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HIGHLANDS OF PERTHSHIRE.







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PERTH AND ENVIRONS,  
  
DUNKELD, BLAIR-ATHOLL,  
LOCHS TUMMEL AND RANNOCH, KENMORE,  
LOCH TAY, KILLIN, LOCHEARNHEAD, CALLANDER  
AND THE TROSACHS, CRIEFF, AND  
SURROUNDING COUNTRY.

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# CONTENTS.

PAGE  
vii

HOTEL CHARGES . . . . .	1-9
SCENERY OF THE COUNTY—EXTENT AND NATURAL FEATURES— MOUNTAINS — LOCHS — RIVERS — TEMPERATURE — MINE- RAIS — SOIL AND AGRICULTURE — WOODS — SEATS AND MANSIONS — ANTIQUITIES — GAME AND FISHERIES — PRODUCE . . . . .	1-9

## PERTH.

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH—GOWRIE HOUSE—PUBLIC LIBRARY AND MUSEUM—MURRAY'S ROYAL ASYLUM—THE PRISON— REMAINS OF RELIGIOUS HOUSES—THE INCHES—MON- CRIEFFE AND KINNOULL HILLS—DUPPLIN CASTLE—SCONE PALACE . . . . .	10-16
---	-------

## EXCURSIONS FROM PERTH.

GLAMMIS CASTLE—LYNDOCH COTTAGE—METHVEN CASTLE— TRINITY COLLEGE—CASTLE RUTHVEN . . . . .	16-19
DUNDEE—HARBOUR AND DOCKS—STREETS AND PUBLIC BUILD- INGS—PLEASURE GROUNDS—HISTORY—TRADE . . . . .	20-23
PERTH TO DUNKELD—DUKE OF ATHOLL'S GROUNDS—THE CATHEDRAL—OSSIAN'S HALL AND FALLS OF THE BRAAN . . . . .	23-28
DUNKELD TO BLAIRGOWRIE BY CLUNY . . . . .	28
DUNKELD TO BLAIR-ATHOLL BY THE PASS OF KILLIECRANKIE— PITLOCHRIE—KILLIECRANKIE—ATHOLL HOUSE—FALLS OF FENDER—FALLS OF THE BRUAR—GLEN TILT . . . . .	29-32

BLAIR ATHOLL TO KENMORE—TUMMEL BRIDGE AND INN—LOCH TUMMEL—LOCH RANNOCH—LOCH ERICHT . . . . .	33-34
DUNKELD TO KENMORE BY LOGIERAIT AND ABERFELDY— BAILLALACHAN—BALNAGUARD INN—GRANDTULLYCASTLE —ABERFELDY—MONESS FALLS—KENMORE—TAYMOUTH CASTLE . . . . .	35-41
KENMORE TO KILLIN AND LOCHEARNHEAD—LOCH TAY— FINLARIG CASTLE—GLEN OGLE . . . . .	42-45
LOCHEARNHEAD TO CALLANDER—FALLS OF BRACKLIN—CAL- LANDER BRIDGE—BENLEDI—PASS OF LENY—LOCH LUB- NAIG—STRATHIRE—KING'S HOUSE INN—BALQUHIDDER— ROB ROY'S GRAVE—LOCH VOIL—LAKE MENTEITH—ABER- FOIL—LOCH ARD—LOCH CHON . . . . .	46-58
CALLANDER TO THE TROSACHS, LOCH KATRINE, AND LOCH LOMOND . . . . .	59-68
DETOURS FROM LOCHLOMOND HEAD . . . . .	68
LOCHEARNHEAD TO CRIEFF—ST. FILLANS—COMRIE—DRUM- MOND CASTLE—OCHTERTYRE—MONZIE CASTLE . . . . .	69-77

## HOTEL CHARGES—SCOTLAND.

THE following scale shows the average charge for the several items which enter into the traveller's bill. The prices in the *first* division of the scale are rarely exceeded in any of the ordinary Hotels in the smaller towns in Scotland; while in some places, charges even more moderate may sometimes be met with. The prices in the *second* division show the charges in Hotels of the highest class in the principal towns, such as Edinburgh, Glasgow, Aberdeen, Perth, Stirling, and Inverness :—

Bed (each person), 1s. 6d. to 2s. ....	2s. 6d. to 3s.
Breakfast 1s. 6d. to 1s. 9d. ....	2s. to 2s. 6d.
Dinner, 2s. to 3s. ; 1s. 9d. to 2s. 6d. ...	2s. 6d. to 4s.
Lunch, 1s. 6d. to 1s. 9d. ....	
Tea, 1s. to 1s. 6d. ....	1s. 6d. to 2s.
Supper, 1s. 6d. to 2s. ....	
Attendance, 1s. to 1s. 6d. ....	2s. to 2s. 6d.
Port or Sherry, per bottle, 5s. ....	6s.
Porter or Ale, per bottle, 6d. to 1s. ....	1s.
Brandy, per gill, 1s. 6d. ....	2s.
Whisky, per gill, 9d. ....	1s.

\*.\* If the Traveller require his table to be furnished beyond the ordinary scale of comfort, he must be prepared for a proportionate increase of charge.

In the inferior country Inns, Wine, Brandy, and Malt Liquor are frequently not to be met with, or, if kept, will probably be of indifferent quality.

Guides, 5s., 7s. 6d., to 10s. 6d. per day.

Posting, 1s. 6d. per mile; postboy, 3d. per mile. Half-fare returning.

A one-horse four-wheeled carriage, 1s. per mile, or 15s. per day.

A gig, 10s. 6d. to 12s. per day.

A riding-horse, 6s. or 7s.; a pony, 5s. per day.

\* \* \* In large towns the charges for carriages and riding-horses are about 20 per cent above those here quoted. Where the hire is for several successive days, an abatement may be expected. The posting is the same in town and country.

The payment of the gratuities to servants at Inns is a source of great annoyance to travellers. It very largely contributes to the tourist's comfort when these are included in the bill. Although this practice has been adopted by several Hotel-keepers, it has not yet been generally introduced into Scotland.

To furnish tourists with some information on this subject, the following are the average rates charged :—

1.

A single gentleman, taking the general accommodation of the Hotel as a passing traveller for a night, with one or two meals, Waiter, 9d. ; Chambermaid, 6d. ; Porter or Boots, 3d. This includes the removal of any reasonable weight of luggage ; but extra messages and parcels are charged separately.

2.

A single gentleman, staying a day and night, and taking his meals in the Hotel, 1s. 6d. or 2s. for servants, and if he stays several days, 1s. or 1s. 6d. per day.

3.

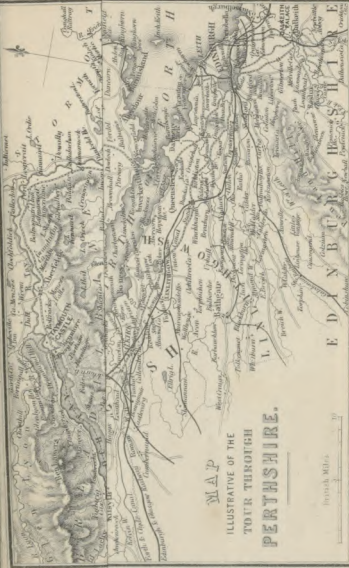
A gentleman and his wife, occupying a sitting-room and bedroom, 2s. 6d. to 3s. 6d. per night for servants. If accompanied by sons or daughters, or other relatives, half this rate from each ; but no charge for children under nine years of age.

4.

A party of four or six for one night, about 1s. 6d. each.

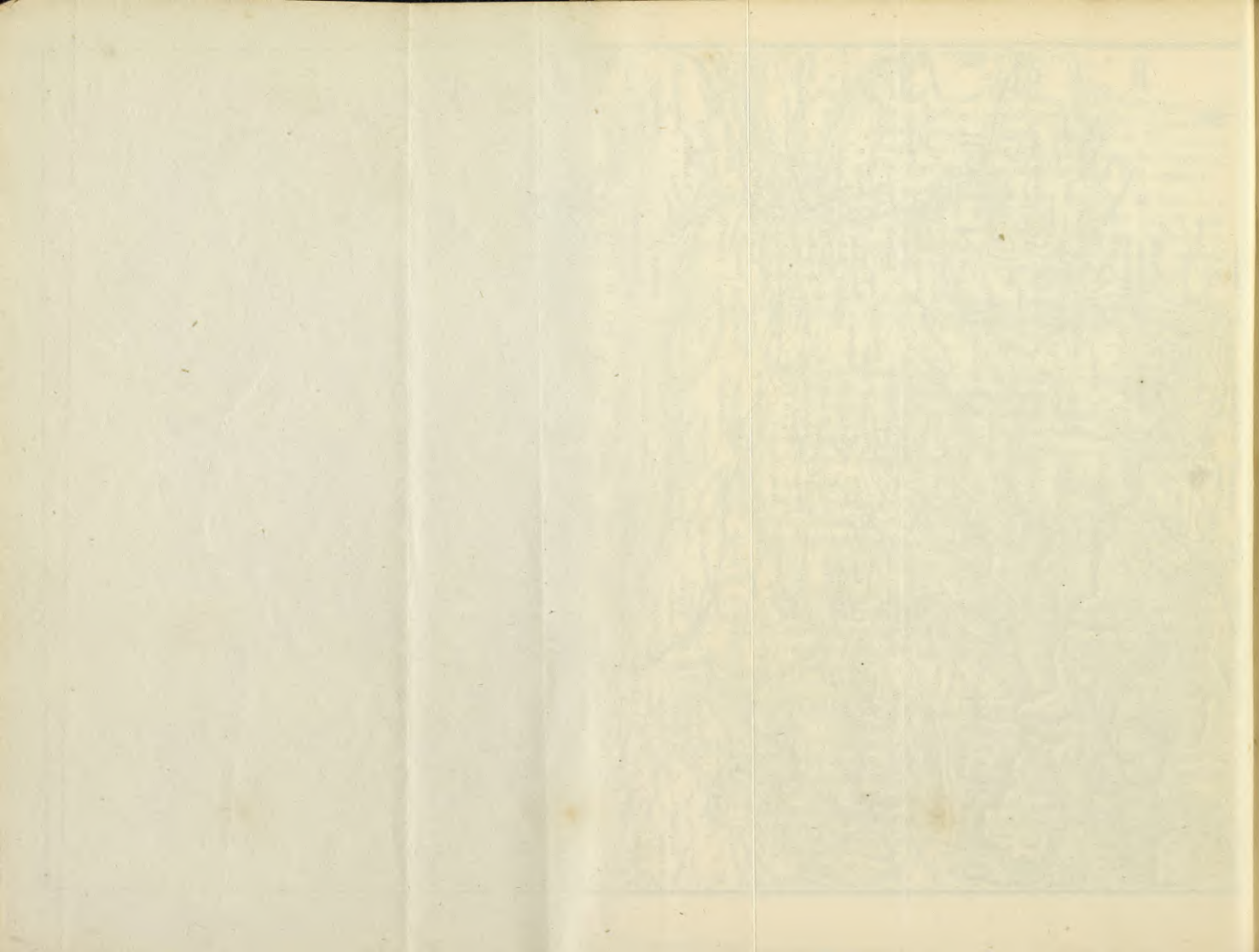
Upon submitting this scale to several of the most respectable Hotel-keepers in Edinburgh, they consider the rates to be a fair average ; while in the best Hotels the highest of these charges may be under par, in country and village inns, even the lowest of the payments above quoted may be unnecessarily liberal.

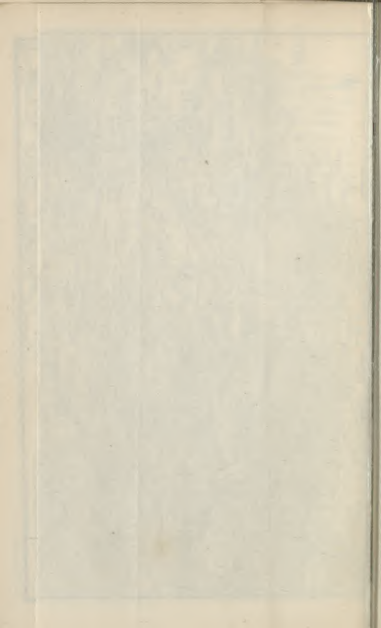












## PERTSHIRE

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*Scenery of the County.*—The leading characteristics of this noble county are the variety and diversity of its scenery and productions, and the picturesque manner in which these are frequently grouped together. Fertility and barrenness, the wildest alpine magnificence, and the most delicious scenes upon which the eye of the lover of natural beauty could desire to rest; the rugged mountain towering in rude majesty, and the sweet glen enlivened with sunshine or curtained with mist; the rich alluvial plains of England contrasting with the glories of Switzerland in a more softened and subdued form; these are the general and prominent features by which it is distinguished. To the tourist it presents attractions of almost every kind. It is a sort of shifting diorama, in which new scenes remarkable for new beauties continually present themselves to his view, leaving upon his mind the impression that the last is, in some respects, the finest he has yet beheld. To the sportsman it opens a boundless field of amusement in its beautiful streams and its extensive moors, where the grouse, undeterred by the deadly hostility of man, renew their race but only to invite renewed destruction. In this county the naturalist has still much to explore; and after all the labours of Lord Webb Seymour, Professor Playfair, and others, Glentilt alone would occupy a generation of mineralogists and geologists. In a word, this county, rich in every kind of natural beauty, and possessing many localities which have a deep historical interest attached to

them, is not undeserving of the eminence assigned to it by universal consent.

*Extent and Natural Features.*—It is almost circular in form, and is situated nearly in the centre of the kingdom. Its extreme length from east to west is about 77 miles, and its greatest breadth from north to south is about 68 miles. Its area has been variously estimated; but the nearest approximation to accuracy gives 2588 square miles of land and more than 50 of water. Of the 1,656,320 acres forming its superficial contents, from 500,000 to 600,000 are, according to the most recent statements, under cultivation; as many more are still uncultivated, though capable in part of tillage; and the remainder is almost wholly barren and unproductive. Its ancient and still popularly known divisions are Monteith, Athole, Strathearn, Breadalbane, Rannoch, Stormont, Perth proper, and Gowrie, to which some add Balquhiddy and Glenorchy. From the commanding range of the Grampians, and numerous other secondary elevations, the country slopes gently down into extensive tracts of rich and fertile land, beautifully diversified, and adorned with wood and water, hill and dale, in every possible combination. Where the elevated ranges gradually disappear in the champaign country, the rich and undulating character of the scenery is broken into noble and irregular valleys, or spreading out into extensive alluvial tracts, watered by streams of varied size and character. The county of Perth is now generally divided into the highland and lowland divisions, the surface of the former being far more extensive than that of the latter. The fertile or lowland districts are chiefly, but by no means entirely, situated towards the eastern and the southern boundaries of the county. The fine valley of Strathearn, having the Grampian range on the north-west, with the Ochils and Sidlaw hills on the east, traverses it from north-east to south-west, and, including certain portions of the contiguous valleys of the Tay and the Almond, forms one of the richest and most extensive tracts in the kingdom.

Besides the extensive valley of Strathearn, there are others of considerable dimensions, studded with lakes, and enlivened with streams of every variety of character. Such are those of the Tay, the Isla, and the Almond, and the valley of the Tummel, with its clear, soft, and beautiful lake, richly fringed on the margin with wood of various kinds, rising boldly up on the south, into the steep ridges of Schehallion and Fargon. Glenlyon and the valley of the Braan are not less rich and beautiful; and there are many others scarcely inferior to these in size and picturesque variety of scenery.

*Mountains.*—Benlawers (the highest), 3992 feet; Benmore, 3903; Stobinian, 3813; Cairn Gower, 3690; Schehallion, 3564; Ben Feskineth, 3521; Benvenue, 2388; and Benledi, 2381.

*Lochs.*—The lochs of Perthshire may be divided into three principal groups—1. Lochs Katrine, Achray, Venachar, Monteith, Ard, Chon, Lubnaig, and Voil, forming a nucleus in the south-western portion of the county, and well known in connection with the scenery of the Trosachs. 2. Lochs Tay, Earn, and Dochart, in the centre of the county. 3. Lochs Tummel, Rannoch, Garry, and Ericht, in the northern part of the county—the last, from their position and inferior features, being much less visited than the other two. In the eastern quarter of the county a minor chain of small lakes extends from near Dunkeld towards Blairgowrie. These are the lochs of the Lowes, Marly, and Clunie.

*Rivers.*—The Tay, the largest stream in Scotland, has a course of about ninety miles; the other rivers are Isla, with its tributary the Ericht, and the Earn. The Tay and the Earn belong exclusively to this county, their entire course being confined to it; the Isla in the early part of its course sweeps through the western part of Forfarshire. The Tay is considered to discharge more water into the sea than any other river in Great Britain; the basin which it drains not only being very extensive in itself, and the seat of elevated mountain ranges, but abounding in streams of

considerable magnitude, the principal of which it absorbs in its progress towards the German Ocean. Of those minor streams, which augment the volume of the Tay, the chief are the Lyon, the Almond, the Isla, the Braan, the Garry, and the Tummel. Throughout a considerable part of its course the scenery on the banks of the Tay is of the grandest and most impressive character ; particularly in the upper part of its course, from Loch Tay, through the strath which takes its name from the river, to the pass of Birnam, where its banks become more level, and the country around assumes a softer character. But what is lost in boldness and grandeur is fully compensated for by the rich and varied beauties of a wooded and cultivated soil, enriched with noble seats and stately mansions. The Earn passes through a rich and picturesque country ; in some places bold and alpine in its character, and in others abounding in the mellow beauties of cultivation. On its banks, not far from its confluence with the Frith of Tay, stands the village of Pitcaithley, celebrated for its mineral waters. The Tummel is one of the finest rivers in Scotland, and is especially rich in wild and romantic scenery, from its source in Loch Rannoch, to its confluence with the Tay, immediately below the village of Logierait. The Earn and the Lyon, the Almond, the Braan, and the Airdle, smaller streams, partake more or less of the character of the districts which they traverse ; imparting life and animation to many a mountain solitude, besides draining and watering extensive tracts of country.

*Temperature.*—In the upper and more elevated districts, where the mountain ranges slope down into the level country, and amongst the numerous glens which penetrate these in all directions, the climate is charged with moisture in a higher degree, the winters are longer and more severe, the snow frequently lies longer on the ground, and the spring is generally later than in the lower districts of the county. The highest summer temperature rarely exceeds sixty-five



degrees, and the mean temperature, in three different situations in the county (none of them, however, more than 150 feet above the sea), has been found to be forty-seven degrees.

*Minerals.*—Coal has long been wrought at Culross on the Forth ; but the situation renders it of no use to the inland and higher districts. Limestone is plentiful, and is wrought in considerable quantities ; but for want of proper fuel it is not so generally used as it would be—peat, the only fuel in the upper districts, not being strong enough for the purpose of calcination. Marble of a pretty good quality is found in Glentilt. Slate is wrought in various places, particularly in the neighbourhood of Dunkeld. Ironstone is found on the Devon, where it supplies the extensive iron-works established there ; and copper and lead mines are said to have been at one time in operation, but have been abandoned. On the east side of the county shell-marl is plentiful, and is freely used as a manure. In the higher districts the general basis is granite, but in the lower sandstone prevails. The sandstone, which is of the primitive kind, stretches from the valley of Strathmore to the neighbourhood of Callander, with a dip varying from  $15^{\circ}$  to  $25^{\circ}$  towards the north-west. It seems to have received this position from the action of the central force which elevated the range of trap hills traversing the island from Montrose to Dumbarton.

*Soil and Agriculture.*—In a county of so great extent, and possessing such a variety of surface, considerable diversity must exist in the character of the soil. The carse or alluvial lands on the shores of the Frith of Tay have long been celebrated for their fertility. They are considered as the joint produce of river and sea deposition for a series of ages. The general character of the soil is that of a rich clay, very deep, in some places alternating with layers of peat, and having sand and marine deposits at the bottom. This soil is not wholly alluvial, being sometimes mixed with the debris of trap-rocks, and also of the sandstone,

which, as already mentioned, forms a geological characteristic of the lowland districts of Perthshire. Considerable tracts of this inferior description of alluvial soil are found accompanying the courses of the principal rivers, and extend into the upper portions of Strath-Tay, Strath-Airdle, and Strath-Tummel. A soil composed of clay and sand, and called by agriculturists a *till*, extends along a vast tract of this county from east to west, and is supposed to be formed from the red sandstone prevalent in that district. Peat is to be met with almost everywhere in Perthshire; that known by the name of *Moss Flanders* is said to extend over ten thousand acres, and is amongst the largest continuous tracts of this description in the United Kingdom.

In the arable districts of this county, such as the Carse of Gowrie, and the fertile lands skirting part of the course of its principal rivers, the modes of agriculture and management of farms are much the same as in the other agricultural counties of Scotland. But of late years a spirit of improvement has been introduced, which has been much felt in this county, chiefly in the upper districts, where the old "runrig" system long kept its ground tenaciously, under the modified form of joint farms. The arable farms vary in extent from fifty to five hundred acres, and upwards; and in the Carse of Gowrie the rents are as high as in any part of the kingdom. Wheat is raised on the best soils, and has been attempted, not unsuccessfully, as high up in the county as Dunkeld. In the wheat-growing soils this crop usually alternates with beans and peas, barley, hay and oats. Flax is more extensively raised in Perthshire than in any other part of Scotland, arising most probably from its being the raw material of the indigenous manufacture of the county. Potatoes and turnips are extensively cultivated, and of late years on the most improved methods. The pasture-farms in the higher parts of the county are large, and raise great numbers of sheep, chiefly of the black-faced kind. Other descriptions of live stock are not so much cultivated. Dairy

farming does not form a prominent feature in the rural economy of this county. In some favoured spots orchards succeed well, many of them are very large, and their produce is highly celebrated.

*Woods.*—Perthshire is remarkable for the great extent and beauty of its woods. Of these, many are of natural wood, chiefly oak. But extensive plantations of various kinds of trees have been made during the last fifty years by several proprietors, especially by the late Duke of Atholl, whose planting operations have been carried on upon the most extensive scale, at once beautifying and enriching one of the finest parts of the county. To him Perthshire is indebted for the introduction of the larch, which has been found singularly adapted to the climate and soil. The plantations of this tree have thriven amazingly, and are of great extent and value.

*Seats and Mansions.*—Ardvoirlich (Lochearnhead), Auchlyne (Killin), Moness, (Aberfeldy), Taymouth Castle (Kenmore)—Marquis of Breadalbane; Dunkeld House and Blair Castle—Duke of Atholl; Scone Palace (Perth)—Earl of Mansfield; Kinfauns Castle (Perth)—Lord Gray; Doune Lodge—Earl of Moray; Dupplin Castle (Perth)—Earl of Kinnoul; Drummond Castle (Crieff)—Lord Willoughby D'Eresby; Freeland House (Perth)—Lord Ruthven; Rossie Priory (Perth)—Lord Kinnaird; Invermay (Perth)—Belches; Fingask Castle (Perth)—Thriepland, Knt.; Pitfour (Perth)—Richardson, Bart.; Moncrieff, (Perth)—Moncrieffe, Bart.; Belmont Castle, (Meikle)—Lord Wharnccliffe; Blair-Drummond, (Stirling)—H. Home Drummond; Craighall (Blairgowrie)—Rattray; Dunira (Comrie)—Dundas, Bart.; Monzie, (Crieff)—Campbell; Ochertyre, (Crieff)—Murray, Bart.; Aberuchill Castle (Comrie)—Campbell, Knt.; Keir and Kippendavie (Dunblane)—Stirling; Castle Menzies (Aberfeldy), Rannoch Lodge, and Foss House—Menzies, Bart.; The Barracks (Rannoch)—Rt. Hon. Grandtully; Tulliallan Castle (Kincardine)—Count Flahault; Faskally (Pitlochrie)—

Butter; Murthly Castle (Dunkeld)—Stewart, Bart.; Urrard House (Blair Atholl)—Alston; Gartmore (Callander)—Graham; Lanrick Castle, (Callander)—Jardine; Rednoch House, (Callander)—Stirling; Duncrub, (Dunning)—Lord Rollo; Castle Huntly (Perth)—Paterson.

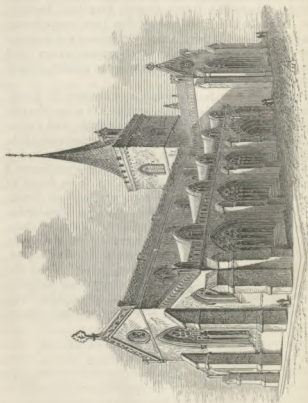
*Antiquities.*—Perthshire is not remarkable for antiquities, secular or ecclesiastical. Druidical circles and Roman remains are found in various places. Of the latter, the camp or station at Ardoch, and that at Comrie, are well known, as well as the Roman road, which seems to have connected them. There is another at Delvin, which is scarcely less remarkable. The ruins of the cathedrals of Dunblane and Dunkeld are also in excellent preservation, though the architecture is by no means of the highest order. The tower of Abernethy, which has long puzzled the heads of antiquaries, is unfortunately decaying rapidly, as is also the fine old abbey of Culross. Doune Castle is considered as one of the finest ruins of its kind in Scotland.

*Game and Fisheries.*—Red deer are still numerous in Perthshire, and impart a feature of peculiar interest to its forest scenery. The deer-forest of Athole is said to contain 80,000 acres; and the number of the deer in the whole county is estimated at 6000, of which about 100 are annually killed. Harts are destroyed in the months of August and September, and hinds in January, the last month of the season. From several of the large proprietors having combined to preserve the deer, it is considered that their number must be greatly upon the increase. Feathered game of every description abounds in the upland district of Perthshire, and affords a rich treat to the sportsman. Many of the moors are let to sportsmen, and bring large sums annually. Salmon is amazingly plentiful, especially in the Tay, and is also found in the tributaries of that river. The fisheries on the Tay alone are understood to bring a rental of £10,000 a year, and those on the Earn are likewise said to be pro-

ductive. The export of salmon forms a considerable article of commerce, as is mentioned in the account of Perth.

The principal towns are Perth and Culross, Crieff, Callander, Kincardine, Doune, Comrie, Dunblane, Auchterarder, Dunkeld, and Blairgowrie. The linen manufacture is the principal occupation in Crieff, Blairgowrie and Auchterarder. Dunblane is remarkable for its mineral waters ; and Doune (once a great Highland mart for the manufacture of pistols), for its cotton works.

*Produce.*—Linen is the staple manufacture of Perthshire ; but cotton goods are also produced to a considerable extent. Mills for spinning flax, bleachfields, and calico-printfields, are numerous ; and there are some large establishments for spinning cotton-yarn at Stanley near Perth, and at Deanston near Doune. Paper is likewise manufactured to a considerable extent ; and oil-mills are to be found in various places. A great many shoes are made in Perth, and the tanning of leather is carried on to a considerable extent at Crieff and at Thornhill. Of agricultural produce, large quantities of sheep and black cattle from the upper districts are brought to the country markets and sold there. Wool is likewise an article of considerable sale. From the more fertile districts large quantities of grain are annually brought to market. Bark and timber, principally larch and oak, also form commercial articles of no small importance.



ST. JOHN'S CHURCH.







# PERTH.

Scale

100 200 300 400 500 600 Feet  
1 Furlong

From Dundee

From Glasgow

NORTH  
INCH

SOUTH  
INCH

## REFERENCES

<i>St John's Church</i> .....	1
<i>St Ninian's Cathedral</i> .....	2
<i>St Paul's Church</i> .....	3
<i>St Leonard's Church</i> .....	4
<i>Kinnoull Church</i> .....	5
<i>Free Middle Church</i> .....	6
<i>Free West Church</i> .....	7
<i>Free St Leonard's Ch</i> .....	8
<i>North U.E. Church</i> .....	9
<i>South U.E. Church</i> .....	10
<i>East U.E. Church</i> .....	11
<i>Infirmary</i> .....	12
<i>Hospital</i> .....	13
<i>City Hall</i> .....	14
<i>County Buildings &amp; Jail</i> <i>(Site of Gowrie House)</i> .....	15
<i>Post Office</i> .....	16
<i>Academy</i> .....	17
<i>Gas Works</i> .....	18
<i>City Mills</i> .....	19
<i>Baths</i> .....	20
<i>Museum &amp; Library</i> .....	21
<i>Water House</i> .....	22
<i>Sir Walter Scott's Mon<sup>t</sup></i> .....	23
<b>Hotels</b>	
<i>Royal George</i> .....	24
<i>Salutation</i> .....	25
<i>Star</i> .....	26
<i>City Arms</i> .....	27





## PERTH.

[Hotels:—Royal George; Salutation; Star; City Arms.]

Population, 23,835.

45 miles from Edinburgh, by the Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee Railway, and 69 by the Scottish Central; 62½ from Glasgow by Scottish Central; 444½ from London, by Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee Railway, and 468½ by the Scottish Central. In consequence of the ferry by the Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee line, the route by the Scottish Central is often shorter and more agreeable.

PERTH, an ancient royal burgh, and one of the handsomest towns in Scotland, is beautifully situated on the west bank of the Tay. It occupies the centre of a spacious plain, having two extensive public meadows, called the North and South Inches, on each side.

A bridge of ten arches and 900 feet in length, built in 1772, leads across the Tay to the north. Perth, or, as it used to be called from its church, St. Johnstoun, boasts of a high antiquity, and has been the scene of many interesting events. It was occupied by the English during the reign of Edward I., but was besieged and taken by Robert Bruce. In the time of the great civil war it was taken by the Marquis of Montrose after the battle of Tippermuir. In 1715, and again in 1745, it was occupied by the rebel Highland army, who there proclaimed the Pretender as king. On account of its importance and its vicinity to the royal palace of Scone, it was long the metropolis of the kingdom before Edinburgh obtained that distinction. Here, too, the Parliaments and national assemblies were held, and many of the nobility took up their residence. In the rude ages it was surrounded by the feudal castles of several powerful barons, with some of whom the inhabitants appear to have been frequently at feud, whilst with others, as Chartres of Kinfauns, the Earl of Gowrie, the Earl of Atholl, Lord Scone, and Threipland of Fingask, they were on such

friendly terms as always to have had one of their number for chief magistrate.

*St. John's Church*, St. John's Street, off the High Street to left (key to be got at Mrs. Sheddons, 32 High Street), is one of the few remaining complete collegiate churches in Scotland of the middle pointed age. It forms the scene in Sir Walter Scott's novel of the "Fair Maid of Perth" of the ordeal of touching the bier of the murdered Proudfeute. In the year 1336, King Edward III. of England stabbed his brother, the Duke of Cornwall, before the high altar of this church. "When the three churches were in one, the ceiling high and decorated, the aisles enriched by the offerings of the devotees to the various altars reared around it, and the arches free from the galleries which now deform the building, it must have formed a splendid theatre for such a spectacle as that of the trial by bier right." It has undergone various questionable modifications, and is now divided into the East, West, and Middle Churches. The demolition of ecclesiastical architecture which accompanied the Reformation, commenced in this church, in consequence of a sermon preached by John Knox against idolatry.

*Gowrie House*, the scene of the mysterious incident in Scottish history called the Gowrie Conspiracy, stood at the south end of the Watergate. The whole of that interesting old building has now been removed, and the site is occupied by the County Buildings and Jail.

*Public Library and Museum*.—At the end of George Street is a stone building, erected in 1823 in honour of Provost Marshall. In the lower part is the Public Library, and in the upper part the Museum of the Literary and Antiquarian Society, founded in 1784, and probably the finest provincial collection of the kind in Scotland.

*Murray's Royal Asylum* for Lunatics, erected and endowed by the benevolence of the individual whose name it bears, is a large building, situated on a rising ground to the east of the town.

*The Prison*, the depot, erected for the reception of prisoners during the French war, has been converted into a General Prison or Penitentiary. The present building is fitted to contain about 350 inmates doomed to solitary confinement, and upon the success of the present experiment depends the future enlargement of the establishment.

*Remains of Religious Houses.*—Previous to the Reformation, Perth contained an immense number of religious houses. One of these, the Monastery of Greyfriars, stood at the end of the Speygate. In Blackfriars' Monastery, which was situated at the north side of the town, James I. was assassinated by a band of conspirators. But of these nothing now remains but the name Blackfriars' Wynd. *Curfew Row*, where the curfew bell hung till lately, and which opens into the North Inch, was the site of St. Bartholomew's Chapel and the Glover's Yard. It is also the supposed situation of Simon Glover's house. In the Glover's Yard Sir Walter Scott laid the scene of the conflict with Bonthron, and till lately there were sufficient remains to shew that this place was formerly the court-yard of a castle. All that remains of this now is the name of the street, "Castle Gable," off Curfew Row.

*The Inches* are two beautiful pieces of ground, variegated with trees, each about a mile and a-half in circumference, affording agreeable and healthy walks to the inhabitants. In the reign of Robert III., about the beginning of the fourteenth century, the famous combat between the Clan Chattan and the Clan Quhele (Kay), took place on the North Inch, and was decided in favour of the former, partly by the bravery of a citizen or burgess called Harry Wynd, whom the chief of the Clan Chattan had engaged on the spot to supply the place of one of his men who had failed to appear. The particulars of this singular conflict have been described by Sir Walter Scott in the first series of his *Tales of a Grandfather*; and in his romance of the *Fair Maid of Perth*, he has, with equal skill and effect, availed himself of the

traditional story, which he has embellished with the felicity peculiar to his rich and inventive genius.

#### PLACES OF INTEREST IN THE VICINITY OF PERTH.

*Moncrieffe and Kinnoull Hills*, to which the access is easy by carriage roads, are well worthy of a visit. Moncrieffe Hill is 756 feet above the level of the sea, and the view from its summit is one of the finest in Scotland, comprehending in the northern distance a noble sweep of the Grampian Mountains, and presenting to the westward a splendid view of Strathearn, intersected by the numerous windings of its river; whilst to the east appear the Carse of Gowrie, rich in all the beauties of fertility, and the majestic Tay rolling onwards to the sea. At the foot of Kinnoull Hill is Kinfauns Castle (Lord Ward), surrounded by natural and artificial beauties.

*Dupplin Castle*, the seat of the Earl of Kinnoull, is situated about five miles west of Perth. The Dupplin Library is well known for its collection of rare and valuable editions of the classics. Opposite Dupplin are the Birks of Invermay, the property of Mr. Belches.

*Scone Palace* (no admittance to the house or grounds) is two and a half miles from Perth, on the left bank of the Tay, and is the seat of the Earl of Mansfield, who represents the old family of Stormont. It is a large modern building, in the castellated style, and occupies the site of the ancient palace of the kings of Scotland. Much of the old furniture has been preserved in the modern house. Among other relics are a bed used by James VI., and another of crimson velvet, flowered, said to have been wrought by Queen Mary when imprisoned in Loch Leven Castle. The gallery, which is 160 feet long, occupies the place of the old hall in which the coronations were celebrated. Charles II. was crowned in the old edifice in 1651, and the Chevalier de St. George in 1715. At the north side of the house is a *tumulus*,



W. H. W. 1840

Monte Carlo



termed the Moat Hill, said to have been composed of earth from the estates of the different proprietors who here attended on the kings. The famous stone on which the Scottish monarchs were crowned was brought from Dunstaffnage to the Abbey. It was removed by Edward I. to Westminster Abbey, where it still remains, forming part of the coronation chair of the British monarchs. *The Abbey of Scone* was destroyed at the time of the Reformation by a mob from Dundee, and the only part now remaining is an old aisle, containing a marble monument to the memory of the first Viscount Stormont. The old market-cross of Scone still remains, surrounded by the pleasure-grounds, which have been substituted in the place of the ancient village.



*Glamis Castle*, the seat of the Earl of Strathmore, is one mile from the Glamis Station of the Aberdeen Railway. Glamis Station is 27 miles from Perth, and  $9\frac{1}{4}$  from Forfar, by railway. In visiting it from Perth it is advisable to take the first train, so as to catch the one returning in the afternoon. The time occupied by the train is about an hour and a quarter. Strangers are admitted to the interior when the family is absent.

This ancient edifice, the most characteristic type of feudal pomp and power in Scotland, is in the best state of preservation, and forms an agreeable day's excursion by railway from



Perth. It is situated in the midst of a park one hundred and sixty acres in extent, and has a princely appearance.

Glammis was anciently used as a royal residence, and was the scene of the death of Malcolm II., who was mortally wounded by assassins on the Hunter's Hill in this neighbourhood. Macbeth, as the readers of Shakspeare know, was thane of Glammis, and after his death the thanedom reverted to the Crown. It was given by Robert II. to John Lyon, who married the king's second daughter by Elizabeth Mure, and became the founder of the present family of Strathmore. On the barbarous execution of the young and beautiful Lady Glammis for witchcraft, in 1537, the estate was once more forfeited to the Crown, and was for some time a residence of James V., but was afterwards restored to the family. It contains some portraits, principally of the most distinguished characters in the reign of Charles II. The apartments contain some ancient furniture, among which are some ancient beds with tartan curtains; those occupied by the ancient Earls surmounted by coronets. The rooms shown to strangers are—the kitchens (modern and ancient), the billiard room, the apartment where, it is said, Malcolm was assassinated, the dining room, drawing room (a magnificent apartment with ancient arched ceiling), and which communicates by a narrow passage at one end with a very neat small chapel, in the antique style. A stair of 143 steps conducts to the top of the castle. There is nothing remarkable in the view.

*Lynedoch Cottage*, within the grounds of which is Burn Braes, a spot on the banks of Brauchieburn, where Bessie Bell and Mary Gray

———"biggit a bower,  
And theekit it ower wi' rashees,"

is a short way to the north of this. Dronach Haugh, where these unfortunate beauties were buried, is about half a mile west from Lynedoch Cottage, on the banks of the river Almond. Over their supposed grave is placed a stone,

with the following inscription, "they lived—they loved—they died."

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 Kinnaird, 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 in cases of the plague, they were not buried in the ordinary parochial place of sepulture, but in a sequestered spot called Dronach Haugh, at the foot of a brae of the same name, upon the banks of the river Almond. The late Lord Lynedoch put an iron railing round the grave, and planted some yew trees beside it.

The following pathetic little ballad, which Allan Ramsay supplanted by a much inferior song, has fortunately been recovered by Mr. Kirkpatrick Sharpe :—

"O Bessie Bell and Mary Gray,  
They war twa bonnie lasses,  
They biggit a bower on yon burn side,  
And theekit it ower wi' rashes.  
They theekit it ower wi' rashes green,  
They theekit it ower wi' heather;  
But the pest cam frae the burrows-town,  
And slew them baith thegither.

They thocht to lie in Methven kirk-yard,  
Among their noble kin;  
But they maun lie on Lyndoch brae,  
To beek forenent the sun.  
And Bessie Bell and Mary Gray,  
They war twa bonnie lasses;  
They biggit a bower on yon burn side,  
And theekit it ower wi' rashes."

PENNANT'S *Tour*. CHAMBERS'S *Ballads*, D. 146.

*Methven Castle* (W. Smyth, Esq.), six miles from Perth, is in the immediate vicinity of the village of the same name. Within the grounds, visible from the road, is the Pepperwell Oak. In 1722, when David Smyth, the laird of Methven was confined in the Tower of London, under suspicion of his

political opinions, a man came to his lady, Katherine Cochran (then at Methven), supposing that she might be in want of money, and offered her 100 merks Scots for it, which she refused to take. The trunk is eighteen feet in circumference. Near Methven, Robert Bruce was defeated, June 19, 1306, by the English under the command of Aymer de Valence, Earl of Pembroke.

*Trinity College*, a large structure for the education of the clergy and youth of the Scottish Episcopal Church, stands on the estate of George Patton, Esq. of Cairnies, who liberally granted a space of 20 imperial acres in extent for this purpose. The Rev. Charles Wordsworth, warden of the College, has also contributed the munificent sum of £7000 towards the building. It is 10 miles distant from Perth. Within half a mile from the College is a comfortable inn.

*Castle Ruthven*, the scene of the memorable incident known in Scottish history by the name of the *Raid of Ruthven*, is two and a half miles from Perth. The name of the building has been changed to Huntingtower, and is now converted into a residence for workmen.

The other seats in the neighbourhood of Perth are Rossie Priory, in the Carse of Gowrie, 12 miles from Perth, Lord Kinnaird's residence; Fingask Castle, the seat of Sir P. Murray Thriepland, Bart.; Kinfauns Castle (Lord Gray); Freeland House (Lord Ruthven); Pitfour (Richardson Bart.); Moncrieffe (Moncrieffe, Bart.)

## DUNDEE.

[Inns :—Royal Hotel ; British Hotel ; Crown Hotel.]

Population, 78,931.

15 miles from Perth, 49½ from Edinburgh.

The sail on the Tay betwixt Dundee and Perth is one of uncommon beauty, and should be taken in preference to the railway if the weather permits. Steamers ply once every day between the two cities—fare, 1s. 6d. Trains every other hour. Time occupied by rail one hour, by steamer two hours and a half. The sail is seen to most advantage ascending the river from Dundee.

Dundee is the third town in Scotland in population, and the principal seat of the linen trade of the United Kingdom. The ground on which it is built slopes gently from the Law of Dundee and the Well of Balgay on the north, and the river Tay on the south.

*Harbour and Docks.*—The most important of the public works of Dundee are its harbour and new docks, consisting of Earl Grey's of 5¼, and Victoria of 14½ acres, and connected with them spacious quays, affording berthage for 70 vessels, patent slip, careening beach, and additional tide harbours, spreading along the margin of the Tay, a mile and a half from east to west. These splendid works, up to May 1850, have cost £600,000, and yield an annual revenue of £25,000. The Victoria Dock, though for some years open to vessels, is not quite completed. On the south quay of Earl Grey's dock is a large crane capable of raising 30 tons. An elegant building has been erected for the Custom House and Excise Office, with premises for the accommodation of the Harbour Trustees, and officers connected with the establishment.

*Streets and Public Buildings.*—The streets are for the most part narrow and irregular, except in the modern portions of the town. The chief ornamental structure is the Royal Arch at the harbour, built in commemoration of the Queen's visit in 1844, at an expense of £6000. The market-

place or High Street is a spacious square, 360 feet long by 100 broad, from which diverge the Nethergate, Seagate, Overgate, and Murraygate, the principal streets, which run from east to west, nearly parallel to the river. Castle Street leads from the south-east end of the High Street to the new docks on the south, and contains the Episcopal chapel and theatre.

*The Exchange Reading Room* is a handsome building. At the south-east corner the Town Hall, surmounted by a steeple, and having piazzas below, stands on the south side of the market-place or square; it was built in 1743. Opposite to this building is a spacious new street, named Reform Street; at the north end of which, and fronting the Town Hall, are an elegant academy and public schools. At the east end of the High Street, and rather obstructing the entrance to the Murraygate, is the Trades' Hall, a plain edifice, with pilasters of the Ionic order, the principal apartments of which are now used as an office by the Eastern Bank of Scotland. The new Baltic Exchange Coffee Room is a handsome building.

*The Town Church of St. Mary* on the north side of the Nethergate was reared by David, Earl of Huntingdon, during the twelfth century, in gratitude for his deliverance from shipwreck, and was dedicated to the Virgin Mary. A portion of the building was destroyed when Monk sacked the town, and a new church was erected upon the site of that portion in 1788. In 1841 the remaining portion of the ancient church was accidentally destroyed by fire, and was replaced by two others in the Gothic style. The square tower or old steeple 156 feet in height, is the only part of the original edifice which still remains. It is thoroughly foreign in its character, and more like the tower of a Hôtel de Ville than of a church. In this respect it is unique, and bears testimony to the influence France exercised in the fifteenth century on architecture in Scotland.

*Public Pleasure Grounds.*—The inhabitants enjoy the

privilege of recreation on the Law of Dundee, a hill 535 feet high, and also in the Magdalen Yard, Bleaching Green, and Barrack Park, at the west end of the town. A new place of amusement has also been recently formed at the east end of the town, to which skating and curling ponds are attached.

*Railway communication* exists with all parts of the kingdom. To the south by the Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee line; to the west by the Dundee and Perth; to the east by the Dundee and Arbroath; and to the north by the Dundee and Newtyle Railway, all these forming part of the great trunk lines from Aberdeen southward.

*History.*—Dundee was in ancient times fortified with walls; of the only traces now remaining, are the Cowgate Port, from which Wishart, the martyr, is said to have preached to the people during the plague of 1544. At the period of the Reformation, it was the first town in Scotland which publicly renounced the Roman Catholic faith; and so zealous was the spirit of its Protestantism, that it acquired the name of "*the second Geneva*." In 1651, the town was sacked, with circumstances of revolting cruelty, by General Monk; and so great was the amount of plunder, that each of his soldiers is said to have received £60 sterling as his share. According to tradition, the indiscriminate carnage which took place on this memorable occasion was continued till the third day.

*Trade.*—The staple trade of Dundee is the manufacture of linen and hempen fabrics, chiefly of the coarser descriptions. The manufacture of linens appears to have been introduced from Germany in the beginning of last century. Insignificant in extent at first, it gradually increased till the close of that century, when a great impulse was given to it, by the application of machinery to the spinning of flax. Spinning mills were erected, and of these there are now about sixty in Dundee and its immediate neighbourhood.

The coarser fabrics are still woven in hand-loom; but there are now six or seven large power-loom factories, and some smaller ones. The chief articles of manufacture are sheetings, sail-cloth, drills, dow-

las, sacking, and bagging. Nearly one-half of the quantity made is sent to London, Manchester, Glasgow, and Leeds, for home consumption. The remainder is exported either directly or indirectly to foreign countries. The manufacture of jute carpeting is also now carried on to a large extent. The number of persons employed in the linen trade of the place is estimated to be from 20,000 to 25,000.

### Perth to Dunkeld—(15 miles).

*[The figures in brackets indicate the distances from Perth.]*

Leave by North Inch.

Dunkeld may also be reached by railway.

(2½.) The road crosses the Almond near its junction with the Tay, and winds among plantations chiefly on the estate of the late Lord Lynedoch. (4.) A road leads off from the left to Redgorton and Monedie, and a few paces farther on, a road upon the right conducts to the field of Luncarty, situated on the west bank of the Tay, about four miles from Perth, the scene of a decisive battle between the Scots and Danes in the reign of Kenneth III. The Scots were at first forced to retreat, but were rallied by a peasant of the name of Hay and his two sons, who were ploughing in the neighbourhood. By the aid of these courageous peasants, who were armed only with a yoke, the Scots obtained a complete victory. In commemoration of this circumstance, the crest of the Hays has for many centuries been a peasant carrying a yoke over his shoulder. The plain on which the battle was fought is now used as a bleachfield. (5.) The road crosses the fine trouting streams of Ordie and Shochie. (5.) A road turns off to the right to the Linn of Campsie, where the Tay forms a magnificent cascade, and the village of Stanley, famous for its extensive spinning-mills. The tourist next passes, on the left, the ruins of a residence of the family of Nairn, and the Mill of Loak; and nine miles from Perth, enters the village of Auchtergaven. (12.) Murthly

Castle (Sir W. D. Stewart), a magnificent but unfinished edifice, and a short way north of it, the old castle of Murthly. In the immediate neighbourhood is Birnam Hill, 1580 feet above the level of the sea. The ancient forest of Birnam wood (whether the one connected with the fate of Macbeth or not) has now disappeared, and been replaced by a few trees of modern growth. From the summit of the hill a magnificent prospect is commanded of the vale of the Tay, and of the extensive woods which environ Dunkeld. The traveller now passes the village of Little Dunkeld, crosses the river, and enters

### (15.) DUNKELD.

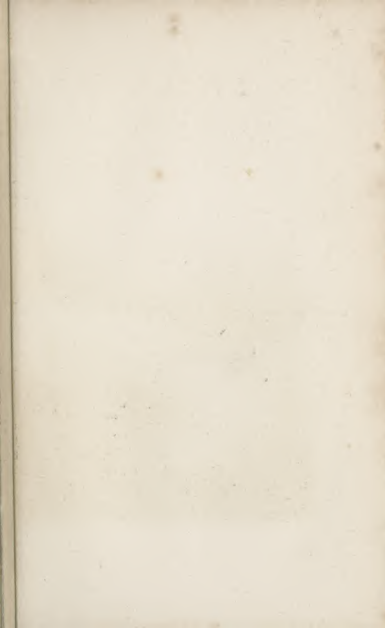
[*Inns*.:—Duke of Atholl's Arms; Royal; The Birnam.]

Coaches to Aberfeldy, Blair-Atholl, Callander, Forfar, Inverness,  
Kenmore, Perth, Pitlochrie.

Population, 1104.

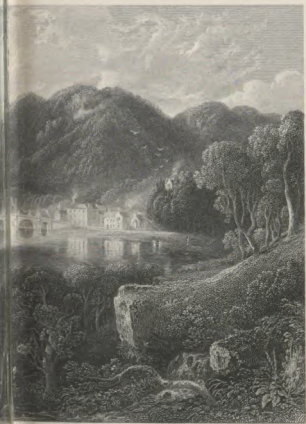
There are few places, says Dr. MacCulloch, of which the effect is so striking as Dunkeld, when first seen on emerging from this pass (a pass formed by the Tay, by which the traveller approaches Dunkeld), nor does it owe this more to the suddenness of the view, or to its contrast with the long preceding blank, than to its own intrinsic beauty; to its magnificent bridge and its cathedral nestling among its dark woody hills; to its noble river, and to the brilliant profusion of rich ornament. The leading object in the landscape is the noble bridge standing high above the Tay. The cathedral and the town, with its grey houses seen above it, are relieved by the dark surrounding woods. Beyond, rise the round and rich swelling woods that skirt the river, stretching away in a long vista to the foot of Craigvinean, which, with its forests of fir, rises a broad shadowy mass against the sky. The varied outline of Craig-y-Barns, one continuous range of dark-wooded hill, now swelling to the light, and again subsiding in deep shadowy recesses, forms the remainder of the distance.



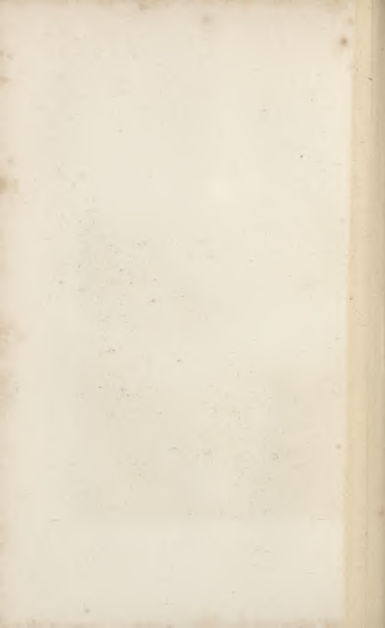




11-11-1871



W. PETERMAN.



*The Duke of Atholl's Grounds* present a succession of walks and rides in great variety and beauty, the extent of the walks being fifty miles, and of the rides thirty. The larch woods alone cover 11,000 square acres; the number of these trees planted by the late Duke of Atholl being about twenty-seven millions, besides several millions of other sorts of trees. The tourist returns from the policies to Dunkeld by the village of Inver, in which the small thatched house long occupied by Neil Gow, the celebrated musician, may be seen. An old wooden press, said to have belonged to him, forms part of the furniture of the present tenant. It is the property of few places, perhaps of no one in all Britain, to admit within such a space of such a prolongation of lines of access, and everywhere with so much variety of character and beauty. Tourists are conducted over a portion of the grounds by guides provided by the Duke of Atholl, whose charge *to single individuals* is 2s. 6d., and to *parties* of three or more 1s. each.

*The Cathedral* is the most interesting object here. "Reposing on the margin of the majestic Tay, in the deep bosom of wood, crag, and mountain, Dunkeld was early chosen as a religious home. Both St. Columba and St. Cuthbert appear in its traditions; it seems to have preceded St. Andrews as the seat of the primate or High Bishop of Albany, and it could boast that among its lay-abbots in the eleventh century was numbered the progenitor of a race of kings. The annals of the modern cathedral, are not free from perplexity. The piers of the nave seem Romanesque, and the pier-arches, the triforium, and the clerestory seem First Pointed; yet we are told by the Abbot of Cambuskenneth, writing the history of the see early in the sixteenth century, that the foundations of the nave were laid in 1406 by Bishop Robert of Cardeny, who carried the work as high as the second tier of arches, 'commonly called the blind story;' leaving its completion to Bishop Lauder by whom the cathedral was dedicated in 1464. Commending the difficulty

which these statements raise to the judgment of the 'Oxford Architectural' and the 'Cambridge Camden' Societies, we pass to the aisleless choir, built between 1318 and 1337, by 'Master Robert the Mason' during the pontificate of William de Saint Clair, that stout warrior whom Bruce is said to have styled 'his own bishop.' The great eastern window was filled with coloured glass, by John of Peebles, who ruled the see from 1377 to 1396. The rest of the choir was glazed by his successor, who died in 1437. Bishop Lauder built the great tower and the chapter house between 1470 and 1477. In the latter year the diocesan synod was held at Dunkeld for the first time, the clergy hitherto having been compelled, by terror of the Highland 'catheran,' to meet in the church of the Friars of Mount Carmel at Tullilum under the walls of Perth. But a few years before, an Atholl chief burst into the cathedral on the solemn festival of Pentecost, and the bishop, who was celebrating high mass, only escaped the swords and arrows of the clan Donnoquhy by clambering to the rafters of the choir. This minster was the scene of violence to the last. When the most illustrious of its prelates Gawin Douglas, he who

'in a barbarous age  
Gave to rude Scotland Virgil's page,'

came to take possession of his throne in 1516, he was opposed by a shower of shot from the cathedral tower and bishop's palace; and it was not until the power of his still mighty house had been gathered from Fife and Angus, that he obtained access to his church, 'thanks to the intercession of St. Columba,' says the chronicle, without loss of life or limb."\*

The great aisle measures 120 by 60 feet, the walls are 40 feet high, and the side aisles 12 feet wide. It is now roofless, but the choir was rebuilt and converted into a place of worship by the late Duke of Atholl, at an expense of £5000.

\* Quarterly Review, No. 169.

The new church is handsomely fitted up. In the vestry there is a statue in armour, of somewhat rude workmanship, which was formerly placed at the grave of the notorious *Wolf of Badenoch*, who burned the cathedral of Elgin. Immediately behind the cathedral stood the ancient mansion of the Dukes of Atholl. A new mansion was commenced by the late Duke, but his death in 1830 has suspended the progress of the building. At the end of the cathedral are two of the first larches introduced (1737) into Britain from Switzerland.

*Ossian's Hall, and Falls of the Braan.*—From the base of Craigvinean, a long wooded eminence projects, across which a path leads to Ossian's Hall, situated beside a cataract formed by a fall of the Braan. This is generally esteemed the greatest curiosity of Dunkeld. A hermitage or summer-house is placed forty feet from the bottom of the fall, and is constructed in such a manner that the cascade is entirely concealed by its walls. Opposite to the entrance is a picture of Ossian playing upon his harp, and singing the songs of other times. The pannel upon which the picture is painted, is suddenly drawn aside by the guide, disclosing the cataract foaming over its rocky barriers, and roaring with a voice of thunder. In the sides and ceiling of the apartment are numerous mirrors, exhibiting the waterfall under a variety of aspects, sometimes as if precipitating its torrents upon the spectator, sometimes inverted, as if rushing upwards into the air. About a mile higher up the Braan, is the Rumbling Bridge, which is thrown across a narrow chasm, eighty feet above the waterway. Into this gulf the Braan pours itself with great fury, foaming and roaring over the massive fragments of rock which have fallen into its channel, and casting a thick cloud of spray high above the bridge. In picturesque features this fall is probably superior to that already described. The rocks by which the river is girt in, admit of the spectator approaching close upon the torrent, and, if he occupies the

several points of view recommended by the guide, he may discover that a sense of danger is no inconsiderable element in producing impressions of the sublime.

The most perfect and extensive view of the grounds of Dunkeld, is to be obtained opposite to the village of Inver, and at a considerable elevation above the bridge of the Braan. A fine view may also be obtained from an eminence at the east end of the bridge.

### Dunkeld to Blairgowrie by Cluny—(12 miles.)

From Dunkeld the tourist may go off to the east by Cluny to Blairgowrie, distant twelve miles; a route which comprises some beautiful scenery. The road winds along the foot of the Grampians, and passes in succession the Loch of Lowe, Butterstone Loch, the Loch of Cluny, with the ancient castle of Cluny, a seat of the Earl of Airlie, on a small island near the southern shore. Forneth (Speid, Esq.); the Loch of Marlie, Kinloch (Mrs. Edwards), Baleid (Campbell, Esq.); the house of Marlie (J. Brown, Esq.), and the church and inn of Marlie or Kinloch, much resorted to by parties from Perth and Dunkeld. Two miles farther on the west bank of the Ericht, is BLAIRGOWRIE.—[*Hotels*: Queen's; Maclaren's.]—Near it is Craighall-Rattray, one of the most picturesquely situate mansions in Scotland, being built on the top of a perpendicular rock of great height on the banks of the Ericht.



## Dunkeld to Blair Atholl by the Pass of Killiecrankie, (20 miles.)

Leaving Dunkeld, the road passes for some miles along the eastern bank of the Tay, and at the distance of five miles reaches Dowally Kirk. On the opposite side of the river are seen Dalguise (Stewart, Esq.), and Kinnaird House (Duke of Atholl). (10.) Moulinearn Inn. (10½.) Donavoured (Macfarlane, Esq.), on the right, and Dunfallandy (Miss Ferguson), on the western bank of the Tummel. (13.) PITLOCHRIE—(Pitlochrie Inn.)

This village has recently acquired a considerable accession of visitors on account of its high and healthy situation, its easy access, and the number of pleasant excursions in its neighbourhood. It is also the resort of sportsmen who have the privilege of fishing in the river, Loch Tummel, and other smaller lochs and streams in the vicinity. There is also good grouse shooting to be got. Very pleasant lodgings may be obtained in the village. Spout-dhu or the black spout or waterfall, 100 feet in height, formed by the Edradour Burn, is in the neighbourhood. Ben Vracky (2500 feet high) one of the Grampians, is about three miles to the north. From Pitlochrie there is a road through Glen Briarachan and Strathardle to Kirkmichael, Spittal of Glenshee, and Castleton of Braemar. The latter is by this road thirty miles distant. Moulin Castle, in ruins, 1½ mile from Pitlochrie by this road, was once the property of the Camerons, Earls of Atholl and Badenoch. Near it are the village of Moulin, and the two seats, Balledmund (Ferguson, Esq.) and Balnakeilly (Stewart, Esq.) The Loch and Falls of Tummel form an easy and agreeable excursion from Pitlochrie. They may be reached either by crossing the bridge here or by striking off the north road at the bridge of Garry.

On a low tongue of land formed by the junction of the

Tummel and the Garry, is Faskally House (Butter, Esq.), surrounded by wooded hills, forming a most romantic and attractive scene. (14½.) The celebrated pass of KILLIECRANKIE, which stretches for the space of a mile or more along the termination of the river Garry. The hills, which on both sides approach very near, are covered with natural wood, and descend in rugged precipices to the deep channel of the river. (15½.) At the bridge over the Garry, near the entrance of the pass, a road leads on the left to the districts of the Tummel and Rannoch. The north end of this pass is the well-known scene of the battle fought, in 1689, between the Highland clans under Viscount Dundee, and the troops of King William, commanded by General Mackay. A stone is pointed out at Urrard House, on the right, which marks the spot where Dundee received his death-wound. Several villas adorn the terraced sides of the valley approaching the pass, viz., Urrard House (Alston Esq.), Killiecrankie Cottage (Stewart, Esq.), Strathgarrie (A. H. Mitchellson, Esq.), &c. Passing Lude (M'Inroy, Esq.), the road descends into the valley, and crosses the river at the Bridge of Tilt.

### (20.) BLAIR ATHOLL.

[Hotels:—Atholl Arms; Bridge of Tilt.]

*Atholl House*, formerly called Blair Castle, the ancient residence of the Dukes of Atholl, is a long narrow building of three storeys. It was formerly much higher, and a place of considerable strength, but was reduced in height in consequence of the attacks of the Highlanders in 1716. In September 1844, Her Majesty sojourned for nearly three weeks at Blair Castle, visiting the falls of Bruar, the pass of Killiecrankie, the falls of Tummel, and the other picturesque scenery with which the neighbourhood abounds. Blair is celebrated for its waterfalls and noble old woods.

*The Falls of Fender* are generally the first visited by

tourists. They are formed by the streamlet Fender, which, descending from Ben-y-Gloe, discharges its waters over a rocky chasm into the Tilt. The falls are three in number. The first and nearest is at the Fender's union with the Tilt, the second and lowest is a little farther up, the third and uppermost is the highest and best. None of them, however, are very striking when after a continuance of dry weather the stream is scanty.

*The Falls of the Bruar* are four miles to the westward, and a gunshot from the Inverness road on the right. The streamlet makes two distinct sets of falls, called the lower and upper falls. In the lower the water rushes through a rough perpendicular channel above which the sloping banks are covered with a fir plantation formed by the late Duke of Atholl, in compliance with the request of Burns in the well-known "Petition." And now, according to the poet's wish—

"lofty firs and ashes cool,  
The lowly hanks o'erspread,  
And view deep-bending in the pool,  
Their shadow's watery bed!  
Here fragrant birks in woodbines drest,  
The craggy cliffs adorn,  
And for the little songster's nest,  
The close embow'ring thorn."

The upper fall is divided into three parts, the united height of which is estimated at 200 feet. A walk has been cut through the plantation, and a number of fantastic little grottoes erected. A carriage-road leads as far as the second set of falls. 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. This hill, rising to the height of 3500 feet, is little diversified in form or surface, and forms part of the great forest of Atholl.

*Glen Tilt.*—From Blair-Atholl, a road much travelled by pedestrians during summer, leads through Glen Tilt, and over a wild mountainous district, to Braemar, 26 miles,

and taking from 11 to 12 hours' good walking. There is a carriage-road as far as the Duke's shooting-lodge, about 8 miles, and a carriage or gig road from Glen Dee to Braemar of 12 miles.

Thus, by driving to the shooting lodge, and by letter, or otherwise arranging with the innkeeper at Castleton of Braemar, to have a gig or ponies waiting where the Deeside road commences, the walking distance may be reduced to six miles.

This valley is bounded on each side by the steep flanks of lofty hills. The road which penetrates it passes in its early stages from Blair along the brink of precipices with the river below, and afterwards descending into the recesses of the glen, and leaving its woody defiles, skirts the bases of the grassy mountains. Ben-y-Gloe forms the southern screen of the valley, but the summits of that mountain disappear as we approach its lower regions. Glen Tilt is now kept as a deer forest by the Duke of Atholl, who has a shooting-lodge in the centre of it. Beyond this the road is inaccessible for carriages, and the scenery becomes wild and dreary, the broad surface of the mountains presenting nothing to relieve the eye until we come to a ravine which opens on the left, where a stream called the Tarf is precipitated over two ledges of rock. The recess through which the water finds its way is dark and gloomy, and the rugged masses on each side confine the attention to a scene worthy the pencil of Salvator.

Fourteen miles from Blair-Atholl, and 12 from Castleton, is the Deeside road, already referred to. Six miles farther on is the Linn of Dee, and three from Castleton the Falls of Corriemulzie, both of which may be well seen coming this way. At Castleton of Braemar there are two good inns—the Invercauld Arms and the Fife Arms.

*For a description of the scenery of Braemar and Deeside, see the separate Guide to that district.*

## Lochs Tummel, Rannoch, and Ericht.

The district of Tummel and Rannoch, extending from Loch Lydoch to the junction of the Tummel and Garry, is not much frequented by tourists, and as it is not passed through by any stage-coaches, it must be visited either on foot or by private conveyance. It includes Lochs Tummel, Rannoch, and Ericht, but the two latter are so much out of the way, that, while Loch Tummel is sometimes taken in the route betwixt Blair-Atholl and Kenmore, the other two are seldom visited. The Bridge of Tummel may be reached in two ways from Blair-Atholl—

1st, By Strowan Point, Glen Erochkie, Auchleeks, joining the main road at Trinafour, 16 miles.

2d, By a cross-road by Invervack, Loch Vack, Portnel-lan, and Bohaly, 10 miles.

From the Bridge of Tummel to Aberfeldy by Kinar-dochy, Inchgarth, and Cosheville, is 14 miles, and from Aberfeldy to Kenmore is 6 miles. So that the whole distance the one way is 36 miles, and the other 30.

*Tummel Bridge and Inn.*—The scenery around this spot is extremely beautiful. In the midst of it stands Foss, the seat of Sir R. Menzies.

*Loch Tummel* is three miles long, and at the west end about two-thirds of a mile broad, contracting towards the east. Its banks, forming numerous indenting capes and bays fringed with copse, rise gently from the water, retiring like broad and undulating ridges. The ground on the north side of the loch is arable; on the south side rise the heights of Farragon, and the huge Shehallion (3500 feet) with (as seen from the north) its heavy unpleasing contour. This mountain is said to have afforded a refuge to Robert the Bruce after the battle of Methven.

From the Bridge of Tummel the road is carried eastwards by Mount Alexander, the residence of the Robertsons of Struan, through a gloomy and mountainous country to Loch Rannoch.

*Loch Rannoch* is about twelve miles in length, and two and a half in breadth, and is surrounded by mountains covered on the south with natural birch and fir-wood, called "The Black Wood of Rannoch." It abounds with char and trout. At the eastern extremity of the loch is the village of Kinloch Rannoch, where there is an inn. At the west end are the Barracks (General Robertson) and Rannoch Lodge (Sir Robert Menzies, Bart.), and here the loch receives the superfluous waters of Loch Lydoch on the west, and Loch Ericht on the north. The banks of Loch Lydoch are swampy and marshy, and void of beauty.

*Loch Ericht*, extending northwards sixteen miles towards Dalwhinnie, is a wild and desolate scene almost inaccessible. Its uncultivated banks rise steeply from the water's edge, and are occasionally ornamented with brushwood. In a cave at the south end, Prince Charles lay concealed in 1746. Near the head of the loch are a solitary shooting-lodge and a shepherd's hut. From its western shore rises the broad horizontal summit of Ben Auler, 3766 feet high according to trigonometrical survey.

From the Bridge of Tummel, an alpine road of seven or eight miles in length leads to Kenmore. The ruins of a high square keep, called Garth Castle, occupying a narrow rocky promontory at the confluence of two rivulets, form a prominent object in the landscape. The stream runs in deep perpendicular channels, and the dell is deep and richly wooded. The confined channel of the burn is over-canopied by slanting trees. The road descends along the edge of a deep and wooded dell, bordered by sloping cultivated ground, by Coshieville Inn, to Kenmore.

## Dunkeld to Kenmore—(22 miles.)

BY LOGIERAIT AND ABERFELDY.

Leave Dunkeld by the bridge and the village of Inver, the birth-place of the celebrated Neil Gow. Here the Braan is crossed by a bridge, and a road strikes off upon the left to Amulree. (2½.) The village of Dalmarnock, then the village of Ballalachan, and a mile and a half beyond, Dalguise (Stewart, Esq.) on the left. The road now leads along a wide cultivated valley, through which flow the combined waters of the Tay and Tummel, while extensive masses of larch and pine skirt the edges of the hills above. (6.) On the right is Kinnaird House (Duke of Atholl), and (7.) the village of Balmacneil. Opposite this spot the Tummel falls into the Tay. On the other side of the river, on a tongue of land formed by the confluence of these rivers, stands the village of Logierait, eight and a half miles from Dunkeld. (8.) Balnaguard Inn, the opening scene of Mrs. Brunton's novel, entitled "Self-Control." On the right is Eastertyre (Mrs. Campbell.) Across the Tay is Ballechin (Captain R. Scott), which appears to have been the scene of the slaughter of Sir James the Rose, in the original ballad of that name. (9.) Grandtully Arms Inn. (9½.) Eastmill, and opposite, across the Tay, Fyndynet. (11.) After passing some Highland villages, the venerable Castle of Grandtully (Sir Wm. D. Stewart, Bart.) appears on the left, surrounded by rows of stately elms. It is an old structure, but kept in a habitable condition, and is said by Sir Walter Scott to bear a strong resemblance to the mansion of Tullyveolan described in the eighth chapter of Waverley. "It had been built at a period when castles were no longer necessary, and when the Scottish architects had not yet acquired the art of designing a domestic residence. The windows were numberless, but very small, the roof had some nondescript kind

of projections, called bartizans, and displayed at each frequent angle a small turret, rather resembling a pepper-box than a Gothic watch-tower."

## (16.) Aberfeldy.

[*Hotels* :—The Breadalbane Arms ; The Caledonian.]

Near this are the falls of Moness. The description Burns has given of these falls is not only beautiful in itself, but strikingly accurate :—

"The braes ascend like lofty wa's,  
The foaming stream deep roaring fa's,  
O'erhung wi' fragrant spreading shaws,  
The Birks of Aberfeldy.

"The hoary cliffs are crown'd wi' flowers,  
White o'er the linn the burnie pours,  
And rising, weets, wi' misty showers,  
The Birks of Aberfeldy."

The falls are three in number ; the lowest is a mile from the village, the uppermost a mile and a half. The glen is deep, and confined, so that the trees in some places unite their branches from the opposite sides. The lowest fall consists chiefly of a series of cascades formed by a small tributary rivulet pouring down the east side of the dell. The next series consists of a succession of falls, comprising a perpendicular height of not less than a hundred feet. The last and highest cascade is a perpendicular fall of about fifty feet. In returning the traveller may vary his walk back to the inn by crossing the dell by means of a rustic bridge.

The House of Moness, standing on an eminence on the south bank of the River Tay, commands an extensive view of Highland scenery ; it is within a few minutes' walk of the falls of Moness, and of the village of Aberfeldy. It is the property of the Marquis of Breadalbane, and is let, the tenant having the privilege of rod fishing on part of the river Tay, and in the hill lakes in the neighbourhood.

At Aberfeldy the Tay is crossed by one of General Wade's



bridges. About a mile in advance, on the north side, stands Castle Menzies (*pron. Meengis*), the seat of Sir Neil Menzies, the chief of that name, erected in the sixteenth century. It stands at the foot of a lofty range of rocky hills, and is surrounded by a park filled with aged trees, among which are some planes of extraordinary size. It is now let by the proprietor, along with 10,000 acres of muir and low ground shootings and the salmon fishings, along the banks of the Tay and Lyon, which bound the property for six miles. Weem Castle, the former seat of the family, was burned by Montrose.

(18.) Balfrax, Marquis of Breadalbane's factor. (21.) Cross the Lyon water, which here joins the Tay. From the bridge across this water there is a good view of Taymouth Castle and the surrounding country. Six miles from Aberfeldy, beautifully situated at the north-east extremity of Loch Tay, is

## (22.) KENMORE.

[*Hotel*.:—The Breadalbane Arms, excellent and comfortable.]

Close to the village is the principal entrance to Taymouth Castle grounds, and the head of the loch is within five minutes' walk of the inn.

From the bridge across the river Tay, at its immediate issue from the loch, there is a beautiful view of the scenery of the district, including the lofty Ben Lawers, 3992, and in the distance, the conical summit of Ben More, 3820 feet high. About a mile from Kenmore, on the road to Aberfeldy, from a bridge across a wooded chasm, down which there rushes a rattling streamlet, another very good view is obtained, comprising Taymouth Castle, with its extensive policies, and the rugged and wooded hills stretching away behind it.

The scenery at and around Kenmore is of the finest and most pleasing description, and includes all the elements of the picturesque—the grandeur of mountain scenery, the

beauty and softness of the woodland, and the freshness of the stream and lake. High and rocky mountains, dark-wooded hills, grassy and copse-clad knolls, and exquisite policies, sloping towards the sand-girt margin of a wide extending loch, form a combination of scenery rarely witnessed.

In August 1787, Burns visited Kenmore, and on his way to Taymouth gazed long and earnestly on the spreading vale, the princely towers, and expanding lake. On the mantle-piece of the parlour in the inn, he wrote with pencil the following lines :—

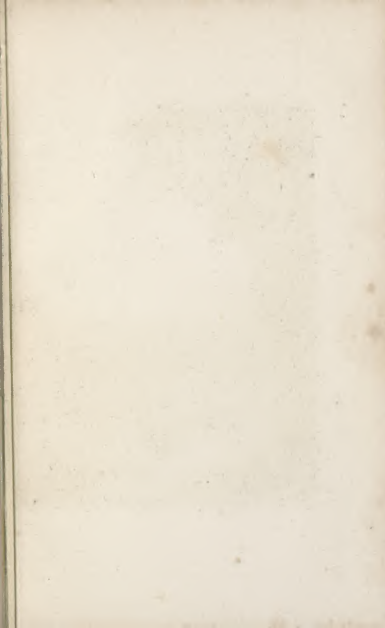
“ Poetic ardours in my bosom swell,  
 Lone wand’ring by the hermit’s mossy cell;  
 The sweeping theatre of hanging woods;  
 The incessant roar of headlong tumbling floods.  
 Here poesy might wake her heav’n taught lyre,  
 And look through nature with creation fire:  
 Here, to the wrongs of fate half reconciled,  
 Misfortune’s lighten’d steps might wander wild;  
 And disappointment, in these lonely bounds,  
 Find balm to soothe her bitter rankling wounds;  
 Here heart-struck grief might heavenward stretch her scan,  
 And injured worth forget, and pardon man.”

The most remarkable object in the vicinity of Kenmore is the princely mansion of the Marquis of Breadalbane, with its much admired environs.

### TAYMOUTH CASTLE.

ADMISSION to the grounds at all times, when accompanied by a guide, whose charge is 2s. 6d.—to the house from 10 to 12 A. M., and from 4 to 6 P. M.; gratuity to housekeeper.

The castle is a dark grey pile of four storeys, with round corner towers, and terminating in an airy central pavilion. Its interior is splendidly fitted up, and it contains some of the best paintings in Scotland. The most striking features in the edifice are the grand staircase, dining-room, baronial hall, drawing-room, and library. The pleasure-grounds are laid out with great taste, and possess a striking combination of beauty and grandeur. The hills which

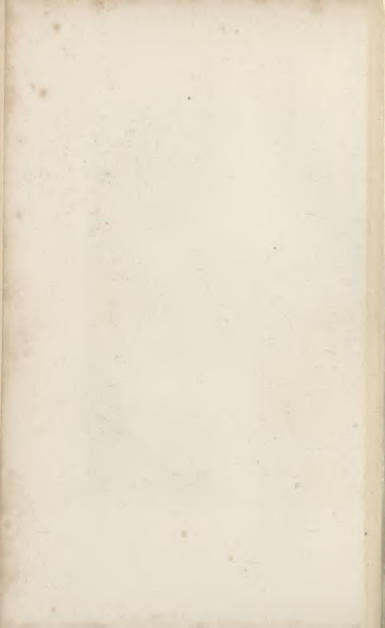




H. C. DILL



J. C. G. G. G.



confine them are luxuriantly wooded and picturesque in their outlines, and the plain below is richly adorned with old gigantic trees. The dairy, passed on the way to or from the castle, is worthy of a visit, on account of the costliness



THE DAIRY, TAYMOUTH.

and exquisite cleanliness of its interior. The view from the hill in front of the castle is reckoned one of the finest in Scotland. On the right is Drummond Hill, and, further west, the lofty Ben Lawers, with Ben More in the remote distance. On the left, two hills, partially wooded, rise from the water, one above another. In the foreground a portion of the lake is seen, with the village and church of Kenmore, and to the north of them, a light bridge spans the Tay, immediately behind which is the little wooded island of Loch Tay, with the ruins of a priory founded by Alexander I., whose queen, Sybilla, lies interred here. The scene is thus described in an impromptu of Robert Burns :—

“The meeting cliffs each deep-sunk glen divides,  
The woods, wild scatter’d, clothe their ample sides,

The outstretching lake, embosom'd '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 noon-tide beam."



ROCK LODGE, TAYMOUTH.

Along the north bank of the river, there is a terrace sixteen yards wide and three miles in length, overshadowed by a row of stately beech trees, and on the opposite side, there



is a similar walk extending a mile from Kenmore. These promenades are connected by a light cast-iron bridge. Taymouth Castle was first built by Sir Colin Campbell, sixth knight of Lochaw, in the year 1580. It was then, and until lately, 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 in the middle of it*. The possessions of the family have, however, extended in the opposite direction. They now reach from Aberfeldy, six miles eastward, to the Atlantic Ocean, a space upwards of one hundred miles.

A visit to the Falls of Acharn forms a pleasant half day's excursion, but if time is pressing, they may be visited on the way to or from Killin, by taking the road on the south side of the loch. This cascade is two miles from Kenmore, and half a mile off the road. It appears to be about 80 or 90 feet high, and a neat hermitage has been formed, commanding an excellent view of the fall.

## Kenmore to Killin and Lochearnhead.

\* Tourists may go either by boat down the lake, or by the road to Killin, which is sixteen miles distant from Kenmore, and is situated at the opposite extremity of the loch.

Both shores abound in beautiful scenery ; the northern is usually taken, although perhaps the southern is preferable, on account of the view which it commands of the gigantic Ben Lawers, which borders the other side of the loch.

### LOCH TAY.

“ The northern shore of this lake presents a more alpine prospect than the southern. Woods and thickets run up the sides of the mountains, and disappear among the sinuosities formed by the winding ravines which separate them from each other ; but far above these specimens of a tolerable natural soil, arise the swart and bare mountains themselves. Some are peaked, some broad-crested, some rocky and precipitous, others of a tamer outline ; and the clan of Titans seem to be commanded by their appropriate chieftains—the frowning mountain of Ben Lawers, and the still more lofty eminence of Ben Mohr, arising high above the rest, whose peaks retain a dazzling helmet of snow far into the summer season, and sometimes during the whole year. Yet the borders of this wild and silvan region, where the mountains descended upon the lake, intimate many traces of human habitation. Hamlets may be seen, especially on the northern margin of the lake, half hid among the little glens that pour their tributary streams into Loch Tay, which, like many earthly things, make a fair show at a distance, but, when more closely approached, are disgusting and repulsive, from their squalid want of the conveniences which even attend Indian wigwams. The magnificent bosom of the lake itself is a scene to gaze on with delight.

Its noble breadth, with its termination in a full and beautiful run, is rendered yet more picturesque by one of those islets which are often happily situated in Scottish lakes. The ruins upon that isle, now almost shapeless, being overgrown with wood, rose at one time into the towers and pinnacles of a priory, where slumber the remains of Sybilla, daughter of Henry I. of England, and consort of Alexander I. of Scotland."—(*Fair Maid of Perth.*)

This road is rather longer, and considerably more hilly than that along the northern shore, but it is quite passable for a carriage. There is a good deal of cultivated ground on either side, with many rude and picturesque cottages. Midway between Kenmore and Killin, upon the north side of the lake, is the village of Lawers, containing a church and an inn. The northern road winds along the foot of Ben Lawers, affording a fine prospect of the scenery at the head of the loch. Eight miles from Lawers, beautifully seated on the banks of the Dochart, near its junction with the Lochy, is the straggling village of

## KILLIN.

[Hotel:—A. McTavish's.]

Killin is deservedly admired for the varied beauty of its landscapes. The vale of the Dochart is stern and wild, but that of the Lochy is peculiarly beautiful. At the village the Dochart rushes over a strange expanse of rock, and encircles two islands, one covered with magnificent pines, and on which is the tomb of the MacNabs. From the upper end of the lower island there are three bridges across the stream. Killin, says Dr. MacCulloch, with some exaggeration, is the most extraordinary collection of extraordinary scenery in Scotland—unlike every thing else in the country. A busy artist might here draw a month and not exhaust it. \* \* \* Fir-trees, rocks, torrents, mills, bridges, and houses, under endless combinations, produce the great bulk of the middle landscape, while the distances more

constantly are found in the surrounding hills, in their varied woods, in the bright expanse of the lake, and the minute ornaments of the distant valley, in the rocks and bold summit of Cailleach, and in the lofty vision of Ben Lawers, which towers, like a huge giant, to the clouds—the monarch of the scene. On the north side of Loch Tay, and about a mile and a half from the village of Killin, stand the picturesque ruins of Finlarig Castle, an ancient seat of the Breadalbane family. The castle is a narrow building of three storeys, entirely overgrown with ivy, and surrounded by venerable trees. Immediately adjoining is the family vault.

Killin to Lochearnhead (7 miles), and Callander (21



COTTAGE IN GLEN OGLE.

miles).—On leaving Killin, the tourist proceeds up Glen Dochart and passes, on the right, the mansion-house of Achlyne, a seat of the Marquis of Breadalbane. A little beyond, at a place called Leeks, a road strikes off to Crianlarich Inn, from which the tourist may either go by Tyndrum and Dalmally to Inveraray, or he may descend Glenfalloch till he reach the head of Loch Lomond.

Glen Ogle is a narrow and gloomy defile, hemmed in by the rocky sides of the mountains, which are here strikingly grand, rising on the one side in a succession of terraces, and on the other in a steep acclivity, surmounted by perpendicular precipices.

### LOCHEARNHEAD.

[*Hotel*.—Walker's.]

Loch Earn is about seven miles long, and lies perhaps more nearly in a straight line than any other Scottish lake of the same extent. There are many to whom its character is the perfection of lake scenery—a retiring 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. On the other hand, some say it has the defect of all half measures; that it is neither purely soft woodland and water, like Menteith Lake, near Callander: nor is it wild and rocky like the foot of Loch Katrine or the head of Loch Lomond. Lochearnhead to Crieff is 16 miles.

From this point a favourite route for tourists is to proceed northwards by King's House, Strathire, Loch Lubnaig, and the Pass of Leny, to Callander, 14 miles.

[These places are described in connection with Callander.]

## CALLANDER AND NEIGHBOURHOOD.

[Hotel:—M'Gregor's Dreadnought.]

14 miles from Lochearnhead; 16 miles from Stirling; 8 from the Trosachs; 3½ from Loch Lubnaig; 11½ from Balquhidder; 5½ from Lake Menteith.

Callander is the great rendezvous of tourists going to and from the Trosachs. It is a village, neither Highland nor lowland—some of the dirt and laziness it has of the former, and some of the hard stony and slaty comfort of the latter. Neither is the Highlander seen in his native condition here, as the village is partly occupied by retired members of the farmer families in the neighbourhood, partly by the shopkeepers or “merchants” who supply the touring and agricultural population of the surrounding district.

As Callander is but partially Highland in the character of its people, so it is in its immediate scenery. The geological characteristics which make the sharp peaks and fantastic contortions of the Highland mountains have not yet properly begun. They belong to the mica slate and kindred formations, so twisted, marled, and contorted, and at the same time so hard and indestructible, while we are still in the red sandstone formations with occasional igneous risings through them. Still the mural precipice west from the village is a fine bold rock, sandstone though it be. The surface of the nearer hills mainly consists of masses of conglomerate, with its small boulders of porphyry, pebble, and greenstone, which, from their broken unequal surface and dark hue, give a savage roughness to the lower ranges of heights.

Callander has one or two objects of immediate interest close by, which the tourist may see at odd hours, before he starts on the Trosachs excursions. The principal of these are the Falls of Bracklin, the Pass of Leny, Callander Bridge, Loch Lubnaig, Lake Menteith, and Ben Ledi. He will find a comprehensive and active rivalry among the junior male

population of the village to have the pleasure of conducting him towards any of the scenes which he desires to honour by his presence.

*The Falls of Bracklin* are a mile and a half from Callander. The way to them is by a rugged path over the hill, suitable for pedestrians only.

The fall is formed by the little river Keltie—a good name for a Highland stream—which leaps from a considerable bank of red sandstone, and rumbles away in fine style among great masses of stone beneath. It has not the pretension of a cataract, with a glen of its own, and a deliberate formal descent from its ledge of rock into a lower level of country. Bracklin is a dangerous place, where one should be careful of his footing on the slippery and unprotected edges.

*Callander Bridge* (crossed on the way to the Trosachs) is a favourite point for viewing with full effect, the vast mass of Benledi which mounts right up in front. Nearer to the foreground, and like the bastion of a fortress, to flank the approach, the comparatively lower but still lofty banks on the right stretch across the lower ranges of their more august neighbour, imparting a powerful air of inaccessibility. The mountain ranges seem entirely to block the way, as if there were no entrance to the world beyond save by climbing their craggy shoulders.

*Benledi*.—Height, according to Trigonometrical Survey, 2381 feet above the mean level of the sea, is generally ascended from the north side of Loch Venachar at Portinellan. The way to it is as follows:—( $\frac{1}{4}$ ) Cross Callander Bridge, ( $1\frac{1}{2}$ ) Cross Carchonzie Bridge on right, then turn to left, (2) Coilantogle Ford on left, ( $2\frac{1}{2}$ ) Portinellan. From this strike up the hill to the right.

The ascent from the Callander side of the hill is the most gentle and easy, and unless mist come on, there can be no danger, if the tourist be hardy enough to bear the fatigue. One of the chief cares is to avoid bogs, and this can be

best accomplished by observing, when there is not hard stony ground, that where heath or juniper grows, there is generally dry footing. Patches of very pallid green, almost approaching to yellow, should always be avoided ; these mossy coverings, which look soft and enticing as velvet, often cover treacherous hidden springs. Black peaty ground has also to be avoided, unless a dry summer has hardened it ; and the eye should become familiar with the wild hyacinths, the cotton grass, and the other scanty herbage which indicates not only a damp footing, but a bewildering interruption to the journey, sometimes danger. There may be much danger to the unguided wanderer if he do not look well to the ground he is going over, or if he is prevented from seeing it by mist. There are rough precipices on the eastern side, towards Loch Lubnaig, and still more formidable rocks on the northern spurs of the mountain, to which, if he be not careful, he may chance to stray. Among hills it is worth remembering that the edge of a rapid stream is generally dry, and there is this advantage, if one has lost his reckoning, that by following a stream one is sure of getting gradually upwards or downwards as the case may be. A stream descending the east side of Benledi, towards Loch Lubnaig, may be followed by a good scrambler among rocks. They are here piled in grotesque variety, so as to look like a feudal castle from beneath, but a way may be found through them with a little care and attention.

*The Pass of Leny* (2 miles from Callander) is one of those steep passes by which the Highlands are accessible from the lowlands of Perthshire. The rocky banks approach close to each other, making, in their lower range, a barrier across the valley through which the Lubnaig, notwithstanding the liquid melody of its name, breaks in harsh thunders, tumbling from ledge to ledge, sweeping round rocks, and eddying in dark inky pools. It is overshadowed by trees, which give the partial glances of the turbulent stream a certain mysterious awe. The scenery in this district has



been celebrated by the illustrious pen in the *Lady of the Lake*. It was up the Pass of Leny that the cross of fire was carried by young Angus of Duncraggan.

The chapel of St. Bride stands on the left on a small romantic knoll, between the opening of the Pass of Leny and Loch Lubnaig.



*Loch Lubnaig* ( $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles from Callander) possesses peculiar features. Its banks are soft and gentle where they immediately touch the water ; but the dark rocks of Benledi press close upon the banks, so as to form a ruling feature in the general scenery, and bestow on it features of massive grandeur. In a still evening, when the sun just peeps over the brow of the hill, gilding the eastern side of the lake, the contrast between the bright smooth water, undisturbed save by the bubbling leap of the trout, or perhaps the splash

of a salmon, and the dark boundary of rocks, thrown into shadow by the retiring day, make as fine an alternation of the soft and the rugged as can well be seen.

Ardhullary House (5 miles from Callander) was the dwelling-place of James Bruce the Abyssinian traveller, who retired to this solitude from the sneers of a sceptical world.

*Strathire Village* ( $7\frac{1}{2}$  miles from Callander.—*Inn*: Alexander Campbell). A double row of peasants' houses, very different, indeed, from what it was some twenty years ago, whatever appearance it may have had when the fiery cross

—— glanced like lightning up Strathire.

*King's House Inn* (11 miles from Callander). Here the roads fork—that on the left passing up Balquhiddier, while the right leads to Lochearnhead.

*Balquhiddier* ( $11\frac{1}{2}$  miles from Callander). In the old grave-yard, close behind the school-house, on the right hand side of the road, may be seen what is called

*Rob Roy's Grave*.—There is a handsome slab stone, with armorial bearings, having the character of a tombstone of that age, raised over a son who predeceased the great freebooter. What is called Rob Roy's grave-stone is a monument of totally different character. A figure is engraved, rather than sculptured, on one part, and a sword occupies another division. These representations, and some carvings like mystic knots, to be found on the ancient sculptured stones of Scotland, show this monument to be of considerable antiquity.

*Loch Voil* (12 miles from Callander) is three and a half miles long; but if we add to it the small Loch Dhuine, separated from its upper part by a broad patch of haugh, which narrows the lake to a stream, the whole makes a walk of about five miles. It is a beautiful lake, fringed in many places with trees like Loch Lubnaig; but few places even in Scotland have such an air of solitude and remoteness from

the haunts of men. The feeling of loneliness is even increased when we leave the lochs and enter the level haugh above, which in some ancient day had formed part of the bed of a greater expanse of inland water. What almost tends to increase this feeling of loneliness is the alluvial rich-looking character of the haugh, and the beautiful soft green pasture which cushions the braes or lower ranges of the hills; it looks as if man had uses for the spot, and must have once frequented it. The feeling possibly is suggested by the knowledge that the now deserted valley swarmed at one time with the predatory race of whom we possess such strange legends; and truly we have no difficulty in seeing the relics of their existence in the grassy mounds which cover the ruins of old cottages, and in the decaying walls which show later abandonment. May we say, as the American poet says of the Indians—

A noble race, but they are gone,  
With their old forests wide and deep;  
And we have fed our flocks upon  
Hills where their generations sleep.

The Braes of Balquhidder are renowned for their beautiful green pastures. This greenness is very remarkable, especially in contrast with the bleak, dark, heathery coating of the other sides of the hills. It does not seem to arise from geological formation, for all consist of the same mica slate and its congeners; and the clergyman of the parish says, in the statistical account, that it is a new feature, for of old the Braes were as brown as their neighbours. Is it owing to persevering sheep feeding?

Here, as well as in Glencroe and other valleys with good lower stretches of pastoral grass, one may see the very beautiful sight, commemorated by an old poet, of the sheep "reding in raw" or row. In the rugged upper reaches of the Braes, they can only find narrow paths, to pass from ledge to ledge of grass; and, as they are driven to the lower valleys at night, they may be seen far up in long strings of minute white dots along the faces of the dusky rocks.



These rocks grow higher and more rugged as the adventurous pedestrian ascends the glen. Great gullies open here and there on the right, affording glimpses of the mountain masses of Ben More, Stobinian, and Meal Naughtan.



*Lake Menteith* ( $5\frac{1}{2}$  miles from Callander).—The area of the lake is an indented circle of about seven miles' circumference. Not deposited in the hollow of a rocky valley by the torrents, like the Highland lochs, it has oozed itself into a depression in the soft cake of diluvium which cushions the depression between the Grampians and Campsie Fells. It represents, indeed, a slight indentation in that which was formerly covered by the sea, and may be compared to a drop left behind, on the retirement of the mighty waters, which, thus isolated from the living deep, has turned fresh. All is soft and feathery about the edge of the water—rich woodlands, oziers, and murmuring reeds. A calm day should be selected for the visit, for wind or rain would spoil the soft and tender influence of the scene. The Highland hills themselves are softened and beautified by it; for to give mountains, when they are at a distance, the effect of the awful

and rugged, we must have fragments of mountain scenery close at hand, reminding us of the vast masses of which the mountain range, rendered small by distance, consists. It is certain that, were Lake Menteith in the middle of a far-stretching plain, it would not seem so warm and soft as nestling in the hollow, skirted by that distant range of mountains basking in the sunlight. In a warm summer evening, when the sunlight gilds the mountain points it is going to sink behind, and casts fragmentary streaks of light through the massive trees across the unruffled water into the recesses of the islands, with their trees and ruins, the effect is the perfection of beautiful repose in scenery. It is completed in the foreground by the village church of the Port of Menteith, and the picturesque mausoleum of the Grahams of Gartmore; but still better, perhaps, by singling out one of the large and ancient chestnut trees which stretch forth their massive shades of light and tender green, which has restored their youthful freshness in the summers of many successive centuries.

Taking boat at the Port of Menteith, as it is called, you will probably first land on the island of Talla or the Earl. It is so thickly umbrageous as to seem almost entirely a vegetable concretion. One is inclined to wonder how it was solid enough to support the mass of heavy buildings, whose ruins attest their old extent. These ruins are of the baronial character common in Scotland—a strong square tower, with parasitical buildings around it. They possess no peculiarity to give them interest to the architectural student, who must be content, in landing on Talla, with the general pleasing effect of the scene. This was the feudal fortalice of the great Earls of Menteith. It was occupied down to the period of the Revolution, when a curious inventory of its contents throws light on the habits of the aristocracy of the period. The “brew-house chamber” was decorated with a red tablecloth and a “red scarlet resting chair.” The warmth of this chamber was a commodity not to be wasted, and it

appears that several of the bed-rooms were clustered round it.

But the more interesting island is that on which the remains of monastic ruins, less conspicuous at a distance, are found. It is called Inch-mahome, or the Isle of Rest, and more perfect seclusion cannot be conceived. Without fortifications and their warlike associations, the calm waters of the lake would protect the religious recluses from the ravages of the Highlanders, who had little more respect than the northmen of old for the sanctity of monastic institutions. The architectural antiquary has here a fine field for inquiry. The architecture is the early English, or first pointed, with lancet windows. One of these, at the extremity of the choir, has the rather uncommon number of five lights, so close to each other as to make a near approach to mullioning. The full effect of this window can scarcely be experienced, as the lights are built up. It is evident that it possessed great dignity and symmetry. In a chapel on the south side of the main edifice, there is a lancet-topped window of three lights, the centre predominating in the usual typical manner. The archæologist will see with delight the extreme beauty of the western door, richly moulded and sculptured along its deep retiring jambs. In the choir, there are crypt, sedilia, a piscina, and other usual adjuncts of a mediaeval church. But what will most strikingly interest the stranger to that peaceful ruin is a recumbent monument of two figures, male and female, cut out of one large stone. The knight is in armour, and one leg is crossed over the other, in the manner held typical of the crusader. A triangular shield, with the cheque fessé, shows the bearer to have been a Stewart. The arm of the lady is twined affectionately round his neck. The anatomical development of the attitude is not very accurate; but it will be excused, in reflection on the pathetic feeling which guided the artist. While much of the monument has been defaced, this memorial of affection seems to have been respected; and, standing in the evening

sunshine within the ruins, surmounted by the green boughs of the huge chestnut trees, there must be little imagination in the mind to which this stony record of heroism and attachment of forgotten persons belonging to a past unknown age, does not create some fanciful and pleasing thoughts. The church is said to have been founded by Walter Cumyng, Earl of Menteith, second son of William, Earl of Buchan, who had obtained from the crown a gift of the district of Badenoch. He was born about the year 1190, and the style of the architecture would suit with a foundation soon after this date. The monastery is said to have been endowed at a later period. It was for monks of the Augustine order; and it was dependent on the great house of Cambuskenneth, passing with it after the Reformation, as a temporal lordship to the Earl of Mar. The arms on the shield show that the recumbent tomb is not that of the founder, and, had it been intended for him, it would have been designed to mock the world with a falsehood, since Cumyng's wife was so little entitled to a commemoration of her marital affection, that she was accused of murdering her husband. Walter Stewart, who married the sister of the heiress, afterwards obtained a grant of the estate.

Walter Stewart was a crusader in the disastrous expedition under St. Louis, called the third crusade, and fought in the national battle of Largs. It was probably for him that the monument was designed—one would desire to believe at all events that it was not for his son, who became infamous under his titular name of Menteith by the betrayal of Wallace. A charter by King Robert Bruce in the chartulary of Montrose is dated from this monastery, in the year 1310. He was then in the midst of the wandering uncertain life which preceded his great victory. Other princes have from time to time visited the Isle of Rest. One to whose career it imparted little of its repose, passed her girlhood here. It was the place to which the young Princess Mary was conveyed after the battle of Pinkey, and the

"rough wooing," as it was termed, of the English king for his son. Here she lived with her four Marys—Mary Beaton, Mary Seaton, Mary Livingston, and Mary Fleming. The place is of course traditionally connected with her, and a summer-house and hawthorn tree are shown near the margin of the lake, as objects in which she took delight.

The ruins of the buildings subsidiary to the monastery are extensive. It is evident that after the Reformation the whole had been so practically secularized that the windows of the church had been built up to make it the better serve as a house or fortress. The great size and antiquity of the chestnut trees on the island naturally recalls the scenes they must have witnessed there as saplings. But now, the largest, which excited the admiration and exercised the art of Grecian Williams, lies a prostrate trunk, showing its age in its multitudinous rings.

After leaving this lively lake, we are again among those dreary secondary uplands which shoot forth from the Grampians. The desolate character of the track before us, stretching from the Clyde to the edges of the Grampians, is admirably described in *Rob Roy*, as well as the impression it was calculated to produce on the mind of the young Englishman during his tedious ride towards the adventurous mountain land. Not doomed, like him, to find a willow wand before the door as an emblem that the place is tabooed, he will be glad, perhaps, to arrive at the respectable inn, which, 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 in that eventful night found in its predecessor. A culter of a plough, preserved with pious care in commemoration of that event, is apt to remind one of Horace Walpole's story of the cicerone who showed the sword with which Balaam smote his ass, and being told that Balaam did not actually smite, but desired a sword that he might do so, said—"Well, that's the sword he wanted."



*Aberfoyle* [10 miles from Callander.—*Inn* :—Brewster's.] It is not in itself a striking spot. The cold bare-looking inn has a cold bare hill behind, and the Forth, here a small but deep stream, justifies its name of the Avon Dhu or black water, by its dusky, sulky, sluggish current. An excellent road leads westward through the pass. At little more than a mile from the inn is the original Clachan, close to where the stream of the Deuchry joins the Forth. As to the pass, it is not one of the narrow paths winding between precipices, like the passage through the Trosachs, but it comes to a ridge where the hills on either side approach very close, and make the spot easily defensible. It is interesting, because, when once passed, though the elevation is not very high, the flat moorland scenery of the low country is shut out, and the valleys, with their secluded lakes and rugged mountains, occupy the view. The road is cut through the ridge, leaving a stony bank on either side. Near the Clachan will be found some works of an uncommon kind in this country—a manufactory of pyrolignous acid or vinegar from the abundant coppice around.

*Loch Ard* (12 miles from Callander). Passing first the small indented lake of lower Loch Ard, we reach the higher lake, about two and a half miles long. Its northern side is a pretty regular curve on a wide diameter; but on the other side it runs into a long reach, where on an island there are the remains of a safety retreat, said to have belonged to Murdoch, Duke of Albany. Loch Ard possesses an echo, which, were it haunted as the echoes of Killarney are by fiddlers and buglemen, would be a decided misfortune. The tourist here may, however, amuse himself in peace. It is best found, not under the highest of the rocks walling the path on the right, but under the smoothest. It is a deliberative echo, waiting a while and answering you distinctly after you have perhaps given it up.

At the head of the lake on the northern side, the farm-looking house of Ledyard points the way to a waterfall near

the road, which has obtained celebrity as the original of Scott's description of the favourite retreat of Flora Macdonald. There is here no representative of the perilous bridge from which Flora waved her handkerchief, but there is the "natural basin filled to the brim with water, which when the bubbles of the fall subsided, was so exquisitely clear that, though it was of great depth, the eye could discern each pebble at the bottom." The effect of this fall depends much on the amount of water. When loaded with recent rain, it sweeps down the whole series of broken ledges overwhelming the deep pool. In its foamy torrent, it is a more terrible but less beautiful object than in the still evenings of a dry summer. It may be mentioned that, if the tourist make inquiry at the roadside shop which he passes a mile or two farther on, he may be directed to two falls farther up in the mountains well worth seeing, when the streams are swollen by rain, but of no great account at other times.

From the head of Loch Ard, by crossing the hill to the valley of the Deuchry, the tourist may reach Rowardennan, either ascending Ben Lomond, or, if he be less ambitious, crossing a spur of the mountain. Of the ascent we shall speak more at length in the next department. This hill crossing the rocky barrier to the left is a conspicuous and striking object, during a great part of the route from Aberfoyle. From the upper end of Loch Ard, a winding stream leads to

*Loch Chon* (17 miles from Callander), of the same character but not quite so extensive. The tourist may from this turn to the left for Inversnaid on Loch Lomond, or to Stronachlachar Inn on Loch Katrine.

# Callander to the Trosachs, Loch Katrine, and Loch Lomond.

## ITINERARY.

Miles.		Miles.	
$\frac{1}{2}$	Road to Leny House on right.	7	Loch Achray.
1 $\frac{1}{2}$	Kilmahog—road on right to Pass of Leny and Loch Lubnaig; keep road to left.	8	Ardsheanochrochan, right.
	Bochastle on the left on peninsula formed by the Teith and Lubnaig.	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	Trosachs.
2 $\frac{1}{2}$	Coilantogle Ford—Bridge on left leads to Dullater and Loch Venachar	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	Loch Katrine.
5	Loch Venachar on left—Ben Ledi on right.		Benvenue and Coir-nan-Uriskin, and Pass of Beal-ach-nam-bo, on face of hill.
5 $\frac{1}{2}$	Lanrick Mead, left.	10	Ellen's Isle.
6	Duncraggan, left.	16	Stronachlachar New Inn and Landing Place. 2 miles farther up is head of Loch, and Glengyle.
6 $\frac{1}{2}$	Brigg of Turk.	17	Loch Arklet, left.
		20	Inversnaid Fort, right.
		21	Inversnaid Inn and Loch Lomond.

The way to Loch Katrine and the Trosachs is by the northern border of Loch Venachar, which may either be reached by the Bridge of Kilmahog or through the woods of Carchonzie—the more inviting route, so far as the two are distinct. Just as the river widens into the lake, or rather the lake narrows to the river, we are at (2 $\frac{1}{2}$ .) COILANTOGLE FORD, the spot to which Boderick Dhu is supposed to have pledged his faith to convey the stranger scaithless to the frontiers of his dominions. It was on reaching this point that he came forth with the demand of single combat, which the king, brave as he was, would rather have declined.

(5.) *Loch Venachar* is about five miles long and a mile and a half broad. On the opposite shore may be seen the woods of Dullater, and of Drunkie—a name of dissipated sound, which Scott had too much taste to introduce in his poem. Nothing indeed is more remarkable throughout this and his other poems than the skill with which he selects fine sounding names. Loch Venachar's glassy surface is broken by one lonely island, covered with trees, and called Inch Vroin. The scene, but for the surrounding heights,

is soft and verdant, like some of the English lakes. Scott alludes to the dank osiers fringing the swampy shallows, and alternating with heaps of mountain debris tossed here and there on the margin from the swollen torrents of the hills. At either end the lake imperceptibly merges into the river, of which it is, properly speaking, a widening.

(5½) *Lanrick Mead*.—The flat meadow at the head of the loch is the gathering ground of the Clan Alpine, and well suited for the purpose.

(6.) *Duncraggan* (New Trosach's Inn).—A spot connected also with the gathering. Of old it was a truly Highland clachan, where one house, accustomed to the visits of belated tourists, had gradually got into a systematic way of accommodating them.

This was the stage, it will be remembered, of the first exhausted bearer of the fiery cross, who is now to give it up to the next bearer.

"Duncraggan's huts appear at last,  
And peep, like moss-grown rocks, half seen,  
Half hidden in the copse so green;  
There mayst thou rest, thy labour done,  
Their lord shall speed the signal on."

The fiery cross was no mere creation of the poet's fancy. Though there are many attributes fictitiously applied to the Highlanders, this was a real one, and the adaptation of it shows the great novelist's marvellous capacity for seizing whatever was true and real, and, at the same time, striking and picturesque. It was the method in which the chief assembled his Highland followers for war and for other purposes. It was considered the strongest form of invocation, and when other and feebler appeals had failed, this was sometimes had recourse to. It was repeatedly employed in "the '45," but probably never since that event.

Thus, according to the rapid narrative of the poem,

"Fast as the fatal symbol flies,  
In arms the huts and hamlets rise;  
From winding glen—from upland brown,  
They pour'd each hardy tenant down."

(6½.) *Brigg of Turk*.—Soon after leaving Loch Venachar, at the point where a mountain stream tumbles into the river between the lakes, we come to where until recently stood the lonely old-fashioned bridge with the peculiar name, now so renowned from the simple couplet—

“And, when the Brigg of Turk was won,  
The headmost horseman rode alone.”

The spot, lonely enough in the days when Scott wandered past it, has been well peopled by his magic pen. In the thick of the touring season, a whole mob sometimes crossed the narrow bridge, and, in consequence of the sharp turn which it caused, it has been found necessary to substitute a new one.

The stream spanned by the Brigg of Turk, as well as the valley of Glenfinlas, through which it passes, have their own attractions. A short way up is the cataract—

“Whose waters their wild tumult toss  
Adown the black and craggy boss  
Of that huge cliff, whose ample verge  
Tradition calls the Hero's Targe.”

If the tourist do not make a special pilgrimage to the glen through which the stream passes, he will look towards its dark opening with interest as the scene of the strange wild tale of “Glenfinlas.”

(7.) *Loch Achray*.—The immediate scenery still preserves its gentle character.

“The rocks—the bosky thickets sleep,  
So stilly in thy bosom deep;  
The lark's blithe carol from the cloud,  
Seems for the scene too gaily loud.”

At its head, however, the mountain boundary has been visible to the tourists, ever nearing; and the greedy eye of awakening curiosity attempts to penetrate into the mysteries of the renowned Trosachs. To prepare him duly, however, for the feast of the eye and the mind, the hospitable towers of a magnificent hotel attract his attention; and there, we have no doubt, he will meet a hearty reception, unless the

house be full. Nor will the landlord, we venture to say, insist on the unreasonable demand that, as an open sesame, the Saxon traveller should pronounce the name (8.) *Archanochochan Inn*.

Sir Walter Scott's brilliant description of the Trosachs is among the finest referable to scenery that exists in any language; and yet it is a description rather whetting the appetite to see than appeasing it by affording a full impression of the object.

The western waves of ebbing day  
Roll'd o'er the glen their level way;  
Each purple peak, each flinty spire,  
Was bathed in floods of living fire.  
But not a setting gleam could glow  
Within the dark ravines below,  
Where twined the path in shadow hid,  
Round many a rocky pyramid,  
Shooting abruptly from the dell  
Its thunder-splinter'd pinnacle;  
Round many an insulated mass,  
The native bulwarks of the pass,  
Huge as the tower which builders vain  
Presumptuous piled on Shinar's plain.

The rocky summits, split and rent,  
Formed turret, dome, or battlement,  
Or seemed fantastically set  
With cupola or minaret,  
Wild crests as pagod ever deck'd,  
Or mosque of Eastern architect.  
Nor were these earth-born castles bare,  
Nor lack'd they many a banner fair;  
For, from their shiver'd brows display'd,  
Far o'er the unfathomable glade,  
All twinkling with the dewdrops sheen,  
The briar-rose fell in streamers green,  
And creeping shrubs, of thousand dyes,  
Waved in the west-wind's summer sighs.

(8½.) *The Trosachs* are a chaos, clothed in the rich beauty of endlessly varied and diffused vegetation. This maze of broken hills owes its variety of form to the tough contorted character of the mica slate, the twistings and eccentricities of which seem to have been here tried to their utmost. The first natural feeling of the passenger is—what a pass for defence—how completely could a hostile army be here exterminated unless it took possession of the heights. But of old a hostile army could hardly have got into the defile to be destroyed, it was accessible only by a ladder, such as the alpine tourist may remember, near the baths of Leuk. Still the Trosachs are in some measure provokingly inaccessible. Peeps are obtained into multitudinous recesses where we might see—who shall say what? but the thing is impracticable. We would suppose, however, that were there now need for it, the guides and other Highland neighbours must know one or two rare hiding places in the interstices.

It is easy to believe how serviceable this scattered heap of rocks must have been in the old days of cattle-rieving, and perhaps in the later days of smuggling.

Somewhere near the entrance of the defile Sir Walter Scott intended to lay the death scene of Fitz-James' over-ridden horse. The guides show the exact spot with true Highland precision. Nay, farther, they will assert, as indeed they truly believe, that the event was no Saxon poet's dream, but that it happened, and happened there. In such a circumstance one may moralise on the certainty of tradition, and reflect how an idle tale striking the fancy at length becomes ineradicably imbedded in popular belief. The romance of the Lady of the Lake, not half a century old, is the most distinct and well attested of ancient Highland traditions.

Winding between those verdure-clad rocks we come to a clear, deep, rock-girt pool, so narrow that, as the poet well says, it would scarce serve

"The wild dack's brood to swim."

Gradually as the tourist advances, it winds this way and that, and it is difficult to know whether the rocky eminences, so densely covered with verdure, and washed by the clear deep waters, are chains of islands, or headlands wriggling their way through the water. At length you get gradually clear of this twining confused ganglion of land and water; the latter widens into the full bright sheet of

*Loch Katrine*.—A favourable spot for a general panoramic view, will expose on the left the broken luxurious masses of the Trosachs; on the right, and behind high banks covered with hazel, oak, birch, pine, and an underwood of feathery tropical-looking fern; while above, if it happens to be visible from the selected spot, the sharp bare spiked summit of Ben-a'an runs up like one of the alpine aiguilles. In front are an island or two, with headlands, scarce distinguishable from them; but the finest object in the view is, undoubtedly, the hill of Benvenue, on the opposite side of

the lake. Scarcely any other hill in the world has such a nobly graduated outline, and combines such rich beauty



LOCH KATRINE.

with alpine dignity. The corries and crags, softened by distance, are blended with the luxuriant herbage ; and the whole character, if the day be fine, conveys a peculiar sense of sweetness, combined with dignity. Even the great Coirnan-Uriskin seems but a gentle opening in the wavy surface of the hill.

Among the places to be immediately visited is this opening in the face of Benvenue, which, looking so gentle at a distance, resolves itself, on a nearer approach, into the dread

*Coirnan-Uriskin, or Goblin's Cave*—Where, when approached by boats, is seen a hideous chaotic dispersal of huge stones, as if some Titanic ploughshare had torn the stony mountain to its bowels, and tossed the fragments on either side. It is worth visiting, not only for its poetic associations, but as one of the most remarkable specimens of the highland corry. These peculiar gashes which seam the mountains are supposed to have their origin in the



bursting of springs. Climbing up through the mighty debris, a sort of rock-surrounded platform is reached, which is the scene in the poem. Near the projecting rocks above, a view may be taken of the lake and the Trosachs, the converse of that which has been seen from the other side. On the shoulder of the hill is the grand glade overhung with birch trees, constituting a terrace or natural pass, called the *Beal-ach-nam-bo*, or pass of the cattle. It was evidently the way by which the cattle taken in forays was conveyed within the protection of the Trosachs, at the time when they could only be passed by a ladder.

*Ellen's Isle*, half a mile from the shore, is the scene in which the Douglas of the poem retreated with his daughter Ellen. King James coming after her got into his difficulties, and caused the tragic events of the story. A few years ago, the tasteful fancy of the noble proprietor prompted him to complete the association of the spot by building there a sylvan lodge adorned with trophies of the chase ; but it was accidentally burnt.

A walk along the north bank of Loch Katrine will hardly repay the pedestrian's industry, as the scene becomes comparatively flat and tame, and the way is rugged and tiresome. The majority of tourists now take the steamer to the head of the loch. The steamer is a comparatively recent innovation. A set of stout rowers had established themselves at Loch Katrine, like their multitudinous and noisy brethren at Killarney, indeed differing from them only in substituting, as the hero of their traditions, Roderick Dhu for O'Donahue. The Loch Katrine boatmen thought they had not only a life-lease of their pleasant and profitable occupation, but looked to their children inheriting it ; when, in the year 1846, they were superseded by an invidious little steamer. The spirit of Clan Alpine had not, however, departed. One fine morning when the usual cargo of passengers came up to the loch the steamer had disappeared.

At the head of the loch is Glengyle, an old possession of the M'Gregor family, and its melodious name recommended it to Scott for service in his poetry. The place has a curious history in reference to the practice often spoken of in connection with the Highlands, the levying of black mail.

(15½.) *Stronaclachar New Inn*.—A few years ago, a cluster of Highland ponies with their gilly attendants were generally in waiting here for tourists crossing this isthmus; now, however, the road has been improved, and a vehicle conveys passengers from Loch Katrine to Inversnaid Inn on Loch Lomond and *vice versa*.—Fare 2s., driver 6d.; a gig holding two persons is charged 7s. 6d. The distance is about five miles. At Inversnaid the tourist may avail himself of the steamer to return to Glasgow, or to proceed by any of the various routes from Loch Lomond head.

## LOCH LOMOND.

Of the lake scenery in Britain, Loch Lomond stands the unrivalled head for a combination of the nobler features that become a lake. Its broad expanse of waters—its rich wooded and agricultural sloping banks—its archipelago of lovely islands in the lower reaches, far excel in expansive magnitude the English lakes, or the lower lake of Killarney, while its long narrow northmost termination penetrates deep into savage mountains whose vast precipitous sides overshadow its dark surface, and form a wonderful contrast to the gay, broad, smiling expanse of waters and cluster of islands left behind. It bears perhaps a greater similarity to Lucerne, “the sacred lake far off among the hills,” than any other of our British waters.

Its commencement is twenty miles from Glasgow and six from Dumbarton. Taking it from the extreme northernmost point, the lake is nearly thirty miles long. In the lowlands it is from eight to ten miles broad, but as it penetrates among the mountains, it gradually becomes narrower

until it almost insensibly merges in the river Falloch. Unlike the remote lakes entirely within the Highland boundary, Loch Lomond has an ancient renown as one of the wonders of the land, and the scene of historical incidents.

(24.) *Inversnaid*.—Close to it there is a fine clattering waterfall, as well seen from the steamer when landing as from the shore, since the water almost tumbles into the lake. This is one of the points for ascending Ben Lomond, and from which passengers may cross to Tarbet. “The family and descendants of Dugald Ciar Mhor (the MacGregors) lived chiefly in the mountains between this and Loch Katrine, and occupied a good deal of property there—whether by sufferance, by the right of the sword, which it was never safe to dispute with them, or by legal titles of various kinds, it would be useless to inquire and unnecessary to detail. . . . Rob’s own designation was of Inversnaid ; but he appears to have acquired a right of some kind or other to the property or possession 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.”—*Rob Roy*, Introduction.

*Tarbet Inn*.—A beautiful road bordering the shore leads from this to the head of the loch, a distance of nine or ten miles. From Tarbet the tourist can reach Arrochar, at head of Loch Long, in half an hour, the distance being only  $1\frac{1}{2}$  mile.

It is usual for the steamer to reach Tarbet in time to give parties an opportunity of enjoying the delightful walk from thence to Arrochar, and to catch the afternoon steamer from Arrochar to Glasgow.

At Tarbet there is perhaps the most complete and expressive view of Ben Lomond—the expanse of waters between preventing any object from breaking the full effect of the scene. From this the distances to the following places by rowing boats are calculated as follows :—

To Inversnaid,	5 miles.	To Luss, . . .	9 miles.
Rob Roy's Cave,	6 do.	Inchtavanich,	10 do.
Ardlui, . . .	8 do.	Balloch, . . .	16 do.
Rowardennan,	6 do.		

A fine view from the top of the Strone Brae above Luss Hill. A fine panoramic view of Luss, and islands and lake, from the top of the hill on the island of Inchtavanich.

### DETOURS FROM LOCHLOMOND HEAD.

From Ardlui Inn, at the head of Loch Lomond, there are three favourite Routes through the Highlands, each of which may be travelled, during the summer season, by coaches, which run in connection with the steamer on Loch Lomond and Dumbartonshire Railway.

**FIRST ROUTE**—By way of Glenfalloch to Crianlarich. From thence by Strathfillan, the Holy Pool, the King's Field, and Benmore, to Tyndrum. Hills of Glenorchy, through the Marquis of Breadalbane's Deer Forest of the Black Mount, the Moors of Rannoch, Lochs Tulla and Lydoch, King's House Inn, and the Royal Forest, passing near General Wade's old military road, known as the Devil's Staircase, through the wild scenery of Glencoe, Ballachulish, and along the banks of Loch Linnhe to Fort-William, situated at the foot of Ben Nevis.

From this, tourists may proceed by the Caledonian Canal to Inverness.

**SECOND ROUTE**—Same way to Tyndrum, from thence westwards by Glenorchy, Dalmally, Kilchurn Castle, Loch Awe, Ben Cruachan, Taynult, to Oban.

**THIRD ROUTE**—Same way to Crianlarich. From that branch off eastwards by Strathfillan, Glendochart, and Lochanour, foot of the lofty Benmore, Coirchaorach, the birth-place of Rob Roy, Loch Dochart, Killin, the ruins of Finlarig Castle, the northern shore of Loch Tay, the base of Ben Lawers, village of Kenmore, and Taymouth Castle, to Aberfeldy. Coaches in connection proceed from this—1st. By Dunkeld to Perth. 2d. From Leeks by Glen Ogle, Lochearnhead, Benvoirlich, St. Fillans, and Comrie, to Crieff.

Passengers going north from Inverary join the conveyance at Tarbet (on Loch Lomond), for Oban or Fort-William and Inverness.

Passengers going north from Stirling, Callander, and Loch Katrine, join at Inversnaid (on Loch Lomond), for Oban or Fort-William and Inverness.

Passengers going north from Dunkeld, Aberfeldy, Killin, and from Crieff, join at Crianlarich for Oban or Fort-William and Inverness.

Passengers to and from Oban, Fort-William, and Inverness, proceed by Loch

Awe, Dalnally, Tyndrum, through Breadalbane's Deer Forest, Glencoe, Ballachulish, and Caledonian Canal.

Passengers from Fort-William or Oban, for Inverary, arrive at Tarbet in time for the coach by Cairndow and Glencroe to Inverary.

Passengers going south from Fort-William or from Oban, arrive at Greenock, or Edinburgh, the same day; may also branch off at Crianlarich, and proceed by the coaches from Killin and Aberfeldy, for Dunkeld and Perth; or by the mail for Crieff, and the Scottish Central Railway, and arrive at Perth, Stirling, Edinburgh, or Glasgow, the same day; or may land at Inversnaid (on Loch Lomond), for the Trossachs, Callander, and Stirling.

### LOCHEARNHEAD to CRIEFF (19 miles).

There are roads along each side of Loch Earn, and in the view which they respectively command, they are very equally balanced. The coach which runs between Killin and Crieff takes the road along the north side, as the easiest for the horses. It also commands a favourable view of Ben Voirlich. The road along the south side commands the view of a more strikingly indented shore, and a greater expanse of mountain scenery. Along the latter route, a mile and a half from the inn, is Edinample, an ancient castellated mansion belonging to the Marquis of Breadalbane. The castle, with shooting over a small moor in Glenogle, and the privilege of rod-fishing in Loch Earn, which abounds with trout, is now let by the proprietor. Immediately below the road, there is a fine waterfall, formed by the Ample, a mountain stream, which pours in two perpendicular torrents over a broad rugged rock, and uniting about midway, is again precipitated over a second precipice. After passing along the bridge, a footpath will be observed on the left, leading to the best points of view below the fall. The road now passes through continuous woods of oak, larch, ash, and birch. The view to the south is closed up by the huge Ben Voirlich (*i. e.*, the Great Mountain of the Lake), which rises to the height of 3300 feet. About midway between Lochearnhead and the east end of the lake is Ardvoirlich (Robert Stewart, Esq.), the Darlinvaroch of the *Legend of Montrose*.

At the foot of Loch Earn there is a small islet covered with wood, which was at one time the retreat of a bandit

sept of the name of Neish. Having on one occasion plundered some of the Macnabs, a party of that clan, commanded by the chieftain's son, carried a boat from Loch Tay to Loch Earn, surprised the banditti by night, and put them all to the sword. In commemoration of this event, the Macnabs assumed for their crest a man's head, with the motto, "Dreadnought."

(7.) ST. FILLANS.—[*Inn*: Walker's.]—Stands at the east end of Loch Earn. Formerly a wretched hamlet, known by the name of Portmore, it has become, through the exertions of Lord and Lady Willoughby D'Eresby, on whose ground it stands, one of the sweetest spots in Scotland. It derived its name from St. Fillan, a celebrated saint who resided in this place. He was the favourite saint of Robert Bruce, and one of his arms was borne in a shrine by the Abbot of Inchaffray at the battle of Bannockburn. On the summit of a hill in this neighbourhood, called Dun Fillan, there is a well consecrated by him, which even to this day is supposed to be efficacious for the cure of many disorders. The St. Fillan Society, formed in 1819, holds occasional meetings in this place for athletic sports and performances on the bagpipe, and confers prizes on the successful competitors. The games are held on the plain immediately beyond the small bridge called St. Fillan's Bridge, and are usually attended by great numbers of persons of condition, male and female, from all parts of the Highlands. The valley of Strathearn, which extends from this place nearly to Perth, contains many fine villas and wooded parks, and is celebrated for its beauty and fertility. Leaving St. Fillans, the Aberuchill Hills upon the right are very grandly grouped, and before entering the wood-enclosed part of the road the tourist should rest his eyes on the scene. The highest peak is the summit of Birron Hill. The road now winds along the banks of the river Earn, through groves of lofty trees, presenting here and there broken glimpses of

the ridges of the neighbouring mountains. About  $9\frac{1}{2}$  miles from Lochearnhead, we pass the mansion of Dunira, the favourite seat of the late Lord Melville, with its picturesque grounds and delightful pleasure walks, and now the property of Sir David Dundas, Bart. A little farther on, Dalchonzie (Skene, Esq.) and Aberuchill Castle (Major Drummond) are seen on the right. Aberuchill was built in 1602, and was the scene of many sanguinary battles between the Campbells and MacGregors.

(12 $\frac{1}{2}$ .) COMRIE. — [*Inn* : Commercial.] — Pleasantly situated on the north bank of the river Earn, at its confluence with the Ruchill. Comrie is by many supposed to have been the scene of the dreadful battle between Galgacus and Agricola. Half a mile south of the village are the remains of a Roman camp. Close to the village stands Comrie House (Dundas, Bart.), on the east side of which the Lednock Water flows into the Earn. On the summit of a hill called Dunmore, a monument seventy-two feet in height has been erected to the memory of the late Lord Melville, overhanging a turbulent little stream called the "Humble Bumble." At the foot of Dunmore, there is a place called "the Devil's Caldron," where the Lednock, at the farther extremity of a long, deep, and narrow chasm, is precipitated into a dark and dismal gulf. From the monument there is an extensive and interesting view of the adjacent country. A mile and a half beyond Comrie, we pass, on the left, Lawer's House (the mansion of the late Lord Balgray), with a fine avenue, a mile in length, on the opposite side of the road. The parks contain some of the largest pine-trees in Scotland. A mile farther on is Clathick (Colquhoun, Esq.), and half a mile beyond ( $3\frac{1}{2}$  from Crieff) the road passes Monievairst Kirk. On an eminence to the south of this place there is an obelisk, erected to Sir David Baird, Bart. The road skirts the grounds of Ochertyre for a mile and a half.

## (19.) CRIEFF.

(17 miles from Perth by road.)

[Inn:—Drummond Arms.]

Coaches to Greenloaning Station for Edinburgh, Glasgow, Perth, or Aberdeen.  
To Killin, by Comrie, St. Fillans, Benvoirlich, Lochearnhead.

Population, 3834.

An ancient cross, of apparently great antiquity, in the middle of the central street, is worthy of notice. An educational establishment, called St. Margaret's College, for young ladies of the Episcopal communion, has recently been formed, and the salubrity of the climate of Crieff recommends it as an excellent locality for such foundations.

The environs of Crieff include numerous rich and beautiful policies. The view from the Old Market Park, on the northern outskirts of the town, will satisfy strangers of the truth of this, and it is most gratifying to be enabled to add that the neighbouring proprietors evince the most praiseworthy liberality in throwing open to the public the walks around their houses, and through their grounds.

*Drummond Castle.*—Two miles south from the town is the entrance to the avenue of Drummond Castle, the ancient residence of the noble family of Perth, now represented by Lady Willoughby D'Eresby. Although the *entrance* to the avenue is only two miles from Crieff, the avenue itself adds another mile to the distance between Crieff and the Castle. "If Drummond Castle," says MacCulloch, "is not all that it might be rendered, it is still absolutely unrivalled in the low country, and only exceeded in the Highlands by Dunkeld and Blair. With ground of the most commanding and varied forms, including water and rock, and abrupt hill and dell, and gentle undulations, its extent is princely, and its aspect that of ancient wealth and ancient power. Noble avenues, profuse woods, a waste of lawn and pasture, an un-



restrained scope, everything bespeaks the carelessness of liberality and extensive possessions, while the ancient castle,



DRUMMOND CASTLE.

its earliest part belonging to 1500, stamps on it that air of high and distant opulence which adds so deep a moral interest to the rural beauties of baronial Britain." This is



saying as much as possible for the beauty of the place ; many tourists will consider the description overcharged.

This ancient castle or rather "keep" was visited by Her Majesty on her tour through the Highlands, on which occasion a pavilion was erected for the dining-hall, the accommodation within the building being but limited. Immediately in front of the principal face of the castle lie the flower-gardens of Drummond, known by repute to most florists in the kingdom, a sight of which will gratify those who take pleasure in horticultural pursuits. Lately, however, they have not been kept in that high style of cultivation which won for them their fame.

*Ochtertyre*, the seat of Sir William Keith Murray, is about a mile from Crieff. The view commanded from the avenue of approach to the house and from the garden around it, combines many attributes of beauty in landscape. Wood and water, hill and dale, are charmingly balanced in the composition. The taste displayed in distributing the wood over the fields opposite the approach is a model well worthy of study by other proprietors. The majestic Benvoirlich closes the distance to the west. A ruined tower, the remains of a fortress erected in the thirteenth century by Comyn of Badenoch, stands on the bank of a sheet of water, called the Loch of Monievaird, near the mansion. The adjacent vale of the Turit 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, "Blythe was she," on Miss Euphemia Murray of Lintrose, a lady whose beauty had acquired for her the name of "The Flower of Strathmore." About  $6\frac{3}{4}$  miles from Comrie, situated on a slope above the river Earn, backed by hills and crags, and the Knock of Crieff, is the town of that name.

*Monzie Castle*, pronounced *Monie* (Campbell, Esq.), is three miles north from Crieff, on the road to Amulree. In the grounds behind the house are the five oldest larch trees



in Scotland, said to have been planted the night before those in Dunkeld. The circumference of the trunk of one of these trees is 19 feet 7 inches at 3 feet from the ground. The house contains some paintings and armoury, and among the furniture is a solid mahogany cup, 14 feet seven inches in circumference at the lip.

The other seats in the vicinity of Crieff are Fern Tower (Miss Preston), Cultoquhey (Maxton, Esq.), Inchbraikie (Major Græme), and Abercairney (Major W. M. Stirling).

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# INDEX.

Aberfeldy, 33, 36.  
 Aberfoyle, 57.  
 Aberuchill Hills, 70 ; Castle, 71.  
 Almond, the, 17, 23.  
 Ample Waterfall, 69.  
 Ardhullary House, 50.  
 Ardvoirlich, 69.  
 Arrochar, 67.  
 Atholl Grounds, 25 ; House, 30.  
 Auchlecks, 33.  
 Auchtergaven, 23.

Baird's (Sir D.) Obelisk, 71.  
 Ballalachan, 35.  
 Ballechin, 35.  
 Balmacneil, 35.  
 Balnaguard Inn, 35.  
 Balquhiddie, 50.  
 Beal-ach-nam-bo, 65.  
 Ben Auler, 34.  
 Ben Dearg, 81.  
 Ben Feskineth, 3.  
 Ben Lawers, 3, 37.  
 Ben Ledi, 3, 47.  
 Ben More, 3, 37.  
 Benvenue, 3.  
 Ben Voirlich, 69.  
 Ben Vracky, 29.  
 Ben-y-Gloe, 31, 32.  
 Bessie Bell and Mary Gray, 17.  
 Birnam Hill and Wood, 24.  
 Birken Hill, 70.  
 Blackfriars' Wynd, Perth, 13.  
 Blair Atholl, 30.  
 Blair Castle, 30.  
 Blairgowrie, 28.  
 Bohaly, 33.  
 Braan, Falls of the, 27.  
 Bracklin, Falls of, 47.  
 Braemar, 31.  
 Brauchieburn, 17.  
 Bruar, Falls of, 30.  
 Burn Braes, 17.

Cairn Gower, 3.  
 Callander, 46 ; Bridge, 47.  
 Campsie Linn, 23.  
 Castle Gable, Perth, 13.  
 Castleton of Braemar, 32.

Coilantogle Ford, 47, 59.  
 Coir-nan-Uriakin, 64.  
 Comrie, 71.  
 Corriemulzie Falls, 32.  
 Cosheville, 33.  
 Craighall-Rattray, 23.  
 Craigvinean, 24.  
 Craig-y-Barns, 24.  
 Criarlairich Inn, 44.  
 Crieff, 72.  
 Curfew Row, 13.

Dalmarnock, 35.  
 Dalwhinnie, 34.  
 Darlinvaroch, Original of, 69.  
 Dee, Linn of, 32.  
 Devil's Caldron, 71.  
 Dochart, the, 43.  
 Dronach Haugh, 17.  
 Drummond Castle, 72.  
 Duncraggan, 60.  
 Dundee, 20.  
 Dunira, 71.  
 Dun Fillan, 70.  
 Dunkeld, 24.  
 Dunmore, 71.  
 Dupplin Castle, 14.

Farn, River, 70.  
 Edinample Castle, 69.  
 Ellen's Isle, 65.  
 Ericht, The, 28.

Farragon, 33.  
 Faskally House, 30.  
 Fender, Falls of, 30.  
 Fern Tower, 77.  
 Fingask Castle, 19.  
 Finlarig Castle, 44.  
 Freeland House, 19.

Garth Castle, 34.  
 Garry Bridge, 29, 30.  
 Giammis Castle, 16.  
 Glen Dee, 32.  
 Glen Dochart, 44.  
 Glen Erochkie, 33.  
 Glen Falloch, 44.  
 Glen Gyle, 66.

Glen Ogle, 45.  
 Glen Tilt, 31.  
 Goblin's Cave, 64.  
 Gowrie House, 12.  
 Grandtully Castle, 35.

Hunting Tower, 19.  
 Humble Bumble, 71.

Inches, the, 13.  
 Inchgarth, 33.  
 Inver, 25, 35.  
 Invermay, Birks of, 14.  
 Inversnaid, 67.  
 Invervack, 33.

Kenmore, 37.  
 Killiecrankie Pass, 30.  
 Killin, 43.  
 Kinardochy, 33.  
 Kinfauns Castle, 14, 19.  
 King's House Inn, 50.  
 Kinloch Rannoch, 34.  
 Kinnoull Hill, 14.

Lake Menteith, 46, 52.  
 Laurick Mead, 60.  
 Lawers Village, 43; House, 71.  
 Lednock Water, 71.  
 Leeks, 44.  
 Leny, Pass of, 48.  
 Leak, Mill of, 23.  
 Lochearnhead, 45, 69.  
 Loch Achray, 61.  
 Loch Ard, 57.  
 Loch Chon, 58.  
 Loch Earn, 45.  
 Loch Erich, 34.  
 Loch Katrine, 63.  
 Loch Lomond, 66.  
 Loch Lubnaig, 49.  
 Loch Lydoch, 33.  
 Loch Monievairst, 75.  
 Loch Rannoch, 34.  
 Loch Tay, 42.  
 Loch Tummel, 33.  
 Loch Vack, 33.  
 Loch Venachar, 59.  
 Loch Voil, 50.  
 Lochy, the, 43.  
 Logierait, 35.  
 Luncarty, Field of, 23.  
 Lynedoch Cottage, 17.  
 Lyon Water, 37.

Menzies Castle, 37.  
 Methven Castle, 18.

Moat Hill, 16.  
 Moncrieffe Hill, 14.  
 Monedie, 23.  
 Moness Falls, 36.  
 Monievairst Kirk, 71.  
 Monzie Castle, 75.  
 Moulin Castle, 29.  
 Murthly Castle, 23.

Ochertyre, 75.  
 Ordie, the, 23.  
 Ossian's Hall, 27.

Penitentiary, Perth, 13.  
 Pepperwell Oak, 18.  
 Perth, 11.  
 Pitfour, 19.  
 Pitlochrie, 29.  
 Portnellan, 33.

Rannoch, 30.  
 Redgorton, 23.  
 Rob Roy's Grave, 30.  
 Roman Camp, remains of, 71.  
 Rossie Priory, 19.  
 Royal Arch, Dundee, 20.  
 Ruchill, 71.  
 Ruthven Castle, 19.

Shochie, the, 23.  
 Scone Palace, 14; Abbey, 16; Stone, 16.  
 Shehallion, 3, 33.  
 Spout-dhu, 29.  
 St. Bride, Chapel of, 49.  
 St. Fillans, 70.  
 St. John's Church, 12.  
 Stanley, 23.  
 Stobinian, 3.  
 Strathearn, 70.  
 Strathire, 50.  
 Strowan Point, 33.  
 Stronachlachar, 66.

Tarhet, 67.  
 Tarf Stream, 32.  
 Tay, River, 3.  
 Taymouth Castle, 38.  
 Tilt, Bridge of, 30.  
 Trinafour, 33.  
 Trinity College, 19.  
 Trosachs, 62.  
 Tummel, Falls of, 29; Bridge, 33.  
 Turit Vale, 75.  
 Turk, Brigg of, 61.

Urrard House, 30.





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Nearly opposite the head of the North Bridge, within three minutes' walk of the Railway Stations.

**Extensive, elegant, and comfortable accommodation for Travellers.**

Refreshments served with despatch at the lowest possible charge.

**A**NDREW MURRAY, TURF HOTEL, 3 PRINCES STREET.

**COMMERCIAL TEMPERANCE HOTEL,  
GLASGOW.**

**J**OHN LENNOX, of the TEMPERANCE HOTEL, STOCKWELL STREET, has removed to More Commodious Premises, at 72 WILSON STREET, Corner of Glassford Street, and nearly opposite the General Post-Office.

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## ARCHIBALD MENZIES

**R**ESPECTFULLY informs Tourists and the Public that he has taken a lease of the above Establishment, so long occupied by Mr. Alexander M'Gregor, and has fitted up and furnished the whole Hotel in a style befitting the rising importance of this celebrated and picturesque district.

Families will find the numerous apartments replete with every comfort and accommodation, the

### DREAD-NOUGHT, "Late M'GREGOR'S,"

having been long known as the head Hotel in Callander. A. M. in returning his sincere thanks to his many friends and the public for their kind patronage, begs leave to intimate that, having become lessee of the Salmon Fishings in the River Teith at Callander, he will be most happy to allow all lovers of the "gentle art," who may put up at his Hotel, the liberty of fishing in his pools, also the use of a boat on Loch Venachar, celebrated for Salmon and Trout Fishing.

Tourists coming by Glasgow, *via* Lochlomond, and intending to leave the Trosachs by the morning coach for Stirling, will have two hours longer rest in the morning, by coming to Callander the previous evening, instead of remaining at the Trosachs.

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To prevent mistakes and disappointments, which have already occurred, let Tourists distinctly understand that Mr. M'Gregor has no connection whatever with the Dread-Nought Hotel, and parties writing for apartments or coach seats, are particularly requested to address—

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MELROSE, April 1856.

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**THOMAS PEARSON,**

OF THE

**GEORGE HOTEL, MELROSE,**

**R**ESPECTFULLY tenders his warmest thanks to his various friends and supporters for the very liberal patronage he has received since he entered the above Hotel, and begs to assure all who may continue to honour him with their support, that it will be his constant study to provide, as far as possible, everything conducive to their comfort and convenience.

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*Melrose, May 1856.*

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*Post Horses and Carriages of every Description.*

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(CAMPBELL'S, late GIBB'S)

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## DUNCAN CAMPBELL,

WHILE expressing his thanks for the liberal support he has received during the many years he has been Proprietor of this Hotel, respectfully intimates that many improvements have recently been effected in the interior arrangement and management of the House, rendering it complete in every department as a temporary Residence for Families, Parties, Tourists, and the Public generally.

D. C. flatters himself that those patronizing his Establishment will find it everything they could wish in point of accommodation, moderation in charges, and facility in obtaining necessary refreshments.

Everything which experience could suggest has been done to provide for Commercial Gentlemen, who will find it to their advantage to put up at the Golden Lion.

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COACHES TO CALLANDER, LOCH KATRINE, the TROSACHS, LOCH-EARNHEAD, KILLIN, KENMORE, ABERFELDY, and DUNKELD, twice a day during the season.

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HOT, COLD, AND SHOWER BATHS

GOLDEN LION HOTEL, KING STREET, STIRLING,

April 1856.

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# PHILP'S ROYAL HOTEL.

PHILP'S ROYAL HOTEL, has been fitted up with the utmost regard to the comfort of Visitors, and is furnished in the most elegant modern style. The Large Public Room is capable of accommodating upwards of one hundred persons at Dinner; with a magnificent Drawing-room containing a select Library and a Pianoforte. Also a number of Private Parlours, in which Families may have the quiet and comforts of home, combined with the strictest economy.

### This Elegant First-Class Hotel

Is situated immediately under the rocky wooded banks of the table-land on the north, so beautifully interspersed with numerous and interesting Promenades; and has attached to it an ornamental Flower Garden, to which Visitors at the Hotel have convenient access.

A TABLE D'HOTE DAILY DURING THE SEASON.

Carriages wait the arrival of every Train.

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### MACDONALD'S COMMERCIAL AND PRIVATE HOTEL, EXCHANGE.

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**CHARLES SPINKS** begs to inform Parties visiting Inverness, that the Caledonian Hotel is the only place for Booking Passengers and Luggage for the Coaches. As the whole of the Coaches start from and arrive at this Hotel, strangers will find it by far the most convenient.

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### DUKE OF ATHOLE'S ARMS INN AND HOTEL.

**M. MACFARLANE**, late of Balloch Hotel, Loch Lomond, has the pleasure of informing Tourists and others that he has REMOVED to the above well-known Hotel, on the direct Road between Perth and Inverness—35 miles from the former, and 82 from the latter. Charges strictly moderate.

POSTING in all its departments.

Blair Athole, August 1855.

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INVERNESS.

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MATLOCK DATA

ESTABLISHED 1851

TOURISTS and FAMILIES travelling to and from SOUTH WALES will find very Superior Accommodation, combined with Moderate Charges, at

## BARRETT'S ROYAL HOTEL, ROSS, HEREFORDSHIRE,

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FAMILIES BOARDED FOR LONG OR SHORT PERIODS.

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PLEASURE BOATS FOR EXCURSIONS ON THE WYE.

FLYS AND OMNIBUSES MEET EVERY TRAIN.

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Combines the convenience of a Hotel with the comfort of a Private Boarding-house; situated in the centre of Matlock, and commands the best views of the beautiful scenery for which Matlock Bath is so celebrated. Good Stabling, &c.

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## RIGG'S WINDERMERE HOTEL.

AT this Establishment, Families and others visiting the Lake District will meet with every accommodation and attention, combined with moderate charges. The Hotel is situated on an eminence immediately above the terminus of the Kendal and Windermere Railway, and is so situated as to prevent the least inconvenience or annoyance from the traffic.

The views of mountain and lake scenery commanded from the windows of the Hotel are unsurpassed by any in the district—the Lake Windermere, with its numerous islands, being seen nearly to its utmost extent.

Open and Close Carriages, Cars, and Post Horses always in readiness.

**THE DERWENTWATER HOTEL, Portinscale, Keswick,**  
(Patronised by Lord John Russell and Family.) MRS. ANN DIXON begs respectfully to inform Tourists and others visiting the Lake District, that she has greatly enlarged the above Hotel, and fitted it up on the most modern principle. The Hotel is beautifully situated on the banks of Derwent Lake, and commands Extensive Views of Lake and Mountain Scenery. Open and close Carriages, Cars, Post and Saddle Horses. Pleasure and Fishing Boats always in readiness.



## CLOUDSDALE'S CROWN HOTEL, BOWNESS, WINDERMERE.

Furnishes ninety beds, every comfort, and a most extensive view; it is 200 yards from the Lake, conducted on the most modern and economical principles, and patronized by the Rothschilds. Families boarded for periods not less than a week.

### A. GILE,

GEORGE AND DRAGON HOTEL, begs to inform Tourists and Families visiting Keswick that he has lately made large additions to his house, which commands an extensive view of lake and mountain scenery, and that they will meet with every attention at his establishment, which is well adapted for the comfort and convenience of families, as well as individual visitors. Horses, Carriages, Cars, Mountain Ponies, &c., always in readiness.

## THE CHATSWORTH HOTEL, DERBYSHIRE.

**W**ILLIAM JEPSON, Proprietor of the above HOTEL, takes this opportunity of returning his thanks to the Nobility, Gentry, and Public in general, for their kind and liberal Patronage extended to him for the last Fifteen Years, and begs to solicit a continuance of their favours, assuring those who may favour him with their Patronage, that nothing shall be wanting on his part to make the Establishment all that could be desired.

An OMNIBUS from the Hotel meets every Train at the Rowsley Station on the Midland Railway. Parties, to avoid mistake, should ask for "THE CHATSWORTH OMNIBUS." There is no Hotel in the neighbourhood so centrally and pleasantly situated, or so near to "CHATSWORTH HOUSE," the seat of His Grace the Duke of Devonshire.

Pair and One-Horse Carriages kept to convey Parties to the different places of interest, all of which are within easy distances. A public and most comfortable Coffee-room for Ladies and Gentlemen not wishing for Private Sitting-rooms. Fishing Tickets may be procured for the rivers Derwent and Wye, which abound in Trout and Graling.

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Lodere Cataract, and the Lake Derwent, are within 100 yards; it is one mile from Banow Cascade, two from the celebrated Bowden Stone, and three from Keswick. It is also conveniently situated for visiting the far-famed Black Lead Mine, Borrowdale, Wastwater, Honister Crag, Buttermere, &c. Neat Boats, Post-horses, Conveyances, &c. Letters received and despatched by post daily.

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FISHING TACKLE MAKERS,  
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A. AND G. W. respectfully call the attention of Noblemen and Gentlemen to their present extensive Stock, which will be found replete with every Article in the Line. *Flies Dressed to order. Bait of all descriptions.* Cases fitted up on a few hours' notice with everything requisite for the various localities to which gentlemen may be proceeding; their long experience enables them to give every information. An early call requested.

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Stirling, 1856.

AND<sup>W</sup>. DRUMMOND.

# LONDON & SOUTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

TO PARIS, HAVRE, & THE CONTINENT.

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LONDON &amp; SOUTH-WESTERN

ROYAL

CLAN TARTAN WAREHOUSE.



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Gentlemen's Railway Travelling Wrappers or Shepherd's Plaids. The comfort derived from these travelling companions only require a trial to appreciate their usefulness and warmth, and insure their universal approval by all Tourists and Travellers.

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[See next page.



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The Proprietors of the celebrated Clan Tartan and Scotch Tweed Warehouse, Stirling, have much pleasure in intimating that their fame for DAMASK TABLE LINEN, COTTON and LINEN SHEETINGS, TOWELLINGS, &c., is rising as rapidly as their celebrity for Tartans, Scotch Plaids, and Tweeds, for which they have long commanded the most distinguished patronage in the kingdom.

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Small Breakfast Set (White Ch  
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SIR—I cannot resist informing you of the extraordinary effect I have experienced by taking only a few of your Lozenges. I had a cough for several weeks that defied all that had been prescribed for me; and yet I got completely rid of it by taking about half a small box of your Lozenges, which I find are the only ones that relieve the cough without deranging the stomach or digestive organs.—I am, Sir, your humble servant,

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P. HAWKER.

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These tickets may be obtained at the Crystal Palace, centre transept entrance and railway station; at the Company's office, 79 Lombard Street; at the London Bridge Terminus of the Brighton Railway; and the office, 43 Regent Circus; and at the following places:—Mitchell's library, 33 Old Bond Street; Sams' library, 1 St. James's Street; Messrs. Keith, Prowse, and Co.'s, 48 Cheapside; Mr. Hammond's, 27 Lombard Street; Messrs. Letts, Son and Co.'s, 8 Royal Exchange; Mr. T. Knox Holmes's, 441 Strand; Westerton's library, St. George's Place, Knightsbridge; Messrs. Cramer, Beale, and Co.'s, 199 Regent Street; Calder's library, 1 Bathurst Street, Hyde Park Gardens; Messrs. Mead and Powell's, Arcade, London Bridge Station; Mr. Smith's, 9 New Market Terrace, Cambridge Heath; Mr. J. H. Smith's, 30 Gresham Street; Mr. H. A. Rebington, 426 Strand; and Mr. Brill's, Royal Baths, Brighton.

Remittances from the country, by post-office order or otherwise, must be made payable to George Fasson. All applications must state whether the tickets are for ladies or gentlemen, and none can be attended to unless accompanied by a remittance.

By order,

G. GROVE, Secretary.

*Crystal Palace, April 23, 1856.*

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ENDOWMENTS for Widows and Children, PENSIONS for retired Officers and Civilians, IMMEDIATE or DEFERRED ANNUITIES, and every other description of Life Contingency, upon liberal and equitable terms.

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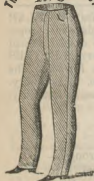


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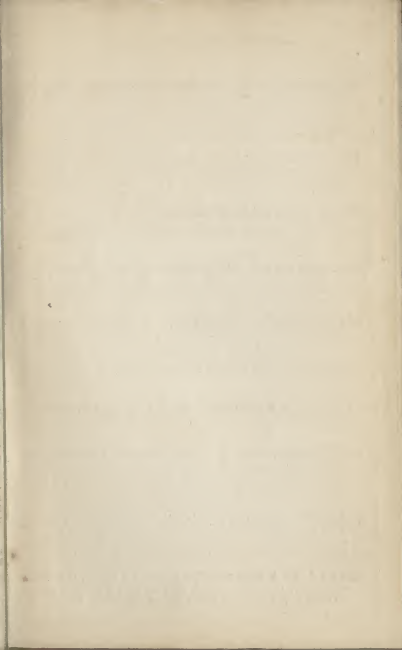
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