level of the sea on Ardnamurchan Point (the Cape of the Great Seas),—the most westerly point in the British mainland, and also, in clear weather, the wild hills of Eigg, Rum, and Skye ; and to the west the long low shores of the islands of *Coll*, and *Tiree* (*Temperance inn*), famous during the “Crofter Agitation” in 1886, come in view some 10 miles out on the Atlantic. (They may be reached by mail steamer from Oban every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday.) On the left, about 8 miles from Tobermory, is Glengorm Castle (modern), formerly called Sorn Castle, a mansion built in the Scottish style of architecture. Up the narrow Loch Cuan is *Bella-chroy Hotel* (8 miles overland from Tobermory), where fishing may be had ; and beyond Caliach and Tresnish Points we reach the singular-looking group of islands of *Tresnish*, disposed in a ridge 5 miles in extent. In fine weather a view may here be obtained of the Skerryvore lighthouse (30 miles W.S.W.), a granite column 150 ft. in height, erected on a solitary rock by the Commissioners of Northern Lighthouses, from the design of Alan Stevenson, Esq., engineer to the Board.

The columnar island of *Gometrae* is next passed on the left—

“ And Ulva dark, and Colonsay,  
And all the group of islets gay  
That guard famed Staffa round.”

Near to Mull, at the mouth of the deep bay of Loch-na-Keal, lies *Inchkenneth*, formerly the island-home of the chief of the Macleans, whose hospitable entertainment of Dr. Johnson is so cordially recorded by his biographer.

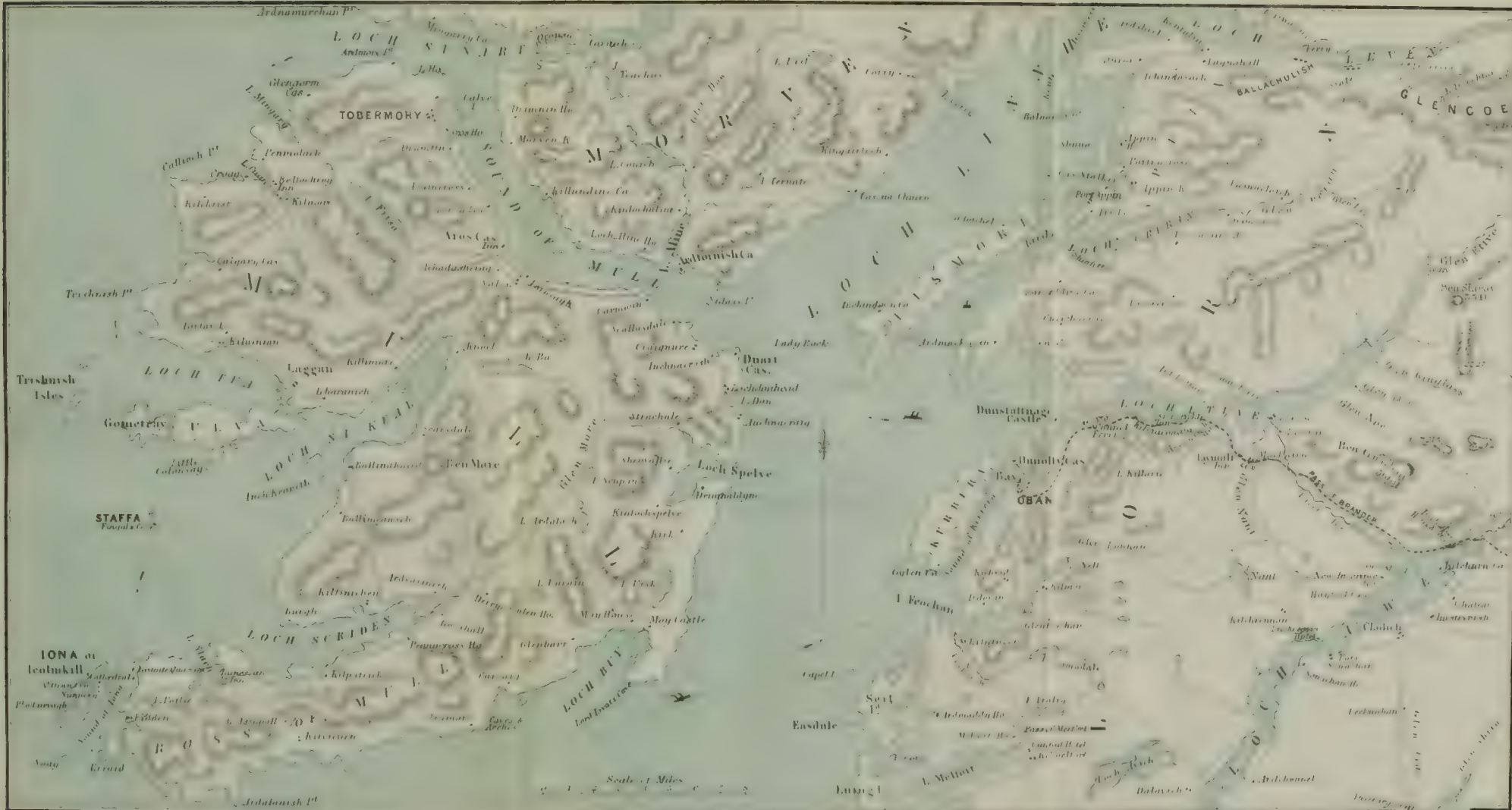
About 8 miles west lies

#### THE ISLAND OF STAFFA,

of an irregularly oval shape, and about a mile and a half in circumference. The greatest elevation lies towards the south-west, and is about 144 ft. The surface is covered with a rich and luxuriant grass, affording pasture for cattle. In calm weather passengers are conveyed from the steamer in small boats at once into the mouth of Fingal's Cave ; at other times it is usual to land them at the entrance. At extreme high-water, or when a heavy sea is rolling

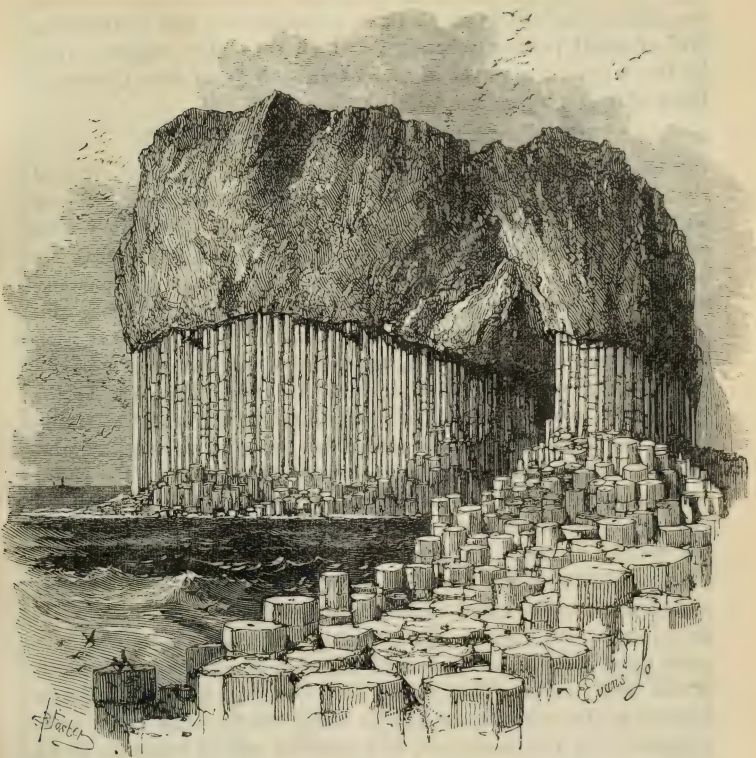


APPROACHES TO OBAN, &c.



INVERARY





FINGAL'S CAVE, STAFFA.

into it, the cave cannot be safely approached. When the wind is easterly, the boats land passengers on the north side of the island, and a walk of three-quarters of a mile takes them to the cave, which is easily accessible by means of wooden stairs.

The archway of FINGAL'S CAVE is nearly 70 ft. in height, and it supports a massive entablature of 30 ft. additional. Its receding depth is about 230 ft. Both the entire front and the sides are composed of countless ranges of columns, beautifully jointed, and of symmetrical though somewhat varied forms. The roof exhibits a rich grouping of overhanging pillars of varied and beautiful colours—some of snowy whiteness, owing to calcareous incrustations. "How often have we since recalled to mind," says Mr. Wilson in his *Voyage round the Coast of Scotland* "the regularity,

magnitude, and loftiness of those columns, the fine o'erhanging cliff of small prismatic basalt to which they give support, worn by the murmuring waves of many thousand years into the semblance of some stupendous Gothic arch,

“ ‘Where, through the long-drawn aisle and fretted vault,’

the wild waters ever urge their way,—and the receding sides of that great temple, running inwards in solemn perspective, yet ever and anon, as ocean heaves and falls, rendered visible in its far sanctuary by the broad and flashing light reflected by the foaming surges sweeping onwards from below. Then the broken and irregular gallery which overhangs that subterranean flood, and from which, looking upwards and around, we behold the rich and various hues of red, green, and gold, which give such splendid relief to the deep and sombre-coloured columns—the clear bright tints which sparkle beneath our feet from the wavering yet translucent sea—the whole accompanied by the wild yet mellow and sonorous moan of each successive billow, which rises up the sides, or rolls over the finely-formed crowns of the lowlier and disjointed pillars.” The other caves are all of less extent and beauty, and not usually visited. These are the Boat Cave, Mackinnon's or the Cormorant's Cave, and the Clam or Scallop-shell Cave. The last-named presents the extraordinary phenomenon of having its basaltic columns bent like the ribs of a ship, while the opposite wall is made up of the ends of horizontal columns, resembling the surface of the honeycomb. This cave is 30 ft. in height, and 16 or 18 in breadth at the entrance, its length being 130 ft. The noted rock Buachaille, or the Herdsman, is a conoidal pile of columns about 30 ft. high, passed in walking along the colonnade which extends along the whole face of the cliff to near the ladders which afford access to the top of the island.

Nine miles south of Staffa is the famous isle of

### Iona.

The island is nearly 3 miles in length and 1 in breadth, and contains a village of about 500 inhabitants, with a small *hotel* (*The St. Columba*). The celebrity of Iona as an early seat of Christianity is to be traced back to Saint Colum (or Columba), an Irish Christian missionary who took up his abode here in the year 563. His exemplary life and sanctity of manners procured for him universal respect, and he died in the arms of his disciples in the 77th year of his age. Whether or not he was buried on the island is disputed. His grave is still pointed out, but his relics are alleged to have







been removed to Dunkeld. He is said to have foretold the destiny of his retreat, a prediction preserved in the following lines :—

“ O sacred dome, and my beloved abode,  
Whose walls now echo to the praise of God,  
The time shall come when lauding monks shall cease,  
And lowing herds here occupy their place ;  
But better ages shall hereafter come,  
And praise re-echo in this sacred dome.”

A few centuries after his death the island was invaded by the Norsemen and Danes, who assailed the monastery, slew some of the monks, and forced the remainder to seek safety in flight.<sup>1</sup>

The MONASTIC RUINS consist principally of the Cathedral, Nunnery, and Chapel. The stranger is generally conducted first to the *Nunnery* of St. Mary, supposed to have been erected about the close of the 12th century, a few years later than St. Oran's Chapel. Being thus the second in order of antiquity, it is in comparatively good preservation, and the chancel and nave and part of the vaulted roof remain. Within the church is the tomb of the Prioress Anna, with date 1511, and other defaced monumental stone slabs may be seen on the floor and outside. The nuns, who followed the rule of St. Augustine, were not displaced until some time after the Reformation. Their original settlement was in a neighbouring small island, called the Isle of Nuus.

From the Nunnery it is usual to proceed along the “*Straid-na-Marbh*,” or street of the dead, to the *burial-ground* of Iona, called *Reilig Oran*. One of those celebrated Runic crosses for which this island is famous, named Maclean's Cross, is passed on the way, but of the hero it commemorates nothing is recorded. The stone is very thin, but the carving is of the usual scroll work, and a beautiful example of rare monumental art.

The tombs in the burying-ground have been resuscitated by the exertions of the Iona Club, and are disposed in rows, one being the line of kings, another that of the chiefs, Macdonalds, Macleans, etc.

As a specimen of Celtic art, the finest tomb in the cemetery is the memorial slab of the four Friars. “All these monuments,”

<sup>1</sup> Columba and his disciples were called Culdees. “They were a kind of religious recluses who lived in retired places ; and this is probably the reason why Iona was fixed upon by St. Colum as the seat of his monastery. At St. Andrews, Dunkeld, Dunblane, and Brechin, there were convents of Culdees from remote antiquity. They lingered longest at Brechin, but with the 13th century they vanish.”—Cunningham's *Church History of Scotland*. The monks who succeeded were of the Cluniac order, and followed the rule of St. Bennet. On the dissolution of monastic establishments, Iona was annexed to the Episcopal Bishopric of Argyll.

says the Duke of Argyll, "even the most ancient of them, belong to an age removed by many hundred years from Columba's time. But they represent the lasting reverence which his name has inspired during so many generations, and the desire of a long succession of chiefs and warriors, through the Middle Ages, and down almost to our own time, to be buried in the soil he trod." It is evidence that many families of distinction in the Highlands had burying-places in Iona, that votive chapels and crosses existed in various parts of the island. A little to the north of St. Martin's cross may be seen the broken shaft of St. John's cross, and on the top of Torr Abb (the Abbot's Mount) the fragment of another. These are all that remain of the 360 crosses which are said to have once existed in the island, but which were thrown into the sea, by order of the Synod of Argyll, at the time of the Reformation.

In the tracery on these stones we are often at a loss whether most to admire the elegance and intricacy of the designs, or the perseverance that overcame the refractory nature of the material in which they have been executed. Swords, ships, and armorial bearings, with roughly-executed bas-reliefs of warriors, form the chief objects of representation.

*St. Oran's Chapel* appears to be the most ancient building in Iona, having been erected partly about the close of the 11th century (as Dr. Reeves, the antiquarian, supposes) by the pious Margaret, Queen of Malcolm Canmore, on the site of St. Columba's original cell. It is of small extent (40 ft. by 20), and of rude Norman architecture. It contains some interesting monuments both on the walls and pavement. The supposed burial-place of St. Oran is pointed out, and in a canopied recess is the broken shaft of Abbot Mackinnon's memorial cross, of date 1489. A much-worn sculptured stone bears the name of Macdonald of Isla, and in a corner is the tombstone of one of the Argyll family. Proceeding along the causeway to the Cathedral, we stop to admire the beautiful St. Martin's Cross, which is considered a model of handsome proportions. It is formed of one piece of red granite, 14 ft. high, and covered with a profusion of Runic sculpture.

The *Cathedral Church of St. Mary* is built in the usual form of a cross; the length being 160, and the breadth 24 ft. It consists of nave, transepts, and choir, at the north side of which is a sacristy with side chapels on the south. It is chiefly in the First Pointed style of architecture, but, as in other buildings of the same kind in Scotland, there is a mixture of the Romanesque and Second Pointed styles, indicating different periods of erection, ranging from the 13th to the 16th centuries.

The tower, which is divided into three stories, is supported by four arches resting on thick-set pillars with sculptured capitals of grotesque figures. One of these represents an angel weighing souls in a pair of scales, one of which is kept down by a devil's paw. The tracery of the windows is almost all of different patterns, and in the belfry it is contrived so as to admit light, and yet exclude wind and rain. The high altar, which was of white marble, was in existence at the time Mr. Pennant visited the island, but it has now disappeared, and the only portion known to exist is contained in the Andersonian Museum at Glasgow. Very near the place where it stood is the black marble tombstone of Abbot Mackinnon, whose cross is in St. Oran's Chapel; and opposite, on the other side, is one of Abbot Kenneth, much defaced. In the centre of the chancel is the tomb of Macleod of Macleod, the largest tombstone in Iona, and said at one time to have had a brass. There is also the tomb of Maclean of Ross (Mull), the chief of a sept called the "race of the iron sword." In an iron cage below the east window is deposited the stone said to have served as St. Columba's pillow.

On the north of the Cathedral are the ruins of the cloisters, or monastic buildings, consisting of the chapter-house and library,<sup>1</sup> near which is the spot pointed to as St. Columba's tomb. The bishop's house is also shown. In the neighbourhood of this a particular spot is pointed out as the place of concealment of the *Black Stones of Iona*, on which it was customary to swear to contracts and alliances.

Every one must be struck by the beauty of the rocks and the pretty patches of sandy beach along the shores of the island, in relation to which the Duke of Argyll remarks in his book already quoted—"Strangers visiting Iona, who have time to do so, should take a boat from the landing-place to the *Port-na-Churaich*, the creek on the west shore where Columba landed. The beach consists of fragments of rock rolled and polished by the surf, and is almost like a beach of precious stones."<sup>2</sup>

There is a *Ferry* from Iona to the *Ross of Mull*, crossing the narrow Sound of Iona, and a conveyance is generally in waiting for passengers by the Oban

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<sup>1</sup> There once existed a general tradition that within this library there might be found the lost books of Livy, and Gibbon alludes to it in a note to *The Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire*.

<sup>2</sup> About 13 miles south-west from Iona lies the *DHU HEARTACH* or Rock of St. John's, on which stands a lighthouse erected by Messrs. Stevenson, engineers to the Northern Lighthouse Board. The work of erection was both arduous and dangerous, and occupied six years. The lantern is elevated 145 ft. above high-water, and the light is a first-class fixed white light, showing a red arc towards the southern shore of Iona and the Torrinn rocks.

steamer (to make sure of this parties had better telegraph) to the only *hotel* in the district, namely that at Bunessan, on the Duke of Argyll's property. This is a very convenient and comfortable place of stay, and there is good salmon and trout fishing in Loch Asapol, etc., free to visitors at the hotel.

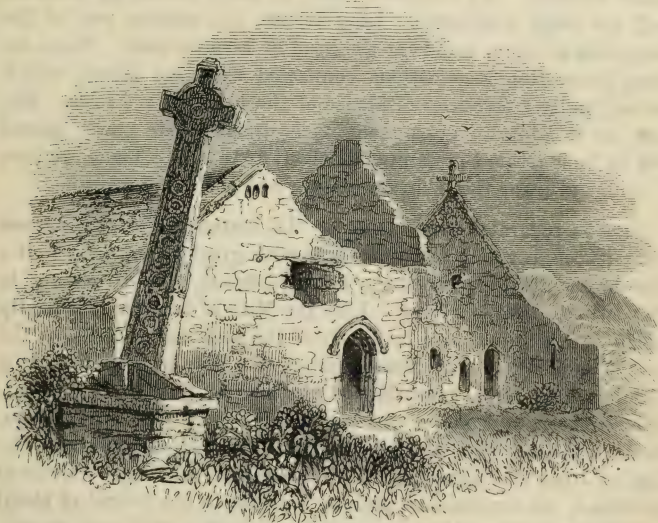
Leaving Iona, the steamer keeps close by the southern shore of the Ross of Mull, a rocky peninsula between Loch Scriden and the sea. On it are some large quarries from which the red granite for Blackfriars Bridge and other buildings in London was got. Proceeding east we pass the Carsaig Arches and the Nun's Cave, and, at the entrance to Loch Buy, the pier for the beautiful estate of Carsaig and Pennycross. At the head of Loch Buy is Moy, the seat of Maclaine of Lochbuy. The castle, clad with ivy, stands upon a rock, which in old times was surrounded by the sea. It is the most entire of the Hebridean fortresses in this quarter. Here Johnson and Boswell spent a pleasant evening on their return from the Hebrides in October 1773. Some 6 miles north, on the east coast of Mull, is the triangular Loch Spelve with its narrow mouth; but our steamer steers direct across from Loch Buy to the Sound of Kerrera and we approach Oban again as described on p. 387.

#### COLONSAY, ISLAY, AND JURA.

The "lonely" island of *Colonsay* lies 11 miles S. of the Ross of Mull. There are few more lovely places in the kingdom than this small island, only some 8 miles long. At its north-west shores are some magnificent cliffs, affording very picturesque rock scenery, one spot particularly—known as the "Pigs' Paradise"—being unique in its strange beauty. It is rather difficult of access. At various points round the coast are exquisite sandy beaches,—Killoran Bay being perhaps the finest. A bathe here on a warm day is a most exhilarating and luxurious sensation; and in the neighbourhood are some extensive caves. Colonsay House (Sir John M'Neill) is pleasantly situated south of this bay, and is approached by a romantic high road from Scalasaig (pier and *inn*) on the east coast, at which the "Dunara Castle" steamer (leaving Glasgow every Thursday) calls. Near Scalasaig is a granite obelisk in memory of the late Lord Colonsay (a distinguished Scotch lawyer, died 1874). On the west coast, opposite Scalasaig, lies Kilchattan Bay, at which are some charming and extensive "links" that would delight the heart of many a golfer if a "course" were laid out.

Close to the south end of Colonsay, and separated from it by a quite narrow sandy strait, fordable at low water, is *Oronsay*, on which are the ruins of an ancient monastery, and a remarkably fine early Christian Cross.

“The islands of Colonsay and Oronsay are named after St. Columba and his companion St. Oran. They constituted the first insular settlement of Columba within the territories of the Christian Scots, before he converted the heathen Picts, who afterwards assigned to him Iona. A Culdee establishment was founded at this time in Colonsay, called (after St. Oran) Killouran, the site being still indicated by the name of the existing mansion-house. The existing ruins at Oronsay are those of an abbey founded by the



CROSS AND MONASTIC RUINS, ORONSAY.

Lord of the Isles subsequent to their connection with the Stuarts, in the middle of the 14th century. It was one of canons-regular brought from Holyrood.”

[Colonsay may also be approached from Oban on the return voyage of the “Dunara Castle” on Tuesdays; or from Port Askaig in Islay (see below) by sailing-packet every Monday.]

Beyond Colonsay (some 6 to 8 miles south and south-east) lie the two considerable islands of Islay and Jura, the former being comparatively flat and the latter mountainous. *Islay* may be regarded as the richest and most productive of the Hebrides, and next to Skye in its population, which is about 7600. It is 31 miles long by 25 in breadth, but the great *bight* of Loch-in-daal

divides the western extremity into a large peninsula, so that there is no continuous breadth equal to that just named. It contains some very pleasing scenery. The principal village is Port Ellen, which contains nearly 1000 inhabitants, many of whom are employed in the well-known distilleries. Port Ellen, which has a good *inn* (The White Hart) is at the south end of the island. From the summit of the Mull of Oa (800 ft.) a lovely view is obtained, and about 10 miles north is the remarkable cave Slochd Mhaol Doraidh. At Bowmore (*inn*), 14 miles farther up Loch-in-daal, are large distilleries. Islay House, the ancient seat of the Campbells of Islay, stands at the head of Loch-in-daal. There are many interesting recollections connected with the island, which was originally a favourite residence of the Lords of the Isles. But here, as at Kintyre, after many vicissitudes, their power passed over to their rivals the Campbells about 1616 A.D. There are *inns* at Bridgend (near the mansion-house), and at Port Askaig.

*Jura* is separated from Islay by the Sound of Islay, a narrow strait (through which the tides flow with great force), only half a mile broad at the picturesque fishing-station of Port Askaig in Islay, where there is a ferry. Like the Mull of Kintyre it is nearly cut in two at the centre by a loch of the same name, Tarbert, the neck of land being only three-quarters of a mile in breadth. It is 27 miles long, and, excepting in the centre, from 3 to 8 broad. The southern and larger portion belongs to Campbell of Jura, whose mansion (Jura House) stands at the extreme south. The Paps of Jura, two mountains in the centre of the lower division of the island, are conspicuous objects, and rise to the height of about 2500 ft., and the whole scenery of the island is wild and rugged, and interspersed with numerous small rocks. The greater part is deer-forest. There are *inns* at Lagg and Craighouse, both on the east coast; and there is a ferry from the former to Keills on the mainland at Loch Swen.

There are steamers to Islay and Jura from Glasgow every Monday and Thursday; but the quickest approach is by the "Columba" to Tarbert on Loch Fyne (p. 385), and thence by steamer (daily) down West Loch Tarbert and across to Islay, past Gigha. This is a beautiful sail.

In the Sound of Jura and off the mouth of Loch Swen, (p. 386), lie two small islands, *Cor* and *Mor* (or *Mohr*). *Mor* contains the ruins of a chapel, or convent, built by O'Chariadig, an Irish saint who died and was buried here. His tomb is still to be seen about a









hundred yards from the ruins. On the summit of the island there is a stone cross bearing a rudely carved crucifixion, and in the side of the hill there is a vaulted cell, which was used as an oratory.

The ROUTE from OBAN to SKYE and the NORTH-WEST is described in a subsequent Section of this Book (*see* p. 430).

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OBAN TO BALLACHULISH, BANAVIE, AND INVERNESS. .

By Steamer, 105 miles.

Few sails in Scotland can compare with this for splendid combination of mountain and loch scenery. The predominating mountains are Ben Cruachan, with its dual peak, and those of Morven, on the one side; and of Ballachulish and Glencoe on the other. These mountains are among the highest and most impressive in appearance in the Highlands. Passing the island of Kerrera on the left, and the ruins of Dunolly on the right, the steamer crosses to the island of Lismore, or "Lios-mohr" (signifying "Great Garden," a name acquired probably by the richness of its soil and pasture), at the mouth of Loch Linnhe. Lismore is about 9 miles long, and 2 in breadth, and was anciently the residence of the Bishops of Argyll—"Episcopi Lismorienses." The large white house seen among a clump of trees is Kilcheran, which was originally a Roman Catholic seminary accommodating some 50 students. The estate of Kilcheran was sold on the removal of the institute, and is now the property of the Duke of Argyll. The island is one of much interest, and although appearing comparatively flat from a distance, is, on closer inspection, cut up by deep fissures in the limestone rock of which the island is composed, covered with ivy and other creeping plants. The coast is bold, with ruins of several castles, and there are some curious caves. There are three small fresh-water lochs in the island, two of which, Kilcheran and Fiart, contain excellent trout, and are also frequented by wild ducks. The steamer calls at the pier of Auchnachrosan, where there is a village with post-office. The Rev. John Macaulay (Lord Macaulay's grandfather) and Rev. Donald M'Nicol (author of *Remarks on Dr. Johnson's Tour through the Hebrides*) were ministers of Lismore, and resided in the manse near the north of the island.

The *Book of the Dean of Lismore* consists of a MS. collection of poems, Gaelic and English, made by James M'Gregor, Dean of Lismore, 1514-51. The publication of parts of this work has contributed to give a genuine historical solution of the Ossianic problem.

On the peninsula to the east, situated between Lochs Etive and Creran, are the mountainous districts of Benderloch and Ardchattan. Some of the summits rise to a great height, such as Ben Bhreac (2324 ft.), Creach Bheinn (2857), and Ben Sguliaird (3058). On the eastern portion of the peninsula stand the ruins of Lochnell House (Campbell), the Lochnell Observatory, and Barcaldine House (Cameron). In the centre of the fine bay of Ardmucknish is the site of Beregonium (see note, p. 165). At the mouth of Loch Creran lies the island of Eriska.

The steamer calls at Port Appin (temperance *hotel*), where there is a ferry to Lismore. Two interesting old castles are next passed, —Island-Stalker, built by Duncan Stewart of Appin for James IV. during his hunting expeditions; and Shuna, on the island of that name. Opposite, on the mainland, is Appin House. The country inland—“the Airds of Appin”—is very pretty. After passing Ardsheal House, 6 miles on, the steamer skirts the base of the massive Ben Vair (3300 ft.), and enters Loch Leven.

#### BALLACHULISH

[Hotels: “Ballachulish”; and “Loch Leven,” on other side of the narrows.] occupies a picturesque situation near the mouth of Loch Leven, which is an arm of the wider and more expansive Loch Linnhe. It is backed by the huge mountains lying to the west and south of Glencoe, some of which tower upwards with peaks of prominent contour to the height of from 2000 to 3300 ft. It is a straggling place—the pier, hotel, and village being all apart from each other. The village, 2 miles east of the hotel, is well known from its extensive quarries of slate for house-roofing, which is of excellent quality. There are churches and chapels of various denominations, and the neighbouring houses include Ballachulish House, Aultnashellach; and Callert and Cuilcheanna Houses on opposite side of the loch.

The sail up to BANAVIE is resumed at p. 405.

#### THE WATERFALL OF KINLOCHMORE, AT HEAD OF LOCH LEVEN.

Tourists fond of waterfalls may be gratified by a visit to the waterfall of Kinlochmore, which, in the opinion of many, is finer even than Foyers. The distance from Ballachulish is about 10 miles, and the drive one of the most beautiful in the West Highlands. If preferred, a boat may be taken from the ferry to the head of the loch, from which the falls are distant about a mile and easily accessible. They are formed by a mountain torrent, carrying a large volume of water, first falling in cascade over some 25 ft. of shelving rock, and then by a sheer descent of about 100 ft., forming a beautiful waterfall which, half in silvery volume and half in foam and spray, finds momentary rest in the bubbling, hissing, seething waters of a deep dark pool below. A

visit to the Serpentine River and the Falls of Ree, both in the immediate neighbourhood, ought also to be made. At Kinlochmore "The Devil's Staircase" descends from the hills between this and King's House (p. 160).

Distances by road from Ballachulish:—Corran Ferry 5; Fort-William 14; Glencoe 4; King's House 16; Tyndrum 36 miles.

Stage-Coach Route—BALLACHULISH to GLENCOE and GLEN ETIVE.

Leaving the pier and passing the hotel, the coach runs through the elongated village inhabited by the workmen in the neighbouring slate-quarries.

The road passes up Loch Leven and enters the neck of Glencoe at the Bridge of Coe. A mile up the glen (6 miles from Ballachulish) is the Clachaig *Inn*, where fishing may be had. The road then skirts the river Coe between two huge mountains, Sgor-na-Ciche (2430 ft.) on the north, and Meall Mor (2215) on the south, and some green patches and ruined huts by the river-side indicate the place where the massacre occurred. The cluster of precipitous mountains whose rugged summits impart such wildness to this scene has been aptly called the Alps of Glencoe, and its extent from east to west is from 6 to 8 miles. The glen is divided by a gentle ridge into an upper and lower valley; and although the former is justly considered the more striking, the mountains of the latter rise to a greater height. The leading character, however, is the same throughout, and is stamped by sublimity and grandeur. In general, the valleys in Scotland are walled by continuous banks of mountain and rock, seamed by corries and fissures, and the separate summits recede to a distance, each in solitary elevation. Glencoe is, however, a crowd of mountains, heaped in wild confusion in close promixity to each other, prominent among which are the peaks of the royal forest of Buachaille Etive (the highest being Stob Dearg, 3345 ft.), and those popularly called the three sisters, Faith, Hope, and Charity.

The glen, as is well known, was the scene of the *massacre* of the M'Ian branch of the clan Macdonald in the beginning of the year 1692. The story is thus told by Mr. Tytler—

"In the August preceding a proclamation had been issued, offering an indemnity to such insurgents as should take the oath of allegiance to King William III. on or before the last day of December. But while the chiefs of such clans as had been in arms for James soon took advantage of the proclamation, Macdonald of Glencoe was prevented by accident rather than design from tendering his submission within the time. . . . The king, persuaded that the Macdonalds were the main obstacles to the pacification of the Highlands, sanctioned the sanguinary orders for proceeding to military execution against the clan,

and the secretary urged the officers in command to execute their orders with the utmost rigour.

“Campbell of Glenlyon, a captain in Argyll’s regiment, accordingly repaired to Glencoe on the 1st of February, with a hundred and twenty men. Being uncle to young Macdonald’s wife, he was received by the chief with the utmost friendship and hospitality, and the men were lodged with free quarters in the houses of the clan. Till the 13th of the month the troops lived in the utmost harmony and familiarity with the people, and on the very night of the massacre Glenlyon passed the evening at cards in his own quarters with Macdonald’s sons. In the night Lieutenant Lindsay, with a party of soldiers, called in a friendly manner at the chieftain’s house, and was instantly admitted. Macdonald, while in the act of dressing himself and giving orders for refreshments to be procured for his visitors, was shot dead at his own bedside. The slaughter became general, and neither age nor sex was spared. Several who fled to the mountains perished by famine and the inclemency of the season.”

In the middle of the valley is the small lake Triochatan, fed by the streamlet Coe or Cona, celebrated by Ossian, who is said to have been born on its banks, and whose cave is pointed out among the neighbouring rocks. These culminate southwards in Bideannam-Bian, the highest peak of this mountainous cluster and of Argyllshire, which rises in great grandeur to the height of 3766 ft. The road crosses over to the head of Glen Etive, in which—at King’s House (p. 160)—there is an *hotel*, near where the coach stops, and refreshments can be obtained. The whole journey from Oban to Glencoe and back occupies about twelve hours. (The continuance of the coach, steamer, and rail Route, S.W. from King’s House to Oban, *viâ* Loch Etive, is described at p. 390).

The Route from King’s House to Tyndrum, on the Callander and Oban Railway, is described on p. 159; and the Pedestrian Route from Ballachulish to Bonawe, *viâ* Loch Creran, on p. 165.

## THE CALEDONIAN CANAL.

### FORT-WILLIAM—BANAVIE—INVERNESS.

The Caledonian Canal was commenced in 1803, and completed in 1847. The engineer was the late Mr. Telford. The whole distance from the Atlantic to the German Ocean is 60½ miles, of which 37½ are natural sheets of water, and 23 cut as canal. The depth of water at the standard level is 17 feet. The swift passenger steamers of Mr. David MacBrayne ply regularly during summer from each end.

*Passengers for Inverness leave Oban at 5.45 A.M., reaching Inverness the same day. Another steamer going northward leaves Oban about 5 P.M., and reaches Banavie about 9 P.M., and Inverness next day; but as the hours are subject to change, inquiry should be made at the office.*

Taking leave of Ballachulish in one of the steamers which navigate

this chain of salt and fresh water lochs, we proceed 6 miles north-west to Ardgour (*hotel*) at Corran Ferry. (*Inn* at east side of ferry.)

From Ardgour a good road proceeds west, by Glen Tarbert, to Loch Sunart, Shiel Bridge, and Ardnamurchan (*see* p. 432).

Here we enter, as by a gate, the inner basin of Loch Linnhe, 3 miles up which, on the left, are Glens Scaddle and Cona, containing the Earl of Morton's deer forest. At head of Loch Linnhe, near the confluence of the river Lochy, 10 miles north of Corran, stands

#### FORT-WILLIAM.

*Hotels*: Alexandra; The Chevalier; Caledonian; West End;

Waverley "Temperance." (Pop. 1600.)

(*For continuation of steamer route see* p. 410.)

In summer the Oban steamers *leave* Fort-William about 5.10 A.M., 9.20 A.M., and 4 P.M.; and *arrive at* Fort-William about 8.30 A.M., 3.30, and 7.15 P.M.

This small Highland town, sprung up in connection with the adjacent fort, lies under the shadow of Ben Nevis. It consists of one main street, containing some good shops, the Town-hall, three churches, and three branch banks. The parish church, a handsome new building with a tower, is beside the old parade-ground, now prettily laid out in grass and shrubs. The Episcopal church has a fine spire, and is very beautifully finished internally. The village was first called Maryburgh, and then Gordonsburgh. The fort was one of the old keys of the Highlands; was first erected by General Monk, during the Protectorate, avowedly to overawe the untameable Sir Ewan Cameron of Lochiel (who persisted in waging war against the forces of the Commonwealth long after every other chieftain had recognised its authority); and was rebuilt on a smaller scale in the reign of William III. General Wade's military roads,—(1) *viâ* the Devil's Staircase (p. 160), Tyndrum, and Lochearnhead, and (2) *viâ* the south side of the "Great Glen of Scotland" (Glen More nan Albin), through which the Caledonian Canal goes,—connected it with Stirling and Inverness respectively. The Fort is provided with a bomb-proof magazine, and had barracks to accommodate 100 men—now occupied as private houses. In 1715 and 1745 the Highlanders besieged it, but without success. A little beyond lies a primitive cemetery on a green knoll, on the top of which an obelisk has been erected to Ewan MacLachlan, a local poet. From this spot a fine view is obtained of Ben Nevis and entrance to Loch Eil, which stretches west towards Glen Finnan. Near the cemetery are the Belford Hospital and Nevis Distillery (Long John's); and above the town is a monument erected by Sir Duncan Cameron of Fassifern, Bart., to the



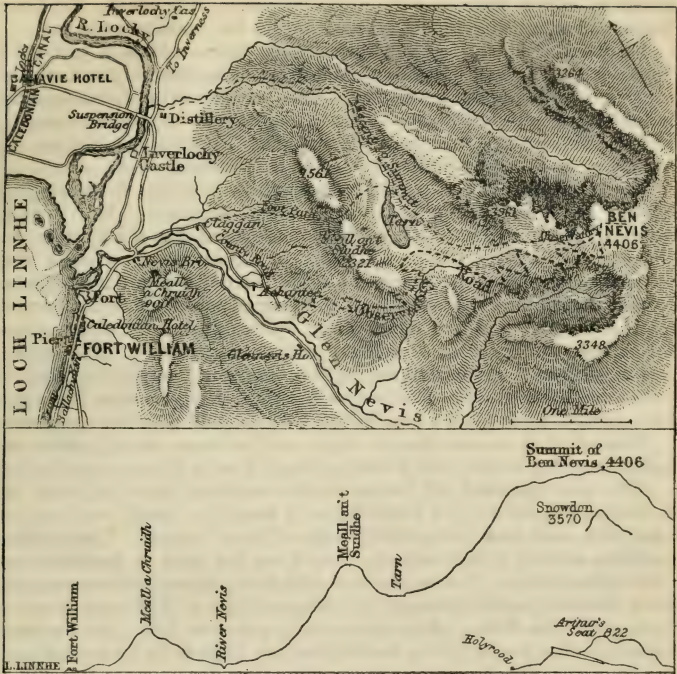
memory of his brother, the late Captain Peter Cameron, commander of "The Earl of Balcarres" East Indiaman. From here also a good view is got. The Nevis winds round two sides of Ben Nevis, and enters Loch Linnhe at the fort. The lower end of Glen Nevis is remarkable for its rich pasture; the scenery of the upper part can hardly be surpassed for wild magnificence (p. 409.)

Near the mouth of the river Lochy, which falls near the fort into Loch Linnhe, stands the ruined castle of *Inverlochy*, a spacious quadrangular building, with circular towers at each angle, formerly encompassed with a moat and rampart. Tradition dubs it a royal residence, and adds that in the 8th century a treaty between Charlemagne and King Achaius (one of the ill-painted worthies whose portraits figure in the gallery of Holyrood Palace) was signed here on the part of the Scottish monarch. In later times it belonged to the "Black" Comyns. One of the towers is still known as "Comyn's Tower." At Inverlochy the Marquis of Montrose, in 1645, gained over the Marquis of Argyll one of his most decisive victories, an engagement described at length in Scott's *Legend of Montrose*. Of the fabric little is left beyond the bare walls. Three miles from Fort-William, and near the public road to Spean Bridge and Brae Lochaber, is the modern castle of Inverlochy, the seat of Lord Abinger, who, by a remarkable coincidence, became connected by marriage (in the person of the first baron) with a descendant of a Campbell of Auchencrook, who fell at the battle of Inverlochy.

Up *Glen Spean* runs the mail-coach road to Kingussie (50 miles), passing the foot of Glen Roy (12 miles)—in which are the celebrated "Parallel Roads" (p. 275)—on its way up to Loch Laggan. The Kingussie coach leaves Fort-William every day (except Sunday) at 6 A.M.

From a little way above the old castle of Inverlochy the road to *Banavie* (hotel) crosses the Lochy river by a suspension-bridge.

A beautiful road extends from Banavie westwards, up the banks of *Loch Eil*, to Prince Charles's Monument and Glenfinnan, a distance of 15 miles. Near the parish church of Kilmallie, about a mile from Banavie, a lofty column has been erected to the memory of Colonel Cameron, of the 92d Highlanders, who fell at the head of his regiment at Quatre Bras. His birthplace, Fassifern, is passed on the way to Glenfinnan. (From here there is a high, rough hill-path north (p. 435) to Glen Dessary and thence to Loch Nevis.) From the head of Loch Eil the road crosses to the head of Loch Shiel (p. 432)—Stagehouse *Inn*—where Prince Charles's monument is situated. In the neighbourhood are St. Mary's and St. Finnan's Chapel (R.C.), and Glenfinnan House.



PLAN OF BEN NEVIS.

The road is continued over a fine pass and down by Loch Rannoch (or Eilb) and Kinloch Aylort (*inn*) to Arisaig, where one of the Skye steamers calls, Tuesday going north, Thursday south. The distance from Banavie to the *inn* of Arisaig is 35 miles, to the landing place  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles more. A *coach* goes from Fort-William to Arisaig (a lovely drive) every day (except Sunday), in the season (*see* p. 433).

BEN NEVIS,

which is so conspicuous an object in this neighbourhood, is 4406 ft. above the level of the sea, and the highest mountain in Scotland. At its base it exceeds 24 miles in circumference. The mountain up to fully half its height is of granite, partly red and of beautiful grain. The upper 2000 ft. is of porphyry, which weathers of a brown colour, but when newly fractured shows bluish and greenish tints, mottled with specks of white felspar. The summit forms a plateau of 90 to 100 acres, sloping gently to the south. The north-east is a semicircular precipice, 1500 to 1800 ft. in height. Its rocky wall is alternately buttressed by rude projecting abutments, and cut into by deep clefts, of which the four principal are slowly but surely, by atmospheric

agencies, eating their way through the porphyritic mass. In these fissures snow remains unmelted even during the warmest summers.

On the east side a long and very narrow ridge connects it with Carn Mòr Dearg. From a projecting point overlooking this ridge a fine view may be obtained of the precipices. The position is easily reached by following the edge of the cliffs for about half a mile beyond the summit, and the additional labour is amply repaid. No adequate idea can be formed of Ben Nevis without looking at it from this point.

On the centre of the summit plateau the Scottish Meteorological Society have erected an observatory from designs by Mr. Sydney Mitchell, Edinburgh. Observations were taken for the Society for three seasons by Mr. Clement L. Wragge and assistants, who for this purpose required to make the ascent of the Ben daily from Fort-William. During the summer and autumn of 1883 a road was made to the summit by the Society, and the observatory was equipped for observations throughout the following winter, at a cost of about £4000. The station was opened on the 17th October by Mrs. Cameron Campbell of Monzie, from whom the site was obtained. The work of observation has since been carried on, day and night, by Mr. R. T. Omond with two assistants.

There is also now on the summit a shelter-house or *inn*, where refreshments may be had, and there are about 12 beds. (Charges moderate.)

The new pathway (5 miles) starts near the farm-buildings of Achantee (2½ miles from Fort-William), from the county road, which leaves the main road immediately north of Nevis Bridge.<sup>1</sup> The gradient nowhere exceeds 1 in 5, and the view from the path is probably unrivalled in Britain. During the first mile of the ascent there are seen in front the fine quartzite peaks of Stob Bàn and Sgòr a' Mhàim, apparently closing in Glen Nevis, which turns sharply to the left. As the road enters the first corrie (Coire na-h-Urchaire), there is to be seen, about the same elevation, crowning a green summit on the opposite side of the Nevis, the vitrified fort of Dùn Deardshuil. From the same position a beautiful peep is obtained of the western part of inner Loch Linnhe, with the Morven and Mull hills in the distance.

The path reaches the level of the tarn, 1850 ft., 2 miles after leaving Achantee, and from thence winds in successive traverses along the steep upper slope. Crossing the Red Burn by a wooden bridge, from the first wide sweep may be seen, west by south, the fine summits of Scùr Donald, Roshven, and Ben Resipol, and still farther south Ben More in Mull. The sharp-peaked Glencoe hills, with Bidean-nam-Bian, 3766 ft., the highest mountain in Argyll, are directly south. Beyond them may be seen the three-pointed Ben Cruachan; east of it the lovely cone of Ben Lui; and farther east the twin-peaked Ben More, with numerous other Bens famed in song or story.

About 1½ mile beyond the lake the road reaches an elevation of 3000 ft., and now, looking westward by the head of Loch Eil, may be observed the Scùr of Eig and the hills of Rum, while farther north appear the sharp points of the Coolins in Skye, showing like a row of shark's teeth over the nearer mountains.

<sup>1</sup> The old horse-track above the distillery, or the footpath from Claggan, may still be followed if preferred.

From the summit is to be seen a still wider panorama of mountains. South-westward, on a clear day, may be observed the hills in the north of Ireland, and farther east the Paps of Jura. Ben Lomond appears beyond the space between Ben Lui and Ben More. North-east of Ben More is Ben Lawers, and north of it the pyramidal Schiehallion rises beyond the Moor of Rannoch. Northward still are Brae Riach, Ben Muichdhuì, and the Cairngorm, and farther north Ben Wyvis. North-westward are the Glen Shiel and Loch Hourne Mountains, and a little way south Scùr-na-Ciche, a fine cone at the head of the sea-water Loch Nevis, is conspicuous, and the Coolins are seen in full outline. Numerous points lie nearer,—among them Mealfourvonie, on north side of Loch Ness; and to the east Ben Alder on Loch Ericht; while close at hand are several fine peaks on the other side of upper Glen Nevis; and northward is the continuation of the Nevis range. The mountains south of the Glen form the Forest of Mamore.

GLEN NEVIS is well worthy of a visit. About a mile from Fort-William, the entrance to this romantic glen is reached. Leaving Nevis bridge to the left, the road winds along the side of a beautiful crystal-clear stream called the Nevis, for a distance of about 6 miles. On to Glen Nevis House, 3 miles from Fort-William, the road is excellent, and pleasantly shaded by some very fine timber, particularly in the immediate neighbourhood of the mansion. [Beyond Glen Nevis House the road has been improved to near the "Steill" waterfall.] At Achriach (the forester's house), other 3 miles, the road diverges, but that to the left is preferable. Crossing the river by a good footbridge erected over a charming double fall, it turns to the right along the river. Beyond the beautiful falls at Achriach the scenery is wild and grand in the extreme. High masses of glaciated rock, covered here and there with moss, bracken, and mountain-ash, line both sides of the glen; while innumerable streams rushing down the hill-sides increase the volume of the Nevis. One of these streams is a continuous torrent for upwards of a mile. Keeping the river on the right, a walk of several miles at length unfolds a view which very amply repays the time and trouble spent in seeking the beautiful upper fall, called "Steill," on a tributary of the Nevis. The hardy pedestrian, ambitious of walking *all round Ben Nevis*, may make his way across from the head of Glen Nevis to the head of Glen Treig (pass—1320 ft., see p. 275), and reach Glen Spean (*hotels* at Spean Bridge and Bridge of Roy, and small *inn* at Moy) by either the Larig Leachdach (p. 276), or down the east side of the wild Loch Treig. This round from Fort-William to Glen Spean is about 30 miles (*see also* p. 272).

The great PRECIPICES of Ben Nevis on the east form a very attractive scene of their kind, as seen from below. They may be reached in  $2\frac{3}{4}$  hours from the public road. The route is at first by the old pony track above the distillery for the top of the mountain. On attaining a height of about 1400 ft. the tourist turns off to the left (no path) and makes for the foot of the precipices. Skirting considerably below their base, he strikes the main burn, opposite its junction with the stream which flows from the Coire-na-Ciste—the great corrie of the precipice. From this central point, 2200 ft. above the sea, the whole semicircle of pre-

cipice, about 2 miles in extent and 1800 ft. in height at the highest point, is visible ; and a truly grand view it is, probably the finest scene of the kind in the interior of Scotland.

### BANAVIE (OR FORT-WILLIAM) TO INVERNESS.

By steamer (61 miles).

From the pier at Fort-William the steamer proceeds to CORPACH (*inn*), situated at the entrance of Loch Eil (which opens up to the west) and at the commencement of the canal locks. Tourists disembark here and are conveyed in omnibuses to BANAVIE (*Hotel*: Lochiel Arms). Leaving Banavie, we pass (on the right hand) the ruinous walls of Tor Castle, locally known as the "House of Banquo," Thane of Lochaber, the mythical father of the Stuart dynasty. Farther on, to the left, is Glen Loy, down which Prince Charlie led his followers in August 1745, so as to avoid Fort-William, on his way from Glenfinnan (p. 406) to the east.

Two locks near the junction of the Lochy and the Spean at *Gairloch*<sup>1</sup> (*inn*), give admittance to Loch Lochy, which is 10 miles in length by about 1 in breadth. On the western side there is an opening into the narrow valley which holds the beautiful Loch Arkaig in its bosom.

On the bank of the river which connects the two lochs stands Achnacarry House, the seat of Lochiel, chief of the clan Cameron. Near it rises the ruined gable of the former chief's habitation, whose fidelity to the last of a doomed race, and subsequent proscription and exile, add to the romance of the "'45." Close to the house, on the banks of the river Arkui, is the ruin of a summer-house, from which it was said "you could shoot a deer out of one window and catch a salmon from the other." Part of the old avenue of plane-trees leading to it still remains, and some of the trees still bear traces of the fires kindled by Cumberland's soldiers under their camp kettles, which were hung on spikes driven into the tree trunks. Loch Arkaig, 12 miles long and about 1½ broad, is surrounded with lofty mountains, and the oak and pine-trees with which its banks were formerly covered are re-appearing from the old stock. A small wooded island at the lower end was for generations the "Lochiel" family burying-place. In a cave on a romantic and thickly-wooded road between Loch Arkaig and Loch Lochy, called the "Black mile," Prince Charles once found shelter after his defeat at Culloden. It was here also that, after the suppression of the rebellion, Major Munro of Culcairn was shot by one of the clan Cameron in revenge for the death of his son, who had been basely murdered by an officer of the name of Grant. Major Munro had unfortunately borrowed the white horse on which Grant rode, and

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<sup>1</sup> Here a road strikes off eastwards to Spean Bridge and Laggan, crossing the Lochy at Mucomir Bridge (p. 275).

thus met the fate which was intended for another. The Achnacarry deer forest, at the head of Loch Arkaig, was the scene of the lamentable death of the young Earl of Dalkeith, while deer-stalking, in September 1886. A path goes up the north side of the loch and through Glen Dessary to Loch Nevis on the west coast (p. 435), and another to Kinloch-Morar (p. 434).

On the east side of Loch Lochy are Glenfintaig House and the handsome new house of Glen Gloy. In the same direction lie the extraordinary parallel roads, stretching along Glens Gloy, Roy, and Spean (p. 275). At *Laggan*,<sup>1</sup> between Loch Lochy and Loch Oich, was fought (1544) the battle known as Blar-na-Lèine between the Frasers and the Macdonnells. The distance between the two lochs is nearly 2 miles. Loch Oich is about 4 miles in length, and about a quarter of a mile in breadth. It is the central lake of the chain, as well as the smallest and most elevated, and is the SUMMIT LEVEL (105 ft.) of the CANAL. It is formed by the Garry on its course to Loch Ness. On the roadside, near the loch, stands a monument erected by the late Colonel Macdonnell of Glengarry over the "Well of Seven Heads," to commemorate the summary vengeance inflicted on the murderers of the Keppoch family. On a high rock, close to the confluence of the river Garry with the loch, stands Invergarry Castle, an old and picturesque ruin, burned in the rebellion of 1745, and formerly the stronghold of the chief Macdonnell, whose extensive estates have passed into other hands. The crag on which it is built was the ancient gathering place of that branch of Clan Colla called the Macdonnells of Glengarry, and gave its name *Creag an Fhithich*, "the Rock of the Raven," to the slogan of that formidable tribe. Invergarry had a gleam of its ancient splendour at the commencement of Prince Charles Edward's rash enterprise, when the Prince spent a night there in August 1745, and was visited by an emissary from Lord Lovat. Once again Charles slept in the castle, but in sadly changed guise, for it was on the morning after the fatal fight of Culloden. A few days afterwards the deserted fortress fell a prey to the destroying army of Duke William of Cumberland. The modern mansion of Invergarry (Mrs. Edward Ellice) occupies a pleasant site near the lake. In passing the castle of Glengarry there is a beautiful view, looking south-west, of a fine range of mountains, including Ben Tee (2956 ft.), and other mountains of Glengarry Forest. *Invergarry Hotel* is a short way up the river.

<sup>1</sup> Route from Loch Oich to the west coast, leaving the steamer at Laggan, proceeds as follows:—1st, From *Invergarry Hotel* to *Tomdoun Inn*, 10 miles (p. 435). 2d, *Tomdoun* to *Cluny Inn*, 9½ miles. 3d, *Cluny* to *Shiel Inn*, 13 miles.

FORT-AUGUSTUS (*Hotel*: Lovat Arms).

From Aberchalder, at foot of Loch Oich, the steamer passes *Cullochy* and descends by 7 locks to Fort-Augustus, on Loch Ness, a picturesque village deriving its name from its military fort, called Fort-Augustus out of compliment to the uncle of George III.

Two gun bastions, the moat and bridge, officers' guard-room, engine-house, and well, are all that are left of the old fort, which was built by General Wade in 1729, to overawe the Highland clans, and accommodated about 400 officers and men. It was shelled from the "Battery Rock," and taken after two days by the Jacobite warriors on their southward march, and afterwards re-occupied by the victorious army of Culloden. A host of the Highland lairds were detained within its walls after the battle of '46; here also the bleeding head of Robert Mackenzie was brought and delivered to the Duke of Cumberland as that of Prince Charlie. The Lord Lovat of the day was confined in one of its dungeons before being taken to London for trial and execution, whilst from its walls the soldiery laid waste and almost depopulated the neighbouring country. Dr. Johnson and Boswell visited the fort in 1773.

On the foundations of the old fort there now stands **S. Benedict's College** and Monastery, a most imposing monastic and collegiate institution, built in the Early Decorated Style. It was raised by a brief of Leo XIII. in 1882, to the dignity of an abbey. The fort was used as a military *sanatorium* until the Crimean war. In 1867 it was sold to the late Lord Lovat for £5000, and in 1876 handed over as a gift by the present peer to the fathers of the Benedictine order. Some idea of the scale on which the establishment has been constructed may be formed from the statement that its estimated cost was £80,000, and that of its church £50,000. The establishment comprises a quadrangle of four distinct buildings,—the college, monastery, hospice, and scriptorium,—connected by exquisite cloisters designed by P. P. Pugin of Victoria Street, Westminster. The refectory is a superb hall, its windows bearing the coats-of-arms of the houses of Bute, Norfolk, Lovat, Ripon, Denbigh, Stafford, Beaumont, Herries, Londonderry, Herbert, and other founders and benefactors. From the top of the college tower, 110 ft. high, and furnished with a clock and sweet chimes, may be seen one of the loveliest views in the whole of Scotland.

The college is designed for the education of the sons of the Catholic gentry and nobility, and prepares youths for the universities, the army, and Indian Civil Service, the learned professions, and other careers. It is connected with the Glasgow and London Universities, and its monastic staff of professors is supplemented by lay university professors, who live in a house apart from the college; and, receiving their salaries from the Marquis of Bute, are known as the "Bute professors." The college has been fitted up with all the latest and best







educational improvements, and the personal comfort of the students has evidently been carefully studied. Passengers who wish to inspect this remarkable institution should not leave the steamer at Aberchalder, but alight at Fort-Augustus, where they can obtain tickets of admission at the college gates. The fee (1s.) goes to defray the cost of the big clock (£800), which serves as a public convenience. As it takes the steamer forty-five minutes to pass through the locks at Fort-Augustus, passengers have ample time to visit the college and cloisters, and ascend the great tower.

The small village (*Hotel*: Lovat Arms) adjoins the monastery, and two streams, the Oich (a continuation of the Garry) and the Tarff, fall into Loch Ness, peninsulating the ground on which the village stands. The situation of Fort-Augustus is very agreeable, and the surrounding country beautiful.

Another of General Wade's military roads from the north to the south crosses the "Great Glen" here and goes up the narrow Glen Tarff to the wild Pass of Corryarrick to Speyside and Laggan (see p. 274). North from Fort-Augustus it crosses the hills to Glenmoriston (p. 423), commanding lovely views. (Prince Charlie crossed the Corryarrick in August 1745 to Dalwhinnie with 1800 men; and this was the *first* really important use made of this almost Alpine road, engineered by Wade (c. 1733) to assist the British Government in quelling rebellion in the Highlands!)

Loch Ness (*Lake of the Cataract*) is  $20\frac{1}{2}$  miles in length, and averages 1 mile in breadth. In many places it is of great depth—about 130 fathoms—and, from the uniformity of temperature maintained by this depth of water, it never freezes. The character of its scenery, though not so varied as that already passed, is particularly interesting at some points. At *Invermoriston*, 6 miles from Fort-Augustus, a pier has been erected by Lord Lovat for the convenience of passengers, near which there is a comfortable *hotel*. Opposite this is the "Pig-snout," the flank of a huge hill partly covered with wood, part of Portclair Forest on Lord Lovat's property. The bed of the river Moriston consists of shelving rocks, over which the water falls in a series of rapids; and these, together with the birch-covered banks, present a very picturesque scene, which may be viewed from a tasteful grotto near the hotel. The house of Invermoriston (Grant of Glenmoriston) stands on a fine alluvial terrace near the lake, surrounded by high wooded hills.

Glenmoriston is one of the principal glens by which Skye and the West Highlands can be approached, and it was by this road, a grand walk or drive, that Dr. Johnson and Boswell travelled to the Hebrides. The distance, as far as *Shiel Inn* (Loch Duich, Ross-shire), is 38 miles, viz.—*Cluny Inn*, 25; *Shiel Inn*, 13 miles (pp. 438-439).

A picturesque road extends from Invermoriston along the north bank of Loch Ness to Inverness, distance 29 miles.

## FOYERS

(Charge at pier 4d. each. Carriage fare to Falls, 1s. each. *Distance*, three-quarters of a mile, and the road is pretty steep at some places.)

occupies a position midway in the loch, and here the steamer affords passengers an opportunity of viewing the celebrated falls. A little above the pier is the *Foyers Hotel*, built upon a knoll commanding a fine view, and formerly occupied by General Wade's Hut. A boat may be got here over the lake to Ruisky, the fine woods above which skirt the base of Mealfourvonie (p. 415).

The CATARACT of FOYERS (called the "Fall of Smoke," from the misty vapour which it sends up) consists of two falls, about a quarter of a mile asunder, the lower being the more imposing. This lower fall makes its descent in a sheet of spray of dazzling whiteness, into a deep and spacious linn surrounded by gigantic rocks, and the perpendicular height is stated to be about 200 ft. Burns gives the following graphic description of the scene in his lines "written with a pencil while standing by the fall:"—

" Among the heathy hills and rugged woods  
The roaring Foyers pours his mossy floods,  
Till full he dashes on the rocky mounds,  
Where, thro' a shapeless breach, his stream resounds.  
As high in air the bursting torrents flow,  
As deep recoiling surges foam below,  
Prone down the rock the whitening sheet descends,  
And viewless echo's ear, astonished, rends.  
Dim-seen, through rising mists, and ceaseless show'rs,  
The hoary cavern, wide-surrounding low'rs.  
Still thro' the gap the struggling river toils,  
And still below, the horrid cauldron boils."

The upper fall is about 30 ft. high, twice broken in its descent, and a bridge of one arch is thrown over the chasm. It is seen to the best advantage from the channel of the river below the bridge, to which, however, there is no convenient path of access. The cavity of the fall is lined with a profusion of shrubs and plants, which enjoy a perpetual supply of moisture. A metal bridge crosses an interesting part of the river near Foyers House.

A mile to the north-east of Foyers is the PASS of INVERFARIGAIG through which a romantic road leads to Stratherrick, as the south shores of Loch Ness are here called. At the entrance is the Black Rock. A road from the southern extremity of the pass conducts westwards towards the Upper Fall of Foyers, by which some precipitous rocks and fine scenery are exposed to view. This makes a very pleasant round from Foyers Hotel—about 11 miles.

The VALE of KILLEAN, down which the Foyers Water comes, is well worthy of a visit. From Whitebridge *Inn*, 4 miles south of Foyers Hotel, the road proceeds south-east for about  $4\frac{1}{2}$  miles, up the west side of the stream, through a lovely green and birch-clad glen, lined

with steep mountains, to Loch Killean. The path goes up the east side of the loch, and from about  $1\frac{3}{4}$  mile beyond its head there is a rough hill track to the Findhorn (p. 257). It goes up the straight shelving Glen Markie running east, and crosses by an elevated opening (2200 ft.) in the hills south of the isolated "Clach Sgoilte" mountain, over to the Eskin, the north-western source of the Findhorn, down which river it is a long walk of varied interest to Freeburn Inn, 32 miles from Whitebridge. From Dalveg, at foot of the Eskin, there is also a track *viâ* the Clach burn, and Glean-a-Bhealaich—south of Carn Balloch—to Newtonmore on the Spey (p. 273).

A delightful road runs along the slope of the eminences overhanging Loch Ness, between Fort-Augustus and Inverness (35 miles) *viâ* Whitebridge Inn, Foyers, and Inverfarigaig. Sometimes it passes through almost impervious thickets of birch and hazel, at others it rises high like a lofty terrace, or dips under the shadow of steep cliffs. The glorious valley, with its lakes and mountains, spreads perpetually before the eye, either dimly seen through the luxuriant foliage of the trees or in the fulness of its beauty. The isolated peak of MEALFOURVONIE rises hugely but gracefully on the *opposite* side of the lake to the height of 2284 ft., and in its form bears a peculiar resemblance to a hay-rick, for which reason it serves as a landmark at a great distance.

After calling at *Inverfarigaig* Pier, the steamer crosses diagonally to the picturesque ruins of Castle Urquhart on a peninsula overlooking the bay at foot of Glen Urquhart. This ancient castle, which appears to have been once a strong and extensive building, rises finely over the dark waters of the loch, which, at this point, is 129 fathoms in depth. The mouldings of the corbel table are as sharp as the day they were first carved, and indicate a date about the beginning of the 14th century. The antiquary will notice an unusual arrangement in the windows for pouring molten lead on the heads of assailants. The castle was besieged in 1303, and taken by the troops of Edward I.; and in 1509, along with the barony of Urquhart, it fell into the hands of the clan Grant. It still continues in the possession of the chief of that family (the Earl of Seafield), whose residence of Balmacaan House is situated in the beautiful and luxuriantly wooded Glen Urquhart, 10 miles in length. The steamer stops at the pier of

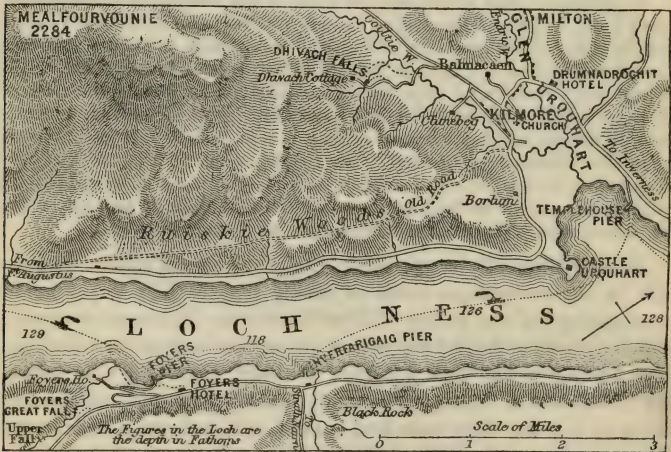
TEMPLE OF URQUHART (Drumnadrochit Hotel  $1\frac{1}{2}$  mile west),

DISTANCES :—

Inverness . . . .	14 miles.	<i>To the North,—</i>
Invermoriston . . . .	13 ,,	Glen Affrick Hotel, Strathglass 11 miles.
Fort-Augustus . . . .	20 ,,	Beaully . . . . . 12 ,,

Drumnadrochit is a delightful place to spend a few days at. About  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles south-west of the hotel a burn descends over a lofty

ledge of rock, and forms the Falls of Dhivach, from above which Mealfourvounie (p. 415) may be ascended. Above the waterfall is Dhivach Cottage, in which may be recognised the model of the honeymoon retreat described by the late Shirley Brooks in "Sooner or Later." This cottage also afforded an agreeable Highland home for the late John Phillip, R.A., for a few years before his lamented death in 1867. Towards the west of the glen is Loch Meiklie, a small but pretty lake—its shores beautifully clad with birches—round which are the mansions of Lakefield, Lochletter, and Shewglie.



On the south bank of Loch Ness, about 7 miles from Inverness, is Aldourie House (E. G. Fraser-Tytler, Esq.), a castellated mansion with fine woods, and lawn sloping down to the edge of the lake. In this house were born Sir James Mackintosh, and Mr. Charles Grant, the latter a chairman of the East India Company, and father of the late Lord Glenelg and Sir Robert Grant.

At the ferry of Bona, 8 miles from Urquhart, the river Ness, here called Loch Dochfour, is entered by a narrow channel about a quarter of a mile in length. On the margin stands Dochfour House, the elegant mansion of James E. B. Baillie, Esq. The steamer passes from this into the artificial canal, and proceeds through a pleasant and fertile strath to its destination at Muirtown, an outskirt of Inverness, with an *hotel*. Omnibuses and cabs are in waiting to convey passengers and luggage to INVERNESS, which is fully described at pp. 284-287.



CROMARTY—INVERNESS TO TAIN



Ben Wyvis  
5422

Part of  
CROMARTY

Part of  
NAIRN

Beauly Basin

Hill of Tain  
1894

Invergordon

CROMARTY

Fort George

NESS

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 Miles





## SECTION NORTH OF THE CALEDONIAN CANAL

### INVERNESS.

[*Hotels*: Station, entrance from platform; Caledonian (with view of the river); Imperial, and Royal, both opposite station; Queen's, Church Street; Waverley, Union Street; Victoria, and Glen Albyn (opposite Suspension Bridge); "Muirtown," at Canal Locks; "Washington," *Temperance*.]

The Northern Meeting, Northern Rifle Competition, and Games, are held in September, when there is a considerable demand for accommodation.

*Distances*—Fort-William, 62; Aberdeen, 109; Perth, 144; Edinburgh, 189 or 213; Glasgow, 206½; London, 583 miles.

INVERNESS, the "capital of the Highlands," and chief town of the county, situated (as the name implies) at the mouth of the river Ness, at the spot where the basins of the Moray and Beaully Firths and the Great Glen of Scotland meet one another, has already been fully described (p. 284). The *Castle* and the *Cathedral* are the chief objects of interest in the town; and in the immediate vicinity are *Tomnahurich* Cemetery and *Culloden* Moor.

The main APPROACHES from the south are—

1. *Via* Perth, Aberdeen, and Elgin, see First Section, pp. 201-258.
2. *Via* Perth, Dunkeld, and Grantown, see First Section, pp. 260-284.
3. *Via* Oban and the Caledonian Canal, see First Section, pp. 401-416.

No. 2 (*The Highland Railway*) is the most convenient and direct, and the one most generally used.

The curiously-shaped peninsula, situated to the north of Inverness, and known by the name of the "BLACK ISLE," is formed by the Moray and Cromarty Firths. It contains the towns of Fortrose and Cromarty, to which the only public conveyance is post-gig or steamer. Two miles from the north side of the Kessock Ferry are the village and bay of Munloch, near which are the parks and extensive plantations of Belmaduthy, on the Kilcoy estates. Three miles beyond Munloch lie the mansion-house of Rosehaugh and village of Avoch. *Fortrose* is a small burgh with a comfortable *inn*, and an Academy, at which, among others, Sir James Mackintosh laid the foundation of his distinction in life. Fortrose was once the cathedral town of Ross, and it still boasts of a fragment of the old church (the south aisle of chancel and nave, and a detached chapter-house), where the Mackenzies of Seaforth have their family burying-ground. The rest of the building was used as a quarry in constructing Cromwell's fort at Inverness; but recently the foundations of the whole cathedral buildings have been cleared out

and traced at the expense of the Government. A canopied tomb of the Countess of Ross (said to have been the foundress) has been a fine work in its day. There is a *ferry* to Fort-George, near Nairn.

The road to Cromarty passes eastward through the old burgh of *Rosemarkie* (1 mile), where, at the end of the parish church, there is a sculptured stone with Runic knotting. The road ascends beside a deep gully, which seams the hill at right angles, by a road past the farm of Davidston, from which there is a magnificent view of the county of Ross. The sea-coast between Fortrose and Cromarty has acquired an interest from Hugh Miller's writings on the lias deposit and fossil concretions at Eathie. The burn of Eathie exhibits the junction of the gneiss and old red sandstone rocks. The cliffs are otherwise remarkable and interesting both to the geologist and botanist.

The county town of CROMARTY (*inn*), beautifully situated, is not now of much importance in itself (pop. 1360), but its bay serves as a first-rate harbour of refuge, being well sheltered at the entrance by lofty rocks named the "Soutars." Immediately above the town is Cromarty House, which occupies the site of a castle of the ancient Earls of Ross. On a hill overlooking the town is a pillar surmounted by a statue erected to the memory of Hugh Miller, who was a native of Cromarty. There is a *ferry* to Nigg in Ross-shire, and a *mail-car* goes 8 miles west to connect with *ferry* to Invergordon (p. 471).

With Inverness as a starting-point we shall first proceed to the west by the Dingwall and Skye Railway, and describe the main route, and the lateral districts and routes made accessible thereby.

#### DINGWALL AND SKYE RAILWAY.

This beautiful line of railway (opened 1870) intersects the county of Ross from east to west, and connects the Cromarty Firth with Loch Carron, and thence by steamer with Skye. It is a single line, 53 miles long, essentially a tourist's line, and affords the means of surveying comfortably some of the wild scenery of Ross-shire.

Commencing the description for the sake of continuity at Inverness, the railway follows closely the southern shore of the cheerful Beaulieu Firth. The wooded promontory on the north is part of the estate of Bunchrew, the favourite retreat of the famous President Forbes, beyond which lies the estate of Lovat. The district between this and Beaulieu is called the *Aird MacShemie*, *i.e.* Lord Lovat's height, *Simon* being the Gaelic patronymic of the chief of the clan Fraser. Conspicuous on the opposite side of the firth is Redcastle, the seat of J. B. Bailie, Esq. of Dochfour; and a few miles to the west, Tarradale

House, the birthplace of the late Sir Roderick Impey Murchison, the celebrated geologist, may be seen close to the beach. Tarradale forms part of the estate of Fairbairn, which at one time belonged to the maternal ancestors of Sir Roderick, a branch of the powerful clan Mackenzie. Crossing the river Beaully, a fine view is obtained of the surrounding plain, closed in on the south by a terraced bank, on which the Fraser Chief's residence, Beaufort Castle, is seen. This castle is a handsome commodious building recently constructed on the site of the Castle of Dounie, described by Sir Walter Scott in his *Tales of a Grandfather*. Farther back is the house of Belladrum (A. W. Merry, Esq.) At the distance of 10 miles from Inverness is the village of

## BEAULY,

[Hotels: Beaully; Lovat Arms; Caledonian.]

with its stately old trees and ruins of an ancient priory. The latter was founded by John Bisset of Lovat in 1230, for monks of the order of Valiscaulium, a reform of the Cistercians, who followed the rule of St. Benedict, and had similar establishments at Pluscardine and Ardchattan. At the Reformation the last prior resigned all the lands and buildings (except the chapel), for protection's sake, into the hands of Lord Fraser of Lovat. The cloisters and dormitories are all gone; but what remains of the chapel shows it to have been of the most simple and chaste Early English, with very little of the Decorated style—the windows and arches being all plain and pointed, except three large open trefoil lights on the south side. From Beaully there is a pleasant road due south to Drumnadrochit on Loch Ness, 12 miles, passing Lord Lovat's seat, Beaufort Castle (*see above*), on the right.

From Beaully the railway goes straight north to Dingwall (p. 423).

*STRATHGLASS, etc., and MOUNTAIN ROUTES*

## TO WESTER ROSS, ETC.

About 3 miles west of Beaully are the Falls of Kilmorack, which, though not high, are picturesque. For about half a mile above them the river works its way in boiling cauldrons and broken cascades, between high rocky banks crowned by birch and pine-trees. A longer reach beyond is called the Druum, where the river threads its way for 2 or 3 miles among fantastic islets and pinnacles of rock. At the top of this Druum, is the island of Aigas, a round hill festooned with birches, on both sides of which the river is seen pouring down its rocky channels. There is a villa on the island. An open glen succeeds, at the lower end of which are Eskadale House, a shooting-lodge of Lord Lovat's, and a Roman Catholic chapel. Proceeding up the north side of the valley, beautifully fringed with birch trees, we come, at 10 miles from Beaully,

to Struy Bridge, near the confluence of the rivers Glass and Farrar at the base of Beinvachart (2850 ft.). Near this are the old castle and wooded grounds of Erchless, the seat of The Chisholm, whose domains stretch far inland, and embrace mountainous ranges of fine pasture and primeval pine and birch forests. The whole country from here to the west coast is almost entirely continuous "deer-forest"; and we now notice shortly the PEDESTRIAN ROUTES diverging by the straths extending across it. These long mountain crossings should only be undertaken by those capable of undergoing considerable fatigue, and should not be attempted except in fine weather.

(1) The first of these routes is by Glen STRATHFARRAR to STRATHCARRON (about 35 miles from Struy). The difficulties of this route have been much increased by the recent closing of the inn at Struy, which renders it indeed practically impassable to ordinary mortals unless they start say at 5 or 6 A.M. from the *hotels* at Beauly, or Glen Affrick (7 miles above Struy), and drive the first 12 or 10 miles. Strathfarrar presents a delightful variety of landscape, generally bold and rocky, but beautifully wooded and interspersed with meadow-land. Some 6 or 7 miles from Struy we pass two small lochs on the left, to the upper and smaller of which (Loch Muile) Lord Lovat retreated after the battle of Culloden. Five miles farther we reach the wild Loch Monar with the finely peaked Scur-na-Lapich (3773 ft.) towering above its southern side. This region abounds in game of all kinds and the loch has fine large trout. Here the driving road ends. There are shooting lodges at both the foot and the head of the loch, which is about 4 miles long. The route is by the north side.

(a) It will take 7 hours' good walking to reach Strathcarron Hotel from the head of Loch Monar. Crossing round the head of it, the path ascends about 500 ft. in west-south-west direction, and wends across pastoral moorlands, commanding fine mountain views, to the north of Lochs Gead, Tachdaidh, and Calavie (1250 ft.—the highest part of the path). When nearly 9 miles from Loch Monar we reach an open green hollow and cross at its foot the stream flowing south out of Loch-an-Laoigh ("the loch of the calves") about 2 miles below that loch. We then climb 600 ft. again due west, and after passing a small tarn on the left the path divides into two. That to the left descends the picturesque glen of Attadale (the home of the MacRaes) to head of Loch Carron; and that to the right (our shortest way) strikes over the moor to the north-west, and in less than 3 miles, comes down upon the hamlet of Achentee, a quarter of a mile south of the Strathcarron station and *hotel* (p. 429).

(b) From the head of Loch Monar there is another and wilder route (path perhaps not always discoverable) leading north-west through the mountains to Craig in the upper part of Strathcarron about 9 miles north-east of Strathcarron Hotel, and 11 miles south-west of Auchnasheen Hotel. At Craig itself (nearly 12 miles from Loch Monar) there is *no inn now*. The pass is by a steep narrow glen coming down from the north (about 3 miles up Strath Monar) called the Allt *Bealach*<sup>1</sup> Crodhain,

<sup>1</sup> Bealach or Bhealloch, is the Gaelic word for a "pass."

the "col" at the head of which is 2000 ft. Thence we descend to the north-east to the glen of the Chonnis Water, down the east side of which the path proceeds to the valley of the Carron. (About 3 miles from Craig it joins a path from Strathconon—p. 423.) This grand hill walk may be best managed the reverse way, by taking the early morning train (6 A.M.) from Strathcarron Hotel to Auchnashellach,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles west of Craig, telegraphing, before starting, to Beauly for a machine to be met at Struy in the evening, at say 6 P.M.

The main high road from Struy goes 7 miles southwards up the pleasant and fertile Strath Glass to Invercannich<sup>1</sup> (*Glen Affrick Hotel*) which is very beautifully situated at the junction of the Cannich Water with the river Glass. The hotel is a very comfortable one; and a good centre for excursions and for fishing.

(2) The second of the old through mountain routes above referred to is by GLEN CANNICH to LOCH ALSH (about 40 miles). Glen Cannich, or the Glen of the Cotton Grass, is a fine picturesque valley, and its rich soft pastures are bedecked with the cotton grass, and innumerable flowering plants. A succession of lakes and tarns occupies the surface—a driving-road going up the north side of Loch Mullardoch, the largest (5 miles long). At the head of the next one (Loch Lungard) is a shepherd's hut, 17 miles from Invercannich, at which the tourist may endeavour to refresh himself before proceeding to Loch Alsh, which is 23 miles distant.

[From near this hut a track crosses due south into Glen Affrick, going up the east side of Glen Choilich and across the ridge west of "Mam-Soul" and descending into Glen Affrick about 2 miles above the head of Loch Affrick; or by climbing east from the "col" to the top of the mountain a track may be found from the south face of the top down to the path up Glen Affrick, about a mile below the top of the loch, and 15 miles west of Glen Affrick hotel. This latter is the usual means of ascent of Mam-Soul (3860 ft.), the highest mountain north of the Caledonian Canal, and from which one may see right across Scotland from east to west.]

The track for Loch Alsh crosses from the head of Loch Lungard at a height of 1096 ft. to Glen Elchaig. Our route is down the north side of this long narrow glen all the way to Loch Long (sea water), the north-east arm of Loch Alsh; and about 4 miles from foot of Loch Long, on the north shore of the lovely Loch Alsh, is Balmacarra *Hotel* (p. 437). The wild stream that comes down into Glen Elchaig from the south, about 3 miles below where the path across from Glen Cannich joins Glen Elchaig, flows out of Loch Bhealloch (p. 422) and down the famous Glomach Falls (p. 438). From about  $2\frac{3}{4}$  miles still farther down Glen Elchaig, the pedestrian may shorten his walk by 5 miles or so, by fording the Elchaig Water, when practicable, at Coille-rioh (the King's wood) and taking the S.W. side of the stream to some cottages called Camas-linn ( $1\frac{1}{4}$  mile), from behind which a rough path goes right over the hill to Bundalloch (on the south side of Loch Long), a mile south of which is Dornie Ferry, where there is a fairly good *inn*.

<sup>1</sup> There is a mail car from Beauly to Invercannich every afternoon.

(3) The third and grandest of these cross routes is by GLEN AFFRICK (hotel) to KINTAIL (about 33 miles to Shiel House Inn, Loch Duich).

About  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles from Invercannich, and 10 above Struy, is the bridge of Fasnakyle, where the junction is made with the roads through Glen Urquhart and from Guisachan, the beautiful Highland residence of Lord Tweedmouth. The Strath Affrick road slants up the hill from near the bridge of Fasnakyle, and is continued along the northern shores of Lochs Benneveian and Affrick as far as the shooting-lodge most beautifully situated at the foot of the latter. This road is cut among the remains of an ancient Caledonian pine-forest, and a thick underwood of birch-trees surrounds the hoary stems, and spreads itself over all the adjoining heights. By the lovely and romantic Chisholm's Pass we are ushered on Loch Benneveian (8 miles from Invercannich), which is about 4 miles long. The woodland around bears a strong resemblance to the best portions of the Trossachs and of the Mar and Rothiemurchus forests. A rocky barrier, overmantled with old pines and birches, separates Loch Benneveian from Loch Affrick, which is almost the same length as its neighbour. [There is a footpath from about  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles up the loch to the top of Mam-Soul (p. 421).] The scenery here is magnificent and on a grand scale. In the good old times before the exclusive days of deer-forests, travellers could *rely* on a welcome, and if need be, a bed, at the shepherd's quarters at Coulivie at the head of Loch Affrick; but not so now! In the ford to the left here, which is *not* crossed, a party of "cattle reivers" from Mull are said to have been drowned. Our path proceeds along the north side of the glen, and  $3\frac{1}{4}$  miles beyond Coulivie we reach the keeper's cottage at Aultbae (about 20 miles from Invercannich). The paths beyond this are very rough, but there is a choice of three of them from a quarter of a mile beyond Aultbae—viz. (a) south to Clunie Inn in Glen Clunie (p. 439), 8 miles. It ascends the east side of the steep green Glen opening right opposite to the south, and crossing at a very considerable height east of the big hill called the Black Chest, descends steeply to about half a mile east of Clunie Inn. (b) To Kintail south-west by Glen Fionn and Glen Lichd (by the south side of Ben Attow), the latter glen, down which the river Croe runs, being very wild and precipitous. And (c) to Kintail due west by the usual, and more direct and most picturesque, pass, up Glen Grivie, and through the narrow rocky defile of the "Bhealloch." This track, after crossing a lateral burn a quarter of a mile beyond Aultbae, turns rather *up* the west side of that burn a little way and then strikes off due west along the north side of Glen Grivie, and about a mile farther gets close to the side of the stream. An ascent to near the head of the glen and across the watershed to the west brings us to the boggy and southern end of Loch Bhealloch, whose waters flow out to the north and down the Falls of Glomach (p. 438).

[A *very* rough track goes along the east side of the loch towards the *top* of the Falls (4 miles); whence a hazardous descent may be made to Glen Elchaig,—or an ascent over to Kintail by the "Bealach-na' Spoine."]

The rounding the head of the dreary sheet of water requires some little skill and discretion to keep clear of unpleasant bogs; but the path soon begins to zigzag up the rocky slope to the west and enters

the great remarkable cleft between the precipitous crags and corries of Ben Attow (3383 ft.) on the south, and Glasvein (3006 ft.) on the north. This is perhaps the most rugged and awe-inspiring "pass" in Scotland, and the descent to Kintail is very steep, sudden, and romantic. The path, *finally*, keeps the *south* side of the rapid stream flowing down to Loch Duich (p. 437), approaching the high road at the loch head through some meadow land and by a bridge over the Croe; and if the pedestrian be favoured with a fine summer sunset as he turns to the left and wends his way along to the comfortable old *inn* at Shiel, the glorious beauties of that lovely region will be seen to full advantage and make him forget the toils of his long mountain walk.

(4) Before leaving the delightful district of Strathglass there is still another interesting hill route which must be briefly noticed. That is the DROVE ROAD *via* Tomich and Torgyle in Glenmoriston, to FORT-AUGUSTUS (27 miles). The route is across Fasnakyle Bridge, and through the pretty little village of Tomich, on the road to Guisachan House. Beyond Tomich take the road to the left by the handsome home-farm, and about half a mile farther a path goes through a gate to the left and up a rough green slope until it gets out on the moor above, through another gate. Here it joins a smooth bridle-path along a heathery terrace, commanding splendid mountain views above the woods of Guisachan, and this continues south-west for  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles. We then strike to the left due south up the moor to the east side of the ravine down which the stream from Loch-na-Baine flows. The track (now rough) is along the east side of the loch and across the bleak stony ridge above its south end, by a cairn; then down to a mossy hollow and out of it to the south-south-east round the shoulder of a brown hill, and so down into the lovely birch-clad Glen Moriston (p. 439) through a little wood a quarter of a mile east of Torgyle. We cross Torgyle bridge (an exquisite "bit" of river scenery here) and ascend the path through the birch-woods, and up over the heathery ridge, and dip down across the Phocaichan Burn and join General Wade's old military road (coming along from Glen Clunie in the west) on the moor beyond, which takes us south-east over the hill to Fort-Augustus (*inn*). The views from this hill are magnificent. This "drove route" continues south by the high Corryarrick Pass to Glen Spey (p. 274).

#### DINGWALL AND SKYE RAILWAY (CONTINUED).

From Beaully the railway proceeds straight northwards across the neck of *The Black Isle* by the MUIR OF ORD (*Hotel*) famous for its sheep and cattle markets. Here we enter Ross-shire (see p. 470), and 3 miles on we reach CONON (*Inn*), on the river of same name. Strathconon extends for 25 miles west, away to the sources of its higher waters (called the Meig river) between the great mountains of Scur-na-Vertaich and Scur-na-Vuillin (see p. 421), and contains some pretty pastoral scenery in its lower reaches. Conon House is on the left among its woods a mile south of the station, and the Cromarty Firth now opens up to view. At its head stands

DINGWALL,<sup>1</sup>

[Hotels : National ; Caledonian. Population 1930.]

the county town of Ross, situated at the junction of the valley of Strathpeffer with the fertile lands around the mouth of the river Conon. It is a quiet clean town with a handsome Free Church and court buildings, and an important Railway Junction. In the churchyard of Dingwall the Mackenzies of Cromarty have their burial-place, and near it a pyramid marks the last resting-place of George, first Earl of Cromarty. The pyramid is of plain and simple style, and was thrown off the perpendicular by an earthquake in 1816. The railway proceeds along the southern contours of Ben Wyvis, and afterwards through the upland valley of Strathbran (*see* p. 428).

About a mile westwards of Dingwall is Knockfarrel (or Greenhill), on the top of which there is a well-preserved vitrified fort, consisting of ramparts enclosing an oval area about 140 yards long by 40 wide, with partly vitrified breastworks. The vitrified matter in some places is from 8 to 10 ft. deep. The hill commands an excellent view. A little beyond this the Peffery—a stream which gives its name to Strathpeffer—is crossed by a skew bridge.

There is a separate BRANCH LINE (5 miles) of rail along the north base of Knockfarrel from Dingwall to

## STRATHPEFFER,

[Hotels : Ben Wyvis ; Spa ; Strathpeffer ; M'Gregor's ; and Royal.]

18 hours from London, 8½ from Edinburgh, and 8 from Glasgow.

looking over against the mighty irregular dome of Ben Wyvis. Strathpeffer has long been held in favour, both on account of its mineral waters and its healthy mountain and sea air. The little Strath is pretty and fertile, and well screened by hills.

The village, which stands about 200 ft. above the level of the sea, and has an abundant supply of excellent water, was built upon the property of the late Duchess of Sutherland (Countess of Cromartie), who did much to beautify and improve it. It consists of villas and lodging-houses, a pump-room, comprising a range of baths with bowling-green adjoining. A pavilion with refreshment rooms provides spacious accommodation for concerts, balls, and other recreations. Just above the railway station stands the Ben Wyvis Hotel, a handsome and commodious building ; and The Spa

<sup>1</sup> The continuation of the Railway Route north to Tain, Golspie, Wick, and Thurso is described at p. 470.









Hotel (greatly enlarged in 1888) is about a quarter of a mile higher up the valley.

#### THE SPA.

The two waters chiefly drunk are the *Upper Well* (a saline sulphur water), mildly purgative and alterative, and the *Strong Well*, a powerful sulphur water, without any considerable purgative quality. These differences, as at Harrogate, are of great practical value, and it is well therefore before drinking to consult the resident physician. The springs flow through a bituminous rock, to which their qualities are generally attributed, and rise immediately under and around the pump-room, a handsome building prettily situated at the west end of the village. In addition to the saline and sulphur wells, there is a somewhat unique effervescent *chalybeate* water. This is much used in the season (May to October) as a tonic, the presence of free carbonic acid gas making it an easily digestible as well as most palatable dose. The sulphur waters are recommended in gout, especially in its chronic and irregular forms, in most rheumatic affections, and in disorders of the liver and stomach and skin. Among the latter chronic *eczema* holds a very important place. The outward use of the water in the form of baths has been greatly developed.

A mile north of Strathpeffer is *Castle Leod*, one of the seats of the Earl of Cromartie, now represented by the second son of the late Duchess of Sutherland. The castle has a truly venerable and baronial appearance. The ivy-clad towers and surrounding avenues, with clumps of tall ancestral trees, are visible from the road.

An excursion may be made from Strathpeffer to the *Falls of Rogie*,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  miles to the west. The birch-clad hills surrounding the waterfalls, and the rocky course through which the Blackwater wends its way, render the spot very picturesque. On the way thither are Coul, the mansion of Sir Arthur Mackenzie, Bart., encircled by birch and pine woods, and the *Achilty Inn*. From this *Loch Achilty* may be visited. A remarkable circumstance connected with this loch is that, although it is fed by streams from the surrounding hills, there is no outlet, so that the water must find its way to the neighbouring rivers by percolating through the gravelly soil. About  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles *west* of Loch Achilty are some fine *cascades* and rapids on the *Conon River*, a short way below its exit from Loch Luichart. They are 3 miles south of Garve Station (pp. 426-7). The road *east* from Achilty conducts to Brahan Castle, the seat of Mackenzie of Seaforth.

Strathpeffer is the best starting-point for the ascent of BEN WYVIS, "the Mountain of Storms" (3429 ft.), and its detached secondary summits. The distance to the summit is 10 miles. The ascent, though long, is easy, and may be made with the assistance of ponies. The mountain resembles a horse-shoe; the upper ridge being 3 or 4 miles from one extremity to the other. The view from the cairn on the summit amply repays the labour of the climb. In the north, the

mountains of Sutherland and Caithness are clearly defined ; and towards the west are the alpine and conical-shaped peaks of Ross-shire ; from south-west to east lie the Strathglass mountains, the line of hills enclosing the Great Glen of Scotland, and the distant range of the Grampians, among which may be singled out on a clear day Cairngorm and the Knock of Brae Moray, in Morayshire. This multitudinous assemblage of all that gives dignity and effect to the landscape is strikingly contrasted with the waters of the Moray Firth, which are seen stretching towards the German Ocean.

The MAIN RAILWAY LINE west from Dingwall keeps north of the branch line above referred to (p. 424), and—3 miles beyond Dingwall—again crosses the Peffery and ascends, with pleasant views across to Knockfarrel, to AUCHTERNEED station, a mile or so north of Strathpeffer. Proceeding through scenery of increasing picturesqueness, we, a third time, cross the Peffery by an arch about 40 ft. above the river's bed, and enter the precipitous ravine of the Raven's Rock (Creag-an-fhithich, the war-cry of the Mackenzie clan), or, as it is sometimes called, the Echo Rock, 464 ft. above the level of the sea. On the north side the rails are laid on a rocky terrace so as to be beyond the reach of huge threatening semi-detached boulders, which stud the opposite cliff for upwards of 100 ft. above,—

“As if an infant's touch could urge  
Their headlong passage down the verge.”

The engineering difficulties of the railway here required about 20,000 cubic yards of rock to be blasted through. On emerging from this ravine we come in sight of mountains on the right, some of rock, finely peaked, others feathered with wood. Below, on the left, is the Blackwater, a stream which flows from Loch Garve. On the right appears a wilderness of rocks and heather. The Blackwater is crossed near a series of falls by an iron viaduct, and soon after the station of

#### GARVE

is reached, where there is a small *inn*. The richness and variety of woodland scenery along the northern and western shores of Loch Garve, a fine sheet of water, about  $1\frac{3}{4}$  mile in length,—render this one of the most delightful sections of the route.

From Garve *Inn* a good road (*coach daily*) proceeds north-west to Ullapool (*hotel*), as follows :—Garve to Altguish *Inn* 10 miles ; Ullapool 23 (in all 33 miles). After passing the long and lonely upland valley called *Strath Dirrie* and the *Dirrie More*, it crosses to the north, and descends through the green strath of the river Broom to the head of the (sea) loch of same name. Near the finely situated Lodge of Braemore (Sir John Fowler), 4 miles above Loch Broom, the

river comes down the splendid Falls of Measach. The road, now very lovely, goes down the east side of the loch (7 miles) from Inverbroom to Ullapool (p. 468). At the lodge to Braemore another road diverges to the left to Strath Beg and the wild mountainous district of Dundonnell (*inn*), and Little Loch Broom (pp. 466-467).

Beyond Garve we pass the bleak moors and peat-mosses of Corriemollie, and then a scene of sylvan beauty breaks upon the view, as we skirt the margin of Loch Luichart, a beautiful lake, about 7 miles in length and 1 in breadth, formed by the river Conon, the outflow being discharged over a series of cascades known as the Falls of Conon (p. 425). These, however, and the greater part of the lake, are out of the course of the line. Looking down, as the head of the lake is passed, it seems lost among the distant hills. At one or two points of the heavy rock cuttings, near the top of the loch, a glimpse is got of Loch Luichart Lodge (Lady Ashburton), a handsome structure in the Italian style—embosomed in birch woods; and to the south of the lake the rocky face of Scur Marxy may be observed. LUICHART station is here, from which Loch Fannich (see below) is 7 miles N.W. by road. Farther on we have the neat little schoolhouse and teacher's house, and the modest kirk and manse. In forming the railway cuttings here immense roots of oak-trees were turned up, betokening that the district had been covered with primeval forests. Passing the church, the river Luichart is crossed. The railway embankment comes close upon the Falls of Grudie, where the river Fannich tumbles down from the mountain loch of that name.

Up the east side of the Fannich Water the pedestrian may take a picturesque old mountain route to the Dirrie More (12 miles), joining the Ullapool road about 8 miles south of Loch Broom. Passing north, a mile below Loch Fannich, a fine view is obtained of the wild precipitous glen in which it lies (where there are clear evidences of glacial action), and keeping rather to the left we cross the Torrandhu high up—obtaining a magnificent alpine prospect; and pass, near a small tarn, below Ben Lia—the eastern shoulder of the great Scur-More (3637 ft.)

Proceeding west from Grudie by rail the three peaks of Scur-na-Vuillin (Sgùr a Mhuilinn—2600 ft.), in Strathconon, soon bound the view on the south, and those of Fionn Bhein (Fingal's Hill—3060), and the clustered alps of Loch Fannich on the north. The river is crossed at the old ford which divides Loch Chullen into two, beyond which are the station and *inn* of AUCHANALT (21½ miles from Dingwall), where fishing may be had, and whence Scur-na-Vuillin and Fionn Bhein may be ascended and Strathconon (p. 423) visited. Here the country opens up into the long upland valley of

Strathbran, which stretches westwards for 10 miles. The tiny stream winds quietly through the centre of the valley; and a mile or so beyond the station is Strathbran shooting-lodge (lately the property of Sir Alexander Matheson of Loch Alsh, Bart., but now belonging to Mr. Arthur Bignold), a neat structure, and the only break in the monotony of pasture and brown heath. At the head of the Strath lies AUCHNASHEEN (*hotel*), whence the coach runs to Loch Maree.

**AUCHNASHEEN TO KINLOCHEWE (Loch Maree)**—By coach, 10 miles.

Although situated among muirs and mosses, and at the mouth of a glen down which the wind blows with considerable severity, Auchnasheen is an agreeable resting-place, and the hotel is comfortable and clean.



CAIRN-A-CRUBIE, NEAR LOCH CARRON.

The road to Kinlochewe keeps along the northern shore of Loch Rosque (Achroisg), lying between steep green hills. At the east end is Loch Rosque shooting-lodge, and on the north rises the lofty Fionn Bhein. From its northern shore a very curious hill-top (Cairn-a-Crubie) appears in the west, in the shape of a human head. The three peaks of Scur-na-Vuillin also appear to great advantage, looking east. Two miles beyond the head of the loch we go through a little pass into Glen Docherty, a short way down which the beauties of Loch Maree and the wild peaks of Ben Eay (to the west) first come in view, and the level of the lake is attained by a steep decline. Passing Kinlochewe shooting-lodge, Kinlochewe *Hotel* (comfortable but dear) is reached a little farther on, after crossing the river. Ben Slioch and Ben Lair are to the north. The farther routes, by steamer or coach to the Gairloch (*hotel*), and by road to Loch Torridon, etc., are described at pp. 461 and 460.

From Auchnasheen the RAILWAY crosses the river Sheen, and then winds along the south side of the Led Gown river and the small loch of the same name. On the opposite side is Ledgown shooting-lodge. Again the route becomes mountainous, and the Allt Gharagain, a considerable stream, has to be crossed. Here, 32 miles from Dingwall, the summit level of the line is attained—viz. 634

ft. above the starting-point at the eastern terminus. Passing along the south side of Loch Sgamhain, the line descends by the side of the infant Carron. The mountains rise close upon the right of the railway, while the stream flows through a deep dell on the left, to which the train approaches closely. The line for some time keeps alongside the public road, passing close by a waterfall and the old Inn of Craig (now closed). From here is a route south through the hills to Strath Monar (see p. 420). Here, also, the valley expands into meadow-land, through which the stream is seen meandering, and the hills of Skye come into view. A few miles farther on is the shooting-lodge of Achnashellach (Lord Wimborne), a handsome building, occupying a romantic situation on the Loch Carron road, at the entrance of Glen Corry-Lair, and overlooking Loch Dughall—a sheet of fresh water about 2 miles in length and nearly half a mile in breadth. On the opposite side of the lake may be seen the steep and partially wooded slopes of Craig-an-eilein. From east of ACHNASHELLACH station there is a delightful road (13 miles) north to Kinlochewe by Lochs Coulin and Clair (p. 461).

After crossing the Carron, the route runs almost directly to STRATHCARRON or New Kelso station, distant 46 miles from Dingwall. From the new and admirably conducted *hotel* here, *mail conveyances* leave for Shieldaig and Applecross tri-weekly (see pp. 458-460), and private conveyances can be hired. The road is by Jeantown (*inn*) on the north side of the loch. There is now a fine view of the lovely (*sea*) Loch Carron, which appears landlocked by the distant peaks of the Skye hills.

Leaving Strathcarron station, we cross the Udale (Taodail), a fine stream issuing from the glen of the same name, and wind along the southern shore of Loch Carron, the way being raised only a few feet above the level of high water. Through some heavy rock cuttings we approach ATTADALE (station), an old family seat of the Mathesons, and cross the river of the same name. Several waterfalls descend the steep rocks on the left side, which are carried by bridges below the railway. Passing the hamlet of Ardnarff, we reach the western terminus of the railway at

#### STROME STATION AND PIER,

53 miles from Dingwall. [*Hotel*: Strome Ferry Station; and a plainer though comfortable *inn* will be found on the opposite side of the Ferry, which is about half a mile broad.] The views both up and down Loch Carron from here are very beautiful, and on its north side are the ruins of Strome Castle, at one time a place of



great strength. Steamers ply from Strome Ferry to Portree in SKYE (p. 439), distant 30 miles west, and to Stornoway in LEWIS (p. 452), 75 miles north. The route to Skye,—*viâ* the prettily-situated fishing village of Plockton (*inn*), on the south shore of Loch Carron near its mouth, and thence across between the islands of Scalpay and Raasay,—is almost landlocked, with little chance of a rough sea. The voyage to Stornoway, on the other hand, across the Minch, is apt to be rather stormy. Both sails command striking views of the mainland and Skye.

There is a mail-car from Strome to Loch Alsh (p. 437) daily.

*Having described the approach to Skye from Inverness, we shall now revert to OBAN, and give some account of SKYE and the other north-western islands; and of the North-Western Coast itself and its Lochs, and the Glens connecting therewith.*

### OBAN.

*Hotels:* Alexandra; the Great Western; Station; Caledonian; King's Arms; Grand, etc. Private lodgings may also readily be had.]

This busy centre of tourist life on the west coast has already been fully described (p. 387), as have also the various routes to it from the south. The principal of those are (1) by the RAILWAY, *viâ* Stirling, Callander, and Dalmally; and (2) by the "Columba" STEAMER, *viâ* Greenock, Ardrishaig, and Crinan. The well-known steamers "Clansman" and "Claymore" generally leave Oban on Tuesdays and Fridays on their weekly voyages to the north, and by one or other of them most of the places on the north-west coast, etc., may be reached. The particulars of each season's sailings may be seen in Mr. MacBrayne's time-tables and advertisements (*Office*: 119 Hope Street, Glasgow). The "Dunara Castle" and "Hebridean," generally leaving Glasgow on Thursdays and Mondays respectively, carry passengers to the Western Isles (from Colonsay to Harris), and call at Oban on both their outward and homeward voyages.

### OBAN TO SKYE AND THE NORTH-WEST.

Most tourists will prefer to avail themselves of the swift passenger steamer which makes a special tour during the months of July, August, and September, sailing direct from Oban on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, *viâ* Mull, Skye, and Gairloch, returning the following days, and making a *special* call at Loch Seavaig (Skye) on *Tuesday*.

Sailing out of Oban Bay by the north end of Kerrera Isle, we soon pass on the right the fertile island of Lismore, with its lighthouse, at the mouth of Loch Linnhe, and thereafter steer west through the narrow Sound of Mull, along the north shore of the



SCUIR-EIGG.  
(From sketch by Lieut.-Col. Murray.)

large island of same name (p. 391)—the principal places of call on which are Salen and Tobermory (*hotels*).

On the way to Tobermory the district of MORVEN lies on our right. On approaching the mouth of the pretty *Lochaline*, the landing place for this district, we see the ruins of Ardtornish Castle, —“slender and steep, and battled round,”—associated with the “Lords of the Isles,” both in reality and in Scott’s poem. Morven, lying between Lochs Linnhe and Sunart, was the native place of the well-known genial Scotch divine, Dr. Norman M’Leod, but there is not much of interest among its bare hills. On its coast stand Con Castle and Killundine House. Leaving the Sound of Mull, we cross the mouth of LOCH SUNART, which extends 20 miles among the hills to the eastward.

*Loch Sunart* possesses considerable scenic beauty. About halfway up its northern shore is *Salen Inn*, where good fishing may be had. From here it is 25 miles east by road, *via* *Strontian Hotel* at the head of the loch, and through Glen Tarbert, to Corran Ferry (p. 405) on Loch Linnhe, where the Caledonian Canal steamers call; and 19 miles west, along the coast, past Mingarry Castle (p. 392), is the hamlet of Kilchoan, with a harbour and an *inn*. From Salen a road leads north across the mountainous district of ARDNAMURCHAN to (3½ miles) Ardshealach (*see below*) on Loch Shiel. Between Lochs Shiel and Sunart, to the east of Salen, rises the noble Ben Resipol (2774 ft.), from which a lovely view is obtained. There were some lead mines on its shoulder.

From opposite the north of Mull, the steamer doubles Ardnamurchan Point, where the heaviest sea throughout the voyage is generally experienced. The long-shaped, low-looking islands of Coll and Tiree, seen towards the west, are left behind, when the more picturesque heights of MUCK and RUM, and

“Canna’s towers, that steep and gray,  
Like falcon’s nest o’erhangs the bay”

start into view. Here it is said one of the Lords of the Isles confined a beautiful lady of whom he was jealous, and the peasants allege that the ruins are haunted by her restless spirit. A rocky eminence on this island is called the Compass Hill, on account of a variation said to be caused in the compass while passing it. Rum is a series of high sharp-peaked mountains,—a favourite haunt of the wild red deer,—of which Ben More rises to the height of 2320 feet. The steamer touches at *Faskadale*, on the north shore of Ardnamurchan, and afterwards passes the mouth of Loch Moidart.

Into Loch Moidart the fresh waters of the long narrow LOCH SHIEL—lined by picturesquely irregular mountains—discharge themselves by the river of the same name, at the Bridge, near which there is an *inn*. Here the salmon-fishing is good, but uncertain. Anglers are also “put up” at Ardshealach *House (Inn)* at the foot of the loch. On “St.





Fillan's Isle," at the west end of Loch Shiel, are the ruins of a chapel dating from the time of St. Columba, and some beautifully sculptured stones. On a rocky eminence at the mouth of Loch Moidart (2 miles north of Shiel Bridge) stand the ruins of Castle Tyrin, an ancient stronghold of Clanranald. The castle was burnt in 1715, in order that it might not fall into the hands of the Campbells, their hereditary enemies, who had set out to join the Earl of Mar prior to the battle of Sherrifmuir. A little way south is Dorlin House (Lord Howard of Glossop). Opposite is the large, beautiful, wooded isle of Shona; and at the head of the loch, where there is a small *inn*, Prince Charlie resided for a few days in 1745 (*see* p. 406). Indeed, the whole coast from here north to Loch Duich is closely connected with his history and wanderings. This region of Scotland is strongly Roman Catholic. [For a "hill-route" from Shiel Bridge to Kinloch Aylort, *see* p. 434.]

At this point the tourist has a good view of the island of *Eig*, on which there is an *hotel*. Scur-Eigg, a high rocky peak in the centre (1272 ft.), is well known to mineralogists as affording many interesting specimens, and commands a magnificent view of the mainland and neighbouring isles. It is also noted for a cavern on the shore, which was the scene of a dreadful tale of feudal vengeance. It has a very narrow opening; but inside it rises to a considerable height, and runs 255 ft. into the bowels of the rock. The rude and stony bottom was found strewn with human bones, the sad relics of the ancient inhabitants of the island, 200 in number, who are said to have been suffocated within the cavern by a neighbouring chief, M'Leod, in retaliation for some private injury. The mainland coast of Moidart and Arisaig, which we continue to skirt, is indented by numerous sea-lochs, of which Loch Aylort and Loch-na-Nuagh are interesting as the scene of the commencement and close of Prince Charles's unfortunate expedition. Here he first landed, and from this place, after his defeat at Culloden in 1746, he sailed for France.

The steamer occasionally calls at

#### ARISAIG,

where there is a good *inn* and most lovely scenery. Upon draining a small fresh-water loch near here some years ago, a "crannog," or lake-dwelling, was discovered. 4 miles north of Arisaig (6 by road) is *Loch Morar*, the deepest fresh-water lake in Scotland (1050 ft.), 12 miles long, well stored with fish, and only separated from the sea by about half a mile of picturesque river. Its scenery is wild and mountainous, but prettily wooded at its lower end. By it Loch Nevis (*see* p. 434) may be reached *via* Tarbet. From head of Loch Morar (Kinloch Morar) there is a rugged mountain route to Glen Dessary, by which the Caledonian Canal may be reached (p. 410); and from its south shore are pleasant hill-paths to Kinloch Aylort, and Borradale on Loch-na-Nuagh.

*Arisaig to Banavie, or Fort-William.* [Coach, 8 A.M., 35 miles.]

This is a very enjoyable route, through scenery of great beauty and affords an agreeable means of returning from Skye, which may be left at Adizivar near Armadale, and a boat taken ( $1\frac{1}{4}$  hour) to the Arisaig landing-place,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles north-west of the inn. The road proceeds past the old house of Borradale (near which is Prince Charlie's Cave) to Kinloch Aylort (*inn*), and commands charming mountain and sea views. Thence it goes due east by the shores of Loch Rannoch (or Eilt), and through a grand pass to Glen Finnan, at the head of Loch Shiel (small *inn*), where Prince Charlie's monument is situated. Banavie is 15 miles farther east, down the beautiful shore of Loch Eil (p. 406).

From Kinloch Aylort Inn there is an interesting hill-crossing to Shiel Bridge Inn (p. 432), 17 miles. *Route*:—*via* Allt Bhuiridk and Bealach-an-Fhiona (2400 ft.) between Fros Bhein on west and Scur-na-Glaise on east, and down Allt Fhiona to Glen Moidart.

Should the tourist be fortunate enough to avail himself of the Tuesday's steamer, he will, from Arisaig, turn off north-west to Loch Scavaig (p. 441), a splendid inlet on the southern coast of Skye, and be allowed to land for an hour's visit to the famed Loch Coruisk. By the ordinary route, on entering the Sound of Sleat, the steamer, in crossing to Armadale Castle (in Skye), among its woods, the seat of Lord Macdonald,—the largest proprietor in Skye and chief of his clan,—passes the mouth of the lovely Loch Nevis, the "*Loch of Heaven*," which extends for 15 miles or so into the mountainous mainland, and is in some parts well wooded. At *Inverie* (*Temperance Inn*), on its north shore, the "*Clansman*" or "*Claymore*" calls once a week. There is also a small *inn* at *Tarbet*, on south shore. The next sea-loch to the north is the grand Loch Hourn, the "*Loch of Hell*," which is larger and wilder than Loch Nevis, and there is a small *inn* at *Corran* on its north shore.

#### LOCH NEVIS AND LOCH HOURN, AND INLAND MOUNTAIN ROUTES.

These two great rugged arms of the sea embrace between them the mountainous region of Knoidart. From their remote shores some wild but most interesting pedestrian routes may be taken in fine weather, through scenery of an almost alpine character.

(1) From LOCH NEVIS to (a) Corpach on Loch Eil (*inn*), about 35 miles; and (b) to Gairloch (*inn*), about 40 miles (p. 410).

For the first 18 miles these routes are identical. Making as early a start as possible (say 6.30 A.M.) from *Inverie*, with a good stock of provisions and a plaid, the hardy mountaineer may ascend Glen Meddale and descend to Sourlies at the far head of Loch Nevis ( $8\frac{1}{2}$  miles). Thence he climbs to the east by the rugged pass Mam-na-Cloich Airde, through which Prince Charlie wandered. At the watershed three small cairns mark where the lands of Knoidart, Lochiel, and Lovat meet. To the north of the pass towers Sgor-na-Ciche (3410 ft.), whose isolated peak

commands a wonderful view, into which Ben Nevis comes with striking effect. The path descends by the north side of Glen Dessary to the head of Loch Arkaig, about 11 miles from Sourlies. Here, at the foot of Glen Pean, are the ruins of barracks erected at the "45," and here our *a* and *b* routes diverge.

(*a*) That to Corpach ascends to the south from about half a mile up Glen Pean, over to the head of Glen Camaraidh, and thence by the high "Panting Pass" west of Gulvain mountain (3148 ft.), and down the east side of the Choire Reidh burn above Stron Lia, and across Glen Fionnligh, out of which it ascends again by the south of Meal Onfhaidh and comes down into Glen Suileag, at the foot of which (at Fassifern) it joins the high road along the north shore of Loch Eil, 5 miles west of Corpach *Inn*,— $1\frac{1}{4}$  mile beyond which is Banavie *Hotel*.

(*b*) The road to Gairloch keeps along the north side of Loch Arkaig, passing—about 2 miles down—Murlaggan, where the last attempt was made to rally the clans after the defeat at Culloden in 1746, and it is believed some considerable amount of treasure was sunk in the lake here by the despairing Jacobites. Opposite is the spot where the young Earl of Dalkeith was accidentally killed while deer-stalking in September 1886. The lake is 12 miles long, and of much beauty; and the pass from its foot through to Loch Lochy most picturesque. Gairloch *Inn* is about 4 miles south-west from where the shore of Loch Lochy is reached. [From above Loch Arkaig head there is also a path north to Glen Garry, by Glen Kingie: *see below*.]

*There is a path from Inverie, on Loch Nevis, north to Inverguseran (7 miles) at the mouth of Loch Hourn, but the tourist cannot conveniently get farther that way. He will, however, best approach the grandest part of Loch Hourn, with its great dark precipices and old fir-trees, by the path north-east from Inverie by the Dhulochan, and down along the cliffs to Barrisdale (10 miles), at the foot of the upper and narrower reach of (2) LOCH HOURN, etc.*

From Barrisdale the rough and steep path commanding the wild scene continues above the south shore to the head of the loch (6 miles), passing—near the head—the small public-house of Skearie. The little *inn* of Corran, on the north side, is 8 miles from the loch head by the path behind the hill Druim Fad and down Arnisdale. From Corran it is 12 miles (rough driving road) round the coast under the shade of Ben Screel (3195 ft.) to Glenelg *Hotel* (p. 436). The best (but rather expensive) way of seeing the full grandeur of Loch Hourn is to hire a boat near Corran. The ascent of Ben Screel (view from summit magnificent) may be made from the loch side, but the more usual way is from the little Glenelg (Glen Beg) behind it. From the head<sup>1</sup> of Loch Hourn it is a splendid walk (about  $16\frac{1}{2}$  miles) up through a wild rocky pass and over to Tomdoun *Inn* in Glen Garry, by the shore of the bold and finely wooded Loch Quoich. [About 3 miles below Loch Quoich and 4 west of Tomdoun a path goes south-west up Glen Kingie and over to Glen Dessary (11 miles); and north-west from Tomdoun is the carriage road to Cluny Bridge, p. 439.] The road from Tomdoun down the Garry river and loch (in which there is good fishing) to

<sup>1</sup> For Pass to Shiel Inn (Loch Duich) see p. 438.



Invergarry *Hotel* (10 miles) on the Caledonian Canal (p. 411), is a charming one,—the mountains being of beautiful form, and the valley clad with birches. The whole scenery is exquisitely picturesque.

Resuming our steamer route up the Sound of Sleat, we see on the left—in Skye—the ruins of Knock Castle on a rocky promontory, and the island and *inn* of Oronsay and mouth of Loch-na-daal (from which a road strikes north to Broadford, p. 440), and then enter the bay of *Glenelg*, which on the north appears landlocked. There is an excellent *hotel* at Glenelg, from which excursions can



BEN SCREEL.

be made to Arnisdale, on Loch Hourn (p. 435); and to some *duns* or Pictish forts, several of which are in good preservation, whence also the ascent may be made of Ben Screel. Near the village of Glenelg are the ruined barracks of Bernera, which were built as a military station to maintain the authority of the Hanoverian Government among the clans. The alpine road between this and Shiel *Inn* (p. 438) on Loch Duich, 9 miles, is carried over Mam-Rattachan, and is a triumph of engineering skill.

#### GLEN BEG, AND BEN SCREEL (3195 ft.)

Glen Beg, 1 mile S. from Glenelg *Hotel*, is very beautiful, and there is a path from its head through the hills to Loch Hourn head. About  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles up the glen are the curious Pictish forts referred to above. To ascend Ben Screel from here, find a footpath for about 2 miles, crossing the cliffs at the right-hand side of the glen. From this point it is necessary to

double back on the other side of the cliffs (that is, in the direction of the coast) for about 2 miles. Ben Screel comes then into view, and of the two great corries which run down from his summit, select that on left as being the only one fairly accessible. On a clear day, hills covering 20,000 square miles are visible. (*See also* p. 435.)

Proceeding on our voyage we pass through the strait of Kyle Rhea, where there is a ferry (p. 439), and emerge into LOCH ALSH, touching at its north shore, a mile west from the *hotel* of *Balmacarra*. Loch Alsh divides, at its upper extremity, into the landlocked branches of LOCHS LING and DUICH. At the mouth of the former lies the fishing village of *Dornie*, where there is a ferry connecting the road between Loch Alsh and Kintail. Upon an insular rock near *Dornie Inn* are the ruins of Eilan Donan Castle, an ancient stronghold of the Earls of Ross, and subsequently of the Mackenzies of Kintail, said to have been built in the time of Alexander II. as a defence against the Northmen. On the angle next the land there is a small hexagonal tower, or walled space, filled with water, probably the ancient well. The castle was burned by Donald Gorme of Sleat, in 1539, on which occasion he was killed by an arrow shot from the walls. After the battle of Greenshield, which took place between the armies of the Royalists and the Pretender in 1719, it was again destroyed by a ship of war.

*The Voyage North is continued on p. 439.*

#### LOCH ALSH, LOCH DUICH, KINTAIL, ETC. ;—AND ROUTES TO STRATHGLASS.

In this beautiful district a few days may be most agreeably spent. Six miles west from *Balmacarra Hotel* is the picturesque narrow entrance to LOCH ALSH with a ferry to Skye at Kyle Akin. About a mile east, at the old kirkyard of *Lochalsh* (where there is a curious full-length effigy of a knight in armour) the direct road,  $7\frac{1}{2}$  miles, to *Strome Ferry* (p. 430), the terminus of the *Dingwall and Skye Railway*, turns north. This road, by which there is a mail car daily, commands good views ; but the longer one, going west from *Balmacarra* at first and thence north by *Duncraig* (Sir A. Matheson), to near *Plockton (inn)*, and along the south shore of *Loch Carron*, is more beautiful and interesting. About 4 miles east of *Balmacarra* are ferries over the mouths of *Lochs Long and Duich* respectively to *Dornie (inn)* and *Totaig*. From the head of *Loch Long* the path (40 miles) for *Strathglass* proceeds by *Glens Elchaig* and *Cannich* as described at p. 421.

There is also a path north by the *Ling* over the hills to *Attadale*, a station on *Dingwall and Skye Railway*, 8 miles from head of *Loch Long*.

LOCH DUICH is famous for the wonderfully picturesque grouping of the mountains (*Ben Attow*, *Scour Ouran*, the *Saddle*, etc.), at its head, and is otherwise extremely beautiful. The castle of *Eilan Donan* (see above) has a romantic appearance at its foot. There are roads up both

sides of the loch to Shiel *Inn* at its head, that on the south side being considerably shorter and more level, while that on the north side is decidedly more picturesque and commands magnificent views, both near and far, the latter extending to the Cuchullin Hills in Skye. Near the loch head, on the north side, in a well-wooded corner, are the church and manse of *Kintail*. At the comfortable old Shiel *Inn*, at the head of the loch, good fishing may be had ; and from it the wild *Falls of Glomach* (10 miles) may best be visited. The path leaves the high road at the north side of Croe Bridge, 3 miles north from Shiel *Inn*, and ascends to the east, past the farm of Lienassie, 1½ mile beyond which it goes up a steep glen to the north and then crosses over the watershed to the north-east by the "Bealach-na'-Spoine," and descends to the head of the Falls, whose waters go down to Glen Elchaig. The lofty sides of the gorge are very steep, and caution is needed by the traveller in rounding the projecting rocks which overhang the narrow ledges. The fall is said to be 370 ft., and the water tumbles in an unbroken sheet, of a breadth of about 40 ft., till near the bottom, where it is divided by a projecting rock. The fall is sometimes visited from Balmacarra by Kilellan (at head of Loch Long, to which there is a driving road, 10 miles, from Balmacarra). The foot of the fall is about 6 miles from Kilellan, the last 2 or 3 miles being *very* rough.

At the south side of Croe Bridge is the western terminus of the long but beautiful hill path to *Glen Affrick* through the Bhealloch Pass (see p. 422), a route quaintly described by an ancient writer as "truly steep and vexatious, and enclosed with hills of rueful aspects." Glen Affrick may also be reached from the head of the precipitous Glen Lichd, down which the Croe river comes. The path goes up the west side of the river ; and by this route Scour Ouran (3505 ft.) to the south, and Ben Attow (3383 ft.) to the north, may be ascended, the glen lying between these splendid mountains. From the top of the former it is said the Nelson monument at Forres may be seen in clear weather.

By the high Pass of Corryvarligan (S.E. of "The Saddle"), by Glen Undlian, south of Shiel *Inn*, Loch Hourn (p. 435) may be reached (12 rough miles).

#### GLEN SHIEL, GLEN CLUNIE, AND GLEN MORISTON.

*Carriage road*—Shiel *Inn* to Invermoriston Hotel on Loch Ness (38 miles).

This old posting-road, much less used than formerly since the Dingwall and Skye Railway was opened, passes through—especially during the 10 or 12 miles from either end—scenery of grandeur and charming beauty. It is still a favourite route for pedestrians and for those fortunate individuals who can afford to "post" through the country in their own conveyances. By it Skye was, and still is, of course, reached either by Kyle Rhea ferry *via* the "Mam-Rattachan" and Glenelg, or by Kyle Akin ferry, *via* Balmacarra.

The road proceeds south-east up the narrow *Glen Shiel*, whose mountains rise up on either side almost perpendicularly "like the sides of a tent," and break into rocky pinnacles above the heathery slopes. The great rugged ridge to our right (The Saddle, 3317 ft.)

separates us from Loch Hourn head. At its base, near the roadside, less than 2 miles above the inn, is a curious cave, showing signs of habitation in very ancient times. Near Bridge of Shiel, 6 miles from the inn, was the scene of a skirmish in 1719 between the supporters of the exiled Stuarts, aided by the Spaniards, and the Royalist troops from Inverness, in which the latter were successful. At the head of the glen Prince Charlie spent a night during his extraordinary wanderings in the summer of 1746, when the price of £30,000 was on his head. The road crosses from Glen Shiel to *Glen Clunie* through a narrow rocky pass, and some 3 or 4 miles beyond the watershed we reach *Clunie Bridge Inn*, 13 miles from Shiel Inn. [From here the high cross road to Tomdoun Inn in Glen Garry (p. 435), 11 miles, goes off south-east, crossing the lonely and rather dreary Glen Loyne at the head of its marshy loch. Also, from a mile east of Clunie Bridge, a path crosses the steep hills due north over to Aultbea in Glen Affrick (8 miles), and from Aultbea the summit of the great "Mam-Soul" (p. 421) may readily be reached.] Our main route continues east down the shore of the narrow Loch Clunie (4 miles long), and beyond Doe Bridge we enter *Glen Moriston*. The scenery now becomes more beautiful, and as we approach Torgyle, with its picturesque bridge, 9 miles from Invermoriston, the birch-clad valley is as lovely a scene as can be viewed in all the Highlands. [At Torgyle, Glen Moriston is crossed by the drove road from Strathglass to Fort-Augustus (see p. 423).] The road keeps along the north side of the Moriston, which dashes through a rocky channel or ripples quietly under graceful weeping birches, rendering our well-wooded route an enchanting and delightful one. A mile above Invermoriston *Hotel* (p. 413) the glen turns to the south, and the water falls over some shelving rocks and down into Loch Ness, near Invermoriston House (Grant). Here the Caledonian Canal steamers call.

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At the south-west of Loch Alsh, on the island of Skye, is KYLE AKIN village, where there is a substantial pier and an *inn* (King's Arms) containing good accommodation. There is a ferry to the mainland across the narrow picturesque strait. On a rocky knoll stand the ruins of Castle Moil. Kyle Akin is 8 miles from Broadford, and 6 from Balmacarra.

#### ISLAND OF SKYE.

SKYE, the most considerable island of the group of the Hebrides, belongs to the county of Inverness, but is situated off the west coast of Ross-shire, from which it is separated by a broad channel, except at the south-east extremity, at Kyle Akin and Kyle Rhea, where it approaches close to the mainland. It is upwards of 45 miles in length from north to south, and varies from 12 to 22 in breadth from east to west. The scenery of Skye differs in many respects from that of the mainland, and has long been an attraction to tourists. The island is also interesting as the home of Flora

Macdonald, and the scene of many incidents recorded in Johnson's *Tour to the Hebrides* (1773), and by Pennant in 1772. Of recent years it has unfortunately been the scene of much discontent and disagreement between the "crofters" (cottar tenants), whose life is at the best a hard one, on the one hand, and the landlords and the Government authorities on the other, on the questions of "free common pasture," "fair rents," etc. It is to be hoped that these unhappy differences may soon be terminated by mutual forbearance, and wise and firm government coupled with enlightened legislation.

From Kyle Akin the steamer proceeds north along the shore to BROADFORD (*hotel*). Tourists who have not already seen Loch Scavaig may disembark here and proceed by the undernoted route next morning, or go direct north to Sligachan (*hotel*) by the coast road (15 miles). The steamer goes on to Portree, keeping the island of Scalpa on the left; and then, after passing the mouth of Loch Sligachan, the larger island of Raasay on the right. The latter was owned by the Macleods for five centuries, and on it Johnson and Boswell spent several days. Boswell has given an amusing account of the manner in which they passed their time among the untutored but hospitable inhabitants. The Hill of Duncan (fortified head or summit) in Raasay rises to an elevation of 1500 ft., and contains the ruins of Brochel Castle.

#### BROADFORD TO THE SPAR CAVE, LOCHS SCAVAIG AND CORUISK, AND SLIGACHAN.

Leaving Broadford (by road to right of the *inn*, and by the side of the Broadford Water), the bare peaks of Ben-na-Caleach are seen on the right. Five miles from Broadford is Torrin, a small cluster of huts at the head of Loch Slapin, where, during the summer months, there are generally two or three boats waiting for hire.<sup>1</sup>

From Torrin to the head of Loch Scavaig is about 10 miles, and the sail occupies about two hours. On the right will be observed Blabhein (*pron.* Blaven), with its remarkable peak, 3020 ft. in height. The ascent may be made from this quarter, but should not be attempted without a guide, for not only is it beset with danger-

<sup>1</sup> One boat may accommodate 6 persons, besides rowers and guide. Those who dislike the sea may save part of the voyage by walking from Kirkibost, opposite Kilmaree, to Spar Cave, which can be entered from the land at low water. The walk may be continued across Strathaird Point to Elgol (3 miles), where a boat may be hired to the head of Loch Scavaig. Or, omitting the cave, the road may be taken, 3 miles (by robust pedestrians) across from Kilmaree to Camasunary; and from the latter place there is a very rough, and in one part dangerous, path (2½ miles), along the sea cliffs to the foot of Loch Coruisk.

ish P!

Trodda

# SKYE

WITH THE ADJACENT

Duntulm Cas.

Aird Point

To Dingwall  
50 miles

Plockton  
Duneraig

Strome Cas.

Jeantown  
Inn

Strome Ferry  
House

New Hotel

Railway to Dingwall

Ichmore

STROME FERRY

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LOCHALSH

Balmacarra  
House  
Hotel

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Loch Ling

R. Ling

Donnie

Kitellan

Ferry

Filon Donan Cas.

Glen Etchay

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To Inverness  
p. William de.

To Stral House

Kintail

To Glen Affric

Falls of  
Glomak

Shield Inn







ous crags and precipices, but it is peculiarly liable to sudden envelopment in mist. Passing the farmhouse of Kilmaree, 4 miles from Torrin, and coasting along the island, we reach the

#### SPAR CAVE OF STRATHAIRD.

At high water the landing is difficult, and passengers require to undergo the rather awkward process of being carried on a sailor's back through the water. The cave recedes for some 160 ft. into the solid rock, and the entrance lies through a rather rude and unpromising opening. The floor is so steep and slippery that the guide may render material assistance by taking a rope to the top, and allowing visitors to pull themselves up by it. Whatever beauties were discernible within in the days of Sir Walter Scott and Wilson, the sight now proves rather disappointing. The encrusted frostwork and stalactite pendants which formerly hung from the roof and walls have mostly disappeared. The innermost recess opens into a deep pool of water, 10 ft. in diameter.

On leaving the cave it is usual to keep round Strathaird Point, with the island of Soa on the left, and thus to enter

#### LOCH SCAVAIG,

bounded by the romantic forms of the Cuchullin (or "Coolin") Hills. The bold rocky coast is broken up by the action of the sea into ravines and caverns, one of which (passed on the right) has the reputation of affording shelter to Prince Charles during his wanderings. At the foot of Blaven (3020 ft.), to the right, is Camasunary, a small farm where ponies may be engaged to be in waiting to ride to Sligachan (9 miles) by Lochs-na-Creach and -na-Nain; but, for fineness of view, the best landing-place is at the upper part of the loch, within 100 yards of Coruisk.

Loch Scavaig is divided into two smaller basins, and it is the leftward or westerly one which most readily affords access to Loch Coruisk. Around a portion of the basin rise high basaltic cliffs, over which a cataract pours its sounding waters. To the right the rocks become lower, and there form a sort of semicircle upon the entrance, affording a complete protection from the sea.

A walk of a mile by an indistinct path, over rough and broken ground, brings us to

#### LOCH CORUISK,

noted for its wild and desolate character. The margins are composed of sloping rocks and gigantic stones, rising ridge above ridge. The loftier portions are extremely jagged and precipitous, shooting here

and there into spires and pinnacles. Thousands of silvery streaks of waterfalls course downwards, and infuse a partial cheerfulness into the prevailing scene of sterile grandeur, which recalls some of those scenes painted by Danby. Sir Walter Scott, in the "Lord of the Isles," puts the following description of it in the mouth of the Bruce—

—"A scene so wild, so rude, as this,  
Yet so sublime in barrenness,  
Ne'er did my wandering footsteps press  
Where'er I happ'd to roam."

The lake abounds with trout.

The tourist accustomed to rough mountain walking may, in clear weather, at once strike across from Loch Coruisk to Glen Sligachan, by skirting the ridge on the right called Drumhain, and sloping upwards until the top is reached—a stiffish climb. The small tarn Dhu Loch is passed below on the left, and the view back on Loch Coruisk is very striking.

Descending on the other side into Glen Sligachan, the road from Camasunary is met at a point nearly equidistant from Camasunary and Sligachan Hotel. On the left is Hart-o'-Corry, an excessively wild and rocky opening into the very "heart" of the Cuchullin Hills. Glen Sligachan is a desolate valley, and the road through it is excessively rough and stony. Although said to be only  $4\frac{1}{2}$  miles, it will appear to many at least double in point of fatigue. On the left rises Scuirna-Gillean, and on the right Marscow. Following the course of the rivulet we reach

#### SLIGACHAN HOTEL,

affording very good accommodation, situated about ten minutes' walk from the head of the sea-loch of that name. Opposite the hotel rises *Glamaig*, and to the south *Marscow*, both extraordinary-looking peaks. An interesting hill walk from Sligachan is that to the "Corry-na-Criech" among the mountains to the west.

Of the numerous peaks of the CUCHULLINS (or "Coolins"), "*the Inaccessible*" (3220 ft.), west of the head of Loch Coruisk, is regarded as the highest, and it has been ascended twice. The next is *Scuirna-Gillean* (the Rock of the Young Men), in height about 3180 ft., and though difficult, is not with ordinary care dangerous of ascent, and the time occupied is less than three hours from Sligachan. The course to be followed in the upper part is up along the ridge sloping down to the south-east. The peak of this mountain consists of a thin ledge, overhanging a precipice on either side, forming a very hazardous position. *Bruch-na-fray* is about 40 ft. lower. *Scuir-na-Banachtich* (the Smallpox Rock), a very acute summit of the western range,

appears to the eye as elevated as Scur-na-Gillean, and there is yet no evidence to the contrary.

The road between Sligachan and Portree ( $9\frac{1}{2}$  miles) presents no particular feature of interest except the distant view of the Storr Rock, which is seen conspicuously all the way ahead. On the left is the river Amhaim, which about half-way joins the Chean-na-loch, and flows into the bay of Portree opposite the town (*see below*).

#### SLIGACHAN TO DUNVEGAN.

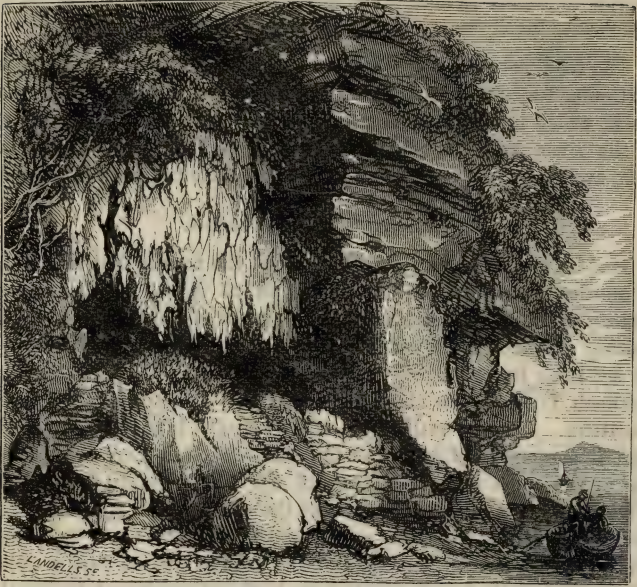
Besides the ordinary road to Portree, the tourist has the choice of another though much longer one of 25 miles, *via* Dunvegan. During the first 3 miles there is a fine view of the Coolins: and in passing down Glen Drynoch, to near the head of Loch Harport, we see Loch Bracadale opening out to the sea to the north-west. Drynoch Lodge is on the left, and in the distance is "Talisker" Distillery. About 7 miles from Sligachan the highest point of the road is gained, 1500 ft. above the sea level, and here is obtained one of the most extensive views of the whole Coolin range. In driving onwards glimpses are got of the sea, and the famous "MacLeod's Maidens" (p. 448), and the Outer Hebrides. Travellers who enjoy sea-fishing may spend some days at Struan *Inn*, a quiet, comfortable little house, most charmingly situated near Bracadale, 14 miles from Sligachan. Boats can there be had for Talisker Head, where the rocks rise 1000 ft. sheer out of the water. From Struan to Dunvegan Hotel (11 miles), there are good views of Talisker Head and "MacLeod's Tables." (For Dunvegan, and road thence to Portree, see page 447.)

#### PORTREE,

[Hotels: Portree; Royal; Marine (Temperance); Caledonian.

Coaches daily about 9 A.M. for Uig (near Quiraing), and Sligachan.]

the chief town in Skye, is built on a steep acclivity at the side of the loch of the same name, the bay of which forms a spacious land-locked natural harbour. The entrance to the bay is surrounded by bold headlands, the commencement of a noble range of coast scenery extending northward to the point of Aird. The town derives its royal designation ("Portree" meaning King's haven) from James V., who anchored in the harbour during an expedition to the Isles. About five minutes' walk from the town is a rocky eminence, called *The Lump*, partly planted with fir-trees, and surmounted by a tower, from which an extensive prospect may be obtained, including a



PRINCE CHARLES'S CAVE.

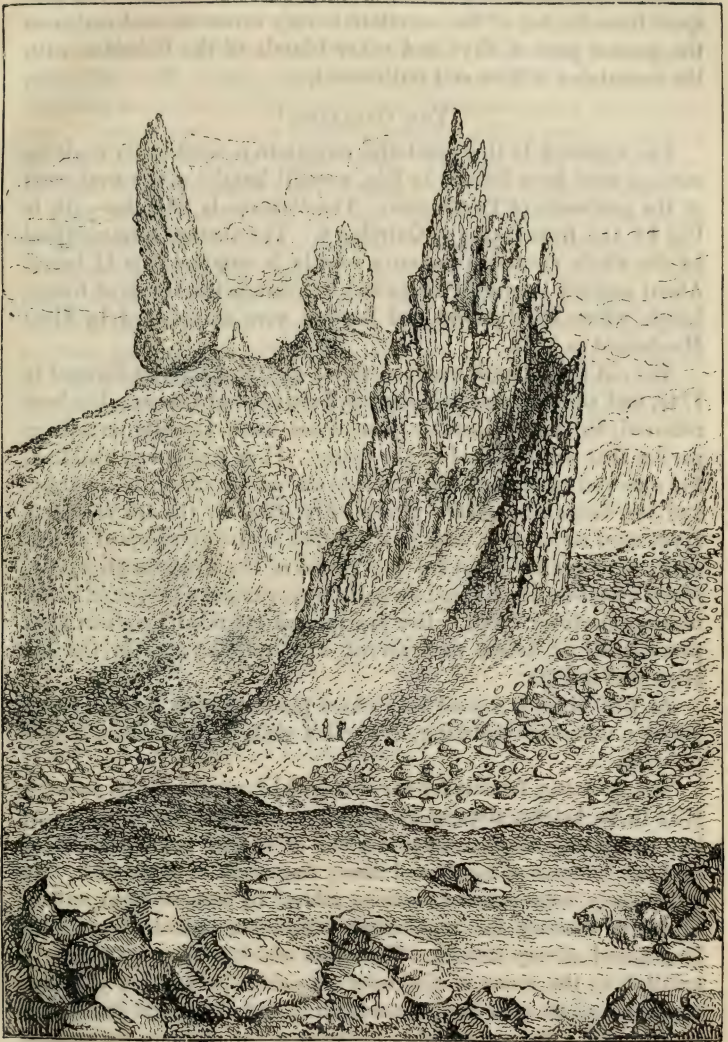
distant peep of the Storr Rock. From "*Fingal's Seat*" (2000 ft.), behind the town, nearly the whole of Skye can be seen.

On the sea-coast, 4 miles north from Portree, is *Prince Charles's Cave*, where that fugitive lay for some time in concealment after the battle of Culloden. It is entered almost from the water by a few steep steps immediately beneath the dropping fretwork.

#### THE STORR ROCK.

is 7 miles (at least 3 hours' walking) from Portree, and a mile and a half from the shore. It is sometimes visited from Prince Charles's Cave, from which it is 4 miles distant; but in this case the steep cliffs near the cave have to be clambered.

The summit of the mountain is cut down in a vertical face four or five hundred feet in height; while the steep declivity below is covered with huge masses of detached *debris*. These are combined in a variety of intricate groups; while their massy bulk and their squared and pinnacled outlines present vague forms of castles and towers. The most remarkable rock ("The Old Man") is 160 ft. in height from the ground, 2348 above the level of the sea; and from



THE OLD MAN OF STORR.  
(From sketch by Lieut.-Col. Murray.)

its spire appearance it serves as a sea-mark to mariners. The prospect from the top of the mountain is very extensive, and embraces the greater part of Skye and other islands of the Hebrides, with the mountains of Ross and Sutherland.

#### THE QUIRAING.<sup>1</sup>

The approach to this wonderful mountain is most easily made by carriage road from Portree to Uig, a small hamlet of the west coast of the peninsula of Trotternish. The distance is 20 miles—viz. to Uig 14, and from thence to Quiraing 6. The average time occupied by the whole excursion (when a vehicle is employed) is 11 hours. About midway between Portree and Uig stands the House of Kingsburgh, where Dr. Johnson and Boswell were entertained by Flora Macdonald in 1773.

The old Kingsburgh mansion which sheltered Charles Edward in 1746, and afforded entertainment to Pennant and Johnson, has been removed, but some venerable plane-trees mark the site on a large garden that was attached to the house. Flora had seven children, five sons and two daughters; the sons all became officers in the army, and the daughters officers' wives. She died on the 4th of March 1790, aged sixty-eight, and was interred in the churchyard of Kilmuir, in a spot set apart for the graves of the Kingsburgh family, where a well-finished Aberdeen granite monument was erected to her memory (October 1880). Her funeral was attended by about 3000 persons, all of whom were served with refreshments in the old Highland fashion.

At UIG, there is a good *hotel* where ponies may be hired. *Castle Ewen*, a miniature Quiraing, is worth a visit, which takes a couple of hours.

The Quiraing, famous for the wonderful formation of its rocks, is 1774 ft. in height, sloping by a steep declivity towards the west, but presenting north-eastwards a face of rugged precipices, varied by huge columns of basalt and massy fragments of fluted rock. In other parts large concave sections, ribbed by fissures, form outlets in moist weather for numberless streamlets, which descend in lengthened silvery streaks. That part which is more particularly entitled to the name of *Quiraing* consists of a verdant platform covered with an even turf, about 1500 ft. in height, 100 paces long by 60 broad. On approaching the inlet to the platform the passage

<sup>1</sup> The visit may be made by boat to the head of Loch Staffin, at which, and 2 miles from the mountain, is the cottage *inn* of Steinscholl,—10 miles from Storr and 18 from Portree in a direct line; but the track by the moor along the coast is scarcely discernible. It is well to take provisions.

is much obstructed by heaps of stones and rubbish, while all around are gigantic columns of rock, rising up in lofty, and, for the most part inaccessible, peaks. One of these, called the needle, an isolated pyramidal cliff, stands guard to the right of the entrance. On attaining the summit of the rugged pass, instead of a dark and narrow cave, there spreads out a spacious opening with a verdant table in the centre of a range of rugged cliffs. The ascent to this wonderful place is by no means easy, though frequently made by ladies.<sup>1</sup>

Nine miles from Uig (by the road that leads directly northwards by Kilmuir Park) is Duntulm Castle, the ancient residence of the Macdonalds—standing upon a high, rocky, and almost sea-girt point, which in remote times must have been nearly impregnable. Previous to its erection into a lordly mansion by the Clan Donuil, in the 12th century, it is believed to have been a dun or fort inhabited by one of the Vikings or island kings, a pirate race who had subdued the Western Isles prior to the great Norwegian conquest in the days of Harold Harfager.

#### PORTREE TO DUNVEGAN (*coach daily*).

This route in fine weather affords a pleasant “fair-weather” but not very interesting (until near Dunvegan) drive to the western part of the island. The distance is  $23\frac{1}{2}$  miles, and there is an excellent well-kept hotel at Dunvegan. The road passes through the estate of Skeabost and by the *inns* of Tayinlone and Edinbane. The last-named is situated at the head of Loch Greshornish,  $14\frac{1}{2}$  miles from Portree and 9 from Dunvegan, and is famous for a cave on the shore, which can be seen at certain states of the tide in about an hour from the small inn, where there is good attendance. Thence we cross the peninsula of Vatternish to

#### DUNVEGAN CASTLE,

the residence of the MacLeods of MacLeod, situated near the head of Loch Follart. (The *hotel* is close at hand.) The most ancient portion is said to have been built in the 9th century; another portion, consisting of a lofty tower, was added a few hundred years afterwards by Alastair Crotach, or the humpbacked son of William, who was slain at the battle of the Bloody Bay in Mull, and was head of the family in 1493. The lower and more lengthened edifice which conjoins these two was the work of Rory Mòr, who was knighted in the time of James VI. Various additions have since

<sup>1</sup> During the short stay of the ex-Empress of the French and Prince Imperial in Skye, in 1872, they sustained their reputation as alpine travellers by visiting Quiraing, the Empress accomplishing it on foot, apparently without much fatigue.

been made in later ages, and the whole is now a large massive building. By a pathway round the bay the castle is approached by a wooded ascent, and its more immediate precincts are gained by crossing a bridge which now spans a narrow chasm. From this side the castle is seen to greatest advantage, and the general pile is imposing from its size and situation.

The castle contains many relics of the past, among which are a Hebridean drinking-cup, and the horn of Rory Mòr and the fairy flag mentioned by Sir Walter Scott in the diary of his Hebridean voyage, and more particularly described in the notes to the "Lord of the Isles."

This quarter of Skye was at one time famous for its hereditary race of pipers of the name of MacCrimmon, who were also musicians to the MacLeods of Dunvegan. The family became so celebrated that pupils were sent from all parts of the Highlands, and at length a regular piping college was established on the farm of Bocraig, on the opposite side of Loch Follart.

The peninsular district of Durinish, to the west of Dunvegan, contains some striking natural features, including the so-called MacLeod's Tables and Maidens. "MacLeod's Tables" are two circular-looking mounds rising to a height of upwards of 1200 ft., and commanding a magnificent view of sea and land. "MacLeod's Maidens" are two picturesque pyramids rising sheer out of the sea, at the southern extremity of the peninsula, and looking not unlike figures of "women of the period." They are accessible when the wind is from the north. More to the north, near Dunvegan Head, there is a most extraordinary cliff called Waterstein (or Sgorr), which, facing the Atlantic, rises up for 1014 ft., one bare vast mass of rock, to look down from which, except when lying flat, would be extremely dangerous.

A packet boat plies between Dunvegan and Loch Maddy in North Uist, 25 miles (p. 449).

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*Assuming the tourist has approached Skye viâ Oban, he has a choice of the following routes by which to return southwards, each one possessing its own attractions, viz.—*

(1) Viâ Gairloch, Loch Maree, and Auchnasheen (pp. 465-461, and 428).

(2) Viâ Strome Ferry to Railway direct (p. 430).

(3) Viâ Glen Shiel and Glen Moriston to Caledonian Canal (p. 438).

(4) Viâ Arisaig to Fort-William (p. 433).

*Before returning to the mainland, however, we now naturally direct our attention to*



## THE OUTER HEBRIDES.

LEWIS, HARRIS, ETC.

- Routes*.—(1) By mail steamer *direct* to Stornoway from Strome Ferry.  
 (2) By MacBrayne's steamers from Glasgow and Oban to Stornoway *viâ* Portree, Loch Maddy, Uist, and Tarbert (Harris).  
 (3) By "Dunara Castle" or "Hebridean" s.s. weekly from Glasgow and Oban to Harris and Uist.  
 (4) By Langlands' steamers from Liverpool to Stornoway, which also proceed round the north of Scotland, *viâ* Thurso, etc., to Leith.

After the variety and grandeur of Skye (the most famous of all the Western Islands), the bleak and more distant Lewis has many features of interest, which will repay the visit of the intelligent tourist. Large masses of mountains, of all forms, cover the interior; and the coasts, indented by arms of the sea, are rugged and varied in outline. Spots of great beauty—green pastoral glens, sheltered bays and lakes—are interposed amidst the wildest scenes. Many of these are well described in Mr. William Black's delightful novel *A Princess of Thule*. The length from Barra to the Butt of Lewis is over 120 miles. There is a fair number of good roads, paths, and inns throughout the islands.

Leaving Portree Bay in Skye (by *Route* 2) we sail up the Sound of Raasay, passing the Storr Rock and Quiraing on our left. We then steer due west round the north of Skye, and see the great mass of the "long island"—Harris and Lewis—away in the north. In about five hours we arrive at LOCH MADDY (*hotel*), the commercial capital of *North Uist*.<sup>1</sup> Town there is none; a court-house and prison, a Sheriff's residence, a branch bank and the hotel, with some houses and huts, all at a considerable distance from each other, constitute the metropolis of this bleak and strangely irregular-shaped island, of which—and its southern neighbour Benbecula—it has been said, "the sea here is all islands and the land all lakes." The length of the coast line of North Uist is, in comparison with the size of the island, enormous. (Some good fishing may be had from Loch Maddy, and also in Benbecula.) There is a curious cave near the parish church, and several rude monuments and ruins of ancient origin are to be found on the island.

Immediately to the south is the low isle of *Benbecula* (*inn* at

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<sup>1</sup> A packet boat plies between Loch Maddy and Dunvegan in Skye (p. 448) —25 miles.



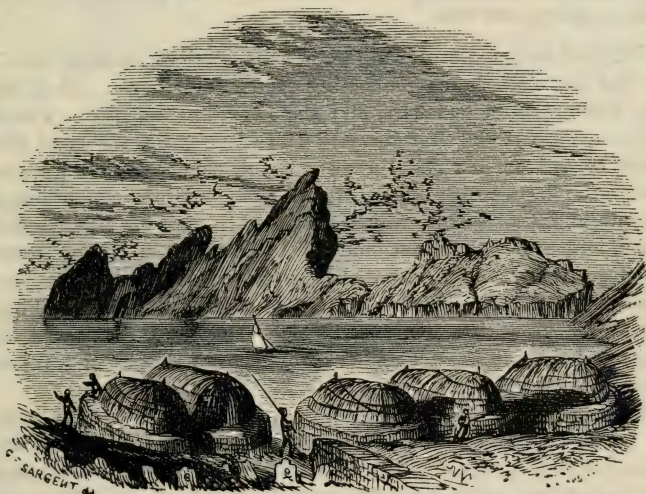
ANCIENT MONUMENT: ROWDILL CHURCH, HARRIS.

CREAGORRY), with its storm-worn coast; which again is only separated from the larger island of *South Uist* by a narrow channel, dry at low water. These two islands are the property of Lady Gordon Cathcart of Cluny. The mountains in the centre of *South Uist* reach a height of about 2000 ft. in *Mount Hecla*, near which, on the eastern coast, is a cave where Prince Charlie took refuge for some days in 1746. A large number of black cattle are reared on this island; and there is an *inn* at *BOISDALE* near the south end. The farthest south island of any size in this long chain of the Outer Hebrides is *Barra* (about 7 miles long), on which there is a good *inn* at *CASTLE BAY*. (The steamer "*Dunara Castle*" from Glasgow calls at *Boisdale* and *Barra* once a week; and there is a ferry boat at least twice a week between *Barra* and *South Uist*.) Numerous "standing stones," and Scandinavian "duns," etc., are on the island; and at its southern extremity is the well-sheltered bay of *Kishmul* or *Castle Bay*, the latter name being derived from the insular castle of *Chisamil* or *Kishmul*, belonging to the *M'Neills* of *Barra*—chiefs of one division of the clan, and one of the most ancient and unmixed of all the Highland septs. The castle is of unknown antiquity, and said to be named from the word *Kish*, signifying tribute. *Barra* is mentioned by *Dean Monro*, who travelled through the isles in 1594, and who remarks,—“This ile is full of grate cokills. Ther is na fairer sands for cokills in all the world.” The blue cockles of *Barra* are still famous.





Resuming our voyage to Stornoway from Loch Maddy we cross the east entrance to the Sound of Harris to Rowdill at the extremity of the "Long Island," the southern section of which is called *Harris*. At Rowdill we may see an ancient square church tower lifting up its hoary head. "This pile," says Sir Walter Scott, who visited it in 1814, "is a building in the form of a cross, with a rude tower at the eastern end. Within the church, on the right hand of the pulpit, is an ancient monument, which presents the effigy of a warrior completely armed in plate armour, with his hand on his two-handed broadsword. His helmet is peaked, with a gorget or upper corselet, which seems to be made of mail. The figure lies flat on the monument, and is in bas-relief, of the natural size. The arch which surmounts



VIEW OF ST. KILDA (see p. 452).

the monument is curiously carved with the figures of the apostles. In the flat space of the wall beneath the arch, and above the tombstone, are a variety of compartments, exhibiting the arms of the MacLeods, being a galley with the sails spread, a rude view of Dunvegan Castle, some saints and religious emblems, and a Latin inscription, of which our time (or skill) was inadequate to decipher the first line; but the others announced the tenant of the monument to be *Alexander filius Willielmi Macleod, de Dunvegan, Anno Dni M.CCCC.XXVIII.*" There is a small temperance *inn* at Obbe, about 3 miles along the south coast of Harris.

## ST. KILDA.

About 55 miles west of Harris, in the stormy Atlantic, lies the strange island of *St. Kilda*, the property of MacLeod of MacLeod (to which the steamers "Dunara Castle" and "Hebridean" make occasional visits). It forms one of a group called Hirt or Herst by the natives, and has long possessed an interest on account of its remote situation. It is an elevated rocky island, 7 miles in circumference, consisting of a series of hills, one of which, Connagher, is 1220 ft. high, and very precipitous; and excepting at a bay on the south-east, where a narrow path conducts to the interior, it is almost inaccessible. The aspect and condition of the island are well described in a little work by Mr. J. Sands, entitled *Out of the World, or Life in St. Kilda*, with illustrations; and in *St. Kilda, Past and Present*, by George Seton, advocate. The population of the island is under 100, and their chief occupation is the catching of wild sea-birds, which is done with much daring, agility, and skill.

Without stopping at Rowdill we proceed north to TARBERT (*hotel*), on the narrow isthmus connecting Harris and *Lewis*. (Rod and line fishing can be had here, and there is a *mail-car* thrice a week between Tarbert and Stornoway.) To the north lies the great deer forest of Ardvourlie; and the scene is now changed. We have no longer the flat moorish land of North Uist, but lofty mountains of granite and gneiss, from which almost all the soil has been washed away, and which stand out bare and blanched, as if all the storms since creation had concentrated their fury upon them. The contrast which they present to the green hills of Skye is very striking, for they have a savage wildness, which even the Cuchullins lack. Here and there in the valleys we see patches of verdure and human habitations.

Passing Loch Seaforth, with its salt-water falls, we skirt the shores of *Lewis*, and see Ben Vore (1750 ft.) lifting up his giant head and grimly surveying the wild solitudes of the forest. But as we advance northwards we again leave the mountains behind us. The coast is bold and rocky, and is indented with numerous lochs, some of which extend miles into the island; but the land is comparatively flat. As far as the eye can reach nothing is seen but dreary moorland: not a tree nor a shrub to diversify the scene; and the little patches of cultivated land which are discovered at distant intervals only heighten the effect of the wildness. A tourist's first impressions are likely to be unfavourable, unless he can delight in the bleak and desolate; but *Lewis* has many surprises in store for him, and not the least of these is its capital of Stornoway, with its magnificent harbour and the proprietrix's palatial mansion overlooking it from across the bay. The natives from the distant parts of the island







believed at one time that there was no town in the United Kingdom so imposing as Stornoway ; and they were accustomed to say—“Great Stornoway of the Castle! It is a wonder that the King himself does not come and live there!” Lewis, or “The Lews,” is the northern section of the Long Island. This island, the largest of these Hebrides (population 25,400), embraces 561,200 square acres of land, all the available portions of which are brought under cultivation, or otherwise applied to the rearing of stock. The island, as already stated, is divided into two districts, Lewis and Harris, the former being part of Ross-shire and the latter of Inverness-shire. A *mail-car* runs between Stornoway and Tarbert (in Harris) thrice a week.

#### STORNOWAY,

the only town in Lewis, and an excellent seaport, is situated at the head of a bay on the east side of the island. It contains three fairly good *Inns*. As a fishing station it takes precedence of all others except Wick ; and of recent years a new and important industry has been created in the “kippering” of the herring here. There is a “Naval Reserve” battery near the entrance to the harbour, and the 2000 Lewis men enrolled are perhaps the finest body of reserve volunteers in the United Kingdom. The streets are well and regularly built, and lighted with gas. The population numbers 2690. The most prominent buildings are the Churches, Drill Hall, schools, jail, and masonic lodge. The mansion of the proprietrix, Lady Matheson, is a building in the castellated Tudor style ; and the castle grounds are extensive and laid out with great taste. There is a fine monument in the grounds to the late Sir James Matheson, Bart., who expended upwards of half a million on the property in various useful ways. On a rock close to the pier stood, until 1884 (when it was covered up in the extension of the quays), the fragment of Castle MacNicol. This castle was built before the invasion of the Norwegians, but was wrested from the hands of the MacNicol by a Scandinavian chief of the name of Leod, from whom the MacLeods of the island have sprung. Near this is Rock Welcome, the landing-place where the natives met their relatives returning from the south with the greeting, “’Se do bheatha dhachaidh” —“Ye are welcome home.” Above the opposite side of the bay rises the Gallows Hill, whose summit commands an extensive and interesting view.

To a stranger visiting Lewis the chief places of interest are Callernish, Carloway, the Butt, and Gress. The watershed of the

island is not more than 300 ft. high. Looking from the mainland towards Lewis when the sun is setting behind it, and leaving out of account its southern mountains, you see only the Barvas Hills in the centre of the island, and Muirneag to the north of them, rising like broad pillars from the sea ; the greater portion of the island, being comparatively low land, is hardly visible.



STONES OF CALLERNISH.

There is a steamer crosses the Minch from Loch Inver (p. 484) in Sutherland to Stornoway once or twice a week.

#### CALLERNISH, ETC.

Callernish is on the western side of Lewis, on Loch Roag, about 16 miles west of Stornoway. The district which the road crosses is very bleak and barren, and for many miles not a human dwelling is in sight. The most interesting feature in the landscape is the numerous lochs ; at one part of the road no fewer than twenty being visible.

Near Callernish there is the excellent *inn* of Gary-na-hine (Gearaidh-na-Aimhue), well known to the lovers of the piscatorial art. The interest of Callernish is mainly antiquarian ; but to

many Loch Roag and the peninsula of Uig to the west will be invested with a halo of romance from the pages of William Black's *Princess of Thule*. (The coast beyond, away to the south-west of the Lewis, is very wild and storm-beaten.) The scene around is wild and desolate; but on a knoll, whose base is washed by the Atlantic, is a group of old, gray, moss-grown stones, which form a "Druidical" circle more perfect perhaps than any in Britain. They are great boulders of gneiss; but how they were dragged up to the eminence where they are placed, who can tell? They are arranged in the form of a cross. The circle from which the limbs of the cross are thrown out contains 14 stones, and is 62 ft. in diameter. The limbs of the cross running north and south, and formed by a double row of stones, extend to 392 ft.; while those which run east and west are formed of a single row, and extend to 141 ft. In the centre of the circle there is an immense boulder about 15 ft. high, and in front of it the remains of an altar, with hollow centre and conduit. Several years ago the moss, which had accumulated around these stones to the depth of some feet, was removed, but no human remains of any kind were found. Outside the bay at Callernish lies the large island of Bernera, and south of it extends the rich pastoral peninsula of Uig; in which lies the beautiful Glen Valtos, the birthplace of the famous Coinneach Odhar, the Brahan Seer.

Seven miles north-west of Callernish is CARLOWAY, where there is an old dun or Pictish fort, built in a circular form of dry stone, with double walls, having a covered passage between them. One side of it, which rises to the height of 30 or 40 ft., is in an excellent state of preservation. Carloway is much richer and more picturesque than the district around Callernish: its hills are greener; its loch, though narrow, has high steep shores, which are both wild and beautiful; and its coast, on which the whole force of the Atlantic falls at times with terrific power, is rocky and bold. In this district was the residence of the father of blind Rory the Harper, mentioned by Sir Walter Scott in one of his novels, and known as the original translator of the Psalms into Gaelic. Near the entrance to Loch Carloway is the small Isle of Berissay, where the last stand was made by the MacLeods in 1610 against the Mackenzies of Kintail.

From Carloway we proceed northwards, skirting a very wild sea-shore, for a distance of 13 miles, past Dalbeg, Shawbost, and Bragor, until we reach BARVAS (Barabhas) *Inn*. At Bragor are the ruins of a large dun or "broch." Perhaps there is no place in the island bleaker than Barvas. There is a fringe of green in its shallow

valley, traversed by a little stream from the foot of the Barvas hills; but looking towards the north-east one could imagine that it had rained great stones upon its moors, or that, with stony missiles, the giants had been in conflict here for centuries. The redeeming feature is the undulating downs, of considerable extent, and for the most part covered with fine sward. At the mouth of the Barvas river a good many salmon are taken every year. Near Barvas is a high stone monument erected by the Morisons of the neighbouring Ness district to commemorate a victory over the Macaulays of Uig in the "good old times."

After resting over night at the excellent inn of Barvas, we may proceed north to the "Butt." The distance is about 17 miles. There is little that is interesting in the route. The villages of Shader and Borge are of the usual Lewis type. The land is bleak moor, rising gradually into the Muir-neag Hills (800 ft.) Along the seaboard, however, and especially at Galson and towards Ness, there is some excellent grazing land, and even land on which grain and green crops of fair quality are raised. Ness, as the whole land at the Butt is named, is, in one sense, the richest part of the island; the land is good, and the sea is a mine from which the brave and hardy fishermen draw their wealth. At the PORT OF NESS, the great seat of the ling fishery, is found the nucleus of a small town, where the tourist will obtain clean and comfortable lodgings. If he is sufficiently adventurous he can hire a boat and take a trip in fine weather to the island of *Rona*, nearly 45 miles north. This island, the home of innumerable sea-birds and seals, was the scene of a rather tragic incident in 1884. Two men from Ness, who were left on the island to look after the sheep during winter, were found both dead on the return of the tenant's boat in spring, without any record to explain their sad fate. The Butt, where "beats the long billow that at the pole began," is a bold rugged headland, though not by any means so wild and lofty as Cape Wrath. The height of the rocks is about 150 ft., and they rise up sheer from the sea, broken, hollowed, and splintered by the action of the waves. At the western point there is a natural arch, or Eye as it is called, through which the waves dash furiously.

At Oreby (Eorrapidh), a little way from the Butt, stands an old ecclesiastical edifice, unroofed, but with gables and side walls entire. It used to be confidently asserted by the natives of Lewis that if an insane man were to sleep over night within its walls he would recover sanity before morning.<sup>1</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> Dean Monro, whose description of the Lewis is one of the oldest we possess, gives this account of what he saw at the Butt:—"There is the Pigmies' Isle, at the north of the point of Lewis, with ane litel kirk, and of it their awn handy-work. Within this kirk, the ancients of the country of Lewis say, that the said pigmies have been erded [buried] thair. Many men of divers countries have delvit up deep the floor of the littel kirk, and I myself among the lave, and

A lighthouse, erected a few years ago on the Butt, is about 120 feet high and about 200 feet above the sea level. The view from the light-room is magnificent, commanding the eastern and western shores of Lewis as far, respectively, as Broad Bay and Dalbeg, as well as the mountainous coasts of Sutherland and Ross. In a very favourable state of the atmosphere, the small uninhabited island of Rona referred to above may also be dimly descried. During a storm the spray dashes over the top of the lighthouse and is carried far inland.

From Barvas south-east to Stornoway is about 11 miles, but the route is not very attractive until the watershed is reached, where—from the top of “Toum-ros-bhat” (the hill with two views)—a magnificent view of the Atlantic to the west, the point and the Broad Bay to the east, and the mainland, is obtained. The road runs for a considerable distance up the shallow glen of the Barvas river, which is said to receive a tributary stream “for every day in the year.”

*Gress* is about 8 miles north from Stornoway, on the east side of the island, and is famous for its seal cave, said to be second only to the Spar Cave in Skye. Opposite,—across the Broad Bay,—extends to the north-east from Stornoway the long narrow peninsula of Eye, 6 miles along which—at *Knock*—is an interesting ecclesiastical ruin, which seems to have been the burying-place of several chief people of the Lewis, such as a former Earl of Seaforth and “the last of the MacLeods.” A stone in the old chapel with an armed warrior sculptured on it is supposed to mark the grave of the latter.

The climate of Long Island (Harris and Lewis) is mild, owing, as is supposed, to the influence of the Gulf Stream. The temperature, even in the interior, rarely continues long at the freezing-point, and snowfalls are of very brief duration. Observations taken for nearly four years, at Stornoway, give the mean annual temperature of the year 46·5, and the average annual fall of rain 32·2 inches. The swan, gray goose, rain-goose, eider-duck, teal, widgeon, heron, snipe, woodcock, red grouse, and ptarmigan, are among the most important of the many birds that frequent the island. Otters and seals abound; and deer and hares are common. The salmon and trout fishings are among the best in Scotland.

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have found in it deep under the earth certain bones and round heads of wonderful little quantity, alleged to be the bones of the said pigmies, which may be little according to sundry histories that we read of.”

## WESTER ROSS.

The southern portions of this part of Scotland, which contain some very bold and exquisite scenery, have already been touched upon in approaching Skye either by rail (p. 429) or steamer (p. 437), these routes converging in the district of LOCHALSH.

## KISHORN, APPLECROSS, AND SHIELDSAIG.

This region is most conveniently reached from the Dingwall and Skye Railway station at Strathcarron (p. 429), from which the old quaint straggling fishing village of JEANTOWN (*inn*), on the north shore of Loch Carron, is about  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles distant. Behind the village, which suffered greatly from the severe storm in November 1881, is a Scandinavian "dun." From Jeantown good *mail-cars* (1 horse) leave every alternate day for Applecross (21 miles) and Shieldaig (17 miles). The routes as far as the head of Loch Kishorn (7 miles) are the same.

Loch Kishorn may also be reached from the north side of Strome Ferry (*inn*) by a footpath over the hills,—4 miles from shore to shore,—which leaves the pretty high road along the shore of Loch Carron about half a mile or more east of the ferry, near which stand the gray ruins of Strome Castle. This ancient fortress had a very stormy history before it was finally "blown up" by Mackenzie of Kintail in 1602.

Before leaving Jeantown we may observe the curiously-shaped hill, to the east, of which a woodcut is given on p. 428, and which is locally known here as "Geordie's Nose!" The road to Courthill on Loch Kishorn passes through a rocky and prettily wooded defile. Down the sweet and green-shored loch a grand view of the great Blaven range in Skye is obtained; and opposite us, as we approach Courthill, are the precipitous mountains of Applecross, across which the road to the MILTON of APPLECROSS (*inn*) proceeds west from the head of Loch Kishorn, by the wild high pass called Bealach-nam-Bo (the pass of the cattle). "They are a strange spectacle," says Professor Nicol, "those enormous rock-walls of Applecross. There is a regularity that speaks strongly of design and art. There is, on the other hand, a sublime grandeur that tells that nature has been alone the architect, working not by wild caprice, but in conformity to the wise laws impressed on all her actions. In the Bealach-nam-Bo and other corries, the beds have been vertically divided by a rude prismatic structure, and the projecting buttresses resemble the fluted pillars of some gigantic cathedral, curved and fretted by the genii of the rain and storm." The pass lies between Sgorr na Caorach (2539 ft.) and Meall Gorm (2325 ft.)

On the right, but of very difficult access, is a place called the Corry Pot, where there is a romantic cascade formed by the Russel Burn. The road attains its summit-level of 2054 ft. by a series of corkscrew traverses, and displays along its course the wildest description of scenery, scarcely surpassed by that of Glencoe. It commands a magnificent view from the top, comprehending the island of Skye and the whole chain of the Hebrides. The green and wooded plain of Applecross, to which it ultimately conducts, is a valley encompassed by high mountains, which completely isolate it from the rest of the world. At the head of the bay is the old mansion-house.

The peninsula of Applecross formed a part of the ancient earldom of Ross. The Mackenzies held the estate from the time of James VI. until about 1855, when it was sold to the Duke of Leeds. It has been resold in divisions,—an immense territory being turned into deer-forest. There seems at one time to have been here a monastery under St. Maelrubha (or red monk), who founded a church at “Aporcrosan” in 673, and died there in 722, aged eighty. Some stone crosses (with extremely rude carvings) are still extant, but the religious edifices are all gone, and the modern name of Applecross refers to a monkish tradition, that every apple that grew in the old orchard bore the mark of the cross. The monastery was endowed with landed property, which tradition relates to have been conveyed by the last missionary in the place, known as the *Red Priest of Applecross*, to his daughter. This circumstance, together with the character of several surnames in the Gaelic language, such as Mac-an-tagard, “the priest’s son,” Mac-ruriar, “the prior’s son,” Mac-ficker, “the vicar’s son,” etc., seems to indicate that celibacy was not strictly practised by the primitive apostles of Scotland.

Boats can be hired at Milton to Skye, Loch Carron, or Loch Torridon ; and Loch Shildaig may be approached by a path which goes up the pretty glen of the Applecross Water, and thence almost due north over the rough hills to Inverban,—about 8 miles from Milton and 4 west from Shildaig *Inn*.

The carriage road from Kishorn to SHIELDSDAIG proceeds north up the valley at the eastern base of the Applecross range, and crossing a comparatively low level (above a small moorland loch, which drains to the north into the narrow but fish-abounding Loch Damph, with its big steep Ben to the east of it), descends through the picturesque Glen Shildaig, near the foot of which is some fine old pine and birch forest. Shildaig derives considerable natural

beauty from the wooded isle which lies in the bay (an arm of Loch Torridon), the strange-looking craig of Stron-'each (so named from its resemblance to the beak of the raven), at the base of which the village is situated,—and the distant table-land of Gairloch stretching out into the sea. The island forms an excellent shelter from the north-west; and the wood with which the mountain is here and there covered affords shelter for herds of deer, which frequently make raids upon the crofts and gardens of the poor villagers, very much to the injury of their scanty crops of potatoes and grain. Besides a small inn, there are two churches and manses,—the “Free Church,” as is most usual in the north-west, having a very much larger congregation than the “Established Kirk.”

LOCH TORRIDON (Shieltaig) to KINLOCHEWE (Loch Maree).

The best way to see the remarkable alpine scenery of Loch Torridon is to hire a boat at Shieltaig and sail up to the head of the upper Loch Torridon,—whence there is a good driving road to Kinlochewe,—11 miles. (There is a path from Shieltaig to head of Loch Torridon,—7 miles).

The great rugged hill above the north shore of the loch is Bein Alligin (3230 ft.), the glen at the base of which is notorious for its illicit “sma' stills” of whisky. The mountains up Glen Torridon are still higher, wilder, and sharper in their rocky summits. Torridon House, at the south-east base of Bein Alligin, is a handsome and picturesquely situated residence. There is a small “public-house” at the head of the loch. The road through Glen Torridon to Kinlochewe (*mail-car Mon., Wed., Fri.*) is interesting from the good views obtained of the extraordinary precipices, corries, and peaks of the bare quartz rock mountains to the north of it. The second and culminating peak of the higher summits, Ben Liathack (Spidean-Choire-Leith, 3456 ft.), is especially grand; and on it is a mass of rock so peculiarly shelved and perforated as to present an appearance somewhat resembling the ruins of the Colosseum at Rome, when seen in dim outline. Farther east Ben Eay (Eighe), with its three peaks (3309 ft.), is seen to great advantage, and its stupendous, bleak, and serrated crest appears almost inaccessible. Along the base of these hills, and on both sides of the road, there are numerous heaps of cairns, with somewhat of an artificial appearance. These, however, had been formed at some very remote period of the earth's existence by the eddying of the waters and the debris of the rocks. The part of the Torridon valley in which they are most numerous—on the south side—is called Coir-nan-ceud-



creach, or the "Hollow of a hundred Spoils," a name which probably refers to the devastating excursions of freebooters. Four miles west of Kinlochewe we pass, on the right, the pretty little Loch Clair, by the eastern shore of which proceeds the fine road over to Achnashellach (p. 429), about 13 miles in all from Kinlochewe. Approaching KINLOCHEWE (*hotel*) we get a good view of Ben Slioch to the north, and join the road from Auchnasheen (see p. 428) to the Gairloch.

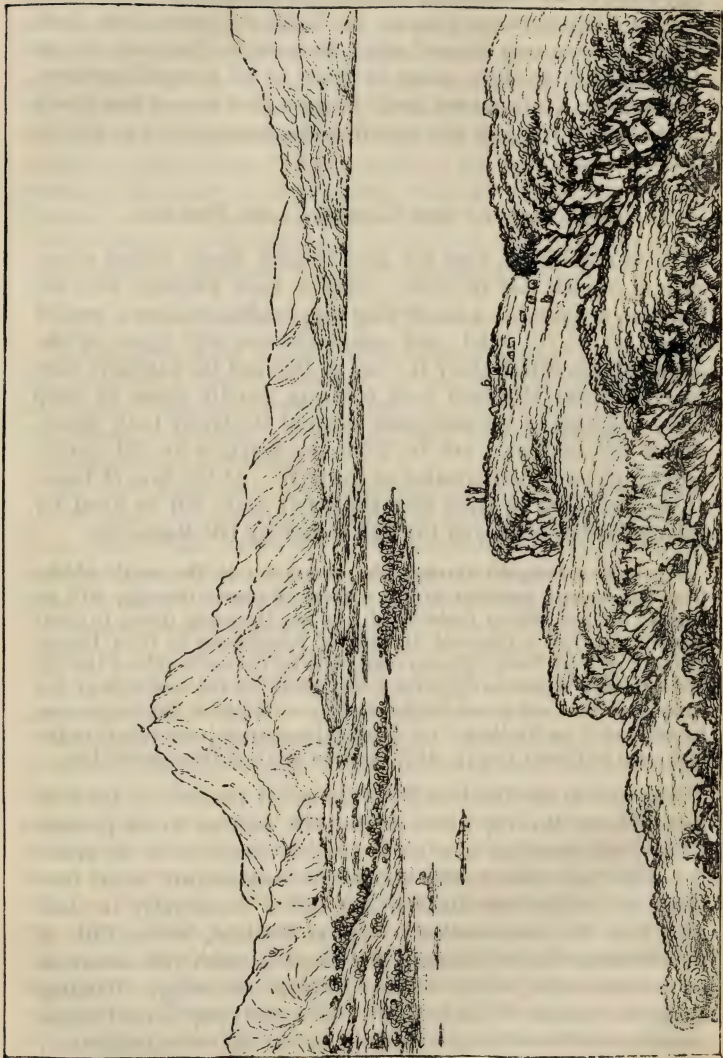
### LOCH MAREE,<sup>1</sup> THE GAIRLOCH, AND POOLEWE.

From Kinlochewe, near the head of Loch Maree, several excursions of interest may be made. That to Loch Torridon, etc., has just been described. A lovely view may be obtained from a wooded height behind the hotel; and ardent climbers will rejoice in the ascent of Ben Slioch (3217 ft.—see p. 463) and the extensive view from its storm-shattered head, towering grandly above its steep rocky shoulders at the south-east shore of the lovely Loch Maree. Across the Docherty, not far from the hotel, is an old burial-ground, picturesquely situated on the river. At the farm of Tagan at the loch head (2 miles from the hotel), boats can be hired for fishing (sea-trout, etc.) on the loch or visiting Isle Maree, etc.

There is a footpath through the mountains to the north which, from the rugged grandeur of the scenery it passes through, will be enjoyed by pedestrians desirous of pushing their way direct to Dundonnell Inn—24 miles—*via* Heights of Kinlochewe in Glen Logan, and foot of Loch Fada; thence north-east by the south side of the big hills of Beinn Tharsuin (3250 ft.), and north by the west side of the little Loch Nid, and across the head of the wild Strath Sheallag,—over by south of "An Teallach" (or Challich) mountain (very grand) to the high road in Strath Beg (p. 467), 3 miles south of Dundonnell Inn.

The road to the Gairloch Hotel (19 miles) proceeds by the west side of LOCH MAREE, which rivals Loch Lomond in its peculiar beauty, and stretches in a north-westerly direction for 18 miles. It is little more than 2 miles wide at the broadest part, where Isles Maree and others are situated, and differs considerably in character from the more southerly lochs of Scotland, having little of the softening effect of foliage. But there is much rich colour on its mountain sides, which are mostly abrupt and rocky. Winding along the margin of the loch, the road a short way beyond Tagan passes a small waterfall (Altna Sail), and at the second milestone,

<sup>1</sup> A small steamer plies up and down the whole length of Loch Maree in summer, calling at several points on its shores. (See page 428.)



LOCH MAREE, FROM NEAR WEST END. (From Sketch by Lieut.-Col. Murray.)

between a cleft in the hills on the opposite side, we have a view of a curiously shaped hill-top, resembling a man's head. At the bridge of Grudie fine views are obtained, to the west, of the peaks of Ben Eay, which are chiefly composed of pure white quartz. "This rock," says Professor Nicol, "rests on the Torridon sandstone, but in many places spreads beyond it to the east, and then covers the gneiss. Hard and refractory, it remains prominent where the softer beds around have been washed away. Hence it appears capping the summits of lofty mountains, rising like snow peaks into the clear blue sky." The summit of the sugar-loaf-shaped mountain Ben Slioch, across the loch, is well seen from most parts of the road. The base of this grand mountain is formed of gneiss, while the summit consists of Torridon sandstone. The relation of these overlying rocks to each other has been the subject of considerable dispute among geologists.

At Talladale we reach the Loch Maree *Hotel* (10 miles from Kinlochewe), beautifully situated in a bay opposite the islands, and commanding a view of Ben Slioch and the bold heights which border the northern banks of Loch Maree. Whether the clouds which so often envelop this and the neighbouring mountains are present or not, few scenes are more calculated to astonish the beholder. The hotel was honoured by a visit from H.M. the Queen and Princess Beatrice in 1877, who spent a week there.

On a rock of pale red granite across the road from the Loch Maree *Hotel* Sir Kenneth Mackenzie, Bart., of Gairloch, has erected a memento of Her Majesty's visit to this celebrated spot, with a Gaelic inscription, of which the following is a translation:—

"On the 12th day of the middle month of autumn 1877, Queen Victoria came to visit Loch Maree and the country around it. She remained six nights in the opposite hotel, and, in her kindness, agreed that this stone should be a memento of the pleasure she experienced in coming to this quarter of Ross."

The waterfall in the immediate neighbourhood of the hotel has since been named the "Victoria." In the Pass of Kerry (p. 464) there are some waterfalls worthy of notice; and at the bridge a road leads to Shieldaig-Gairloch, where there is a shooting-lodge. Of the numerous islands in the loch, *Isle Maree* is one of the smallest. On its southern side there is a curious cairn or circle of stones probably marking the grave of some ecclesiastic or lord of the district; and on the west are the ruins of a chapel, which, having been dedicated to the Virgin Mary, may naturally have given name to the loch. This may be so, or it may be derived from St. Maelrubha, or Mulroy, the patron of the chapel, who died at Applecross in 722. There are some old tombstones with crosses and other carvings;

also a well famous for its miraculous cures in cases of insanity. Some of the other principal islands are *Subhainn* (or St. Swithin, the largest, wooded, and containing two lakelets), *Garbh*, and *Rory Mor*.

About a mile S.E. of Isle Maree, on the north-east side of the loch, is the shooting-lodge of Letterewe, and in the neighbourhood there is some excellent limestone, which is conveyed by a tramway to the loch-side, thence across in boats, there being no driving-road on the east side.

From Letterewe there is a path across the north shoulder of Ben Lair and down to "The Pait" Ford at head of the wild Loch Fionn, and along the east sides of that loch and the Little Gruinard river (p. 466) down to Gruinard Bay. There is a grand line of cliff behind Ben Lair (2817 ft.).

Poolewe (p. 465) is 9 miles due north from Loch Maree Hotel along the west shore of the loch.

The distance from Loch Maree Hotel to GAIRLOCH Hotel is about 9 miles. In less than a mile from the former we leave, with regret, the lovely shores of Loch Maree and proceed due west by Slattadale and Loch Bad-an-sgalaig, the chief source of the river Kerry, which flows through a deep cleft in the hills called the Pass of Kerry. A mile beyond the mouth of this river brings us to the village of Gairloch, and another mile to Gairloch *Hotel*, situated on a terrace overlooking the bay, and commanding a fine view, looking out upon Skye and the Hebrides. It contains a telegraph office.

The beautiful sea bay known as The Gairloch (the word *gearr* in Gaelic meaning short) is not above 4 miles wide. The north-east corner is sheltered from the prevailing winds by a projecting spur of land which forms a little bay. In a richly wooded and secluded nook stands the house of Flowerdale, the quaint old mansion of Sir Kenneth Mackenzie, Bart., the principal proprietor in this extensive parish. The property of Gairloch belonged in remote times to the Earls of Ross, and was first acquired by the Mackenzies about 1494. The old kirkyard, which lies in a hollow a little to the south of the inn, contains some old tombstones of the Mackenzies, and a monument raised by subscription to William Ross, "the Gairloch bard," who died in 1790, at the age of twenty-eight. The parish church occupies a bare hillock on the right of the burial-ground; and a little farther on are the Free Church and Manse, and a large building which was erected for a poorhouse. The village of Strath (1 mile north of the hotel) is scattered along the side of Mial Hill; and the pier is about a mile south of the hotel.

In approaching Ross-shire from PORTREE (p. 443) in Skye the steamer enters

the Minch, by the Sounds of Raasay and Rona. On the right (eastwards) is the mountainous and picturesque district of Applecross, extending from Loch Torridon on the north to Loch Carron on the south. The upper part of LOCH TORRIDON (p. 460) opens from the north-east side of Loch Shieldaig, through a very narrow strait. Proceeding northward, the coast seen on our right is the Gairloch district. Along the shore the land is sloping and flat, and the entrance to Gairloch is rather unpromising, but the character of the scenery improves towards the head of the loch, where the mountains are imposing. From the apparent nearness of Skye to Gairloch on the map, some tourists have ventured to cross thither in one of the small boats that may be hired here. The distance to Portree (the nearest port) is 30 miles, and the hire of the boat £2, but the voyage is precarious, and should on no account be undertaken without plenty of provisions and warm clothing, for although the passage, with a favourable wind, may be made in six hours, it may in unpropitious circumstances be protracted three or four times longer.

In summer a delightful circular tour from Gairloch is provided by coach and boat *viâ* Loch Tollie, Poolewe, and Loch Maree, returning by the Victoria Falls and Pass of Kerry. Near Inveran, at foot of Loch Maree, it is overhung by the precipice of Craig Tollie, a mountain which rises to the height of 1123 ft.

At Auchtercairn, half a mile north of the Gairloch Hotel, a steep road branches off on the right across to the picturesque village of POOLEWE (7 miles) at the head of Loch Ewe (sea-water), where there are from thirty to forty houses, a church, and an excellent *inn*. The village occupies a rising ground, where the river Ewe (a first-class salmon river belonging to Sir Kenneth Mackenzie) discharges the waters of Loch Maree. Three miles from Gairloch hotel the road passes Loch Tollie, and at a point about a mile eastward, or a mile and a half above Poolewe, the eye catches almost the whole extent of Loch Maree, considered by some the best view to be got of the loch. The "Claymore" steamer calls at Poolewe once a week (on Friday *probably*). Good loch-fishing and sea-bathing can be had here. There is generally a coach, in the season, from Gairloch to Poolewe and Aultbea. Loch Fionn (pp. 464 and 466) is  $6\frac{1}{2}$  miles E. of Poolewe.

#### POOLEWE TO DUNDONNELL AND ULLAPOOL, *viâ* AULTBEA.

From Poolewe a *mail-car* proceeds to the village of AULTBEA (*inn*) (7 miles) on the eastern shore of Loch Ewe. Isle of Ewe, separated from the mainland by about a quarter of a mile, is in a state of high cultivation; the fields large and well fenced, having been all reclaimed from moorland. There is an extensive dairy on the island. Good rod-fishing may be had in the hill-lochs in the vicinity of Aultbea, but the scenery is bare and very rugged.

There is a semicircle of stupendous precipices round the head of Loch Fionn (*see* p. 464), some 10 miles from Aultbea, up the Little Gruinard river.

A road goes N.E. from Aultbea across the peninsula to Sand on Gruinard Bay, passing through the estate of Mr. Banks of Letterewe. At Sand (3 miles from Aultbea) 7 miles' walking may be saved by taking a boat across the bay to Monkcastle, opposite the south end of Gruinard Isle. This bay abounds in fish, and on its eastern shore are many little charming verdant inlets lined with the purest sand.  $2\frac{3}{4}$  miles along from Sand the Little Gruinard river is crossed, and the road passes some miserable-looking huts. E.S.E. tower up the peaks of An Teallach. The Gruinard river, belonging to H. Mackenzie, Esq., of Dundonnell, famous for its salmon, though rather later than the Ewe, is soon after crossed by a ferry. Gruinard House (D. Murray, Esq.) is at the mouth of this picturesque stream, and a mile beyond that is Monkcastle, from which the road ascends over to Little Loch Broom, a small arm of the Atlantic. Commanding it at the inner end are several curiously-shaped hills on the south side, while its northern bank also has some heights of no mean altitude. To the north may be seen the "Big Hill of Coigach" (p. 468), with the outer section of Loch Broom proper at its base. Little Loch Broom receives the Strath Beg river, which may be seen winding through a rough but well-wooded gorge. The old house of Dundonnell is almost hid in the wood where the river emerges into the plain, while the modern house (occupied by the shooting tenant) is nearest the sea. There is a comfortable *inn* at the head of the loch (8 miles from Monkcastle).

From Dundonnell the road to Garve (p. 426), on the Dingwall and Skye Railway, 35 miles, proceeds up Strath Beg and joins the Dirrie More road near the lodge of Braemore.

It is better, however, if time permit, for the tourist to follow the road which turns along the shoulder of one of the northern hills, and get a bird's-eye view of Ullapool (p. 468). The route to Ullapool (about 7 miles) is not difficult, but there is a ferry to cross, from which the outer section of Loch Broom, with the islands it contains, may be well seen.

#### DUNDONNELL<sup>1</sup> (*Inn*).

The district of Dundonnell, between and south-west of the Lochs Broom, is remarkable for the wildness of its scenery. One of its principal features is the mountain An Teallach ("Challich," or

<sup>1</sup> For footpath from Dundonnell to Kinlochewe, *see* p. 461.

“Kalloch Esay”), which at its highest point is 3483 ft. high. From some points this mountain appears as a gigantic cone; and from others the sharpness and contortions of its peaks present themselves very vividly. The Dundonnell (Strath Beg) river descends rapidly to Little Loch Broom from its source near the summit of Creag Rainich (2646 ft.), being part of the Forest of Dundonnell. For a considerable way the road to Braemore and this river run side by side through a narrow glen, bounded for several miles on the right by a huge precipice of naked and perpendicular rock, 800 ft. high, in the clefts and crannies of which the eagle is said to build. The river has here cut its channel deep in the limestone, and in several spots the strong-headed and strong-limbed may leap from one bank to another, over chasms in which the water rushes 90 ft. below.

The view from the upper part of the road presents a wonderful combination of mountain, valley, and sea. Immediately beneath is the pastoral valley of Dundonnell, its white houses gleaming from out its alders and birches. Beyond lies Little Loch Broom, a long narrow sparkling strip of silver, guarded by its well-known landmarks, the twin peaks of Ben Goileach (Ghobhlach) 2082, and Salmore (Sail Mhòr), 2508 ft., rising straight from the shores. In many respects these peaks resemble Ben Slioch, having a rounded precipitous head projected abruptly from gigantic shoulders. “To the left of this vista of valley and loch,” says Pennant, “is a view where the awful, or rather the horrible, predominates. A chain of rocky mountains, some conoid, but united by links of a height equal to most in North Britain, with sides dark, deep, and precipitous, with summits broken, sharp, serrated, and spiring into all terrific forms; with snowy glaciers lodged in the deep-shaded apertures.” The Challich (Teallach) is now visible in all its sublimity. Rising at its highest point to 3483 ft., it appears from the road to form a vast cup, with perpendicular sides—evidently the bed of a glacier which had discharged itself of its burden of ice through the narrow channel of Little Loch Broom. (From the mountain to the shore of the loch unmistakable evidences of glacial friction are visible, and close to the shore the farm-steading of Dundonnell is built on an extensive moraine, which has been pronounced by high authority to be as well defined as any in Britain.) The lips of this cup are formed by ridges—so sharp that a man can almost sit astride—which are the connecting curtains between three pointed peaks of the mountain; and it contains a small loch, Toll an Lochain. Several torrents descend from the

mountain, making a series of almost continuous cascades, the height of which Macculloch, in rather exaggerated language, describes as "I am afraid to name, lest you should think that I am saying the thing which is not." S.W. of this great mountain lies the wild Loch Sheallag (p. 461), out of which flows the Gruinard river (p. 466).

The view from the summit of the Challich is one of the most extensive in Scotland. To the east and south-east, indeed, it is limited by mountain ranges. But in that direction there is endless confusion and variety in the appearance of peaks which guard the ancient sanctuary of the Forest of Fannich (p. 427). To the north, over Big Loch Broom, the Ben More Coigach (2438 ft.), "which resembles a quantity of bright red drapery hung by invisible cords from the sky," and the more distant Sutherland mountains, are individually distinguishable. To the south, Ben Slioch and the monarchs that preside over Loch Maree raise their heads; while, to the west, with Big and Little Lochs Broom (and the islands which guard their entrance) at one foot, and the spacious Bay of Gruinard (with its sheltering island) at the other, the eye pauses in the distance on the mountains of Harris and the line of the Long Island.

The Challich may be best ascended and the district explored from Dundonnell Inn. Besides the attractions of the scenery, there is capital fishing, both river and sea. A more picturesque or more secluded retreat is not now easily to be found in Scotland.

#### ULLAPOOL AND LOCH BROOM (the "Lake of Showers").

ULLAPOOL is very picturesque in the distance and remarkably well laid out, but it has gone to decay with the decline of the herring fishing in the loch on which it is situated. It was founded by the British Fishery Society about 1788, and is the only village in this large part of the scattered county of Cromarty. Besides a first-rate hotel ("The Royal"), built by the late proprietor, Sir James Matheson, of the Lews, Bart., there are two other *inns*, two churches, a good public school, a branch of the National Bank, and some good shops. The Ullapool river, which flows from Loch Achallt, is a good angling stream—the property of the Earl of Cromartie. In Ridoroeh Glen, down which it flows, there is a waterfall over limestone rocks which has been deservedly admired. There could scarcely be a better bathing-place than Ullapool, and the air is very salubrious; and both fishing and shooting can be got in the neighbourhood.

From Ullapool south to the head of Loch Broom is a fine drive of some 7 miles, and those who have seen the panorama which it presents from Inverlael, declare the *tout ensemble* magnificent.



The old church near there is above the west bank of the Broom (excellent for salmon, but not earlier than July), and some 300 yards from it, ensconced in belts of wood and almost enclosed by gardens and orchards, is the manse at the foot of a very steep hill, the first summit of which is called *Suidh beg*, the second *Suidh mor*, evidently referring to the *rest* to be taken at each. Farther on is Inverbroom, situated on a green well-timbered knoll in the centre of a fertile plain of considerable extent. The hamlets of Crofton and Achlunachan are mere relics of what they once were, and this is more emphatically the case with Foy (where there is a modern shooting-lodge) and the rest of the "big strath," which are now comparatively without tenants. Ere long we reach the river bank, the road along which is so well timbered that only picturesque glimpses can be had until we arrive at Achindrean and Fascrinneach. The scenery at this part of the route includes the waterfall of *Coiresalach*, which in some respects surpasses in grandeur Foyers and Glomach united. Here, 12 miles from Ullapool and near the junction with the road from Dundonnell (p. 467), on the top of what was once considered an inaccessible hill, Sir John Fowler, the eminent civil engineer, has built an elegant mansion-house (Braemore), approached by a good carriage road. He has also planted trees of various kinds, and made remarkable improvements. Ben Dearg (3547 ft.) towers above the glen to the east, and the road proceeds south-east by the *Dirrie More* to Garve, on the Dingwall and Skye Railway, as described on pp. 427-426. Garve is 33 miles from Ullapool, and there is a *mail car* daily.

Loch Broom is the most extensive parish in Scotland, and the glebe, round the head of the loch, is the largest in the country; on the *mortified land* attached to it there being 20 to 30 families of small tenants. Below Ullapool, to the north, is the *old* fishing hamlet of Kinachryne, beyond which stretches the rather uninteresting coast of the rugged district of Coigach, which forms the north shore of a great bay opening out to the Minch. In the bay lie, very beautifully, several islands. The "Clansman" steamer calls at Ullapool once a week (on Tuesday *probably*), *en route* to Loch Inver; and fishing boats may be hired to sail either there or to Poolewe.

There is a very pleasant hill route east from Ullapool to Oykeil Bridge *Inn* in Sutherlandshire (21 miles), p. 482, by the north sides of Loch Achallt, Loch Damph, and Glen Einig. The lakes are charmingly situated and the glen is wide, wooded, and secluded.

The winding road north to Loch Inver (*hotel*) through Cromarty-

shire, 32 miles, commanding very grand views, and that to Assynt (Inchnadamph Inn), *viâ* Ledmore, 24 miles, are described at pp. 485-482. The roads are identical for the first 10 miles from Ullapool.

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*We now again revert to Inverness as a starting-point for the Railway Route north through Easter Ross to Sutherland and Caithness.*

ROSS-SHIRE, the greater and finer part of which, to the west, has already been described, is the fourth largest county in Scotland, and extends 67 miles across the country from the German Ocean to the Atlantic, being bounded by Inverness-shire on the south and Sutherland on the north. It has the main part of Cromartyshire on the north-west, (being also interspersed throughout with minute portions of that county), and is divided into the districts of Easter and Wester Ross, the Black Isle, and the Island of Lewis. Its area, including Cromarty, is 3151 square miles, equal to upwards of two million acres. Wester Ross is noted for its magnificent mountain scenery; and Easter Ross presents a marked contrast in its highly cultivated fields and meadows. The county comprehends the districts of Gairloch, Gruinard, Kintail, Ferrindonald, Applecross, Dundonnell, Glenshiel, Loch Alsh, and Loch Carron, and the clan-names Mackenzie, Macrae, Munro, and Mathieson, still to a great extent predominate in the population. The form is very irregular, being much indented by numerous lochs and firths.

#### INVERNESS TO BONAR BRIDGE, by Rail—(56 miles).

The route, as far as Dingwall, has already been described at pp. 418-419 and 423-424, and from Dingwall the line runs north along the western shore of the Cromarty Firth to Invergordon.

The greater part of the country between Dingwall and Invergordon is known as Ferrindonald, or the district of the Clan Munro, a race distinguished for military achievements, especially in the religious wars of the Commonwealth and of Germany (in which they always appeared on the Protestant or Covenanting side); and more recently in the wars which consolidated our Indian empire.

This district is nearly bisected at Evantown by the Allt Granda (or Graat), meaning the "horrible stream," which flows from Loch Glas at the north base of Ben Wyvis, and which, for about 2 miles of its course, plunges through a rift or fissure in rough conglomerate rocks upwards of 150 ft. deep, and so narrow as to be almost overgrown at the top by the trees from the opposite banks.

It is well worth while to stop at NOVAR station in order to visit this curious ravine, which is generally called the "Black rock of Kiltearn." From the station turn south for a quarter of a mile, and then before the main road crosses a bridge, take the road to the right and

then to the left, and enter wood at wicket-gate on left hand, whence path leads up the gorge. Two and a half hours will fully suffice for this little excursion and back again to the station.

At the mouth of this stream is the house of Balcony, built upon the foundations of a castle of the old Earls of Ross.

Farther on, upon our left, is Novar House (Ferguson of Raith, M.P.), a handsome mansion containing many good works of art.

At ALNESS, 9 miles from Dingwall, a road strikes off northwards to Bonar Bridge (*hotel*—24 miles), passing Ardross Castle, erected by Sir Kenneth J. Matheson, Bart. The effect of capital, skill, and intelligence is well displayed here, thousands of acres being drained and planted. The next station beyond Alness is INVERGORDON (population 1120), a village provided with a commodious mole or pier, and a good *inn*—the Commercial. In the neighbourhood is Invergordon Castle, the seat of R. B. Æ. M'Leod, Esq., of Cadboll, with fine shrubberies. There is a *ferry* here across the firth, connecting with a *mail-car* to Cromarty (p. 418).

Before entering the pine-woods of Calrossie, the railway (beyond Kildary Station) crosses the Balnagown Water, affording a glimpse of the beautiful old baronial residence of the proprietor, Sir Charles Ross of Balnagown. Mr. Ross, of Pitcalnie (near Nigg), is the heir-male of the old Earls of Ross, and the chief of the clan. This district, from the Alness Water to Tarbat, is the seat of the original race of Ross or Anrias. Below Balnagown is Tarbat House (Earl of Cromartie, 2d son of Duke of Sutherland), built close upon the foundations of the castle of his ancestors, the Mackenzies, Earls of Cromartie. 8 miles north-east of Invergordon is NIGG, the station for a large coast parish of that name, at the far south corner of which is the Northern Sutor of Cromarty, a hill of much geological interest and a haunt of the late Hugh Miller. There is a fine view from the summit, and at its foot there is a *ferry* (7 miles from Nigg station) to the town of Cromarty (p. 418). At Nigg Church there is a beautiful ancient sculptured stone which, along with two others in this parish, is supposed to be in memory of three sons of an ancient king of Denmark who was shipwrecked here and his sons drowned.

At FEARN (the station preceding Tain) are the remains of an abbey church founded by the first Earl of Ross in Alexander II.'s reign, and which, though greatly mutilated and decayed, is still used as the parish church. The chancel, nave, and two side chapels still remain, but they have greatly fallen in, and the windows, almost wholly of the earliest or First Pointed style, have been mostly filled up and disfigured by modern masonry. Patrick

Hamilton, the first Scottish martyr who suffered at the stake in 1527-28, was titular Abbot of Fearn. Eleven miles north is Tarbat Ness and lighthouse at the mouth of the Dornoch Firth.

The railway now sweeps round to the north-west,—with Loch Eye to the right—and we see, 2½ miles east, the old castle of Slin, the birthplace of Sir George (the witty, but “bluidy”) Mackenzie. A good view of the wide Dornoch Firth soon presents itself, and we then arrive at TAIN (*Hotels*: Royal; Balnagown Arms—population 1742), an ancient royal burgh, upon a high gravel terrace on the southern shore of the Dornoch Firth. The houses are substantially built of yellow freestone, and many have large gardens attached. In the centre of the town there is an old tower, surmounted by a spire of polished stone, connected with an elegant court-house and record rooms; and near it are the offices of various banks, the Mason Lodge, the New Town Hall, and a double row of shops. To the north, on an airy and roomy playground, stands an academy, at which a good classical and commercial education is given to 100 pupils. There is also a Mechanics’ Institution, with a circulating library. On a little sequestered mount in front of the town is an old burying-ground, with the ruins of a very ancient church, extremely rude and simple in its architecture, said to be the original shrine of St. Duthac (pronounced Duthus in the district); and in the centre of the town, surrounded and half-hid by large trees, is the Collegiate Church, erected in 1471, a beautiful specimen of Middle-pointed or Decorated Gothic. The building, which had fallen into a state of neglect and decay, was restored at the instance of the late Mr. Murray of Geanies. King James IV. made an annual pilgrimage, as an imposed penance, to St. Duthac’s chapel, the church having been founded by his father, James III. His last journey was made in August 1513, or only one month before he was slain on Flodden Field. Monuments to Patrick Hamilton, first martyr of the Scottish Reformation, and Thomas Hog, by J. W. Small, sculptor, have been erected in the church, and some good stained glass windows have also recently been placed in it.

An enormous stretch of flat links, called the *Fendom* or *Morich More*, runs along the sea-shore. The approach to the town, from the Dornoch Firth, is by a narrow channel, through a bar and sand-banks called the “Gizen Briggs,” over which tremendous breakers are generally rolling. Four miles to the north of Tain, at the point of a very narrow strip of *terra firma* is Meikle Ferry, across which is the shortest route to the quaint old town of Dornoch (p. 477).

Our route continues along the south shore of the Dornoch Firth to Edderton,<sup>1</sup> and thence to BONAR BRIDGE station 13 miles from Tain. At Ardgay, near Bonar Bridge station, there is a good *hotel*, where tickets for angling on the Carron can be had on application. There is a good road for about 10 miles west up the "dark Strath Carron." Dornoch (p. 477) is 14 miles east; and Golspie (p. 478) only about 18 north-east by road, although by the circuitous railway line it is fully 10 more. The thriving village of Bonar Bridge itself (*inn*) is across the mouth of the Oykeil river in Sutherlandshire. The bridge was built by Telford in 1811. A tour in Sutherlandshire may be well begun here by proceeding up Strath Oykeil (p. 481).

Beyond the next station, Culrain, we cross the Oykeil river, flowing down a pretty vale, after its junction with the Shin, to the "Kyle" (*i.e.* strait or estuary) on our right, and enter the county of

### SUTHERLAND.

The Sutherland and Caithness railway has now reached the North Sea at Wick and Thurso, and from LAIRG, as a central point, travellers may proceed to various parts of the interior of the county by mail-cars. These leave Lairg for Lochinver, and Scourie, and Durness, and return daily, and for Tongue on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, returning on alternate days. Between Tongue and Thurso there is a mail-car thrice a week, Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, returning on the alternate days.

There is steamboat communication between Loch Inver on the west coast, and Oban, etc., once or twice a week.

The extensive county of Sutherland in its superficial configuration and aspect is distinguished by several marked features. It is washed by the ocean on three of its five sides. On the west and north coast, and in the section of country intermediate between the extreme points of these, are groups of huge mountains; while the rest of the county is spread out in spacious undulating plains, edged by continuous chains of hills of comparatively moderate height. Although the sixth in size of the Scottish counties, and nearly as large as Aberdeenshire, the whole of its surface, 1886 square miles, is good pasturage for sheep, with the exception of a narrow border of arable land along the coast; but now a very considerable extent is reserved for deer. More than four-fifths of the land belongs to the Sutherland family, and when to this are added their adjoining Cromartie estates, on the west of Ross-shire, the extent of property in one hand is unparalleled in the kingdom.<sup>2</sup>

The Sutherland gold is of good quality, but not so pure as that of

<sup>1</sup> A good deposit of Ichthyolites of the old red sandstone in Graig-roy Burn may be reached from here.

<sup>2</sup> According to the Owners of Land (Scotland) Return, 1874, Sutherland possesses an area of 1,297,253 acres, of which the Duke of Sutherland owns 1,176,343 acres, or the whole county except 122,910 acres, which are shared

some foreign countries. It has been found throughout the course of the Kildonan and Suisgill burns, as dust, in the deposits of alluvial matter washed into hollows and crevices of the rocks.

The mountains of Sutherland are distinguished by boldness of form and outline, and by their general isolation from each other, but all of them rest on a table-land of considerable elevation. Of wood, excepting close by the eastern shore, and the lower parts of the Oykeil river, which falls into the Dornoch Firth, there is little, save the plantations about Loch Inver and Tongue, and a few ancestral trees around the former seat of the Reay family. From the care, however, taken to keep the heath short, the luxuriant pastures, though wanting the emerald brilliancy of the Argyll highlands, clothe the landscape in a subdued verdure, redeeming it from the gloom which would otherwise attach to its sequestered and extensive solitudes.

The hotels and inns<sup>1</sup> in all parts of the county are clean and comfortable: those at Golspie, Lairg, Loch Inver, Scourie, Inveran, Oykeil Bridge, Aultnaharra, Forsinard, Inchnadamph, Tongue, Dornoch, and Durness, may be instanced as affording the best accommodation. The whole county is beautifully intersected by roads. Angling is one of the great attractions. The hotelkeeper at Loch Inver has the privilege of some salmon-fishing for a period of the year. All the rivers are let, and the right of salmon-fishing, if obtainable at all, must be well paid for. On the lakes there is more license, and abundance of trout-fishing may be had free of charge, and boats may be hired from the innkeepers.

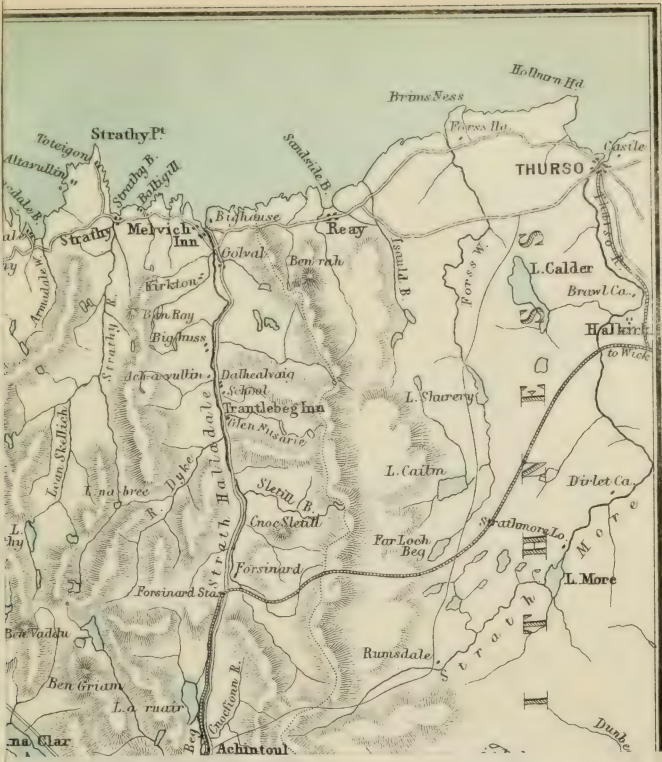
The whole eastern coast of this part of Scotland exhibits a belt of cultivated ground, varying from 1 to 10 or 12 miles in breadth; and it may be observed that almost the whole of the cultivated zone or belt lies on strata of the old red sandstone, with a subsoil of mixed clay and gravelly beds, and having over them a thin but kindly covering of vegetable loam or mould. On all hands the drainage is executed upon an extensive scale; farm-steadings and enclosures are formed on scientific principles; the finest breeds of horses, sheep, and cattle are reared; and the agriculture is on a par with that of the best portions of the country.

*We now continue the rather zigzag Railway Route northwards from*

#### BONAR BRIDGE TO FORSINARD (68 miles).

From Bonar Bridge the railway skirts the right side of the Kyle of Sutherland. For the first mile or two there are seen large farms principally among the following:—Lady Ross of Balnagown—55,000 acres; Evan C. Sutherland of Skibo—20,000 acres; Lady Matheson of the Lews—18,490 acres.

<sup>1</sup> Dogcarts can be obtained at all the hotels and inns, except those at Meikle Ferry and Heilim Ferry. The uniform charge for a dogcart (capable of accommodating three and a driver) is 9d. per mile, and the driver is well paid at 2d. per mile. At Golspie, Lairg, Inveran, Loch Inver, and Dornoch, covered as well as open carriages may be hired. Hires—1s. per mile; driver, 3d. per mile. Gig, 9d. per mile; driver, 3d. per mile. Pair of horses, 1s. 6d.; driver, 3d. per mile.



# SUTHERLAND

with parts of  
ROSS & CAITHNESS SHIRES.



THURSO

Helmsdale

L. More

Berrisdale

Helmsdale

Dornoch Castle

Salmore

Loch Broom

Ballogown  
Deer Forest

DORNOCH

DORNOCH FIRTH





with fine residences and steadings, a beautiful, well-cultivated haugh lying between the railway and the Kyle, which thus far has the appearance of an arm of the sea, the tide flowing for several miles above Bonar Bridge. The Carron Water is crossed at Invercarron by a handsome bridge of two arches, 55 ft. span each, through which the copious stream tumbles down rapidly to the Kyle. Here Montrose, accompanied by a small band of foreign troops, and as the champion of his deceased master Charles II., met the forces of the Commonwealth under Leslie (1650). Montrose was sadly defeated, and escaped to the north by swimming the Kyle.<sup>1</sup> Farther on, Sutherland is entered by an iron lattice-girder bridge over the mouth of the Oykeell river at Portnaleck (*inn*), 230 ft. span and 70 ft. in height. While the train is crossing the bridge, a glimpse is obtained of the scenery of the Kyle. At the Sutherland end of the viaduct is the station of INVERSHIN, one mile from which is Inveran *Hotel*, near the mouth of the Shin. (Oykeell Bridge, p. 482, is 14 miles to the west.) A little onward the line enters the valley of the Shin, a short but picturesque river, 7 miles in length, along which the railway runs nearly the whole way. At one part it is approached closely in a narrow pass, where the river may be seen tumbling into dark whirling pools amongst perpendicular rocks between two and three hundred feet high. The Shin falls are situated about  $1\frac{1}{4}$  mile above the bridge at Inveran, and cannot be seen from the railway. It is pleasant to watch the salmon jumping up this fall in the autumn months.

On the hill-side, on the right bank of the Shin, directly opposite the railway, is the beautifully-situated mansion of Achany (Lady Matheson of the Lews), and the well-wooded and now highly-cultivated estate of that name. Nearly opposite Achany the gorge ends and the valley widens, and as Lairg is approached, the open, quiet, pastoral character of the country becomes more and more striking.

#### LAIRG.

[*Hotel*: Sutherland Arms (excellent), 2 miles from station.]

This village is situated at the south-eastern extremity of Loch Shin, out of which the river may be seen coming down almost at a right angle, a broad, peaceful-looking stream, but afterwards wild enough (*see above*). On a winding of the Shin the Free

<sup>1</sup> "He was accompanied by Lord Kinnoul, and both were disguised as inhabitants of the country. They suffered from hunger and cold, for April was not yet over; and, as Kinnoul never reappeared, he no doubt died of his miseries. Montrose himself was taken by Macleod of Assynt, at the head of a party in search of him."—Burton's *History of Scotland*, vol. vii.

Church manse and schoolhouse occupy a conspicuous position, and the village, parish church, and manse of Lairg] are a little beyond, pleasantly situated on the banks of the loch. Lairg, besides being one of the prettiest inland spots in Sutherland, is the centre where the mails are made up and despatched, and the great rendezvous for sportsmen and tourists during the summer months. The roads to the west and north are described at pp. 481-491.

The large and well-conducted hotel is situated at the foot of Loch Shin, close to the lake, and is much frequented. From the windows there is a fine view of the lower part of the loch, which stretches away to the north-west. Loch Beannaich is 6 miles distant, Loch Cracail, 6 miles; Loch Craggie, 4 miles; Loch Doula,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles. Overscaig Inn, the best angling station on Loch Shin, is 16 miles distant; and the Falls of Shin,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  south.

LOCH SHIN, one of the largest sheets of fresh water in Scotland, being 17 miles long and averaging 1 mile in breadth, is a most convenient and excellent lake for trout-fishing, and boats may be obtained for the purpose at Lairg or Overscaig. Its south-eastern extremity is overhung by wooded heights whose slopes are beautifully studded with the neat cottages, church, and manse of the village of Lairg; and its west end is encircled by the stupendous mountain masses which are grouped with Ben More, Assynt; but its central and greater portion, to adopt the unnecessarily strong yet expressive language of Dr. Macculloch, "is little better than a huge ditch, as if nature and man had equally despised and forgotten it." The latter part of the remark is certainly not applicable at the present day, for in no district of the country has the hand of man been more visible in its efforts to subdue nature. This is particularly noticeable between the junction of the Tongue and Scourie roads, 2 miles from Lairg, and at Shinness, 5 miles from Lairg on the Scourie road, where the Duke of Sutherland's land-reclamations have been made. These works are probably the first and certainly the most important application of steam power to the improvement of land.

Beyond Lairg the railway runs eastwards through a heathery moor to the watershed, and thence down the south side of Strath Fleet, passing Blarich Farm House and Tressady shooting-lodge,—the latter pleasantly situated on a woody knoll on the north side of the Strath,—and a little farther down on the same side the Free Kirk and Manse; and arrives at ROGART station. Pittentrail woollen and meal mills are close to this station; and farther down are Kinnauld (the point to which the tide flowed up Strath Fleet before the "Mound" was constructed), and Morvich Farm on the north, and then Torboll on the south near the nicely-wooded entrance to

Strath Carnach, through which there is a good road to Bonar, 14 miles from the MOUND station, our next stopping-place. It is situated on a great embankment across the valley of the river Fleet, with six self-acting sluices at the north end to discharge the waters of the river. It was designed by Telford, as part of his system of Parliamentary Roads, and constructed in 1813 at a cost of about £10,000, for the double purpose of reclaiming land from the sea and providing a roadway for carriages, more convenient than the Little Ferry, which is  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles lower down. On leaving the Mound Station a very pretty view opens up on the right—the glassy waters of Loch Fleet, and on the south side the New House of Skelbo, and several fine farms and thriving plantations. The ruins of old Skelbo Castle, formerly the residence of Lord Duffus, will be found in the wooded knoll to the south-east of the new house.

### DORNOCH,

[*Hotel*: Sutherland Arms, 7 miles south from Mound Railway Station.

*Coach daily*—Population 500].

on the north shore of the Dornoch Firth, is a royal burgh, and the county town of Sutherland. Owing to the wide bend made by the railway, it is completely isolated from such communication. The town is clean and regularly built, and the low tower of the cathedral and the tall square tower of the old bishop's palace give it a pleasing and venerable appearance. In Pre-Reformation times it was the seat of the Bishop of Sutherland and Caithness, and consequently enjoyed the honour of being one of the fourteen cities of Scotland. The palace, or castle, a large building of massive structure, was burned to the ground in 1570 by banditti, under the Master of Caithness and Mackay of Strathnaver, who made an inroad into Sutherland for the sake of plunder. The old edifice was recently removed, with the exception of the picturesque high western tower; and on the site a handsome prison, now disused, and court-house, with record and county meeting-rooms, have been erected. The Cathedral of Dornoch was built by Gilbert de Moravia (bishop from 1223 to 1245), the near kinsman of Andrew de Moravia, who erected the more magnificent minster of Elgin. The church was restored by the Sutherland family, and consists of chancel, nave (but without the aisles), transepts, and short central tower crowned with a stunted spire. There is good sea-bathing on the beach near the town; and a capital and extensive golfing links, on which a new "round" was laid out in 1886 by Tom Morris of St. Andrews. The distance from Dornoch to Golspie is about 8 miles by the coast road over the Little Ferry at the mouth of Loch Fleet.

Curving round a bold rocky headland covered with wood, on the left from the Mound station, the railway leaves the sea-loch and enters upon the broad plain which lies between it and Golspie, inter-

secting the large level fields of Kirktown, Kilmalie, and other fine farms. From this plain may be seen Ben Bhraggie, crowned by the statue of the first Duke of Sutherland, and the top of Dunrobin Castle rising over the ancestral trees by which it is surrounded. We arrive in a few minutes at GOLSPIE (*Hotels*: The Royal Sutherland Arms, particularly good; Sutherland Railway), a neat and thriving village situated at the mouth of the Dornoch Firth, and on its northern shore. It contains about 1000 inhabitants, Parish and Free Churches, a school, and two banks.

In the immediate vicinity is DUNROBIN CASTLE, the residence of the Duke of Sutherland. The original castle is said to have been founded by Robert, Thane of Sutherland, A.D. 1098 (whence its name Dunrobin).<sup>1</sup> By recent additions the building now exhibits a mass of masonry about 100 ft. square by 80 ft. in height. There are three main stories besides the basement and attics, connected with the old structure by a lower range of buildings. This in itself is a large building, though modernised and almost lost amidst a multitude of high towers and fretted pinnacles, but still it serves to preserve much of the pristine dignity of the castle. A magnificent elevation, springing from terraced basement, and pierced with rows of oriel and plain windows, ornamented with varied tabling, forms an extensive and imposing frontage to the sea, over which rises a series of lofty towers at the angles of the large square mass, while the whole edifice is crowned by numerous turrets and minarets. The main tower at the north-east corner rises to a height of 150 ft. above the basement terrace, and forms the *porte cochère* underneath. The general character of the whole building is that of a large French château or German palace, with details borrowed from the best old Scottish models. The grand entrance and staircase are lined with polished Caen stone; but the exterior is all of a hard white siliceous freestone from Brora and Braamburgh Hill, on the Duke's own property. Internally the private rooms are arranged into numerous suites of apartments.<sup>2</sup> The state-rooms command the seaward view—comprehending

<sup>1</sup> The noble family of Sutherland comprehends two great ancestral streams, one of English origin, coming down from the Gowers of Sittenham in Yorkshire, and the other from the ancient earldom of Sutherland. The fifth Gower of Sittenham was elevated to the peerage in 1702, and the second baron was created Viscount Trentham and Earl Gower in 1746. The second earl (whose alliance with the Bridgewater family entitled him to quarter the royal arms with his own) filled several high offices of state, and was created Marquis of Stafford in 1786. In the person of his son, created first Duke of Sutherland in 1833, the families of Gower and Sutherland were united, he having married Elizabeth, Countess of Sutherland (only daughter of the seventeenth and last Earl). The youngest son of the first *Marquis* was the father of the present Earl Granville. The second Duke inherited the Scottish honours on the death of his mother in 1839. The present peer is the third Duke, who, in addition to the above principal seat, has three others in the same county, Lochinver House, Lairg, and Tongue.

<sup>2</sup> One of these is called the Cromartie room from the following interesting

almost the entire circuit of the Moray Firth—and are furnished in the most sumptuous manner with wall hangings of rich flowered silk, with panelled ceilings, ornamented cornices, and carved wood-work. The best view of the castle is obtained from the sea, or about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  mile to the north from the road along the coast.

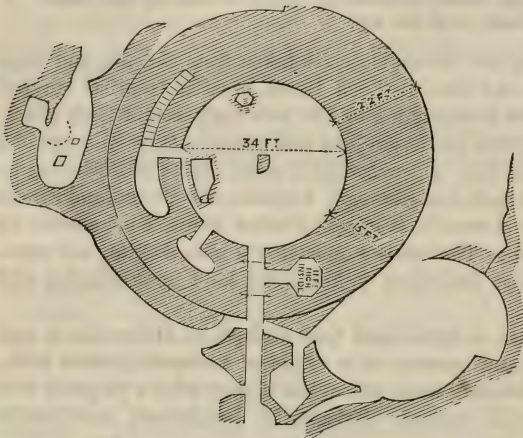
Dunrobin Glen is well worthy of a visit ; and a footpath, commencing at the Golspie Hotel, extends for about a mile up the burn. A fine waterfall is seen near the top.

The following are the usual drives taken from Golspie, and their distances from the hotel :—Loch Brora, 5 miles (tourists staying at the hotel have trout-fishing on the loch free); round Loch Brora, 16 miles ; Dunrobin Castle, gardens, and grounds, three-quarters of a mile ; Dunrobin Glen and waterfall, 1 mile ; Duke of Sutherland's monument on top of Ben Bhraggie, 3 miles ; the Mound and Strath Fleet, 5 miles ; Dornoch, 8 miles ; Pictish ruins, Kintradwell, 10 miles (*see* p. 480). The sea is a quarter of a mile distant, and there is a pleasure-boat belonging to the hotel kept for sea-fishing and sailing.

The east coast of Sutherland from Golspie to Helmsdale is soft and beautiful, and consists of a range of moderately-sized hills, diversified by hanging wood and arable slopes, with a frequent belt of rich cultivated ground. Substantial farmhouses, comfortable stone-and-lime cottages, and superior farm-stock, present themselves as unequivocal signs of a thriving population. But the improved agricultural aspect of the country as yet extends to no great distance from the coast. Beyond the first line of hills, which in general border on the sea, and which consist of sandstone and conglomerate rock, others of wilder and bleaker aspect present themselves, covered with a heathy pasture, and almost all composed of hard gneiss, granite, and quartz rock.

The Railway keeps along the shore, affording most of the way incident :—“The fate of the third and last Earl of Cromartie was unfortunate. When Prince Charles Edward landed at Boradale on Clanranald in the year 1745, he wrote a letter to Lord Cromartie to join his standard. To that summons his Lordship responded by immediately ranking himself on the side of the Prince, disregarding the rival calls of the Lord President Forbes from the other side. Under a momentary impression that Prince Charles had been successful at Culloden, Lord Cromartie captured the old castle of Dunrobin in his name. But he was soon undeceived, and the Sutherland Militia, having surrounded the castle, captured him in turn in a rather ruthless manner, in a room which, in that now great palace, is still called the ‘Cromartie Room.’” After the lapse of more than a century, through a happy alliance, that very room was occupied, as her own apartment, by the late Countess of Cromartie and Duchess of Sutherland, the heiress and representative of the Jacobite Earl of Cromartie.

beautiful seaward views. Six miles from Golspie is the village of BRORA (with two good *inns*), situated at the mouth of the excellent salmon stream of the same name. It is now inhabited chiefly by the workers in the neighbouring coal-pit, in the brickworks, the steam woollen mills, and the freestone quarries. The quarries



GROUND-PLAN OF PICTISH TOWER, CINN-TRÖLLA, AT KINTRADWELL, 3 miles beyond Brora.

abound in fossil shells and plants of the middle Oolite. An excursion may be made from this up Strathbrora (in which there is a long loch), to the rock Carril, Kilcalkill (which still perpetuates St. Columba's name), and Caisteal Coille a Pictish

tower built of uncemented stone, on the rocky banks of the Blackwater. Three good specimens of these Pictish towers—viz. at Carril, Carnliath (a mile east of Dunrobin), and Cinn-Trölla at Kintradwell (3 miles from Brora)—have been recently explored, and their relics deposited in the county museum near Dunrobin Castle and in that of the Antiquarian Society at Edinburgh. Five miles beyond Brora we cross Glen Loth, where the wolf is said to have been last found in Scotland; and then pass the neat fishing-village of PORTGOWER, where there is a good *inn* (Sutherland Arms). Three miles beyond lies the village of HELMSDALE (*Hotel*: Commercial) situated at the mouth of the river of the same name, and possessing a convenient harbour, to which fleets of fishing vessels resort during the herring-fishery. A ruined castle, which stands in front of the village, was built by Lady Margaret Baillie, Countess of Sutherland, in the end of the 15th century, and "re-edified," according to the family genealogist, in the year 1615, by Alexander Gordon, son of the Earl.

To the north of the town is the big hill, the "Ord of Caithness"

(1324 ft.), at the termination of the Morven range, which extends northwards, separating Sutherland from Caithness. The coast road to Wick, 38 miles north from Helmsdale, passing a succession of grand cliffs and wild rocky shores stormed by the North Sea, is described at p. 494.

The Railway, leaving the coast, turns northward up Strath Ullie to KILDONAN, the scene of the "Sutherland Gold Diggings." Beyond Kinbrace station we pass Loch Ruar on the left, and cross the dreary watershed—with glimpses of Ben Loyal and Ben Hope in the far west—to the last station in Sutherland,<sup>1</sup>—FORSINARD (*inn*—24 miles from Helmsdale), a good angling station, with a number of lochs near it, on which the fishing is free.

Forsinard is distant 16 miles from Melvich and Reay (*inns*), on the extreme north coast of Scotland (p. 492). The road (good driving) passes down the pretty Glen Halladale.

*The continuation of the Railway Route to the east through Caithness is described at p. 493.*

We now turn our attention to the ROADS radiating through the county from LAIRG (*see* p. 475).

### (1) LAIRG TO ASSYNT AND LOCHINVER.

(46 miles—mail-car daily.)

Leaving the hotel at Lairg, and crossing the Shin, there may be observed, to the south-west, a beautiful valley, which is said to have been gifted by one of the Earls of Sutherland to the Bishop of Caithness in the 12th century. The road runs westwards, through a dreary moorland, until it reaches Rosehall, in Strath Oykell (9 miles from Lairg), where there are a neat Free Church and manse, and a few other houses. The mansion-house of Rosehall is on the left, in the midst of beautiful woods. [The lower part of Strath Oykell towards Invershin—8 miles—(p. 475) is very pretty.] The river Oykell is here joined by the Cassley, a turbulent stream, which at the bridge has quite a romantic appearance.

A little way up the Cassley is a fine fall, and the remains of some Pictish towers; and by following it up to near its source there is a direct pass to Assynt (24 miles) close under Ben More, but it is fit only for a hardy pedestrian. The route is by the east side of the stream for nearly 9 miles, then across it and up north-west by Glen

<sup>1</sup> "The Duke" is sole proprietor of the railway from Golspie to Helmsdale, and principal shareholder northward from Inverness, and has contributed largely towards the cost of these undertakings, and of the Highland Railway Company also.



Muic, and over by south of the Eagle Rock ; then north, keeping near the 2000 ft. level above the two Dubh lochs and the sources of the Oykell, round their head to the west, under the south front of Coniveall (the west peak of Ben More Assynt), and down Glen Dubh to Inchnadamph *Hotel* (p. 483) on Loch Assynt, past the "subterranean stream." The path is not continuous.

Proceeding from Rosehall to Oykell (6 miles), a burial-ground is passed, near which (it is said) a bloody battle was fought in the 15th century between the MacLeods of Lewis and the Sutherland men of the district, when the former were routed with great slaughter. The place is called Tutumtarvach, "the plentiful fall or slaughter." A few miles farther on is OYKELL BRIDGE, where there is a good *inn*, built by the late Sir Charles Ross, on the Ross-shire side of the river. [There is a hill-track west from this to Ullapool (21 miles), by Glen Einig (see p. 469.)]

Passing some rugged falls in the river above the bridge, we shortly reach the shooting-lodge of Lubcroy, where the Conachar falls into the Oykell, and get a good view of the lofty conical-shaped hills of Assynt, particularly Canisp (2779 ft.), to the north-west ; Cul-Mor (2786), to the west ; and Suilven (2399), with its remarkable forked top, in the centre. These three insulated mountains rise abruptly from the elevated moorland in strongly-defined shapes, and have a striking appearance. Some 10½ miles from Oykell Bridge, which distance is traversed across the extreme and narrow northmost corner of Ross-shire, we re-enter Sutherland at AULTNANCEALGACH (*inn*), on the shore of Loch Borrolan. This is a favourite resort of anglers, there being several good fishing lochs (Urigill and others), with boats, in the vicinity.

A mile farther on, at Ledmore, the high road to Ullapool (p. 468) —18 miles—turns at right angles west to Elphin, and then south-west over the moory ridge, and joins the road from Loch Inver through Cromarty to Ullapool (described at p. 485) at Drumrunie, 8 miles from Ledmore. This road commands good views north, and west, and south.

From Ledmore there is also a very grand and direct hill crossing to Loch Inver (14 miles) by an interesting old path between Suilven and Canisp. *Route*—a little more than a mile along the Ullapool road strike north over moor to east corner of Loch Cama, go along north shore thereof for 1½ mile, then turn due north for almost a mile, and then bear north-west by the old rocky track along the top of the moor over to the wild Loch Fada lying at the foot of Canisp's southern precipices ; pass along above its south shore, and ford the stream at its foot ; penetrate the short, but romantic Glen Dorcha with the "aiguilles" of Suilven in full view ; and gradually descend by the north side of Loch Ganive and (turning north a little) by the succeeding glen ("Clach-Airy")—the old path always keeping *north* of

the stream—to Sulag, once a shepherd's house, about 2 miles below Loch Ganive. Beyond Sulag the path keeps away considerably above the stream, and when approaching Glen Canisp House strikes north-west over the brae; and, passing the northern-east side of Loch Bad-na-Goire, descends to the Inver River, about half a mile above Inver Bridge, shortly below which is the *hotel* (p. 484). This path is good enough for ponies, and is 7 miles shorter than the high road by Loch Assynt.

Beyond Ledmore is Ledbeg, where marble-quarries were once wrought; and then we pass the pretty Loch Awe with its wooded isles, and descend on Assynt through a valley lined on the west side by a noble range of limestone cliffs several hundred feet in height, and on the east by that majestic mountain-group which has its culminating point in *Ben More*, the highest elevation in Sutherland, rising 3273 ft. above the level of the sea. The whole mountain consists of Silurian Quartzite and Limestone, with scarcely any vegetation from midway upwards, and its spurs extend to a great distance on every side, containing numerous wild and inaccessible lakes. It is most easily ascended from *INCHNADAMPH Hotel*, at head of Loch Assynt, and six hours should be allowed for the climb, which is difficult, owing to the looseness of the stones. The view from the top is very extensive, and particularly striking towards the west and north. At the base of Ben More along the loch the quartz rocks are crowded with curious annelid-burrows, while the interesting *Dryas octopetala* is abundant, and the following rather uncommon ferns occur:—*Osmunda regalis* (royal fern), *Asplenium viride* (green spleenwort), *Polystichum lonchitis* (holly fern), and *Hymenophyllum Tunbridgense* (Tunbridge filmy fern). LOCH ASSYNT (10 miles long) lies in the midst of grand and lofty mountains. Quinag, a mighty mass (2653 ft.), stretches along its northern shore, and above its eastern end are Glasven and Ben More. It is perhaps the most beautiful of all the Sutherland lochs, with a charming irregularity of outline, forming numerous small creeks and indentations, and there is much rich and lovely colour round its shores. At its south-eastern extremity is the commodious hotel of Inchnadamph, 14 miles from Loch Inver. In the glen behind the hotel the burn disappears under the ground in a ravine of limestone rocks for about a quarter of a mile. (The streams in this region are of a clear, cold, sparkling nature.) From this glen proceeds the high hill route to Glen Cassley (p. 481). Besides the hotel there are the church and manse of Assynt, all situated in a very pleasant and well-sheltered spot. The road to Loch Inver keeps by the side of Loch Assynt and the skirts of Quinag, passing by the shell of a large old building, called Edderachalda, and the ruins of

an older and ruder stronghold, Ardvreck Castle, once the seat of the Macleods of Assynt, and worthy of note as the place where Montrose was imprisoned on his capture by the Laird of Assynt as already noticed (see note, p. 475). Near here, on the hillside, is a remarkably large spring of pure water.

Two miles down Loch Assynt, at Skaig Bridge, the road to Kyle Sku and Scourie turns to the north between Glasven and Quinag (see p. 485). Our present road keeps along the north shore of the loch, with the great heights of Quinag on our right, and from the foot of the loch (at "Little Assynt") follows the course of the rapid river Inver through a rough bit of country ending in a fine wooded ravine, by which the stream escapes into the sea at LOCH INVER village (2 hotels). This is a capital station for the tourist and angler, and close to some of the finest scenery in Sutherland. [*Besides the route just described, it may be reached by Steamer from Glasgow or Oban thrice a week.*] The note supplies a list of lochs on which there are boats, and which may be fished free from the hotel.<sup>1</sup> There is a charming excursion of 6½ miles to the river Kirkaig by the Duchess's Path, through heather and birchwoods, to the Falls of Kirkaig, 60 ft. high. Loch Beanoch, 5 miles north-east of the village, is one of the prettiest of the innumerable small lochs in Sutherland.

One of the most striking features of the scenery about Loch Inver is the mountain called *Suilven*, the foot of which is distant about 5 miles from the village. But the most remarkable view of it is to be obtained from the bay, where the landscape is further enhanced by a prolonged succession of lofty single mountains resting on an elevated tableland of rugged rocky ground. Suilven is quite distinctive, presenting the appearance to seaward of a perfectly sugar-loaf-shaped cone, shooting up abruptly from the tableland to the height of 2399 ft. Scaling its eastern peak, called "The virgin peak of Sutherland," presents a worthy object of a good climber's ambition. Quinag, Cul-Mor, Cul-Beag, and other lofty summits, are visible from the bay. [For pedestrian *Route* by "Clach-Airy" and Loch Fada, and over to Ledmore, see p. 482.]

Latterly, much has been done to render this charmingly situated village attractive. Building feus have been marked out on the most suitable spots on the slopes of the hills running down to the

<sup>1</sup> Loch Culag, 1 mile; Lochdourn, Swordlaw, 2 miles; Loch Crogach, 4 miles; Loch Beanoch, 5 miles; Manse Loch, 3 miles; Loch Fewin, 4 miles; Loch Assynt, 6 miles; Brack Loch, 3 miles; Grilse Loch, 5 miles; Little Loch Beanoch, 5 miles; Skin-a-Skink, 9 miles; Bad-nan-nine, 5 miles; Loch-na-kueck, 4 miles; Loch Clashmore, 9 miles; and Maiden Loch, 6 miles.

bay; and water has been supplied from springs situated high up in the mountains. The air is healthy, and sea-bathing is to be found in some of the sandy nooks around the bay.

(1<sup>a</sup>.) LOCH INVER TO ULLAPOOL, THROUGH CROMARTYSHIRE  
(31 miles).

This route may be well called one of unsurpassable, but treeless, grandeur. It is a long drive, and with heavy luggage a pair of horses are indispensable, and even with such assistance the traveller has to walk a fair percentage of the distance. The first 9 miles to Inverpolly (as far as Inverkirkaig especially) are a capital sample of "picturesque Sutherland coast road," winding in and out, and up and down, by rocky hillocks, small lochs, and the wild seashore. Inverpolly has a pleasing verdant appearance, and the river Polly flows quietly through a magnificent glen. Two miles beyond we turn inland by the north shores of Lochs Baddagyle and Lurgain, and the great long mountain ridge on our right is Ben More Coigach (2438 ft.) on the northern bank of the outer Loch Broom. To the north are Sulven, Cul-Mor, Cul-Beag, and, close at hand, Stackpolly. At Drumrunie, nearly 12 miles from Inverpolly, we join the road coming south from Ledmore (p. 482), and turn due south into Strath Kanaird, through which slowly flows the stream of the same name, a fairly good salmon river. Isle Martin, at one time a prosperous herring-curing station, but now comparatively deserted, lies in Loch Broom, opposite the mouth of the river. The little island has still a small crofter population, and although it looks bleak and cheerless enough, few gardens at one time produced better or more abundant crops of strawberries and other small fruit. In less than an hour's drive ULLAPOOL, the decayed capital of Loch Broom (*good hotel*), is reached (p. 468). From the Kirkaig river to Ullapool the entire country belongs to the Earl of Cromartie.

(1<sup>b</sup>.) LOCH INVER TO SCOURIE<sup>1</sup> (29 miles).

For the first 11 miles this route is back upon the road from Loch Inver to Lairg (see p. 484). The road proceeds up the north side of the Inver river and winds along the banks of Loch Assynt to Skaig Bridge, and then ascends to the north between Quinag and Glasven. Some very fine mountain-views are presented on this road, the watershed between the two great rocky mountains named presenting a wild and desolate appearance, with the Atlantic Ocean far away to the north-west. After traversing the watershed, and about 4 miles from Skaig Bridge, the road crosses a stream flowing from the east, a short

<sup>1</sup> From Loch Inver there is a coast route to Scourie as follows:—From Loch Inver to Drumbeig (where there is a small *inn*), by Stoir and Clashness—a good road, distance 15 miles. From "Cnoc Poll" (350 ft.), on coast, near Stoir, a lovely and extensive view is obtained. (Pedestrians may save 6 miles by going north through the hills by Loch Crogach, but the track is difficult to find.) At Drumbeig hire a boat for Badcall (distance 7 miles, charge 5s.) From Badcall to Scourie the distance is between 2 and 3 miles (p. 486).

way up which is a fine waterfall in a picturesque ravine. (Path from north side of bridge.) Three miles on we reach the hamlet of Unapool on the shore of Loch Glen Coul opposite its junction with Loch Glen Dhu ; and less than a mile farther is KYLE SKU ferry (small *inn*). The two glens just mentioned contain perhaps the wildest and grandest scenery in Sutherland. Great cliffs and ridges overhang the deep and narrow arms of the sea,<sup>1</sup> and down the rocks dash several mountain torrents. The upper part of Glen Dhu, above the loch, though very difficult of access, has a strange weird beauty of its own. From Kyle Sku (romantically situated at the narrow head of the long arm of the sea, Loch Cairnbawn, through which the tide rushes up to the two other lochs described), the mountain of *Quinag* 2633 ft. (pronounced "Koonig") a great precipitous rocky mass, may be ascended ; and from Kylestrome at the north side of the ferry it is a splendid hill-walk north-east (7 miles) to Loch More (p. 487) by a good path. Capital sea-fishing is to be had at Kyle Sku, and there are also some fresh-water lochs in the vicinity. Proceeding northwards our road winds among inequalities frequently very steep ; but there is much of picturesque novelty in the strange ruggedness of the ground and the occasional descents to inlets of the sea. Passing the lovely bay of Badcall with its encircling islands, and the parish church and manse of Eddrachylis (near which is a large store for packing the salmon caught along the coast), we reach SCOURIE (10 miles from Kyle Sku), a considerable hamlet or township, with enclosed fields, encircling the termination of a well-indented bay. The small though comfortable *inn* is on the south, and on the opposite side of the bay is the local factor's house—a large substantial structure with a good garden. Off the bay the island of *Handa* presents a magnificent range of cliffs, extending along nearly the whole of its western side, and rising perpendicularly from the sea to a height of about 406 ft. These rocks are tenanted by myriads of sea-fowl during the breeding season. From the rocks above, inclining landward, the precipices can be approached with some security ; but it is best in fine weather to approach them by a boat, obtainable at Scourie. Among the rocky hills of the more inland mountains, Ben Stack (2364 ft.) is remarkable for its high pyramidal summit. Near Badcall Bay are several good trouting lochs. From Scourie there are *mail-cars* daily to Durness (25 miles) and Lairg (44 miles). The roads for the first 6½ miles to Laxford Bridge are identical. The ascent to the north-east from Scourie is very steep, and the road winds across among heathery hills, rocks, and lochs, to the rugged glen of the Laxford (p. 487).

## (2) LAIRG TO DURNESS.

There are two routes to Durness from Lairg :—(a) *via* Loch More and Laxford Bridge (55 miles) ; and (b) *via* Aultnaharra and Erriboll Ferry (50 miles). There are *mail-cars* the whole of the first route (connecting at Laxford Bridge) daily ; and a car as far as Aultnaharra, 21 miles, by the second on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday. The former is the more interesting route.

<sup>1</sup> The best way to see these lochs is to hire a boat at Kyle Sku, and row or sail up them.

A. To DURNESSE *viâ* Overskaig, Loch More, Laxford Bridge, and Rhiconich (55 miles).

The first 16 miles from Lairg along the north of Loch Shin to Overskaig Inn are perhaps a little monotonous, but on a clear bright morning the drive is very pleasant and the distant views delightful. Ben Klibreck may be seen in the north, and Ben More towers over everything in the west. Beyond OVERSKAIG *Inn* (where good fishing may be had) the road turns north by Lochs Ghriama and Merkland, the latter lying in a fine glen between Ben Hee (2864 ft.) on the east, and Ben Leod (2597 ft.) on the west.

From Alt-na-Albannach, near the head of Loch Merkland, 7 miles from Overskaig, there is a path (9 miles) north through the hills by the "Bealach-nam-Meirleach" to the Erriboll road at the head of Strathmore, joining it about 10 miles above Erriboll Ferry (p. 489).

Crossing the watershed to the west, above Loch Merkland, we descend on the wild Loch More lying at the foot of great picturesque mountains on which the wild red deer may occasionally be seen from the road. At the foot of the loch is the Duke of Westminster's shooting-lodge, very prettily situated among the trees on our left, and from a little way beyond the hill-path to Kyle Sku (p. 486) goes off to the south-west. In front rises the great peak of Ben Stack, and the road winds to the north-west between its rocky base and the shore of Loch Stack, across which the rugged, bare cliffs of Ben Arkle (2580 ft.) frown. Leaving Loch Stack we descend the romantic and strangely formed Glen Laxford,<sup>1</sup> whose stream is said to afford the finest salmon-fishing in Scotland. Approaching Laxford Bridge the enormous mural precipices of Foinaven (2980 ft.) are seen blocking up the north-east horizon. At Laxford Bridge (37 miles from Lairg) the car goes south to Scourie (6½ miles); but for Durness (18 miles) we change into another car—which has come up from Scourie, meeting that from Lairg—and proceed north by it. Leaving the irregularly-shaped (sea) Loch Laxford on our left, we reach, after 4 miles of rough country (the "Kerrngarbh") at the head of Loch Inchard, RHICONICH *Inn*, situated in the midst of wild and romantic scenery. Fishing may be had here for both salmon and trout. Four miles down Loch Inchard, on the north shore, is the hamlet of Kinlochbervie with its church and manse. Ascending the course of the Achriesgill Water, with its pleasant rattling cascades, we round the shoulder of the *Gualin*, a long ascent, on which a small public-house has been erected for shelter to the wayfarer. In front,

<sup>1</sup> *Laxford* is derived from the Norse "*Laxa*," a salmon.

on the farther side of the valley, is the massive bulk of Ben Spenuie (2537 ft.), and more to the right the still loftier precipitous summits of Foinaven. Having crossed the isthmus which terminates on the north-west at Cape Wrath, the tourist reaches the placid waters of the Kyle of Durness, and keeping in view for some time the farm-house of Keoldale, his course lies along a fertile tableland of limestone rock which stretches toward Loch Erriboll in the east.

DURNESS (*Durine Inn*) is situated near Balnakeil Bay, at the mouth of the Kyle of Durness. From the window of the inn may be descried the cliffs of Hoy Head in the Orkneys; and the eye ranges along a long line of coast, edged at intervals by lofty rocks. Close at hand, projecting into the North Sea, is the promontory of Farout Head, on the west side of which stands the old house of Balnakeil, a residence of the Bishops of Sutherland and Caithness, and afterwards of the Reay family. Near it is the old parish church of Durness, the churchyard of which contains a monument commemorative of Robb Donn, a Gaelic poet of local celebrity. Within the church an epitaph tersely portrays the characteristic qualities of many of the Celtic race—telling that “*Donald MacMurchov* : hier : lyis : lo : vas : il : to : his : freind : var : to : his : fo : trve : to : his : maister : in : veird : and : vo : 1623.”

A mile to the east of the inn, and close below the high road, is the Cave of Smoo, one of the finest natural excavations in Scotland.<sup>1</sup> At the inner end of a narrow creek the limestone rock has been scooped out into a spacious wide-mouthed cavern, having a span of about 110 ft. by 53 ft. in height. An inner cavern opens from this, but requires a boat for its examination, as its floor is covered by deep water from a cascade 80 ft. high, which enters through the roof. Connected with this by an opening so low that one must lie in the boat to pass under it, another cavern stretches into the darkness 120 ft. farther. Besides the aperture into which the burn tumbles there is another looking into the roof of the second cave, and throwing some light upon the falling water. Near this grows the *Dryas octopetala*, but caution should be exercised in approaching the gap, which is mantled by grasses and ferns.

The distance from Durness to *Cape Wrath* is 13 miles north-west; the road is good, but a ferry over the Kyle has to be crossed. The scenery may be viewed to greater advantage from the sea, but it is hardly prudent to venture by boat except in very good weather. This bold headland braves the ocean currents in various grand frontlets—some rising perpendicularly to a height of 600 ft., and others in steep acclivities, surmounted by more precipitous ridges. A reef of sunken

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<sup>1</sup> See Scott's description of Smoo in Lockhart's *Life of Scott*.

rocks causes a constant turmoil, while some desolate islets stud the surface of the sea. In this waste of waters a durable granite lighthouse supplies the cheering intimation that here two individuals of the human race hold watch and ward to signal vessels off the inhospitable coast. Sir Walter Scott, in his Diary kept during a cruise in these seas in the summer of 1814, thus describes this scene: "This dread cape, so fatal to mariners, is a high promontory whose steep sides go sheer down to the breakers which lash its feet. There is no landing, except in a small creek about a mile and a half to the eastward. There the foam of the sea plays at 'long-bowls' with a huge collection of large stones, some of them a ton in weight, but which these fearful billows chuck up and down as a child tosses a ball." The view is a very striking one.

*B. To DURNESSE* *viâ* Aultnaharra, Strathmore, and Erriboll  
(50 miles).

This road, which so far as Aultnaharra (21 miles) is the road both to Tongue and Strathnaver, leaves Lairg and Loch Shin to the south and ascends Strath Tirry through a lone and desolate moorland.

"Yet e'en this nakedness has power,  
And aids the feeling of the hour,"—

as we gaze across the heathy waste to the distant blue mountains. We cross out of the head of Strath Tirry over the dreary "Crask" (or pass, near the entrance of which is "The Green Table," an old "resting-place" on this route), with the conical height of Ben Klibreck (3154 ft.) on our right, and descend upon AULTNAHARRA *Inn* at the head of Loch Naver, where good trout-fishing may be had. (The view from Ben Klibreck is grand and various, extending, in clear weather, as far as the Orkney Islands.) Here the road divides into three, the first being our present road to the left, the second the road due north to Tongue (p. 490), and the third—to the right—going down Strathnaver to Bettyhill (p. 491). We ascend the pastoral Moudale to the west—with a fine retrospective view down Loch Naver—and cross over to Strathmore by the side of the lonely little Loch Meide. The rugged and precipitous Ben Hope (3040 ft.) is now seen on the right, and Ben Hee (2864 ft.) on the left. [About 3 miles beyond Loch Meide the path to Loch Merkland, by the "Bealach-nam-Meirleach" (p. 487), goes off to the south-west.] A couple of miles farther north a little lateral glen with a fine waterfall at the foot of Ben Hope (Aultnacaillich) is the birthplace of Rob Donn, a celebrated Gaelic poet. This is just beyond the remains of the remarkable Scandinavian Round Tower of "Dun Dornadilla," which is on the left hand side of the road. About 3 miles beyond is the "Black Ferry" (Cashel Dhu),



where we cross the river before it flows into Loch Hope—which extends for 6 miles to the north. (There is a path down the east side of the loch; and another, very rough,—round the north base of the grand Ben Hope,—which goes east to Tongue.) Erriboll is 5 miles below the “Black Ferry,” and we may proceed round the head of Loch Erriboll (sea-water). But this would lengthen our walk by 7 miles, so it is better to cross the loch (2 miles wide) by boat either from Erriboll, or Heilim (small *inn*), 3 miles lower down. DURNESS (p. 488) is about 6 miles round the sea coast to the north-west, from the other side of Loch Erriboll.

(For the route along the north coast to Tongue, etc., see p. 491.)

### (3) LAIRG TO TONGUE, ETC.

[Mail-car on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.—37 miles.]

The road so far as Aultnaharra *Inn* (21 miles) is described on p. 489. Seven miles north of that we reach Loch Loyal, at the eastern base of Ben Loyal (2504 ft.), a region delightfully described in William Black's novel *White Heather*. The drive along the shore of the loch (4 miles) is beautiful and picturesque, and the mountain above presents a grand outline. We soon come in sight of the lovely “Kyle of Tongue,” with its fine old mansion-house and gardens (an ancient seat of the Reay family,<sup>1</sup> but now the property of the Duke of Sutherland) beautifully situated on its eastern shore, among some trees—which are a rare and therefore pleasing sight in these remote northern regions. A few scattered houses on the hill-slope above Tongue House form the village of KIRKIBOLL, and here will be found a commodious *hotel*. Tongue Hotel is perhaps the most comfortable anglers' resort in the wide county of Sutherland. Capital fishing is obtained in several lochs within a radius of 6 miles, and in the Kyle itself. The scenery round Tongue is undoubtedly grand, the predominating feature being the huge mountain ridge of Ben Loyal (or Laoghal, “the hill of the young deer,” or calves), which rises in great rugged cliffs above the head of the Kyle and terminates in a strangely serrated range of fantastic peaks. On a rocky eminence at its base, above the water's edge, are the ruins of Castle Varrich. At the mouth of the Kyle lie, very beautifully, the “Rabbit” and other islands.

(The road along the north coast, from Durness in the west to Thurso in the east, is described at p. 491.)

<sup>1</sup> The present representative of this old Scotch family is Lord Reay, Governor of Bombay.

## STRATHNAVER.

The distance from Aultnaharra (p. 489) through Strathnaver to Bettyhill of Farr (*inn*), on the North Sea, is about 24 miles. The road proceeds by the north side of the peaceful Loch Naver (6 miles long), with Ben Klibreck towering above its south shore. The strath is green and pastoral, with softly inclined slopes occasionally ornamented by birch-wood. In former times there was a very considerable population in this strath, but at the end of last century and the beginning of this century large numbers of small tenants or crofters were "cleared out," to make space for the modern large "sheep farms." In this district, about 6 miles to the south of Bettyhill, on the east side of the strath, is a small loch named Monâr, whose waters, according to the traditions of Sutherland, are possessed of wonderful healing powers. They are effectual only on the Monday after the change of the moon, and especially in the month of May; and the patient at midnight must first cast a piece of money into the lake, and he must be out of sight of it before sunrise. To the present day the loch is still the resort of folks even from other counties, whose diseases have baffled all medical skill.

There is capital fishing in the river, and anglers will find comfortable quarters at the inn at Bettyhill. At Farr Point, 2 miles from the inn, is some fine rocky coast scenery. Near here, overlooking the stormy North Sea, are the remains of an ancient Norse tower. A natural "tunnel" (200 ft. long), which can be traversed by a boat in calm weather, pierces the rock on which it stands.

Having described the various approaches to the north coast of Sutherland, it remains to notice the road *along* that coast from

DURNESS (p. 488) TO THURSO (in Caithness, p. 497), *via* Tongue  
(70 miles).

From Durness, coming eastwards,—passing the Cave of Smoo (already described) on the left, and about 3 miles farther, at the mouth of Loch Erriboll, the curious rocky creek of Rispond,—the road to Tongue (27 miles) takes a great circuit round the head of Loch Erriboll—where there is some fine cliff scenery; but the pedestrian can *save* 10 miles by crossing the loch by the ferry ( $1\frac{3}{4}$  mile broad) to Heilim Inn (11 miles from Tongue), where a small projecting peninsula affords a sheltered refuge to mariners tempest-tossed on the northern seas. The north-east entrance to Loch Erriboll is guarded by the lofty cliffs of Whittin Head. We cross, by a winding road of about 2 miles, the neck of land separating Loch Erriboll from the beautiful "fresh-water" Loch Hope (with the great shaggy head of Ben Hope<sup>1</sup>—3040 ft.—rising above its south-eastern shore), and reach Hope Ferry (chain-boat) over the river Hope at its exit

<sup>1</sup> On the north-east shoulders of Ben Hope are several remarkable clear tarns, with many char and trout in them.

from its loch. The view here is very grand ; as is also that of the distant mountains obtained in traversing the elevated boggy moorland (the "Moin") towards the KYLE OF TONGUE (*inn*,—p. 490), which is crossed by a ferry—about a mile wide—opposite Tongue House.

From Tongue to Thurso is 43 miles, but there are several good inns by the way. (A *mail-car* runs on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, returning from Thurso on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays.) Some parts of the road are interesting, others cheerless enough. About 6 miles from Tongue Ferry we cross the river Borgie—in which there is good fishing—and ascending thence come down into Strathnaver (p. 491) by a lateral ravine, through which tumbles a mountain torrent. At foot of Strathnaver, at head of a pleasant bay, is the *inn* of BETTYHILL of Farr (13 miles from Tongue). Eight miles farther east, after crossing several small glens leading down to the rocky coast, we reach the hamlet of Strathy (small *inn*). Strathy Head projects far into the sea. At the pleasant *inns* at MELVICH (4 miles from Strathy) and REAY (7 miles from Melvich) good loch trout-fishing and sea-bathing may be had. The former is at the foot of the bonny Glen Halladale, up which goes the road to Forsinard (16 miles—p. 481), a station on the Sutherland and Caithness Railway. A little way north of Melvich is the romantic fishing creek of Port Skerry, with a good harbour ; and across the river from the inn is Bighouse, once a seat of the Clan Mackay, but now—like most other things in this county—the property of the Duke of Sutherland. Half-way between Melvich and Reay we cross the boundary line of Sutherland and Caithness, and reach the secluded and pretty Bay of Sandside. Sandside House, close to the village of Reay, is a seat of the Duke of Portland, and a few miles east are several remains of Picts' houses. About 2 miles south of Reay, at Helshetter, is a mineral spring said to be similar to that at Strathpeffer in Ross-shire. From Reay to Thurso is 12 miles through rather a barren heathy region lying inland from the rocky shore. About half-way is the romantically-situated House of Forss (Sinclair) on the stream of the same name. The prospect of the beautiful bay of Thurso is a welcome sight after the long road traversed. Away in the north across the stormy Pentland Firth the majestic cliffs of Hoy—one of the Orkneys—are well seen, and the bold Dunnet Head terminates the farther shore of the bay. The town of THURSO (*hotels*) is described at p. 497.

## CAITHNESS.

Caithness, the most northerly county of the mainland of Scotland, may be described as a broad undulating moorland plain, devoid of trees, and covered in many places by deep peat-moss.<sup>1</sup> The dwellings of its peasantry are often poor hovels, built of turf and stones, and thatched over with straw or sods. These are made fast by straw ropes thrown across the roof, to the end of which flat stones are attached as safeguards against the violence of the winds. But it is by no means a poor country; and its agricultural products are greater than those of some of the more southern shires. It has advanced in all sorts of agricultural improvements, and in the feeding of the finest stocks of cattle. Wick, its chief town, is a great seat of the herring fisheries. The Scandinavian origin, or at least admixture, of the people manifests itself in their tall but strong-built forms and smooth fair countenances, and the names of places and many words in common use betray unequivocal indications of a foreign extraction. Gaelic is spoken nowhere in the county except on the borders of Sutherland. Numerous Picts' houses, hut circles, tumuli, and standing stones, illustrate the changes which have come over the condition of the county. Caithness takes a prominent place as a sporting county, its moors and rivers being very productive. The county has acquired considerable fame for its pavement works, which were begun by the late Mr. Traill of Rattar in 1824. There are numerous quarries, from which flag-stones are exported.

## HELMSDALE TO WICK AND THURSO.

(1) By Sutherland and Caithness Railway, 60 miles to Wick.

Helmsdale is at the east extremity of Sutherland where it borders with Caithness upon the coast. The line north through Sutherland to Forsinard (24 miles) has been described at p. 481.

Four miles east of Forsinard we enter Caithness, and the first station reached is Altnabreac, at one of the most exposed parts of railway in Scotland. Snowdrifts are very common here. On the moors to the right are about a dozen lochs which drain into the river Thurso, which in its course of nearly 40 miles traverses the county from south to north. It is a famous fishing river. The village of HALKIRK (*inn*) is 12 miles farther, and 3 miles west of this is Loch Calder, a large sheet of water containing trout and char. Close to the village is Brawl Castle, an old tower now transformed into a sort of hotel or boarding-house for sportsmen. A little way beyond is GEORGEMAS JUNCTION, whence the branch line

<sup>1</sup> In the upper districts of the northern counties the fuel used by the farmers, crofters, and cottars, is almost exclusively peat. In ordinary seasons the peats are cut in May and June, and are usually ready for stacking by the end of July or beginning of August.

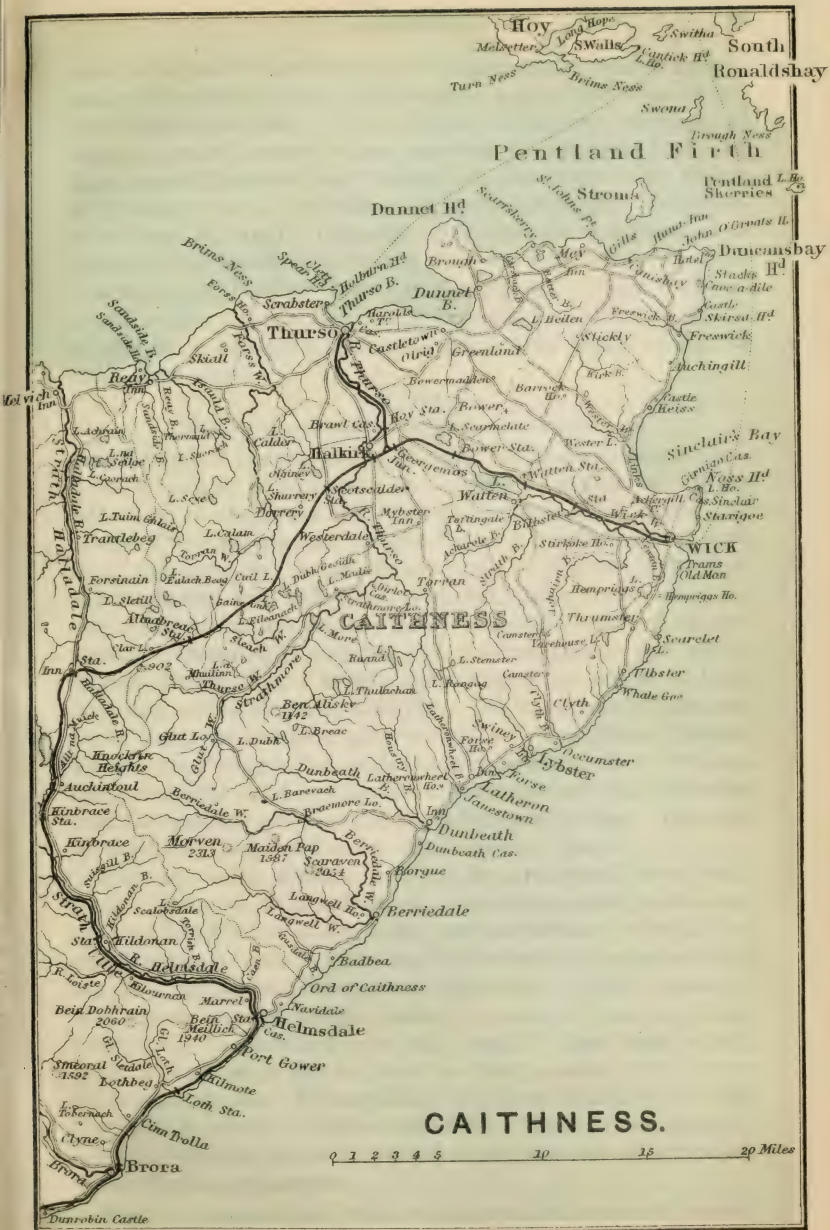
to Thurso (7 miles—p. 497) diverges to the north down the valley of the river; and the main line to Wick (14 miles—p. 495) turns sharply to the east, passing on the right hand Loch Watten, the largest loch in Caithness. The distance between Wick and Perth, the two extremities of the Highland Railway System, is, by rail, 305 miles.

(2) By the Coast Road, 37 miles to Wick.

This old coast road is still in good repair and used for local traffic and county mails. The whole district between Helmsdale and Berriedale, a distance of 10 miles, is occupied by the Ord, a mountain which, with its wide ramifications, divides Sutherland and Caithness. Several cultivated glens serve to diversify the monotonous succession of brown moorland and gray crags. These cleave the precipitous coast to its base, and betwixt their mighty portals the gleaming sea appears like a sheet of silver. The small glen which flanks the Ord on the south is called Navidale, and a shapeless mountain at its head bears the appropriately sounding name of Craig Horradae (Creag an oir-airidh). In Ousdale, which lies on the north side of the Ord, there are several clusters of cottages and considerable tracts of cultivated ground, but a total dearth of wood gives even that sheltered dingle an air of dreary vacuity.

From the dreary wilds of the Ord, we hail with satisfaction the sequestered and romantic valley of Berriedale—a deep narrow ravine, in the bosom of which two mountain streams—Langwell and Berriedale Water—unite before falling into the sea. They are shallow but turbulent brooks, and issue from two wild rocky defiles which branch off like the prongs of a fork. In the wild mountainous district in the interior, prominent among other hills are a lofty ridge split into two summits, and a volcano-looking rock of still greater altitude. These are Morven (2313 ft.) and Scaraben (2054), and the peak with the black truncated cone is the Maiden Pap of Caithness (1587). This is indeed the land of sterility, and even the lichen tribe refuse to vegetate on steeps which are totally destitute of soil and scourged by hyperborean storms. On a green eminence commanding a fine view of the whole dell stands Langwell, the seat of the Duke of Portland. Overhanging the gorge, and situated on a high craig, are the remains of a castle, once the residence of the ancient lairds, the Sutherlands of Langwell.

At Berriedale commence those grand cliffs and stacks, or detached pillars of sandstone rock, which occur round all the coast of Caithness. On one of the loftiest of these stands the castle of Dunbeath (W. S. T. Sinclair), a 15th century fortalice which has been greatly



**CAITHNESS.**

0 1 2 3 4 5 10 15 20 Miles



added to in this 19th century. It is situated on a narrow neck of land, and impends on one side over the sea, on the other over a deep chasm, into which the tide flows. A few trees, unworthy of notice in a more favoured clime, ornament the neighbourhood. A little beyond the castle, and 6 miles from Berriedale, is the village of DUNBEATH (*inn*). The villages of JANETSTOWN (*inn* at Latheron-wheel near at hand); Latheron, with church; and Forse, near which is Forse House, intervene on the coast road between this and LYBSTER (*inns*, Portland Arms and Commercial). From Latheron a road strikes due north across the county to Thurso (23 miles). Lybster is a considerable fishing village, 14 miles south—along the rocky coast—from

### WICK,

[*Hotels*: Ireland's Station; Caledonian; Temperance.]

a royal burgh of ancient date (population 8050), containing a town-house, a chamber of commerce, and several branch banks. It lies rather low, is irregularly built, and divided by a small stream, the mouth of which forms the harbour. This harbour has been built at an enormous cost, to afford protection to the vast fishing fleet and the foreign craft which visit this port during the course of the year. The violent storms to which it is exposed rendered its construction exceedingly difficult, and the breakwater was almost entirely destroyed by a terrific storm during the winter of 1871, involving a loss of about £140,000. The suburbs of Upper and Lower Pulteneytown were planned by the British Fishery Society. The herring-fishing is the staple industry of Wick, about 700 boats being employed; and in the autumn great numbers of Highlanders from the west come to assist in the fishing and curing. The town is then a very busy, and also a very "odorous" place.

Near the south entrance to Wick Bay are several caves which used to be the resort of tinkers, etc.; and about a mile south is the castle of Old Wick, a square tower, without window or loophole of any description, said to have been the stronghold successively of the De Cheynes, Sutherlands, and Oliphants. A little farther on is a curious natural bridge, formed by a slab of rock stretching across from the mainland to a tall "stack." The chasm is only about 20 ft. wide at the top, and the slab is about 300 ft. above the level of the sea. Through this rift the waves rush with terrific fury during a storm. Just beyond is the "Stack of the Brough" through which the waves have bored an immense tunnel, which has a very singular appearance.

There are steamers from Wick to Aberdeen and Leith *twice* a week,



and to Kirkwall in Orkney *once* a week, *in summer*. A coach runs to Lybster and Dunbeath, every afternoon ; to John o' Groat's, every morning ; and direct to Thurso (21 miles) *viâ* Thura and Castletown on Dunnet Bay, every afternoon.

From Wick a good road (about 17 miles) conducts along the coast, by Sinclair Bay, Keiss, and Freswick Bay to the promontory of Duncansby Head, near John o' Groat's. It passes at first over an extensive sweep of sands. Farther north the castles of Sinclair, Girnigo, Ackergill, and Keiss, on the verge of the seaward cliffs, give a picturesque character to the scenery. Ackergill, still habitable, gives a very good notion of the rude strongholds of earlier times. By some excavations on the property of Keiss, Mr. Laing made some valuable discoveries of prehistoric remains, human bones, and flint implements. On an extreme point upon the rocky shores and shell-banks of the Pentland Firth, about a mile and a half east of the *inn* of HOUNA, an outline on the turf marks the site of the so-called *John o' Groat's House*. Close by is an *hotel*, from which there is an extensive view of the Pentland Firth. Two miles out lies the island of Stroma, right over which the sea swept in a great storm in 1862. Owing to the rapid tides of the Firth, the Pentland throws up vast quantities of most beautiful sea-shells, abundance of which are carried south for shell-work. One beautiful species, *Cypræa Europea*, commonly known in Scotland as John o' Groat's Buckie, is the only European Cowry. On the downs in this neighbourhood occurs the rare *Primula Scotica*, while the *Botrychium lunaria* or Moonwort attains a size scarcely known elsewhere in Scotland, and the *Hierochloe borealis* (Holy grass), discovered near Thurso by Robert Dick (a self-taught naturalist belonging to that town, whose life has been written by Mr. Smiles), finds there its only known British locality. Near John o' Groat's a rare variety of *Augite* has been found in an old volcanic vent. (*Galena* is found at Halkirk, p. 493 ; but Caithness offers few attractions to the mineralogist, although its flag-quarries, from the richness of their fossil contents of Devonian age, will reward the attention of geologists.) About  $1\frac{1}{2}$  mile to the east of John o' Groat's is Duncansby Head, with its numerous deep and lengthened chasms or geos, and curious detached stacks or columns of rock rising from the sea. The Pentland Firth, "that great eastern gulf-stream of the Atlantic," may be seen well from this, flowing with the force of all its united tides through the narrow opening between the mainland and the Orcaes. The distance from Houna to Thurso is 20 miles, and the road affords various views of the isles of Orkney, the Pentland

Firth, and the projecting points of the mainland of Caithness. Agricultural improvement and the planting and reclaiming of waste lands have been carried on in the district with rapid strides; and from Castlehill, near Castletown, in Dunnet Bay, pavement-flags are quarried and exported.

#### THURSO.

[Hotels : The Royal, good ; Commercial ; Station ; Caledonian.]

Steamers to and from Leith once a week, and to and from Liverpool occasionally during the summer.

Royal mail steamer sails between Thurso and Orkney every day.

Coaches to Mey and Wick daily : mail-car to Tongue on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday.

Thurso, or Thor's Town, the most northerly town in Scotland, is a burgh of barony, holding of Sir J. G. T. Sinclair as superior, and containing upwards of 4000 inhabitants. The old town is irregularly built, but the streets of the new town are well arranged, and contain some fine buildings and churches. East of the town, across the mouth of the Thurso river (celebrated for its salmon-fishing), stands a castle recently rebuilt (Sir J. G. T. Sinclair of Ulbster, Bart.) ; and farther on, in the same direction, is Harold's Tower, which was erected over the tomb of Earl Harold, the possessor, at one time, of half of Orkney, Shetland, and Caithness, who fell in battle against his own namesake, Earl Harold the Wicked, in the year 1190. On the west side of the bay are the ruins of the Bishop's Castle, a residence of the bishops of Caithness.

The bay of Thurso consists of a semicircular sweep of sandy beach, on which the long line of breakers beats with hollow moan. It, and Dunnet Bay to the east, are closed at either extremity by the precipitous rocks which terminate in the high bluff promontories of Holburn and Dunnet Head. Over these, though upwards of 300 ft. in height, the spray dashes during storms. In the opening between, the prodigious western precipices of Hoy and other of the Orkney Isles present a range of cliff scenery rarely surpassed in Britain. The view from Holburn Head includes the Clett, a huge detached rock, about 200 ft. high, the boundless expanse and heaving swell of the ocean, and clouds of screaming sea-birds. The anchorage in Thurso Bay is known as "Scrabster Roads."

Dunnet Bay, to the east, is larger and squarer than Thurso Bay. Round its shores are the remains of some Picts' houses ; at its southern corner is Castletown, where about the best Caithness stone is got ; and at its north-east corner is Dunnet Church, near which is a small *inn*.

Six miles east of Dunnet is MEY (at a promontory jutting into the sea, near which was an ancient chapel dedicated to St. John), and six more beyond that is John o' Groat's *Hotel* (p. 496).

The road from Thurso along the coast *west* to Tongue in Sutherland (43 miles), *viâ* Reay and Bettyhill, is described at p. 492.

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## THE ORKNEY ISLANDS.

Railway to Thurso, thence by steamer daily for St. Margaret's Hope, Scapa, and Stromness, Orkney. The fine steamers of the North of Scotland, Orkney, and Shetland Steam Navigation Company, sail twice a week in winter and thrice in summer to Kirkwall or Stromness from Leith pier (Edinburgh—Office, 16 Waterloo Place, where inquiry should be made as to days and hours). The distance to Kirkwall from Edinburgh by sea is 241 miles, and the contract time for the passage, including stoppages at Aberdeen and Wick, is 24 hours. The voyage may be shortened by going on board at Aberdeen (12 hours from Kirkwall) or Wick (3½ hours). The "Queen" or other steamer sails from Aberdeen to Stromness direct, thence to Scalloway and Hillswick, Shetland, a route by which the finest coast scenery of both groups of islands may be seen.

THE Orkney Islands form, with the sister group of the Shetlands, one of the counties of Scotland, and return one member to Parliament. Separated from the mainland of Scotland by the Pentland Firth, a strait of about 8 miles in breadth, the Orkneys comprise some 56 islands, islets, and holms, of which 29 are inhabited. The aggregate area of the group is 360 square miles; the population in 1881, 32,044; and the valuation in 1888-89, £82,418, of which £12,739 is referable to the burgh of Kirkwall alone. The largest island is called Pomona or the Mainland, and on it the only two towns in the group—Kirkwall and Stromness—are situated. The names of many of the islands end in *ay* or *ey*—as Ronaldshay, Eday, Westray, from the Norse word *ey*, signifying an island. The general appearance of the islands is somewhat bleak, owing to their low-lying structure and their want of wood. In rock scenery they are, with the exception of the island of Hoy, inferior to the Shetlands, though infinitely richer in monuments of antiquity and objects of historical interest. But, with the sister group, they possess infinite charms in the gorgeousness of their aerial aspects, and the wonderful effects of light and shade on hill and moor, cliff and sea—effects intensified, doubtless, by the variableness and humidity of their climate, and the fierce "roosts," tideways, and whirlpools with which their coasts are surrounded.

Owing, perhaps, to the influence of the Gulf Stream, the temperature of the islands is much milder and more equable than in



# ORKNEY ISLANDS.

0 2 4 6 8 10 12 14 16 18 20 Miles



other parts of Scotland. Extreme heat in summer and extreme cold in winter are alike unknown. The mean temperature is 46°, and the average annual rainfall 37 inches. In Orkney, as in Shetland, March and not January is the coldest month of the year. Spring can scarcely be said to commence till April, and there is but little genial warmth before the middle of June. Summer terminates for the most part with August, though sometimes it continues throughout September, which is often one of the finest months of the year. Winter commences with the middle of October and occupies the remaining five months of the year. Towards the end of October, or beginning of November, occurs a fine season, locally known by the name of “the *peerie* (or little) summer.” Fogs are common during the summer and early autumn months. Terrific gales occur usually four or five times a year, in which all distinction between air and water seems lost, the nearest objects are obscured by spray, and everything appears as enveloped in a thick smoke. On such occasions the whole force of the Atlantic beats against the Orcadian shores. Rocks of many tons in weight are lifted from their beds. The roar of the surge may be heard 20 miles off, and the breakers rise to the height of 60 ft.

Previous to the year 1840, the agriculture of the islands was of the rudest description. Land was mostly cultivated in runrig. The extensive commons or hill-pastures of the islands were undivided. The sheep were, for the most part, of the native breed, and rotation of crops was all but unknown. The establishment of regular steam communication with the south, and the passing of the Orkney Road Acts in 1857, have largely contributed to the extensive improvements which have taken place since then. In 1875, out of a total of 390,147 acres, 86,949 were under crops, bare fallow, and grass; in 1883, the area under cultivation amounted to 112,148 acres. Cheviots and crosses between the Leicester and Cheviot breeds have superseded the small native sheep; shorthorn bulls and polled Angus have been introduced to improve the beef-producing qualities of the native cattle. In 1883 an official return gave 6092 horses, 25,624 cattle, 31,548 sheep, and 4745 pigs, as the total of the live stock within the islands. There are now many extensive farms in Orkney, which, except in the matter of steam cultivation, which has been found impracticable on account of the shallowness of the soil, may compete with others of the same extent in any other part of Scotland.

An extraordinary increase in the herring-fisheries of Orkney, similar but not so extensive as that which has taken place in those of Shetland, has occurred within the last few years. In 1881, the total number of barrels cured was 17,591; in 1882, 20,046, and in 1883, 49,800. The white fishings of the islands (cod, ling, and hake) have not, however, been so successfully prosecuted. Owing, it is alleged, to negligent curing at one time, there is no direct export of cured fish from the

Orkneys to Spain, the great foreign market for this description of fish. The other exports of Orkney are eggs, crabs, lobsters, whelks, and geese. It is estimated that the export of eggs from Orkney during 1886 amounted to 20,606,136, valued at £57,239.

Year by year the islands are frequented by increasing crowds of holiday visitors, attracted by the beauties of their scenery, the interest of their historical monuments, the healthful qualities of their climate, and the excellence of their brown and sea trout fishings, in which latter respect, however, the Orkneys are inferior to the Shetlands. Being now under the Salmon Fisheries (Scotland) Acts, the annual close-time for sea-trout fishing by net in Orkney commences on 10th September and terminates on 24th February; but fishing with rod and line may be continued to 31st October.

The best time for visiting the islands is from the middle of June to the end of August. The "nightless summers" of these northern islands are not the least of their charms. On the longest day the sun rises at 2 minutes past 3, and sets at 23 minutes past 9. Darkness is unknown. Small print can be read at midnight, and the lark may be heard singing at 1 in the morning. To compensate for this, however, the winters are proportionately long and gloomy. On the shortest day the sun rises at 10 minutes past 9, and sets at 17 minutes past 3.

The Orkney and Shetland Islands, which formerly formed part of the Scandinavian Kingdom of Norway and Denmark, passed into the possession of the Scottish Crown in 1468. By the contract of marriage between James III. of Scotland and Margaret, daughter of Christian I., first the Orkneys, and afterwards the Shetlands, were assigned in "wadset," or pledge, in security of the dowry of the Norwegian princess. As the mortgage was intended to be merely a temporary arrangement,—though it has never been redeemed, and doubtless never will be,—it was provided that the old Norse system of government and the old Norse "law of St. Olaf" should continue to prevail in the islands. Although the Norse language has long ceased to be spoken by the Orcadians, traces of the old Scandinavianism of the islands are still to be found in the dialect, names, customs, and appearance of the islanders. A curious remnant of the old polity is left in the Udallers or Odallers,—the "*peerie* (small) lairds" of Orkney and Shetland,—who hold and may pass their lands without written title, and who are the only *absolute* freeholders in Scotland. The Udallers of both groups of islands claim to be of pure Norse descent, and are distinguished by characteristic pride, and equally characteristic poverty.

## KIRKWALL.

[*Hotels*: The Kirkwall, Bridge Street (formerly the town-house of the Traills of Woodwick); Castle, Castle Street (erected on part of the site of the old Castle of Kirkwall, built by Henry St. Clair towards the end of the 14th century); Royal, Victoria Street; Queen's, Shore Street; and three Temperance Hotels. Private lodgings may also be obtained. During the tourist season, visitors should always write for rooms beforehand. There is a good newsroom, with daily telegrams, to which strangers are admitted. *Coach* to Stromness, p. 510, daily.]

KIRKWALL, the capital of the Orkney Islands—a clean and tidy if not very lively town—is situated almost in the centre of the islands, at the head of a landlocked bay, capable of containing vessels of the largest tonnage. Its ancient name, Kirkjuvagr (Kirkevaag), signifies church-bay. It consists mainly of one long, tortuous, and narrow street (running along the foot of a hill), known in its various portions by the names of Bridge Street, Albert Street, Broad Street, Victoria Street, and High Street respectively. To the west of the town is an *oyse* or lagoon, called the Peerie Sea, separated from the harbour by an *aire* or beach of earth and stones, but communicating with the sea. Kirkwall is a royal burgh of great antiquity. Its first existing charter was granted by King James III., and is dated in 1486. Along with Wick, Tain, Dingwall, Cromarty, and Dornoch, it sends a member to Parliament. Its population in 1881 was 3923.

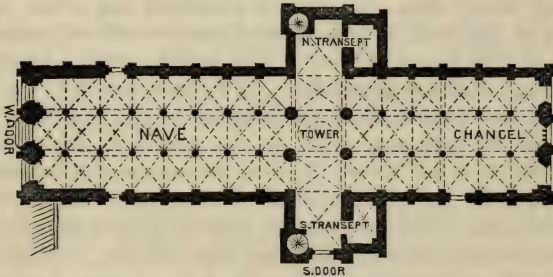
Its chief object of interest is

### The Cathedral of St. Magnus.

This stately and venerable pile was founded in 1137 by Rögnvald, Jarl of Orkney, and dedicated to his uncle St. Magnus, who had been assassinated in the island of Egilshay twenty-two years previously. It was not, however, completed till some centuries later. Bishop Stewart added the magnificent east window and two bays in the beginning of the 16th century, and large additions were made by his successor Bishop Reid (1540). With the exception of the spire, the upper part of which was destroyed by lightning on 9th January 1671, and has never been rebuilt, the cathedral is complete in all its parts. The style is Norman of the severest type, with a mixture of the First Pointed Gothic. Its great height and extreme narrowness, as compared with its other proportions, give it a stately and imposing effect, which its actual dimensions would not otherwise have bestowed. It is cruciform in shape, and consists of nave and nave-aisles, north and south transepts—each

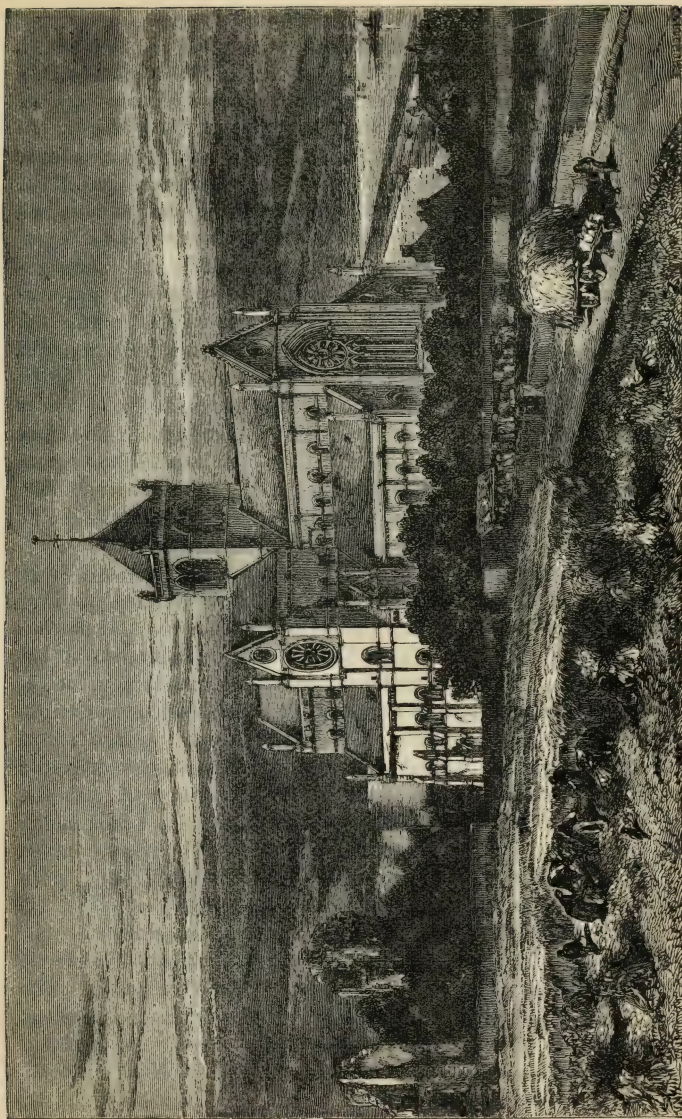


with a small chapel attached—choir and choir-aisles, and a central tower with dwarf spire. The length of the building is 234 ft., and its breadth 56. The transept, the oldest part of the building, measures 161 ft. in length from north to south, and 28 ft. in width. The height from the floor to the roof is 71 ft., and to the top of the existing spire 133 ft. The roof is supported by 32 pillars in two rows 16 feet apart. The four massive columns which support the tower in the centre of the cross are 24 ft. in circumference; the others are 15 ft. in circumference and 18 ft. high. The roof of the side aisles consists of groined arches. The whole building is lighted



GROUND-PLAN OF KIRKWALL CATHEDRAL.

by 103 windows, including those of the tower, some of them of great size. The east rose-window, which is of great beauty, and believed by Sir Henry Dryden to be unique, consists of four pointed arches separated by three shafts, and an upper wheel of twelve compartments, the height being 36 ft. and width 12. On the south wing of the transept there is another circular window, and in the nave three doors and a fine pointed window. The doorways in the south transept and west front are considered by Dryden to be probably the finest examples in Britain of the combination of two different coloured stones in patterns. Unfortunately the rich exterior decorations of the latter, as well as the beautiful slender shafts, with their carved capitals on either side of it, are now wasted to mere skeletons, the local red sandstone of which the building was erected having been unable to withstand the weathering effects of the humid Orcadian climate. The three fine bells in the steeple are, with the exception of the largest or tenor bell, which has been recast, in the same condition as when presented by Bishop Robert Maxwell after his accession to the bishopric in 1525. There is a fourth bell, known by the name of the *skellat* or fire-bell, but it is disused. Of the monumental stones fixed in the side walls,



KIRKWALL CATHEDRAL (FOUNDED A.D. 1137). SOUTH-EAST VIEW.

one is sacred to the memory of Malcolm Laing, the historian of Scotland, and uncle of Mr. Samuel Laing, lately M.P. for the county. Another cenotaph is dedicated to Baikie, one of the victims of the Niger Expedition. The remains of Haco, King of Norway (1263), were for a time interred here: but the tradition that Margaret, the young Maid of Norway, was buried within the cathedral is entirely devoid of foundation. The graceful and elegant appearance of the choir has been destroyed by fitting it up to be used as a parish church. Looking to the fact that Kirkwall shares with Glasgow the distinction of being the only one of our Scottish cathedrals which the hand of time has spared intact, it is to be hoped that its complete restoration on lines similar to those so recently and successfully adopted in the case of St. Giles's, at Edinburgh, will not be long delayed. A sum of £1000 was mortified by Mr. G. L. Mason of Moredun in 1805, the interest of which is applied to keeping it in repair. In the vestry was preserved an ancient "mortbrod" (now hung in the north nave aisle), and in the tower, access to which is by a long winding stair, and from which an extensive view is to be obtained, are to be seen remains of the fine wood carvings which formerly adorned the Earl's Pew.

Adjoining the Cathedral are the ruins of the Bishop's and Earl's Palaces. The Bishop's Palace is evidently of great antiquity, though the date of its erection is uncertain. The principal portion of it now remaining consists of a plain round tower, known by the name of the Mass Tower, in a niche of which is a small effigy, locally believed to represent Bishop Reid (1540), by whom this portion of the building is said to have been built. In this palace Haco, King of Norway (1263), died after his disastrous defeat at Largs, and in one of the upper chambers his body lay in state. To the east of the Bishop's, and formerly joined on to it by a connecting wall, are the remains of the Earl's Palace, built by the notorious Earl Patrick Stewart, "the scourge of the islands," about 1600. The palace forms three sides of an oblong square, and is of the Scotch baronial style of architecture. On the ground-floor are the kitchen,—with fireplace large enough to roast an ox,—rooms for retainers, with stanchioned windows, and a deep draw-well. The great banqueting-hall, in which Sir Walter Scott places the scene of Jack Bunce's interview with Cleveland the pirate, is approached by a wide stair, and has two fireplaces, one of which is an excellent specimen of the horizontal or "level" arch. The initials, P. E. O. (Patrick, Earl of Orkney), are still discernible at each side of the fireplace. In the neighbourhood of the ruins are some sycamore

and other trees of considerable age. In 1745 the palace was unroofed, and the slates applied to the *Old Town-House*.

The last remains of the old royal *Castle of Kirkwall*, a fortress of great strength and antiquity, which stood on the site now occupied by the *Castle Hotel*, were removed in 1865, to improve the access to the harbour. A fine specimen of an old Orkney laird's house is to be seen in *Tankerness House*, Broad Street, the town mansion of the Baikies. The *Sheriff Court Buildings*, in the immediate vicinity of the Bishop's and Earl's Palaces, were built in 1876. The *New Town Hall* and Chambers, built in 1885-86, are in Broad Street, opposite the cathedral. A short distance to the eastward of the town are the remains of a *Fort* built by Cromwell, now known by the name of the Mount, and occupied as a battery by the 1st Orkney Artillery Volunteers. On the *Gallowhill*, directly south of the town, those practising the "devilish art of witchcraft" suffered, in olden times, the last penalty of the law.

#### PICTS' HOUSES.

Of the underground buildings or Picts' houses, so numerous in the islands, there are three well-marked varieties: (1) Brochs; (2) Chambered mounds, buildings erected of stone and subsequently covered with earth; and (3) Eirde-houses, weems or *hypogæa*, excavations made in the ground itself and afterwards roofed in. The roofs of (2) and (3) are generally of the conical or beehive shape, formed of stones gradually overlapping each other till a single stone or a layer of turf suffices to close the aperture. Of the latter class of underground habitations, an example may be found at the farm of Saveroch, in the immediate vicinity of Kirkwall. It was excavated by Captain Thomas, R.N., in 1848. Proceeding by the walk along the *aire*, between the bay and the Peerie Sea, and by the residence of Grainbank, a good example of the chambered mound may be seen at Quanterness, about half a mile farther north. The mound is a truncated cone 14 ft. in height and 384 ft. in circumference. It consists of seven chambers, all with beehive roofs, of which the principal is 21 ft. long, 6 ft. 6 in. broad, and 11 ft. 6 in. high. A perfect human skeleton and the bones of men, birds, and domestic animals, were found in one of the chambers. A short distance westward on the slope of Wideford Hill is another chambered mound, 140 ft. in circumference and 45 ft. in diameter, explored by the late Mr. Petrie in 1849, but now nearly filled up with rubbish.

From the summit of WIDEFORD HILL (721 ft.) a pleasing and extensive view may be obtained on a fine day. The whole Orcadian archipelago, from Fair Isle on the north to Sutherlandshire on the south, is distinctly visible. On the top of the hill is a small well, which, according to John Bellenden, better known as Jo Ben (1529), foretold war by bubbling up when hostilities were imminent. By a descent on the south side, the return may be made to Kirkwall by the old Stromness road, whence there is a view of SCAPA BAY and pier, about a mile distant on the right, from which a daily steamer, the "St. Olaf," sails for Scrabster Roads, Thurso. There is good trout-fishing in the deeper pools of the burn of Wideford, and also at its mouth, where it falls into Inganess Bay. Pleasant excursions may be made with Kirkwall for a centre to Tankerness Hall, the seat of the Baikies of Tankerness; to the Craig of Ness, in the parish of St. Andrews, with its fine rock scenery; and to DEERNESS, the most easterly parish on the mainland, where, at Scarvating (12 miles from Kirkwall), lie buried the bodies of 200 Covenanters who were made prisoners at Bothwell Brig. The vessel in which they were being conveyed to Barbadoes to be sold as slaves was wrecked in Deer Sound, and the hatches having been battened down, its miserable human cargo perished. About a mile from Scarvating is "The Brough," where may yet be seen the remains of a small chapel, in Popish days a famous place of pilgrimage. At Sandside Bay, 2 miles farther south, the fleet of Jarl Thorfinn defeated that of Malcolm Canmore. East of Deerness is the small island of Copinshay, with its "Horse—a large block of rock, rearing its giant head from the depth of the ocean."

#### MAESHOWE TUMULUS AND STANDING STONES OF STENNESS.

(9 miles from Kirkwall, and 5 from Stromness.)

This excursion may be regarded as the most interesting in Orkney. The roads are excellent, and coaches run to Stromness daily, departing between 9 and 10 A.M., and returning between 3 and 4 P.M. The fare for the single journey is 2s. 6d., and for the double, 4s.

Six and a half miles west from Kirkwall, in the midst of a prettily-wooded and sheltered valley, is the village of PHINSTOWN, with Established, Free, and United Presbyterian churches, and an *inn*. Half a mile farther on, a road on the right hand leads towards the parish of Harray, the only parish in Orkney which is nowhere touched by the sea, in which there still remain nearly a hundred "peerie lairds" or Udallers, and in which the Norse language, customs, and ceremonies were observed to a later

date than in any other district of the country except North Ronaldshay. In the Loch of Harray, which, with the adjoining one of Stenness, has been called the Orcadian Windermere, excellent trout-fishing is to be obtained. About 9 miles from Kirkwall, close to the road, is the farm of Turmiston, from which Cleveland the pirate is represented in Sir Walter Scott's novel as witnessing the destruction of his vessel in Stromness Bay (see Scott's *Pirate*, chap. xl.) In the plain between this and the Orphir Hills was fought, in 1529, the battle of Summerdale, in which Lord Sinclair and 500 of his Caithness men were defeated by Sir James St. Clair, the governor of Kirkwall. Near at hand, on the north side of the road, stands the

#### TUMULUS OF MAESHOWE, OR THE MAIDEN'S MOUND.

This interesting structure, the Orkahaug or "mighty howe" of the Orkneyinga Saga, stands about a mile to the north-east of the great stone-ring of Stenness, in the midst of a circular platform 270 ft. in diameter, surrounded by a trench 40 ft. wide, varying in depth from 4 to 8 ft. It is a truncated conical mound of earth, about 300 ft. in circumference at the base, and 36 ft. high. Local tradition had long represented it as being tenanted by a "hog-boy" or goblin, who watched over the treasures which it was supposed to conceal. But nothing was known of its internal structure until it was opened in 1861, when it was found to be a chambered barrow, evidently built for sepulchral purposes, and referable apparently to Pictish or Celtic times. A low passage, 54 ft. in length, and at the entrance only 2 ft. 4 in. wide, led to a central chamber about 15 ft. square, the walls of which, constructed with great care, remained entire to a height of 13 ft. The roof, which was of beehive shape, had been formed by the gradual overlapping of the stones from a height of 6 ft. from the floor, narrowing at the top to a space about 9 ft. square. On three sides of this central chamber were small cells from 5 to 6 ft. long, from 4 to 5 ft. wide, and from 2 to 4 ft. high. These *loculi* were reached by narrow passages about 3 ft. above the floor, and had apparently been closed or sealed up by large slabs of stone, corresponding in dimensions to the openings in the walls of the central chamber, and which were found lying on its floor. In each corner of the principal apartment was a buttress, one side of which was composed of a single upright block of stone. On one of these a cross had been carved, on another a serpent twined round a pole, and a winged dragon similar in style to that in the tomb of King Gorm

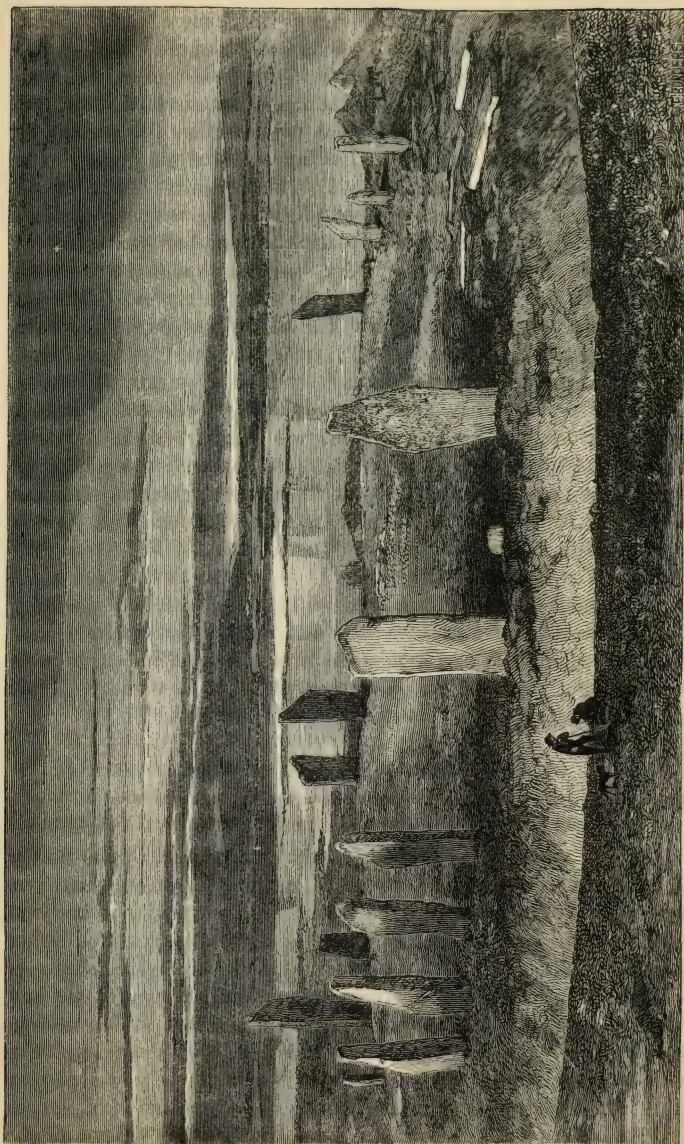
the Old at Jellinge in Denmark. On the interior walls of the central chamber were scratched Runic inscriptions, apparently made at various times between the 9th and 12th centuries. One of these was the Runic alphabet. Another, according to Professor Munch, in characters never found later than A.D. 1100, supplied the important information that the howe had been broken into by the Norsemen, doubtless in hopes of finding treasure. The hall has now been roofed in according to the original plan, and a door placed upon the entrance, which is kept locked. Admission may, however, be obtained on payment of 6d. each person, by application to a guide, who lives at a house on the left of the road.

A mile and a half farther on are

#### THE STANDING STONES OF STENNESS AND BROGAR.

The situation of these two celebrated stone-circles is altogether remarkable. A narrow "causey" called the Bridge of Brogar (Norse, *bro* or *brú* a bridge, and *gard* an enclosure) connects the two opposite promontories which separate the Loch of Stenness—famous for its brown and sea trout fishings—from the Loch of Harray. On the north-west promontory, about three-quarters of a mile north of the bridge, stands the Ring of Brogar, formerly known as the Temple of the Sun; and on the other one, a quarter of a mile south of the causey, the Ring of Stenness, to which old local tradition assigned the name of the Temple of the Moon. Both are generally, but improperly, designated as the Stones of Stenness.

The Ring of Stenness, the smaller and more southerly circle, consists of a circular platform, 104 ft. in diameter and 3 ft. above the level of the ground, surrounded by a broad ditch, which again is girdled by a circumscribing mound. Upon the inner platform the ring of standing stones is situated. It seems to have originally consisted of twelve stones, from 15 to 17 ft. high, and two hundred years ago, when Wallace wrote his Description of Orkney, appears to have been entire: but, at the present day, only two remain standing. In the centre of the circle are the remains of a cromlech or sacrificial altar. North-west of the ring, close to the Bridge of Brogar, is a gigantic monolith, 16 ft. high, known by the name of the Watchstone. Until 1814, when it with some others was destroyed by the vandalism of the tenant of the adjoining farm of Barnhouse, who took possession of the fragments to build a cowhouse, and would, doubtless, have proceeded to level the whole circle had he not been timeously prevented by Malcolm Laing the



THE STONES OF STENNESS, 9 MILES FROM KIRKWALL.



historian—a still more celebrated stone—the Stone of Odin—stood about 150 yards to the north of the Ring of Stenness. This stone, which was perforated by a hole about 5 ft. from the ground, was probably used to secure the victims intended for sacrifice. So long as it stood it was regarded with great reverence by the peasantry, none of whom visited it without leaving some offering, such as a piece of bread or cheese, or a rag. Lovers, as readers of the *Pirate* will remember, were accustomed to plight their troth by joining hands through the hole, and repeating a time-hallowed form of words. But the “promise of Odin,” sacred though it was considered, was not irrevocable. By repairing to the neighbouring Kirk of Stenness, and passing out, the one by the south, the other by the north door, the betrothed couple were held released from their obligation, and free to contract other engagements.

The jutting promontory on the opposite side of the loch, on which the Ring of Brogar stands, is covered with ancient burial-mounds. The ring itself is similar in construction to the smaller one; originally it must have consisted of about 60 stones, situated at distances of about 17 ft. apart. But only 13 are now standing. Ten, though entire, have fallen to the ground. The stumps of other 13 are still visible. The height of the stones is from 9 to 13 ft. The platform on which they stand is 340 ft. in diameter, and, like the Ring of Stenness, is surrounded by a fosse 6 ft. deep. The stones of both circles are of the Old Red Sandstone formation, and appear to have been brought from the neighbouring parish of Sandwick. Their alleged Druidical origin is now entirely discredited.

#### STROMNESS AND ITS VICINITY.

[Hotels: Masons' Arms, Victoria Street; Commercial, Victoria Street. Private lodgings may also be readily obtained. *Coach* to Kirkwall, p. 501, daily.]

Leaving the above interesting locality we proceed by the Bridge of Waith to STROMNESS (Norse *strom*, a stream or current, and *ness* a promontory), a town of 1705 inhabitants, consisting mainly of one long narrow street, nearly a mile in length, bordered on either side by houses, and picturesquely situated on the curving shores of a small bay, which two outlying holms convert into a safe and capacious harbour, in which as many as a hundred sail have been seen at once. In the beginning of last century, Stromness, then called Cairston, was merely a fishing village. It is now a regular place of call for vessels of all nations trading to the north of Europe and America, as well as for ships bound for Hudson's Bay and the Arctic regions. In 1817 it was erected into a burgh of barony, with

two bailies and nine councillors. Its valuation is now (1883-84) £6090. It has three churches—Established, Free, and United Presbyterian—and a town-hall, built by public subscription, containing a good local museum, and an interesting collection of Orcadian fossils, amongst others the original *Asterolepis* or star-scale fish—a primeval monster from 8 to 23 ft. long—found by Hugh Miller in the neighbourhood, and which occupies so prominent a place in his *Footsteps of the Creator*.

Bessie Millie, the prototype of Sir Walter Scott's Norna of the Fitful Head, who died aged over 90, lived on an eminence above the town, at the top of one of its steep lanes, "in a wretched cabin," still pointed out, and did a brisk business by selling winds to credulous skippers. But the principal hero of Stromness is John Gow, the Cleveland of *The Pirate*, who was born in a house on the Cairston shore, the site of which is now occupied as a ship-building yard by the Messrs. Copland. In 1725 he turned up in Cairston Roads in the "Revenge," a vessel of 200 tons, mounting 24 guns, "with a *snow* which he commanded, carried off two women from one of the islands, and committed other enormities."<sup>1</sup> While at Stromness he fell in love with a Miss Gordon, who plighted her troth to him at the Stone of Odin; and, after his capture by the islanders headed by Malcolm Laing's grandfather and his execution in 1729, she travelled to London to resume her troth-plight by touching the dead hand of her lover. Another local hero was George Stewart, son of Mr. Stewart of Massetter, who resided in what is still known as the White House of Stromness, the Torquil of Lord Byron's poem of "The Island." He was a midshipman on board the "Bounty" at the time of the mutiny. In Cairston House, on the opposite side of Cairston Roads, Sir Walter Scott was entertained by Mrs. Rae, the mother of the Arctic explorer.

EXCURSIONS from Stromness may be made to the ruins of the old kirk of Stromness, with its interesting graveyard and adjacent monastery; to Breckness, where are the remains of an old house, the summer palace of Bishop Graeme; to the Black Crag (400 ft.), on which the schooner "Star of Dundee" was dashed to pieces in 1834; and to the isolated and magnificent "stacks" of North Gaulton Castle and Yesnaby Castle. A little farther north, on the south side of the Bay of Skail, is a very large natural arch called the Hole of Row, formed by the action of the

<sup>1</sup> Sir Walter Scott's "Diary"—*Life*, by Lockhart, iii. 204.

waves. Indeed the whole coast scenery of the west side of the mainland of Orkney from Stromness to Birsay is of the grandest description. In the parish of SANDWICK, where there are numerous brochs and sepulchral mounds, a large hoard of silver relics, consisting of funicular torques and armillæ, fibulæ, penannular rings and bracelets, and some Cuffic coins of the 9th century, was discovered in 1858. They are now in the Museum of the Antiquarian Society of Edinburgh. At *Birsay*, 12 miles from Stromness, are the ruins of a palace supposed to have been built in the time of the Norsemen, but rebuilt in the 16th century by Earl Robert Stuart, natural son of King James V., after the ground-plan of Holyrood. Over the gateway was a stone with the inscription *Dominus Robertus Stuartus, filius Jacobi Quinti Rex Scotorum*, which was doubtless only a mistake in grammar, but which is said to have formed part of the indictment for high treason on which his son Earl Patrick was convicted and executed twenty years later. Into the southern wall of the church of Birsay, which adjoins the palace, is built a stone on which occurs the name of King Bellus. To the east of the church are the traces of another one, probably the Christ Kirk at Birsay, built by Jarl Thorfinn on his return from Rome, and in which the body of St. Magnus was interred until Kirkwall Cathedral was ready for its reception. The ruins adjoining the schoolhouse are said by local tradition to be the remains of the old Episcopal palace. The Broch of Birsay is a rock 95 ft. high, insulated at high water, on which are the ruins of another church, supposed to have been built about 1100 by Erlend Thorfinn's son, and dedicated either to St. Peter or St. Columba.

#### Hoy [Ship *Hotel* at Longhope.]

From Stromness the tourist may also conveniently visit the island of HOY, the Haey or High Island of the Sagas, which stands conspicuous among the islands for its rugged and picturesque scenery. A boat may be hired to the island and back for 10s. : to the Old Man and Roray Head the usual fare is about 15s. While the rock scenery of the western coast of the island, consisting of a range of magnificent cliffs,—the haunt of eagles,—rising to a perpendicular height of 1100 ft., has hitherto engrossed the admiration of visitors, the interior of the island, with “its rugged torrent-worn hills alternating with glens of the wildest Highland type and cliff-surrounded meadows,” is no less deserving of attention. The principal points of interest on its coast-line are Hoy Head, a sheer-down cliff of 1000 ft.; the Kaim of Hoy, a sloping rock in whose rugged outline the visitor is expected to recognise the profile of Sir Walter Scott; Braebrough or St. John's Head (1140 ft.), the highest point of the whole cliff-line; and Roray

Head (337 ft.), off which the "Albion" of Blyth was lost in 1815, and close to which is the celebrated Old Man (450 ft.), an isolated sandstone column on a base of igneous rock, towering above the cliff-line, and a prominent landmark for mariners even from the Caithness coast.

"See Hoy's Old Man ! whose summit bare  
Pierces the dark blue fields of air ;  
Based in the sea, his fearful form  
Glooms like the spirit of the storm ;  
An ocean Babel, rent and worn  
By time and tide,—all wild and lorn ;  
A giant that hath warred with heaven,  
Whose ruined scalp seems thunder-riven ;  
Whose form the misty spray doth shroud,  
Whose head the dark and hovering cloud.  
Around his dread and louring mass  
In sailing swarms the sea-fowl pass ;  
But when the night-cloud o'er the sea  
Hangs like a sable canopy,  
And when the flying storm doth scourge,  
Around his base the rushing surge,  
Swift to his airy clefts they soar  
And sleep amidst the tempest's roar,  
Or with its howling round his peak,  
Mingle their drear and dreamy shriek."—MALCOLM.

From the Ward Hill (1556 ft.), the highest peak of the Orkneys, a magnificent panoramic view may be obtained of the whole of the islands. About 2 miles in a south-easterly direction, at the foot of an amphitheatre of cliffs known as the dwarfie or Craw Hamars, is the Dwarfie Stone, around which Sir Walter Scott has thrown such a halo of romance—a huge block of sandstone,  $6\frac{1}{2}$  ft. high at the southern, and 2 ft. high at the northern end, and about 28 ft. long, varying in breadth from 14 ft. 6 in. to 11 ft.—in which two sleeping apartments, one with a stone pillow, have been hewn out many centuries ago. The passage scooped through the middle is attributed by local tradition to "Troled, a dwarf famous in the northern Sagas," who occupied the larger of the two apartments, while his wife slept in the other. Of innumerable conjectures as to its purpose and origin, the most plausible is that it had been originally a heathen altar, afterwards converted into a cell by some "holy anchorite of yore." From a spot near the Dwarfie Stone, the mythic carbuncle of the Ward Hill of Hoy, to which Norna makes reference in *The Pirate*, and which Wallace conjectures to have been the effect of the sun shining on water sliding down the face of a smooth rock, was wont to be seen "in the months of May, June, and July about mid-day." Berry Head, on the south-west coast (595 ft.), is "probably the most beautiful cliff in the whole island of Hoy." In SOUTH WALLS—the Vagaland of the Sagas—(almost cut off from Hoy by the splendid natural harbour of Long Hope), some 71 Highlanders, evicted from Strathnaver in Sutherland (p. 491), to make room for sheep, settled between the years 1788 and 1795.

## SHAPINSAY, ROUSAY, AND EGILSHAY.

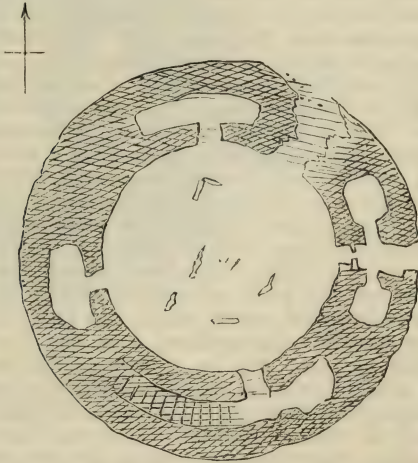
A short excursion may be made from KIRKWALL by the mail-packet, going and returning daily in summer, to the neighbouring island of SHAPINSHAY, the property of Colonel Balfour of Balfour and Trenabie. One-half of the island was purchased in 1796 by the present proprietor's grandfather for £1200, and the remainder in 1846 for £14,000. The principal object of interest is Balfour Castle, built in 1848 from designs by the late Mr. Bryce, architect, Edinburgh, a fine building in the Scotch baronial style, with picture-gallery, and library well stocked with rare books, many of them Norse. The grounds, of about 50 acres, laid out by the late Mr. Craigie Halkett, are admirably designed, and include a flourishing plantation of mountain ash, beech, birch, firs, and elder. The farm-steading, gardens, green-houses, and vinery are extensive and productive. On the island are also to be seen the Broch of Burrowston, opened in 1862, and the remains of a small chapel dedicated to St. Catherine. The small island of GAIRSAY, also the property of Colonel Balfour, is famous as having been the residence of the celebrated sea-rover Swein Asleifson, whose fighting and feasting capacities are immortalised in the Orkneyinga Saga.

ROUSAY, the property of Lieutenant-General Traill Burroughs, C.B., and on which his fine mansion of Trumbland House is situated, is a small round island of volcanic character and romantic appearance, containing, with the exception of Hoy, the highest land in the Orkneys, and reached by local steamer from Kirkwall three times a week. From the Cairn of Blotchingfield (811 ft.) an excellent view of the whole northern isles may be obtained. On the adjacent island of VEIRA or *Weir* are the remains of a stone castle locally known as Cobbie Row's, built in the 12th century by Kolbein Hruga, the collector of the King of Norway's taxes in Orkney; and the ruins of a small chapel supposed to have been erected by Bishop Bjarni, his son.

The neighbouring island of EGILSHAY (from the Latin *ecclesia*, a church) still bears the remains of the church, known as that of St. Magnus, which gave its name to the island. It consists of chancel (15 ft.), and nave (30 ft.), but differs from all other churches in the islands in having a round tower, similar to that of the old Irish churches of the 7th and 8th centuries, at the west end of the nave. Its walls are 3 ft. thick and still standing. Whether, as Professor Munch supposes, its origin is due to the Celtic missionary *Papæ* to whom both Orkney and Shetland owe their Christianity, who visited the islands previous to the coming of the Northmen, and whose names are still commemorated in many districts of both groups, as Papa Westray and Papa Stronsay in the former, and Papa Stour and Papa Little in the latter; or, whether, as Dr. Joseph Anderson thinks, it must be referred to a date not earlier than the 12th century, it is undoubtedly one of the oldest, and probably the most interesting ecclesiastical structure in the whole group. On Egilshay St. Magnus was murdered by his cousin Hakon (1115).

BURRAY, AND SOUTH RONALDSHAY (Hope *Hotel*.)

BURRAY, the Borgarey (Island of the Broch)<sup>r</sup> of the Norsemen, is about 9 miles from Kirkwall, and is reached by ferry-boat across Holm Sound (fare 2s.) from the fishing village of St. Mary's. The broch, which closely resembles the more celebrated one of Mousa in Shetland, was opened by Mr. Farrer, the explorer of Maeshowe, and is only a few



PLAN OF BROCH OF BURRAY.

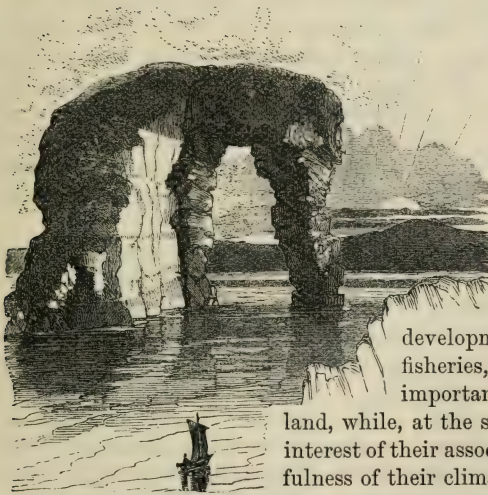
Scale,  $\frac{1}{32}$  inch to a foot.

hundred yards distant from the landing-place. Its interior diameter is about 40 ft. The walls, which are from 15 to 20 ft. thick, are composed of flat stones laid one above the other without mortar or cement. Its height is about 15 ft. On each side of the entrance passage, on the east side, is a small chamber in the thickness of the wall. Another similar chamber occurs on the side opposite the entrance, and one somewhat larger is entered by a doorway from the interior, 2 feet above the floor towards the north. Opposite to this a similar doorway gives access to a chamber towards the left, and towards the right to the usual stair, of which 20 steps still remain. The door is 5 ft. high and 3 ft. wide. Walking across the island, the visitor may cross by the ferry at Water Sound,—the charge for which is 6d.,—to the large village of St. Margaret's Hope (with an *hotel* and a safe harbour) in SOUTH RONALDSHAY, the most fertile and best cultivated of all the southern isles. At Hoxa Head is another broch, opened by the late Mr. Petrie in 1848. There are also several howes in its vicinity, one of which probably contains the remains of Thorfinn Hausakliuf, who was "hoy-laid" in Hoxa Heath.

## THE NORTH ISLES.

The North Isles of Orkney, Stronsay, Sanday, Eday, and Westray, may be visited by the steamer "Orcadia," which leaves Kirkwall twice a week, and as to whose hours of sailing and fares information may be obtained at the office of the Orkney Steam Navigation Company, Ayre Street, Kirkwall. *North Ronaldshay*, the most northerly of the group, can only be reached by boat from Sanday. The "Orcadia" does not supply sleeping accommodation, but there are *inns* or *lodging-houses* at all the ports of call. STRONSAY (population 1300) has of late years become an important seat of the herring-fishery. It is fertile and in an advanced agricultural condition, but its general appearance is flat and uninteresting. The only objects of interest are a good specimen of a "Broch" at Lamb Head, its southern extremity, and a deep circular excavation in the rocks about 2 miles farther on, called the Vat of Kirbuster. SANDAY (population 2075), one of the largest islands in the group, has an area of 19 square miles, the most of which is under cultivation, producing excellent crops of grain and potatoes. A large broch at Quoy Ness in Elsness, in which were found several kists containing human bones, was explored by Mr. Farrer in 1867. There are two good harbours—Kettletoft on the south, and Otterswick or Odinswick on the north. At EDAY, off which lies the small holm called the Calf of Eday, John Gow, the pirate, was captured in 1725 by James Fea, yr. of Clestran. A small village, called Carrick after a brother of Earl Patrick Stewart, who lived in the mansion-house of the same name, and was created Earl of Carrick, was once a burgh of barony, and had saltpans and manufactories of its own. Numerous Picts' houses and tumuli have been found in this island. The large island of WESTRAY (*Inns*: Pierowall, Trenabie), has a population of about 2200, and is the seat of an extensive cod-fishery. There is a good harbour at Pier-o'-Wall, and a substantial stone pier. Close at hand are the ruins of the fine castle of Noltland, begun by Bishop Thomas Tulloch, governor of the islands under Eric, King of Norway and Denmark in 1422, whose initials, with the figure of a kneeling bishop, are cut on one of the capitals of the pillars. It was at one time in the possession of Sir Gilbert Balfour, Master of Queen Mary's Household, and very nearly became her residence after her escape from Lochleven. At Noup Head (250 ft.) there is some fine rock scenery. In what is called the "Gentlemen's Cave," at the foot of an inclined plane of rock 200 yards in length, five devoted adherents of Prince Charles Edward—Balfour of Trenabie, Traill of Elsness, Traill of Westness, Stewart of Brough, and Coventry, took refuge after the Rebellion of 1745, and concealed themselves for a whole winter without lighting a fire or taking exercise.

## THE SHETLAND ISLANDS.



DORE HOLM, NORTHMAVEN.

(See p. 533.)

are fast becoming one of the most favourite resorts of holiday tourists. Separated from the Orkneys by a tract of dangerous and turbulent sea nearly 60 miles in breadth, they consist of some 100 islands and islets, of which not more than 28 are inhabited. As in Orkney, the principal island—on which the towns of Lerwick and Scalloway are situated—is called the Mainland, and is 60 miles long by 48 broad. Washed on their western sides by the wild waves of the Atlantic Ocean, and on their eastern coasts by the no less tempestuous billows of the Northern Sea, they have been said “to look like what perhaps they are, the skeleton of a long since buried peninsula.” The rugged and romantic coasts are deeply indented with voes, or miniature fiords, stretching inland, in many cases, for several miles, while innumerable outlying holms, “stacks,” and “baas,” or sunken rocks, bear evidence of the prodigious force of the waves which beat against their ironbound shores. In no part of Shetland can a spot be found which is more than three miles from salt water. The area of the islands is 551 square miles; their population was in 1881, 29,709; and the valuation in 1888-89, £49,816.

Totally unknown, or at least ignored, until very recent years, the Shetland or Zetland Islands (Norse, *Hjaltland*, high land) are, at the present day, from the extent and rapidly increasing development of their herring-fisheries, one of the most important districts of Scotland, while, at the same time, from the interest of their associations, the healthfulness of their climate, the grandeur of their rock scenery, and the excellence of their brown and sea trout fishings, they



In climate the Shetlands resemble the Orkneys, though their rainfall is greater,—the mean annual fall being 49 inches. Storms are frequent during the winter months, from November to March. Sudden and dangerous gales often occur about midsummer. On 20th July 1881 ten boats belonging to the North Isles fleet of “sixerns,” or six-oared fishing-boats, were lost in one of these sudden squalls, and 58 persons drowned. The fund raised for the relief of their widows and children (£15,500), having been larger than was required, a Shetland Fishermen’s Widows’ Relief Fund was formed, having for its object the relief of persons left destitute by disasters at sea in the future. The annual number of deaths by drowning does not average more than fifteen.

The scenery in the interior is dull and monotonous, consisting, for the most part, of “mount, and moss, and wilderness, quhairin are divers great waters;” but its coast scenery, especially on the west side, is always interesting, and often truly grand and magnificent. Mural precipices, over 1000 ft. high, the abode of myriads of sea-fowl of all descriptions; solitary islets, feeding on their flat green tops flocks of timid lambs; isolated “stacks,” cleaving the skies; gloomy “hellyers,” within whose sunless shades the tide ebbs and flows; here a gravelly beach piled high with heaps of cod, and tusk, and ling in process of curing; there a narrow *gio*, with a herd of seals sunning themselves on its tangle-covered rocks,—such are the varieties of the Shetland seascape and landscape. To the artist, the naturalist, and the angler, Shetland has innumerable attractions. In its numerous lochs and tarns excellent brown-trout fishing may be obtained, and it has this advantage over Orkney, that not only its lochs which communicate with the sea, but also its voes and its gios abound with sea-trout. Most of the fishing is free. The Voe of Laxfirth, however, and Lochs Strand and Asta in the immediate vicinity of Lerwick, are preserved by the Lerwick Angling Club, but permission to fish may readily be obtained by application to the secretary, and on payment of a small fee. The annual close-time for sea-trout fishing by net extends from 10th September to 24th February, and for rod and line fishing from 16th November to 31st January.

Owing to the more distant and secluded position, the Scandinavianism of the Shetlanders at the present day is more conspicuous than that of their brothers-in-blood the Orcadians. The old Norse language was in common use in Foula till towards the end of last century. Numerous words still remain in the ordinary dialect of the peasantry. The use of “du” and “de,” “thou” and “thee,” for “you,” is universal;

# SHETLAND ISLANDS.

0 2 4 6 8 10 12 14 16 Miles





while many old customs, prejudices, and superstitions still linger in the more sequestered country districts.

The history of the Shetlands is similar to that of the Orkneys. They were originally inhabited by a Celtic race known by the name of the Picts, during the latter part of whose occupation they were ravaged by bands of Vikings (Norse, *vik*, a bay), Norse buccaneers or pirates, whose repeated attacks upon the mother-country provoked their suppression and the conquest of the islands by Harold Harfagri in 872. They remained in the possession of the Norwegian crown till they passed into that of Scotland under the marriage-contract between James III. and Margaret of Norway. From that date the earldom, with its accompanying rights of superiority, has been held by a succession of noble families, under most of whom the islanders suffered great oppression. From the St. Clairs of Rosslyn the title passed to the Sinclairs of Caithness. From the Sinclairs of Caithness it was transferred to the Stuarts, and from them it went to the Earls of Morton. Finally, in 1756, the whole earldom, estates, and rights were sold to the ancestor of the present superior, the Earl of Zetland.

The principal industries of the islands are the haaf or deep-sea long-line white fishing for cod, ling, tusk, and saith; and the herring-fishery, which last has increased so rapidly within the last few years as to place Shetland at the head of all the other seats of this industry in Scotland. Between 1844 and 1875 the average number of barrels cured was only 6500 per annum. In 1880, however, the exports suddenly rose to 48,552. Since then the catch has gone on steadily increasing. In 1883 there were 807 boats fishing in Shetland waters, and the quantity of herring cured was 256,664 barrels. The result has been that land in the vicinity of Lerwick suitable for curing stations, of which there are at the present moment over 140 in the islands, has gone up nearly 200 per cent; and that kippering establishments, fish-manure manufactories, and cooperages are being rapidly erected in a district of Scotland which, only a few years ago, justified its title of the "naked melancholy isles of farthest Thule." The causes of this sudden renaissance of an almost extinct industry cannot with certainty be stated. But it cannot be doubted that the substitution of decked boats for the old open "sixern" or local yawl,—the lineal descendant of the *langskip* of Viking times,—and the collapse of the truck system (following upon the Report of the Royal Commission of 1872), which for over a hundred years placed the fisherman-crofters under the control of a selfish and domineering oligarchy,—the landlord-curers and merchant-curers of the past,—have largely contributed to the present unlooked-for prosperity of the islands. In one respect—the possession of a west side herring-fishery, which begins in June and ends in July, and of an east side fishery, which commences in August and goes on till October—the Shetlands have an important advantage over all the other herring-fishing districts in Scotland. The average annual amount of white fish cured from 1870 to 1881 inclusive was 84,038 cwts.; in 1882 the quantity amounted to 68,597 cwts.; and in 1883 to 55,300 cwts. A great part of this used to go to Spain, but latterly, owing to the protective duties imposed by that country, trade with it has fallen

off. Until 1712, when the imposition of the salt-duties drove foreigners from the field, the fishings of Shetland—both white and herring—were almost exclusively in the hands of the Dutch, by whom they were known as the “Great Fishery,” and who are estimated to have derived from them £3,000,000 sterling yearly, or upwards of £200,000,000 in all. So assiduously, indeed, did they prosecute this industry, that upwards of 2000 “busses” are recorded to have been seen in Lerwick harbour at once, and it is said that at times it was possible to cross the Sound of Bressay, which is over a mile and a half broad, on a bridge of boats. At the present day, though the Dutch “booms” and “jaggers” still annually visit Shetland waters, the majority of the boats fishing there are local, Scotch, English, Irish, Manx, and a few French.

As every Shetland peasant is fisherman and crofter combined, the agriculture of the islands is still in a very backward condition. Out of an area of 352,876 acres, only 58,393 are under crops, bare fallow and grass. The official return for 1883 gives 5305 horses (including ponies), 21,345 cattle, 81,163 sheep, and 3788 pigs as the number of live stock within the islands. The average extent of a croft may be stated at about 5 acres, and each crofter has a right of scattald or hill pasture proportionate to the extent of his holding. Large quantities of geese, eggs, and whelks are annually exported for the southern market.

The manufacture of Shetland hosiery, which, twenty years ago, was said to yield from £10,000 to £12,000 per annum, has of late greatly decreased. The soft wool of the native sheep, from which the Shetland shawls are produced, and which is not shorn, but *roo'd* or plucked by hand from the neck of the animal, is yearly becoming more difficult to be procured. The finest work comes from Unst, but each parish has its speciality. So delicate, in some cases, is the workmanship, that stockings have been made which could pass through a lady's ring. A good-sized lace shawl costs from £1 to £6, according to size and quality. Thick “haps” made of wool of the natural colour—often a russet-brown, here called *moorat*—cost from 5s. to £1, veils from 1s. to 2s. 6d., stockings, 2s., and gloves from 1s. 6d. to 2s. per pair.

#### FAIR ISLE.

Half-way between Orkney and Shetland lies the Fair Isle (the Fridarey of the Orkneyinga Saga) whose name, from the Norse *faar*, a sheep, recalls the fact that in Norwegian times it formed, with the small island of Fara in Orkney, the southern portion of the group, of which the northern half alone retains the name of the Faroe or sheep Islands to this day. It is the property of John Bruce, Esq., of Sumburgh, and has a population of 214. Having no lighthouse, it is a source of great danger in the navigation of the tempestuous sea in the midst of which it is placed, and has been the scene of more than one shipwreck, of which that of the “Lessing,” a German emigrant ship, in 1868, has been the most disastrous within the present century. With a still more celebrated shipwreck—that of “El Gran Grifon” in 1588, one of the ships of the invincible Armada, and commanded not by the Duke of Medina Sidonia, the commander-in-

chief of the expedition, as was for long believed, but by one of his divisional captains, Juan Gomez de Medina—the history of Fair Isle has been yet more closely identified. Out of a total complement of 286 souls on board the vessel, only 200 reached the shore in safety. But of these many died of starvation during their residence on the island, and many were thrown over the cliffs by the natives. After suffering great privations, their commander managed to send a message for assistance to Andrew Umphray of Berry, the tacksman of the island, who sent a small vessel to take them off. Landing at Dunrossness, they were hospitably entertained by Malcolm Sinclair, laird of Quendale, until a vessel could be procured to convey them to Dunkirk. From the Spaniards the islanders learned the art of making the well-known Fair Isle hosiery, and of preparing the requisite dyes from the plants and lichens found on the island. Many of the patterns still used by the Fair Isle women for stockings, gloves, caps, and jerseys, are said to be of Moorish origin, and identical with those still worn by the fishermen of the south of Spain. Murillo, who flourished in the reign of Elizabeth, exhibits similar patterns upon a shawl in his picture of the Flower Girl in the Dulwich Gallery. The Fair Islanders are a primitive, industrious, contented, and intelligent community, whose appetite for news of the great world impels them often to send a boat to intercept the passing steamers in hopes of obtaining books and newspapers. From 90 to 100 tons of fish, principally saith (*Gadus carbonarius* or coal-fish), are cured annually, and 50 barrels of oil made. In fishing, they use a frail-looking species of yawl, worked under sail, of a build peculiar to the island. From the Ward Hill (713 ft.), on which, in Scandinavian days, the beacon was lighted which gave notice both to Orkney and Shetland of the approach of a fleet of hostile Viking *langskips*, a fine view is obtained of the southern half of Shetland.

#### LERWICK.

[*Hotels*: The Grand; The Queen's, Commercial Street; the Royal (Cowie's), Commercial Street; and Crutwell's "Temperance," Charlotte Place. Private lodgings may also be obtained. During the tourist season visitors should never omit to write for accommodation beforehand. The Reading Room of the Shetland Literary and Scientific Society, above the Post Office, is well supplied with papers, magazines, and daily telegrams.]

LERWICK (pronounced Ler-wick), the "clay-bay"—from the Norse *leir*, mud or clay, and *vik*, a bay—the capital of the Shetland Islands, a burgh of barony, and a town of 4045 inhabitants, is situated in the centre of the Mainland, and is of comparatively modern growth, its first house having been built about the beginning of the 17th century. In appearance it much resembles a seaport town in the Netherlands. It extends for nearly a mile along the shores of a crescent-shaped bay, and consists mainly of one principal street, flagged along its whole length, and so narrow in places that a wheeled vehicle can with difficulty pass between the

gray old-fashioned houses that border it on either side. The gables of the buildings on the town side of the street abut into the sea,—some of them actually standing in the water,—a peculiarity of erection said to have been adopted to facilitate the landing of the rich cargoes of contraband goods which the Dutch “busses” annually brought to its shores. At the southern extremity of the town is the *Knab*, a bold and conical-shaped headland with precipitous sides; and at its northern end Fort Charlotte, a fortress built by Oliver Cromwell, repaired by Charles II. in 1665 at a cost of £28,000, and further repaired in 1781, at which time it received its present name after Queen Charlotte, wife of George III. It is now used for the purposes of the Coast Guard, and as a training establishment for the Royal Naval Reserve, for whose use a fine drill-hall, 103 feet long by 48 broad, has recently been erected. It has two batteries, each containing two smoothbore 32-pounders. Along almost the whole length of the town, a handsome esplanade, with PIER, has been erected at a cost of over £20,000. [The mail steamers and other vessels now come alongside the pier,—a much desired improvement.] On an eminence called the Hillhead, above the main thoroughfare, and connected with it by steep paved lanes or closes, is the new town, erected within the last twenty years, in which the most of the churches and the principal residences and buildings of the place are situated. Of these the most interesting is the *Town-Hall* (admission 6d.), the most richly-decorated structure of its kind in the north of Scotland, erected from the plans of Mr. Alexander Ross, the architect of Inverness Cathedral, and of which the foundation-stone was laid by H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh on 24th January 1881. It is a fine building of that style of northern Gothic architecture of which the Cathedral of Kirkwall is a notable example, and is said somewhat to resemble the Town-Hall of Malmö in Sweden. Before the main doorway are two handsome lamps, on pedestals of polished red granite from Roeness Hill, of great beauty. Underneath the windows in the front façade are carved panels bearing the arms of the principal noble families who are or have been connected with the islands. On the gable above the centre oriel are the arms recently granted to the burgh of Lerwick—a Viking galley surmounted by a Norwegian battle-axe, and for crest the Danish raven, with the motto *Dispecta est Thule*, from the Agricola of Tacitus—the first reference to the islands in the classics. In the vestibule are stone panels, bearing the corporate arms of Edinburgh, Glasgow, Leith, Dundee, Aberdeen, and Wick, presented for the most part

by the corporations of these several cities and towns in commemoration of their ancient commercial intercourse with Shetland. On the ground floor are the Burgh Court Room, in which are two fine medallion windows of painted glass, the gift of the municipalities of Hamburg and Amsterdam ; and the offices of the Customs and Inland Revenue. On the grand staircase is a handsome stained-glass window, presented by the Morton Lodge of Freemasons, representing Lord Aberdour, afterwards Earl of Morton, Grand Master of Scotland, delivering a lecture on masonry ; and a stone tablet, bearing the arms of the burgh of Kirkwall. On the first floor are the rooms of the Shetland Club, and the main hall, a finely-proportioned room, 60 feet long by 30 broad, on whose walls hang a collection of paintings of living and defunct Shetland worthies. Above the door is a marble tablet bearing the arms of the Earls of Morton. The two hooded mantelpieces, the pillars of which are of local serpentine from the little islet of Haaf Grünie, bear the shields of their donors. All the windows of this handsome hall are of stained glass, the work of Messrs. Ballantine and Co. of Edinburgh, and Cox, Sons, Buckley, and Co. of London ; and their subjects have been carefully selected to present a pictorial representation of the early history of the islands. The two double-light south windows contain full-length figures of Harold Harfagri, the conqueror, and Rögnvald, the first jarl of the islands ; and of Eystein and William, the first archbishop and bishop of Orkney and Zetland ; while in the windows on either side of the oriel appear in chronological series the chief historic personages connected with the islands. In the oriel is the figure of Margaret, the young Maid of Norway, presented by the burgh of Kirkwall. The centre of the rose-window on the north gable is occupied by the arms of the burgh of Lerwick, while the twelve surrounding circles are filled with those of various Norwegian towns. On the second floor are two small halls, occupied by Lodge Viking and the local Good Templars respectively. From the tower a fine and extensive prospect is obtained. Closely adjoining the Town-Hall are the *County Buildings*, erected in 1875 from plans by the late Mr. David Rhind of Edinburgh, comprising Sheriff Court Buildings, County Hall (recently decorated in Lincrusta-Walton), and Prison. At the south end of the town is the *Anderson Institute*, a large educational establishment, and contiguous to it the *Widows' Asylum*, both erected by the late Mr. Arthur Anderson, M. P., chairman of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, a native of the islands. There are nine churches in Lerwick, includ-



ing, amongst others, places of worship belonging to the Established, Episcopal, Free, United Presbyterians, Congregational, Baptist, and Wesleyan denominations. About a mile from the town is the *Broch of Clickemin*, in the middle of the small loch of the same name. Good bathing for men is to be obtained at the rocky ledge called the *Slates Pier*, on the South Scalloway road, in the immediate vicinity of the town. During the fishing season the docks at Freefield, Garthspool, and the North Ness are well worth a visit, as are also the curing stations along the sea-shore towards Grimista.

*Before leaving Lerwick it may be stated that lodgings may usually be had at the following places throughout the islands:—*

Balta Sound, Barravoe, Dunrossness, Greenland, Gordrestray (Mid Yell), Hillswick, Houll, Infield, Mossback, Lochend, Girlsta (with boat on loch), Ollaberry, Sandwater, Voehad (Weisdale), and Walls.

#### BRESSAY AND NOSS.

Opposite the town of Lerwick, separated from it by a sound 1 mile wide, and forming the eastern boundary of its spacious and nearly land-locked harbour, lies the island of BRESSAY, 6 miles long by 3 broad (population 847), the property of Miss Cameron Mouat, whose mansion-house of Gardie, an old-fashioned building built in the end of the 17th century, is almost immediately opposite the centre of the town. Bressay Sound—the Breithyejarsund (Broad-island Sound) of the Norsemen, and the Buss Havn of the Dutchmen—is famous in Shetland history as having been visited by King Hakon with his fleet of 200 galleys, when on his fatal expedition which ended with the battle of Largs, and as having been on two occasions the scene of maritime engagements between the French and the Dutch fishing fleets. There is also a legend that it was entered by the pirate Paul Jones, who purposed “looting” Lerwick, but was diverted from his purpose by the sight of the red petticoats of the women collected on the Knab, which he took for the uniforms of a large garrison of King George’s soldiers. On the *Unicorn Reef*, not far from its northern entry, the “Unicorn,” the vessel in which Kircaldy of Grange was pursuing Bothwell on his flight from Scotland after the murder of Darnley, was wrecked. The *Ward Hill* (712 ft.) forms a conspicuous landmark to ships entering Lerwick harbour, both from the north and the south. At its foot, a little to the south, is the *Kirkabister Lighthouse*, erected in 1858. Close to this is the *Ord of Bressay*, a precipitous cliff 542 ft. high, and a little farther on, a

promontory called the *Bard of Bressay* (264 ft.), a famous haunt of eagles, two of which were captured in the summer of 1883 by a young man from Lerwick, who went down the cliff suspended by a rope, and took them out of their nest. In the immediate vicinity to the Bard is the *Orkneyman's Cave*—a vast cavern with stalactites depending from its lofty roof, and a wonderful echo, so named from an Orcadian sailor having secreted himself there to escape from the pressgang. At the foot of the Bard is the *Giant's Leg*, a natural archway, through which a boat can pass. Continuing the sail round the island, the tourist soon comes in sight of the island of Noss, above Hova, the southern headland of which (200 ft.) raises its *Noup* or *Hangcliff*, a magnificent headland, 592 ft. in height,—whose perpendicular cliffs are one of the chief breeding places for sea-fowl in Shetland, and formerly, along with the Fair Isle, furnished the best peregrines for the royal mews. Separated from it by a narrow sound is the *Holm of Noss*, a small islet with sheer-down cliffs 160 ft. high, between which and the island was slung in former days the celebrated cradle. This was a square box, large enough to hold a man with a sheep between his legs, suspended on two parallel ropes stretched across the chasm, and by this perilous mode of conveyance the rich harvest of sea-fowls' eggs on the Holm was regularly garnered, and sheep transported across for the purpose of pasturage. It was put up in 1660 by a fowler, who, stimulated by the promise of a cow for his trouble, scaled the cliffs from below, and succeeded in throwing a rope across the chasm, a distance of 60 ft. But refusing to avail himself of the means of returning thus provided, and preferring to descend by the way he had come, he lost his foothold in descending the cliffs, and paid the penalty of his foolhardiness by his death. A dangerous accident was the cause of the removal of the cradle. A passenger was returning by it from the Holm when its bottom fell out. The man saved himself by catching hold of the rope; but the cradle was taken off, and has never been replaced. Examples of this jeopardous method of communication are still to be found in Iceland and some parts of Norway.

The return journey to Lerwick may be made by sailing round the northern extremity of the island. About a mile or so north of Noss are the interesting ruins of the old church of *Culbin's Broch*, close to the broch from which it takes its name, "the only cruciform church, except St. Magnus Cathedral, either in Orkney or Shetland." The trip to Noss and sail round Bressay occupies from nine to ten hours, and the ordinary charge for a boat for the day



CRADLE OF NOSS.

is £1. Noss may also be visited by landing at Maryfield pier, crossing the island of Bressay and the ferry between it and the island of Noss, ascending the Noup, and descending along the cliff to the Holm. For permission to land on Noss a pass will be required, which may be obtained on application to Mr. Meiklejohn, the factor of the Marquis of Londonderry, the tenant of the island, who lives at Maryfield House.

#### TINGWALL AND SCALLOWAY.

After Noss, the most interesting excursion from Lerwick is the drive through the valley of Tingwall to SCALLOWAY on the west coast. Leaving Lerwick by the north road, three standing stones of unknown age and history will be observed at the side of the road, a little above the Garthspool docks. From the turn of the road above Gremista, the property of Lady Nicolson of Brough, a fine view may be obtained of the North Entry and Bressay Sound, with the island of Whalsay and the Whalsay Skerries in the distance. Crossing the *scattald* or common of Sound—a dreary peat-moss, from which the inhabitants of Lerwick obtain their supplies of fuel,—the road ascends by a steep gradient to “the Ladies’ Mile,” an excellent place for a canter. At the third milestone a sharp descent leads to the Bridge of Fitch in the middle of the Valley of Dale, at the

head of the voe of the same name. In the burn which runs through this valley, as also in the voe, large sea-trout are occasionally taken after a flood-tide. A steep pull over a mile in length brings the traveller to the Windy Grind (Norse, *grind*, a gate), at the top of the hill. From this point a beautiful and extensive prospect is to be had. To the north lie the voe of Laxfirth (Norse, *laxa*, a salmon) and the little loch of Strand, both famous for their sea-trout fishing, and carefully preserved by the Lerwick Angling Club. To the south lies the *Loch of Tingwall*, with its church and manse; while immediately below is Veensgarth, one of the most extensive and certainly the most profitable farm of Shetland. At the head of the Loch of Tingwall stand the manse and parish church, both modern erections, the latter occupying the site of the old Kirk of Tingwall, one of the only three towered or steepled churches which formerly existed in the islands. In the churchyard is a monument to the Rev. Mr. Turnbull, late minister of the parish, the host of Sir Walter Scott, and by some supposed to have been the original of Triptolemus Yellowley in *The Pirate*. Another gravestone bears the inscription "Heir lies ane honest man, Thomas Boyne, sometime Foude of Tingwall." The parish derives its name—the Valley of the Ting, like Thinga Valla in Iceland, and Dingwall in Scotland—from having in olden times been the seat of the local parliament and supreme court of justice of the islands. Its sittings were held in the open air on a holm immediately below the manse, now forming part of the adjacent shore. Here, seated on a great stone with his Raademen and inferior officers around him, the great Foud of Shetland—the governor and law-right man (or chief judge) of the islands—administered justice according to the law of St. Olaf. When a capital sentence had been pronounced, there still remained an appeal to the people. If the prisoner could break through the surrounding hedge of spectators and touch the steeple of Tingwall Kirk before the Foud's officers could apprehend him, he was safe from the penalties of the law. The fishings in the Loch of Tingwall are free, but those in Loch Asta, which is separated from it only by a narrow neck of land, are strictly preserved by the Lerwick Angling Club. Half-way between the manse of Tingwall and Scalloway is a monolith of granite, supposed to mark the spot where Malise Sparre was slain by his kinsman, Henry St. Clair, in their contest for the Earldom of Orkney and Zetland (1379).

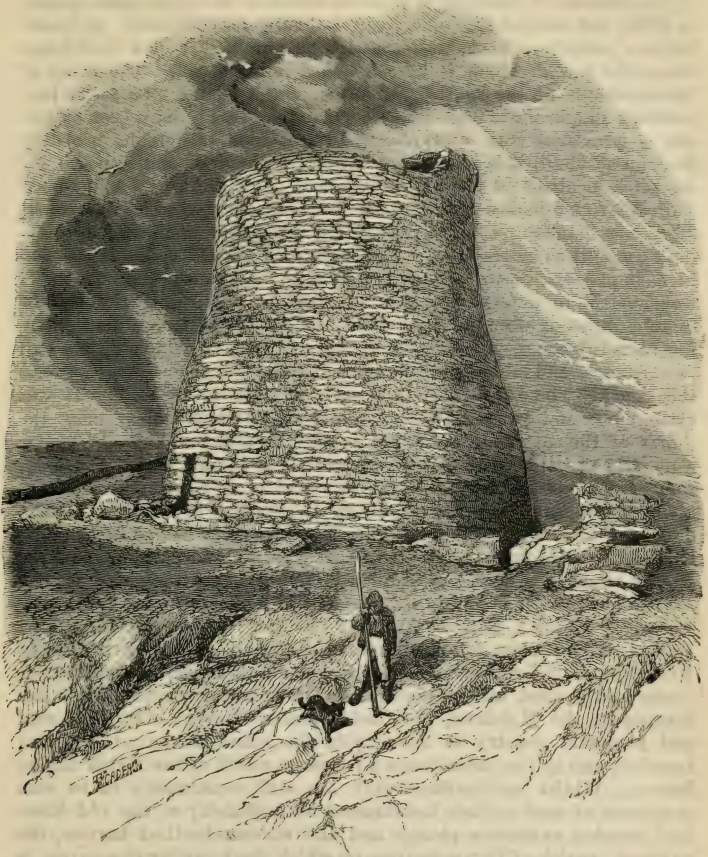
SCALLOWAY (Norse, *skalas*, a court-house, and *vágr* a way), the ancient capital of the islands (*pop.* 650), is a pretty village with two churches, two *inns*, and a good pier, romantically situated at the head of a long narrow voe, known by the name of Cliff Sound. Its principal attraction is its *Castle*, built in 1600 by Earl Patrick Stewart—"a handsome tower-house with fine vaulted cellars, and kitchen with a well in it, a beautiful spacious entry with a turret upon each corner, and large windows." It is four stories high, and in good preservation. On one of the chimneys is an iron ring, from which it is said the Earl used to hang the victims of his oppression and tyranny. It was for long used as the place of meeting for the courts of the Stewartry. The old mansion-house of *Westshore*, embosomed among trees, some

of them nearly two centuries old, and the *Gallowhill*, on the western extremity of the bay, the old place of execution, are the only other objects of interest in the village. The return journey to Lerwick may be made by what is known as the south road. Close to the bridge spanning a little stream is a good specimen of the old Shetland mill once universal throughout the islands. The view from the *Scord* (Norse, a deep indentation on the top of a hill at right angles to its ridge), on the heights above Scalloway, is one of the most picturesque and diversified in Shetland. In the western horizon, on a clear day, the blue peaks of the island of Foula are distinctly visible. Below lies the village, a cluster of cottages nestling under the shadow of its old gray castle. Northward, the eye ranges over the valley of Tingwall, with the lochs of Asta and Tingwall glittering in the sunshine. Seaward the landscape is bounded by numerous small islets intersected by narrow voes, extending east and west, amongst which—the second to the right of the southmost channel—the spectator will have little difficulty in distinguishing the long gray outline of Burra, supposed to be the Burgh Westra of *The Pirate*. A couple of miles farther on the visitor comes to the *Hollander's Knowe*, on which the great annual fair, at which the Shetlanders used to barter their fish and hosiery for the tobacco, sweet cakes, and strong waters of the Dutchmen, was formerly accustomed to be held. At *Gulberwick*, a picturesque little bay (3 miles from Lerwick), from which a view of the Kirkabister lighthouse and the rocks to the south of Bressay is to be obtained, Jarl Rögvald, afterwards known as the Crusader, was shipwrecked in 1150, and narrowly escaped with his life. Two miles from Lerwick is the *Sandy Loch*, from which the town derives its water supply, and below it is the ancient village or “*toun*” of *Sound*, a collection of miserable huts, whose inhabitants still look down on the capital as of mushroom growth, and as an intrusion on their ancestral domain.

The ordinary charge for a two-horse carriage for the above excursion is from fifteen to twenty shillings.

#### THE BROCH OF MOUSA AND DUNROSSNESS.

Of the seventy-five brochs, or towers of defence,—according to the generally received opinion the strongholds of the Pictish inhabitants of the islands previous to the invasion of the Norsemen—that of Mousa, the Mosey of the Orkneyinga Saga (15 miles from Lerwick), on the little island of the same name, is at once the largest and the most perfect. Leaving Lerwick by the south Scalloway road, the road to Dunrossness branches off at Gulberwick, about three-quarters of a mile beyond the second milestone. In the middle of the Loch of *Trebister* are the ruins of a small broch, and a little farther on, on the left-hand side of the road, on *Brendister Head*, the remains of another. Passing through the green valley of *Quarff*—a point at which the Mainland is only 2 miles broad, and across which boats are frequently dragged from one side of Shetland to the other—we descend upon the township of *Fladdabister*, in the parish of Cunningsburgh, famous, like Harray in Orkney, for its Udallers or “*peerie lairds*.” The inhabitants of this



PICTISH TOWER OF MOUSA, 15 MILES FROM LERWICK.

parish are supposed to have a considerable admixture of foreign blood, and for long lay under the stigma of being the most morose and inhospitable in Shetland. Low states that when a guest had outstayed his welcome, he was bidden to depart in these words:—"Mirk in the ljora (smoke-vent in the roof; *met.*, for house); light in the ling (heath); time that the guest should be gone." At *Aith's Voe*, a good anchorage, where there are numerous tumuli, and where one of the four Ogham stones discovered in Shetland was found, there is fair sea-trout fishing. About a mile and a half farther on a branch road leads down to *Sandlodge*, a quaint and picturesque old mansion, the residence

of the Bruces of Sumburgh, close to which is a copper-mine opened in 1798, and worked for some years, but now discontinued. At Sandlodge a permit to visit MOUSA must be obtained, and a boat hired across the Sound, which is here about 2 miles broad. The *Broch of Mousa* stands at the south-west corner of the island, on a rocky promontory a little above high-water level, and appears to have been originally a truncated cone upwards of 40 feet high, although, probably from an accident, it is now somewhat of the shape of a dice-box. Its diameter is about 50 feet at the base and 38 at the top. A dry-built wall, 15 feet 6 inches thick at the bottom, encloses a circular court, 30 feet in diameter, open to the sky, in which the remains of a water-tank are still to be seen. On the ground-floor are three isolated beehive-shaped chambers, with entrance from the court, from 14 to 16 feet long, 5 to 6 feet wide, and 9 to 10 feet high, each with two or more ambries or store-holes attached. A narrow staircase, also entering from the court, gives access to the galleries, of which six are still in existence, and which were lit by four sets of windows opening into the court. The broch was in a state of entirety in 1154. It was cleared out and partially restored in 1861, at which time, among the *débris* of the interior, were found a large quantity of animals' bones, especially of otters, the remains of a clay-pot blackened with the fire, some stone pot-covers, and a carved model of a Norway boat in fir, about 3 feet long. In Mousa, Bjorn Brynulfson and Thora Roald's daughter, after their elopement from Norway on account of her father's hostility to the match, celebrated their marriage and spent part of the winter about A.D. 900. At a later period the broch afforded shelter to another pair of runaway lovers—Jarl Erlend Ungi, and Margaret, widow of Madadd, Earl of Atholl. The siege of the broch by Earl Harald, the Countess's son, who disliked the idea of having the young Norwegian Jarl for his step-father, and their subsequent reconciliation, is one of the most interesting episodes in the Orkneyinga Saga. Returning to the Mainland, the road proceeds through a tract of wild and romantic country to *Levenwick*, the safest roadstead south of Lerwick, and in the olden times a favourite resort of the Dutch fishing busses. Whilst in Cunningsburgh are still occasionally to be seen specimens of such archaic instruments of husbandry as the old Shetland wooden ox-drawn plough and the wooden-toothed harrow, the adjoining parish of DUNROSSNESS, on which the traveller now enters, is in an advanced state of agricultural progress. Some of the best and most productive farms in Shetland are to be found within it.

The two most southerly points of the Mainland are Sumburgh Head on the east and Fitful Head on the west coast. On *Sumburgh Head* (about 300 feet), a bold rocky precipice, especially on its southern and eastern faces, sloping inland upon a wide stretch of sandy links, on which a sanguinary battle once took place between the Dunrossness men, under Sinclair of Brow, and a party of marauding Highlanders from the island of Lews, stands the first lighthouse ever erected in Shetland, built by Robert Stevenson in 1820 at a cost of £20,000. Round it sweeps the wild "west shot" of the Roost of Sumburgh (Norse, *röst*, a race or whirlpool), a perilous tideway, the scene in

Sir Walter Scott's *Pirate* of the wreck of Cleveland's ship, and his rescue by Mordaunt Mertoun. On the neck of land between Gruitnes and the West Voes stands the handsome modern mansion-house of Sumburgh (John Bruce, Esq., of Sumburgh), and, close to it, the ruins of Jarlshof, built by Earl Robert Stewart in the 17th century. *Fitful Head* (928 feet), the fabled residence of Norna the Reimkenner, whose habitation, "a hole formed by an overarching rock near the top of the cliffs," may be seen by the credulous—the White Mountain of the Norsemen, so called from the pearly lustre of the clay slate of which it is formed—is perhaps the finest headland in the islands. The whole surface of the cliff is seamed with dark water-worn channels, relieved, like the cliffs of Hoy, by patches of a dull red colour, said to be of fungoid growth. From Fitful one of the most extensive views in the islands is to be obtained, reaching from Roeness Hill on the north to Fair Isle and the Orkney coast on the south. In *Quendale Bay* a shoal of 1540 ca'ing whales was driven ashore in 1845. In the neighbouring *Loch of Spiggie* there is excellent sea-trout fishing.

#### THE WEST SIDE.

An excursion which should never be omitted is the sail along the west side of Shetland to Walls, Voe, Brae, and Hillswick. With a view to afford tourists an opportunity of seeing the finest rock scenery in the islands, the steamer "Queen" takes this route weekly in summer, and fortnightly in winter, visiting also occasionally Reawick, Collafirth, and Ollaberry. [Inquiry as to the days and hours of sailing and ports of call should be made at the offices of the North of Scotland, Orkney and Shetland Steam Navigation Company, Lerwick or Scalloway.] On the Haddock Sand, opposite *Reawick*, one of the galleons of the Spanish Armada foundered. To commemorate their preservation, the Spaniards erected a church to Our Lady in the neighbouring Voe of *Sand*, an arch of which still stands in the old churchyard there. At *Culswick*, a little farther on, is a large broch, now much dilapidated. The conjoined parishes of *Walls* and *Sandness* are said to contain more voes than the whole of the rest of Shetland put together; and as for lochs, Low states that one may be found in Walls for every day of the year. Most of these voes and lochs contain sea-trout. Indeed, this district has been called the Angler's Paradise. Good lodgings may be had at the *Bridge of Walls*, and also at *Greenland* and *Houl*. There is some good rock scenery on the west side of the fine pastoral island of VAILA. The old church of Walls dates back to Roman Catholic days. When being partially rebuilt in 1867, between 200 and 300 skulls were dug up from its floor, thus justifying, as Tudor aptly remarks, the old Shetland name for a church, a *bane-hoose*. From Watt's Ness the tourist may conveniently visit FOULA, the St. Kilda of the Shetland archipelago, which lies 18 miles off in a south-westerly direction. This island, the Thule of the Agricola of Tacitus, in which the Norse language, legends, superstitions, and customs lingered longer than in any other district of Shetland, is 3 miles long and 2 broad. It contains a population of 270, and is the property



of Mrs. R. T. C. Scott, of Melby. Its eastern half is a level plain, but along its western side runs a range of hills culminating in five conical peaks, of which the Sneug, the highest point, is 1369 feet above the level of the sea. The whole west coast of the island is a line of precipitous cliffs, from 1100 to 1200 feet high. Opposite the landing-place at Ham is the hill of Hamnafield, which terminates in a sheer precipice 1200 feet in height. For long the chief trade of Foula was in the feathers and eggs of sea-fowl. Its inhabitants were noted for their exploits as cragsmen. Their fatalism was perhaps as remarkable as their daring. When reproached for their recklessness, the common reply was, "My gutcher (grandfather) gaed afore; my faither gaed afore, an' ower da Sneug I'll ging too." Foula is still one of the places where the Bonxis or great Skua gull (*Lestrus cataractes*) continues to breed. The eggs are strictly preserved. If Foula is interesting for its cliffs, PAPA STOUR, at the southern extremity of the great bay of St. Magnus, is equally well worth visiting for its caves. Although this island, which is separated from Sandness by a sound a mile broad, is only about 2 miles long, and a like distance wide, its coast-line is so indented with voes that it is said to measure nearly 20 miles. The two principal caves are *Christie's Hole*,—according to Dr. Maculloch the finest in Britain,—and *Francie's Hole*. The population in 1881 was 254. The sword-dance described by Sir Walter Scott in the *Pirate*, and which, until twenty years ago, formed a common feature of the festivities of the "daft days o' yule," is still to be seen here "for a consideration." About 5 miles to the north-west of Papa are the *Ve Skerries*, where a lighthouse is much needed. They were formerly believed to be the favourite resort of mermen and mermaids; they are now one of the few places in Shetland where seals are to be found. Sailing between the islands of MUCKLE ROE and VEMENTRY, PAPA LITTLE and LINGA, the steamer enters *Olna Firth*, a narrow landlocked fiord, which, in severe winters, is sometimes frozen over, at the head of which is situated the busy fish-curing station of *Voe*. At the head of the neighbouring voe of Busta is *Brae*, the next port of call, about a mile from which stands the fine old mansion-house of the Giffords of Busta, embowered amongst trees, and surrounded with gardens laid out in the straight Dutch style of the last century. From Brae a romantic walk of about a mile leads to the narrow isthmus of *Mavis Grind* (Norse, *mavis* a gull, and *grind* a gate), separating the parishes of North Mavin and Delting, at which point the Mainland is only 50 yards in breadth, and not more than from 15 to 20 ft. above the level of the sea. The brilliant red colouring of the rocks is a noticeable feature in this district. *Sullom Voe*, on the northern side of the isthmus, one of the largest of the sea-lochs of the Mainland, is upwards of 7 miles in length. In the *Vaadle of Sullom*, a shallow tidal loch, there is excellent sea-trout fishing. *Hillswick*, on the northern shores of the Ura Firth, where good *lodgings* can be obtained, is in the immediate vicinity of some of the finest rock scenery in Shetland. Nowhere along the whole coast-line of the islands is there to be found a more varied collection of fantastic columns and water-worn "stacks" than is to be seen within

a short radius of this picturesque and romantically situated fishing-station. The *Gordi Stack*, which has been compared to a rhinoceros horn, the *Drongs*, off Hillswick Ness, which from one point bear a striking resemblance to a fleet of fishing-boats in full sail, and those named the *Quida*, the *Runk*, and the *Rippach Stacks* to the north of the Heads of Grocken, may all be visited in the course of a summer evening's sail. In the *Dore Holm*, an isolated rock 120 ft. high, about 6 miles west from Hillswick, the ocean has cut a magnificent archway 70 ft. wide. On the top of a wild and desolate piece of coast scenery between Stennes and the Gird of the Navir lies a tract of rich pasture ground called the *Villians of Ure*, which is said by Professor Heddle to owe its fertility to the alkali of the circumjacent rocks. Rounding the head called the Faither, the steamer now enters *Roeness Voe*, an arm of the sea 7 miles long, at the head of which is the curing station of *Ollaberry*, at which *lodging-house* accommodation may be obtained. *Roeness Hill* (Norse, *roe* red, and *ness* a promontory) (1475 ft.), on the northern side of the voe, is the highest point in Shetland, and owes its name to the beautiful red granite of which its structure is composed. From its summit a magnificent view may be had on a clear day. *Fethaland*, the extreme northern point of the Mainland, is one of the principal seats of the haaf, or long line white-fishery.

#### THE NORTH ISLES.

Communication with the North Isles is maintained weekly by means of a local steamer.<sup>1</sup> Leaving Lerwick by the north entry of the Sound of Bressay, *Rova Head*, a bold promontory of conglomerate rock, is passed, bearing over which, about a mile to the westward, is a peaked hill, called the *Knoll of Kibister* or *Luggie's Knowe*, in olden times the residence of a wizard called Luggie, who, tradition asserts, drew his fish ready cooked from the sea by means of a line which he let down through a hole in the hill. "This," says Brand, the worthy missionary of 1700, who tells the tale, "was certainly done by the agency of evil spirits, with whom he was in contact and covenant; but the economy of the kingdom of darkness is very wonderful and little known to us." Crossing the entrance to the Voes of Dale, Laxfirth, Wadbister, and Catfirth, and sailing by the isles of Gletness, the bluff known as the *Mull of Eswick* is reached, in front of which is the *Maiden Stack*, on which an old sea-king isolated

<sup>1</sup> On Tuesdays the "Earl of Zetland" calls at Whalsay, Gossabrough, Mid Yell, Uyea Sound, Balta Sound, Haroldswick, Cullivoe, Gutcher, and Fetlar; and on Thursdays at Whalsay, Vidlin, Burravoe, Swinister, Mossbank, Garth, Brae, Sullom, Ollaberry, Lochend, North Roe, West Sandwick, and Ulsta. Information as to hours of sailing will be obtained at the office of the Steamship Company, Commercial Street, Lerwick.

During the summer months also, the "St. Magnus" or other steamer (from Leith and Aberdeen) passes north from Lerwick, on Fridays, to Mid Yell, Uyea Sound, and Balla Sound, returning to Lerwick next day. This is a most enjoyable trip, giving the visitor time for a good ramble or drive through Unst or even for an expedition to the Flugga Lighthouse.

his daughter to secure her from the attentions of an unacceptable lover. A similar legend attaches to the Frau Stack, off the island of Papa Stour. Crossing the Bay of Nesting, 3 miles wide—at the head of which are the ruins of the mansion and chapel of the now extinct family of the Sinclairs of Brough, and skirting the *Noup of Nesting*, on which, in 1596, the minister of the parish of Orphir in Orkney was murdered, under circumstances of great atrocity, by four brothers of the name of Sinclair, whom he had, as the instrument of Earl Patrick Stewart, grievously “oppressed,”—the steamer calls at *Symbister Bay* in the island of WHALSAY, or Whales’ Island (population 870), close to which is the mansion-house of W. A. Bruce, Esq., of Symbister, built of local gray granite at a cost of £30,000. About 4 miles to the north-east of Whalsay lie the *Out Skerries*, a group of jagged, storm-beat islets, the scene of the wreck of the steamer “Pacific” of Liverpool in 1871, and the seat of a considerable fishing. On *Bond*, the eastern one of the group, a lighthouse was erected in 1852. Crossing the mouth of *Dourie Voe*, the promontory of *Lunna* and the entrance to *Yell Sound*, the next stoppage occurs at *Gossabrough* in the island of YELL. This island, which is 16 miles long and from 6 to 8 broad, is separated from the Mainland by Yell Sound, and is divided almost into two by the Voes of Whale Firth and Mid Yell. Its population in 1881 was 2529. In its numerous voes excellent sea-trout fishing is to be had. Grouse have recently been introduced at Reafirth, and are said to be doing well. It contains the ruins of twenty small chapels and eight brochs. *Gloup Voe*, at its north-west extremity, is an important station of the haaf-fishery, and has acquired a melancholy interest as having been the district principally affected by the great storm of 20th July 1881. At *Papil*, near Cullivoe, are the remains of an old Norse chapel dedicated to St. Olaf, which was, till the middle of the 18th century, the parish church of North Yell. The island of FETLAR, which is 7 miles in length by 5 in width, and has a population of 430, is one of the most picturesque and fertile of the whole archipelago. Off *Helinbretta*, on its eastern face, the “Vandela,” a Swedish East India-man, was lost with £22,000 in specie on board, about the middle of last century. About £18,000 was recovered by means of divers. The well-known breed of Fetlar ponies is a cross between the native Sheltie and the horse, and owes its origin to a fine mustang, said to have once been the property of General Bolivar, imported by the late Sir Arthur Nicolson, Bart., a large proprietor in the island.

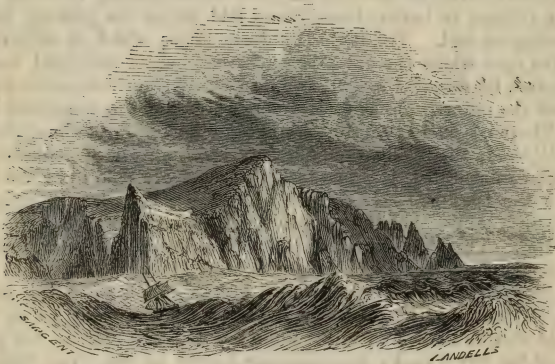
UNST, “the garden of Shetland,” the most northerly portion of her Majesty’s dominions, and one of the grandest and at the same time most fertile island of the group, is 12 miles long and from 4 to 5 broad. It is separated from Yell by Blue Mull Sound, which is about a mile wide, and has a population of 2170. Off its southern extremity lies the little island of *Uyea*, the property of T. L. U. Spence, Esq., close to which is the islet of Haaf Grünie (59 feet), from which the beautiful green serpentine, of which the columns of the mantelpieces in the Lerwick Town-Hall are composed, was obtained. *Muness Castle*, on the south-east headland of Unst, now in ruins, an oblong building, with

round towers at the north-western and south-eastern angles, and hanging turrets at the other two, was built in 1598 by Laurence Bruce of Cultemalindie, Deputy-Foud of Zetland, and natural brother to Earl Robert Stewart. Over the door is a tablet bearing this inscription:—

“List ze to know this building quha began,  
 Laurence the Bruce he was, that worthy man,  
 Quha earnestlie his airis and affspring prayis  
 To help and not to hurt this wark alwayis.”

*Balta Sound*, the principal seat after Lerwick of the Shetland herring-fishery, is a village of wooden houses nearly a mile long, having during the fishing season a temporary increase to its inhabitants of upwards of 2000 souls. On the north side of the Sound stands *Buness*, the residence of Mr. Edmonston, surrounded by well-laid-out gardens and lawns, where Biot, the French philosopher, resided in 1817 when measuring the time of the seconds pendulum. A short distance inland—at Balliasta, close to the now ruinous kirk, and in the vicinity of the quarry of chromate of iron, which with that of Haroldswick was discovered by Dr. Hibbert-Ware in 1817, and was worked for some years, but is now discontinued—are the remains of three stone circles, differing from those in Orkney in having their stones laid flat on the ground, instead of standing on end. The largest of these rings, which is believed to mark the spot where the old Ting or Parliament of Shetland used to meet before its removal to Tingwall, consists of three concentric circles, of which the outermost has a diameter of 60, and the innermost of 40 feet. There is a small tumulus of stones in the middle of the enclosure. At *Halligarth*, the residence of the late Dr. Laurence Edmonston, the well-known naturalist, is a plantation of what are said to be the finest trees in the islands. At *Hillside* resided the Rev. Dr. Ingram, late Free Church minister of the parish, who died in 1879 at the advanced age of 103. Two miles north of Balta Sound is *Haroldswick*, so called from having been the place where Harald Harfagri is said to have landed on his expedition which ended in the conquest of the islands in 872. About a mile and a half farther on is *Norwick*, where there is an old church dedicated to St. John the Baptist, and on the sandy shores of the bay a rocky protuberance known as the Ting, which at high water becomes an island. Proceeding along the cliffs to *Lamba Ness*, a curious circular chasm in the rocks, known as *Saxa's Kettle*, is pointed out, in which tradition states a celebrated giant called Saxa conducted his culinary operations. From Norwick to the Noup of Unst, past the headland called the Skaw and Saxavord Hill (933 feet), the rock scenery is of the grandest description. On a lofty conical outlying rock of the *Flugga Reef*, called the Muckle Flugga, stands the North Unst Lighthouse, completed in 1858 at a cost of £32,000. The stack upon which it is built is nearly 200 feet in height, and the lighthouse is reached by a flight of steps protected by a handrail, cut out of the southern face of the rock. The construction of this Pharos is a romance of engineering science. In 1854, during the Russian war, a temporary light tower was erected on the stack, at the suggestion of the Admiralty, for the benefit of the North Sea Squadron. Although

the whole of the materials and stores, consisting of water, cement, lime, coal, ironwork, glass, provisions, etc., and weighing upwards of 120 tons, had to be carried up to the top of the rock in small quantities on the backs of labourers, the work was completed in the wonderfully short space of twenty-six days. It was supposed from the great height of the buildings that they would have nothing but the wind and the rain to withstand. But the terrible storms of that winter, which broke over the tower, and even burst open the door of the dwelling-house, told a different tale. When, therefore, the permanent structure came to be put up it was found necessary to raise the lighthouse to its present height, which is 50 feet above the lofty rock on which it stands.



FITFUL HEAD.

# INDEX

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# ADVERTISEMENTS

*Hotels Arranged Alphabetically according to Locality.*

## THORNTON & CO.



PATENTEES AND MANUFACTURERS OF  
**REGISTERED WATERPROOFS.**

For **TOURISTS,**  
**SPORTSMEN,**  
**LADIES.**

“The Celtic” Ventilating Waterproof.  
Registered, Cool and Comfortable to  
Wear, 25s.

“The Waverley” Fishing Stockings.  
Thoroughly Tested and Warranted  
Watertight, 14s. 6d.

“The Marie” Ladies’ Waterproof.  
Perfect in Shape, 21s.

“The Pocket” Waterproof.  
For Tourists, Cyclists, Sportsmen,  
from 10s.

“The Hold-all” in Waterproof.  
Cloth and Canvas, from 10s. 6d.

“The Edinburgh” Knapsack.  
in Check Waterproof, 12s. 6d.

---

**Specialties in Waterproof, Game, and Cartridge Bags,  
Gun Covers, Carriage and Dog-Cart Aprons.**

---

GOLD MEDAL, INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, EDINBURGH, 1886,  
For Excellence in Manufacture of Waterproof Fishing Outfits.

GOLD MEDAL, INTERNATIONAL FISHERIES EXHIBITION, 1882,  
For Excellence in Manufacture of Waterproof Goods.

---

**EDINBURGH, 78 PRINCES STREET,**  
(OPPOSITE THE MOUND).

ABERDEEN.

# IMPERIAL HOTEL

(NEAREST FIRST-CLASS HOTEL TO THE RAILWAY STATION)

## ABERDEEN.

*Personally Patronised by their*

*Royal Highnesses*

*The Duke of Edinburgh,*

*The Duke of Connaught,*

*Prince Leopold,*



*Princess Beatrice,*

*Prince and Princess Christian,*

*Prince Frederick Charles of  
Prussia,*

*and other distinguished Visitors.*

The only one in Aberdeen expressly built from the Foundation as a First-Class Hotel, and for which purpose the entire Building is expressly occupied.

THE IMPERIAL HAS LATELY BEEN ENLARGED  
AND REFURNISHED.

THE IMPERIAL HOTEL is well known for its home comforts, and is without exception *the* only First-class Hotel in Aberdeen.

Address—The Manager.

TO ANGLERS.—*Gentlemen are Boarded at Moderate Rates during the Spring and Autumn Fishing Season.*

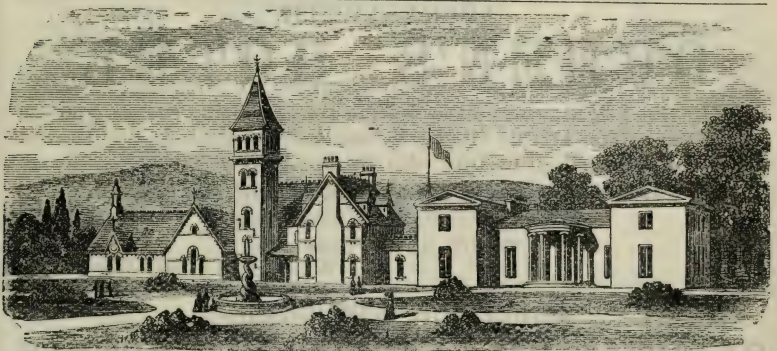
ABERDEEN.

# THE FORSYTH HOTEL

90 TO 104 UNION STREET.

*First-Class, combined with Moderate Charges.*

M. & E. WALKER.



## DEESIDE HYDROPATHIC ESTABLISHMENT, HEATHCOT, NEAR ABERDEEN.

**T**HE Climate of Deeside is the healthiest in Scotland. Residents at this Establishment have the privilege of preserved Salmon and Trout Fishing in the River Dee, as it runs through the Estates of Heathcot and Ardoe, a distance of two miles.

The Turkish and other Baths are constructed with all the latest improvements necessary for the practice of Hydropathy.

Terms per week, £2, 10s. ; for two having same Bedroom, £2, 5s. each: winter terms, £1, 15s.

For particulars apply to Dr. STEWART, Medical Superintendent, Heathcot, near Aberdeen.

ABERFOYLE.

## BAILIE NICOL JARVIE HOTEL.

JAMES BLAIR, Proprietor.

**T**OURISTS AND FAMILIES will find every comfort at this Hotel, which has recently been altered and enlarged. It is situated at the Starting Point of the New Road for the Trossachs and Loch Katrine, and a short distance from Aberfoyle Station. In the neighbourhood are the Famous Troutng waters of Loch Ard and Loch Chon, on which Mr. Blair keeps boats for the use of Anglers and Pleasure Parties. Coaches are run daily during the season to and from the Trossachs and Loch Katrine and connect the steamer there with the trains at Aberfoyle. Tennis Lawn.

*Post and Telegraph Offices within two minutes' walk of the Hotel.*

**POSTING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES,**



## ABERGAVENNY.

**ANGEL FAMILY AND COMMERCIAL HOTEL.**

**F**ISHING on three miles of the river Usk Free to Visitors. Also two miles of private excellent Salmon and Trout water near town. Day tickets—trout 2s. 6d., salmon 10s. per day. Charming drives to Raglan, Llanthoney Abbey, Brecon, Crickhowell, Sugar Loaf and other mountains.

Excellent Hotel accommodation. Re-furnished. Spacious Coffee-Room. Suites of Rooms and Billiards. All kinds of Posting.

JOHN PRICHARD, *Proprietor.*

## ABERYSTWITH.

**QUEEN'S HOTEL.**

**T**HIS Hotel is situated on the Marine Terrace, facing the sea, and contains several Private Sitting Rooms, Coffee Rooms, Ladies' Drawing Room, Library, and all its Bedrooms are pleasantly situated.

**Table d'Hote at 6.30 o'clock during the Season.**

*Arrangements made for Families.*

TARIFF ON APPLICATION.

W. H. PALMER, *Proprietor.*

## AMBLESIDE, WINDERMERE.

**SALUTATION AND QUEEN'S HOTELS.**

**S**TRANGERS visiting the above district should, for convenience of seeing the adjoining Lakes, and exploring the surrounding Hills and Valleys, make **AMBLESIDE**, at Head of Lake Windermere, their headquarters.

**TAYLOR'S FOUR-IN-HAND STAGE COACHES**

FROM THE ABOVE HOTELS RUN TWICE DAILY TO

**Keswick, Coniston, Ullswater, and the Langdales.**

*Private Coaches and Carriages of every description are supplied from the Hotels.*

## BALA LAKE.

**LION HOTEL.**

**FAMILY AND COMMERCIAL. LADIES' COFFEE ROOM.**

**BILLIARDS. GOOD FISHING.**

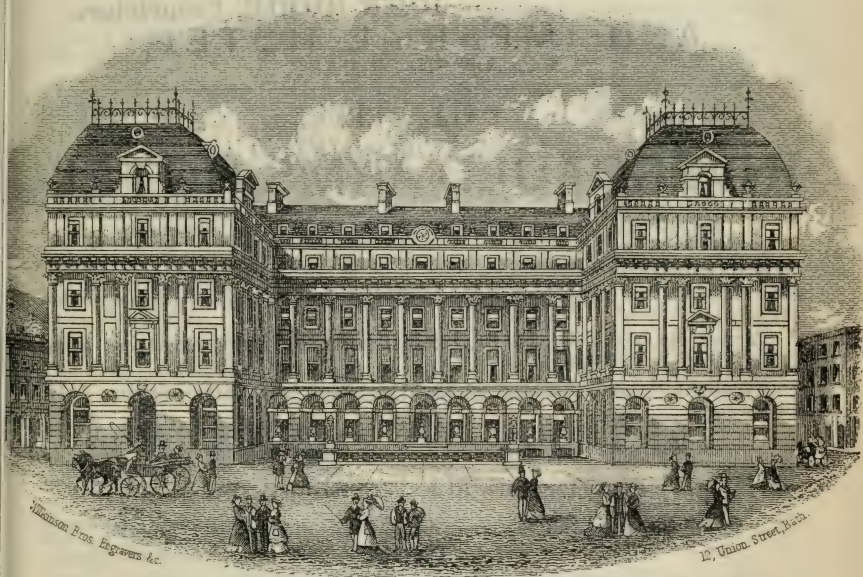
**BOATS ON THE LAKE. CARRIAGES, &c.**

**CHARGES MODERATE. 'BUS MEETS ALL TRAINS.**

*A four-in-hand drag will run two days a-week to the Liverpool Grand Water Scheme at Llanuwddyn.*

WILLIAM OWEN, *Proprietor.*

# GRAND PUMP ROOM HOTEL BATH



**I**S situated in the centre of the City, and connected with the finest suite of Mineral Water Baths in Europe, **IMMEDIATELY OPPOSITE THE GRAND PUMP ROOM AND ABBEY,** AND THE RECENTLY DISCOVERED MAGNIFICENT ROMAN BATH.

*This Handsome Hotel is replete with every Accommodation, and is especially adapted for those requiring the use of the Bath Waters.*

The Wines are carefully selected, and the Cuisine is under an experienced Chef.

FOR PARTICULARS APPLY TO

C. W. RADWAY, *Lessee.*

BATH.

**CASTLE HOTEL.**

THE OLDEST ESTABLISHED and most CENTRAL for Families, Private  
and Commercial Gentlemen.

*NIGHT PORTER.*

JOHN RUBIE, Proprietor.

**AND IMPERIAL HOTEL,**  
WESTON-SUPER-MARE.

---

BALLATER.

**INVERCAULD ARMS HOTEL***In connection with the Invercauld Arms Hotel, Braemar.*

**T**HIS First-Class Hotel has now been extensively added to, and re-  
furnished in a superior style, making it one of the best Hotels in the  
Highlands.

Parties **BOARDED** by the **WEEK** on **SPECIAL TERMS**, excepting from  
15th July to 15th September.

Excellent Salmon Fishing on the Dee—free to Visitors—during July  
and August.

*(By Special Appointment Posting Master to the Queen.)***POSTING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.**

Coaches during the Season to Braemar, Balmoral, Blairgowrie,  
and Dunkeld.

Letters and Telegrams punctually attended to.

M'GREGOR.

**BELFAST.****THE IMPERIAL HOTEL.****FIRST-CLASS.****BEST SITUATION.***Omnibuses meet all Trains and Steamers.*

W. J. JURY, Proprietor.

## BERWICK-ON-TWEED.

## KING'S ARMS FAMILY &amp; COMMERCIAL HOTEL.

*The Hotel Omnibus meets all trains from 8 a.m. till 9 p.m. Posting in all its branches.*

**During the Month of June Parties are Boarded by the Week on Moderate Terms.**

**"THE** climate is highly bracing, with all the characteristics of a typical sea-coast. Affections such as Scrofula, Gout, etc., benefit from a stay here."—*Health*, Jan. 22, 1883.

Within easy distance of and the natural head-quarters from whence to visit Holy Island, Tweeddale Wark, Twizel, Coldstream, Norham Castle, Flodden Field, and the district rendered classic by Sir Walter Scott.

JOHN CARR, *Proprietor*.

BETTWS-Y-COED, NORTH WALES.

## WATERLOO HOTEL.

*A large wing containing 50 rooms has just been added, and the Proprietor now hopes to have ample accommodation for the yearly increasing number of Visitors to his Hotel.*

LAWN TENNIS.

BILLIARDS.

FISHING.

**Posting. Excellent Stabling and Lock-up Coach-Houses.**

**THE** Proprietor runs the Daily Return Coaches between Bettws-y-Coed, Llanberis, and Beddgelert. Seats can be secured at the Waterloo and Gwydyr Hotels, Bettws-y-Coed, the Padarn Villa and Dolbadarn Hotels, Llanberis, and the Royal Goat Hotel, Beddgelert.

A WELL-APPOINTED OMNIBUS ATTENDS ALL TRAINS.

TARIFF OF CHARGES ON APPLICATION TO

L. B. McCULLOCH, *Proprietor*.

BIDEFORD, NORTH DEVON.

## TANTON'S HOTEL.

**THIS** old-established and comfortable Hotel has recently been enlarged, and is now complete, with every accommodation. It is situated near and commanding Magnificent Views of the River Torridge and surrounding scenery. Families will find this the best and most convenient Hotel for breaking their journey to and from Clodelly, Westward Ho! and other places of interest.

*Private Suites of Apartments. Coffee, Commercial, and Billiard Room.*

Posting and Livery Stables. Omnibus to all Trains.

W. GIDDIE, *Proprietor*.

BLAIRGOWRIE.

## QUEEN'S HOTEL.

*Established*



*Half a Century.*

**THE** above long-established and first-class HOTEL has recently been much enlarged and improved, so that Families, Tourists, and Commercial Gentlemen will find in it every comfort and attention. Blairgowrie is on the shortest and most direct route to Braemar and Balmoral, the drive to which is very grand, passing Craighall (General Clerk-Rattray), one of the most picturesquely-situated mansions in Scotland. Post Horses and Carriages of every description, with careful Drivers.

**Charges strictly Moderate.**

Coaches to Braemar early in July. Passengers booked at the Hotel.

*An Omnibus waits all Trains.*

D. M'DONALD, PROPRIETOR.

Orders by Post or Telegram for Rooms, Carriages, or Coach seats, carefully attended to.



BLAIR-ATHOLE.  
**ATHOLE ARMS HOTEL.**

*Adjoining the Railway Station.*

**N**OW one of the largest and best appointed Hotels in the Highlands.

THE SITUATION is unequalled as a centre from which to visit the finest Scenery of the PERTSHIRE HIGHLANDS, comprising KILLIECRANKIE ; LOCHS TUMMEL and RANNOCH ; GLEN TILT ; BRAEMAR ; the FALLS OF BRUAR, GARRY, TUMMEL, and FENDER ; DUNKELD ; TAYMOUTH CASTLE and LOCH TAY ; the GROUNDS of BLAIR CASTLE, etc.

This is also the most convenient resting-place for breaking the long railway journey to and from the North of Scotland.

TABLE D'HÔTE daily during the season in the well-known magnificent DINING HALL, with which is connected *en suite* a spacious and elegantly furnished DRAWING ROOM.

*Special terms for Board by the week, except during August.*

**Tariff on Application.**

THE POSTING DEPARTMENT is thoroughly well equipped.

Experienced Guides and Ponies for Glen Tilt, Braemar, and Mountain Excursions. Telegraphic Address—HOTEL, BLAIRATHOLE.

D. MACDONALD & SONS, *Proprietors.*

# BLAIRGOWRIE. ROYAL HOTEL.

THIS Old-Established Hotel is now well known for comfort and cleanliness,

**Superior Cuisine, and High-Class Wines.**

CHARGE MODERATE.

*Excellent Parlour and Bedroom accommodation. Spacious Coffee and Billiard Rooms have been added.*

FIRST-CLASS HORSES AND VEHICLES.

Coach to Braemar daily at 11 a.m. during July, August, and September; seats secured by Post or Telegram.

Mail Coach to Bridge of Cally and Kirkmichael daily at 10.45 a.m.

'BUS MEETS ALL TRAINS.

**SHOOTINGS INSPECTED AND VALUED.**

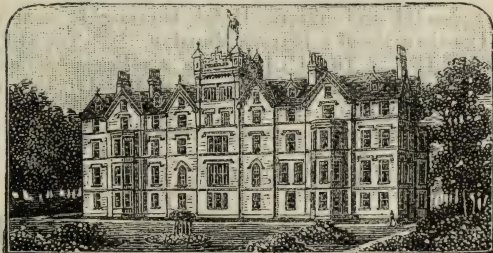
ALEXR. ALLISON, *Proprietor.*

BOURNEMOUTH.

# NEWLYN'S

"Patronised by the Royal Families of Europe."

THE  
LEADING  
HOTEL  
IN  
BOURNEMOUTH  
SOUTH CLIFF.  
SURROUNDED BY  
PINE WOODS.



THE  
LEADING  
HOTEL  
IN  
BOURNEMOUTH  
SOUTH CLIFF.  
SURROUNDED BY  
PINE WOODS.

The Residence of H.I.M. The Empress of Austria—Queen of Hungary, and H.I. and R.H. The Archduchess Marie Valerie.—April 1888.

NEWLYN'S ROYAL EXETER HOTEL. Beautifully Sheltered Position. In Private Grounds. One minute from the Pier. Accommodation, Appointments, and Views unsurpassed. Table d'Hôte at 7, at separate tables. Omnibus at East Station.

HENRY NEWLYN, *Proprietor,*

Seven Years Caterer to H.R.H. Prince of Wales; H.R.H. Duke of Cambridge; H.S.H. Prince Edward Saxe-Weimar; and the Officers of Her Majesty's Brigade of Guards, Guards' Club, London.

BOURNEMOUTH.

**“ADEN COURT,”**

DURLEY GARDENS WEST CLIFF.

**F**AMILY BOARDING HOUSE. Patronised by the *Clergy, Military, and Medical Gentlemen.* Handsomely appointed. **GOOD TABLE.** Lovely views, sea and land. Inclusive terms from Two Guineas per week. Special arrangements for Families making long visits.

*There are a few Private Suites.*

E. HARRIS, *Proprietor.*

BOURNEMOUTH.

**PRIORY MANSIONS**

BOARDING ESTABLISHMENT,

BATH ROAD.

**B**EAUTIFULLY Situated. Every comfort. Billiard Room. Full-sized Tennis Courts. Lovely Grounds. Hot and Cold Baths. House holds Certificate for Sanitary Excellence.

*Tariff on application to Mrs. GREENLEAVES.*

BOURNEMOUTH.

*Patronised by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.*

**ROYAL BATH HOTEL.**

“A really splendid and unique Hotel, thoroughly homely and comfortable, with the luxuries of a Private Mansion. \* \* The **ONLY HOTEL** on the **EAST CLIFF.** The **CLIFF** *par excellence.*”—*Court Journal*, 16th August 1879. Moderate fixed Tariff. South Aspect. Grounds five acres. Sea frontage 1000 feet.

**Established 1838. Rooms Reserved on receipt of Letter or Telegram.**

BOURNEMOUTH.

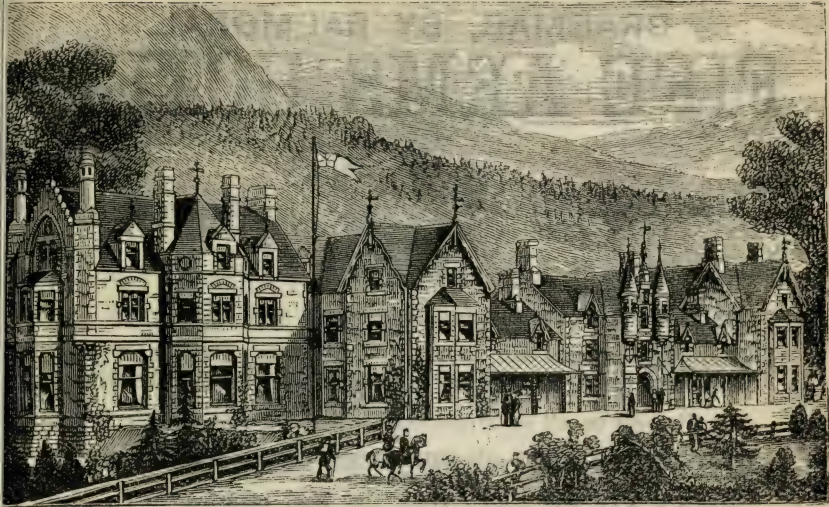
**LANSDOWNE HOTEL.**

For Families and Gentlemen.

**B**EAUTIFULLY situated on East Cliff, close to celebrated Pines, Sea, and principal Railway Station. Home comforts. Excellent Cuisine. Choice Wines. *Terms Moderate.*—Billiards. Posting.

*N.B.*—A Char-a-banc for the New Forest, etc., starts from the Hotel daily during the season.

J. W. COLLINS, *Proprietor.*



BRAEMAR.

## THE INVERCAULD ARMS,

*The finest Hotel situation in Scotland.*

Recently re-erected after Plans by J. T. WIMPERIS, Esq., Sackville St., London.

MAGNIFICENT DINING HALL, ELEGANT LADIES' DRAWING ROOM, AND NUMEROUS SUITES OF APARTMENTS.

POSTING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.

BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT POSTING-MASTER TO THE QUEEN.

*Coaches during the Season to Blairgowrie, Dunkeld, and Ballater.*

Excellent Salmon Fishing in connection with the Hotel.

Letters and Telegrams Punctually attended to.

A. M'GREGOR.

## BRAY (IRELAND) INTERNATIONAL HOTEL,

County Wicklow.

**T**HIS FIRST-CLASS HOTEL is situated near the Railway Station, Seabeach, and Esplanade, central to all the far-famed Scenery of the County of Wicklow.

Visitors to this fashionable place will find THE INTERNATIONAL HOTEL replete with every comfort, and the *Cuisine* and Wines of the best quality.

*All Charges are fixed and moderate.*

Boarding Terms per week may be had on application to the MANAGER.

C. DUFRESNE, *Proprietor.*



BRAEMAR, BY BALMORAL.

**FIFE ARMS HOTEL.**

By Special



Appointment.

*Patronised by the Royal Family and the Court.*

Coaches during the Season between Braemar and Ballater, and Braemar, Blairgowrie, and Dunkeld.

*Posting in all its Branches.**Lawn Tennis.***PARTIES BOARDED BY THE WEEK UNTIL 1st AUGUST.**

MRS. M'NAB has leased from the Earl of Fife, K.T., seven miles of his Lordship's Private Salmon Fishings, which gentlemen staying at the Hotel can have.

BRIDGE OF ALLAN.

*About an hour by rail from Edinburgh or Glasgow, and three miles from Stirling.***PHILP'S ROYAL HOTEL.**

**R**ENOVATED and refurnished. Excellent accommodation and beautifully laid out grounds. Charges moderate. Most convenient to break the journey for the Trossachs, Oban, and other parts of the Highlands. An extensive Posting Establishment.

**Hotel 'Bus attends all Trains.**R. PHILP, *Proprietor.*

BRIDGE OF ALLAN.

**CARMICHAEL'S HOTEL.****TEMPERANCE.***Within easy access of Callander, the Trossachs, and Loch Lomond.*

Terms, including all charges, 45s. per week.

POSTING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.

HOTEL 'BUS ATTENDS ALL TRAINS.

**BRIDGE OF ALLAN**  
**HYDROPATHIC ESTABLISHMENT,**  
 NEAR STIRLING.

---

**B**EAUTIFULLY situated and sheltered by the Ochils, on a dry and porous soil. The House is replete with every comfort and convenience. Elegant Suite of Baths, including Turkish, Russian, Vapour, Spray, &c., all on the most approved principles.

**Terms, £2 : 12 : 6 per week.**

---

Applications to be addressed to MR. M'KAY, House Superintendent.

---

BRIGHTON.

**THE CLARENDON HOTEL.**

**T**HIS Hotel is situated in the best part of Brighton—faces the Sea, and is close to the Theatre, Pavilion, Aquarium, and Alhambra. Visitors “En Pension” by the Day 10s. 6d., by the Week £3 : 10s., each person, which includes good Bedroom with sea view and full Board.

For Tariff and further Particulars apply to the Proprietor.

---

BUXTON.

**ST. ANN'S HOTEL.**

**First-class, for Families and Gentlemen.**

A COLONNADE TO THE BATHS, WELLS, & GARDENS.  
 HARRISON & LE GROS, *Proprietors.*

**Also of the GREAT LIVERY STABLES.**

Telephonic Communication between the Hotel and Stables.

THE

# BUXTON HYDROPATHIC AND WINTER RESIDENCE

(MALVERN HOUSE)

## DERBYSHIRE.

**T**HE largest and most complete Hydro in the neighbourhood. Central and sheltered situation. Every comfort for Invalids and Visitors. Sanitary and ventilating arrangements perfect. Heated throughout by hot water.

TABLE D'HOTE AT 6 O'CLOCK.

TWO BILLIARD TABLES.

Baths wholly re-fitted. Most complete suit of **Massage Baths** in the kingdom. Experienced Attendants.

*FOR TERMS, ETC., APPLY TO THE PROPRIETOR.*

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS—"HYDRO, BUXTON."

BUXTON, DERBYSHIRE.

## GROSVENOR PRIVATE HOTEL, BROAD WALK.

**T**HIS High-Class House (carried on many years by the late Mr. Brian Bates) stands in the most charming, convenient, and central situation in the Town, adjoining and overlooking the celebrated Gardens, and close to the Mineral Wells and Baths.

**Comfortable Smoking Room.**

*Reduced Terms from October 1st to April 30th.*

BUXTON.

## CRESCENT HOTEL,

**F**IRST-CLASS for Families and Gentlemen. Best Situation. Forms wing of the Crescent. Due South aspect. Close to Railway Stations. Covered Colonnade to Baths, Wells, and Gardens. Dining, Drawing, Billiard, Smoke, and Reading Rooms. The Dining Saloon is acknowledged to be one of the finest rooms in the kingdom. Suites of apartments for Families. Rooms on ground floor level if required.

Table d'Hote at Separate Tables. Excellent Cuisine.

Choice Wines. Billiards.

JOHN SMILTER, *Proprietor.*

## CALLANDER.

**CALEDONIAN TEMPERANCE HOTEL**

**T**HE most comfortable Hotel in Callander. Tea, Bed, and Breakfast from 5s. to 6s. Attendance 9d.

Board per Week, £2:12:6. Hot and Cold Baths.

TICKETS FOR THE TROSSACHS.

*Coaches to be had at this Hotel.*

W. A. BIGGS, *Proprietor.*

## CHEPSTOW.

**BEAUFORT ARMS HOTEL.**

**A**N Old-Established First-class Family Hotel, within two minutes' walk of the Railway Station, Castle, and River Wye.

Ladies' Coffee Room 60 feet by 30. Billiard Room.

Omnibuses and Carriages meet all trains.

The **BEAUFORT ARMS HOTEL**, Tintern Abbey, conducted by the same Proprietress. Night Porter. E. GARRETT.

## CHESTER.

**THE GROSVENOR HOTEL.**

**F**IRST-CLASS. Situated in the centre of the City, close to the CATHEDRAL and other objects of interest.

Large Coffee and Reading Rooms ; also Ladies' Drawing Room for the convenience of Ladies and Families.

Open and close Carriages, and Posting in all its Branches.

Omnibuses attend the Trains for the use of Visitors to the Hotel. Tariff to be had on application. A Night Porter in attendance.

DAVID FOSTER, *Manager.*

## CHRISTCHURCH.

**CHRISTCHURCH HOTEL.**

NEWLYN'S FAMILY HOTEL.

“Charming Views from the Balcony of the Hotel.”

*Opposite the old Priory Church and Ruins.*

Omnibuses to and from the Station. Excellent Boating in the Harbour.

**GOOD FISHING FOR VISITORS FREE STAYING AT THE HOTEL.**

CLIFTON, BRISTOL.

**CLIFTON-DOWN HOTEL,***Facing the Suspension Bridge.*

THE popularity of this Hotel has compelled the Proprietors to extend the accommodation by the addition of several Bedrooms, Ladies' Drawing Rooms, a Suite of Apartments for Wedding Breakfasts, Ball Suppers, &c. &c. Visitors will find all the comforts of home, with fixed and moderate charges. The situation of the Hotel is unrivalled, being on the Downs, and within ten minutes' walk of the new Clifton Down Railway Station.

N.B.—From this Hotel the following Trips are easy, returning to the Hotel the same day: Chepstow Castle, the Wynd Cliff, Tintern Abbey, Wells Cathedral, Glastonbury Tor, Bath, Weston-super-Mare, Clevedon, Portishead, Cardiff, Newport, and Channel Docks.

HARRY F. BARTON, *Manager.*

Clifton Hotel Company (Limited).

CLIFTON, BRISTOL.

**THE QUEEN'S HOTEL.**

For Families and Gentlemen.

THIS old-established Family Hotel has recently undergone complete alterations, is really comfortable, and is admirably situated. It is near the Victoria Rooms, New Theatre, Downs, and Suspension Bridge. Stabling and Posting. The Trams from the Station and from the City Draw-Bridge pass the door every ten minutes.

All communications please address

CLARA NUNNEY, *Proprietress.*

COLWYN BAY, NORTH WALES.

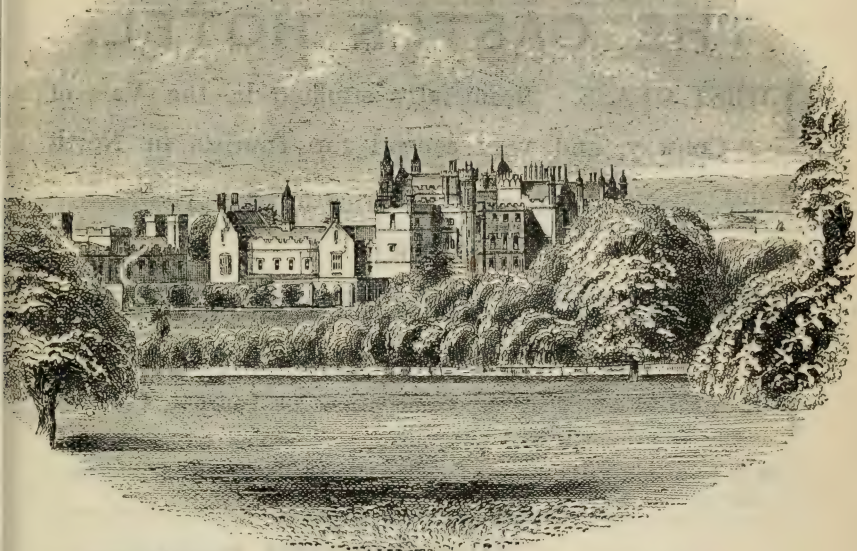
**POLLYCROCHAN HOTEL**

(Late the Residence of Lady Erskine).

THIS First-class Family Hotel is most beautifully situated in its own finely-wooded park in Colwyn Bay, commanding splendid land and sea views; there are delightful walks in the adjacent woods. It is within a few minutes' walk of the Beach and ten minutes' of Colwyn Bay Station, and a short drive of Conway and Llandudno.

**Sea-Bathing, Tennis, Billiards, Posting.**J. PORTER, *Proprietor.*

The Proprietor begs to announce that to meet an increased demand he has added a handsome and commodious wing, containing Sitting and Bed Rooms.



## CONISHEAD PRIORY

Hydropathic Mansion, by Ulverston, Furness.

LADIES' & GENTLEMEN'S TURKISH, SEA, & LAKE WATER BATHS.

**Resident Physician.**

*Address*—THE MANAGER.

THE Magnificent and Historical Mansion of Conishead Priory, built at a cost of over £140,000, standing on its own beautifully-wooded grounds, on the western shore of Morecambe Bay, is, on high medical authority, stated to be one of the best Hydro-paths in the kingdom, both for Summer and Winter residence.

Excursions can be made from the Priory, either by coach or rail, to any part of the English Lake District, returning in the course of the day; and special arrangements have been made for excursion parties on extremely moderate terms. The Directors have also liberally provided for amusements.

"One of the finest of old English mansions."—*Scotsman*. "Justly described as the Paradise of Furness."—*Black's Guide*. "The furnishings and appointments throughout are of the best."—*Bradford Observer*. "The architectural character of Conishead Priory gives this establishment a more magnificent building than usual, indeed no place of the kind at all approaches it in this respect."—*Newcastle Chronicle*. "Here the hawthorn scents the air; there a gigantic rhododendron lavishes all its beauties; sycamores and oaks, and firs abound."—*Christian World*.

### DAILY EXCURSIONS TO THE LAKES AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

The PRIORY OMNIBUS waits the arrival of every Train at Ulverston. Passengers for the PRIORY by the London and North-Western Railway change Carriages at Carnforth Junction. Passengers by the Midland Railway may require to change at Hellifield.

## CONWAY.

**THE CASTLE HOTEL.**

**F**IRST-CLASS. Beautifully situated in the Vale of Conway, and very central for Tourists in North Wales.

MISS DUTTON, *Proprietress.*

## CORK.

**STEPHENS'S COMMERCIAL HOTEL**

*(Opposite the General Post Office, Cork)*

**P**OSSESSES first-class accommodation for Tourists, Commercial Gentlemen, and Families.

It is very centrally situated—close to the Banks and Theatre.

*Charges extremely Moderate.*

MRS. STEPHENS, PROPRIETRESS,  
*From the West of England.*

EXTRACT from a "Tour through Ireland," published in the  
*North Briton, 1864:—*

"When we arrived in Cork we took up our quarters at Stephens's Commercial Hotel, where we obtained excellent accommodation."

EXTRACT from the *Glasgow Chiel*, 27th December 1884.

"When you go to Cork, stop at Stephens's capital Hotel—everything done well."

**CRIEFF.****DRUMMOND ARMS HOTEL**

AND

**POSTING ESTABLISHMENT**

FIRST-CLASS FAMILY AND COMMERCIAL HOTEL.

W. C. S. SCOTT, PROPRIETOR.

DERBY.

**THE ST. JAMES'S HOTEL,**

**I**N the centre of the Town, facing the Post Office and Corn Market, is new, with every convenience for Families and Commercial Gentlemen. A Large Hall for Meetings, Wedding Breakfasts, Concerts, &c. Hot and Cold Baths. Stock Rooms.

THE STABLING IS PERFECT AND EXTENSIVE.

J. WAGSTAFF, Proprietor.

DUBLIN.

**JURY'S HOTEL, COLLEGE GREEN.***Established 1835.*

"FIRST CLASS."

**Superior Accommodation. Tariff Moderate.****LADIES' COFFEE, DINING, AND DRAWING ROOMS.****Table d'Hote at 6.30 p.m. daily.***Telegraphic Address—"JURY, DUBLIN."*

HENRY J. JURY, Proprietor

DUBLIN.

**THE GRESHAM HOTEL,**

UPPER SACKVILLE STREET.

*120 Bedrooms, Suites of Apartments for Families, Ladies' Coffee-Room and Drawing-Room. Reading, Smoking, and Billiard Rooms.*

Single Bedrooms, including attendance, 3s. 6d to 4s. 6d. Breakfast, 1s. 6d. to 2s. 6d.  
Dinners, 2s. 6d. to 4s. 6d.

TABLE D'HOTE EVERY EVENING.

SANITARY CERTIFICATE FROM SIR CHARLES CAMERON.

DUBLIN.

**THE WICKLOW HOTEL**

(FAMILY AND COMMERCIAL),

6, 7, &amp; 8 WICKLOW STREET,

*Off Grafton Street, Dublin.***First-Class Restaurant attached.**

**T**HE very centre of the City. Quiet, comfortable, and homely. Most moderate charges.

RICHARD O'BRIEN, Proprietor.



DUBLIN.

DUBLIN.

**PRINCE OF WALES HOTEL,**

LOWER SACKVILLE STREET.

*(Next the General Post Office.)*

Central. Convenient. Moderate Charges.

JURY BROTHERS, *Proprietors.*

DUBLIN.

**SHELBOURNE HOTEL,**

ST. STEPHEN'S GREEN.

**S**ITUATED in the most central and fashionable part of Dublin, and is the great Tourist Hotel of Ireland. Contains magnificent Public Rooms, Elevator, Telegraph Office, &c. &c. First-Class. Charges Moderate.

DUBLIN.

**MORRISSON'S HOTEL,**

DAWSON STREET AND NASSAU STREET.

**T**HIS FIRST-CLASS HOTEL contains 100 handsome Apartments, newly decorated. Central position, overlooking College Park. Table d'Hôte at separate tables. Charges moderate. Bedrooms from 2s. 6d. Telephone 381. W. H. LUMLEY, *Proprietor.*

DUBLIN.

**MAPLE'S HOTEL,**

25 TO 28 KILDARE STREET.

**T**HIS FIRST-CLASS HOTEL is situated opposite the magnificent new buildings of the National Museum, School of Art and Science, Picture Gallery, and Ornamental Gardens, adjacent to two Public Parks and principal places of amusement, in the most fashionable and central part of the City. The numerous Suites of Private and Public Apartments are acknowledged to be the most superior, being fitted up and furnished with all that care and experience could devise. It is replete with every home comfort that could be desired. CHARGES MODERATE. Extensively Patronised by English and American Tourists. Special care given to Cuisine. Wines and Spirits, Best only Selected. Well appointed Livery Stables attached to the Premises. Carriages, Cabs, and Omnibuses meet Trains and Boats on receipt of Wire or Letter.

FREDERICK MAPLE, *Proprietor.*

DUBLIN.

# FRANKLIN'S HOTEL AND RESTAURANT.

11 COLLEGE GREEN.

Bedroom . . . . .	1s. 6d.	Plain Tea . . . . .	1s. 6d.
Breakfast from : . . . .	1s. 6d.	Meat Tea . . . . .	2s. 0d.
Dinners from . . . . .	1s. 6d.	Attendance . . . . .	1s. 0d.

ONLY FIRST-CLASS DRINKS KEPT.

SITUATION most central. Everything supplied of the very best description. Extreme cleanliness. Moderate Charges. Private Sitting-rooms. Good Show-rooms. A Night Porter in attendance.

DUBLIN.

## ST. STEPHEN'S PARK TEMPERANCE HOTEL. RUSSELL'S (FIRST CLASS).

TARIFF—Bedrooms from 2s. for One Person. Plain Breakfast or Tea, 1s. 6d.; Dinner, 2s. 6d.; Attendance, 1s. each Person. Boarding Terms, £2:2s. per week, November to April; £2:9s. from April to November.

DULVERTON.

## CARNARVON ARMS FAMILY HOTEL. (QUITE IN THE COUNTRY).

SEVEN Miles private Trout-Fishing near Hotel, property of the Right Honourable EARL OF CARNARVON (rivers Exe and Barle), free to Anglers staying here. Fine bracing air amidst charming and varied scenery. The Devon and Somerset Stag-Hounds hunt this country.

Hunters.

Post-Horses.

Tennis.

Billiards.

*Close to Railway Junction Station.*

A. NELDER &amp; SON.

A Four-Horse Coach will run from here to the Lyndale Hotel, Lynmouth, during the Touring Season.

DUNBLANE.

## DUNBLANE HYDROPATHIC,

*Situated at the Entrance to the Trossachs and the Western and Northern Highlands.*

UNDER THE PERSONAL SUPERVISION OF THE LESSEE.

VIEWS unequalled. Climate Dry, Bracing, and Health Restoring. Celebrated Mineral Springs, specific in Diseases of the Stomach and Liver. Turkish, Russian, and all other Baths. Dietary unsurpassed. Omnibus meets Trains at Dunblane Railway Junction. Terms, from £2:12:6 per week.

*Address—THE MANAGER.*

DUNDEE.

# QUEEN'S HOTEL,

## 160 NETHERGATE.

**M**AGNIFICENT Views of the River and Tay Bridge. Handsome Billiard, Smoking, and Stock Rooms. A 'Bus from the Hotel awaits the arrival of all Trains. Stabling.

DUNKELD.

# THE DUKE OF ATHOLE'S ARMS HOTEL.

**T**HIS old-established Family Hotel, situated close to the beautiful Bridge of Dunkeld, and also close to the gates of the Cathedral, commands a magnificent view of the scenery on both sides of the Tay.

'Busses await the arrival of all Trains.

Seats can be secured for the Braemar Coach.

D. ROBERTSON, *Proprietor*  
(late R. GRANT):

DUNKELD.

FISHER'S

ROYAL



HOTEL.

**Under the Patronage of the Royal Family.**

**M**R. FISHER begs to state that the additions and alterations to this large first-class Establishment are now completed; and, having been redecorated and refurnished in an elegant style, it will be found equal to any in the North of Scotland. A Large and Elegant Dining Saloon, with Ladies' Drawing-Room (*en suite*). Private Suites of Apartments, and Spacious Billiard and Smoking Saloon.

The only COACH for BRAEMAR and BALMORAL, *via* BLAIRGOWRIE, starts from the Hotel, where seats for the above can only be secured. Telegrams for Apartments, Coach Seats, or Carriages punctually attended to. Omnibuses from the Hotel attend the different Trains.

# CHATSWORTH HOTEL, EDENSOR,

## DERBYSHIRE.

**T**HIS Hotel is beautifully situated in Chatsworth Park, and within ten minutes' walk of the princely residence of the Duke of Devonshire.

The Hotel is the largest in the neighbourhood, and its proximity to the Rowsley Station, on the Midland Railway, affords every facility to Tourists desirous of visiting the beauties of Haddon Hall, Matlock, the Mines at Castleton, Dove Dale, etc.

Omnibuses from the Hotel meet all the principal trains at Rowsley Station.

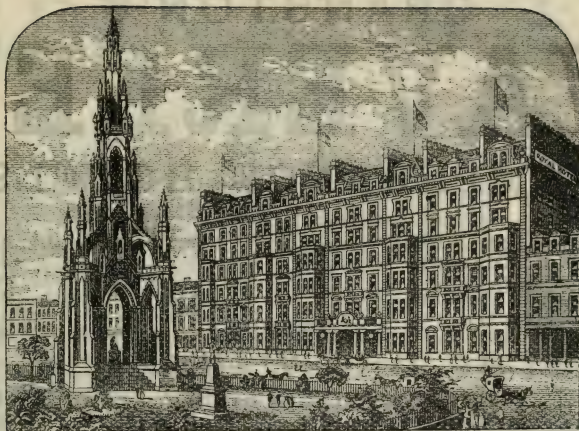
A spacious Coffee-Room for Ladies. Private Sitting and well-appointed Bedrooms. Post-horses, etc.

HENRY HARRISON, PROPRIETOR;

IN CONNECTION WITH ST. ANN'S HOTEL, BUXTON.

Railway Station, ROWSLEY. *Postal address & Telegram Office*, EDENSOR, near BAKEWELL.

Day Tickets for the Chatsworth Fishery—Trout and Grayling.



OPPOSITE  
THE  
SCOTT  
MONUMENT

AND  
PRINCES  
STREET  
GARDENS

(One of the finest Hotels in Europe.)

THE

# ROYAL HOTEL

DONALD MACGREGOR, PROPRIETOR,  
53 PRINCES STREET, EDINBURGH.

*The Royal Hotel is within a hundred yards of Railway Terminus, and occupies the finest position in the City.*

PLACES OF INTEREST SEEN FROM HOTEL:—Arthur's Seat, over 800 feet high. Assembly Hall. Calton Hill. Edinburgh Castle. East and West Princes Street Gardens. Free Church College and Assembly Hall. Royal Observatory. Sir Walter Scott's Monument. Salisbury Crags. St. Giles's Cathedral. Parliament House. The Royal Institution. The Royal Scottish Academy and National Gallery. The Antiquarian Museum. From tower of Hotel are seen the Firth of Forth, Bass Rock, the Lomond, Corstorphine, and Pentland Hills, and a part of four or five of the neighbouring counties.

**Charges Moderate. Rooms from 2s. 6d. Passenger Elevator. Night Porters.**

**CAUTION.**—*Visitors intending to put up at the Royal must be careful to see that they are taken there, as mistakes have occurred causing great disappointment.*

# CRANSTON'S WAVERLEY TEMPERANCE HOTELS.

Uniform Charges at all the Waverleys, viz.—

Breakfast or Tea . . . . .	1s. 3d., 1s. 6d., 2s.
Public Dinner . . . . .	2s.
Bedroom . . . . .	1s. 6d.
Private Parlours . . . . .	3s.
Service . . . . .	1s.
Stock Rooms, from 2s. 6d. per day, according to Size.	

## THE OLD WAVERLEY,

42, 43, 44, 45, & 46 PRINCES STREET, EDINBURGH.

**R**OBERT CRANSTON begs to return his sincere thanks to his Patrons and the Public for their favours during the last forty years, and has to intimate that the above Hotel has been entirely rebuilt, and is now inferior to none in the City. The whole of the internal arrangements have been remodelled, the accommodation greatly increased, including a most spacious Dining-room and a Ladies' Drawing-room, and the entire building fitted up in the latest and most approved manner, with a view to the comfort and convenience of his Patrons. Is the largest Temperance Hotel in the Kingdom. Notwithstanding the great expense attending the reconstruction, the charges will remain as formerly.

## THE NEW WAVERLEY,

WATERLOO PLACE, EDINBURGH,

Has been enlarged and improved, and to meet the great demand a number of commodious well-lighted Stock Rooms were added last year, affording special facilities to Commercial Gentlemen. It has also a Large Hall, seated for upwards of 700 persons.

## THE LONDON WAVERLEY,

KING STREET, CHEAPSIDE (Established upwards of 33 years),

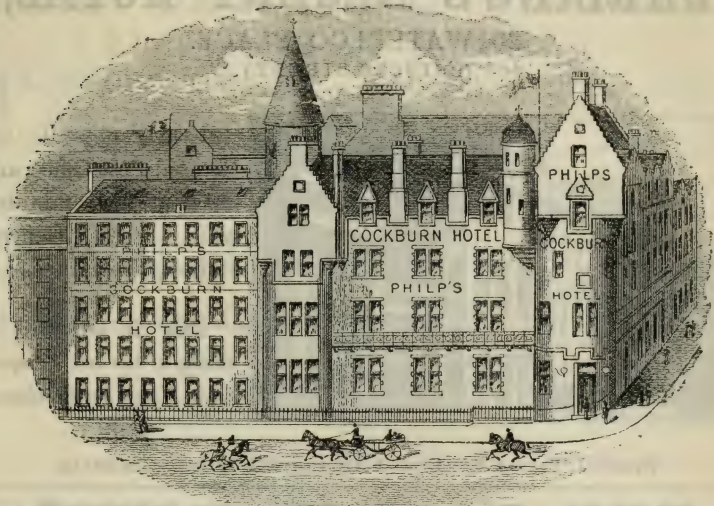
Has recently been more than doubled in size by the addition of an entire division of Trump Street, which has afforded greatly increased accommodation; and from its unrivalled position in the commercial centre of the city, it offers exceptional advantages to persons visiting London, either on business or on pleasure. The Guildhall, Corporation Offices, and the various Law Courts are in King Street, adjoining the Hotel, and Omnibuses pass the door every minute for every district and Railway Station in London.

## THE GLASGOW WAVERLEY,

was removed to 172 SAUCHIEHALL STREET, in 1884, when the building in BUCHANAN STREET was acquired by the Glasgow Underground Railway. Neither Mr. CRANSTON nor any member of his Family have any connection with the house, 185 BUCHANAN STREET, in which his Business was formerly conducted. The name and Business of Mr. CRANSTON'S WAVERLEY HOTEL in GLASGOW was transferred to his Daughter, M. R. CRANSTON, and is now carried on under her own personal management at 172 SAUCHIEHALL STREET, one of the finest and most central of thoroughfares in the city, and in close proximity to the Railway Stations and Steamboat Piers. The Business is carried on upon the same principles and at the same rates as the other Waverleys.

CAUTION.—Parties going to the GLASGOW WAVERLEY are particularly requested to see that they are taken to CRANSTON'S.

# EDINBURGH.



THE  
**COCKBURN HOTEL**

*Adjoining the Station and overlooking the Gardens.*

**NO INTOXICATING LIQUORS.**

**JOHN MACPHERSON, PROPRIETOR.**

EDINBURGH.

## **WINDSOR HOTEL,** 100 PRINCES STREET.

*(Opposite the Castle.)*

**A. M. THIEM, PROPRIETOR.**

**T**HIS old-established Hotel, one of the finest in Edinburgh, entirely rebuilt and refurbished in the most elegant manner, offers superior accommodation and comfort. The Proprietor is especially cognisant of the needs of the Nobility and Gentry, and spares no pains to render their sojourn with him agreeable.

EDINBURGH.

**DARLING'S REGENT HOTEL,**

20 WATERLOO PLACE.

(PRINCES STREET.)



Nearly opposite the General Post Office, and only a few minutes' walk from General Railway Terminus.

*This is admitted to be one of the best Temperance Hotels in Scotland.*

Special Terms for Board during the Winter Months.

**THE PALACE HOTEL,**

PRINCES STREET, EDINBURGH.

New Buildings Now Open.

**T**HESSE new and elegant buildings, specially constructed for the PALACE HOTEL, form the corner of Princes Street and Castle Street, (on the site of the late Caledonian Hotel). The finest site in Edinburgh, immediately opposite **The Castle**, overlooking the **Public Gardens**. Sanitation Complete. Elegance and Comfort, combined with Moderate Charges. **American Standard Elevator** by Otis Brothers, New York, to every Floor. Telephone, etc.

JOHN FERGUSON, *Proprietor.*

**THE EDINBURGH HOTEL,**

PRINCES STREET, EDINBURGH.

**T**HENEAREST and most convenient First-Class Hotel to the Railway **General Termini**. Since coming into the hands of the present Proprietor, the above Hotel has been greatly enlarged and improved in every department. **American Elevator** and Telephone, etc.

JOHN FERGUSON, *Proprietor.*

N.B.—Charges Strictly Moderate in both the above Hotels.

## EDINBURGH.

# THE CENTRAL HOTEL,

121 PRINCES STREET.

**M**AGNIFICENT Building. Commanding, without exception, the Finest View in the Street. Patronised by the best Families, and acknowledged to be one of the first hotels in the City, being built expressly for a Hotel, and fitted with all the latest improvements and the most perfect sanitary arrangements. No public bar or restaurant in connection with the house.

The Nearest First-Class Family Hotel to the Caledonian and Haymarket Stations.

MODERATE CHARGES.

JAMES GRANT, *Proprietor & Manager.*

# ROXBURGHE HOTEL,

CHARLOTTE SQUARE, EDINBURGH.

FIRST-CLASS FAMILY HOTEL.

In Connection with the above is CHRISTIE'S PRIVATE HOTEL.  
Apartments *en suite*, and Board on Moderate Terms.

J. CHRISTIE, *Proprietor.*

# BEDFORD HOTEL,

83 PRINCES STREET, EDINBURGH.

Under the personal superintendence of Mme. Dejay (late of Dejay's Hotel).  
Unsurpassed for comfort, economy, and quietness.

*Most moderate Terms.*

*Cuisine à la française.*

**Coffee Room and Ladies' Drawing Room.**

This Hotel is situated in the best part of Princes Street, and commands a good view of the Castle. *On parle français.*



EDINBURGH.

EDINBURGH.

**THE LONDON HOTEL,**

ST. ANDREW SQUARE.

**F**AMILIES and Gentlemen will find the Hotel most Central, quiet and comfortable. The spacious Square in front (open to Visitors) is a great attraction. The Hotel has been handsomely redecorated.

**Wines and Cuisine Excellent.****CHARGES MODERATE.****COOK'S AND OTHER COUPONS ACCEPTED.**J. J. MEPHIUS, *Proprietor.*

EDINBURGH.

**THE ALBERT HOTEL,**

23 AND 25 HANOVER STREET.

**T**HIS Central Hotel affords first-class accommodation to Tourists and others visiting the City. Every home comfort.

**BILLIARD AND SMOKE ROOMS.****Terms Strictly Moderate.****Tariff on Application.**D. ROBERTSON, *Proprietor.*

EDINBURGH.

**THE RUTLAND HOTEL.**

West end of Princes Street, adjoining the Caledonian Railway Station.

**T**HIS well-known First-Class Hotel for Families and Gentlemen is replete with every comfort, while the charges are strictly moderate. Splendid views from every window of the Hotel.

**EXCELLENT CUISINE.****PERSONAL SUPERINTENDENCE.**JAMES M'GREGOR, *Proprietor.*

EDINBURGH.

**THE ROYAL ALEXANDRA HOTEL,**

124 PRINCES STREET.

(Private Apartments. 6, 7, 58, &amp; 60, Melville Street.)

**F**IRST-CLASS Family Hotel, replete with every comfort. Central Situation, and convenient for the Railway Stations. Charges moderate.

JOHN ANDERSON, *Proprietor.*

# THE CAFÉ,

(WEST END CAFÉ COMPANY, LIMITED)

129 PRINCES STREET, EDINBURGH

(Adjoining University Club).

**FIRST-CLASS RESTAURANT FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.**

Breakfasts, Luncheons, and Dinners.

TEA, COFFEE, FANCY PASTRY, AND CAKES.

MAGNIFICENT SALOONS, FREE FROM ALL COOKING SMELLS.

**EDINBURGH CAFÉ COMPANY,**

70 PRINCES STREET, EDINBURGH.

*High-Class Restaurant for Ladies and Gentlemen.*

**BREAKFASTS, LUNCHEONS, DINNERS, TEA, COFFEE,  
FANCY PASTRY, CAKES, &c.**

ELEGANT SALOON FOR LADIES.—CLOAK-ROOMS, &c.

WEDDING BREAKFASTS, BALL SUPPERS, DINNERS, AND  
COLD COLLATIONS CONTRACTED FOR.

EDINBURGH.

# THE SHIP HOTEL

(UNDER NEW MANAGEMENT).

**EAST REGISTER STREET**

((Opposite the General Post Office. Two minutes' walk from Waverley Station).

THE Proprietor begs to inform Commercial Gentlemen, Farmers, Tourists, and the Public that this Old-established and well-known House has been entirely Re-furnished and Re-decorated. Visitors will find this one of the most comfortable, quiet, and cleanly Hotels in the City.

**BEDROOM AND ATTENDANCE, 2s 6d.**

Bed and Board, £2:12:6 per Week (8s. per Day). Other Charges equally Moderate.

ALEX. MACDOUGALL, Proprietor.

Late Cashier for 13 years in MacGregor's Royal Hotel, Princes Street.

# FERGUSON'S EDINBURGH ROCK.

The Best Present from Edinburgh.

MANUFACTURED ONLY AND DAILY BY

**ALEX. FERGUSON,**

CONFECTIONER TO THE QUEEN & H.R.H. THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH  
1 MELBOURNE PLACE, EDINBURGH.

(Near the Castle.)

**ROBERT M'DOWELL & SONS'**  
**CELEBRATED**  
**Scotch Shortbread**  
**and Pitcaithly Bannocks.**

**SCOTCH CAKES.**

Sultana.	Seed.	Carraway.	Orange.
Alexandra.	Rice.	Chocolate.	Tennis.
Tivoli.	Madeira.	Plum.	Duchess.
Genoa.	Cocoanut.		

**SCOTCH BUN (Christmas).**

**SCOTCH OATCAKES.**

**BISCUITS.**

Entire Wheaten.	Chester.	Plain Wine.
Small Abernethy.	Albert.	&c., &c.

60 George Street, 19 Frederick Street, & 1 Wemyss Place, Edinburgh.

**ELGIN.**

**STATION HOTEL.**

**T**HIS first-class Family and Commercial Hotel occupies one of the best sites in the town, close to the Railway Stations, about five minutes' walk from the Cathedral, and within easy drive of the beautiful and romantic Pluscarden Abbey and other places of interest in the neighbourhood. The Bedroom accommodation is first-class. Large Coffee Room, Drawing Room, Private Sitting Rooms, &c. &c. Also Billiard, Smoking, and Hot and Cold Bath Rooms.

**Hiring. Table d'Hote daily.**

WILLIAM CHRISTIE, *Lessee.*

## EXETER.

## ROYAL CLARENCE HOTEL,

FACING GRAND OLD CATHEDRAL.

FIRST-CLASS FAMILY.

*Quiet and Comfort of Country Mansion. Moderate Tariff.*J. HEADON STANBURY, *Proprietor.**Also of the*

## HALF MOON HOTEL,

FAMILY AND COMMERCIAL.

*Most Centrally Situated. Replete with Every Comfort. Moderate Charges.**Ladies' Coffee Room. Eight Spacious Stock Rooms. Night Porter.***Omnibuses and Cabs meet all Trains.**

EXETER.

## POPLE'S

## NEW LONDON HOTEL,

*FOR FAMILIES AND GENTLEMEN. Re-furnished and re-decorated.*

THIS FIRST-CLASS HOTEL HAS LONG STOOD PRE-EMINENT, and is patronised by the leading County families. Adjoining Northernhay Park, opposite the New GENERAL POST OFFICE, and within three minutes' walk of the CATHEDRAL. Public Coffee Room, Drawing Room, Suites of Apartments. Table d'Hôte at 7 o'clock. Night Porter. Omnibuses and Cabs meet every train. Posting in all its branches. Also Proprietor of the Globe Hotel, Newton Abbot.

FORRES.

## CHARLESON'S

## FAMILY AND COMMERCIAL HOTEL.

*Near the Post and Telegraph Offices.*

POSTING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.

'Bus and Servants attend all Trains from 6.30 a.m. to 10 p.m., Sundays excepted.

FORRES.

# CAMPBELL'S ROYAL STATION HOTEL,

Adjoining the Railway Platform, Forres.  
STANDING WITHIN ITS OWN GROUNDS AND BEAUTIFUL GARDEN.

(Patronised by the Royal Family and Leading Members of the  
Nobility and Aristocracy of Europe.)

**APARTMENTS EN SUITE. SPACIOUS BILLIARD & SMOKING ROOM.**  
Boots in attendance at all Trains.

*Salmon Fishing on Findhorn River—within ten minutes' walk.*

JAMES CAMPBELL, *Lessee and Proprietor.*

FORRES, MORAYSHIRE, N.B.

## CLUNY HILL HYDROPATHIC.

*On Highland Railway, 24 miles south of Inverness.*

**S**TANDS on one of the beautiful eminences known as the Cluny Hills.  
These are clothed with pine woods and intersected by about 5 miles  
of Walks. Air Dry and Bracing. Finest River scenery in Scotland.  
Tennis and other Amusements. Possesses every home comfort.

Charges £2:2s. ; in Summer £2:12:6 per week.

N.B.—*Six miles of Salmon, Grilse, and Trout Fishing.*



FORT-WILLIAM.

# THE ALEXANDRA HOTEL,

PARADE, FORT-WILLIAM.

*The nearest and most convenient for any wishing  
to ascend the Ben.*

*Moderate Charges.—MRS. DOIG, Proprietrix.*

FORT-WILLIAM.

**WAVERLEY TEMPERANCE HOTEL,**  
DIRECTLY ABOVE STEAMBOAT PIER.

Greatly enlarged, nearly double the Bedroom Accommodation added this Season.

Coaches for Kingussie, Invergarry, Achnacary, Glenfinnon, and Arisaig, call at Hotel for passengers.

TARIFF—Breakfast, 1s. 6d. and 2s. Dinner, 1s. 6d. to 3s. Tea, from 1s. Bedrooms, Single, 2s. ; Double, 3s. Attendance, 6d.

**GUIDES AND PONIES FOR BEN NEVIS.**

J. M'GILVRAY, *Lessee.*

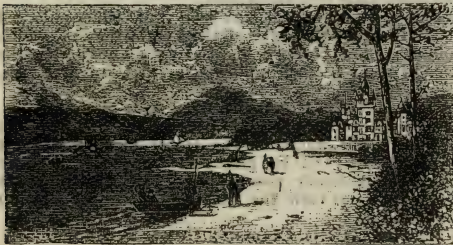
GALWAY.

**MACK'S ROYAL HOTEL**  
(FAMILY AND COMMERCIAL).

*John Jameson's 7-Year Old Whisky guaranteed direct from the Distillery.*

GEORGE MACK, PROPRIETOR.

The Hotel Omnibus attends all Trains and Steamers free of charge. Posting in all its branches. Good Horses and Steady Drivers.



**SHANDON HYDROPATHIC,**  
ON THE GARELOCH.  
Unequalled in Scotland.

CONVENIENT to Glasgow. Invigorating Mountain Air. Sea Breezes. Best Centre Excursions to Loch Lomond and the Clyde. Drives, Boating, Tennis, Bowling, Billiards.

*Magnificent Sea Water Swimming Bath. Turkish, Russian, and other Baths. TERMS MODERATE.*

Address, Manager, Shandon, N.B.

GATEHOUSE OF FLEET, N.B.

**MURRAY ARMS HOTEL**

HAS comfortable accommodation for Families and Tourists at very moderate terms. The Drives, Walks, and Scenery in the neighbourhood are unsurpassed in the South of Scotland, embracing as they do the scene of Scott's "Guy Mannering."

Visitors have fishing in Loch Whinyeon and the River Fleet free, a boat being kept on the Loch for their sole use.

POSTING. LETTERS, ETC., PROMPTLY ANSWERED.

GEORGE McMICHAEL, Proprietor.

## GIANT'S CAUSEWAY.



## CAUSEWAY HOTEL AND ELECTRIC TRAMWAY.

**T**HIS beautifully situated Hotel is worked in connection with the GIANT'S CAUSEWAY ELECTRIC TRAMWAY. It is the most central spot for Tourists visiting the district, being close to the Giant's Causeway, and with Dunluce Castle, Dunseverick Castle, Ballintoy, and Carrick-a-Rede in the immediate neighbourhood.

The Hotel stands in its own grounds of 40 Acres, and has been three times enlarged within the last five years to meet the growing popularity of the Establishment, which will be found replete with every comfort. The Hotel is lighted throughout with the Electric Light. There are Asphalte and grass Lawn Tennis courts; a German Kiosk, and Electric Holophote.

Guides, Boats, and Posting are attached to the Hotel with fixed scale of charges.

Electric Tram Cars leave Portrush Station on the arrival of all trains, with through booking to the Causeway Hotel. Tourists are landed in the Hotel grounds without any trouble or change of Cars. There will be an increased service of Electric Tram Cars on the Tramway during the summer months, and the Antrim coast service will be entirely remodelled. Orders to view the Electric Generating Station at Walkmills can be obtained at the Hotel.

Postal and Telegraph Address—The **MANAGER**, Causeway Hotel, Bushmills.

*Note.*—Always ask for through Railway Tickets to the Giant's Causeway.

## CRANSTON'S

### WAVERLEY TEMPERANCE HOTEL, GLASGOW,

*Is now removed to 172 SAUCHIEHALL STREET*

(For particulars see Advertisement, p. 24).

<b>GLASGOW</b> (Note new address)	. 172 SAUCHIEHALL STREET.
<b>EDINBURGH</b> , "Old"	. 43 PRINCES STREET.
<b>EDINBURGH</b> , "New"	. 16 WATERLOO PLACE.
<b>LONDON</b>	. 37 KING STREET, CHEAPSIDE.

**CAUTION!** No connection with any other Waverley Hotel in Glasgow.

GLASGOW.

# PHILP'S COCKBURN HOTEL,

## 141 BATH STREET.

THIS large new Hotel is especially planned and constructed with every Modern Improvement to meet the requirements of a First-Class Hotel. Situation unsurpassed. In an elevated and quiet but central and convenient part of the City; with in easy access of the different Railway Stations and Steam-Ship Landings. Street Cars pass within a few yards to all parts of the City.

**Passenger Elevator.**

**Turkish Baths and Billiard Rooms.**

*The home of Americans in Glasgow.*

**MODERATE CHARGES.**

TELEPHONE No. 50.

**High-Class Temperance House.**

Handsome public rooms; large airy bedrooms, newly furnished throughout.



## TOURISTS AND STRANGERS VISITING GLASGOW

WILL FIND A LARGE AND WELL-SELECTED VARIETY OF

### VIEWS OF SCOTTISH SCENERY,

GUIDE-BOOKS, MAPS, &c. &c.

AT

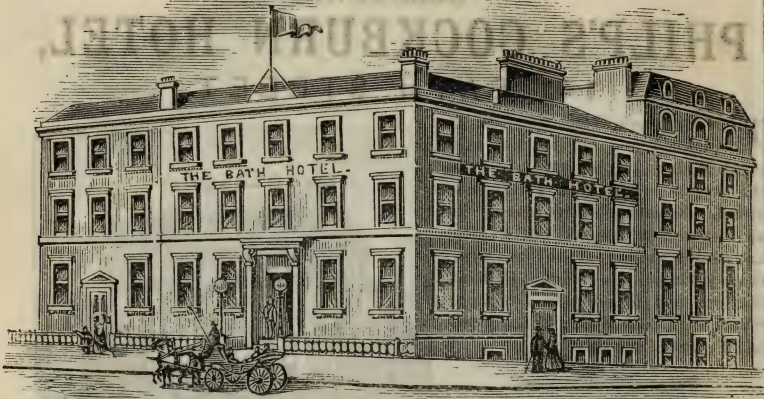
# REID'S TOURIST EMPORIUM,

144 ARGYLE STREET, GLASGOW.

☞ Fourth Shop West of Buchanan Street. ☞

**Speciality.**—White-Wood Goods with views of Scottish Scenery—very suitable as Souvenirs of Scotland—from 6d. and upwards.





## THE BATH HOTEL,

152 BATH STREET, GLASGOW.

The most comfortable First-class Hotel in Glasgow. Very Moderate Charges.

P. ROBERTSON, PROPRIETOR.

GLASGOW.

## STEEL'S HOTEL,

CORNER OF QUEEN AND ARGYLE STREETS, THE MOST CENTRAL IN TOWN. LADIES' COFFEE ROOM.

Over 90 Apartments.

Breakfast from 1s. 6d. Luncheon from 2s. Dinner from 3s.

Tea from 1s. 6d. Bed and Attendance from 2s. 6d.

WM. ANDERSON, *Proprietor.*

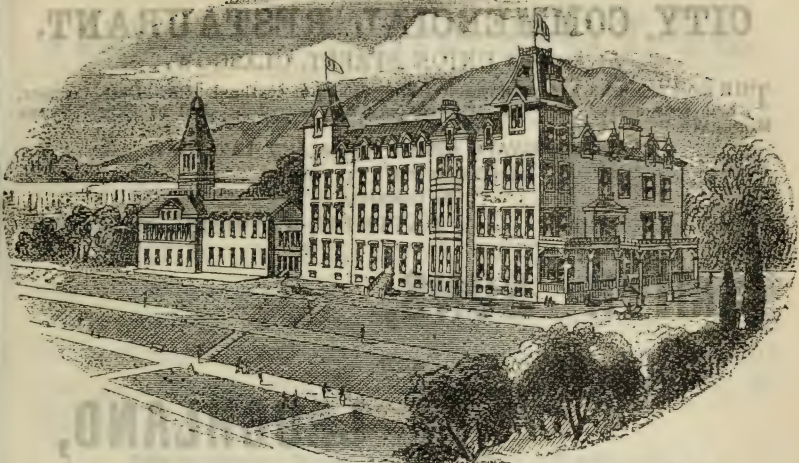
GLASGOW.

## HIS LORDSHIP'S LARDER AND HOTEL, 10 ST. ENOCH SQUARE, GLASGOW.

(*Opposite St. Enoch Station Booking Office.*)

**T**O ensure economy consistent with comfort, Visitors cannot do better than live at this most central House. Breakfast, Dinner, Tea, and Bedroom included, from 7s. to 8s. per day.

T. WHITE, *Proprietor.*



## GLENBURN HYDROPATHIC ESTABLISHMENT,

ROTHESAY.

Recently Purchased from the Representatives of the late  
Dr. PATERSON by Mr. A. PHILP, of the COCKBURN HOTELS,  
*EDINBURGH AND GLASGOW.*

**R**OTHESAY, with its lovely Bay, is already famous as a Winter and Spring Residence for those who suffer from the east winds, so prevalent in this country. Mr. PHILP, being sole proprietor, and unfettered by colleagues, as in most similar establishments managed by Limited Companies, will be always anxious to adopt any improvement calculated to secure the greater Comfort and Enjoyment of the Visitors to Glenburn.

*Resident Physician*—Dr. PHILP, formerly of the Conishead Priory.

Prospectuses may be had on application to "The Manager," or at PHILP'S COCKBURN HOTEL, 141 BATH STREET, GLASGOW.

Also at the well-known

**COCKBURN HOTEL, EDINBURGH.**

*Only One hour and a half from Glasgow.*

**BATHS FREE.**

## GLASGOW.

**CITY COMMERCIAL RESTAURANT,**

54 AND 60 UNION STREET, GLASGOW.

**T**HE most extensive and comfortable Dining Room in Scotland. Breakfasts, Dinners, and Teas served with comfort, economy, and despatch. Bill of Fare—**EXTRA MODERATE.**

LADIES' PRIVATE DINING ROOM AND LAVATORY.

GENTLEMEN'S LAVATORIES.

*No Gratuities.*MATTHEW WADDELL, *Proprietor.***SMITH SONS,**

AND

**LAUGHLAND,**

SILK MERCERS, FAMILY DRAPERS,

COMPLETE OUTFITTERS,

GENERAL WAREHOUSEMEN,

*Carpet Merchants and Household Furnishers,*

78 to 82 UNION STREET,

GLASGOW,

Have always a Large, Choice, fully Assorted Stock; and Novelties are added to each Department as they appear.

GLOUCESTER.

**THE BELL HOTEL,**

**S**ITUATE in the centre of the City, near the Cathedral, and is the Leading Hotel for Families and Gentlemen.

EXCELLENT STABLING. POST HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FULL FUNERAL EQUIPMENTS.

**Omnibuses to and from every Train. Night Porter.**MISS CORNER, *Manageress.*

## GLENORCHY.

**INVERORAN HOTEL,**  
ARGYLLSHIRE.

**T**EN miles from the Railway Station Tyndrum. DUNCAN A. FORBES begs respectfully to intimate that he has taken a lease of the above Hotel, which has been newly and otherwise greatly added to and improved. Tourists and gentlemen staying at the Hotel are allowed the privilege of Fishing (free of charge) in the beautiful River Orchy, one of the best Salmon Rivers in the West of Scotland. Splendid Trout Fishing on different Waters, Loch and part of the River Baw. Passengers are booked at this Hotel in connection with the Coaches to and from Glencoe and Tyndrum.

**First-Class Post Horses and Carriages**

*Boats on Loch Tulla.*

## GOLSPIE.

**ROYAL SUTHERLAND ARMS HOTEL.**

**B**EAUTIFULLY situated within a mile of Dunrobin Castle, the Grounds of which are open to the Public. Free Trout Fishing on Loch Brora for parties staying at the Hotel. Five minutes' walk from sea-shore. Horses and Carriages on Hire. An Omnibus meets Trains. Charges moderate.

JAMES MITCHELL, *Proprietor.*

## GRASMERE—ENGLISH LAKES.

**THE ROTHAY HOTEL.**

**FIRST-CLASS. MOST CENTRAL FOR ALL THE EXCURSIONS.**

**EXTENSIVE AND SECLUDED PLEASURE GROUNDS.**

*Burial Place of Wordsworth and Coleridge.*

**Four Tennis Courts, Billiards, Boating, Fishing, etc.**

*Route.*—Via Windermere, L. and N. W. and Midland and Furness from the South; by Keswick from the North. Posting Establishment Complete.

J. COWPERTHWAIT, *Proprietor.*

(From Fraser's Loch Awe Hotel.)

GUERNSEY.

**GARDNER'S ROYAL HOTEL,***ESPLANADE.*

ESTABLISHED OVER HALF A CENTURY.

PATRONISED BY H.R.H. PRINCESS STEPHANIE OF AUSTRIA.

**T**HIS old established and well-known First-Class Hotel having been very considerably enlarged, re-decorated, re-furnished, and otherwise greatly improved, is now replete with every modern appliance and every facility for comfort.

The Hotel, being situated on the Esplanade, commands a splendid and uninterrupted view of the sea and the adjacent islands of Sark, Herm, Jethou, as also of the White Rock Promenade, the landing stages of the steamers, and the harbour in general.

Among the extensive additions to the Hotel may be mentioned the building of a new Dining Hall capable of seating 300 Visitors, also a new Withdrawing Room for Ladies, a Reading Room for Gentlemen, several suites of apartments, and a large number of bedrooms.

There is, moreover, a handsome and well-fitted Billiard Room for the exclusive use of Visitors staying at the Hotel.

The Kitchens have been entirely refitted with the latest improvements by the well-known firm of SLATER AND COMPANY, Engineers, of Holborn, London; and the Cuisine is under the direction of a first-class "Chef."

Hot and Cold Baths at all times. Ladies' and Gentlemen's Lavatories fitted with Hot and Cold Water.

In the rear of the Hotel is a large Garden.

**TABLE D'HOTE.**

*Registered telegraphic address—*"ROYAL, GUERNSEY."

**JAMES B. GARDNER, Proprietor.**

## GUERNSEY—CHANNEL ISLANDS.

**OLD GOVERNMENT HOUSE HOTEL,***Formerly the Official Residence of the Lieutenant-Governors of the Island.*

**T**HIS long-established and first-class Hotel, for Families and Gentlemen, is famed for its excellent *Cuisine*, its choice Wines, and the thorough comfort of all its arrangements, combined with the most moderate charges.

Standing in its own grounds, and situated in the higher and best part of the town of St. Peter-Port, it commands from its windows and lawn unrivalled views of the entire Channel Group—including Alderney, on the north; Jersey, on the south; Sark, Herm, and Jethou immediately opposite; with the distant and historic coasts of Normandy beyond.

An extensive new wing has just been added, comprising about forty additional apartments—including spacious and lofty Bedrooms, with southern aspect and magnificent sea views; Hot and Cold Baths; Smoking Rooms; and all the modern improvements. Tariff on application. Special arrangements during the Winter months.

The finest Dining Saloon in the Channel Islands, capable of accommodating two hundred guests. Table d'Hôte. Separate tables.

Conservatory and Winter Garden. Private Carriages. Ici on parle Français. Hier man spricht Deutsch.

Five minutes' walk from the Landing Stages. A Porter from the Hotel attends the arrival of all Steamers. Rooms may be secured by letter or telegram. *Registered Telegraphic Address*—"GOV. GUERNSEY."

JOHN GARDNER, *Proprietor.*

## GREENOCK.

**TONTINE HOTEL.**

**THE ONLY FIRST-CLASS HOTEL IN TOWN.**

*(Nearly opposite the Caledonian Railway Station).*

Within three minutes' walk of Custom-House Pier.

Billiard Room. New Luncheon Bar.

MRS. BUCHANAN, *Proprietrix.*

*(Late of the White Hart Hotel.)*

## HARROGATE.

**ROYAL HOTEL.**

WILLIAM KEIGHLEY, PROPRIETOR.

**T**HIS first-class Family Hotel is most pleasantly and healthily situated, and is replete with every comfort for families. Within five minutes' walk of the Railway Station. Telephone No. 10.

**BILLIARD ROOM.**

## HARROGATE.

**“THE GRANBY,”**  
 HIGH HARROGATE,  
 FACING THE STRAY.

**T**HIS First-Class Family Hotel stands in its own extensive grounds, and is beautifully situated in the best part of Harrogate. Good Lawn-Tennis Court. Great alterations have lately been made in the House, and Visitors will find in it every convenience. Carriages to the Wells and Baths every morning free of charge. Ten minutes' walk from the Station. For Terms, &c., apply **W. H. MILNER, Proprietor.**

**Good Stabling. Carriages on Hire.**

## HARROGATE WELLS.

**BARBER'S GEORGE HOTEL.**

**V**ISITORS to Harrogate will find many advantages in making their temporary residence at this Hotel, it being situated close to the Sulphur and Cheltenham Springs, seven minutes' walk from the Railway Station, and in the immediate vicinity of the Public Baths, Concert Rooms, &c. The sheltered situation of the Hotel makes it admirably adapted for Visitors in Spring and Autumn. Terms per day:—Board and Lodgings, in Public Rooms, 6s. 6d. each; ditto, ditto, in Private Rooms, 7s. 6d. each; Private Sitting Rooms, 3s. to 5s. each; Attendance, &c., 1s. 3d. each. Beds charged extra if for less than four nights. Horses' Hay, 10s. 6d. per week. Ostler extra. Billiard Rooms. Stabling for Hunters and Carriage Horses.

**N.B.**—No fees given to Conductor to recommend this Hotel. **NOTE.**—Harrogate being a health resort, the Patrons of this Hotel are not expected to use Wine, &c., unless they require it.

## HARROGATE.

**THE IMPERIAL HYDROPATHIC ESTABLISHMENT.**

*Opposite the Royal Pump-Room and adjoining the new Public Gardens.*

**A** HYGIENIC home for visitors and invalids, and especially for the treatment of all suitable complaints by Medical Electricity.

**Terms moderate. Prospectus free.**

*2nd Edition, pp. 120, Illustrated. Post free, 2s. 6d., direct from the Author.*

**Electricity in Disease.**—How to use it and what it will accomplish. By J. R. TUNMER, M.R.C.S.E., &c. &c., Resident Medical Superintendent.

## HELENSBURGH.

**T**HE Finest Watering-Place in the West of Scotland. Trains and Boats to Loch Lomond and Trossachs, and Steamer every morning to Dunoon at 8.45, in time to meet the “Iona” for the Highlands by that most celebrated Route—Ardrishaig, Crinan, and Oban, to Staffa and Iona. The alterations and improvements at the **QUEEN'S HOTEL** are now completed, and the Suites of Apartments for Families cannot be surpassed. The view of the Clyde and Lake is most magnificent. Tourists conveniently arranged. A magnificent Coffee Room. Smoking and Billiard Room.

**All Charges strictly Moderate.**

*Carriages to all Steamers and Trains.*

**A. WILLIAMSON, Proprietor.**

HELSTON.

# ANGEL HOTEL,

FOR THE LIZARD AND KYNANCE COVE.

THIS Hotel affords every Accommodation for Families and Gentlemen, and is especially adapted for Excursionists. Twenty minutes' walk from the celebrated Looe Pool. Posting in all its branches. Brake to the Lizard daily (Sundays excepted) during the Season.

W. BLACKWELL, *Proprietor.*

HEXHAM, NORTHUMBERLAND.

## TYNDALE HYDROPATHIC MANSION,

A Favourite Health Resort, beautifully situated, overlooking the Valley of the Tyne.

PURITY OF AIR UNSURPASSED. REPLETE WITH EVERY COMFORT.

TERMS, FROM £1 : 18 : 6 PER WEEK.

FRANK G. GRANT, *Proprietor.*ILKLEY, WHARFEDALE, *via* LEEDS, YORKSHIRE.

## TROUTBECK HYDROPATHIC ESTABLISHMENT AND SANATORIUM.

*Physician*—THOMAS SCOTT, M.D., M.R.C.S.E.*Proprietor and Manager*—JOHN DOBSON.

ONE of the best Health Resorts in the kingdom. The finest air, the purest water, and most beautiful of the Yorkshire dales. A Home for the Invalid requiring treatment, or the Visitor in search of health and change. This establishment is justly famed for being one of the most compact and comfortable in Ilkley; whilst the grounds open on to Rombald's Moor, affording picturesque walks for miles.

For full Prospectus, address—JOHN DOBSON, as above.

ILFRACOMBE.

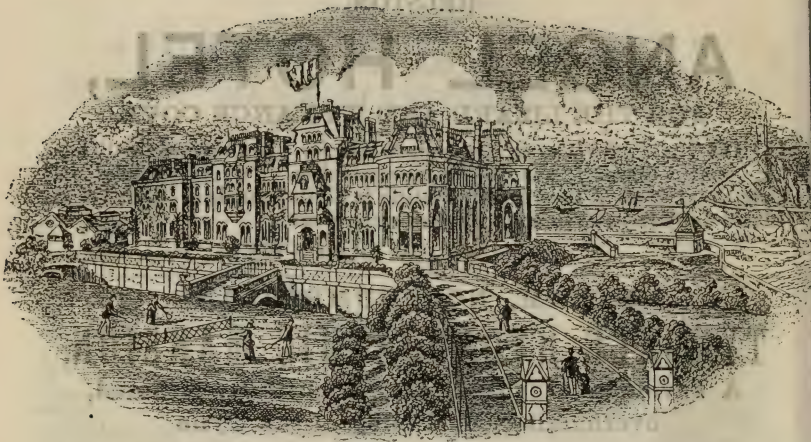
## ROYAL CLARENCE FAMILY AND COMMERCIAL HOTEL.

REPLETE with every Home comfort. A spacious Ladies' Coffee Room, with large number of Bedrooms, has recently been added. Moderate Charges. Tariff on application.

**First-Class Billiard Room. Omnibus meets every Train.**CHARLES ED. CLEWOW, *Proprietor.*

In connection with Anderton's Hotel, Fleet Street, London, and Peacock and Royal, Boston, Linc.





## THE ILFRACOMBE HOTEL.

THOROUGHLY FURNISHED, EQUIPPED, AND DECORATED.

250 Apartments. Magnificent Dining Rooms. Elegant Drawing Rooms. Reading Room. Large Billiard Room. Comfortable Smoking Room. Ornamental Grounds of Five Acres, extending to the Sea. Eight Lawn Tennis Courts.

*Table d'Hôte Dinner at Separate Tables, daily from 6 to 8 o'clock.*

There is attached to the Hotel one of the largest Swimming Baths in England. Also Private Hot and Cold Sea and Fresh Water Baths, Douche, Shower, &c.

THE attractions of Ilfracombe, and the places of interest in the neighbourhood point to it as the natural centre to be chosen by the Tourist who desires to see with comfort all the beauties of Coast and Inland Scenery which North Devon affords. There is also easy access into South Devon and Cornwall. The means of communication with Ilfracombe by Rail, Road, and Steamboat are most complete.

*Tourist Tickets to Ilfracombe for two months are issued during the Season at all the principal Railway Stations in England.*

FULL DESCRIPTIVE TARIFF OF MANAGER, ILFRACOMBE,  
NORTH DEVON.

INVERARAY.

**ST. CATHERINE'S HOTEL;**  
 LOCH FYNE, FACING INVERARAY.

DONALD SUTHERLAND, *Proprietor.*

**G**OOD Shooting, Grouse, Black Game, &c., for Visitors; also Stream and Loch Fishing. Coaches in connection with Glasgow Steamers start from and stop at St. Catherine's. Posting. Carriages on Hire.

**Moderate Charges.**

INVERGARRY.

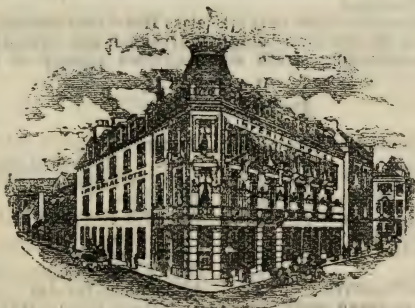
**INVERGARRY HOTEL,**  
 INVERNESS-SHIRE.

**N**OW reopened after being rebuilt and enlarged. Comfortable accommodation and perfect quietness amid very beautiful scenery. Reasonable Charges. Excellent Trout Fishing and use of Boats in Loch Garry Free. Post and Telegraph Office near Hotel.

JOHN McINNES, *Lessee.*

**MACBEAN'S**  
**IMPERIAL HOTEL,**  
 INVERNESS.

The most central First-class Hotel in Town, and opposite to the Railway Station.

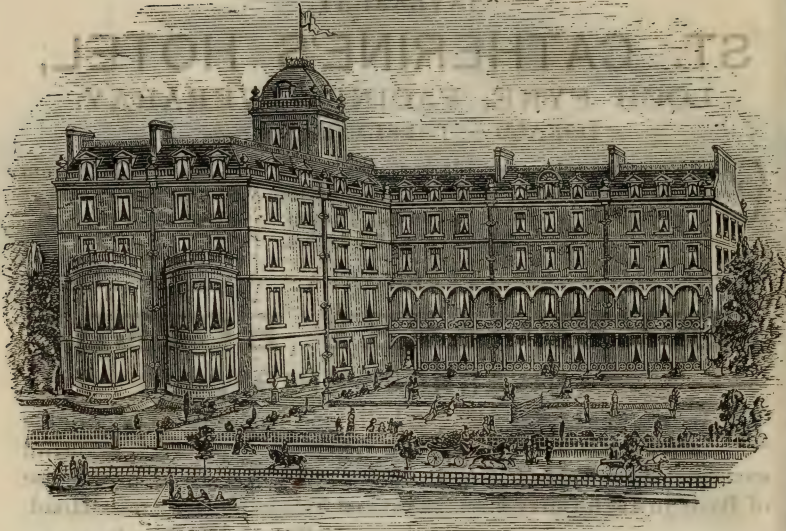


Large Dining  
 Saloon  
 accommodating  
 90 Guests.  
 Ladies'  
 Drawing Room.

Billiard Room  
 with  
 Two Tables,  
 Hot and Cold  
 Baths, and  
 upwards of  
 60 Rooms.

The Hotel Omnibus attends all Steamers, and Porters await the arrival of Trains.

*WINES AND LIQUORS OF SUPERIOR QUALITY.*



INVERNESS.  
**CALEDONIAN HOTEL**

*Facing the Railway Station, and within one minute's walk.*

THIS well-known first-class Family Hotel is patronised by the Royal Family and most of the nobility of Europe. Having recently added fifty rooms with numerous suites of apartments for families, handsomely furnished throughout, it is now the largest and best appointed Hotel in Inverness, and universally acknowledged one of the most comfortable in Scotland.

In point of situation this is the only first-class Hotel overlooking the river Ness, the magnificent view from the windows being unsurpassed, and extending to upwards of fifty miles of the surrounding strath and mountain scenery of the great glen of "Caledonia."

**T A R I F F .**

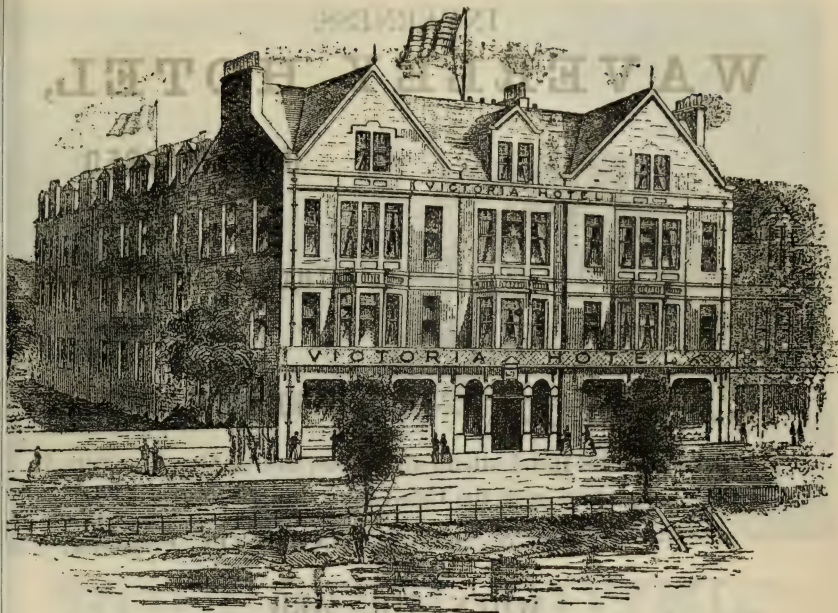
		Per Day.			Per Day.
		s. d.			s. d.
Parlour, Bedroom, and Dressing-room, <i>en suite</i>	from	10 6	Dinners	from	3 6
Private Sitting-rooms	from	5 0	Do. Table d'Hôte		4 6
Bedrooms, Single	2s., 2s. 6d. to	3 6	Do. in Private Sitting-room, from		5 0
Do. Double	4s. 6d., 5s., to	5 6	Tea, Plain		1 6
Table d'Hôte Breakfast		3 0	Do. with Meat and Fish		3 0
Breakfast, with Cold Meat		2 6	Luncheons, Hot	2s. to	2 6
Do. with Eggs		2 0	Do. Cold		2 0
Do. Plain with Preserves		2 0	Cup of Tea or Coffee		0 6
			Attendance, per day		1 6

**MAGNIFICENT LADIES' DRAWING ROOM.**

An Omnibus attends all the Canal Steamers.

The Hotel Porters await the arrival of all Trains. Posting.

ALEXANDER M'FARLANE, Proprietor.



## THE VICTORIA HOTEL, INVERNESS.

*On the Promenade leading to the Cathedral and Ness Islands.*

**T**HE VICTORIA is the best situated Hotel in Inverness, being *the nearest to Canal Steamers*, and the only first-class Hotel facing the River and Castle.

Omnibus attends Steamers and Trains.

JOHN BLACK, *Proprietor.*

INVERNESS.

THE HIGHLAND RAILWAY COMPANY'S

## STATION HOTEL.

FREQUENTLY PATRONISED BY THE ROYAL FAMILY.

**A** PRIVATE entrance from the platform under cover. The Hotel Porters attend the Trains, and an Omnibus the Caledonian Canal Steamers.

POSTING.

VERY MODERATE TARIFF.

EDWARD CESARI, *Manager.*

INVERNESS.

**WAVERLEY HOTEL,**

One Minute's walk from the Railway Station.

**UNSURPASSED**

FOR

**SITUATION AND COMFORT,**

COMBINED WITH

**MODERATE CHARGES.**

The Porters of the Hotel attend all Trains, and an Omnibus runs in connection with the Caledonian Canal Steamers.

D. DAVIDSON, *Proprietor.*

WHEN YOU ARE

IN

**THE HIGHLANDS**

VISIT

**MACDOUGALLS'.**

FRESHWATER BAY, ISLE OF WIGHT.

**ALBION HOTEL**

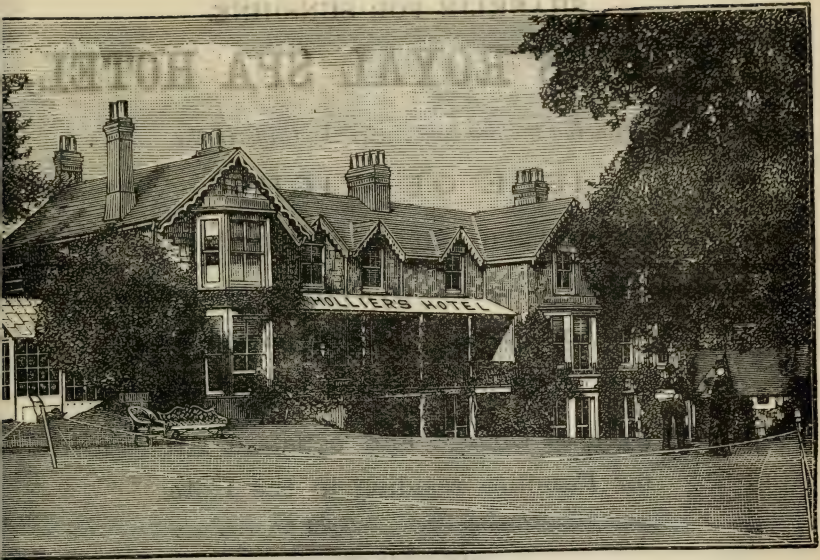
AND

**BOARDING HOUSE.**

*Facing due South, close to the Sea, and commanding unrivalled Sea Views.*

**Every Comfort combined with Moderate Charges.**

MISS M. DUKE, *Proprietress.*



# HOLLIER'S HOTEL,

## SHANKLIN, ISLE OF WIGHT.

THIS old-established, high-class Family Hotel, standing in its own Grounds, at the head of the Chine and close to the Esplanade, is now under entirely new and improved Management, containing numerous Suites of small and large elegant Apartments. Visitors will meet with every HOME COMFORT, and special arrangements are made with Families for lengthened periods.

TABLE'D'HOTE AT 7 O'CLOCK.

DINNERS A LA CARTE.

*As per Order.*

POST HORSES AND CARRIAGES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Reduced Terms for Winter.

CROQUET GROUNDS.

LAWN TENNIS.

ISLE OF WIGHT (SHANKLIN).

SHANKLIN FOR SUNSHINE.

**HINTON'S ROYAL SPA HOTEL,***Facing the Sea and under the Cliffs in the***ISLE OF WIGHT.**

A SHELTERED AND SEQUESTERED NOOK.

DRAWING-ROOM, CONSERVATORY, AND FLOWERS.

Table d'hôte at 7.

Separate Tables.

50 BED AND SITTING ROOMS.

Billiards Free of Charge and constant Amusements  
for Families residing in the Hotel*Shanklin has now a Catholic Church.*

SHANKLIN.

Situate in its own Extensive Grounds  
close to

CHINE and BEACH

SOUTH ASPECT.

GOOD SEA VIEWS.

SHANKLIN, ISLE OF WIGHT.  
**DAISH'S HOTEL.**  
 For Families and Gentlemen.

LAWN TENNIS.

Spacious Coffee &amp; Billiard Room.

*Table d'hôte at 7 o'clock.*

On parle Français. Man spricht Deutsch.

H. L. COLENUIT, PROPRIETOR.

## ISLE OF WIGHT.

**DROVER'S MARINE HOTEL,**

PARADE, WEST COWES.

**JAMES DROVER, PROPRIETOR.***PLEASANTLY SITUATED, FACING THE SEA.**The Comfort of Visitors studied in every way.***N.B.—Board at low Rates during the Winter Months.**

## LAKES OF KILLARNEY.

**“THE LAKE HOTEL.”****The only Hotel in Killarney situated on the Lake Shore.**

It is essential to apprise Tourists that there is at Killarney but one establishment called “THE LAKE HOTEL.”

**I**T is situate in the Bay of Castlelough, on the Eastern Shore of the Lower Lake, in the centre of the varied scenery of the Lakes, within ten minutes' drive of the Railway Station, and two minutes' walk of public road where Glengarriff Tourist Car takes up and puts down travellers.

The waters of the Lake approach the Hall Door, and hence the distinctive title, “THE LAKE HOTEL.”

**BILLIARDS.****BATHS.****LAWN TENNIS.***Boats and Vehicles of every description supplied at fixed and Moderate Prices.*

No Gratuities allowed to Drivers, Boatmen, etc., as they are paid ample wages by the Proprietor.

The Lake Hotel Omnibus attends the arrival and departure of the Trains.

NOTICE OF THE PRESS—*From Bradshaw's "Tourists' Hand-Book."*

“In point of situation, that of ‘THE LAKE HOTEL’ is, beyond question, the very best in the Lakes of Killarney. It occupies the centre of the circle described by the great mountain ranges of Mangerton, Torc, Eagle's Nest, Purple Mountain, Glona, Toomies, Dunloe Gap, and Carranahual, and concentrates in one view all that is graceful, picturesque, and sublime in the scenery of Killarney.”—*Bradshaw's "Tourists' Hand-Book," page 382.*

Boarding Terms from October to June inclusive.

E. M. BERNARD, *Proprietor.*



## KILLARNEY

*By Her Most Gracious Majesty's Special Permission.*

### THE ROYAL VICTORIA HOTEL

*(Open throughout the Year.)*

**SITUATED ON THE SHORE OF THE LOWER LAKE.**

Patronised by H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES; by H.R.H. the DUKE OF CONNAUGHT; by the Royal Families of France, Belgium, &c.; the Nobility and Gentry of Great Britain and Ireland; and Leading American Families.

**T**HIS Hotel is situated on the shore of the Lower Lake, facing the far-famed Island of Innisfallen, within ten minutes' drive of the Railway Station, and a short distance from the Gap of Dunloe.

**TABLE D'HOTE DURING THE SEASON.**

Boarding terms from October to June inclusive.

*Postal Telegraph Office in the House.* JOHN O'LEARY, *Proprietor.*

LAKES OF KILLARNEY.

### DORAN'S LAKE VIEW HOTEL.

**C**OMMANDS the loveliest and most extensive views of the Lake and Mountain Scenery. It is within a few minutes' walk of the Lower Lake, Muckross Abbey and demesne, and an easy distance of Torc Waterfall. Visitors will find this Hotel most comfortable. Tariff, 7s. 6d. to 10s. 6d. per day.

**Omnibus attends all Trains.**

KILLARNEY.

### THE MUCKROSS HOTEL,

Near the foot of Mangerton, Muckross Abbey, Torc Waterfall, and the Lower and Middle Lakes.

**V**ERY Central, very Comfortable, and extremely Moderate in Charges. Boats, Cars, &c., at a low fixed scale of Charges. Free access to Muckross Abbey and Avenue.

**GOOD SALMON AND TROUT FISHING. BILLIARD ROOMS.**

The Hotel Omnibus conveys parties to and from all Trains. Parties should see that the Omnibus they enter bears the Proprietor's name.

JOHN ROSS, *Proprietor.*

KILLARNEY.

**GRAHAM'S HOTEL,**

New Street, near Post Office, opposite Presbyterian Church.

**T**OURISTS visiting Killarney will find this Hotel clean, comfortable, and homelike.  
 Tariff—Single Bed, 1s. 9d. ; Double Bed, 3s. Dinner, 2s. 6d. Tea, 1s.

Our own Cars and Waggonettes run daily to the Gap of Dunloe, Muckcross, etc. ; and our own Boats ply every day on the Lakes with Parties from the Hotel.

Write for Graham's "Programme of Tours" (with Photos.) for one, two, or three Days' Trips. *Post Free.*

Coupons for this Hotel can be obtained at Gaze's Dublin Office.

KINGSTOWN (DUBLIN).

**THE ROYAL MARINE HOTEL.**

**T**HIS magnificent Hotel, standing in Five Acres of ornamental grounds unrivalled in situation, opposite the Royal Mail Packet Pier, and commanding extensive views of the Bay of Dublin, is replete with every modern comfort.

**Ladies' Coffee Room, Billiard Room, etc.**

*Within Twelve Minutes of the City by Rail.*

LUGGAGE SHOULD BE LABELLED "KINGSTOWN PIER."

*Proprietors:*

**THE ROYAL MARINE HOTEL COMPANY OF KINGSTOWN, LIMITED.**

For Terms apply to J. H. SCHMIDT, Manager.

KIRKMICHAEL.

**KIRKMICHAEL HOTEL,**

PERTSHIRE.

**T**HIS Hotel is now under new and efficient management and handsomely furnished, offering superior accommodation to Families and Gentlemen, is beautifully situated on the banks of the Arde in the Perthshire Highlands. Trout Fishing free. Distance from Blairgowrie 14 miles, 13 miles from Pitlochrie.

Posting. Coach from Kirkmichael to Blairgowrie daily at 9.30 a.m., returning from Blairgowrie to Kirkmichael at 2.30 p.m.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS.—"CHISHOLM, KIRKMICHAEL, PERTSHIRE."

**Special Terms for Week or Month.**

KIRKWALL—ORKNEY ISLES.

**THE KIRKWALL HOTEL.**

WILLIAM DUNNET, Proprietor, begs to intimate that the Hotel has been recently enlarged, thus affording additional accommodation, comprising Coffee, Commercial, Billiard, and Smoking Rooms. Private Parlours, with comfortable, well-aired, and spacious Bedrooms. The Pleasure Grounds, adjoining the Hotel, are beautifully adorned with large trees, which shade the Bowling, Croquet, and Quoit Greens. The Hotel is situated within a few minutes' walk of the Pier, and in close proximity to the Cathedral and Bishop's Palace. Conveyances wait arrival of Daily Mail Steamer from Thurso. Gentlemen staying at this Hotel may enjoy Shooting and Fishing free of charge. Posting in all its departments.

LAIRG—SUTHERLANDSHIRE.

**SUTHERLAND HOTEL.**

J. A. BUTTERS,

Late of the SLIGACHAN HOTEL, SKYE,

HAS taken a Lease of this comfortable Hotel. It is pleasantly situated close to Loch Shin, which renders it a charming resort for Sportsmen, Tourists, and Families.

Boats kept on the various Lochs in the neighbourhood, on all of which Visitors have the privilege of Fishing.

POST AND TELEGRAPH OFFICE AT THE DOOR.

*Posting. Bus meets Trains.*

SHOOTING LODGES, &amp;c., SUPPLIED WITH HORSES AND CARRIAGES,

ALSO

FINE OLD HIGHLAND WHISKY, BEER IN WOOD OR BOTTLE, &amp;c., &amp;c.

ALL CHARGES STRICTLY MODERATE.

LANARK (FALLS OF CLYDE).

**CLYDESDALE HOTEL.**

FIRST-CLASS FAMILY AND TOURIST.

*Posting in all its Branches.*

Omnibus awaits all Trains.

*Tickets of Admission to Falls supplied at the Hotel.*

W. CRICHTON, Proprietor.

LANARK.

**VICTORIA HOTEL,**

COMMANDING a view of the Railway Platform. Families, Tourists, and Commercial Gentlemen will find every comfort at this Hotel. Private Parlours and Bed Rooms, *en Suite*. Families Boarded. Pic-nic Parties arranged with. Tickets of Admission to the Falls of Clyde.

POSTING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.

CHARGES MODERATE.

ARCHIBALD CLARK, Proprietor.

TELEGRAMS FOR DINNERS, APARTMENTS, OR CARRIAGES OF ANY KIND  
PUNCTUALLY ATTENDED TO.

LANGHOLM, DUMFRIESSHIRE—N.B.

**ESKDALE TEMPERANCE HOTEL.**

ONE of the Largest and most Comfortable Hotels in South of Scotland, situated midst the most lovely scenery in the "Southern Highlands," near the *Esk* and *Tributaries*, famed for good *Salmon* and *Trout Fishing*.

EVERY ACCOMMODATION FOR FAMILIES. PARTIES BOARDED.

POSTING IN ALL DEPARTMENTS. BUS ATTENDS TRAINS.

CHARGES STRICTLY MODERATE.

WM. DOUGLAS, *Proprietor*.

N.B.—"Visitor's Guide and Angler's Note-Book" sent on application.

LEAMINGTON.

ROYAL LEAMINGTON SPA.  
**MANOR HOUSE HOTEL.**

FIRST-CLASS for Families and Gentlemen. Surrounded by its most magnificently laid-out grounds, sloping to the River Leam, facing the Pump-Room Gardens, and in close proximity to both Railway Stations—thus making it one of the prettiest places of resort in the Kingdom. The Hotel has been considerably enlarged, furnished with all modern comforts. Handsome Coffee and Ladies' Drawing Rooms, &c. French and English Cuisine. Table d'Hôte at Seven o'clock.

POSTING, &c. SPLENDID NEW BOXES FOR HUNTERS.

ROBERT LAMPLOUGH, *Proprietor*.

(*And of the Pavilion Hotel, Scarboro', late White Hart Hotel, Harrogate.*)

LIPHOOK, HAMPSHIRE.

**ROYAL ANCHOR FAMILY HOTEL,**  
A HEALTH RESORT.

ON the Direct London and Portsmouth road. One hour and a half from London, and less than one hour from Portsmouth. Situated in Gilbert White's country, and near to the residences of the Right Hon. Lord Selborne, Lord Tennyson, and Professor Tyndall.

*In the midst of fair Plantations, Pine Woods, Ferns, Gorse and Heather, Beautiful Scenery, Salubrious Air, and Pure Water.*

Vide "The Green Lanes of Hampshire, Surrey, and Sussex," by the Rev. G. N. Godwin; published by Griffith and Farran, St. Paul's Churchyard.

Conveyances meet trains.

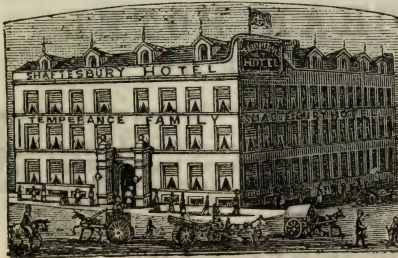
J. M. PEAKE, *Proprietor*.

LIVERPOOL.

**SHAFTESBURY TEMPERANCE HOTEL,**  
MOUNT PLEASANT.

About Three Minutes' Walk from Central and Lime Street Stations.

OMNIBUSES for the Landing Stage and all parts of the City near the Hotel. Over 100 Rooms. Cleanliness, Comfort, and Economy. Night Porter. Cab fare 1s. Bedroom and attendance from 2s. 6d.



# LLANDUDNO.

## THE IMPERIAL FAMILY HOTEL.

(CENTRE OF BAY.)

**T**HIS First-Class Hotel has twice been enlarged since it was opened in 1872, and is now one of the Finest and Largest in North Wales.

Apartments *en suite*. Special Terms for Families. Stabling.

*Private Omnibus for the exclusive use of Visitors to the Hotel.*

JOHN CHANTREY, *Proprietor.*

LLANGOLLEN.

## EDWARDS' HAND HOTEL.

*Unequaled for the Beauty of its Situation on the Banks of the Dee.*

Several Bedrooms and Sitting Rooms have been added to the House to suit the requirements of Families visiting this delightful neighbourhood.

TABLE D'HOTE, 6.30.

BILLIARDS.

Omnibuses from this Hotel meet all Trains.

LLANGOLLEN.

## ROYAL HOTEL.

**T**HE above first-class Hotel is now under the Proprietorship of JAMES S. SHAW (several years with Mr. MEHL at Queen's Hotel, Manchester, and at County Hotel, Carlisle), and is now second to none in North Wales for its comfort, catering, and lovely situation.

**HOTEL OMNIBUS MEETS ALL TRAINS.**

## PORTSONACHAN HOTEL

(LOCH AWE, ARGYLLSHIRE, N.B.),

**I**S beautifully situated (half an hour's sail from Loch Awe Station), and is the best angling station on the Lake.

The Hotel was lately rebuilt, and is now replete with every comfort. The fishing, which is first class, is free. Commodious boats and experienced boatmen always available. The Hotel Steamer plies three times daily to Station. Numerous daily excursions from Hotel by Coach and Steamer.

**Hotel Tarif free on application.**

THOMAS CAMERON, *Proprietor.*

Telegraphic Address—"Portsonachan Hotel, Loch Awe."

## THE LOCH AWE AND DALMALLY HOTELS, ARGYLLSHIRE.

THE scenery round these well-known Hotels is certainly the finest in the Highlands. Situations unsurpassed. The great centres for tourists. Numerous delightful Excursions by coach, rail, and steamer.

*Capital Salmon and Trout Fishing, Boating, Tennis, Billiards, etc.*

Splendid Steam Launch "Mona," for towing Boats to best Fishing-Ground, and for Hire with Excursion Parties.

*The centre of numerous Daily Excursions to Places of Great Beauty and Historical Interest.*

DUNCAN FRASER, *Proprietor.*

### LOCH EARN HEAD.

## LOCH EARN HEAD HOTEL,

BALQUHIDDER, PERTHSHIRE.

12 miles by rail from Callander.

*(Under Royal Patronage. Twice visited by the Queen.)*

THIS Hotel, which has been long established, has excellent accommodation for Families and Tourists, with every comfort and quiet, lies high and dry, and charmingly sheltered at the foot of the Wild Glen Ogle (the Kyber Pass). It commands fine views of the surrounding Hills and Loch, the old Castle of Glenample, the scenery of the Legend of Montrose, in the neighbourhood of Ben Voirlich, Rob Roy's Grave, Loch Veil, Loch Doine, and Loch Lubnaig, with many fine drives and walks. Posting and Carriages. Boats for Fishing and Rowing free. A 'Bus to and from the Hotel for the Trains during Summer. Coaches to and from Crieff daily in Summer.

An Episcopal Church.

R. DAYTON.

The Callander and Oban Railway is now open. Parties breaking the journey here can proceed next morning with greater comfort.

### LOCH FYNE.

## CAIRNDOW HOTEL, HEAD OF LOCH FYNE.

PARTIES staying at the Hotel can have excellent Salmon and Trout Fishing, free of charge, on the River Kinglass and Loch Restal. See pages 188 and 184 of *The Sportsman's and Tourist's Guide*. The Tarbet, Inveraray, and Oban Coaches pass the Hotel daily during the season.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES ON HIRE.

WILLIAM JONES, *Proprietor.*

## LOCH LOMOND.

## INVERNAID HOTEL.

**T**HIS Hotel is centrally situated in the Scottish Lake District amidst unrivalled scenery. In the neighbourhood are many places of interest, such as Rob Roy's Cave, the islands on Loch Lomond, on some of which are the remains of feudal strongholds, and within a few yards of the Hotel, Inversnaid Falls, rendered famous by Wordsworth in his poem "To a Highland Girl."

Coaches to and from Loch Katrine in connection with all the sailings of the steamer there to and from the Trossachs.

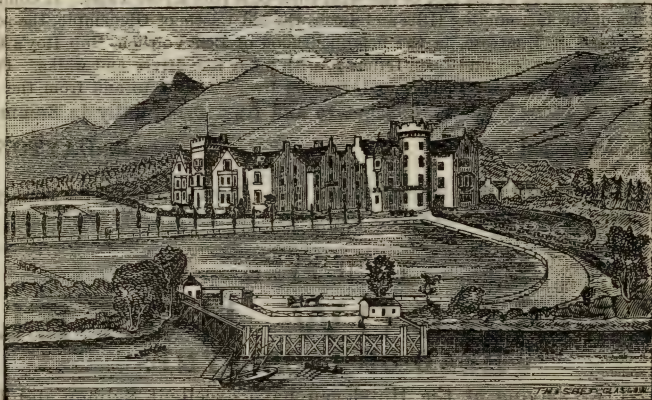
LAWN TENNIS. BOATS. BILLIARDS, &c.

TROUT FISHING ON THE LOCH FREE.

*Parties Boarded by Week or Month, except in August.*

ROBERT BLAIR, *Proprietor.*

## LOCH LOMOND.



Parties Boarded on Moderate Terms.  
Small Boats on the Loch, and Fishing Free.

Coaches to and from Inveraray, Dalmally, and Oban daily during the Season. Posting.

## TARBET HOTEL.

**T**HIS Hotel has lately undergone considerable alterations with extensive additions, comprising Billiard Room, Sitting Rooms, Ladies' Drawing Rooms and Bed-rooms, &c.

Croquet.

Lawn Tennis.

A. H. MACPHERSON, *Proprietor.*

LOCH LOMOND (BALLOCH).

**COLQUHON ARMS HOTEL, FOOT OF LOCH LOMOND.**

**T**HE above Hotel is beautifully situated at the foot of the "Queen of Scottish Lakes," and within two minutes' walk of the Railway Station. Visitors will find every comfort, combined with moderate charges.

First-class Billiard Room, Smoking Room, Hot and Cold Baths, &c.

Parties purposing to proceed by first Steamer up Loch Lomond would do well to arrive at the Hotel the previous evening.

Visitors staying at the Hotel have the privilege of walking through the Grounds and Flower Gardens of Mr. Campbell of Tullichewan Castle, and also permission to visit "Mount Misery," which commands 17 miles of the most beautiful portion of Loch-lomond—23 islands being comprised in the view. Trout and Salmon Fishing. Posting in all its branches. Boats for the Lake. *MRS. GEORGE MACGREGOR, Proprietrix.*

---

LOCH LONG.

**ARROCHAR HOTEL.**

**S**ITUATED at the head of Loch Long, the finest branch of "The Clyde." For Boating, Salt Water Bathing, and Sea Fishing, it is without equal in the Western Highlands. This Hotel is most suitably located for Parties breaking their Tour through the Highlands, being in the centre of Lake, Glen, and Mountain Scenery. Charges very Moderate. Parties boarded by Week or Month. Job, Post Horses and Carriages.

*P. STALKER, Proprietor.*

*ROUTE:—Per Steamer "Chancellor" from Craigendoran or Greenock, and by all Loch Lomond Steamers to Tarbet Pier, where 'Bus waits the arrival of Passengers.*

---

LOCH NESS.

**FOYERS HOTEL.**

**T**HE above Hotel is beautifully situated on Loch Ness, within ten minutes' walk of the far-famed Falls of Foyers. Visitors to this Hotel will find all the comforts of a Home, combined with moderate charges.

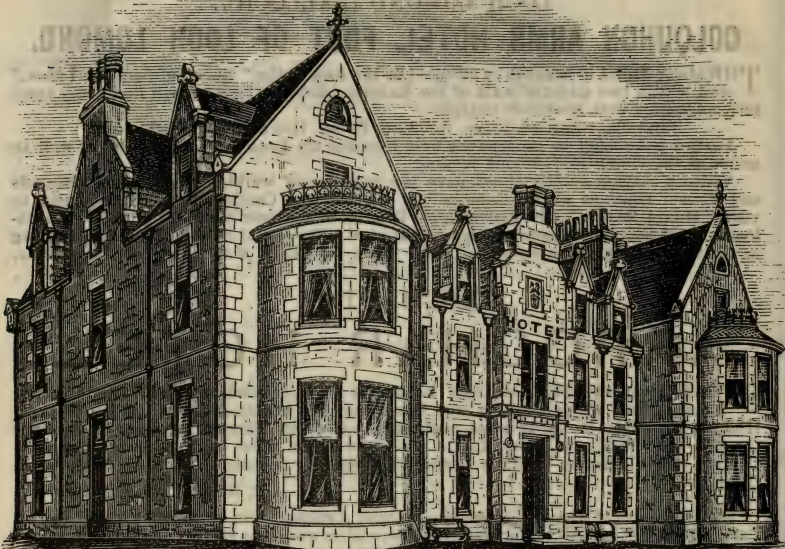
**There is good Salmon and Trout Rod Fishing  
in connection with the Hotel.**

The Scenery is supposed to be the grandest in Scotland. Steamer leaves Inverness every afternoon on arrival of Mail Train from the South, reaching Foyers about 6 P.M. Parties are allowed to break their journey at Foyers.

**POSTING.**

*DAVID ELDER, Proprietor.*





# DRUMNADROCHIT HOTEL,

DRUMNADROCHIT, GLEN URQUHART, INVERNESS-SHIRE.

EVERY convenience in this old-established, well-known, commodious, and beautiful Hotel at very moderate charges.

The Scenery, Walks, and Drives about Drumnadrochit are unrivalled for beauty and variety, and have been made famous by Phillips, Millais, Shirley Brooks, John Bright, and others.

"The Inn (Drumnadrochit) whence these lines are dated faces a scene which happily is not too often to be observed in this Planet. I say happily, Sir, because we are all perfectly well aware that this world is a vale of tears, in which it is our duty to mortify ourselves and make everybody else as uncomfortable as possible. If there were many places like Drumnadrochit, persons would be in fearful danger of forgetting that they ought to be miserable."—SHIRLEY BROOKS in *Punch*.

The Proprietor can now grant the privilege of *Free Fishing* on Loch Meiklie to Visitors staying at the Hotel. Fishing can also be had on Loch Ness, The Elnerick, etc.

## LANDING-STAGE—TEMPLE PIER

(Conveyance from and to free on intimation).

*Drumnadrochit Post and Telegraph Office Two Minutes' walk from Hotel.*

POSTING.

LAWN TENNIS.

BOATING.

*Telegraphic Address—"HOTEL, DRUMNADROCHIT."*

D. D. MACDONALD, *Proprietor.*

## LOCH MAREE HOTEL, ROSS-SHIRE.

Lately Her Majesty's West Highland Residence

THIS Hotel, beautifully situated in the centre of the Loch Maree District, and overlooking the Loch, is now leased by Mr. T. S. M'ALLISTER, Inverness, and under the Management of Miss M'ALLISTER.

*N.B.—A Coach awaits the arrival of all MacBrayne's Steamers at Gairloch during the Season to convey Passengers to Loch Maree Hotel direct, eight miles distant.*

Visitors can have Salmon and Trout Fishing Free, over 20 sq. m. of Loch.

Boats and Tackle supplied from the Hotel.

POST AND TELEGRAPH OFFICE ADJOINS THE HOTEL.

POSTING. CHARGES MODERATE.

## ARMFIELD'S

## SOUTH PLACE HOTEL,

FINSBURY, LONDON, E.C.,

IS Unsurpassed for its Central Position and Easy Access from all parts of the Kingdom and Metropolis. With a high reputation for over thirty years. It has been repeatedly enlarged, decorated, and refurnished, and now affords increased efficiency with modern comforts at a moderate tariff, as a First-class Temperance Hotel.

The Apartments, which are cheerful and comfortably furnished, consist of Coffee, Commercial, and Private Sitting Rooms, with about Seventy well-appointed and Airy Bedrooms. Ladies' Drawing Room select.

Well-ventilated Smoking and Billiard Rooms, for the use of Visitors, furnished by Burroughes & Watts.

Telephone 140. A Night Porter. Telegraph Armfield's, London.

Terms, &c., per return of post on application to the Proprietors,  
JOSEPH ARMFIELD & SON.

*Three minutes' walk from Broad Street, Liverpool Street, and Moorgate Stations.*

## DEVONSHIRE HOUSE HOTEL,

12 BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHOUT, LONDON, E.C.

H. G. CHALKLEY, Proprietor.

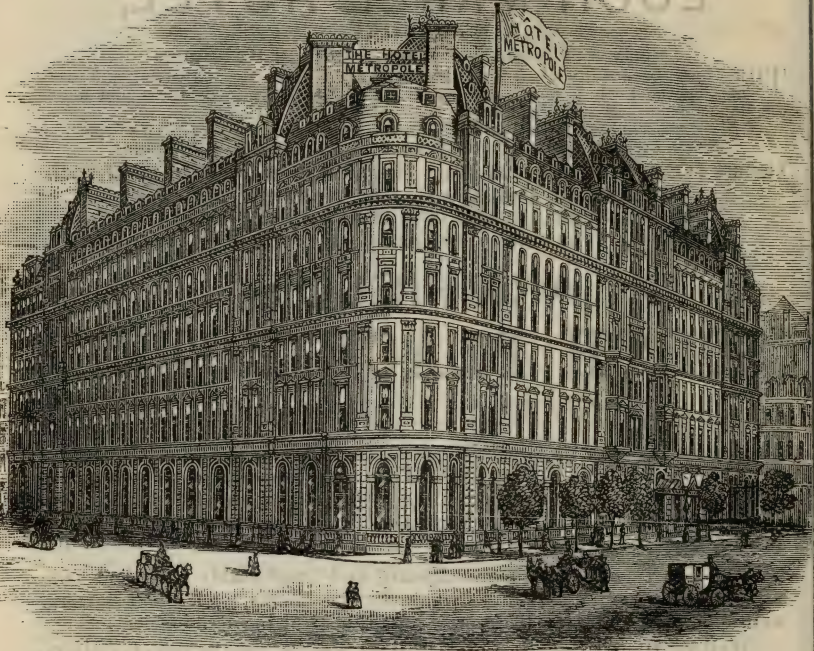
T. H. CHALKLEY, Manager.

*A First-Class Temperance Hotel.*

VISITORS to London will find this one of the most central positions from which, whether by Rail, Omnibus, or Tram, they can reach all parts. The Hotel is fitted with every modern improvement. The Public Rooms and Private Sitting Rooms are handsomely furnished, and the Bedrooms will be found most comfortable. Every attention paid to Visitors. Reduced Charges are made during the Winter Months, and liberal arrangements made with those staying a lengthened period.

*A Porter is in attendance all night.*

For Tariff of Charges apply to the Manager.—Telegraphic Address,  
"Exterior, London."



# HÔTEL MÉTROPOLÉ, LONDON.

**T**HIS Magnificent Hotel, situate in Northumberland Avenue and Whitehall Place, Trafalgar Square, is arranged and furnished to afford Residents every possible convenience and comfort. In addition to a large number of single and double Bedrooms, and Bedrooms with Bathroom and Lavatory attached, there are elegant suites of private apartments, and most luxurious general rooms.

*Highest class Cuisine, finest Wines, and very best Attendance.*

**The Métropole Table d'Hôte Dinner, 6 to 8.30, Sundays and Week-days, price 5s.,**

Is available for Ladies and Gentlemen not residing in the Hotel.

*Separate Tables, for large or small Parties, may be engaged in advance.*

LONDON.

UPPER NORWOOD.

CLOSE TO THE CRYSTAL PALACE.

**THE QUEEN'S HOTEL.**

**T**HIS unique establishment stands unrivalled for the exquisite picturesqueness and beauty of its situation, its commanding and central position, its magnificent gardens and grounds of over five acres, and the commodiousness and completeness of its general arrangements. Delicate persons, to whom a light bracing air, charming scenery, close vicinity to the Crystal Palace and its amusements, and quiet seclusion would be an invaluable boon, will find, in this establishment, their wishes fully realised. New stables have lately been added to the Hotel, giving every accommodation for gentlemen's horses and carriages.

“THE QUEEN'S HOTEL, at Upper Norwood, is like a Private Royal Residence, managed with marvellous quietness, and is replete with all domestic comforts and appliances, being a veritable home for individuals as well as families. Lately there have been added some new rooms of magnificent proportions, suitable for balls, wedding breakfasts, public dinners, &c. Ladies and gentlemen can make use of a most delightful coffee-room for meals, overlooking the beautiful grounds. For gentlemen there are billiard and smoking rooms. It deserves the special attention of the nobility and gentry, and their families, who may be seeking the means of restoration to health, both of mind and body, without going far from London.”—From the *Court Journal*.

**SPECIAL NOTICE OF WINTER ARRANGEMENTS AND TERMS AT THE ABOVE HOTEL.**

The Patrons of this establishment are respectfully informed that Tourists, Families, and others are received on most reasonable terms for the Winter months—which season has many enjoyments for Visitors at the QUEEN'S HOTEL, owing to its elevated, dry, and salubrious situation, and its convenient vicinity to the Crystal Palace and the Winter Garden, whilst it commands by Rail easy access to the West End, the City &c.

HOTELS,  
LONDON &  
BRIGHTON.

HOME FROM HOME.

**FAULKNER'S**  
ESTABLISHMENTS.

TURKISH  
BATHS,  
Newgate St.

CITY CENTRAL HOTEL, 50 NEWGATE ST., & PANYER ALLEY.  
FAULKNER'S HOTEL, 26 & 27 VILLIERS ST., STRAND.  
GARDEN HOTEL, 69 & 70 MIDDLE ST., BRIGHTON.

*(Large Garden, 50 Yards from the Sea.)*

CENTRAL, QUIET, AND MODERATE CHARGES.

*Tariff on application at 50 Newgate St. and at any Branch in London or Country.*

**HAIR-CUTTING SALOONS,**

**BATHS (ALL KINDS), LAVATORIES, AND DRESSING-ROOMS.**

Hats, Brushes, Cutlery, Bags, Perfumery, Hosiery, General and  
Emigrants' Outfitting, Beds, Bedding, Tin and Earthenware,  
and all Articles required on board Ship, etc., etc.

26 and 27 Villiers St., alongside Charing Cross Station; Little Bridge St., Ludgate Hill; Fenchurch St. Railway Station; The Colonnade, Ramsgate Sands; and at Liverpool St. Station, G. E. Railway; Broad St. Station, N. L. Railway; Waterloo Station, L. and S. W. Railway; St. Pancras, and all Principal Stations on the Midland Railways.

By  
SPECIAL APPOINTMENT  
TO



HER MAJESTY  
AND  
H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES

**TURKEY, PERSIAN, & INDIAN  
CARPETS.**

IMPORTED BY THOS. BONTOR & CO., LATE  
WATSON, BONTOR, & COMPANY.

*Carpet Manufacturers to the Royal Family,*

**35 & 36 OLD BOND STREET, LONDON, W.**

EXHIBITION MEDALS, 1851, 1862; DUBLIN, 1865; AND  
AMSTERDAM, 1883.

Superior Brussels, Velvet, Saxony, and all other Carpets  
in the Newest Designs.

# WILD'S TEMPERANCE HOTEL,

34 to 40 LUDGATE HILL, LONDON.

Home Comforts. Cleanliness and Quiet.

Central for business or pleasure.

## TRANTER'S HOTEL, LONDON.

VISITORS will find comfortable bed-rooms for 2s. per night, with use of sitting-rooms, etc., at TRANTER'S Temperance Hotel, 7, 8, 9, Bridgwater Sq., Barbican, near St. Paul's Cathedral, G.P.O., and all places of interest, and two minutes from Aldersgate Street Station. Established 1859. Write for "How to Spend a Week in London," with tariff and testimonials combined, post free on application. Bath-room. No charge for attendance.

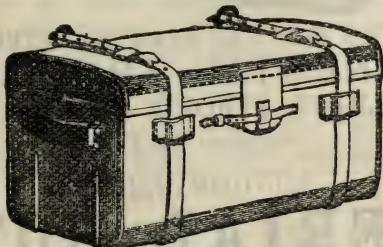
RECENTLY ENLARGED.

## JAMES BENSON,

Trunk, Portmanteau and Leather Bag Manufacturer.

LADIES' DRESS TRUNKS, From 7s. 6d.

Waterproof Coats.  
Portmanteaus.  
Railway Rugs.  
Elastic Stockings.  
Waterproof Beds.  
Driving Aprons.  
Overland trunks for  
India and all parts  
of the world.  
India-Rubber Toys.  
Overshoes, Leggings  
etc.



Travelling Bags.  
Leather Bags.  
Ladies' Bags.  
Ladies' Boxes.  
Ladies' Dress Im-  
perials.  
Waterproof Sheet-  
ings.  
Ladies' Waterproof  
Capes.  
All kinds of leather  
Straps.

STRONG AND USEFUL PORTMANTEAUS, From 8s. 6d.

PRICE LIST FREE.

*A large number of Second-hand Travelling Bags, Ladies' Dress Baskets,  
Portmanteaus and Trunks.*

3, 4, & 263 Tottenham Court Road, & 1 Great  
Russell Street, London.

# THE SARACEN'S HEAD HOTEL,

SNOW HILL, HOLBORN VIADUCT, LONDON, E.C.

*Opposite the Snow Hill Station of the L. C. & D. Railway.*

**FAMILY AND COMMERCIAL.**

Omnibus and Railway communication with all parts of London immediately available. One of the most conveniently situated Hotels in the City.

**ALL CHARGES MODERATE.**

M. H. WOODHILL, *Proprietor.*

Telegraphic Address—"WOODHILL, LONDON."

## S. FISHER, 188 STRAND.

THE  
PERFECT  
EMPTY  
BAG.



THE  
PERFECT  
FITTED  
BAG.

AND THE BEST BAG EVER INVENTED FOR  
**CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING.**

**LIGHT, STRONG, SECURE.**

*Catalogues Post Free.*

LONDONDERRY.

## IMPERIAL HOTEL.

**T**HIS FIRST-CLASS FAMILY and COMMERCIAL HOTEL is situated in the best part of the City, stands within the City Walls, and is in close proximity to the Cathedral, County Court House, City Hall, etc.; is most central for business of all kinds.

THOMAS MARSHALL HEGAN, *Proprietor.*

*Owing to recent Extension of the Railway System, Londonderry will be found the most central and convenient starting point to the County Donegal.*



LYNTON, NORTH DEVON.

## THE ROYAL CASTLE FAMILY HOTEL.

*Patronised by H.R.H. the Prince of Wales and other Members of the Royal Family.*

**The finest sea and land views in the world.**

**T**HIS Hotel, standing in its own ornamental grounds of *about 70 acres, 500 feet* above the level of the sea, overlooking the Bristol Channel, commands uninterrupted views of the Valleys of the East and West Lynn, Lynn Cliff, Brendon and Countisbury Hills, The Tors, the Village of Lynmouth, the Foreland, the Welsh Coast, and the far-famed Valley of Rocks. Having been under the management of the present Proprietor nearly 50 years, the Hotel has been recently and extensively enlarged to meet the requirements of modern society, and combines the comforts of a private house with the conveniences of a first-class Hotel. Elegant Suites of Private Apartments. Table d'Hôte, Coffee Room, and Ladies' Drawing Room,—to which have been added, this Season, *New and Commodious Smoking and Billiard Rooms, all facing the sea.* Excellent Cuisine. Moderate Charges. *Shooting (Blackcock and other game) for Gentlemen staying at the Hotel only.* Lawn Tennis. In connection with this Hotel, and in the same delightful grounds, is a PRIVATE HOTEL and BOARDING HOUSE, which offers excellent accommodation for Families visiting this charming neighbourhood.

SALMON AND TROUT FISHING.

Post Horses and Carriages of every description. First-class Stabling.

*Coaches in the Season to Barnstaple, Ilfracombe, and Minehead.*

THOMAS BAKER, Proprietor.

EXMOOR PONIES FOR SALE.

TARIFF ON APPLICATION.

MALVERN.

## THE FOLEY ARMS HOTEL

*(Patronised by the Royal Family).*

**T**HE first time we visited Malvern, when shown into an upper chamber in the 'FOLEY ARMS,' we were literally taken aback. We can hardly say more than that the prospect struck us as far finer than from the terrace over the Thames at Richmond, etc., etc."—*Extract from article in "Blackwood," August 1884.*

Coffee-Room and Drawing-Room for Ladies and Gentlemen.

EDWARD ARCHER, Proprietor.

MISS YOUNGER, Manageress.

MALVERN.

## THE ABBEY HOTEL,

IN EXCELLENT SITUATION.

MOST COMFORTABLE FAMILY HOTEL.

Coffee-Room, Reading-Room, and Drawing-Room for Ladies and Gentlemen.

*Perfect Sanitary Arrangements.*

L. ARCHER, Proprietor.

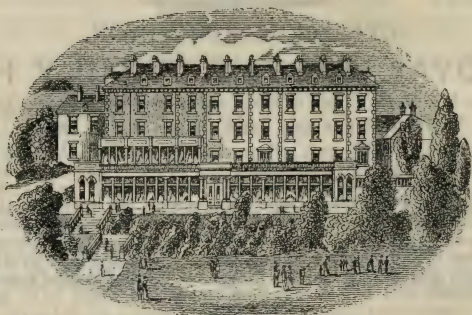
MISS SCHNEIDER, Manager.



## MATLOCK BRIDGE.

MUSICAL AND  
DRAMATIC  
ENTERTAIN-  
MENTS.

SMOKING  
ROOMS.



LAWN TENNIS

BILLIARDS

Two Acres of  
Garden.

TABLE D'HOTE  
6 P.M.

# MATLOCK HOUSE

HYDROPATHIC ESTABLISHMENT & RESIDENCE FOR VISITORS.

Terms from 35s. to £2:5s. inclusive. Physician.

Please address in full, MR. JAMES, Matlock House, Matlock Bridge, Derbyshire.

## MATLOCK BATH, DERBYSHIRE.

# TYACK'S NEW BATH HOTEL,

Recently enlarged and newly furnished, adjoining the Pavilion Grounds. Affords every comfort and convenience of a first-class modern Hotel, and has Pleasure Grounds extending to 12 acres, commanding some of the finest views of Derbyshire. It has been long patronised by the best English and American Families. Private Sitting Rooms, Drawing Room, Smoke, and Billiard Rooms. A large Swimming Bath, Hot and Cold Baths. Lawn Tennis, 5 miles of Fishing in the Derwent. Balls weekly during the Season. Posting, Stabling. Dairy Farm.

'BUS MEETS EACH TRAIN.

Terms Strictly Moderate, for which apply to the Proprietor,

T. TYACK.

Public conveyances to Chatsworth, Haddon Hall, Castleton, Dovedale, Wingfield Manor, Hardwick Hall.

MANCHESTER.

**GRAND HOTEL****COMPANY OF MANCHESTER, LIMITED.****AYTOUN STREET. PORTLAND STREET.***The Best Hotel in the City. Every modern convenience. Lift.  
First-Class Cuisine and Cellar.**Apply to the MANAGER.*

MONMOUTH.

VALLEY OF THE WYE.

**THE KING'S HEAD HOTEL  
AND POSTING HOUSE.**

**T**HIS old-established Hotel, situate in Agincourt Square, the centre of the town, is replete with every accommodation for Families and Tourists, at Moderate Charges.

**A SPACIOUS LADIES' COFFEE ROOM,  
AND A SUPERIOR BILLIARD ROOM.***An Omnibus meets every Train.*

JOHN THOMAS, PROPRIETOR.

MELROSE.

**THE ABBEY HOTEL, ABBEY GATE,  
AND  
GEORGE AND ABBOTSFORD HOTEL,  
HIGH STREET, MELROSE.**

**T**HE only first-class Hotels in Melrose, both overlooking the ruins, and only 2 minutes' walk from the Railway Station. The Hotel 'Buses attend all Trains. First-class Horses and Carriages for Abbotsford, Dryburgh, etc., can be had at both establishments.

G. HAMILTON, PROPRIETOR.

**MELROSE.**  
THE  
**WAVERLEY HYDROPATHIC.**

ONE hour from Edinburgh, one and a half from Carlisle. Terms from £2:2s. per week. Summer, from £2:9s. Baths, Billiards, Bowling, Lawn Tennis, Trout Fishing in Tweed included. First-class Table.

*For Prospectus apply to the Manager.*

NAIRN.  
**ROYAL MARINE HOTEL**

*(Fifteen miles South of Inverness).*

Patronised by the Royal Family.

**THE "BRIGHTON OF THE NORTH."**

A FIRST-CLASS HOTEL for Families and Tourists at Moderate Rates. The House was specially built for an Hotel, and has undergone a thorough and extensive Repair, and is newly and elegantly Furnished in the most modern style, and contains numerous Suites of Private Rooms, including Ladies' and Gentlemen's Dining Saloon, with Drawing Room; also Smoking Room, Billiard Room, &c. Over 70 Beds can be made up.

The Climate of Nairn is well known to be the best in Scotland, and is becoming yearly more and more a favourite resort of the Upper Classes and Tourists from all parts of the Kingdom. It is also in high repute with the leading Physicians of the country, who invariably recommend their patients in increasing numbers to secure the benefits of the dry and bracing air of the district.

Superior HOT and COLD SALT WATER BATHS in the Hotel, supplied by a powerful Steam Engine direct from the sea.

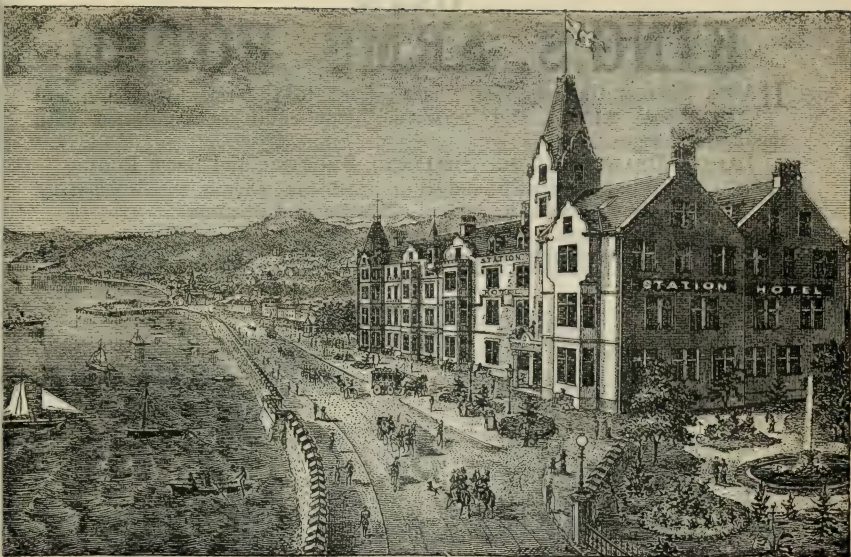
An Omnibus awaits the arrival of all trains. Posting in all its branches will be done in first-class style, and will be carefully attended to. Excellent Golf Course within ten minutes' walk of the Hotel.

JOHN MACDONALD, *Proprietor*  
*(Late Lessee of the Station Hotel, Inverness).*

OBAN.  
**SUTHERLAND'S GREAT WESTERN HOTEL.**  
*LARGEST AND LEADING HOTEL IN THE*  
*WEST HIGHLANDS.*

*An Omnibus attends the arrival and departure of Trains and Steamers.*

**Visitors conveyed to and from the Hotel free of Charge.**



OBAN,

# THE STATION HOTEL.

*FIRST CLASS.*

NEAREST RAILWAY STATION  
AND PIER.

VIEWS UNSURPASSED.

C. CAMPBELL, *Proprietrix.*

OBAN.

# KING'S ARMS HOTEL

HAS a commanding sea view; is adjacent to the railway station and steamboat wharf; and possesses home comforts, combined with moderate charges.

LADIES' DRAWING ROOM. BILLIARD, SMOKING, and BATH ROOMS.

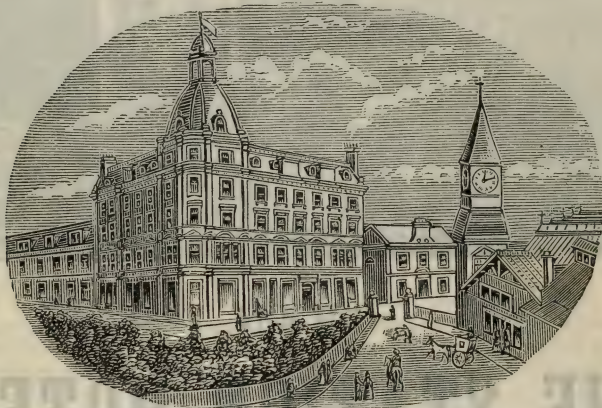
*Tariff on application. Parties boarded on moderate terms. Table d'Hôte daily.*

Boats wait the arrival of Trains and Steamers.

*Gentlemen staying at this Hotel can have good Trout Fishing.*

Telegraphic address, "M'TAVISH," Oban.

OBAN.



## ROYAL HOTEL.

(UNDER NEW MANAGEMENT.)

THIS new first-class Hotel is close to the Railway Station and Steamboat Pier, and commands magnificent views of Oban Bay, Island of Kerrera, and the Mull and Morven mountains. Charges strictly moderate. Boats await arrival of all trains and steamers. *Tariff on application. Post and telegraph offices in building.*

JOHN M'KENZIE, *Proprietor (Lately Manager Trossachs Hotel).*

OBAN.

## ARGYLL HOTEL.

SITUATED ON THE ESPLANADE, CLOSE TO  
THE STEAMBOAT PIER.

CHARGES STRICTLY MODERATE. 'BUS NOT NECESSARY.

TARIFF—Breakfasts and Teas, 1s. 6d. to 2s. 6d. Table d'Hôte  
Dinner, 3s. 6d. Bedrooms, single, 2s. 6d.; double, 3s. 6d.  
Attendance, 1s. D. MACDONALD, *Proprietor.*

## OBAN.

**VICTORIA HOTEL.**

FIRST-CLASS TEMPERANCE—THE ONLY HIGH-CLASS IN CLOSE PROXIMITY TO RAILWAY STATION, PIER, AND POST OFFICE.

**60 Bedrooms at disposal.** *Bedrooms 1s. 6d. and 2s.*

*Teas and Breakfasts 1s. 6d. and 2s. Dinners, à la carte, 2s. 9d.*

Registered telegraphic address, "MACLACHLAN," Oban.

## KILMELFORD.

**CUILFAIL HOTEL,**

PASS OF MELFORT, NEAR OBAN.

**F**IRST-CLASS Trout Fishing—Season, 1st of April to end of September. Gentlemen residing at Cuilfail Hotel have the privilege of fishing on several first-rate Lochs, some of which are annually stocked by the Hotel-keeper with the famous Loch Leven and Fontinalis, or Great American Brook Trout, from the Howietoun Fishery, Stirling, which has greatly improved the Trout Fishing. Mr. M'Fadyen has boats and steady boatmen for the use of Anglers. There is excellent deep-sea fishing, and delightful sea-bathing. The scenery around is magnificent. The famous Pass of Melfort, which is very grand, is within a few minutes' walk of the Hotel; altogether a very healthy, charming place. A handsome new Billiard Room (30 ft. by 22 ft.) has been added to the Hotel, on the ground floor, the old Billiard Room having been converted into Bedrooms. Lawn Tennis, Hot and Cold Baths, and all conveniences connected with Hotels. Families can be boarded by the week or month. Postal delivery daily. Gentlemen should write beforehand so as to secure rooms. Luncheons always ready on arrival of Coaches to and from Oban, Ford, and Loch Awe. Charges strictly moderate. Posting in all its branches.

**ROUTE.**—Per Caledonian Railway to Oban, thence per Coach daily, or by Steamer "Columba" from Glasgow or Greenock to Ardrishaig, thence per Royal Mail Coach daily, through magnificent Highland Scenery; following day Coach to Oban.

**Address**—JOHN M'FADYEN, CUILFAIL HOTEL, KILMELFORD, ARGYLLSHIRE, N.B.

**TELEGRAPH OFFICE**—KILMARTIN, N.B. Telegrams per post daily 3 P.M.

## OXFORD.

**THE MITRE HOTEL,**

Situated in the centre of the finest Street in Europe, is one of the most **ECONOMICAL** First-Class Hotels in the Kingdom. Billiard Rooms.

OXFORD.

**RANDOLPH HOTEL,****BEAUMONT STREET.**

IN THE CENTRE OF THE CITY.

**T**HE only modern built Hotel in Oxford, close to the Colleges, Public Buildings, and opposite the Martyrs' Memorial. Replete with every comfort and convenience.

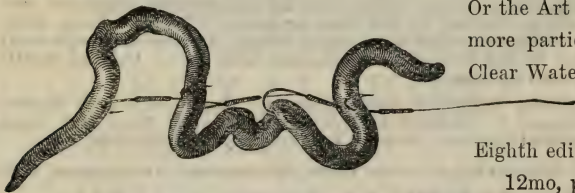
*Handsome Suites of Rooms, General, Drawing, Smoking,  
and Billiard Rooms.*

AN AMERICAN ELEVATOR—CHARGES MODERATE  
A Night Porter in Attendance.

ADDRESS—THE MANAGER.

**STEWART'S PRACTICAL ANGLER;**

Or the Art of Trout Fishing,  
more particularly applied to  
Clear Water.



Eighth edition. Revised.  
12mo, price 3s. 6d.

STEWART TACKLE.

“A more practical, sound, sensible, and unpretending book we never read, and we recommend it without abatement or qualification.”—*Saturday Review*.

“Without hesitation we pronounce this little treatise the best we have ever read on angling for trout.”—*Bell's Life in London*.

“The most thoroughly correct and complete guide and teacher as to angling.”—*Scotsman*.

EDINBURGH: A. & C. BLACK.

PENMAENMAWR, NORTH WALES.

**THE PENMAENMAWR HOTEL**

**I**S delightfully situated in its own Grounds, directly facing the Sea, and commanding an extensive view of a long range of Mountains, by which it is completely sheltered from the east winds, thereby rendering the situation so desirable. The Hotel is close to the Railway Station, and within a few minutes' walk of the Seashore; it is fitted up regardless of expense, including Hot and Cold Salt Water Baths, Billiard-Rooms: also Livery Stables in connection therewith. Saddle Horses.

Visitors are received at a Stated Charge per Week.

**PENZANCE.****THE QUEEN'S.***ON THE ESPLANADE.*

**T**HIS Hotel has a frontage of over 170 feet, all the rooms of which overlook the sea. It is the principal and largest in Penzance. For Families, Ladies, and Gentlemen only. Penzance stands unrivalled for the variety and quiet beauty of its scenery, whilst the mildness of its climate is admirably adapted to invalids. Apartments *en suite*. Ladies' Drawing, Reading, and Coffee Rooms, Billiard and Smoking Rooms, Hot and Cold Baths. Table d'Hôte.

*An Omnibus meets every Train.*

POSTING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.

ALEX. H. HORA, *Proprietor.*



PERTH.

**POPLE'S ROYAL BRITISH HOTEL**

(Opposite the General Station).

*Patronised by their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales, Prince and Princess Christian, Duke of Connaught, and other Members of the Royal Family, and the leading Nobility of the Kingdom.*

**T**HIS Family Hotel has long stood pre-eminent; and the Proprietor would remark that the same care and unremitting attention, which are universally acknowledged by all who have patronised him, it will be his constant study to continue. *Telegraphic Address—POPLE, PERTH.*

PERTH.

**SALUTATION HOTEL.**

**A**T this old-established and well-known Hotel (under new management) Tourists, Commercial Gentlemen, and Families will find comfort and attention, combined with strictly moderate charges. Cyclists' Headquarters (by appointment).

BILLIARD ROOM WITH FIRST CLASS TABLES.

HOTEL 'BUS AWAITS THE ARRIVAL OF TRAINS.

*Orders by Letter or Telegram receive prompt attention.*W. CARGILL, *Proprietor.*

PERTH.

**THE ROYAL GEORGE HOTEL.**

BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT.

**F**AMILIES, Tourists, Commercial Gentlemen, and Visitors will find the Hotel replete with every Comfort. The situation is the best in the Town, and Omnibuses run to suit all Trains.

*TWO BILLIARD TABLES. VERY MODERATE CHARGES.**Attendance Charged in the Bill.*JOHN KENNEDY, *Proprietor.***ATHOLE HYDROPATHIC.**

PITLOCHRIE, PERTHSHIRE.

**T**HIS Palatial Establishment, after extensive alterations, extension of Tennis Courts, &c., will be reopened for the reception of Visitors on the 23d May,

UNDER THE PERSONAL SUPERVISION OF THE

Proprietor, W. MACDONALD,

WHO WILL FORWARD PROSPECTUSES ON APPLICATION.



**PITLOCHRIE.**  
**FISHER'S HOTEL.**  
**FIRST-CLASS FAMILY HOTEL**  
 AND  
**POSTING ESTABLISHMENT.**

**P**ARTIES wishing to see the magnificent Scenery in this part of the Scottish Highlands will find this Hotel (to which large additions have been made) most convenient, for in One Drive they can visit the

**Falls of Tummel, the Queen's View of Loch Tummel;  
 The Far-Famed Pass of Killiecrankie;  
 Glen Tilt; The Falls of Bruar, &c.**

Pitlochrie is on the direct route to Balmoral Castle, by Spital of Glen-shee and Braemar; and to Taymouth Castle and Kinloch-Rannoch, by Tummel Bridge.

Salmon and Trout Fishing on the Rivers Tummel and Garry, and on the Lochs in the neighbourhood.

**EXCURSION COACHES**

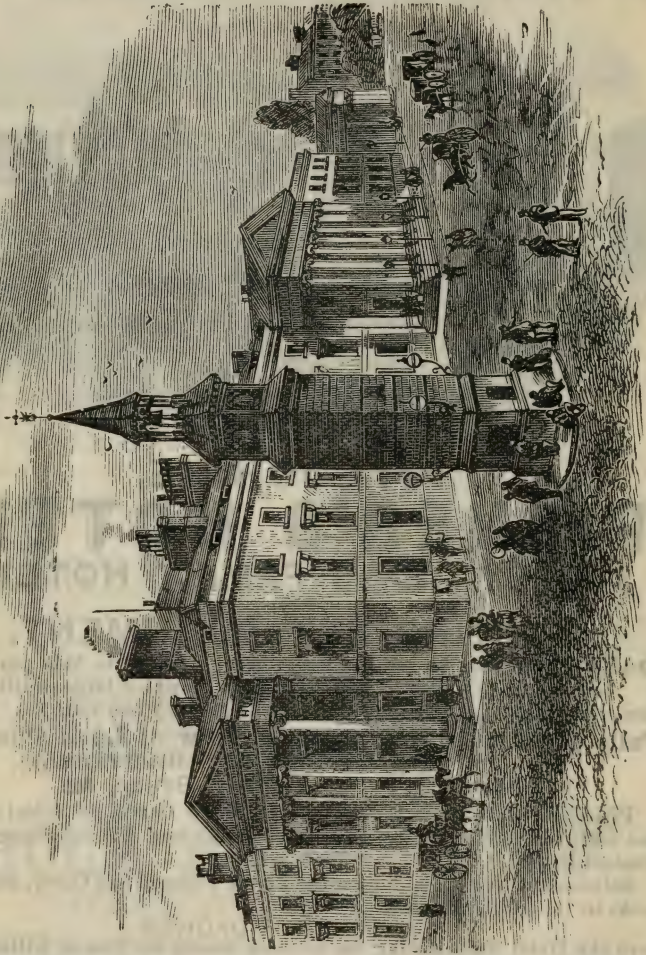
leave the Hotel daily during the summer season for Pass of Killiecrankie, Falls of Bruar, Queen's View on Loch Tummel, Kinloch-Rannoch, Glen Tilt, &c. Seats secured at the Hotel. Fares moderate.

*Job and Post Horses and Carriages of every kind,  
 By the Day, Week, or Month.*

**ORDERS BY TELEGRAPH FOR ROOMS, CARRIAGES, OR COACH SEATS,  
 PUNCTUALLY ATTENDED TO.**

# THE ROYAL HOTEL, PLYMOUTH.

*Two Lines of Railway from London and the North of England to Plymouth, viz.—  
Great-Western and London and South-Western.*



EXTENSIVE POSTING ESTABLISHMENT.

**SPACIOUS GENERAL COFFEE ROOM. DRAWING ROOM  
FOR LADIES.**

Good Smoking Room for Gentlemen staying in the Hotel.

S. PEARSE, PROPRIETOR.

PLYMOUTH.

**GRAND HOTEL.**

(ON THE HOE.)

**THE ONLY HOTEL WITH SEA VIEW.**

Facing Sound, Breakwater, Eddystone.

**MAIL STEAMERS ANCHOR IN SIGHT.***Public Rooms and Sitting Rooms, with Balconies.*

JAMES BOHN, PROPRIETOR.

RHYL—NORTH WALES.

**WESTMINSTER HOTEL.**

COLWYN BAY—NORTH WALES.

**IMPERIAL HOTEL.**

RIPON, FOUNTAINS ABBEY.

**UNICORN HOTEL AND POSTING HOUSE.**

PATRONISED BY H.R.H. PRINCE OF WALES.

ONE of the Oldest Established Hotels in the North of England, and the principal in Ripon. To meet requirements it has been lately much enlarged and improved.

*Orders by Post punctually attended to.*R. E. COLLINSON, WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANT, *Proprietor.***“THE RHINE OF ENGLAND”**

Ross, Herefordshire, is the gate of the “Wye” (The Rhine of England), and the

**ROYAL HOTEL,**

situated in its own beautiful grounds, commands extensive views of the “Wye” and its enchanting scenery.

**Every Comfort. Moderate Charges.**

ROTHESAY.

# QUEEN'S HOTEL,

## WEST BAY.

*Established over Twenty-one Years.*

*Five Minutes' Walk from the Quay. On the Esplanade.*

**M**R. D. M'PHERSON (for 29 years Lessee of the Argyll Arms Hotel, Inveraray) begs to announce that he has just succeeded to this OLD-ESTABLISHED and FIRST-CLASS FAMILY AND COMMERCIAL HOTEL, which comprises magnificent Dining Saloon (one of the finest in Scotland), Ladies' Drawing Room, elegant Sitting Rooms, Smoking and Billiard Rooms, Bath Rooms, and over FORTY Bedrooms—all furnished in the most modern style.

Tourists would find the QUEEN'S HOTEL a most suitable and convenient resort for breaking their journey, either going North or South.

Several Pleasure Excursions can be had from Rothesay at convenient hours every forenoon by 'Columba,' 'Lord of the Isles,' 'Ivanhoe,' 'Gael,' 'Bonnie Doon,' 'Sultana,' and other Steamers, for Arran, Cumbrae, Campbeltown, Inveraray, Ardrishaig, Ayr, Arrochar (Loch Lomond), and other places on the Firth of Clyde; returning to Rothesay in the afternoon. A variety of beautiful Drives can also be had to various places of interest in the Island.

TABLE D'HÔTE AT 6.30. BEAUTIFUL GARDENS AND PLEASURE GROUNDS.

*Letters and Telegrams punctually attended to.*

**PARTIES BOARDED BY THE WEEK OR MONTH.**

ROTHESAY, ISLE OF BUTE.

*(Opposite the Pier.)*

# THE BUTE ARMS HOTEL.

*(UNDER NEW MANAGEMENT.)*

**T**HIS Old-Established and First-Class Hotel affords excellent accommodation for Families, Tourists, and Commercial Gentlemen.

**Charges Strictly Moderate.**

**PARTIES BOARDED BY THE WEEK OR MONTH.**

ROBERT SMITH, *Proprietor.*

ROTHESAY.

# ROYAL HOTEL,

**ROTHESAY (opposite the Pier).**

**T**HIS new Hotel has been opened by Mr. KELLY (late of the Victoria), and was specially built for a Family, Tourist, and Commercial Hotel. The rooms are large and airy, and have a commanding view of the Bay and surrounding scenery. Spacious Coffee Rooms, Private Sitting Rooms, Ladies' Drawing Room. Bath Rooms and Lavatories on each floor. Table d'Hôte at 6.30 during the season. Parties boarded by the week or month.

## SALISBURY.



# THE WHITE HART HOTEL.

*The Largest and Principal Hotel in the City.*

**A**N old-established and well-known first-class Family Hotel, nearly opposite Salisbury Cathedral, and within a pleasant drive of Stonehenge. This Hotel is acknowledged to be one of the most comfortable in England. Table d'Hôte at separate Tables from 6.30 to 8.30 P.M. daily.

A Ladies' Coffee Room, a Coffee Room for Gentlemen, and first-class Billiard and Smoking Rooms.

Carriages and Horses of every description for Stonehenge and other places of interest at fixed inclusive charges. Excellent Stabling. Loose Boxes, etc.

**Posting-Masters to Her Majesty:**

*Tariff on application to H. T. BOWES, Manager.*

## SCARBOROUGH.

# THE ALEXANDRA HOTEL

ESTABLISHED 1864.

**A** FIRST-CLASS HOTEL—Detached—On the Cliff, with unrivalled Sea Views, and commanding most extensive and picturesque views of the surrounding country. Elegant Private Apartments. The Cuisine superior, and the Wines carefully selected, but Visitors can use their own without extra charge.

## FULL TERMS—

*À la Carte ; or, Board and Attendance in Public Room, including bed,*  
10s. per day. Per week, £3 : 3s.

*Private Apartments, from Two to Six Guineas per week, and Board and Attendance from 10s. 6d. per day, or £3 : 10s. per week.*

**REDUCED TARIFF TO THE END OF THE FIRST WEEK IN AUGUST.**

*Board and Attendance in Public Rooms per week, £2 : 12 : 6.*

*Per day, 9s., and no charge for Beds.*

**Full tariff and particulars on application to**

**PROPRIETOR, S. NEVILE.**

SCARBOROUGH (ONE HOUR ONLY FROM YORK).

**THE GRAND HOTEL.**

**T**HIS is one of the finest and best appointed Hotels in Europe, replete with all modern comforts, situated at the entrance to the Spa Promenade and commands magnificent Land and Sea Views. French Cuisine. Postal and Telegraph Office, &c. The Hotel is supplied with exceptionally Pure Water from an Artesian Well of its own. Rooms from 2s. 6d. Boarding System adopted. The Hotel Omnibus meets the Principal Trains.

D. DE LEIDI, *Manager.**Late of the Grand Hotel, Paris, and the Cosmopolitan, Nice.*

SELKIRK.

**COUNTY HOTEL, SELKIRK.**

**F**IRST-CLASS FAMILY AND COMMERCIAL HOTEL. Excellent Billiard Room. Coach "Flower of Yarrow" leaves Hotel and Railway Station at 8.30 a.m. for Rodono Hotel and Tibbie Shiels', every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, in connection with "Ettrick Shepherd" Coach to and from Moffat, from June till September. Single Fare, 3s., Return, 5s.; Coachman's Fee—Single, 6d., Return, 1s. Parties of ten or more 3s. 6d. each. Parties can book through by County Hotel Coach from Waverley Station, Edinburgh, to St. Mary's and back. Every description of Wines, Brandies, and Whiskies of the finest Brands. Job, Post, and Hunting Horses. 'Bus meets all Trains.

JAMES MERCER, *Proprietor.*

SKIPTON.

**THE DEVONSHIRE HOTEL.**

**A**N old-established First-class Family and Commercial Hotel, in the centre of the Town. Parties visiting "BOLTON ABBEY" will find this Hotel within an easy distance; with comfort, superior accommodation, and moderate charges combined. Conveyances of all kinds on hire.

**Billiards and Bowling Green.****AN HOTEL OMNIBUS MEETS THE TRAINS.**ANNA S. WRIGLEY, *Proprietress.*

SKIPTON.

BREAK YOUR JOURNEY AND STAY AT

**THE MIDLAND HOTEL,****Opposite the Railway Station,**

**A**ND visit BOLTON ABBEY, MALHAM, KILNSAY, and other places of interest. Horses and Carriages for hire. Picnic Parties arranged for. This well-appointed Hotel offers superior accommodation to Families and Gentlemen. Excellent Coffee and Private Sitting Rooms. Spacious Smoking Rooms, &c.

JOHN THROUP, *Proprietor.*

SKYE.

**SLIGACHAN HOTEL,***Nearest House to Loch Coruisk.*

**B**EAUTIFULLY situated at the foot of the Coolin Hills. Parties living in the Hotel have the Privilege of good Sea-trout fishing on the river Sligachan; also good Loch and Sea fishing. Boats free of charge. Boatmen, 4s. per day. Parties landing at Coruisk can have ponies or guides sent to meet them at Camasunary, or the Hill above Coruisk, by sending letter or telegram the day previous.

**POSTING.**WM. SHARP, *Lessee.*

SLIGO.

**VICTORIA HOTEL.**

J. A. HALL, PROPRIETOR (late Miss Allingham).

**A**T this Old Established First-Class Family and Commercial Hotel, Tourists, Anglers, and Families will find every convenience, combined with cleanliness and moderate charges. Private Rooms, Ladies' Sitting-room. Gentlemen staying at this Hotel have the privilege of Free Fishing for Salmon and Trout on Lough Gill.

**Boats for Hire. Posting in all its Branches.***Omnibus attends all Trains.*

STIRLING.

**ROYAL HOTEL.**

**T**HIS old-established First-Class Hotel is conveniently situated for Families, Tourists, and Commercial Gentlemen, being within three minutes' walk of the Railway Station.

**Carriages of every description kept at the Hotel.***Omnibus awaits all Trains.*A. CAMPBELL, *Proprietor.*

STROME FERRY.

**SHIEL HOTEL.**

**G**ENTLEMEN staying at this Hotel have the privilege of Salmon and Sea-Trout Fishing, Free of Charge, on a river which yields first-rate sport.

Every comfort will be found at this Hotel, combined with Moderate Charges. Situated amid Splendid Scenery, and easily reached by road from Glenelg.

J. MACKINTOSH, *Lessee.*



# THE HIGHLAND SULPHUR SPA, STRATHPEFFER, ROSS-SHIRE.

These Waters are among the strongest in Europe, and are  
unrivalled in Great Britain in the treatment of

**CHRONIC RHEUMATISM, GOUT, AND  
DISEASES OF THE SKIN,**

AND

**AFFECTIONS OF THE LIVER AND KIDNEYS.**

**Superior Effervescing Chalybeate Spring,  
UNIQUE IN THIS COUNTRY.**

**SULPHUR AND PEAT BATHS AND DOUCHES HEATED ON THE MOST APPROVED SYSTEM.  
EXTENSIVE IMPROVEMENTS AND ALTERATIONS EFFECTED SINCE LAST SEASON.**

**SPLENDID PAVILION FOR BALLS, CONCERTS, ETC.**

*Resident Physician*—Dr. FORTESCUE FOX.

**IMPROVED DRAINAGE AND WATER SUPPLY.**

THE PRINCIPAL HOTEL AT THE SPA.

## THE BEN WYVIS

*Two Minutes' walk from Railway Station and*

**MINERAL WELLS AND BATHS.**

**CONTAINS SPLENDID NEW DRAWING AND DINING ROOMS,  
PUBLIC AND PRIVATE APARTMENTS (*En Suite*),**

**BILLIARD AND RECREATION ROOMS,  
BOWLING AND TENNIS GREENS,**

*Stands in its own grounds and amidst Scenery Unsurpassed in Scotland.*

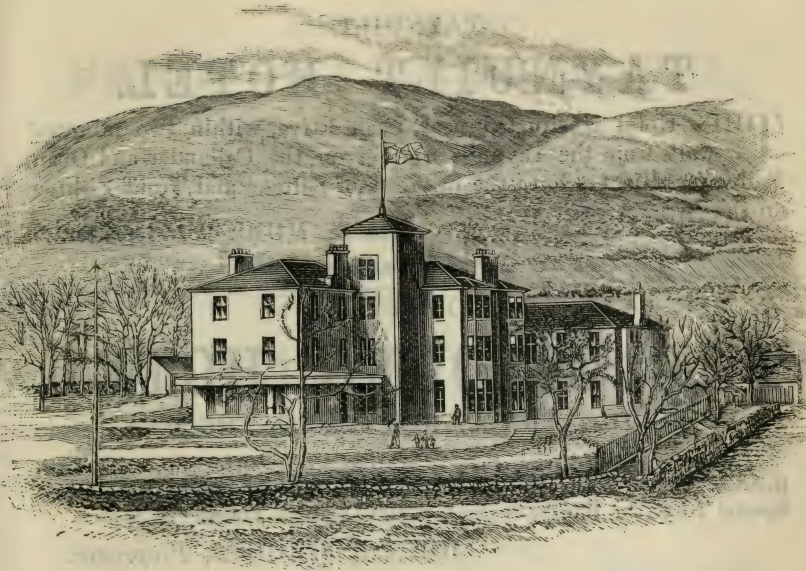
Superior Angling for Salmon and Trout on the lower reaches of the Blackwater.

NEAR POST AND TELEGRAPH OFFICES.

**CHARGES MODERATE.**

**POSTING.**

**APPLY—THE MANAGER.**



# SPA HOTEL.

THE OLDEST ESTABLISHED & LEADING HOTEL.

BEST SITUATION (400 feet above Sea level).

RECENTLY ENLARGED.

*REPLETE WITH EVERY COMFORT.*

Magnificent Dining-Room, Drawing-Room, Conservatories,  
Library, Billiard-Room, Smoking-Rooms, &c.

BOWLING AND TENNIS GREENS.

LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S BATH ROOMS.  
DOUCHE ROOM.

Excellent Salmon angling on the best Pools of the  
Blackwater by arrangement.

SALMON & TROUT FISHING, "free of charge," on Loch & River.

POSTING.

Charges Strictly Moderate.

A. WALLACE, *Proprietor.*

*Telegraphic Address—Wallace, Strathpeffer.*

## TAYNUILT.

**TAYNUILT HOTEL.**

**T**HIS Hotel is situated near Loch Etive, within two minutes' walk from the Taynuilt Station on the Callander and Oban Railway. Visitors have the privilege of Salmon and Trout Fishing on the River Awe.

JAMES MURRAY, *Proprietor.*

**Post Horses, Carriages, &c.**

---

## TENBY.

**THE COBOURG HOTEL.**

UNRIVALLED POSITION. FACING THE SEA.

Ladies' Drawing Room, Private Sitting Rooms, Hot and Cold Bath Rooms. Good Livery Stables. *Tariff*--From Three Guineas per week. Special Terms for Winter Season. Omnibus to all Trains.

JOHN B. HUGHES, *Proprietor.*

---

## TENBY.

**ROYAL GATE HOUSE HOTEL.**

*IMMEDIATELY OVERLOOKING THE SEA.*

Under the Distinguished Patronage of H.R.H the Duke of Connaught and Lords of the Admiralty.

**PENSION FROM TWO & A HALF GUINEAS PER WEEK. TABLE D'HOTE DAILY.**

BATH ROOM.

LIVERY STABLES.

BILLIARDS.

**Omnibus to all Trains.**

*Manageress*--Miss BRIGHT.

---

## THURSO.

**HENDERSON'S ROYAL HOTEL.**

**R**ECENTLY enlarged and expressly fitted up as a First-class Hotel. The Bedroom and Parlour accommodation is ample, and well adapted to secure the comfort of Visitors. Private Parlours and Suites of Apartments on moderate terms. Ladies' Drawing-Room just added for use of Coffee-Room Visitors.

**Daily Communication by Steamer to Stromness.**

*POSTING.* 'BUS MEETS TRAINS AND STEAMERS.  
FIRST-CLASS BILLIARD ROOM.

TINTERN ABBEY.

**BEAUFORT ARMS HOTEL,  
TINTERN.***UNDER NEW MANAGEMENT.*

**A** CHARMING First-Class Hotel, delightfully situated in its own Grounds, directly facing the noble Ruins of the Abbey.

Carriages meet all Trains at Tintern Station.

EMMA GARRETT, *Proprietress* { Beaufort Arms Hotel, TINTERN.  
Beaufort Arms Hotel, CHEPSTOW.

TORQUAY.

**TORBAY HOTEL.***FIRST CLASS FOR FAMILIES AND GENTLEMEN.*

**O**N the margin of the Bay. Considered the best position in Torquay. Due South. Complete protection from North and East winds.

Table d'Hote, separate tables.

Passenger Lift.

*Hotel Omnibus meets all trains.*

*Resident Proprietor.*

TOTLAND BAY, NEAR ALUM BAY AND FRESHWATER, ISLE OF WIGHT.

**TOTLAND BAY HOTEL.****MAGNIFICENT SEA VIEWS.**

**C**OMFORT with Moderate Charges. Billiard Room. Bracing air, excellent Sands and Promenade Pier. Good Boating and Bathing. Express from Waterloo, 12.30.

*Apply to MANAGER.*

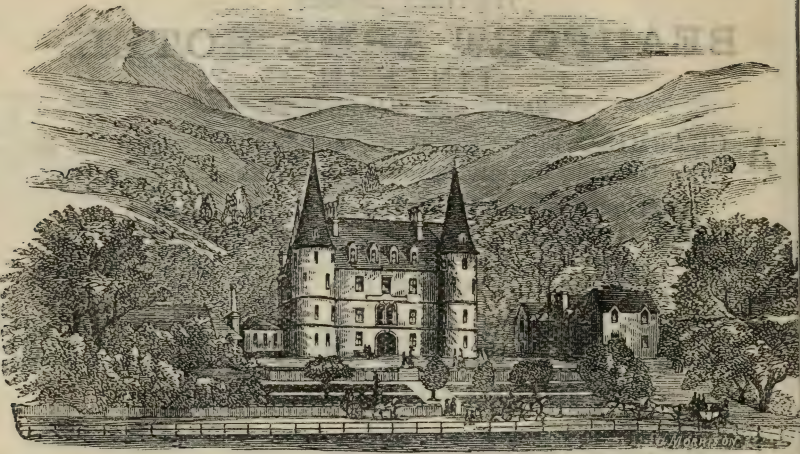
TOTNES.

**THE SEYMOUR FAMILY HOTEL****And Posting House.****ON THE BANKS OF THE DART.**

Patronised by H.R.H. the Prince of Wales.

*Omnibus meets all Trains and Steamboats.*

G. & F. MITCHELL, *Proprietors.*



# THE TROSSACHS HOTEL, LOCH KATRINE.

R. BLAIR, Proprietor.

**T**HIS FIRST-CLASS HOTEL is beautifully situated in the midst of the classic scenery of Scott's "Lady of the Lake," and is the **ONLY HOTEL** in the Trossachs.

Parties staying for not less than a week can be boarded on **SPECIAL TERMS**, excepting from 15th July to 15th Sept.

During the season Coaches run from Callander Railway Station to the Trossachs, in connection with all Trains, and in connection with all Steamers on Loch Katrine. These Coaches all stop at this Hotel; giving passengers time to Lunch.

Excellent Fishing in Lochs Katrine and Achray. Boats engaged at the Hotel, and at the Boathouse Loch Katrine Pier.

**BILLIARDS.                      LAWN TENNIS.**

*Address* **THE TROSSACHS HOTEL,**

**Loch Katrine,**

**By CALLANDER, N.B.**

R. BLAIR, Proprietor.

WARWICK.

**WOOLPACK HOTEL.**

**F**IRST-CLASS Family and Commercial, re-furnished throughout.  
Ladies' Coffee Room. Well patronised by Americans. Head-quarters  
of the C. T. C. Billiards. Excellent Stabling. Charges moderate.

ANNE KNAPP, *Proprietress.*

Also of the Crown Hotel, Worcester.

WELLS, SOMERSET.

**THE SWAN HOTEL,**

FACING, AND PRIVATE WALK TO, THE CATHEDRAL.

For Tariff of Charges, see the

"SWAN HOTEL VISITORS' GUIDE TO WELLS,"

price 6d., or to

MRS. GEORGE, *Proprietress.*

YORK.

**MATTHEWS' NORTH-EASTERN HOTEL.**

First-Class HOTEL for FAMILIES and GENTLEMEN.

*Situated within Three Minutes' walk of the Railway Station,  
and free from all noise of Trains.*The Hotel Porter meets all Trains, and will be found under the Portico, at  
the Station Entrance, to convey Visitors' Luggage free of charge.

Ask for MATTHEWS' Porter.

P. MATTHEWS, *Proprietor.*

Also of Harker's York Hotel.

YORK.

**HARKER'S YORK HOTEL,**

ST. HELEN'S SQUARE.

**T**HIS long-established First-Class Hotel occupies the most central  
and best Situation in the City, being nearest to the Minster,  
the Ruins of St. Mary's Abbey, and other objects of interest; is  
within five minutes' walk of Station and free from noise of Trains.

P. MATTHEWS, *Proprietor.*

## LYNTON, LYNMOUTH, AND BARNSTAPLE.

*The quickest route to London by three-quarters of an hour.*



THE Well-Appointed Fast Four-Horse Coach "Tantivy" (carrying the Mails) runs daily throughout the year (Sundays excepted), in connection with the trains of L. & S. W. Railway, passing through some of the finest scenery in Devonshire.

UP.	{	Lynton . . . . . dep. 8 0 A.M.		DOWN.	{	Waterloo . . . . . dep. 9 0 A.M.
		Barnstaple . . . . . arr. 10 55 "				Barnstaple . . . . . arr. 3 21 P.M.
		" . . . . . dep. 11 3 "				" . . . . . dep. 3 40 "
		Waterloo . . . . . arr. 5 17 P.M.				Lynton . . . . . arr. 6 30 "

An Additional Coach or Char à Banc will run daily (Sundays excepted) during the months of July, August, and September in connection with trains of L. & S. W. Railway, as under:—

UP.	{	Lynton . . . . . dep. 12 0 noon.		DOWN.	{	Waterloo . . . . . dep. 11 0 A.M.
		Barnstaple . . . . . arr. 3 0 P.M.				Barnstaple . . . . . arr. 4 43 P.M.
		" . . . . . dep. 3 21 "				" . . . . . dep. 4 50 "
		Waterloo . . . . . arr. 10 10 "				Lynton . . . . . arr. 7 30 "

Through Tickets issued at all L. & S. W. Railway Stations.

Booking Office opposite Valley of Rocks Hotel, Lynton.

JONES BROS., House Agents, Lynton, *Proprietors.*

### NORTH DEVON.

## LYNTON AND MINEHEAD.

The Well-appointed Fast Four-Horse Coach

"LORNA DOONE"

Commenced running for the Season on the 30th April between Railway Station, Minehead, and Royal Castle Hotel, Lynton. For particulars see G. W. Railway Time Tables and Bills.



THOMAS BAKER JUN., Proprietor.

PRIVATE HOTEL, LYNTON, 1888.

### THE

## BRAEMAR, DUNKELD, BLAIRGOWRIE, AND GLENSHEE COACHES

WILL COMMENCE RUNNING ABOUT 1ST JULY,

Leaving BRAEMAR at 8 A.M., DUNKELD at 9 A.M., BLAIRGOWRIE at 11 A.M., every lawful day.

FIVE ARMS HOTEL, BRAEMAR, *May 1889.*

# GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.

## TOURIST TICKETS

(FIRST, SECOND, AND THIRD CLASS)

Available for two Months, and renewable, with exceptions, up to Dec. 31st, are issued during the Summer Months of each year, in London, at the

PADDINGTON,	EARL'S COURT,	LATIMER ROAD,	SOUTH KENSINGTON,
ALDGATE,	FARRINGTON ST.,	MANSION HOUSE,	UXBRIDGE ROAD,
BISHOPSGATE,	HAMMERSMITH,	MOORGATE ST.,	VICTORIA,
BLACKFRIARS,	KING'S CROSS,	NOTTING HILL,	WESTMINSTER BRIDGE,
CHARING CROSS,	KENSINGTON,	SHEPHERD'S BUSH,	WESTBOURNE PARK,

AND AT ALL PRINCIPAL STATIONS,

To the well-known Watering and other places of attraction in the  
WEST OF ENGLAND, INCLUDING

BARNSTAPLE.	FALMOUTH.	PAIGNTON,	TORQUAY.
BODMIN.	FOWEY. HELSTON.	PENZANCE.	WESTON-SUPER-MARE.
CLEDON.	ILFRACOMBE.	PLYMOUTH.	BRIDPORT.
DARTMOUTH.	LYNTON.	SCILLY ISLANDS.	DORCHESTER.
DAWLISH.	MINEHEAD.	ST. IVES.	WEYMOUTH.
EXETER.	NEW QUAY.	TEIGNMOUTH.	CHANNEL ISLANDS, &C.

TO NORTH AND SOUTH WALES, INCLUDING

ABERYSTWITH.	BLAENAU FESTINIOG.	LLANDUDNO.	TINTERN.
BALA. BANGOR.	CARNARVON.	LLANGOLLEN.	SWANSEA.
BARMOUTH.	CORWEN.	PENMAENMAWR.	TENBY.
BETWS-Y-COED.	DOLGELLY.	RHYL. CHEPSTOW.	NEW MILFORD, &C.

TO ENGLISH LAKE AND DERBYSHIRE DISTRICT, INCLUDING

WINDERMERE, FURNESS ABBEY, AMBLESIDE, BUXTON, MATLOCK, &C.

AND TO ISLE OF MAN, WATERFORD, CORK, LAKES OF KILLARNEY, DUBLIN, &C.

Tourist Tickets are also issued between the WEST OF ENGLAND, South Wales, and the NORTH OF ENGLAND and Scotland, in connection with the Express Service of Trains *via* the Severn Tunnel.

Passengers holding First or Second-Class Tourist Tickets to the Principal Stations in the West of England can travel by the 11.45 a.m. Fast Train from Paddington, which reaches Exeter in four hours and a quarter, and Plymouth in six hours and ten minutes; or by the 3.0 p.m. Fast Train from Paddington, which reaches Exeter in the same time, and Plymouth in five hours and fifty-five minutes. Passengers holding Third-Class Tickets can travel by the 1.0 p.m. Fast Train from Paddington, which reaches Exeter in four hours and a half, and Plymouth in six hours and a half.

Tourists by the GREAT WESTERN LINE—THE BROAD GAUGE ROUTE TO THE WEST OF ENGLAND—pass through the most picturesque scenery in Devonshire and Cornwall, extending from Exeter to Plymouth, Falmouth, St. Ives, Penzance, and the Land's End, while the Broad Gauge Carriages running in the Fast Express Trains to and from the West of England, for which they have been specially built, are the FINEST RAILWAY CARRIAGES IN ORDINARY USE IN THE KINGDOM.

Holders of Tourist Tickets are allowed to break their journey at several Stations *en route*, and visit at their leisure places of interest in the vicinity. The holders of Ordinary Tickets between London and Exeter and places beyond, are also allowed, both in summer and winter, to break their journey at Bath, Bristol, Taunton, or Exeter, and proceed the next day, an arrangement which conduces largely to the comfort of invalids and others to whom a lengthened railway journey is objectionable.

FAMILY CARRIAGES (with Lavatories and other conveniences) containing compartments for servants, can be engaged on payment of not less than four First-Class and four Second-Class Fares. Application for these carriages should be made to the Superintendent of the Line, Paddington, some days before the proposed date of the journey, in order to prevent disappointment.

For particulars of the various Circular Tours, Fares, and other information, see the Company's Tourist Programmes, which can be obtained at the Stations and Booking Offices during the Tourist Season.

H. LAMBERT, *General Manager*.

PADDINGTON STATION, *March 1889.*



# EAST COAST "EXPRESS" ROUTE.

## GREAT NORTHERN AND NORTH-EASTERN RAILWAYS.

### SPECIAL EXPRESS TRAINS BETWEEN LONDON & EDINBURGH & GLASGOW.

LONDON & EDINBURGH 8 HRS. 30 MINS. TO GLASGOW IN 9 HRS. 45 MINS.

### SPECIAL DAY EXPRESS TRAINS

run between Glasgow, Edinburgh, and London, as under:

DOWN.

KING'S CROSS .....	Dep.	10.0	A.M.
EDINBURGH .....	Arr.	6.30	P.M.
GLASGOW .....	"	7.50	"
PERTH .....	"	8.45	"

UP.

PERTH .....	Dep.	7.45	A.M.
GLASGOW .....	"	8.45	"
EDINBURGH .....	"	10.0	"
KING'S CROSS .....	Arr.	6.30	P.M.

### THROUGH WEEK-DAY SERVICE

BETWEEN LONDON AND SCOTLAND BY EAST COAST ROUTE.

	DOWN.						UP.									
	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	A.M.					
KING'S X, Dp.	5.15	10.0	10.35	8.0*	8.30*	10.40	8.30	Wick.....Dp.	12.10	8.0	C	C	..			
Edinburgh Ar.	3.40	6.30	8.38	4.45	6.15	10.20	6.15	Thurso....	12.25	8.10	..	..	..			
Glasgow..	5.20	7.50	10.25	6.10	7.45	12.52	7.55	Helmsdale	3.30	10.18	2.20	2.20	..			
Stirling..	5.19	7.53	10.26	6.2	7.41	1.57	7.37	Golspie...	4.30	10.56	3.24	3.24	..			
Oban....	9.35	4.45	4.45	..	12.26	6.17	..	Inverness	10.10	3.0	10.0	10.0	..			
Perth....	6.40	8.45	11.36	7.0	8.35	3.35	8.30	Ab'deen(C'l)	1.0	4.40	..	..	9.0			
Dundee(C'l)	7.35	9.40	12.40	8.20	9.40	4.30	9.5	,, (N.B.),	1.20	4.30	..	..	7.45			
,, (N.B.),	6.10	9.50	..	9.15	9.15	3.53	9.40	,, (N.B.),	..	..	..	..	..			
Ab'deen(C'l)	10.0	3.5	3.5	9.55	12.10	6.40	12.0	Dundee(C'l)	3.30	6.40	6.40	6.40	11.0			
,, (N.B.),	8.35	..	..	11.45	11.45	6.20	..	,, (N.B.),	4.20	7.15	7.20	7.20	10.0			
Inverness.	..	6.30	6.30	11.50	6.5	..	1.30	Perth....	4.20	7.35	7.45	7.45	12.0			
Golspie..	..	1.18	1.18	3.24	..	..	5.14	Oban....	12.40	4.5	..	..	..			
Helmsdale	..	2.10	2.10	4.1	..	..	5.51	Stirling...	5.19	8.41	8.42	8.42	1.0			
Thurso....	..	4.40	4.40	6.0	..	..	7.50	Glasgow..	6.0	9.15	8.45	8.45	1.0			
Wick....	..	5.0	5.0	6.10	..	..	8.0	Edinburgh	7.35	10.40	10.0	10.20	2.50			
A. Does not leave King's Cross on Saturdays or Sundays.							KING'S X, Ar. 5.45						8.30	6.30	8.30	2.10

B. The train leaving King's Cross at 10.40 P.M. on Saturdays does not run north of Berwick on Sunday morning.

C. Not run from Inverness on Saturday nights.

It is intended that this train service shall be in force until the end of June, but from 1st July the express train service will be altered, and additional day and night expresses will be run between King's Cross and Scotland by East Coast route.

An additional day express will leave King's Cross at about 10.25 a.m. for Edinburgh. The down night service will be improved, and an additional train run from King's Cross. The 10.40 p.m. up express from Edinburgh will leave at about 10.20 p.m. and be accelerated so as to reach King's Cross at 7.10 a.m. New express trains will leave Edinburgh at 12.40 noon and 10.40 p.m., and arrive at King's Cross 10.50 p.m. and 8.0 a.m. respectively.

\* The 8.0 and 8.30 P.M. Express trains from King's Cross are in direct connection with the "Iona" and other West Coast steamers.

### PULLMAN CARS & SLEEPING CARRIAGES

are attached to the night trains.

Alterations may be made in the times of the trains from month to month, for particulars of which see the East Coast Railways' Monthly time books.

Conductors in charge of through luggage travel with the through Express trains.

1st, 2nd, and 3d Class passengers are conveyed between London and Scotland by all trains.



# LONDON & NORTH-WESTERN AND CALEDONIAN RAILWAYS.

## West Coast Royal Mail Route between England & Scotland

Via PRESTON AND CARLISLE.

### TRAIN SERVICE—1st, 2d, and 3d Class by all Trains.

STATIONS.	WEEK-DAYS.									SUNDAYS.		
	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	A p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	A night	p.m.	p.m.	night
London (Euston) de.	5.15	7.15	10.0	..	10.10	8.0	8.50	10.0	12.0	8.50	10.0	12.0
Birmingham (New St.) ,,	7.30	9.0	12.10	12.10	12.10	10.15	10.15	12.5	3.10	10.15	10.15	3.10
Liverpool (Lime St.) ,,	9.35	11.15	..	1.45	3.45	11.40	12.45	..	2.35	12.45	..	2.35
(Exchange) ,,	10.5	11.35	12.55	1.55	4.15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Manchester (Exchange) ,,	9.55	11.10	..	1.45	4.0	11.40	1.0	..	..	1.0	..	..
(L. and Y.) ,,	9.50	11.20	1.45	1.45	4.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Moffat .....	2.47	4.20	5.5	..	..	..	..	*7.27	10.30	..	7.27	10.30
Edinburgh (Princes St.) ,,	4.15	5.50	6.30	7.30	10.5	..	6.55	9.25	12.27	6.55	9.25	12.27
Glasgow (Central Stat.) ,,	4.20	6.0	6.50	7.30	10.18	5.40	7.5	9.17	12.37	7.5	9.17	12.37
Greenock .....	5.38	7.18	8.3	9.5	11.57	7.5	8.45	*10.43	2.0	8.45	10.43	2.0
Stirling .....	5.19	..	7.53	7.53	10.45	6.2	7.41	*9.50	1.46	7.41	9.50	1.46
Oban .....	9.35	..	..	..	4.45	..	*12.26	..	6.17	12.26	..	6.17
Perth .....	6.40	..	8.45	8.45	11.50	7.0	8.35	*11.10	3.20	8.35	11.10	3.20
Dundee .....	7.35	..	9.40	9.40	12.40	8.20	9.40	*11.55	4.35	9.40	11.55	4.35
Aberdeen .....	10.0	..	..	3.5	3.5	9.55	12.10	*2.15	6.40	12.10	2.15	6.40
Inverness .....	..	..	..	6.30	6.30	11.50	*6.5	*6.5	..	6.5	6.5	..

No connection to places marked (\*) on Saturday nights. A Not on Saturday nights from London (Euston).

UP TRAINS.	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.	L arrive Manchester, London Road Station.
INVERNESS .....	..	10.0	..	..	10.10	..	3.0	..	10.10	..	
Aberdeen .....	..	a.m.	..	9.0	1.0	..	4.40	..	1.0	..	
Dundee .....	..	7.40	..	11.0	3.30	..	6.40	..	3.10	..	
Perth .....	..	8.30	..	12.0	4.13	..	7.30	..	4.4	..	
Oban .....	..	..	..	6.15	12.40	..	4.5	..	..	..	
Stirling .....	..	9.27	..	1.0	5.9	..	8.30	..	5.5	..	
Greenock .....	..	9.0	9.5	1.10	5.0	8.5	..	9.0	5.0	..	
Glasgow (Central Stat.) ,,	..	10.0	10.35	2.15	5.50	9.5	..	10.5	5.50	9.5	
Edinburgh (Princes St.) ,,	10.0	..	10.35	2.20	6.0	9.10	..	..	6.0	9.10	
Moffat .....	9.20	9.20	12.20	3.55	7.25	..	..	..	..	..	
					L				L		
Manchester (Exch'ge) ar.	3.20	3.20	6.2	8.40	12.30	3.35	3.35	4.45	12.30	3.50	
(L. and Y.) ,,	3.52	3.52	5.30	8.50	12.12	..	..	..	12.30	..	
Liverpool (Lime St.) ,,	3.25	3.25	5.40	8.45	12.0	3.45	3.45	4.45	12.0	3.55	
(Exchange) ,,	3.45	3.45	5.37	9.32	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Birmingham (New St.) ,,	4.45	5.32	8.10	10.40	2.32	5.45	5.45	..	2.32	5.45	
		p.m.	p.m.		a.m.	a.m.	a.m.		a.m.	a.m.	
London (Euston) ar.	6.30	8.0	10.15	..	3.50	7.0	7.45	..	3.50	8.0	

This Train Service will be in force until the commencement of summer, when the Train Service shown above will be altered and additional Fast Express Trains run between England and Scotland by the West Coast Route. Full particulars will be duly announced in the Company's Time Books and Bills.

Through Guards and Conductors travel by the principal day and night Express Trains.

**IMPROVED SLEEPING SALOON CARRIAGES** (accompanied by an attendant), lighted with gas, comfortably heated, and provided with Lavatories, etc., are attached to the Night Trains from and to London (Euston), Edinburgh, Glasgow, Greenock, Stranraer, Perth, etc., the charge for each Berth being 5s. in addition to the ordinary First-Class Fare. Separate apartments are reserved for ladies travelling alone. Saloons, Family Carriages, Reserved Compartments, and all other conveniences necessary to ensure comfort on the journey, can be arranged upon application to Mr. G. P. NEELE, Superintendent of the L. & N.-W. line, Euston Station, London; Mr. IRVINE KEMPT, General Superintendent, Cal. Rail., Glasgow; or to any of the Station-Masters at the Stations on the West Coast Route.

## 1ST, 2ND, AND 3RD CLASS TOURIST TICKETS

Available from date of issue up to and including 31st December 1889,  
ARE (DURING THE SEASON, MAY 1ST TO OCTOBER 31ST) ISSUED FROM

**LONDON and all Principal Stations in ENGLAND**  
TO CHIEF TOURIST RESORTS & PLACES OF INTEREST IN SCOTLAND;  
AND ALSO FROM THE PRINCIPAL PLACES IN SCOTLAND  
TO ENGLISH STATIONS.

For full particulars see the "*West Coast Tourist Guide*" (with Maps, price 3d.), which can be obtained at all Stations.

**BREAK of JOURNEY.**—Passengers may break their journey, either going or returning, at Northampton, Rugby, Nuneaton, Birmingham, Stafford, Crewe, Warrington, Wigan, Preston, Lancaster, Carnforth (to enable them to visit Windermere and the other Lakes), Shap, Oxenholme, Penrith, Carlisle, Dumfries, Moffat, and at any intermediate Station on the direct route between Carlisle and their destination in Scotland. Passengers may also break their journey at Kenilworth, as also at Leamington (for Stratford-on-Avon) and at Lichfield. Tourists breaking the journey at any Station when travelling in the outward direction are required to produce both the outward and return halves of their tickets.

**TOURIST TICKETS** issued by the West Coast Route to Stirling, Oban, Perth, Dundee, Aberdeen, Inverness, and other Stations north of Larbert, entitle the Passengers either to travel direct to the North, or first to visit Edinburgh and then Glasgow, travelling by the Caledonian Line throughout, thus:—To Edinburgh, *via* Carstairs: from Edinburgh (Princes St.) to Glasgow, *via* Caledonian Line; from Glasgow to the North, *via* Caledonian Line, and *vice versa* on return. Tickets are also issued entitling the holders to travel *via* Carstairs and Edinburgh, break the journey at the latter place, and proceed thence to Larbert, starting from the Waverley Station, Edinburgh, and travelling *via* Linlithgow, returning by the same route. Passengers must state at the time of booking by which route they elect to travel, and obtain Tickets accordingly.

**DINING.**—The Up Day Expresses wait 20 minutes at PRESTON, the Down Day Express for Edinburgh 25 minutes, and the Express for Glasgow and Perth 35 minutes, to enable Passengers to dine, and Hot Dinners are provided, 2s. 6d. each—No fees. Special Dinners will be provided for Family Parties, on notice being given to the Conductor at Crewe on the Down journey, and at Carlisle on the Up journey.

**LUNCHEON-BASKETS** are supplied to Passengers in the Trains at the Euston, Bletchley, Northampton (Castle), Rugby, Nuneaton, Stafford, Stoke, Crewe, Birmingham (New St.), Liverpool (Lime St.), Manchester (London Road and Exchange), Preston, Carlisle, Glasgow (Central and Buchanan St.), and Stirling Stations, at the following charge:—Baskets containing half a chicken, with ham or tongue, or a portion of cold beef, salad, ice, bread, cheese, butter, etc., with either half a bottle of claret, two glasses of sherry, or a pint bottle of stout, 3s. Luncheon-Baskets are provided at Perth for the convenience of Passengers travelling by the West Coast Route.

**OMNIBUSES FOR USE OF FAMILY PARTIES** travelling by the West Coast Route.—The L. and N.-W. Ry. Co. provide, when previously ordered, Omnibuses capable of carrying six persons inside and two outside, with the usual quantity of luggage, to meet trains at Euston Station. The Omnibuses will also be sent to the hotels or residences of parties leaving London by L. and N.-W. Ry. on application being made to the Station-Master at Euston, stating the train by which it is intended to leave Euston. The charge for the use of an Omnibus will be as follows:—For distances under six miles, 1s. per mile, minimum charge 3s.; for distances six miles and over, or when two horses are used, 1s. 6d. per mile, except when a large 'bus is used, when the charge is 2s. per mile, minimum charge 6s. Passengers from Scotland, by the West Coast Route, travelling by the Limited Mail or other Through Scotch Trains from Perth, Glasgow, Edinburgh, and Stations South, can secure these Omnibuses to meet the Trains on arrival at Euston Station, by giving notice to the respective Station-Masters before starting. The Omnibuses can generally be obtained on arrival of the Train at Euston, even though not previously ordered. All orders executed between the hours of 11.0 P.M. and 6.0 A.M. will be charged for at the rate of one fare and a half.

**THE LIMITED MAIL AND HIGHLAND EXPRESS TRAINS** travel by the "West Coast Route," and are in connection with the Mail Coaches to the outlying districts of the Highlands. These Trains have been accelerated between London and Edinburgh and Glasgow; and additional accommodation and increased facilities are afforded to Passengers travelling by them. *April 1889.* By Order.

# MIDLAND RAILWAY.

AN IMPROVED SERVICE OF EXPRESS AND FAST TRAINS has been established between the Midland System and

SCOTLAND (VIA SETTLE AND CARLISLE).

Passengers between London (St. Pancras), Edinburgh, and Glasgow are conveyed in *Through Carriages* of the most improved description, fitted with an efficient continuous Automatic Brake and all the most approved modern appliances.

*Through Guards* accompany the principal trains in charge of Passengers' luggage.

*Return Tickets* between Stations in England & Scotland are available for One Cal. Month.

LONDON.—A Morning Express Train runs from London to Edinburgh and Glasgow, and also from Glasgow and Edinburgh to London, with DRAWING ROOM SALOON CARS attached. Night Express Trains run in each direction between the same places, with SLEEPING SALOON CARS attached.

WEST OF ENGLAND.—A Service of Express Trains, with connections from the West of England, is run between Bristol, Bath, Gloucester, Cheltenham, Worcester, and Birmingham, in connection with the Through Service between London and Edinburgh and Glasgow.

DINING ARRANGEMENTS.—Passengers by the Day Express Trains are allowed *twenty-five minutes at Normanton*, if travelling between London and Glasgow, and a *similar period at Leeds*, if travelling between London and Edinburgh, to enable them to dine. A spacious and comfortable Dining Room has been provided at each station for their accommodation. Table d'Hôte of five Courses with Dessert, 2s. 6d. each—no fees.

## LONDON AND MANCHESTER AND LIVERPOOL.

A SPECIAL SERVICE of Express Trains is run between LONDON and MANCHESTER and LIVERPOOL (*via DERBY and MATLOCK*). Passengers pass through the most picturesque portion of the Peak of Derbyshire and the Vale of Matlock.

DRAWING ROOM SALOON CARS are attached to the DAY Express Trains and SLEEPING SALOON CARS to the NIGHT Express Trains. Passengers holding First-Class Tickets are allowed to ride in the Drawing Room Saloon Cars *without extra payment*. For Berths in Sleeping Saloon Cars a charge of 5s. per Berth is made in addition to the First Class fares.

DINING SALOON CARS are attached to the Express Trains leaving London (St. Pancras) at 5 P.M. for Manchester; and Manchester (Central) at 5.15 P.M. for London. Passengers leaving Liverpool at 4.35 P.M. can join the Dining Saloon Car from Manchester at Stockport or Derby, and Passengers travelling in the Saloon by the 5 P.M. Express from St. Pancras for Liverpool change into the other portion of the Train at Manchester. No extra charge beyond the sum payable for the Dinner is made. *Table d'Hôte, Luncheon, &c.*, served en route.

OMNIBUSES are provided to meet Trains at the following Stations when previously ordered. *The charges (including Driver and a reasonable quantity of Luggage) being as follows, viz:—*

	Small Omnibuses. (Carry 6 persons inside, 2 outside.)		Large Omnibuses. (Worked with a pair of Horses.)	
	Per Mile.	Min. charge.	Per Mile.	Min. charge.
LONDON (St. Pancras).—For distances not exceeding 6 miles . . .	1/	3/	} 2/	} 6/
Exceeding 6 miles, or for 2 horses . . .	1/6	4/6		
LIVERPOOL (Central) . . . . .	1/	3/	} Fare-and-a-half. } Fare-and-a-half between the hours of midnight and 7 a.m.; } or when two Horses are required	
MANCHESTER (Cent.)—To & from any Principal Hotel in the City . . .	2/	..		
Central Station to London Road, or Exchange Stations, or <i>vice versa</i> . . .	2/	..		
Other places . . . . .	1/	3/		

OMNIBUSES also sent to HOTELS, or RESIDENCES, of Parties leaving above places by Midland Railway, on application stating Train by which it is intended to leave.

Omnibuses ply between *St. Pancras Station & Hotel*, and *Charing Cross & Waterloo Stations*, on week days only, to meet Principal Trains, and Passengers holding Through Tickets between the Midland, & South-Eastern, & London & South-Western Railways, are conveyed across London *Free of Charge*, other Passengers being charged 3d. each.

**BELFAST, BY THE SHORT SEA MAIL ROUTE via BARROW.**

**T**HE capacious Docks of Barrow, situated within the ancient Harbour of Piel, under shelter of Walney Island, are open for traffic, and the Swift and Powerful First-class Paddle Steam Ships "DONEGAL," "LONDONDERRY," "ARMAGH," or other First-class Vessels, sail between Barrow (Ramsden Dock) and Belfast (weather permitting) in connection with through Trains on the Midland and Furness Railways.

**THROUGH TICKETS** to Belfast, in connection with the Boat, are issued from London and all principal Stations on the Midland Railway. **RETURN TICKETS** are available for One Calendar Month, and in the summer for Two Calendar Months.

**BREAK OF JOURNEY.**—Passengers to or from London, and other Stations south of Leicester, may break their journey at Furness Abbey, Leeds, Derby, Trent, Nottingham, Leicester, Kettering, Luton, and Bedford, and they may also travel *via* Birmingham, and break the journey at that place. Passengers to or from Stations west of Birmingham may break the journey at Furness Abbey, Leeds, Derby, or Birmingham; and Passengers to or from Stations on the North-Eastern Railway at Leeds or Furness Abbey, taking care that from any of those places they proceed by Midland Trains.

**BELFAST via STRANRAER and LARNE.**—Passengers are also booked through to Belfast by the Shortest Sea Route *via* Carlisle, Dumfries, Stranraer, & Larne. A **SLEEPING SALOON CAR** and **THROUGH CARRIAGE** are run between London (St. Pancras) & Stranraer in connection with the Steamers, by the Trains leaving St. Pancras at 8.25 P.M. (Saturdays and Sundays excepted), & Stranraer Harbour at 8.40 P.M. daily (Sundays excepted). On Sundays the Through Carriage and Sleeping Saloon Car are run on the 9.15 P.M. train from St. Pancras. For Berths in Sleeping Saloon Car a charge of 5s. per Berth is made in addition to the First Class fares.

**TOURIST TICKETS.**

**SCOTLAND.**—During the summer 1st & and 3rd Class Tourist Tickets are issued from London (St. Pancras) and principal Stations on the Midland Railway to Edinburgh, Glasgow, Greenock, Oban, Melrose, Dumfries, Ayr, Stirling, Perth, Dundee, Aberdeen, Inverness, &c. **SALOON, FAMILY, & INVALID CARRIAGES** can be obtained by giving a few days' notice to the Stationmaster at any of the principal Stations, or to the Superintendent of the Line, Derby.

**MORECAMBE AND THE ENGLISH LAKES**—**MORECAMBE, WINDERMERE, AMBLESIDE, GRANGE, FURNESS ABBEY, SEASCALE, RAVENGLASS, PENRITH, KESWICK, &c.**

Every Friday and Saturday, during the Summer, **CHEAP EXCURSION TICKETS** to Morecambe are issued from Leicester, Nottingham, Derby, Sheffield, Masboro', Barnsley, Normanton, Leeds, Bradford, Keighley, Skipton, &c., available to return on the *Sunday, Monday, or Tuesday after date of issue.* Tickets at Cheap Fares are also issued to Morecambe on Saturdays, available to return on any day (except day of issue) up to the following Monday week. For Dates, Fares, & further particulars, see Tourist Programmes & Special Handbills.

**MATLOCK AND BUXTON.**—**TOURIST TICKETS** are issued from principal Stations on the Midland Railway, and Lines in connection, to Matlock and Buxton. Tickets to Buxton are available for break of journey at principal places of interest between Matlock and Buxton.

**RETURN TICKETS** at Low Fares will be issued from certain stations to **MATLOCK** and **BUXTON**, by any of the Through Trains, on Fridays and Saturdays, during the Season, available for Return by any Train on the *Sunday, Monday, or Tuesday after date of issue.*

First and Third Class **TOURIST TICKETS**, available for Two Months or longer, are issued during the Summer Months from principal Stations on the Midland Railway, to **SCARBORO'**, Whitby, Filey, Bridlington, Harrogate, Ilkley, &c., in the Yorkshire district. **YARMOUTH**, Lowestoft, Cromer, Cleethorpes, and other Stations on the East Coast. **BRIGHTON**, Portsmouth, Isle of Wight, Bournemouth, &c., in the South of England. **PENZANCE**, Plymouth, Torquay, Exeter, Ilfracombe, &c., in the West of England. **MONMOUTH**, Swansea, Tenby, Severn Bridge, Upper Lydbrook, &c., in South Wales. **ABERYSTWITH**, Llandudno, Rhyl, Bangor, and other Stations in North Wales. **SOUTHPORT**, Blackpool, &c., on the Lancashire Coast.

**BATH**, Malvern, Leamington, Brecon, &c.

For further particulars, see Tourist Programmes and Hand-bills.

**PLEASURE PARTIES.—CHEAP RETURN TICKETS** are issued to parties of not less than **SIX** First-Class, or **TEN** Third-Class Passengers, desirous of taking Pleasure Excursions to places on or adjacent to this Railway.

For particulars, apply to the Station-masters, or

DERBY, 1889.

JOHN NOBLE, General Manager.

# CALEDONIAN RAILWAY.

## TOURS IN SCOTLAND.

THE CALEDONIAN RAILWAY COMPANY have arranged a system of TOURS—over 100 in number—by Rail, Steamer (on Sea, River, and Loch), and Coach, comprehending almost every place of interest either for scenery or historical associations throughout Scotland, including—

**EDINBURGH, GLASGOW, ABERDEEN, DUNDEE, INVERNESS, GREENOCK, PAISLEY, DUMFRIES, MOFFAT, PEEBLES, STIRLING, PERTH, CRIEFF, DUNKELD, OBAN, INVERARAY,**

*The Trossachs, Loch Katrine, Loch Lomond, Loch Eck, Loch Earn, Loch Tay, Loch Awe, Caledonian Canal, Glencoe, Iona, Staffa, Skye, Balmoral, Braemar, Arran, Bute, The Firth of Clyde, The Falls of Clyde, &c. &c.*

TOURISTS are recommended to procure a copy of the Caledonian Railway Company's "Tourist Guide," which contains descriptive notices of the Districts embraced in the Tours, Maps, Plans, &c. They can be had at any of the Company's Stations, and also at the chief Stations on the London and North-Western Railway. They are also supplied gratis to the chief Hotels, Hydropathics, Steamboats, &c., in Great Britain and Ireland.

Tickets for these Tours are issued at the Company's Booking Offices at all the chief Towns. The Tourist Season generally extends from JUNE to SEPTEMBER, inclusive.

*The Caledonian Co. also issue Tourist Tickets to the Lake District of England, The Isle of Man, Connemara, The Lakes of Killarney, &c.*

The Caledonian Railway, in conjunction with the London and North-Western Railway, forms what is known as the

## WEST COAST ROUTE

BETWEEN

## SCOTLAND AND ENGLAND.

LONDON (Euston) and	EDINBURGH (Princes Street) . . . . .	in 8½ Hours.
	GLASGOW (Central) . . . . .	within 9 Hours.

DIRECT TRAINS RUN FROM AND TO

GLASGOW, EDINBURGH, GREENOCK, PAISLEY, STRANRAER, STIRLING, OBAN, PERTH, DUNDEE, ABERDEEN, INVERNESS, and other Places in Scotland,

TO AND FROM

LONDON (Euston), BIRMINGHAM, LIVERPOOL, MANCHESTER, PRESTON, PENRITH (for Lake District), LEEDS, BRADFORD, and other Places in England.

*Sleeping and Day Saloon Carriages. Through Guards and Conductors.*

The Caledonian Company's Trains from and to Edinburgh, Glasgow, Carlisle, &c., connect on the Clyde with the "Columba," "Iona," "Lord of the Isles," "Ivanhoe," and other steamers to and from Dunoon, Innellan, Rothesay, Largs, Millport, the Kyles of Bute, Arran, Campbeltown, Ardrishaig, Inveraray, Loch Goil, Loch Long, &c. &c.

An improved Train Service is now run between Edinburgh and Glasgow, the journey being performed by Express Trains in 65 minutes.

An Express service of Trains is also run from Edinburgh and Glasgow to Stirling, Oban, Perth, Dundee, Aberdeen, and the North; and *vice versa*.

*For particulars of Trains, Fares, &c., see the Caledonian Railway Co.'s Time Tables.*

The extension of the Railway from Greenock to Gourock Pier will, it is expected, be opened in the beginning of June. This route will be the best and most expeditious for Passengers to and from Dunoon, Kirn, Hunter's Quay, Holy Loch, Loch Long, Loch Goil, and the Watering-Places in that District, from and to Glasgow, Edinburgh, London, Liverpool, Manchester, and other places in England and Scotland.

The Caledonian Company's large and magnificent

## CENTRAL STATION HOTEL, GLASGOW,

Is under the Company's own Management.

JAMES THOMPSON,  
General Manager.

# GLASGOW & SOUTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

DIRECT ROUTE BETWEEN

## SCOTLAND & ENGLAND.

Through Trains are run between **GLASGOW (St. Enoch)** and **LONDON (St. Pancras)**, via the **GLASGOW & SOUTH-WESTERN** and **MIDLAND RAILWAYS**, giving a Direct and Expeditious Service between **Glasgow, Greenock, Paisley, Ayr, Ardrossan, Kilmarnock, Dumfries, &c.**, and **Liverpool, Manchester, Bradford, Leeds, Sheffield, Bristol, Bath, Birmingham, London, &c.** **DRAWING-ROOM AND SLEEPING SALOON CARRIAGES** are run by the Morning and Evening Express Trains between **GLASGOW** and **LONDON**.



Tourist Tickets are issued from the principal Stations on the Glasgow and South-Western Railway to **LONDON, BRIGHTON, ISLE OF WIGHT, BOURNEMOUTH**, and numerous places of interest in the South and South-West of England; to **BATH, HARROGATE, BUXTON, MATLOCK, MALVERN**, and other favourite resorts; also to the English **LAKE DISTRICT, ISLE OF MAN, &c. &c.**

### NORTH OF IRELAND & ENGLAND, via LARNE, STRANRAER, & ANNAN.

In connection with the Short Sea Passage between Larne and Stranraer, convenient express Trains are run between Larne and Belfast and the Principal Towns and Places of Interest in the North of Ireland; also between Stranraer, Carlisle, Liverpool, Manchester, Bristol, Birmingham, London, and the principal Towns in England and Wales. **SLEEPING SALOON CARRIAGES** are run between **STRANRAER** and **LONDON**, and *vice versa*, by the Night Express Trains in connection with the Larne and Stranraer Steamers.

Ordinary and Tourist Tickets are issued by this Route between England and **IRELAND**

### IRELAND, via GREENOCK and via ARDROSSAN.

A **NIGHTLY SERVICE** is given by Messrs. G. & J. BURNS's Royal Mail Steamers *via* Greenock and *via* Ardrossan, in connection with which Tourist Tickets are issued to **KILLARNEY, CORK, CONNEMARA, GIANT'S CAUSEWAY, &c.** For particulars of Sailings, see Time Tables and Newspaper Advertisements.

### FIRTH OF GLYDE AND WEST HIGHLANDS, via GREENOCK.

**EXPRESS** and **FAST TRAINS** are run at convenient hours between **GLASGOW (St. Enoch Station)** and **GREENOCK (Lyndoch St. and Princes Pier Stations)**, in direct connection with the "COLUMBA," "GRENADIER," "IONA," "LORD OF THE ISLES," and other Steamers sailing to and from **Kirn, Dunoon, Innellan, Rothesay, Kyles of Bute, Ardrishaig, Oban, Inveraray, Kilerreggan, Lochgoilhead, Garelochhead, &c.**

Through Carriages are run by certain Trains between **GREENOCK (Princes Pier)** and **EDINBURGH (Waverley)**, and by the Morning and Evening Express Trains between **GREENOCK (Princes Pier)** and **LONDON (St. Pancras)**.

**RETURN TICKETS** issued to **COAST TOWNS** are available for **RETURN AT ANY TIME**.

Passengers are landed at Princes Pier Station, from whence there is a Covered Way to the Pier, where the Steamers call; and Passengers' Luggage is conveyed **FREE OF CHARGE** between the Station and the Steamers.

### ARRAN AND THE AYRSHIRE COAST.

From **ARDROSSAN** the Splendid Saloon Steamer "SCOTIA" sails daily to and from the **ISLAND OF ARRAN**, in connection with the Express Train Service.

An Express and Fast Train Service is given between **GLASGOW (St. Enoch), PAISLEY, and TROON, PRESTWICK, AYR, ARDROSSAN, FAIRLIE, LARGS, &c.**

For particulars as to Trains and Steamers see the Company's Time Tables.

JOHN MORTON, Secretary and General Manager.





**GREAT SOUTHERN AND WESTERN RAILWAY, IRELAND.**

Dublin to Cork, Queenstown, Waterford, Limerick, and the far-famed  
**Lakes of Killarney, Glengariff, &c.**

**EXPRESS SERVICES.**

Dublin to Cork in 3h. 47m., to Queenstown in 4h. 15m., to Killarney in 6h.  
 London to Cork in 15h. 30m., to Queenstown in 16h.

**Cheap Tours to Killarney, &c.**, during season (Direct or Circular, embracing other places of interest) from all parts.

**THE G. S. AND W. RAILWAY HOTEL, KILLARNEY,**

Under the management of the Company. The most commodious and best appointed Hotel in the Lake district, and is within easy distance of the chief centres of attraction to Tourists. The grounds adjoin Lord Kenmare's beautiful demesne and deer park, which skirt the shores of the principal Lake. Hotel porters, in uniform, meet all trains. Guides, Carriages, Boats, &c., on hire, at reduced rates to Visitors. Winter Tariff. Address—"The Manager."

The Quickest Overland Route between **EUROPE and AMERICA,**  
**AUSTRALIA, NEW ZEALAND, CHINA, AND JAPAN.**

*Via DUBLIN AND QUEENSTOWN,*

*CARRYING HER MAJESTY'S AND THE UNITED STATES' MAILS,*

In connection with the London and North-Western Railway, the City of Dublin Steam Packet Company, and the Cunard, White Star, National, Inman and International, Anchor, and Guion Steamship Companies.

**Passengers for America, &c.**, can (instead of embarking at Liverpool on Wednesday and Saturday mornings) join the Mail Steamers at Queenstown on Thursdays and Sundays, by leaving London on Wednesdays and Saturdays at 8.20 p.m.; Edinburgh (Princes Street), 6 p.m.; Glasgow (Central), 5.50 p.m.; Liverpool (Lime Street), 10.45 p.m.; Manchester (Exchange), 10.40 p.m.; Manchester (London Road), 10.55 p.m.; and Warrington, 11.32 p.m.

Passengers from America landing at Queenstown from the American Steamers after the last Ordinary Train has left, will be conveyed to Dublin by Special Trains to suit the arrivals of the Steamers, when ordered by the Post Office, or on the requisition of not less than six Through First-Class Passengers, or for a minimum payment of £10. These Specials can be ordered when approaching Queenstown, and signalled for from the ship to the shore in sufficient time to have the Train ready on arrival of the Tender.

If a Special Train leaves Queenstown not later than 12.30 a.m., Passengers by it will reach Dublin in time to cross to England by the 7 a.m. Mail Boat from Kingstown for Holyhead, arriving in Liverpool, 2.10 p.m.; Manchester, 2.50 p.m.; Leeds, 5.5 p.m.; Birmingham, 3.55 p.m.; Glasgow, 10.18 p.m.; Edinburgh, 10.5 p.m.; London, 5.45 p.m.; or from North Wall by the 9.30 a.m. Express Boat, arriving in Liverpool, 6.35 p.m.; Manchester, 7.5 p.m.; Leeds, 10 p.m.; Birmingham, 8.10 p.m.; Glasgow, 5.40 a.m.; Edinburgh, 6.55 a.m.; London, 10.15 p.m.

The Railway Company's Guide at Queenstown, in uniform, meets Steamers calling at that port to give information and assistance to Passengers landing or embarking.

Baggage checked through.

Through Tickets, and all other information, on application to the Company's Agent, MR. C. A. BARATONI, 852 Broadway, New York; also from the various Steamship Companies in New York, Liverpool, and London; MESSRS. H. GAZE & SON, Strand, London, E.C.; MESSRS. T. COOK & SON, Ludgate Circus, London, E.C., and 261 Broadway, New York; or the principal Stations on the London and North-Western Railway.

*For further particulars see Company's Time Tables and Folders.*

**R. G. COLHOUN, Traffic Manager.**

**KINGSBRIDGE STATION, DUBLIN.**

# LAKES OF KILLARNEY.

The Prince of Wales' Route to Bantry Bay,

Glengariff, and  
Killarney,

via Cork, Bandon, and South Coast Railway.

**T**HROUGH BANTRY and for miles along the Shores of the Atlantic—then over the Mountains to KILLARNEY.

From MAY to OCTOBER well-appointed Coaches and Cars will run through the Season daily (Sundays excepted) between BANTRY, GLENGARIFF, KENMARE, and KILLARNEY, to meet trains to and from CORK (stopping at Vickering's Hotel, Bantry, for Refreshments).

SALOON CARRIAGES twice daily, at 9.20 A.M. and 3 P.M., from Albert Quay Station (Cork) through to Bantry.

## Through Fares (including Drivers' Fees):—

	1st Class.	2d Class.	3d Class.
CORK to KILLARNEY . . . . .	22/	21/	16/
CORK to GLENGARIFF . . . . .	12/	11/	7/6
Do. and Return . . . . .	18/	16/6	12/

From the *Cork Press*, of 1858:—"His Royal Highness and suite having recently selected the above route, *indisputably stamps it as the most desirable and picturesque route for Tourists.*"



## LONDON & SOUTH-WESTERN RAILWAY,

The Shortest, Quickest, and most direct Route to the South-West and West of England, EXETER, BARNSTAPLE, BIDEFORD, ("Westward Ho!"), ILFRACOMBE, NORTH and SOUTH DEVON, BUDE *via* HOLSWORTHY, TAVISTOCK, LAUNCESTON, PLYMOUTH, DEVONPORT, WEYMOUTH, SWANAGE, CORFE CASTLE, BOURNEMOUTH, SOUTHAMPTON, PORTSMOUTH, STOKES BAY, and ISLE OF WIGHT.

**FAST EXPRESSES AT ORDINARY FARES, AND FREQUENT FAST TRAINS.**

*The quickest and best Route to and from London and Portsmouth and the Isle of Wight.*

*Trains run alongside the Steamboats.*

BOURNEMOUTH.—EXPRESS TRAINS, performing the journey to and from LONDON in two and a half hours. Special Cheap First and Second Class Return Tickets are issued by all trains on Fridays and Saturdays from Waterloo, Kensington, Chelsea, Vauxhall, and Clapham Junction Stations to Bournemouth, available to return up to and including the Monday week following the day of issue.

**All Trains convey Third-Class Passengers.**

**CHEAP TOURIST AND EXCURSION TICKETS.**

Through Tickets in connection with the London and North-Western, Great Northern, and Midland Railways. Regular Mail Steam-Ships, *via* Southampton, to and from the CHANNEL ISLANDS, JERSEY, and GUERNSEY. Also Fast Steam-Ships for HAVRE, ROUEN, and PARIS, ST. MALO, CHERBOURG, GRANVILLE, and HONFLEUR. The Company's Steam-Ships are not surpassed in Speed or Accommodation by any Channel Vessels.

*For full particulars see Time Tables.*

WATERLOO STATION, LONDON.

CHARLES SCOTTER, *General Manager.*

INTERESTING TO TOURISTS.

# PLEASURE EXCURSIONS BY COACH, STEAMER, & TRAIN,

*During June, July, August, and September 1889.*

## OBAN TO OBAN.

Via Pass of Melfort, Lochawe, and Pass of Brander,  
at the base of Ben Cruachan.

**B**Y Coach leaving M'Gregor's Coach Office *every lawful day* at 9.45 A.M. by way of Lochfeochan, Pass of Melfort, Loch Craignish, Carnasary Castle, and Ford, where Passengers join the Steamer "Countess of Breadalbane" for Lochawe Station; thence per Train due to arrive in Oban at or about 6.15 P.M.; or *vice versa* by Train leaving Oban about 10.16 A.M. for Lochawe Station, thence per Steamer "Countess of Breadalbane" to Ford, and from Ford by Coach due to reach Oban about 6.15 P.M.

*Fares for the Round*:—First Class, 17s.; Third Class, 15s. 6d. Coach-driver's and Guard's Fees not included.

Passengers Booked at Coach Office and Railway Station, Oban.

SCENERY SURPASSING GRAND.

## BRISTOL CHANNEL WITH BELFAST AND GLASGOW.

FIRST-CLASS STEAMERS WITH SUPERIOR  
PASSENGER ACCOMMODATION SAIL FROM

GLASGOW to BRISTOL *via* BELFAST every Monday and Thursday, 2 P.M.

„ CARDIFF & SWANSEA *via* BELFAST every Friday, 2 P.M.

„ NEWPORT *via* BELFAST every alternate Friday, 2 P.M.

Returning from

BRISTOL every Monday and Thursday.

CARDIFF „ Monday.

SWANSEA „ Wednesday.

NEWPORT „ alternate Tuesday.

FARES.—GLASGOW (Cabin) 20s. Steerage, 12s. 6d.

BELFAST „ 17s. 6d. „ 10s.

Return tickets, fare and a half, available for two months.

A circular tour can be made *via* East Coast and London by the Steamers of the Carron Company, London and Edinburgh Shipping Company, or General Steam Navigation Company, thus affording tourists a good opportunity of sailing by both East and West Coasts. FARE 35s. Exclusive of fares for rail part of the journey.

GUIDE BOOKS, TIME TABLES, and all information can be had from—

MARK WHITWILL & SON, Bristol; M. JONES & BRO., Swansea; E. TAYLOR & CO., Cardiff; R. BURTON & SON, Newport (Mon.); W. E. WILLIAMES, Belfast; D. M'DOUGALL, Greenock; or,

WILLIAM SLOAN & CO., 8 Gordon Street, Glasgow.

# “ANCHOR LINE.”

AMERICA, EAST AND WEST INDIES, AND MEDITERRANEAN.

## GLASGOW and NEW YORK.

Every THURSDAY.

S.S. ANCHORIA, 4167 Tons.		S.S. CIRCASSIA, 4272 Tons.		S.S. DEVONIA, 4270 Tons.
S.S. FURNESSIA, 5495 „		S.S. ETHIOPIA, 4004 „		S.S. BOLIVIA, 4120 „

## NEW YORK TO GLASGOW,

Every SATURDAY.

Fares to New York, Boston, or Philadelphia—Saloon, £9 : 9s. and upwards ;  
 Second Cabin and Steerage at Reduced Rates.  
 Special Terms to Tourists and Parties.

UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.

## LIVERPOOL AND NEW YORK EXPRESS SERVICE,

Season 1889.

The “Anchor Line” Steamship CITY OF ROME, 8144 Tons, 12,000 Horse-Power, carrying the British and American Mails.

### From LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF ROME .. Wednesday, April 17  
 CITY OF ROME .. Wednesday, May 15  
 CITY OF ROME .. Wednesday, June 12  
 CITY OF ROME .. Wednesday, July 10  
 CITY OF ROME .. Wednesday, Aug. 7  
 CITY OF ROME .. Wednesday, Sept. 4  
 CITY OF ROME .. Wednesday, Oct. 2

### From NEW YORK.

CITY OF ROME .. Wednesday, May 1  
 CITY OF ROME .. Wednesday, May 29  
 CITY OF ROME .. Wednesday, June 26  
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Alloa .....	19 1	8 7	26 4	13 2	Forfar .....	30 0	13 10½	40 0	19 10
Arbroath ...	30 8	14 3½	40 10	20 5	Hamilton ..	17 3	7 4½	27 0	12 9
Aberdeen ..	39 6	18 8	51 11	25 10	Inverness ..	48 6	23 3	73 2	43 2
Crieff .....	23 6	10 7½	31 11	15 10	Leith .....	20 0	8 6	30 0	14 0
Callander ..	21 0	9 9	28 9	14 8	Montrose ...	33 6	15 8	44 5	22 1
Dundee (W.)	28 0	12 11	37 6	18 7	Perth .....	24 6	11 3	33 2	16 6
Dumfries ...	27 9	12 10	42 11	21 5	Paisley .....	16 3	6 9	25 0	11 6
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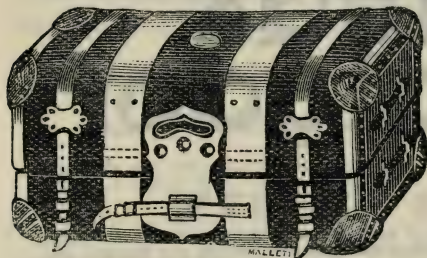
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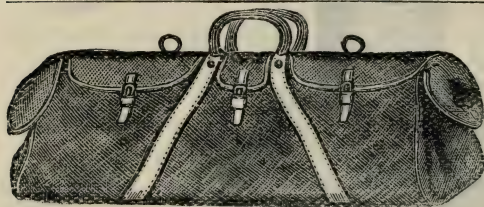
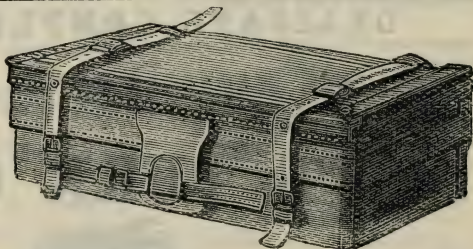
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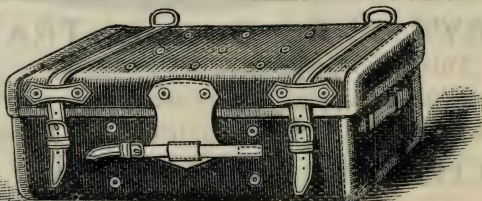
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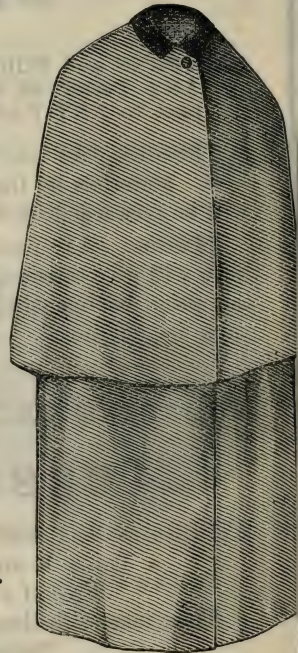
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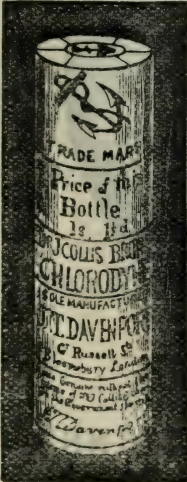
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