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ROAD-BOOK
of
Ireland

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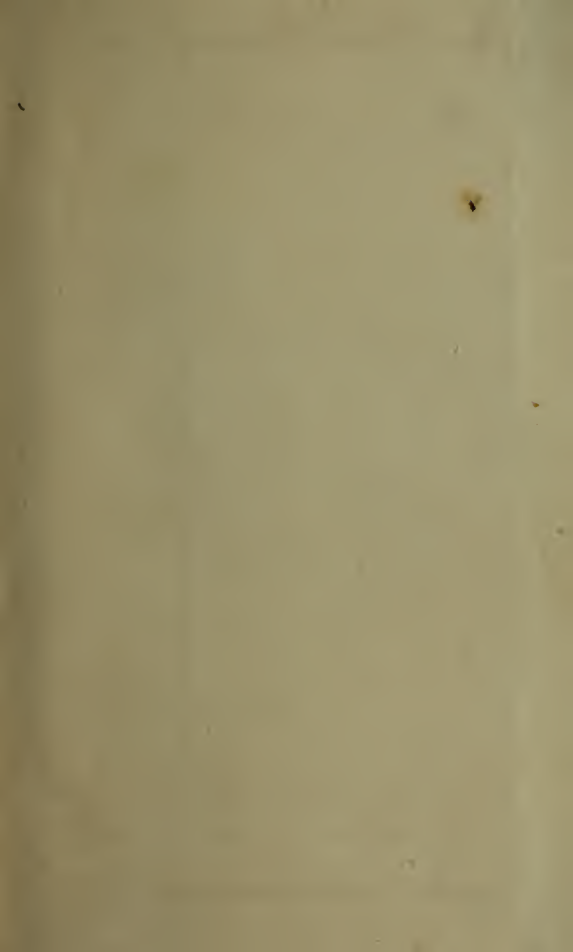
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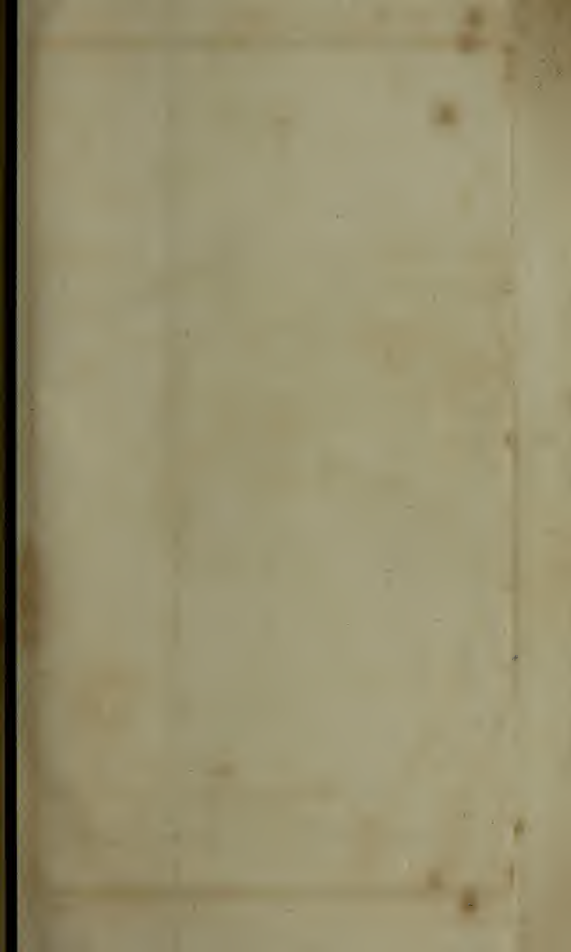
Leigh, Samuel

Leigh's new pocket road-book
of Scotland









LEIGH'S
NEW POCKET ROAD-BOOK
OF
SCOTLAND,
CONTAINING AN ACCOUNT OF
ALL THE DIRECT AND CROSS ROADS;

TOGETHER WITH A

Description of every Remarkable Place,

ITS CURIOSITIES, MANUFACTURES, COMMERCE, POPULATION, AND
PRINCIPAL INNS;

TO WHICH ARE ADDED

PLEASURE TOURS

TO THE MOST PICTURESQUE PARTS OF THE COUNTRY.

THE WHOLE FORMING A COMPLETE GUIDE TO EVERY OBJECT
WORTHY THE ATTENTION OF TRAVELLERS.

ILLUSTRATED WITH

*A PANORAMA OF THE REMARKABLE OBJECTS IN EDINBURGH AND
A MAP OF SCOTLAND.*

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ADVERTISEMENT.

THE following work is arranged on the same plan as the New Pocket Road-Books of England and Ireland, which have already been favourably received. The Editor has resorted to every available source of information; and, while he has endeavoured to condense his materials, so that the volume might not exceed a portable size, he trusts that no object has been omitted that could possibly interest the intelligent traveller.

Every locality, rendered interesting by its natural charms, its connexion with eminent individuals, or, as the scene of some memorable event, is pointed out to the Tourist's attention; but long descriptions of scenery, except in some few cases, have not been

introduced, as they are totally inadequate to convey to the reader any definite idea of the beauties they attempt to pourtray.

At the end of the work are given Plans of Pleasure Tours, which will be found useful to those persons who wish to visit only the picturesque parts of Scotland, but who might frequently be at a loss to determine upon the most eligible route.

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DESCRIPTION OF EDINBURGH.

EDINBURGH, the chief place in Scotland, is situated in the north part of the county of Mid Lothian, or Edinburgh, about two miles to the South of the Frith of Forth. Its extent from E. to W. is about two miles, and from N. to S. nearly the same ; its circumference is about eight miles, and it contains about 140,000 inhabitants. It is situated in 55° 58' N. latitude, and 3° 12' W. longitude.

The city occupies three hills, running from E. to W. ; the central one, on which the Old Town is built, being terminated at the west end by a lofty rock on which stands the Castle. It is surrounded by hills, except on the north side, where the ground falls towards the Frith. To the east are Arthur's Seat, the Salisbury Crag, and the Calton Hills ; to the south the Hills of Braid, and the Pentland Hills ; and to the west Corstorphine Hill.

Edinburgh is divided into three distinct portions, which are each of moderate extent, and are as totally dissimilar as if they had been built by different nations ; the Old Town, the New Town, and the Southern district.

The principal street in the OLD TOWN is upwards of 5500 feet in length, extending, under the different names of *Castle Hill*, *Lawn Market*, *High Street*, and *Canongate*, from the Castle on the west to Holyrood Palace on the east side of the town. Its houses are very lofty, and have a commanding

appearance. From each side descend numerous narrow lanes called *Closes*, only adapted to foot passengers, and *Wynds* which are capable of admitting a carriage.

In the valley to the south, parallel with the principal street, runs the *Cowgate*, a street varying from 12 to 20 feet in breadth.

The principal object in the Old Town is the *Castle*, in front of which is a vacant space about 300 feet square. To the east of this spot, a narrow lane called *West Bow* descends to the *Grass Market*, an oblong square in which the city markets for corn, horses, and cattle, are held. From the west end of the Grass Market runs a street called *Wester Portsburgh*, beyond which are several ranges of modern houses terminating this part of Edinburgh.

Returning by the West Bow, we enter the *Lawn Market*, in the centre of which formerly stood the *Weigh House*. On the north side of the Lawn Market, is the entrance to the *Earthen Mound*, which unites the west part of the New Town with the Old. Between the Mound and the Lawn Market, at the end of Bank Street, stands the *Bank of Scotland*. At the north end of the Mound, facing Hanover Street, is the *Royal Society's House*.

Again entering the High Street, we perceive the *County Hall*, the *Advocates' Library*, and the *Cathedral of St. Giles*. The latter forms the north side of the *Parliament Close*, so called from the contiguous buildings, in which the Scottish Parliament formerly met. These are now occupied by the *Courts of Law*.

Opposite the Cathedral is situated the *Exchange*, nearly in front of which formerly stood the *Market Cross*. Here public proclamations are still made, and the site of the Cross is denoted by the peculiar disposition of the pavement.

Further on, where the High Street is crossed by the North and South Bridge Streets, is the *Tron Church*, behind which is *Hunter's Square*. The High Street then becomes much narrower, and we enter the *Canongate*, into which run two handsome modern streets, *New Street* on the north, and *St. John's Street* on the south. On the north side of the Canongate are the *Town House* and *Prison* of this suburb, and the *Canongate Church*. At the end of the street is the *Palace of Holyrood*, forming the termination of this quarter of the city. The Canongate was formerly adorned with two crosses, and their site is designated by stars in the pavement. One was called *St. John's Cross*, and the other, where the Marquis of Montrose was killed, the *Girth Cross*, as it denoted the boundary of Holyrood Sanctuary.

Returning from Holyrood Palace along the Canongate, and High Street, and passing down South Bridge Street, we shall arrive at the SOUTHERN DISTRICT, which consists partly of ancient and partly of modern buildings. To the east of South Bridge Street stand the *Royal Infirmary*, the *High School*, *Surgeon's Hall*, and *Lady Yester's Church*, and to the west appears the *College*, or *University*, along the north side of which runs a street to *Argyle Square* and *Brown Square*, both of recent erection.

The continuation of South Bridge Street is called *Nicholson Street*, near the end of which, on the west side, is *Dr. Jamieson's Chapel*, and beyond it *St. Patrick's Square*. On each side of this line are several modern streets, and to the east is the ancient suburb called the *Pleasance*, bounded by the *Salisbury Crags*.

To the west of St. Patrick's Square is *St. George's Square*, a handsome range of buildings 570 feet by 500, contiguous

to which is a public promenade called the *Meadows* or *Hope Park*. To the west of the central Meadows Walk stands *Watson's Hospital*, as well as the *Merchant Maiden Hospital*; and to the north of these, at a very short distance from each other, are *Heriot's Hospital*, the *Poor House for Adults*, and the *Greyfriars' Churches*.

To the S.W. of the Meadows are *Burntsfield's Links*; still further, *Gillespie's Hospital*, and beyond that, the basin of the *Union Canal*, terminating the city in this direction.

The NEW TOWN, or NORTHERN DISTRICT, is entirely modern, not having been commenced till 1767. It is by far the most elegant part of the city, and is laid out on a regular plan. The principal division of it is a parallelogram measuring 3900 feet by 1090, traversed longitudinally by Princes Street, George Street, and Queen Street, which are intersected at equal distances by Castle Street, Frederick Street, and Hanover Street. This parallelogram is terminated at the west end by Charlotte Square, and at the east end by St. Andrew's Square; and forms unquestionably one of the finest ranges of building in the world.

George Street, which is the centre, is upwards of 100 feet in breadth, and divides the parallelogram into two equal parts.

Princes Street, which forms the south boundary, overlooks the North Loch and the Old Town; while *Queen Street*, forming the north boundary, commands a view of the gardens descending towards Heriot Row.

The principal buildings in this district may be visited in the following order. Commencing at *St. Cuthbert's Church*, situated, together with *St. John's Chapel*, near the west extremity of Princes Street, we pass up Hope Street into Char-

lotte Square, on the west side of which stands *St. George's Church*. Entering *George Street*, we perceive on the south side the *Assembly Rooms* and the *Physicians' Hall*, and, opposite the latter, *St. Andrew's Church*. At the end of *George Street* is *St. Andrew's Square*, having in the centre *Lord Melville's Monument*, and, on the east side, the *Royal Bank*, the elegant building, formerly the *Excise Office*, the *British Linen Company's Bank*, and the *National Bank of Scotland*.

Leaving *St. Andrew's Square* and entering *Princes Street*, we see on the left the *Register Office*, and, opposite to it, the *Theatre*. Proceeding to the east, we pass by the *Stamp Office* and the *Post Office*, both in *Waterloo Place*, *Hume's Monument*, close to the *Post Office*, the *Calton Convening Room*, on the north side of the street, the *Felons' Jail* or *New Prison*, the *Bridewell*, the *Debtors' Jail*, the *New High School* on the north side of the road, and, nearly opposite to it, *Burns' Monument*, which is the last object of interest in this direction.

On the *Calton Hill*, opposite the *Bridewell*, stands *Nelson's Monument* and the *Observatory*; and between these is the *Parthenon* or *National Monument of Scotland*.

To the north of the *Calton Hill*, and west of the *Leith road*, are several modern streets and *Trinity Square*.

Returning along *Waterloo Place*, and turning up *East Register Street*, we enter *St. James's Square*, near which is the *Cirrus* or *Caledonian Theatre*, and contiguous to it a *Roman Catholic Chapel*.

We may now visit that part of the town which lies to the north of the parallelogram before described. The first object which strikes the eye is *St. Paul's Chapel* at the corner of *York Place*, which is a continuation of *Queen Street*. We then pass up *Broughton Street*, in which is an *Independent*

Meeting House, at the corner of Albany Street, and an Episcopal Chapel, at the corner of *Broughton Place*. At the end of this Place is a *Burgher Chapel*, built for Dr. Hall.

A little to the north, at the extremity of *London Street*, is seen the *Excise Office*, situated in a square called *Drummond Place*, and to the N.E. of this square stands *St. Mary's Church*, forming the centre of *Bellevue Crescent*.

To the west of Drummond Place are several handsome streets, the principal of which, called *Great King Street*, leads into the *Royal Circus*, a splendid circle of buildings, divided by the road to Stockbridge. To the north of the Royal Circus are situated the *Edinburgh Academy* and the *Deaf and Dumb Institution*, close to each other at the N.W. extremity of the town.

To the S.W. of the Royal Circus is a handsome polygon called *Moray Place*, and still further, in the same direction, are *Ainslie Place*, *Randolph Crescent*, and *Melville Street*, forming the west extremity of the town.

Having thus pointed out to the visiter the principal objects in Edinburgh worthy of notice, we shall now proceed to give a short description of them.

THE PALACE AND CHAPEL OF HOLYROOD

Are situated at the end of the Canongate. The Abbey, of which the Chapel only remains, was founded in the 12th century by David I., and long flourished as one of the richest religious establishments in Scotland. The Chapel contains a monument in memory of Lord Belhaven, the opposer of the Union, and another in honour of the Earl of Sutherland and his Countess. In the S. E. corner is the royal vault in

which were deposited the remains of David II., James II., Prince Arthur, the third son of James IV., James V. and his Queen Magdalen, Arthur, the second son of James V. and Henry, Lord Darnley. In this Chapel also is shown the tomb of Wishart, the tutor and biographer of Montrose, as well as that of Bothwell, the last Abbot of Holyrood, who married Mary to the Earl of Bothwell.

The Palace was commenced about 1528, by James V.; but of the portion then erected, only the N. W. towers remain. These contain the apartments in which Mary Queen of Scots resided. They comprise the Presence Chamber, in which Mary had the celebrated interview with Knox, the Bed Chamber still containing the Queen's bed, the Dressing Room, and the room in which Rizzio was assassinated. Many relics are shown to visitors; but several of them are evidently spurious, and of much more recent origin than the periods to which they are attributed.

The other parts of the building were erected by Charles II. and have been inhabited by the Duke of York, Prince Charles Stuart, the Pretender, the Count d'Artois (afterwards King of France), and the Dukes d'Angoulême and Berri: his Majesty George IV. also held a Levee and Drawing Room here in 1822.

The Palace is a handsome edifice of quadrangular form surrounding a court about 90 feet square. The front is flanked by double towers. On the north side is a gallery 150 feet long, and 27 wide, containing a hundred portraits of Scottish Monarchs, painted by De Witt, for a pageant when Charles I. entered Edinburgh. In this gallery the elections of the Scotch Peers take place. On the opposite side of the quadrangle, are the apartments which were fitted up for his Majesty George IV. in 1822.

In 1824, a grant of £4000 annually, for six years, was made for the repair of Holyrood House, and since then the work has been proceeded with by Mr. Reid, the King's architect.

The Duke of Hamilton, who is hereditary Keeper of the Palace, allows it to be shown to visitors, who of course recompense the attendants for their trouble.

THE CASTLE

Is the most ancient building in Edinburgh, and the most prominent object in the Old Town. The rock on which it is situated, measures about seven acres, and is elevated 383 feet above the level of the sea. It is accessible only on the east side, the others being nearly perpendicular. The principal objects worthy of notice are the Crown Room, containing the Scottish Regalia, and the apartment in which Mary Queen of Scots gave birth to James VI. Both are shown to strangers for a trifling donation. The Crown Room is situated in the oldest part of the Castle, now remaining, having been erected in 1556. To the north of it, is a half-moon battery of the time of the Commonwealth, from the summit of which there is a fine view. Beneath this, on the north side of the Castle, is Argyle's Battery. The west side of the Castle is occupied by store-rooms, the Governor's House, and modern built Barracks.

THE PARLIAMENT HOUSE

Was so called from having been the place where the Scottish Parliament held its sittings. It was commenced in 1632, and completed in 1640, but refronted in the Grecian style at

the commencement of the present century. The front of the building is not more than 40 feet in height, but the back part, owing to the declivity of the ground, is half as high again.

The Great Hall where the Parliament sat, still remains ; it is 122 feet in length, and 49 in breadth ; and is covered by an elegant oak roof. It is now appropriated to the Court of Session. At its north end is a statue of Lord Melville by Chantrey. In recesses on the east side, sit two Lords Ordinary, who hear causes for the first time, and prepare them for the superior Judges. On each side of the hall are buildings for the two divisions of the Court, each consisting of five Judges. In the First Division is a statue of Lord President Blair, by Chantrey ; and in the Second Division, a statue of Lord President Forbes, by Roubiliac. Sir W. Scott is one of the principal clerks in the First Division.

The Courts of Law are open for business between May 12 and July 12, and between November 12 and March 12, except during a vacation of three weeks at the end of the year.

The site of the Parliament Square was formerly the cemetery of St. Giles's, and here the celebrated reformer, John Knox, was buried.

THE ADVOCATES' LIBRARY.

This establishment was founded in 1682, and belongs to the body of legal practitioners, from whom it takes its name. It consists of two grand departments, the oldest part of which is contained in nine rooms under the Parliament House. The Library comprises upwards of 150,000 volumes, besides a valuable collection of MSS. coins, medals, prints, &c.

Thomas Ruddiman, David Hume, and Adam Ferguson, have occupied the situation of Librarian here.

The upper or modern apartments are situated in the range of building which forms the south side of the square between St. Giles's Church and the County Hall. The lobby is adorned with portraits of eminent Scottish lawyers, and over the door is one of Sir G. Mackenzie, the founder of the Library. The principal room is 140 feet long, and 42 feet wide; and is covered by an elliptical arched ceiling, the central portion of which is adorned with paintings by Stothard, representing Apollo and the Muses, Poets, Historians, Mathematicians, &c. The ceiling is supported by twenty-four fluted columns of the Corinthian order, between which, on the south side, are the windows. A gallery runs along the room at the height of 20 feet.

The Library is open to strangers without any introduction.

THE SIGNET LIBRARY

Is a recent but valuable collection of books formed by the legal practitioners, called the Writers of the Signet. It occupies the apartments under the Advocates' Library, being the first floor of the building to the west of the Parliament House. The principal room is 107 feet long, 40 broad, and 22 high. It was designed by Mr. Stark, and is divided into three compartments, that in the centre being adorned with Corinthian columns.

THE UNIVERSITY, OR COLLEGE,

Is situated to the south of the High Street. It was founded in 1582 by James VI. and opened the succeeding year.

The original building belonged to a religious establishment; but, having become mean and ruinous, was supplanted by the present edifice. This is a handsome quadrangle, 358 feet by 255, erected from a design by the celebrated Mr. Robert Adams, which was altered by Mr. W. H. Playfair. It contains a Museum, a Library, Lecture Rooms, and apartments for some of the Professors. The students, of whom there are annually between 2 and 3000, reside in private houses.

The *Museum* occupies apartments on the west side of the quadrangle. They consist of two rooms, each 90 feet long and about 30 wide, besides smaller side apartments, external Galleries and a Lecture Room. The upper room, which is surrounded by a Gallery, contains the collection of birds, consisting of about three thousand specimens, the most extensive in Great Britain. On the tables in the centre of this apartment, are disposed shells, insects and corals. The lower external gallery, about 50 feet long, contains the principal collection of insects, and a Cabinet of Minerals for the use of the Mineralogical Students. The upper external gallery, 90 feet long, is divided into three portions, the central and largest being occupied with the collection of Mineralogy, and the smaller with the Anatomical Preparations. The whole is open to strangers by tickets, which cost 2s. 6d. each.

The *College Library* occupies the new range on the south side of the Quadrangle. On the ground floor are two large Halls, and over them, the Grand Hall, with a smaller circular room at each extremity. The Library contains about 70,000 volumes, besides some curious MSS.

Connected with the University is the *Botanic Garden*, situated on the north side of the city, near the village of Canon-

mills. It extends over twelve acres. There is a commodious room for the delivery of Lectures. The view of the city from the Botanic Garden is very fine.

THE REGISTER HOUSE

Is an elegant edifice, situated at the end of North Bridge Street. It was commenced in 1774, from a design by Mr. Robert Adams, but not completely finished till 1822. It consists of a square of 200 feet, surmounted by a Dome 50 feet in diameter. In the centre is a marble statue of George III. executed by Mrs. Damer. A part of the building is fitted up with presses for the preservation of the National Records, and a considerable portion of the business of the Law Courts is transacted here.

THE COUNTY HALL

Is situated in the Lawn Market, and is devoted to the several Courts connected with the County. It was erected in 1819, under the direction of Mr. A. Elliott, but is principally modelled from the Temple of Erectheus at Athens. The entrance is an imitation of the Choragic monument of Thrasylus. The principal front is 103 feet in length, and the side 57 feet. In this Hall is a statue of the late Lord Chief Baron Dundas, executed by Chantrey.

THE EXCHANGE

Stands on the north side of High Street. It was begun in 1753, and finished in 1761. It is a handsome quadrangular edifice, surrounding a Court intended as a place of meet-

ing for the merchants, most of whom, however, still transact their affairs in the neighbouring street, on the site of the ancient Cross.

THE EARTHEN MOUND

Was begun in 1783. It stretches across the morass called the North Loch, and forms a communication between the Old and New Towns. It is about 760 feet long, 160 broad, and 78 high; and contains upwards of 500,000 cubic yards of earth. On the summit is a carriage-way, with foot-paths, and shops on each side of it.

THE ROYAL SOCIETY'S HOUSE

Is situated at the north end of the Earthen Mound, opposite Hanover Street. It is a handsome edifice, about 90 feet by 80, erected from designs by Mr. Playfair. Each front is adorned with eight columns of the Doric Order.

The Society of Antiquaries has apartments in the same building. Its Museum contains, amongst other curiosities, the Maiden, or Scottish guillotine, introduced by the Regent Morton, and with which he himself was executed; the Camp Bottle used by the Duke of Perth in the Rebellion of 1715; some of the colours of the Covenanters; the stool which Jenny Geddes threw at the head of the Bishop of Edinburgh, when he first read the Liturgy appointed by Charles I.; and two mummies.

THE NORTH BRIDGE

Crosses the east end of the North Loch. It was begun in 1763, under the superintendence of Mr. W. Mylne, and

measures from Princes Street to the High Street, 1125 feet. It consists of three principal arches, each 72 feet wide ; two side arches, each 20 feet wide ; and several smaller, which are concealed. The height of the principal arches, to the top of the parapet, is 68 feet ; and the breadth of the bridge is between 40 and 50 feet.

THE SOUTH BRIDGE

Crosses the Cowgate and the valley to the south of the High Street, and forms a continuation of North Bridge Street. It consists of twenty-two arches, having handsome houses on each side. The first stone of the building was laid Aug. 1, 1785, and the whole was completed in less than three years.

THE REGENT'S BRIDGE, AND WATERLOO PLACE.

The Regent's Bridge, at the east end of Princes Street, crosses the Low Calton. The first stone was laid in 1815, and the work completed in 1819, from designs by Mr. Elliot. It was opened Aug. 18, when it was first passed by Prince Leopold of Saxe Cobourg. The principal arch is 50 feet in width, and is adorned with Corinthian columns. The height from the Low Calton to the street at the top, is upwards of 50 feet.

Waterloo Place is the name given to the street across the Regent's Bridge. The houses are 55 feet in height, and 53 in depth. The street is 75 feet wide.

On the north side of the Regent's Bridge is the *Waterloo*

Hotel, one of the most splendid establishments of the kind. It contains a coffee-room 80 feet by 40, and a dinner-room of the same size.

THE NATIONAL MONUMENT OF SCOTLAND

Was projected soon after the termination of the late war, and is intended to commemorate the heroic deeds of Britons. It is situated on the Calton Hill, and is an imitation of the celebrated Parthenon. The first stone was laid Aug. 27, 1822, during his Majesty's visit. A portion of the interior is to form a Church. The following are the dimensions of the building. Length of the lowest step, 236 feet 9 inches; breadth 101 feet 2 inches. Length of the highest step on which the columns rest, 227 feet 7 inches; breadth 101 feet 1 inch. Height from the lowest step to the top of the pediment, 64 feet 7 inches. Height of the columns surrounding the edifice, 34 feet 3 inches. Height from the top of the capitals to the top of the pediment, 25 feet 3 inches.

LORD MELVILLE'S COLUMN

Stands in the centre of St. Andrew's Square. It is an elegant column, erected in honour of the late Lord Melville, and the expense was defrayed by subscription. The first stone was laid April 28, 1821, and the whole was finished in August 1822. Mr. Burn was the architect. The column is an imitation of Trajan's Pillar at Rome: it is 136 feet in height, and is surmounted by a statue of Lord Melville.

THE OBSERVATORY

Is situated on the Calton Hill. It was built in 1818, from a design by Mr. W. H. Playfair. Its form is that of a cross, the projecting parts facing the cardinal points. In the centre is a dome, underneath which is a pillar for the astronomical circle.

HUME'S MONUMENT.

On the south-west side of the Calton Hill is a cemetery in which are deposited the ashes of David Hume. Over them is a Monument of a circular form, in the Grecian style, 20 feet in diameter, and 30 feet in height. It bears the following inscription: "David Hume, born April 26, 1711, died August 25, 1776. Erected in memory of him in 1788."

NELSON'S MONUMENT,

On the Calton Hill, was erected in 1815, to commemorate the illustrious hero, whose name it bears. It was designed by Mr. Burns, and completed by Mr. Dickson. It is an elegant pillar rising from a broad basement flanked by substantial embattled towers. The foundation of this pillar is 484 feet above the level of the sea, and the column itself is upwards of 100 feet in height. The summit commands a very fine view.

CHURCHES, CHAPELS, &c.

Edinburgh contains upwards of seventy places of worship of various descriptions. The following are the most remarkable :

St. Giles's Church, on the south side of High Street, is an ancient and irregular Gothic edifice, in the form of a cross, surmounted by a square tower and spire, 161 feet in height. It is 206 feet long; its breadth at the centre is 129 feet; at the east end 76 feet; and at the west end 110 feet. Under the roof of this building are four places of worship, the *High Church* occupying the choir in which the General Assembly holds its meetings, the *Old Church*, the *Tolbooth Church*, and the *New North*, or *Haddo's Hole Church*. The Regent Murray, Napier, the inventor of logarithms, and the gallant Marquis of Montrose, were buried in *St. Giles's*.

Trinity College Church, at the east end of the North Loch, was founded in 1462, by Mary of Guelders, Queen of James II. It is a good specimen of Gothic architecture.

The *Tron Church*, in High Street, was originally founded in 1637, but has since been almost entirely rebuilt. It was formerly called *Christ's Church*, but obtained its present name from its vicinity to the Tron, or public beam.

St. George's Church stands on the west side of Charlotte Square, and terminates the view from George Street. It was commenced in 1811, and completed in 1814. Mr. R. Reid was the architect. The front is 112 feet in length, and is adorned with a portico of the Ionic order. It is surmounted by a dome and lantern, intended as a miniature imitation of those at *St. Paul's*, London.

St. Mary's Church, forming the centre of Bellevue Crescent, was erected from a design by Mr. Gillespie, and opened in January 1825. The front is adorned with a por-

tico of the Corinthian order, behind which rises a spire to the height of 186 feet. This church will accommodate 1800 persons.

St. Andrew's Church stands on the north side of George Street. The front presents an elegant portico, consisting of four Corinthian columns. The building is of an oval form, and is surmounted by a spire 168 feet in height.

Lady Yester's Church is situated in Infirmary Street, and was rebuilt in 1803, on the site of the original edifice. It is in the Gothic style. The first church was founded in 1647, by Lady Yester.

The Old and New Grey Friars' Churches are situated in Candlemaker Row, near the Grass Market. They are both under one roof: the former was founded in 1612, and the latter in 1719. Dr. Robertson preached in the Old Church. In the adjacent cemetery, which formerly belonged to the Monastery of Grey Friars, were buried the learned Buchanan, Sir G. Mackenzie, the lawyer, Dr. A. Pitcairne, Dr. Robertson, the historian, and Dr. Black, the chemist.

The Canongate Church, in the street of the same name, was founded in 1688. It is a Gothic edifice in the form of a cross. Adam Smith, the author of the *Wealth of Nations*, and Robert Ferguson, the poet, were buried in the cemetery of this church. Over the latter is a stone placed at the expense of Burns. Here also Dugald Stewart was interred in 1828.

St. Cuthbert's Church, or the *West Kirk*, is situated at the

west end of the North Loch, on the site of a very ancient church. It has a handsome spire, and is said to be the largest place of worship in Edinburgh. This parish has two Chapels of Ease: one in Clerk Street, designed by Mr. R. Brown, and erected in 1823; and the other at Stockbridge, built the same year, from a design by Mr. J. Mylne.

St. Paul's Chapel, York Place, is a Gothic building, consisting of a nave and two aisles, with octagon towers at the angles. It is 123 feet long, and 73 feet broad. In the east window is some painted glass by Egginton. This chapel was designed by Mr. A. Elliot, and erected in 1818.

St. John's Chapel, at the west end of Princes' Street, is also in the Gothic style. It was built by Mr. W. Burn, in 1818. Its length is 113 feet, and its breadth 62 feet. The east window is adorned with painted glass by Egginton.

St. George's Chapel, York Place, was erected in 1794, from a design by Mr. R. Adams. It is a tasteful Gothic building.

The Roman Catholic Chapel stands at the south extremity of Leith Walk. It was erected in 1813, from a design by Mr. Gillespie, and is a very neat Gothic edifice, 110 feet by 57. Over the altar is a Dead Christ, by Vandyke.

Dr. Hall's Chapel, at the east end of Broughton Place, is an elegant building, with a Doric portico.

Dr. Jamieson's Chapel, at the south end of Nicholson

Street, was built in 1820, from a design by Mr. Gillespie. The front is in the Gothic style.

CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.

Of these there are a considerable number. The following are the most remarkable :

Heriot's Hospital is situated on the rising ground opposite the Castle Hill. It was founded by George Heriot, jeweller to James VI. for the maintenance and education of "fatherless boys, freemen's sons of the town of Edinburgh." The building is an extensive quadrangle in the Gothic style, designed by Inigo Jones. It was begun in 1628, and finished in 1660. On the north side of the court, round which the building is erected, is a statue of the founder; and in the council-room is his portrait. The windows are all differently ornamented; and over the principal gateway is a curious monogram, in which all the letters composing George Heriot's name are inscribed. The number of boys in the hospital is about 180.

Watson's Hospital is situated a short distance to the south of Heriot's. It was founded by George Watson, Accountant of the Bank of Scotland, who left 12,000*l.* for the maintenance and education of the children and grand-children of decayed members of the Merchant Company of Edinburgh. The building was erected in 1738, and accommodates about 80 boys.

The Royal Infirmary, situated a little to the east of the University, was first projected in 1721, but was not erected till 1738. It consists of a centre and two wings; the former

measuring 210 feet by 36; and the latter 70 feet by 24. Over the entrance is a statue of George II. In the hall is a bust, by Nollekens, of Provost Drummond, by whose exertions the Infirmary was erected. This establishment contains 228 beds; but the annual number of patients exceeds 2,500.

The Merchant Maiden Hospital, to the S.W. of Watson's Hospital, was founded in 1695, for educating the daughters of decayed merchants; and rebuilt in 1816, from designs by Mr. Burn. It is a building in the Grecian style, 180 feet long, and nearly 60 broad; and generally contains about 80 girls.

Gillespie's Hospital, to the west of Burntsfield Links, was built in 1801, in imitation of the ancient Gothic style, from a design by Mr. Burn. It was founded by Mr. James Gillespie, of Spylaw, for the support of aged persons, and it generally has about 50 inmates.

The Trades' Maiden Hospital, in Argyll Square, was founded in 1704, for the maintenance and education of the daughters of decayed tradesmen.

The Orphan Hospital is situated on the low ground east of the North Bridge. It was founded in 1732, by A. Gairdner, Esq. a merchant of Edinburgh. The present edifice, which generally contains about 150 orphans, was built from a design by Mr. Adams, in 1734.

The Asylum for the Indigent Blind, in Nicholson Street, is an interesting object. Here 75 male and 25 female blind

are usefully employed in making various articles, an assortment of which is always on sale. This institution originated in 1792.

The Deaf and Dumb Institution, Gabriel's Road, near Canonmills, was established in 1810, and is capable of receiving 130 pupils. It is open to the public in general every Tuesday, from twelve to one; but strangers may visit it any day at the same hour, by obtaining an order from a member of the committee.

The Lunatic Asylum is situated at Morningside, near Edinburgh. It was built from a design by Mr. Reid, and opened in 1813.

The Magdalen Asylum, in the Canongate, was instituted in 1797; but the present edifice was not erected till 1805. It will accommodate between 50 and 60 inmates.

PRISONS.

The New Prison, or *Felon's Jail*, is situated on the south side of the Calton Hill, and is a good imitation of Saxon architecture. It was commenced in 1815, and finished in two years. Its length is 194 feet, and its breadth 40. The view from the platform on the Governor's house is much admired.

The Old Tolbooth Prison, which stood in High Street, was pulled down in 1817. Its principal door was removed to Abbotsford.

The Bridewell, to the east of the New Prison, was built in

1796, from a design by Mr. R. Adams. It is of a semicircular form, and contains 144 cells. There are several tread-mills here, on an improved construction.

The Canongate Tolbooth is situated on the north side of the street of the same name. It was erected in the reign of James VI.

LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INSTITUTIONS.

The High School, at the east end of Infirmary Street, was founded in 1578 as a grammar-school; but the present building was not erected till 1777. There are generally about 700 scholars, who are instructed by a rector and four masters, each of whom has a separate class.

The Edinburgh Academy, near Canonmills, was erected in 1824, for the accommodation of scholars residing in the north part of the city. It is under the superintendence of a rector and four masters. Mr. Burn designed the building, and the funds were raised by subscription.

The Royal College of Physicians, George's Street, was incorporated by Charles II.; but the present edifice was erected in 1775. It is an elegant specimen of Grecian architecture, with a handsome portico of four Corinthian columns. It measures 83 feet by 63, and contains a good library.

The Royal Society was instituted in 1783, principally through the exertions of Dr. Robertson. Its house has already been noticed.

The Society of Antiquaries was incorporated in 1783, having been founded chiefly by the exertions of the Earl of Buchan. Its sittings are held in the same building as those of the Royal Society.

The Wernerian Society was formed in 1808. Its collections are preserved in the University Museum, and its meetings held in an adjoining room.

The School of Arts was established in 1821, with a view of supplying mechanics with instruction in various branches of science. It has a library.

The University, the Observatory, and the Botanic Garden, have already been noticed.

PLACES OF AMUSEMENT.

The Theatre is a plain building at the north end of the North Bridge. Over the entrance is a statue of Shakspeare. The interior is fitted up in an elegant style. It was first opened in 1769.

The Caledonian Theatre, at the south end of Leith Walk, was originally built as an Equestrian Circus. It was then converted into a theatre; and after being occupied as a chapel, a concert-room, and a ball-room, has again been fitted up as a Theatre.

The Assembly Rooms, in George's Street, were erected by subscription, in 1787. They comprise a Ball Room, 92 feet long, 42 wide, and 40 high; a tea-room, 52 feet by 35;

two Card Rooms, 32 feet by 18 ; and a saloon, 24 feet by 24. The front has a Doric portico, added in 1818.

ANTIQUITIES, REMARKABLE HOUSES, &c.

On the north side of High Street, stands the *house* of the celebrated Reformer *John Knox*, who occasionally preached from one of the windows. Exactly opposite to it, are *Two Heads* in alto relievo of Roman sculpture, said to represent the Emperor Severus and his wife Julia.

The Hare Stone, from which the Standard of James IV. was displayed previous to the battle of Flodden Field, is now visible in the wall, on the left-hand of the road to Boroughmorehead.

Merchiston Castle, a little to the west, is remarkable as having been the residence of Napier, the inventor of logarithms. His study is still pointed out here.

The Regent Murray's House is situated in Croftangrie Lane. In its gardens is a tree said to have been planted by Queen Mary.

The House of Allan Ramsay is still standing on the south side of the North Loch, near the descent from the Castle. It is called *Ramsay's Lodge*, or the *Poet's Nest*.

In the last house at the west end, and upon the south side, of Castlehill Street, is still to be seen sticking in the wall, a cannon ball, said to have been fired from the Castle in 1745.

In Blyth's Close, which descends from Castlehill Street, are the remains of the *Palace and Chapel of Mary of Lorraine*, who was Queen Regent of Scotland at the time of the Reformation.

Burns's Tavern, in Libberton's Wynd, derived its name from having been the favourite resort of the Poet during his residence in Edinburgh.

No. 21 on the north side of St. Andrew's Square, is the birthplace of Mr. Brougham. Exactly opposite to it, in the most western house on the south side of the Square, expired the celebrated David Hume.

No. 39 in Castle Street, which intersects George Street, is the Town Residence of Sir Walter Scott. This celebrated writer was born in Edinburgh, though the house in which he first saw the light no longer exists. It was situated at the head of the College Wynd, at its entrance into North College Street.

No. 133 George Street, is the house of Sir John Sinclair, so well known for his writings on agriculture.

No. 6 Heriot Row, is occupied by Mr. Mackenzie, the Author of "The Man of Feeling."

ENVIRONS.

The King's Park, at the eastern extremity of the city, is diversified by many beautiful walks, and numerous rocky hills, the highest of which, called *Arthur's Seat*, rises 822 feet

above the level of the sea. From this spot there is a beautiful prospect, including portions of no less than twelve counties.

The semicircular range of rocks overlooking the city is called the *Salisbury Crags*, in front of which is a walk commanding fine views. From the bottom of the road leading along the face of these Crags a singular natural curiosity is seen. The rock underneath the Calton Hill hence appears like the profile of a face which is said to resemble Lord Nelson.

To the south of the Salisbury Crags are the Heights of St. Leonard's.

On the north side of the King's Park, are the ruins of the *Chapel and Hermitage of St. Anthony*. The Chapel was founded by the Queen of James IV.: the low ground in front of it is called the *Duke's Walk*, from having been a favourite promenade of James Duke of York.

On the south side of the Park is a small ridge of rocks remarkable for an echo, and a little to the east of this, a range of basaltic columns. At the bottom of the hill is *Duddingstone Lake*, at the east end of which are the Church and Village of Duddingstone.

Restalrig Church. The ruins of this edifice, which was founded by James III., are situated about a mile east of Edinburgh. In the Church-yard is a mausoleum, originally the family vault of Logan, of Restalrig; afterwards that of the Lords of Balmerino, and now the property of the Earl of Murray. Near this ruin is *St. Margaret's Well*, once said to possess miraculous power.

The Meadows is a retired promenade on the south side of Edinburgh. It was once a lake, and is about a mile and a half in circumference.

Burntsfield Links, to the S.W. of the Meadows, are downs where the troops are exercised, and the citizens play at golf. In the *Borough Moor*, still farther to the S.W., James IV. reviewed his army previous to the Battle of Flodden Field.

Hermitage of Braid, three miles S.W. of Edinburgh, is a delightful sequestered mansion, with grounds tastefully laid out.

St. Bernard's Well, situated about a mile from Edinburgh, on the margin of the Leith Water, has long been famed for its sulphureous waters. The walk to it along the Water of Leith, was formerly very beautiful, but has been spoilt by building. Over the Well is an elegant Doric Temple, erected by the late Lord Gardenstone.

Nearly opposite to St. Bernard's Well is a building, composed of stones from ruinous edifices, and ancient sculptured ornaments. Amongst these are four heads which decorated the ancient Cross of Edinburgh, as well as the Baptismal Font that belonged to St. Ninian's Chapel.

Craigmillar Castle, now in ruins, is situated about three miles south of Edinburgh. Its origin is unknown, but the rampart appears to have been built in 1427. Here, John Earl of Mar, a younger brother of James III. was confined in 1477. Queen Mary resided here, and one of the rooms still bears her name. Her French servants resided in the neighbouring village, which has ever since been called *Little France*.

Gilmerton is a village three miles south of Edinburgh, noted for its sand quarry, and for a subterranean house which was

excavated by Paterson, a blacksmith, in 1724. It contains several apartments, a table and punch bowl, a smith's forge, a well and a washing house, all cut out of the solid rock.

The House of Grange, about a mile and a half from Edinburgh, was formerly the seat of Kirkaldy, the military commander, in the reign of Queen Mary. Here also Dr. Robertson spent the last months of his life.

Hopetoun House, the seat of the Earl of Hopetoun, is situated 12 miles west of Edinburgh, and a mile from the Forth. It is a building of great extent, and stands upon a noble lawn. It was begun from a design by Sir W. Bruce, but completed by Mr. Adams. Here his Majesty George IV. was entertained by the late Earl of Hopetoun, on the day that he embarked at Port Edgar for England.

Roslin Castle and Chapel are situated seven miles south of Edinburgh, on the banks of the North Esk, the scenery of which is so justly celebrated. The ruins of the *Castle* stand on a peninsulated eminence, and are only accessible by a bridge. A portion of this edifice is supposed to be of the time of William I., but the other parts were erected in 1563.

On the hill immediately above the *Castle* is the *Chapel*, a beautiful specimen of Gothic architecture still in excellent preservation. It was founded by William St. Clair, Earl of Caithness and Orkney, in 1446, and contains the monument of George Earl of Caithness, who died in 1582. The whole chapel is profusely decorated with sculpture; and the interior is divided into a nave and two side aisles, by seven columns on each side, supporting pointed arches. The Apprentice's Pillar, concerning which visitors are generally told a fabulous

legend, is richly adorned with sculptures winding from the base to the capital.

In 1303, the vicinity of Roslin was the scene of three battles in one day between the Scots and the English, when the former, under Sir Simon Frazer, were thrice victorious. The first was fought between the road and the village of Roslin; the second near the village of Straiton, and the third to the north-east $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile above Lasswade.

About a mile below Roslin, on the south bank of the Esk, is *Hawthornden*, once the residence of the poet and historian Drummond, to whom Ben Jonson came on a visit. Adjoining the mansion are several caves remarkable as the places in which Sir A. Ramsay and his associates concealed themselves at the time of the contest between Bruce and Baliol. In one of the caves called the Cypress Grove, Drummond composed several of his poems. The surrounding scenery is beautiful.

Still farther down the Esk, and close to the village of Lasswade, is *Melville Castle*, a modern castellated mansion, the seat of Lord Melville.

Two miles from Lasswade, and six miles from Edinburgh, is *Dalkeith House*, the seat of the Buccleugh family, situated on the south bank of the Esk. It was built at the beginning of the eighteenth century, and occupies the site of an ancient castle, which was long possessed by the Douglas family. The Regent Morton resided here; and hence it was called the Lion's Den. The apartments of the present edifice are spacious, and are adorned with a valuable collection of pictures. His Majesty George IV. resided here in 1822.

About a mile from Dalkeith, and seven from Edinburgh, is *Newbattle* or *Newbottle Abbey*, the seat of the Marquis of

Lothian. It is situated on the north bank of the South Esk, and occupies the site of a Cistercian Abbey founded by David I. The house is modern, and contains some good paintings.

Higher up the South Esk is *Dalhousie Castle*, a modernized mansion belonging to the Earl of that name.

Dalmeny House, the seat of the Earl of Roseberry, is an elegant mansion in the Gothic style, on the south side of the Forth, about 8 miles west of Edinburgh.

The *Pentland Hills* are about seven miles south of Edinburgh. Passing Morningside and the entrance to the Hermitage of Braid, the visiter arrives at the *Hunter's Tryst*, an inn where he may obtain directions for ascending the hills. *Habbie's How*, said by some to be the scene of Allan Ramsay's "Gentle Shepherd," is situated in a small valley about two miles over the hill. The summit of the Pentland Hills commands a fine view.

On the north bank of the North Esk, two miles beyond the Pentland Hills, is *Penicuik House*, in which is an apartment called Ossian's Hall, decorated with paintings by Runciman. Behind the house is an exact model of the Roman Temple, popularly called Arthur's Oven, which stood on the banks of the Carron. On an eminence to the east is seen a Round Tower, and on the opposite side of the river stands an Obelisk, erected in honour of Allan Ramsay. A mile further up the river on the north bank, are the ruins of *Brunstane Castle*, once a seat of the Earls of Dumfries.

Newhall, three miles above Penicuik House and 12 from

Edinburgh, is a handsome mansion built by Sir David Forbes. The vicinity is supposed by some to be the scene of Allan Ramsay's "Gentle Shepherd."

Edinburgh possesses excellent markets, which are well supplied with butcher's meat, fish, poultry, game, fruit, and vegetables. Coal is the only fuel used; and as this is obtained from pits in the vicinity and along the banks of the Union Canal, its price is very moderate.

Excellent spring water is conveyed to the city by pipes from the elevated grounds of Comiston, Swanston, Greencraig, and Crawley, respectively, three, four, five, and seven miles to the S.W.

The streets are lighted by gas, and well paved with whinstone, one of the most durable materials for this purpose.

Hotels.—Royal Hotel, Princes Street; London Hotel, South St. Andrew's Street; Union Hotel, St. Andrew's Square; Black Bull Inn and Hotel, Catherine Street; Commercial Inn, Nicholson Street, &c. &c.

ROUTES FROM EDINBURGH.

†† Wherever the Asterisk (*) occurs, it denotes that the Place is described in another part of the Work.

No. 1. FROM EDINBURGH to ABERDEEN. By PERTH, CUPAR-ANGUS, FORFAR and BRECHINE.

	<i>Miles.</i>		<i>Miles</i>
South Queensferry	9 $\frac{1}{4}$	Perth	44
North Queensferry	10 $\frac{3}{4}$	St. Martin's Inn	49 $\frac{1}{4}$
Inverkeithing (a)	12 $\frac{3}{4}$	Cupar-Angus	56 $\frac{1}{2}$
Crossgates	16 $\frac{3}{4}$	Meigle	62
Blair Adam Inn	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	Glammiss	68 $\frac{3}{4}$
Gairney Bridge	24 $\frac{1}{2}$	Forfar	74 $\frac{1}{4}$
Kinross	26 $\frac{3}{4}$	Brechine	86 $\frac{3}{4}$
Milnathort, or Mills of Forth	28 $\frac{3}{4}$	North Esk Bridge	92
Damhead Inn	32 $\frac{3}{4}$	Laurence Kirk	98 $\frac{1}{4}$
Crossgates	37 $\frac{3}{4}$	Stonehaven	111 $\frac{1}{4}$
Bridge of Erne	40	Aberdeen	126 $\frac{1}{4}$

(a) Inverkeithing to Dunfermline,* 4 miles.

SOUTH QUEENSFERRY is a royal burgh in the county of Linlithgow. It is supposed to have derived its name from Margaret, the Queen of Malcolm Canmore, who frequented the passage of the Forth here. It has but little trade, and only manufactures soap.

Half a mile to the east is *New Halls Inn*. Hence there is a Ferry across the Forth, which is under very good management, the right being vested in Trustees, who have effected many improvements by the erection of piers, the establishment of steam-vessels, &c. &c.

About two miles west of Queensferry are the ruins of *Abercorn Castle*, one of the forts occupied by the Romans.

The view obtained in the passage between North and South Queen's Ferry is very beautiful. In the middle of the Forth is *Inch Garvie*, a small island formerly used as a state prison, and upon which a fort was erected during the last war. Upon the right hand, on the south side of the Forth, are Dalmeny House and Woods; in the Forth is seen Inch Keith, and on the Fife coast, Donnybristle Castle. On the left, on the south coast, appear Dundas House, Duddingstone, Hopetoun House, and farther up, Blackness Castle. On the north coast are Rosyth Castle, and Broomhall, beyond which are seen Ben Lomond, Ben Ledi, and the Highland mountains between Loch Katrine, and Loch Lubnaig.

If the traveller, on landing, walk across the Ferry Hill, and rejoin his carriage a little to the south of Inverkeithing, he will enjoy a splendid prospect extending from Ben Lomond on the west to Arthur's Seat and Edinburgh on the east.

NORTH QUEENSFERRY, in Fife, is a small village situated on a promontory called the Cruicks. It is chiefly inhabited by boatmen, who are tenants under the Marquis of Tweeddale, as successor of the Abbot of Dunfermline to whom the Ferry belonged before the Reformation. The Cruicks is remarkable as the spot on which Cromwell first encamped after crossing the Forth in 1651. The Bay to the west, between this place and Rosyth Castle, is called *St. Margaret's Hope*, the Saxon Princess Margaret having been driven ashore here, in her flight from England, after the Norman Conquest. The Bay to the east of the Cruicks forms a harbour for Inverkeithing. On the promontory is a Lazzaretto where goods undergo quarantine. *Inn.* The Ship.

Rosyth Castle, to the west of North Queen's Ferry, is a

lofty square tower close to the sea. It is now in ruins, but was formerly the seat of Stuart of Rosyth, a branch of the Royal Family of Scotland. Cromwell's grandmother was born in this castle; and it is said to have been, at one time, the residence of Queen Mary, whose arms are still visible over the gate to the court-yard.

INVERKEITHING, in Fife, is a royal burgh of great antiquity, having received a charter from William the Lion, at the end of the twelfth century. The principal object worthy of notice is an old building called "The Inn," supposed by some to have been the palace in which resided Queen Annabella, the wife of Robert III. and the mother of James I.; and by others, to have been part of a monastery. The town is seated at the end of a bay already noticed, and exports salt and coals, which are brought from the mines about six miles to the north. It has also a distillery. From the eminence on the south side of Inverkeithing, there is a fine view of the Forth. Admiral Greig, the father of the Russian navy, was a native of this place.

Pop. 2512.

Donnybristle or *Dunnibrissal Castle*, the seat of the Earl of Moray, is situated on the shore about two miles from Inverkeithing. Here it was that the Earl of Moray, son-in-law of the Regent, was murdered by the Earl of Huntley.

Not far from Donnybristle, and about a mile from the coast, is the *Island of Inch Colm*, or *St. Columba*, on which are the ruins of a famous monastery, founded in 1143, by Alexander I., to record his preservation from a storm. According to tradition, he was landed on the island by a miracle, and entertained for three days by a hermit, who lived here in the greatest penury, shell-fish and milk being his only means of subsistence.

KINROSS, the chief town of Kinross-shire, stands on the west side of Loch Leven. The principal street forms part of the Great North Road, and is, consequently, enlivened by the passage of numerous carriages. The town derives its name from an ancient fortress, situated on a headland jutting out into the lake. This fortress, which was long the residence of the Earls of Morton, was removed more than a century ago, and the headland is now occupied by *Kinross House*, a large and elegant structure, built in 1685, by its original proprietor, Sir William Bruce, the celebrated architect, and remarkable as one of the earliest mansions erected in Scotland, in the modern style. Kinross was formerly noted for its coarse linens and cutlery, but both these manufactures have declined. A considerable number of persons are employed in weaving. The church is in the middle of the town, but the church-yard is picturesquely situated at the end of the headland.

Pop. 2560. *Inn*: the Lion; Kirkland's Hotel.

Loch Leven, so replete with historical interest, is a beautiful lake, situated at the foot of the most western of the Lomond Hills. It is about 12 miles in circumference, and its surface is varied by several islands. On the largest of these, called *St. Serf's*, containing 48 English acres, are the vestiges of a Culdee monastery, dedicated to St. Serf, or Servanus, by Brudo, the last but one of the Pictish monarchs. Here Sir William Wallace is said to have surprised and slain upwards of 40 Englishmen.

Upon another island of about two acres stand the ruins of *Loch Leven Castle*, which once belonged to the Douglasses of Loch Leven. Here, in 1567, the unfortunate Mary was confined for eleven months. The castle consists of a square tower, five stories in height, and encompassed by a wall. On

the fourth story is a small recess, which is said to have been the Queen's bed-room. On the shore of the lake is a spot called Mary's Know, where, it is said, the Queen, with Douglas and a female attendant, landed, on the night of their escape from the castle, May 2, 1568. Hence she was escorted by Lord Seton and some of his vassals. During the night she stopped a short time at Niddry Castle, and arrived the next morning at Hamilton Palace, having travelled more than 50 miles. The keys of the castle, which Douglas threw into the lake, were found in 1805, and deposited in Kinross House.

Another island is called the *Reed Bouir*, being covered with reeds.

At the east end of the Loch are remains of the monasteries of *Portmoak* and *Scotland's Well*; and on the N. E. shore is the village of *Kinneswood*, the birth-place of the amiable poet, Michael Bruce, who died at the age of twenty-one. The house in which he was born is still shown in a lane running from the main street towards the hills.

Loch Leven abounds with excellent trout and eels. It also contains char, and is frequented by a variety of wild fowls. A cut has recently been made to drain a portion of this lake, and to afford a regular supply of water to the mills which are situated on the river Leven. The surrounding hills command fine views.

About six miles west of Kinross are the *Devil's Mill*,* *Rumbling Bridge*,* and *Caldron Linn*.*

MILNATHORT in Fife. To the right are the ruins of *Burleigh Castle*, the ancient seat of the Balfours, Lords of Burleigh, and once a place of great strength.

DAMHEAD INN in Perth. Beyond this place a new road passes through *Glen Farg*, a romantic little valley, en-

closed by the *Ochils*, which are clothed to their summits with
ver ure. In the parish of *Dron*, to the west of the road and
at the foot of the *Ochils*, is a rocking-stone, about 10 feet
long and 7 broad.

BRIDGE OF ERNE in Perth. Here there is a small
village which is much frequented in summer by persons
visiting the neighbouring *Wells of Pitkeathly*. Beyond is
Moncrieffe Hill, commanding an exquisite prospect. To the
south is the beautiful and well cultivated valley of *Stratherne*,
extending from the great mountain *Benvoirlich* on the west to
the mouth of the *Tay* on the east. Towards the north is the
valley of the *Tay*, in which stands the city of Perth. The
whole is surrounded by the distant *Grampian Hills*.

PERTH, the capital of the county of Perth, and one of
the most ancient and handsome towns in Scotland, occupies
an enchanting position in the beautiful valley of the *Tay*.
It is seated on the west bank of the river, about 28 miles from
its entrance into the sea, upon a level and extensive plain,
which is divided into the *North and South Inches*, each being
about a mile and a half in circumference. Here also the
three fertile districts of *Gowrie*, *Strathmore*, and *Stratherne*,
form a junction. The situation is so beautiful, that *Pen-*
nant called the view of it from the *Hill of Moncrieffe*, “the
Glory of Scotland ;” and it is said, that when *Agricola* and
his army first beheld the *Tay* and the plain on which Perth
stands, they exclaimed, “*Ecce Tiber ! Ecce Campus Mar-*
tius !” so much did it resemble *Rome*.

The city is regularly built, and consists principally of two
long streets running perpendicularly to the river, from each
side of which others diverge at right angles. The *North and*
South Inches, so called from having once been islands, are si-
tuated on each side of the town, and are laid out in exten-

sive walks for the amusement of the public. On the former is a race-course.

Perth is connected with *Brigtown*, or *Kinnoul*, by a very handsome bridge of ten arches, erected in 1772, at an expense of £26,476. It is built of sandstone, and stretches over a clear waterway of 589 feet 9 inches. Its breadth is 22 feet, and its total length 907 feet.

Perth, on account of its importance and its vicinity to the Palace of Scone, was once considered the capital of Scotland, and still possesses the title of city, without having been the residence of a bishop, or the seat of a university. Parliaments and ecclesiastical assemblies were held, and many of the nobility resided here. James partook of a banquet here, and swore for ever to protect the privileges and advance the interests of the burgh.

St. John's Church, in St. John's Street, is a building of great antiquity, though from the various alterations which have been made in it, the period of its erection is uncertain. It is now divided into three, the East, West, and Middle Churches. In the East Church is the tomb of James I. and his Queen. The Middle Church is remarkable for four enormous pillars which support the tower. In this edifice the spirit of the Reformation burst forth in 1559, when John Knox having preached a sermon against idolatry, the people were excited to break the images and throw down the altars. In the steeple are musical bells, which play Scottish airs every hour.

The County Hall is a handsome building in the Grecian style, erected from designs by Smirke. It occupies the site of Gowrie House, the scene of the celebrated Gowrie conspiracy.

The other public buildings are, the Depôt, near the South Inch, erected in 1812, for the reception of prisoners of war,

and now used as a storehouse ; the Hall of the Literary and Antiquarian Society, founded in 1784 ; an excellent Academy, established in 1762, and always under the direction of eminent masters ; the Episcopal Chapel, an elegant specimen of architecture ; and the Theatre.

Perth contains but few antiquities, these having been gradually removed by modern improvements. Those which remain are part of the fossé of the fort built by Cromwell at the north end of the South Inch ; and the ruins of a house belonging to the Bishops of Dunkeld, in the Fountain Close, connected with the Water Gate. The Blackfriars Monastery, in which James I. was assassinated, stood on the north side of the town, but no vestige of it remains. Near the site is still shown a curfew-bell, which was rung every evening till within a few years. The ancient Cross of Perth was situated where the Water Gate crosses the High Street. Near it was the Parliament House. A Convent of Grey Friars stood at the end of the Spey Gate.

The trade of Perth is flourishing, and there are manufactories of linen, which is the staple article, cotton-works, paper-mills, and tan-yards. The salmon fishery is considerable. Near the Town Hall is a Quay, where vessels discharge and take in their cargoes. Though the Tay is only navigable to this place at neap tides by small craft, vessels of 300 tons have been built here. In the vicinity are other quays for lime vessels and fishing-boats.

The principal objects in the immediate vicinity are the *Kinnoul Crags*, a cave in which is said to have been the hiding-place of Wallace ;—*Windy Gowl*, a steep hollow on the face of the rocks, separating the Hill of Kinnoul into a double top, and remarkable for an echo ;—*Montague's Walk*, a serpentine road leading to the summit called *Law Tay*,

commanding a fine prospect;—and *Elcho Castle*, three miles down the river, which once contained a nunnery.

Pop. 20,000. *Inns*: the George, the Star, the Salutation.

EXCURSIONS TO THE ENVIRONS OF PERTH.

Scone, or *Scoon*, a little more than two miles distant, is the seat of the Earl of Mansfield, the representative of the Stormont family. It is a modern edifice, in the Gothic style, and occupies the site of the celebrated Palace of Scone, where the Kings of Scotland were crowned, and in which the Lord Chief Justice Mansfield was born. It was from the ancient palace that the coronation-stone, now in Westminster Abbey, was taken by Edward I. The front of the modern edifice is 240 feet in length, and there is a picture-gallery 180 feet long. Much of the old furniture is preserved here, particularly a bed of flowered crimson velvet, said to have been worked by Queen Mary when confined at Lochleven Castle, and another which belonged to James VI. The site of the coronation-hall is now a music-gallery. There is a fine view from the drawing-room.

About 50 yards from the mansion is an old aisle, the only vestige of the Abbey, which was founded by the Culdees in 838. It contains a monument to Viscount Stormont, who died more than two centuries ago. At some distance farther stands, surrounded with trees, the old Market-cross of Scone.

On the north side of the house is a mound, called *Boot Hill*, said to have been composed of earth brought from the estates of the different Barons, who came here to receive their investitures from the early Scottish monarchs. Here also the kings held their courts of justice.

Pitkeathly Wells, about five miles from Perth, are much

resorted to. There are five springs resembling each other in quality, but differing in strength. They are said to be efficacious in scurvy and other disorders. The accommodations are good, and the neighbouring scenery beautiful. The foreign fashion of dining at a *table d'hote* has been introduced at this watering-place with great success. Not far from Pitkeathly are *Moncrieffe Hill*, and *Elcho Castle*, already noticed;—*Ecclesiamagirdle Hill*, commanding a fine view;—the *Rocking Stone of Dron*;—and the village of *Abernethy*, once the capital of the Pictish dominions, with one of those remarkable towers, of which there are so many in Ireland.—Four miles west of Pitkeathly, is *Invermay*, a handsome seat, near which is a cascade, called the *Linn of Muckersy*; and above it, a deserted Roman Catholic chapel. One spot, where the water of the May rushes through the rocks, is called *Humble Bumble*.

Dupplin Castle, about five miles from Perth, the seat of the Earl of Kinnoul, was much injured by fire in Sept. 1827, when many of the valuable paintings and books, for which it was noted, were destroyed. Dupplin is famous for the victory which Baliol obtained over the Earl of Mar in 1332. Near it are vestiges of the camp which the former occupied.

Ruthven Castle, now called *Huntingtower*, two miles and a half from Perth, is remarkable as the scene of the famous *Raid of Ruthven*, when James VI. was inveigled here by Gowrie and other barons. The top of one of the towers is called the Maiden's Leap, a daughter of the first Earl of Gowrie having, it is said, jumped from this tower to the battlements of the other, a space of nine feet, at a height of sixty feet, in order to avoid being discovered with her lover, who was very much her inferior in rank, and on this account obnoxious to her father.

Methven Castle, about five miles from Perth. On the grounds of this mansion Robert Bruce was defeated by Aymer de Valence in 1306, and here the sister of Henry VIII. and widow of James IV. died the wife of Lord Methven, in 1539.

Lynedoch Cottage, the residence of Lord Lynedoch, is about four miles from Perth. In the grounds is *Burn Braes*, a secluded spot on the Branchie Burn, well known by the song of "Bessy Bell and Mary Gray." Their grave is shown at *Dronach-haugh*, about half a mile from the cottage, and near the banks of the Almond.

Luncarty, on the west bank of the Tay, four miles from Perth, is celebrated for the battle gained by the Scots over the Danes in the reign of Kenneth III. The field of battle is now a bleaching-ground. In the vicinity are several tumuli, and a stone, said to mark the grave of the Danish general.

Kinfauns Castle, about three miles from Perth, is the seat of Lord Grey. This formerly belonged to Thomas de Longueville, called the Red Reaver, who assisted Wallace. His sword is still preserved here.

Dunsinnane, the site of "Macbeth's" Castle, is about eight miles from Perth. It is a conical hill, rising 1,084 feet above the level of the sea, and difficult of access. At the bottom, on the east side is a long stone, called *Lang Man's Graff*, beneath which, it is said Macbeth was buried. The view from the summit of the hill is very extensive.

CUPAR ANGUS is situated on the borders of Perth and Angus. It has a Town House, a considerable linen manufactory, a tannery, and bleaching grounds. In the vicinity are

traces of a camp formed by Agricola, and Ruins of an Abbey, founded by Malcolm IV. in 1164.

Pop. 2800. *Inn:* The Strathmore Arms.

MEIGLE in Angus, is situated on a rivulet of the same name. In the church-yard are the remains of a monument, said to be that of Vanora, the wife of King Arthur. She, it is asserted, resided at Banna Hill, in the vicinity. *Pop.* 900.

GLAMMIS is a village of Angus, situated in the plain of Strathmore. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in the linen manufacture. *Pop.* 700.

Glamis Castle, the seat of the Strathmore family, stands a little to the north of the village, in a park of 160 acres. It is an ancient and princely edifice, irregularly built. The walls are in some places 15 feet thick, and in one part is a spiral staircase of 143 steps, reaching from the bottom to the top of the house. Here Malcolm II. was assassinated in 1034, and the apartment in which he expired is still shown. Two obelisks, one near the Manse, and the other in a neighbouring field, denote the places where he was attacked. In this castle also, according to some historians, Macbeth murdered Duncan. Amongst the apartments shown to visitors are, the wardrobe, containing a curious collection of old state dresses; the armoury, in which are preserved the sword and coat of mail of Macbeth, as well as some things supposed to have been carried off by Malcolm's murderers, found in the Loch of Forfar during the last century; and the Chapel, built about 1500, the furniture of which remains in its original state. The rooms are adorned with about a hundred portraits; and from the top of the Castle there is a fine view.

Denoon Castle, two miles S.W. of Glamis, is situated on one of the Sidlaw Hills, and has evidently been a place of great strength. The outer wall, which is about 1000 feet in

circumference, is 30 feet thick, and 27 in height. In the centre are ruins. This edifice is supposed to have been erected as a defence against the Romans.

A mile from Glammis is an obelisk, with carved figures, called *St. Orland's Stone*.

FORFAR, the county town of Forfar or Angus, is a royal burgh of considerable antiquity. It has a modern Town House, and a Church with a lofty spire. The latter contains a fine toned bell, and a singular instrument of torture called the "Witches' Bridle." The spot where the witches were burnt, is situated to the north of Forfar, and still bears the name of the "Witches' Howe." Near the town is Loch Forfar, on an island of which resided Malcolm Canmore's Queen. The Castle of the King occupied a mount on the north side of the town, and here, it is said, he convoked his nobles. When the Loch was drained some years ago, several articles were found, which were supposed to have been carried from Glammis by the murderers of Malcolm II. Perch and very large pike are caught here. The chief manufactures of Forfar are coarse linens and shoes.

Pop. 6000. *Inns*: The New Inn; the Cross Keys.

A mile east of Forfar are the ruins of *Restennet Priory*, founded by Boniface, in the 7th century. At *Pitscanly House* near there, is preserved a very ancient boat.

Six miles beyond Forfar, on the new road to Brechine, are seen the ruins of *Finhaven Castle*, once the residence of the Lindsay family. To this castle, Lindsay, Earl of Crawford, retired after the battle of Brechine, in 1452. One mile to the south of Finhaven, on the top of a hill, are the remains of a vitrified fort. At *Aberlemno*, on the old road about two miles from Finhaven, are some obelisks erected in the 12th century, to commemorate a victory over the Danes.

In the vicinity of Aberlemno is *Melgund Castle*, once the residence of Mary Ogilvie, one of the favourites of Cardinal Beaton. At *Pitscandlay*, also on the old road, about four miles from Forfar, are Druidical stones.

BRECHINE, formerly the county town of Angus, is a royal burgh, seated on the north side of the South Esk. The Cathedral, which was founded by David I., has been converted into the parish church, and little of the original edifice remains, except a square tower 120 feet in height. Near the church is one of those remarkable towers which have so often puzzled antiquaries, and of which there is only one other specimen in Scotland (at Abernethy). It consists of sixty regular courses of hewn stone, and is 85 feet high to the cornice, from which rises a spiral pointed roof, with four windows facing the cardinal points, and on the top a vane making 15 feet more. Its external circumference is 48 feet. Access to the interior, which is quite hollow, is obtained by a door near the bottom, on each side of which are sculptured figures.

The Castle, the residence of the Hon. Mr. Maule, stands on an eminence to the south of the town. It occupies the site of the original building, famous for the defence it made in 1303, when Sir Thomas Maule resisted the attacks of Edward I. for twenty days. The Bridge is one of the most ancient in Scotland. The scenery of the vicinity and of the banks of the Esk is pretty. Maitland, the historian, Dr. Tytler and his brother, Lord Gillies, and Dr. Gillies, the historian of Greece, were born at Brechine.

Pop. 6200. *Inn*: The Swan.

Five miles from Brechine, at the foot of the Grampians, is *Caterthun Hill*, on the top of which is a curious remnant

of antiquity, by some supposed to have been a Pictish, and by others a Danish camp.

LAURENCE KIRK, in Kincardine, is watered by the Luther. It was the birth-place of Dr. Beattie, and here Ruddiman, the editor of Livy, and author of several elementary works, was a schoolmaster.

Pop. 1000. *Inns* : The Boar's Head ; Gardenstone Arms.

About four miles from Laurence Kirk is *Fordoun*, the birth-place of John Fordoun, the Scottish historian, and of the late Lord Monboddo. In the church-yard are the relics of a chapel, in which it is said Palladius officiated, when he came here in the 5th century, to oppose the Pelagian heresy. It is very doubtful, however, whether he ever was in Scotland. Fordoun is situated on the Luther Water, and opposite to it is the larger village of *Auchenblae*, surrounded by charming woods.

STONEHAVEN, in Kincardine, has a harbour at the mouth of the Carron, which is considered the safest on this range of coast. A pier has been recently erected on the south side.

Pop. 1200. *Inn* : The Mill.

At *Urie*, about a mile from Stonehaven, Robert Barclay died in 1690. Here he wrote his "Apology."

Dunnottar Castle, on the sea coast, about one mile and a half south of Stonehaven, is one of the most majestic ruins in Scotland. The rock, on the summit of which it stands, is three acres in extent, level at the top, and separated from the land by a wide chasm. The only access to the Castle is by a steep path winding round the rock ; and permission to visit it must be obtained at Stonehaven. This castle was erected during the contest between Bruce and Baliol, by Sir

W. Keith, the great Marischal of Scotland ; and, before the use of fire-arms, was deemed impregnable. It was used as the depository of the Scottish regalia when the Parliamentary Army invaded the country ; and as a state prison in the reign of Charles II., when many of the Nonconformists were confined here. They were packed indiscriminately into a large dungeon, still called the Whig's Vault, and were treated with the greatest severity. In the walls are several apertures about a man's height, and it was the custom that any prisoner who was considered refractory, should be obliged to stand up with his hands secured by wedges in these crevices. In the church-yard of Dunnottar is a tombstone recording the names of several who died in this cruel captivity.

On the coast between Stonehaven and Aberdeen is the fishing village of *Finnan*, noted for the curing of haddocks ; as well as that of *Torrie*, from which large quantities of granite are exported.

Within two miles of Aberdeen, the traveller crosses the Dee by a handsome bridge of seven arches, erected about 1724.

ABERDEEN, in the county of the same name, is justly styled the capital of the North, and the third city in Scotland. It was made a royal burgh in the ninth century by Gregory the Great, and was once the seat of a bishoprick. It is now noted as a seaport and manufacturing town as well as for its universities. *New Aberdeen*, so called to distinguish it from the Old, which is a mile distant, is situated at the mouth of the Dee. It is a handsome city, having many elegant streets and houses ; the latter are generally four stories in height, and are built with grey granite.

The approach to the city from the south is formed by Union

Street, which is long and spacious, and is carried over a deep ravine and rivulet called the Den Burn, by a magnificent arch 132 feet in span, erected at an expense of £13,000. This noble avenue was opened in 1811, previous to which the entrance was along several narrow and crooked streets. The first object which strikes the eye is the Bridewell, a castellated edifice of considerable extent, erected in 1809; and beyond it, the Assembly Rooms, a very noble building in the Grecian style, near which are Silver Street and Square. On the west side of Union Street, beyond the arch, is the Church of St. Nicholas with its Cemetery. This is a handsome Gothic fabric, comprising the east and west churches; the latter is modern, having been erected from a design by Gibbs, a native of Aberdeen, in 1755; from the centre rises a square tower and spire 140 feet in height.

At the extremity of Union Street is Castle Street, an oblong square of lofty and ancient houses, forming the centre of the city. On the north side is the Town House and Gaol, with a spire 120 feet high; it contains a small collection of arms, and an instrument for inflicting capital punishment resembling the guillotine. At the end stands an ancient hexagon cross, ornamented with portraits in alto relievo, of several kings of Scotland, and having in the centre an elegant Corinthian column, surmounted by a unicorn. On the east side are Barracks, occupying the site of a castle erected by Cromwell, from which this square derives its name. From Castle Street runs a fine street which forms the entrance to the city from the north.

The principal building in New Aberdeen is Marischal College and University, a quadrangular building of considerable antiquity situated in Broad Street. It was founded and endowed by George, Earl Marischal of Scotland, in 1593,

and has Professors of Humanity, Greek, Mathematics, Moral Philosophy, Natural Philosophy, Natural History, Chemistry, Divinity, Medicine, and Oriental Languages. It contains a Library of more than 10,000 volumes, a valuable Museum of Natural History and Antiquities, an Observatory, and a complete Astronomical and Philosophical apparatus. The apartments are adorned with numerous portraits, some of which are by Jameson, who was a native of Aberdeen, and a pupil of Rubens.

Lord Byron, when a child, resided with his mother in Broad Street, on the second story of the second house to the south of the entrance to Marischal College.

The other buildings worthy of notice are the Grammar School, the Infirmary, the Lunatic Asylum, the Hospital, the Alms-house, the Banks, and the Theatre. There are between twenty and thirty places of worship, including a Roman Catholic Chapel and a Quaker's Meeting-house. St. Andrew's Chapel is a handsome modern building.

The chief manufactures are woollens, linens, cottons, hosiery, nails, and cordage. There are also iron-founderies, breweries, and dock-yards. A considerable trade, both import and export, is carried on; and the salmon fisheries on the Don and Dee give employment to a great number of persons. Large quantities of granite are sent to London. The harbour, which is formed by the mouth of the Dee, has been very much improved within a few years, and is defended by a pier projecting into the sea more than 400 yards.

Old Aberdeen, the original city, is situated about a mile to the north near the Don, but is connected with New Aberdeen by several streets. It is governed by a Magistracy elected by its own inhabitants.

The chief ornament of the place is the University or King's

College, founded by Bishop Elphinston, in 1494. The building, consisting of a quadrangle and church, was erected a few years afterwards, but has been since repaired. Over the S. W. front rises a square tower, surmounted by a stone dome in the form of a crown. The College possesses a number of bursaries for the support of students, and has Professors of Humanity, Greek, Oriental Languages, Mathematics, Natural Philosophy, Moral Philosophy, Civil Law, Divinity, and Medicine. Its first principal was Hector Boethius, who came from Paris on purpose. It has a Museum of Natural History and Antiquities, as well as a Library, containing more than 13,000 volumes, and many curious MSS., amongst which is a copy of the Koran, said to have been that used by Tippoo Saib. The number of Students usually attending the two Universities is between 6 and 700.

The remains of the Cathedral, dedicated to St. Machar, consist of two ancient spires, each 112 feet high, and an aisle 135 feet long and 64 broad, now converted into the Parish Church. The west window is much admired, and the roof is adorned with armorial bearings.

Amongst the eminent natives of Aberdeen, were Barbour, the poet, historian, and divine; Cruden, the compiler of the Concordance; Dr. G. Campbell, the theologian; David Fordyce, the Author of "Dialogues on Education;" Dr. James Fordyce, the preacher; and Sir William Fordyce, the physician.

About a mile from Old Aberdeen is the bridge over the Don, sometimes called the *Brig o' Balgownie*, from a village adjoining it. It was built by Bishop Cheyne, about 1320, and consists of one arch, 67 feet in the span, and 34½ feet in height.

Races take place at Aberdeen in September.

Pop. 47,000. *Inns*: The New Inn ; Dempster's Hotel ; The Lemon Tree ; Adam's Hotel.

No. 2. FROM EDINBURGH TO ABERDEEN. By PERTH, INCHTURE, and DUNDEE.

	<i>Miles.</i>		<i>Miles.</i>
Perth, as at No. 1.	44	Chance Inn	89½
Inchture	57½	Montrose	95½
Longforgan	59¾	Johnshaven	104½
Dundee	65¾	Inverbervie	108½
Muirdrum	78¾	Stonehaven *	118½
Arbroath, or Aberbrothwick	82½	Aberdeen *	133½

DUNDEE, in the county of Forfar, is a royal burgh, situated on the north bank of the Tay, about twelve miles from its mouth. The river is here about two miles wide, and affords an excellent road for shipping. The harbour is one of the best in Scotland. The external appearance of Dundee is very picturesque ; the ground rising gradually from the shore, till it is terminated by a hill on the north side, called the " Law," or " Hill of Dundee," the summit of which is 525 feet above the level of the Tay. The houses are generally well built, and many of them very lofty.

The Market Place, or High Street, is an oblong square, 360 feet long and 100 broad, from which several streets diverge. On its south side stands the Town House, an elegant structure, surmounted by a spire 140 feet in height. At the east end is a handsome building called the Trades' Hall, and at the west end an Episcopal Chapel. On the east side of Castle Street is a Scottish Episcopal Chapel in the Gothic style ; and opposite to it, is a Theatre of recent erection. The most remarkable object, however, in Dundee, is the Gothic tower of the Church, a massive square steeple, 156 feet in height. The Church, of which it forms part, is situated

in the Nethergate, and is a large and irregular building, erected in 1189, by Henry Earl of Huntingdon, on his return from the Crusades. It is now divided into several places of worship.

The traveller may also notice St. Andrew's Church, in the Cowgate, with a spire 139 feet high ; the Infirmary in King's Street ; the Lunatic Asylum on the east side of the town ; and the Howff, or Burial Ground, on the north side.

Dundee is remarkable for the misfortunes which it has experienced from war. Its Castle was demolished by Wallace, because Edward I. had put a garrison in it to overawe the inhabitants. Edward retook it by storm, when many of the inhabitants were burnt in the churches. Richard II. destroyed it by fire ; and during the Civil Wars it was alternately in the possession of the two parties. The Marquis of Montrose captured it by storm, and General Monk pillaged it ; each of his soldiers, it is said, having had 60*l.* worth of plunder. In 1544, it likewise suffered from the plague.

Dundee has given birth to many eminent men. Amongst them were Boethius, who wrote a History of Scotland ; the Fletchers of Saltoun ; Ann, Duchess of Monmouth, who was born in a house still existing in High Street ; Wedderburn, Earl of Rosslyn ; Admiral Lord Duncan ; and Fergusson the poet.

The chief manufactures are coarse linens, leather, thread, shoes, hats, and yarn. It has also sugar refineries. Some of its vessels are employed in the whale fishery, and many in conveying salmon to London. A constant and regular communication with Woodhaven, on the opposite side of the Tay, is maintained by steam-vessels. There are steam-vessels also from Dundee to Perth, touching at Newburgh.

Pop. 32,000. *Inns:* The Merchant's Hotel ; the Dundee Arms.

About $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles distant are the ruins of a fort called *Brough Tay Crag*.

Opposite to the mouth of the Tay, and about 20 miles east of Dundee, is the *Bell Rock Light House*, an elegant edifice erected under the direction of Mr. Stevenson, at an expense of £45,000. The lower part of the building is in the shape of a truncated cone 40 feet in diameter, and the same in height. It is composed of solid blocks of granite, each weighing a ton and a half, and dovetailed together. Above are apartments for the keepers, store-rooms, &c., making the whole elevation 108 feet.

ARBROATH, or ABERBROTHWICK, in the county of Forfar, or Angus, is a small but neat seaport town, carrying on a considerable trade. Its harbour is small but commodious, and at spring tides will admit vessels of 200 tons. The chief manufactures are linen and sail cloth, and the principal production a species of stone called Arbroath pavement.

The Town Hall, the Guildhall, and the Chapel of Ease, are the principal buildings ; but the object of most interest to the traveller is the ruined Abbey, consisting of several lofty towers, Gothic windows, cloisters, &c. This venerable edifice was founded in 1178, in honour of Thomas à Becket, by King William the Lion, who was interred within its precincts in 1214. It was one of the richest establishments in the kingdom, and was in 1320 the scene of a remarkable event in the history of Scotland. Robert Bruce and his barons assembled here, and addressed a manifesto to the Pope, justly celebrated for its independent spirit and just principles. Cardinal Beaton was the last abbot of this monastery.

Near Arbroath are some chalybeate springs ; and on the coast, which is remarkable for its boldness, are several caverns.

Pop. 6000. *Inn* : The Fairweather.

Panmure House, four miles S.W. of Arbroath, contains some good portraits.

MONTROSE, in the county of Forfar, is a very pretty seaport town, seated on the north side of the mouth of the South Esk. A wooden bridge crosses the river to the island of Inch, and hence a stone bridge passes to the south shore. The river expands behind the town into a fine semicircular harbour, which at high water is about three miles in diameter. The town possesses upwards of a hundred vessels, and manufactures sail-cloth and coarse linens. The salmon fisheries form a considerable branch of commerce, and some vessels are sent to the whale fisheries.

The houses are generally well built, though the gables of many are turned towards the street. The principal buildings are the Town House ; the Prison, which was once the Town House ; the Church, a modern edifice, 98 feet by 65 ; the Lunatic Asylum, the first of the kind established in Scotland ; and the Episcopal Chapel. The town also possesses a Theatre, a Library, and a Race Course.

The house in which the celebrated hero, James, Marquis of Montrose, was born, and in which the Pretender slept, February 14, 1716, the night before he embarked for France, was pulled down some years back. It had been for a long time used as an inn.

Pop. 10,900. *Inns* : The Star ; the Ship.

In the church-yard of *Strickathro*, a village ten miles N.W. of Montrose, Baliol is said to have resigned his crown to Edward I.

At the village of *Arbuthnot*, near Montrose, was born Dr. Arbuthnot, the friend of Pope.

Baldovy, one mile from Montrose, was the birth-place of Andrew Melville the reformer.

Beyond Montrose, the traveller crosses the North Esk by a bridge of eight arches, and further on, the deep ravine of *Denfinella*, in which is a waterfall of 70 feet. An excellent path leads to the bottom of the fall, and affords a fine view of it, as well as of the ravine.

INVERBERVIE, or BERVIE, in the county of Kincardine, is a small town, situated at the mouth of the Bervie, over which is a handsome bridge. It obtained its charter from David II., who was driven here, by stress of weather, on his return from England, in 1342. It has a small harbour for fishing-boats, and a machine for spinning linen yarn, said to have been the first of the kind in Scotland.

Pop. 1100. There is a good *Inn*.

No. 3. From EDINBURGH to ABERDOUR. By PERTH and ABERDEEN.

	<i>Miles.</i>		<i>Miles.</i>
Aberdeen, as at No. I.	126 $\frac{1}{4}$	Tarves	143 $\frac{3}{4}$
Hillbrae Inn	136 $\frac{1}{4}$	New Deer	154 $\frac{3}{4}$
Udny	141 $\frac{1}{4}$	Aberdour	164 $\frac{1}{4}$

NEW DEER, in the county of Aberdeen. A mile distant are the remains of *Fedderat Castle*. In the vicinity also are several vestiges of tumuli and Druidical temples.

ABERDOUR is a small village situated near the sea, in the county of Aberdeen. The coast in the vicinity is indented with numerous caves, one of which, near the old Church of Aberdour, is 90 feet long, 22 broad, and 11 high.

Adjoining it, is a natural arch, 46 feet in the span, and 22 feet high, through which the sea flows at high water.

Pop. 1500.

Near Aberdour, and on a rocky precipice 68 feet in height, are the ruins of *Dundarque Castle*, once a place of great consequence.

No. 4. From EDINBURGH to ALFORD. By PERTH and ABERDEEN.

	<i>Miles.</i>		<i>Miles.</i>
Aberdeen, as at No. I.	126 $\frac{1}{4}$	Feugh Kirk	149 $\frac{1}{4}$
Leddach	135 $\frac{1}{4}$	Alford or Boat of Forbes	154 $\frac{3}{4}$
Bervie Inn	138 $\frac{3}{4}$		

ALFORD, in Aberdeenshire, is situated on the Don, over which is a modern bridge of three arches. In the vicinity are two immense cairns. A man on horseback and in armour, was some years ago discovered in a moat near this place. He is supposed to have perished in the battle, July 2, 1645, when the Marquis of Montrose defeated the Covenanters.

Pop. 900.

No. 5. From EDINBURGH to ARASAIG.

	<i>Miles.</i>		<i>Miles.</i>
Fort William, as at No. 39.	134 $\frac{3}{4}$	Loch Shiel Head	150 $\frac{3}{4}$
Inverlochy	136 $\frac{1}{4}$	West Drumsally	153
Kilmalie	139 $\frac{1}{4}$	Loch-na-Gaul	157 $\frac{3}{4}$
Achdalun	143 $\frac{1}{4}$	Arasaig	173 $\frac{1}{4}$
Corriebeg	147 $\frac{3}{4}$		

INVERLOCHY, in Argyleshire, is said by some historians to have been a town of importance, and the place where King Achaius signed a treaty with Charlemagne in 790. Near it are the remains of *Inverlochy Castle*, an im-

mense square building surrounding a court-yard. It is supposed to have been built in the reign of Edward I. by one of the Cummins family. The curtains measure about 100 feet, and the west tower, called the Cummins' Tower, appears to have been about 50 feet in height. Beyond Inverlochry the traveller crosses the *Caledonian Canal*.

KILMALIE, in the county of Argyle. In the church-yard is the tomb of Colonel Cameron, who was killed at Waterloo. It bears an inscription by Sir W. Scott.

LOCH SHIEL, by the head of which this road passes, is situated in Argyleshire. It is about 10 miles long, and contains an Island called *Isle Finnan*, on which are the ruins of a church. At the head of Loch Shiel is *Glen Finnan*, a narrow but picturesque valley, in which the young Pretender met his friends, and unfurled his standard, Aug. 19, 1745. On the identical spot is an obelisk, erected by M'Donald, of Glenalladale.

ARASAIG, or ARISAIG, in Argyleshire, has a good Inn, and a Catholic Chapel. It is situated on *Loch na Gaul*, and here it was that the Pretender landed from France, and took up his residence at *Borrodale*, a mansion in the vicinity. The rock on which he stepped is still shown. From Arasaig the tourist may visit the

ISLAND OF SKYE.

The principal object of curiosity is the Spar Cave, on the west shore of *Loch Slapin*. The best way of going to it, if the weather be favourable, is to hire a boat at Arasaig. The distance is about 25 miles. If, however, the traveller prefer visiting it by land, he must first cross the ferry from Arasaig to Ardavaser, 12 miles, and then take the following route; the whole distance being 41 miles.

Miles.

- 1 *Armadale*, the noble mansion of Lord Macdonald, principally built of marble found in the Island.
- 1 *Sleat Church*, with the Monument of Sir James Macdonald.
- 2 *Knock House and Castle*.
- 3 *Camus Cross*, a village on the Bay of Isle Oransay.
- 6 Here the traveller sees the fishing village of Kylehaken, and at a distance, on the mainland, Loch Carron. Before him are Scalpa and Raasay Islands, and to the left, Ben-Caillich.
- 4 *Broadford*, a village with an Inn. Here a guide should be procured, and instead of going round the head of the Lake, the traveller may hire a boat on the north shore.
- 8 *Loch Slapin Head*.
- 2 Kilmaree.
- 2 The Spar Cave.

 29

The entrance to the cave is by an immense gap or chine in the coast, 30 feet broad, 500 long, and 100 high. This leads to the mouth of the cave, in the form of a Gothic arch, beyond which, it is necessary to have torches. The entrance is rude and unpromising; but on attaining the summit of the steep and difficult ascent, the cave opens into a splendid gallery, adorned with the most dazzling crystallizations, and finally descends with rapidity to the brink of a pool of limpid water, about four or five yards broad. Beyond this pool is an arch formed by two columns of white spar, beautifully chased; and still further, a rude cavern, choked with stones, forming the termination of this extraordinary grotto. The scenery in the vicinity of the cave is sublime.

The *Island of Skye* is the most considerable of the *Hebrides* or *Western Isles*, and contains about 18,000 inhabitants. It is about 45 miles in length, and varies from 3 to 25 in breadth. The coast is bold, and the interior mountainous; but there are several level districts of pasture and

arable land, and the whole island abounds with rivers, lakes, glens, and ancient ruins. Some of the hills carry snow on their tops till midsummer. The chief proprietors are the Laird of M'Leod and Lord Macdonald. *Portree* is the principal town; and here two annual fairs are held, at which great numbers of cattle are sold. The principal mansion is *Dunvegan Castle*, the seat of the M'Leod family, about 22 miles from Portree. *Duntulm Castle*, the mansion of Lord Macdonald, is 26 miles north of Portree.

Several new roads have been made in Skye, under the direction of the Parliamentary Commissioners; but the principal is that, extending from one end of the island to the other, constructed by Lord Macdonald, at his own expense. The following distances will assist the visiter:

	<i>Miles.</i>
Kyle Rhea to Broadford	11
Broadford to Sconcer Inn	12½
Sconcer Inn to Portree	12¾
Portree to Uig	16
Uig to Duntulm Castle	10

62¼

	<i>Miles.</i>
Broadford to Ardavaser Bay	16
Stein to the Water of Caskroy by Dunvegan	10
Portree to Balcagrumie and by Loch Snizert towards Dunvegan, joining the Stein Road	½

From Dunvegan there are vessels to *Stornoway*, in the
ISLAND OF LEWIS.

The distance is about 100 miles. Lewis is the most Northern of the Hebrides; it is about 40 miles long, and from 10 to 23 in breadth. The chief town is *Stornoway*, which has a very excellent and well frequented harbour, where vessels of every description may anchor; a neat Custom House, a Town House, an Assembly Room,

and a Church. The inhabitants, of whom there are about 5000, are chiefly employed in the fisheries, for which upwards of 40 vessels are annually fitted out. Near the town is *Seaforth Lodge*, belonging to the noble family of that name. In several parts of the island are Druidical remains.

HARRIS ISLAND

Is separated from Lewis by a narrow sound, which is dry at low water. It is about 20 miles long.

NORTH UIST,

To the south of Harris Island, is another of the Hebrides. It is about 20 miles long, and from 12 to 18 broad. It contains 3,300 inhabitants, whose chief employment is making kelp.

SOUTH UIST

Is about 40 miles long, and from 9 to 12 broad. It contains 3,500 inhabitants, and rears a great number of sheep and horses.

BENBECULA

Is a small island between North and South Uist. It is about four miles long.

BARRY, OR BARRY ISLAND,

Is situated to the S.W. of South Uist. It is about 12 miles long, and 3 or 4 broad. It contains about 1,600 inhabitants.

ST. KILDA

Is remarkable as the most westerly island of Great Britain. It is almost a barren rock, 50 leagues from the mainland. The inhabitants, of whom there are about 150, subsist chiefly by fishing and catching wild fowl.

EIGG ISLAND

Is situated to the west of Arasaig, and to the south of Skye.

Here may be seen the Cave in which the M^cLeods suffocated a party of the M^cDonalds, in the sixteenth century.

The other islands of the Hebrides will be noticed in another part of the work.

No. 6. FROM EDINBURGH TO AYR. By MID-CALDER and HAMILTON.

	<i>Miles.</i>		<i>Miles.</i>
Holy Town, as at No. 43	32½	Galston	61¼
Hamilton	38	Fail	69
Strathaven	45¾	St. Quivox Kirk	73½
Darvel	57	Ayr	76
Newmills	59		

HAMILTON, in the county of Lanark, is pleasantly situated about a mile from the banks of the Clyde, near the influx of the Avon. The rising ground between is covered with houses. The general appearance of the town is mean; but it has a neat Town House, handsome Cavalry Barracks, a Parish Church, erected at the beginning of the eighteenth century, and three Hospitals. The burial-place of the Hamilton family was formerly part of a collegiate church, erected by Sir James Hamilton of Cadzow, an ancestor of the present Duke. A considerable number of hands are employed here in cotton-spinning and weaving. Dr. Cullen, the physician, was a native of Hamilton.

Pop. 8500. *Inn:* the Hamilton Arms.

Hamilton Palace, the seat of the Duke of Hamilton, is situated in a valley between the town and the river. The ancient part is a large mansion, with two deep wings, erected about 1690, to which additions of more imposing architecture have recently been made. The interior is splendid, and the picture gallery is adorned with a noble collection of

paintings ; amongst which are, Daniel in the Lions' Den, by Rubens ; the Marriage Feast, by Paul Veronese ; William, first Earl of Denbigh, going out shooting, by Vandyke ; a Cattle Piece, by G. Bassano ; and the Two Misers, by Quintin Matsys. Here also is a marble statue of Venus, brought from Herculaneum. In the park, and about a mile from the palace, is *Chatelherault*, so called from the chateau of that name in France, of which the ancestors of this family were Dukes. Here also is a petrifying water.

Barncluth, in the vicinity of Hamilton, is much visited on account of its beautiful situation, terrace walks, and picturesque views.

About four miles from Hamilton is *Orbiston*, an establishment founded on Mr. Owen's principles.

The scenery of the vale of the *Avon*, for several miles above its confluence with the Clyde, is extremely beautiful. The banks of the river are bold and craggy, and are in many places thickly wooded down to the water's edge. Ancient and modern mansions contribute to vary the scene. Amongst the former, on the west bank, are the ruins of *Cadzow Castle*, the original seat of the Hamilton family, which was destroyed by the Regent Murray after the battle of Langside. Some of the largest oaks in Scotland are to be seen here.

STRATHAVEN, in the county of Lanark, is an old and irregularly built town on the Avon. In the church-yard may be seen the tomb of Dingwall, one of the Covenanters killed in the conflict with Grahame of Claverhouse, near Loudon Hill. The house in which Claverhouse breakfasted, previous to the battle, is still standing, though it has been much altered : it is opposite to the gate of the church-yard. The inhabitants of the vicinity are chiefly employed in the cotton manufacture. The horses and calves bred here are famous.

Strathaven Castle, one of the seats of the Hamilton family, is a beautiful ruin on the banks of the river. Immediately below it is a waterfall.

Pop. 5500. *Inns*: The Avondale ; the Sun.

Beyond Strathaven is a stone denoting the boundary of the counties of Lanark and Ayr ; and on the right of the road, about seven miles from this town, is *Loudon Hill*, situated on an immense waste, which divides the dale of Clyde and this part of Ayrshire. It was upon a small eminence, called the *Harelaw*, near this hill, that the Covenanters assembled in 1679, previous to their defeating Grahame of Claverhouse. The battle took place between *Drumclog Farm* and *Stabbie-side*, two miles from Loudon Hill, and one mile west of the road from Strathaven to Kilmarnock.

NEWMILLS, in Ayrshire, is a town on the banks of the Irvine water, inhabited chiefly by weavers. Here is *Patie's Mill*, the scene of Allan Ramsay's song. *Pop.* 1700. *Inn*: the Sun.

GALSTON, a town in Ayrshire, is also situated on the Irvine Water, and is principally inhabited by weavers. *Loudon Castle*, about half a mile distant, is an immense building belonging to the Loudon family. It is celebrated for the beauty of the surrounding woods. The library contains a fine collection of the classics. *Pop.* 2700.

AYR, the capital of the county of Ayr, and the seat of a presbytery, was made a royal burgh about 1200. It is situated on the point of land between the rivers Ayr and Doon, near their entrance into the Atlantic. The principal street is broad and spacious, but is very irregularly built ; and the suburbs, which are modern, consist principally of insulated villas. The chief buildings are the Town House and

the Academy, established in 1796, at which there are 700 scholars.

Amongst the objects of historical interest are the Tower of St. John's Church, round which Oliver Cromwell built a fort; the Old and New Bridges, familiar to the readers of Burns; the Tower of Wallace, where, according to tradition, that hero was confined; the house in a street behind the Fish-market, in which Count Hamilton, the author of the Grammont Memoirs, was born; and the Church built by Cromwell, still in its original state.

Ayr manufactures leather and soap, and trades in coal and grain. It also employs a number of hands in the cod and haddock fisheries. The mouth of the river forms a harbour capable of admitting vessels of 200 tons; but the navigation is frequently impeded by a bar, occasioned principally by N.W. winds. The small town on the opposite side of the river is called *Newton of Ayr*: it trades in coal.

Pop. 8,500. *Inn*: the King's Arms.

Between Ayr and the small village of *Alloway*, and about a mile from the former, is the birth-place of the poet Burns. It is a small cottage situated by the road-side, consisting of only two rooms, and is now used as a public-house. The ruins of the Kirk of Alloway are still standing, and a little beyond them is the bridge over the Doon, which Tam O' Shanter crossed in his flight. Between the Kirk and the bridge is *Burns' Monument*. This tribute to the celebrated poet is of recent erection. It consists of an elegant Grecian temple of pure white stone, surrounded by a plot of flowers. In the interior are preserved some relics of the poet, and his portrait copied from that by Nasmyth.

No. 7. FROM EDINBURGH TO BANCHORY TERNAN.
By PERTH, BRECHINE, and STONEHAVEN.

	<i>Miles.</i>		<i>Miles.</i>
Stonehaven, as at No. 1	. 111 $\frac{1}{4}$	Bridge of Feugh . . . .	. 1267
Bridge of Finlayston . . .	. 113 $\frac{3}{4}$	Banchory Ternan . . . .	. 127 $\frac{1}{4}$
Pass of the Mountains . . .	. 119 $\frac{1}{4}$		

BANCHORY TERNAN, in Kincardineshire, is a small place situated near the Dee. The parish contains about 2000 inhabitants.

No. 8. FROM EDINBURGH TO BANFF. By PERTH,
BRECHINE, and the GRAMPIAN HILLS.

	<i>Miles.</i>		<i>Miles.</i>
Strathbogie or Huntly, as at		Marnoch Bridge . . . .	. 154
No. 32 . . . . .	. 144 $\frac{1}{2}$	Banff . . . . .	. 165 $\frac{1}{2}$

BANFF, the county town of Banffshire, is a royal burgh of considerable antiquity, situated on an acclivity at the mouth of the Deveron. It has a modern Town House, a Prison on Mr. Howard's plan, and a Church. Over the river is a bridge of seven arches, commanding a fine view. The Harbour, which was constructed in 1775, has been recently improved under the direction of Mr. Telford. The Castle, belonging to the Earl of Seafield, occupies a mount within the town. The principal street opens into the Park of *Duff House*, the seat of the Earl of Fife, a superb structure adorned with a valuable collection of paintings, amongst which are many portraits, by Vandyke and Sir J. Reynolds. The Park is about 14 miles in circumference, and is thickly wooded. Archbishop Sharpe was a native of Banff.

Pop. 4200. *Inns*: Humphrey's; Mail Coach Office.

On the opposite bank of the Deveron, about a mile distant, is the modern town and seaport of *Macduff*, which is indebted for its existence to the Earls of Fife. It is situated on the side of a hill, at the top of which stands the Church, and is

very neatly built. The Harbour is commodious, and a considerable trade is carried on, as well as an extensive fishery.

Pop. 1450.

No. 9. From EDINBURGH to BANFF. By KINROSS
PERTH, and GRANTOWN.

	<i>Miles.</i>		<i>Miles.</i>
Grantown, as at No. 33	. 137 $\frac{3}{4}$	Roths . . . . .	. 165 $\frac{1}{4}$
Bridge of Aven . . . . .	. 150 $\frac{3}{4}$	Keith . . . . .	. 172 $\frac{1}{4}$
Charleston of Aberlour . . . . .	. 158 $\frac{1}{4}$	Banff* . . . . .	. 192 $\frac{1}{4}$

ROTHES, in the county of Moray, is a small village, which gives the title of Earl to one of the Leslie family.

Pop. 300.

KEITH, in Banffshire, is a neat and thriving town, built in 1750 by the late Earl of Findlater. The linen manufacture is carried on here to a considerable extent, and the parish school has long been famous.

Pop. 1000.

No. 10. From EDINBURGH to BERNERA BARRACKS.
By STIRLING, ABERFELDIE, and FORT AUGUSTUS.

	<i>Miles.</i>		<i>Miles.</i>
Fort Augustus, as at No.		Raebuie . . . . .	. 164 $\frac{3}{4}$
37 . . . . .	. 144 $\frac{1}{4}$	Raatachan Inn . . . . .	. 178 $\frac{3}{4}$
Unach Inn . . . . .	. 153 $\frac{1}{4}$	Bernera Barracks . . . . .	. 187 $\frac{3}{4}$

BERNERA BARRACKS, in Invernesshire. Near this place there is a ferry to the *Island of Skye*.*

No. 11. From EDINBURGH to BERWICK-ON-TWEED.
By DUNBAR.

	<i>Miles.</i>		<i>Miles.</i>
Portobello	3	Linton . . . . .	. 22 $\frac{1}{2}$
Musselburgh	6	Beltonford . . . . .	. 25 $\frac{1}{2}$
Tranent	10	West Barns . . . . .	. 26
Haddington	17	Dunbar . . . . .	. 28

	<i>Miles.</i>		<i>Miles.</i>
Broxmouth	29½	Ayton	49½
Cockburnspath Inn (a)	37	Fleemington	50½
Renton Inn	41½	Lamberton Kirk	54
Houndwood Inn	44¼	Berwick-on-Tweed	58

(a) Cockburnspath Inn to Dunse* 13 miles.

PORTOBELLO, in the county of Edinburgh, is a village of rising importance, much frequented for sea-bathing. It has excellent hot and cold baths, erected in 1805; numerous lodging houses, to which the citizens of Edinburgh resort during summer; and several places of worship. At *Joppa*, to the east of the village, is a mineral spring. On the sands of Portobello, his Majesty George IV. held a review in 1822. In the vicinity is a fine bed of clay, of which pottery is made. Portobello is said to have been so named by a sailor who built the first house.

MUSSELBURGH, in Mid-Lothian, or Edinburgh, is delightfully situated upon a bay of the Firth of Forth, at the mouth of the river Esk; and is noted for the excellence of its climate. It is connected with the suburb of *Fisherrow*, on the west bank of the river, by one wooden and two stone bridges; one of the latter is supposed to have been constructed by the Romans, who had a station on the adjacent hill of Inveresk. Over this bridge, the Scottish army passed in its way to the battle of Pinkie. On the north side of the road, at the east end of the town, is a small cell, the only vestige of a splendid chapel of Loretto, which once existed here. At the Reformation this building was destroyed, and the materials used in the construction of the present gaol. Randolph, Earl of Murray, the nephew of Robert Bruce, died here in 1332. Between the town and the sea are extensive downs called the Links, where the Edinburgh races

have been held since 1817. Here Oliver Cromwell encamped in 1650.

At the east end of Musselburgh is *Pinkie House*, the seat of Sir John Hope, Bart., erected in the reign of James VI. The picture gallery presents some curious specimens of the decorations used at that period. Here the Pretender lodged on the night after his victory at Preston. Half a mile south of this mansion is the field where the battle of Pinkie was fought, Sept. 10th, 1547.

The village of *Inveresk*, sometimes called the Montpellier of Scotland, stands on a considerable eminence to the south of Musselburgh. At the north end of the village is a stone denoting the place where the Protector Somerset encamped before the battle of Pinkie. At *Carberry Hill*, to the south of Inveresk, Queen Mary and Bothwell attempted to make a stand against the insurgent nobles in 1547. Half a mile S. W. of Inveresk is a natural curiosity called *Monkton Routing Well*, which makes a singular noise previous to and during a storm.

The traveller then leaves Musselburgh, and passes by *Preston Tower*, near which the famous battle of Preston Pans took place in 1745, when the King's forces were defeated, and Colonel Gardiner killed. On the left of the road beyond Preston Tower, is *Bankton House*, which was the residence of Colonel Gardiner.

The village of *Preston Pans* is situated on the coast. It derives the latter part of its name from the Salt Pans there.

TRANENT, in the county of Haddington, is a very ancient village, chiefly inhabited by colliers. Near it is Steele's Hospital; and about a mile from it stand the ruins of the Collegiate Church of *Seaton*, which was founded in 1493.

Seaton House occupies the site of the castle which belonged to the Earls of Winton, and was forfeited to the Crown in 1715. *Pop.* 3700.

At *Gladesmuir*, beyond Tranent, Dr. Robertson wrote his *History of Scotland*; and here Heriot, the founder of the Hospital at Edinburgh, was born.

HADDINGTON, the county town of Haddingtonshire, or East Lothian, is situated on the north bank of the Tyne. It is a very ancient and well built town, consisting principally of four streets, which intersect each other. That called High Street is spacious, and contains many elegant houses. The Town House and County Hall is a handsome building. On the south side of the town, near the river, is the Church, a venerable Gothic structure, which formerly belonged to the Franciscans. It was originally so splendid, as to have received the name of the "Lamp of Lothian," but was burnt by the English in the reign of Edward I. The great tower and choir are in ruins; but the chancel has been repaired, and is used as the parish church. In a corner of this structure is the burying place of the Lauderdale family, containing several statues as large as life. John Brown, a noted dissenting minister, was buried in the church-yard.

On the opposite side of the river is the suburb, called the Nungate, as well as the ruins of a chapel dedicated to St. Martin. John Knox, the celebrated reformer, was born in the Gifford Gate, but the house is no longer standing. It was about 35 yards east of the church.

Haddington gives title to the Earl of Haddington. The town has suffered several times from fire, and also from inundations of the river, particularly Oct. 4, 1775, when the Tyne rose 17 feet, and continued at this height for some hours. At the corner of one of the streets is an inscription

in memory of this event. Haddington has no manufactures; but on Friday there is a very large corn market.

Pop. 5800. *Inns*: The Bell; the Star; the George and Dragon.

ENVIRONS OF HADDINGTON.

One mile from Haddington is *Lethington House*, or *Lennoxlove*, the seat of Lord Blantyre. It once belonged to Maitland, the Secretary of Queen Mary. In this mansion is preserved a portrait, by Lilly, of the Duchess of Lennox, the celebrated beauty of the Court of Charles II. Near Lethington is *Coalstoun*, a seat of the Earl of Dalhousie.

Amisfield House, a seat of the Earl of Wemyss, one mile from Haddington, is a large modern mansion, surrounded by a park of 700 acres, and one of the finest gardens in Scotland. The gallery contains some fine paintings, amongst which are the *Flight into Egypt*, by Murillo; *Baptism*, by Poussin; *Vertumnus and Pomona*, by Rubens; a *Crucifixion*, by Imperiali; and a *Sea Piece*, by Vandervelde.

Yester House, the seat of the Marquis of Tweeddale, is situated near the village of *Gifford*, about four miles south of Haddington. It is surrounded by noble woods. Further up the stream, which here descends from the Lammermuir hills, are the ruins of the original *Yester Castle*, which was built by Gifford, the necromancer. Here he constructed the singular vault called *Hobgoblin*, or *Bo-Hall*, referred to in Sir W. Scott's "Marmion."

Four miles from Haddington, on the road towards Dunbar, are seen the ruins of *Hailes Castle*, overhanging the south bank of the Tyne. This was the chief residence of Queen Mary during her union with the Earl of Bothwell. A mile south of it is a rocky eminence called *Traprain Law*, 700 feet in height.

About five miles S.E. from Haddington is *Presmennan Lake*, which has been artificially formed by erecting a mound across one of the vales of the Lammermuir hills. It is about two miles long and a quarter of a mile in breadth, and is bounded by well-wooded hills. This lake is situated in private grounds, but permission to view it is obtained without difficulty.

Saltoun, about five miles south of Haddington, is remarkable as the birth-place of the celebrated Andrew Fletcher, of Saltoun; Meikle, the inventor of the threshing-machine; and James Meikle, his son, who introduced into Scotland the mode of weaving and bleaching Holland cloth, were natives of this village. Saltoun was the first benefice of Bishop Burnet, who founded a school here.

LINTON is a handsome and populous village of Haddingtonshire, by which the river Tyne passes. Beyond it is *Tynningham House*, the seat of the Earl of Haddington, beautifully situated on the estuary of the Tyne. The house is a very irregular building, having been erected at various periods. The surrounding woods are extensive, and are noted for their holly hedges. The gardens are also well laid out.

Near *Whitberry Point*, two miles north of Tynningham House, is a creek of the sea, called *St. Baldred's Cradle*, a name which it received from a hermit who resided on Bass Island in the seventh century.

Within a mile of Dunbar is the village of *Belhaven*, which gives title to Lord Belhaven. It is situated on a bay, and has a manufactory of thread and sail-cloth.

DUNBAR is a royal burgh and flourishing seaport of Haddingtonshire, situated on the German Ocean. It carries on little trade, but employs a number of hands in the her-

ring and whale fisheries. The harbour is naturally good, and has been improved at various periods, particularly by Oliver Cromwell, who built the east pier. The west pier is of more recent construction.

The town consists principally of one spacious and regular street, from which smaller ones diverge. The Church is a handsome edifice, erected in 1819. It contains a splendid monument, removed from the old Church, in memory of Sir G. Home, Earl of Dunbar and March, one of James VI.'s ministers. The old Church was founded in 1342.

Dunbar Castle, now in ruins, stands on a bold and projecting reef of rocks, about 200 yards west of the town. The period of its erection is unknown, but it was once deemed a place of considerable importance, and has been frequently taken. Here, in 1314, Edward II. took refuge after the battle of Bannockburn; and in the same year, this Castle was captured by the Earl of Murray. In 1338, it was besieged by the Earl of Salisbury, and successfully defended for nearly five months by Black Agnes, the Countess of March. During this siege, she was reinforced by Alexander Ramsay, who entered by a postern from the sea, with forty men. In 1567, Queen Mary and Bothwell marched from this Castle to Carbery Hill; and in the next year it was dismantled by the Regent Murray.

Between the harbour and the castle is a curious range of columns, called *The Isle*, stretching out into the sea, and rising about 30 feet above low-water mark. The columns are of red gritstone, and of angular form. They are from 12 to 24 inches in diameter, and are jointed. The breadth of the range is about 600 feet.

The famous battle of Dunbar, in 1650, when Oliver Cromwell defeated the Scottish army under Leslie, took place at *Doon*, or

Daver Hill, between the town and *Spott Law*, a hill about four miles to the S.W. Another battle was also fought near Dunbar, in 1296, when the army of Baliol was defeated by that of Edward I.

Immediately to the north of the town is *Dunbar House*, the seat of the Earl of Lauderdale.

Pop. 5800. *Inns*: The New Inn; the King's Arms; the Lauderdale Arms; St. Andrew's Arms.

BROXMOUTH, in Haddingtonshire. At this village is *Broxmouth*, the seat of the Duke of Roxburgh; a large mansion surrounded by an extensive park of fine old trees. Here Cromwell slept on the night preceding the battle of Dunbar.

Beyond Broxmouth, the traveller crosses the *Dunglass Burn*, which divides Berwickshire from Haddingtonshire. To the right is seen *Dunglass*, the seat of Sir J. Hall, Bart.

COCKBURNSPATH, or **COLDBRANDSPATH**, is a village of Berwickshire. A mile beyond it is *Cockburnspath Tower*, a small square castle erected to defend the adjacent ravine. The ruins of the Church of *Auld Cambus*, formerly united to this parish, are still standing.

Beyond *Cockburnspath*, and about a quarter of a mile from the road, is the *Peaths Bridge*, crossing the ravine of this name, a romantic glen, in some places 160 feet deep, through which a rivulet runs. This glen was one of the strongest passes on the borders; the sides are so steep that they can only be descended by winding paths. This singular bridge was executed in 1786 by Mr. Henderson. It is 300 feet long and 15 wide. The height from the bottom of the Burn to the top of the railing is 123 feet.

HOUNDWOOD INN, in Berwickshire. Near it is *Houndwood House*, once a hunting-seat of Bothwell, who was visited here by Queen Mary.

FLEEMINGTON, in Berwickshire. A mile distant is *Burnmouth*, a thriving fishing station.

LAMBERTON, or LAMERTON KIRK, now in ruins, is remarkable as that in which James IV. was married to Margaret of England, in 1503; a union which led to that of the two crowns of England and Scotland.

BERWICK belongs neither to England nor Scotland, but has a jurisdiction peculiar to itself, called the Berwick Bounds. During the wars between the two countries, it was a place of very great importance. It is situated on the north side of the Tweed, about half a mile from its mouth, and is surrounded by double walls, the space between which is filled up with earth. The first view of the town, on approaching from the west, is very commanding.

The streets are spacious, and many of the shops elegant; but the public buildings are not very remarkable. The principal are, the Town House, with a portico and spire 150 feet high; the Barracks; the Governor's House; and the High Church. The Bridge over the Tweed, consisting of 15 arches, was begun in the reign of Elizabeth, and not completed till 1637. It is 1160 feet in length, but only 17 in breadth, so that two carriages cannot pass without difficulty. The view from it is fine. On an eminence near the town are the ruins of the Castle, and N.E. of this stands the Bell Tower, which formerly contained a bell to give warning of the approach of enemies.

Berwick carries on a considerable trade in salmon caught in the Tweed, as well as in wool, corn, eggs, damask, carpets, and linen. It was from this place that the passage vessels, called smacks, first went to London.

Pop. 9500. *Inns*: The King's Arms; the Red Lion; the Hen and Chickens.

ENVIRONS OF BERWICK.

At *Halidon Hill*, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles west of Berwick, the Scottish army was defeated by the English in 1333.

Eight miles west of Berwick is the village of *Ladykirk*, the Church of which is remarkable as one of the few Gothic buildings that escaped the Reformation. It is said to be indebted for its origin to the following circumstance. When James IV. was crossing the Tweed at a ford in the vicinity, the violence of the flood had nearly carried him away. Feeling his danger, he vowed, if he arrived safely at the shore, to build a church in honour of the Virgin, and hence the present edifice arose. This ford was the ordinary passage of the armies invading the borders.

On the south bank of the Tweed, nearly opposite *Ladykirk*, are the ruins of *Norham Castle*, so beautifully described in the poem of "Marmion." This edifice was built by Bishop Flambert in the twelfth century, and was the scene of several conferences between John of England and William the Lion of Scotland. Here also Edward I. gave the first intimation of his ambitious designs against Scotland to the Barons, who had consulted him after the death of Alexander III. The Castle was unsuccessfully besieged by the Scots during the reign of Robert Bruce, but was captured by James IV. in 1513.

At *Norham Ford*, 5 miles from Berwick, is the *Union Chain Bridge*.*

Swinton, 3 miles west of *Ladykirk*, is a considerable village. A mile from it is *Swinton House*, a modern mansion, erected on the site of the original building. It belongs to the *Swinton* family, whose name is said to have been derived from the exertions of an ancestor, who cleared the country of the

wild swine with which it was infested. This estate has been in possession of the family nearly 800 years, during which it has had 23 proprietors. The grandmother of Sir W. Scott was a daughter of Sir John Swinton.

No. 12. FROM EDINBURGH TO BERWICK-ON-TWEED.

By DUNSE.

	<i>Miles.</i>		<i>Miles.</i>
Haddington, as at No. 11.	17	Chirnside	46
Gipsey's Grave	25½	Fouldean	48½
Longformacus	33½	Berwick-on-Tweed *	55
Dunse (a)	40½		

- (a) Dunse to Greenlaw * 7½ miles.
- (a) Dunse to Coldstream* 10¾ miles.

LONGFORMACUS, in Berwickshire, is noted for the number of sheep reared in its vicinity, on the *Lammermuir*, or *Lammermoor Hills*. These eminences formerly served as a natural barrier to protect Edinburgh against the incursions of the English. They extend along the N.W. side of Berwickshire, from Cockburnspath to Lauder.

Langton Edge, about two miles beyond Longformacus, commands a good view of Berwickshire and Northumberland.

DUNSE, though not the capital, is always considered the first town in Berwickshire. It is situated at the foot of the beautiful hill called Dunse Law, 630 feet high, and is tolerably well built. The Town House is a handsome modern structure in the Gothic style, from designs by Mr. Gillespie ; it is surmounted by a tower. The Old Town of Dunse was situated at a short distance from the present ; and here it was that the celebrated metaphysician and theologian John Duns Scotus was born in 1274. The stone which marks the site of his birthplace is now built into the wall on the north side

of the road from Dunse to the Castle. He died at Cologne in 1308. The Rev. T. Boston, the Author of the "Fourfold State of Man," was also a native of Dunse. *Pop.* 4000.

ENVIRONS OF DUNSE.

Dunse Castle, the family seat of Hay of Drummelzeir, is a noble mansion in the castellated style, erected partly upon the site of the original building. The interior is splendidly fitted up and adorned with numerous pictures. One of the apartments, preserved in its original state when the Castle was rebuilt, is that in which Leslie and his officers dined in 1640, when his army was encamped on the neighbouring hill.

Dunse Spa, in the vicinity of the town, is noted as a tonic, and bears considerable resemblance to that of Tunbridge.

Gavinton, one mile and a half west of Dunse, is a neat and regularly-built modern village, occupying the site of *Langton Castle*, which was noted in the Border Wars. Near its church is the Witch's Knowe, where, in former times, the unfortunate victims of superstition were burnt. *Cranshaw Castle*, on the Lammermuir Hills, to the north of Dunse, was one of those forts by which the Border was defended.

Between Dunse and Cranshaw, is *Cockburn Law*, which rises 900 feet above the level of the sea. It is said to have been the refuge of the Picts. On this hill is a rude fortification, called *Edwin's*, or *Edin's Hall*, consisting of three circles, the innermost of which is 40 feet in diameter. Tradition asserts that it was the residence of a giant; and near it is shown a chasm, across which, it is said, he was accustomed to leap.

In a pleasant valley, to the north of Cockburn Law, are

the ruins of *St. Bathans's Abbey*, founded by the Countess of March, in the twelfth century. They are situated on the banks of the Whitadder.

Wedderburn House, a few miles S. E. of Dunse, is a handsome modern mansion, the seat of the Home family. In the Park, is a monument in honour of one of the family, who was killed in the fifteenth century, whilst fighting against the English.

CHIRNSIDE, a village in Berwickshire, is the seat of a presbytery. At *Ninewells*, in this parish, the seat of the Hume family, the celebrated David Hume was born. On this estate there is a plane-tree of immense size, 150 years old. *Chirnside Hill*, at a short distance from the road, commands a good view of a rich and well-cultivated country.

No. 13. FROM EDINBURGH TO BERWICK-ON-TWEED.
By DALKEITH, GREENLAW, and PAXTON.

	<i>Miles.</i>		<i>Miles.</i>
Greenlaw, as at No. 20	37	Paxton	52½
Chester Hall	40	Berwick-on-Tweed *	57
Mount Pleasant Inn	44		

PAXTON, in Berwickshire. *Paxton House* is a handsome mansion, containing a fine collection of pictures, particularly of the Italian school.

At *Norham Ford*, near Paxton, and five miles from Berwick, is the *Union Chain Bridge* over the Tweed, an elegant structure, erected by Captain Brown, in 1820. Its length, between the points of suspension, is 437 feet, across the bridge 367 feet, and its breadth 18 feet. The piers are 69 feet above low-water mark. This was the first suspension-bridge constructed in Great Britain, capable of supporting the passage of loaded carriages. The weight of the whole, between the

points of suspension, is 100 tons. The roadway is 27 feet above the summer level of the river.

No. 14. FROM EDINBURGH TO BERWICK-ON-TWEED.
By DUNBAR and EYEMOUTH.

	<i>Miles.</i>		<i>Miles.</i>
Houndwood Inn, as at No.		Eyemouth	52 $\frac{3}{4}$
12	44 $\frac{1}{4}$	Berwick-on-Tweed *	60 $\frac{3}{4}$
Coldingham	49 $\frac{3}{4}$		

COLDINGHAM, in Berwickshire, is a pretty village, situated about a mile from the sea. On the south side of it are the ruins of the Monastery which was founded by St. Abb, prior to 685, and rebuilt by Edgar in 1098. It is said to have been the first in Scotland. A portion of the present Church formed part of the ancient Church of the Monastery. Brydone, the author of a Tour in Sicily, was a native of this parish. *Pop.* 820.

Four miles from Coldingham is the singular foreland called *St. Abb's Head*, consisting of two lofty hills, divided from the main land by a deep chasm. On one of them, are the remains of a Church and Monastery founded by St. Abb, and on the other is a Preventive Service station. The neighbouring coast is very steep, and abounds with wild-fowl. *Coldingham Lock*, in the vicinity, is about a mile in circumference.

Near St. Abb's Head is the promontory of *Fast Castle*, so called from the ruins of an ancient fortress by which it is surmounted. This castle was once the residence of Logan of Restalrig, who was engaged in the Gowrie conspiracy. Long after his death he was tried and condemned, and his estates forfeited, for high treason.

EYEMOUTH, in Berwickshire, is situated, as its name imports, at the mouth of the little river Eye. It has a good harbour, capable of admitting vessels at any time, and carries on a considerable trade in grain. The coast abounds with cod, turbot, haddock, &c.; and there are several establishments here for curing herrings. On a small promontory to the north of the harbour, may be observed the traces of a fort. This place was formerly notorious for smuggling. The banks of the river present some pretty scenery.

No. 15. From EDINBURGH to BLAIRGOWRIE. By
ISLA BRIDGE.

	<i>Miles.</i>		<i>Miles.</i>
Perth, as at No. 1	41	Blairgowrie	59
Isla Bridge	54		

Leaving the city, the traveller proceeds by *Scoon*, already described, and about seven miles from Perth, passes on the left *Campsy Linn*, the only waterfall on the Tay. The river here is of great breadth, and falling over a ridge of projecting rocks, makes a grand cascade.

ISLA BRIDGE crosses the Isla Water, a considerable stream which rises in Angus, flows through the Vale of Strathmore, and enters the Tay near this place.

In the parish of *Cargill*, and a little to the S.E. of Isla Bridge, is the village of *Strelitz*, built in 1763, and so named in honour of the Queen of George III.

BLAIRGOWRIE, in Perthshire, is a village very pleasantly situated in a well cultivated country, abounding with corn and cattle, and watered by rivers stocked with trout and salmon. In its vicinity are several circles of stones, and be-

hind the manse is a Mound, on which it is said the Earls of Gowrie administered justice.

Craighall House, on the Ericht, about two miles north of Blairgowrie, is romantically situated. The river here passes through a very narrow channel between lofty rocks, one of which, 700 feet in length and 220 in perpendicular height, is as smooth as if it had been the work of art.

No. 16. FROM EDINBURGH TO BRECHINE. By
KIRKCALDY, DUNDEE, and FORFAR.

	<i>Miles.</i>		<i>Miles.</i>
Leith	2	Cupar-Fife	30 $\frac{1}{2}$
Ferry to Pettycur Harbour	9	Osnaburgh	33 $\frac{3}{4}$
Kinghorn	10	Brackmont Mill	37 $\frac{3}{4}$
Kirkcaldy	13	Woodhaven	41 $\frac{3}{4}$
Path-head	14 $\frac{1}{4}$	Dundee*	43 $\frac{3}{4}$
Plasterer's Inn	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	Fithie	47 $\frac{3}{4}$
New Inn	22	Forfar*	57 $\frac{3}{4}$
Balmalcolm	24 $\frac{3}{4}$	Brechine*	70 $\frac{1}{4}$
Pitlessie	26 $\frac{1}{4}$		

LEITH is the sea-port of Edinburgh. It is situated at the mouth of the Water of Leith, which divides it into two parts, called North and South Leith, connected together by drawbridges. The streets in the ancient portion of the town are narrow and dirty, and the houses mean; but the new streets to the south and east are very neat.

Leith derives its importance from its trade, which is chiefly with the Baltic. It also imports wines, brandy, and fruit, from the South of Europe; and rice, sugar, rum, and drugs from the West Indies and America. Its principal manufactures are glass, sugar, ropes, and sail-cloth. Ship-building is likewise carried on here, and there are several saw-mills on the Water of Leith.

The principal objects worthy of notice are the Docks,

comprising more than ten English acres, and capable of containing 150 vessels, constructed from a design by Rennie; the Trinity House, a handsome edifice of Grecian architecture, erected in 1817; the Grammar School; the Tolbooth, or Town House, rebuilt in 1825, in the Saxon style of architecture; the Bank, in St. Bernard's Street, erected in 1806; the Exchange, in Constitution Street, containing assembly, coffee, sale, subscription, and reading-rooms; the Custom House, erected in 1812, on the north side of the harbour; the Trinity Chain Pier, constructed by Captain Brown, in 1821; and the Seafield Baths, a noble edifice, comprising baths of every description, as well as an hotel.

The Church of North Leith was founded in 1814. It is a handsome edifice, in the Grecian style, designed by Mr. W. Burn, and is capable of accommodating 2000 persons. The spire rises 158 feet in height. The front is adorned with a portico, said to be copied from the Temple of Ilyssus, near Athens.

The Church of South Leith is an ancient Gothic building. Near it is a spacious Chapel of Ease.

Leith also possesses a Merchant Company, several Shipping Companies, two Public Libraries, a Literary Society, and numerous Charitable Institutions.

The smacks which sail between this port and London are elegantly fitted up; and the steam-vessels, which go regularly during the summer, often accomplish the voyage in less than sixty hours.

Pop. 26,000. *Inns:* the King's Arms; the Britannia.

Between Leith and Pettycur, Kirkcaldy, Dysart, and Burntisland, on the opposite coast of Fife, a constant communication is maintained by means of steam-vessels.

About half-way between Leith and Pettycur, is *Inch Keith Island*, surmounted by a neat light-house, 188 feet above the level of the sea. Here are also the ruins of a small fortification which was constructed by the English in the reign of Edward VI.

PETTYCUR, in Fife, is said by some to have derived its name from *petit corps*, a small body of French troops having once made an incursion here. On the coast, between this place and Kinghorn, is a range of basaltic columns. There is also a mineral spring, called Kinghorn Spa.

KINGHORN, in Fifeshire, is a royal burgh, and a place of great antiquity. It has a harbour formed by a ridge of rocks and a pier. St. Leonard's Tower, in the centre of the town, is very ancient. About a mile west of Kinghorn, is the precipice called King's Wood End, where Alexander III. was thrown from his horse and killed, in 1286, an event which produced incalculable misery throughout Scotland.

Pop. 2600. *Inns*: The Lion; the Three Crowns.

On the beach, about a mile east of Kinghorn, are the remains of *Seafield Castle*.

KIRKCALDY, in Fifeshire, is an ancient royal burgh, noted for its extreme length. It consists principally of one narrow and winding street, extending nearly three miles. From the central part, which is rather wider than the rest, and presents some good shops, lanes branch off to the right and left. The harbour has lately been enlarged and improved, and a considerable trade is carried on. The chief manufacture is that of checks and tickings. Dr. A. Smith was a native of Kirkaldy, and wrote his "Wealth of Nations" in a house which is still shown here. Another celebrated native of this town was Michael Scott, who was one

of the ambassadors sent to conduct Margaret, the Maiden of Norway, to Scotland, upon the death of Alexander III.

On a bold eminence, to the east of the harbour, stand the ruins of *Ravenscraig Castle*, which was given by James III. to William St. Clair, and was once occupied by the troops of Cromwell.

Pop. 4900. *Inn* : The New Inn.

PATH HEAD is a populous village, with establishments for making nails and oil.

CUPAR, the county town of Fife, is a place of great antiquity; the Thanes of Fife having, it is said, held their courts of justice here. It is a neat and elegant town, pleasantly situated on the north bank of the Eden. The chief modern buildings are the County Hall, the Gaol, and the School. Near the Church, which is very plain, is a fine old spire of the original building. Linen is the principal manufacture.

Pop. 6500. *Inn* : The Tontine.

About three miles S.W. of Cupar, is *Struther's Castle*, the ancient seat of the Earls of Crawford.

The *Mount*, about four miles west of Cupar, was once the property of David Lindsay, the poet. Here there is a monument to the late Earl of Hopetoun.

Clatto Castle, five-miles from Cupar, was once inhabited by the family named Seaton, noted for their robberies, and extirpated by James IV.

WOODHAVEN, in Fifeshire. Hence there is a ferry across the Tay, by steam-vessels, to Dundee.

No. 17. From EDINBURGH to BRECHINE. By PERTH,
DUNDEE, and ARBROATH.

	<i>Miles.</i>		<i>Miles.</i>
Arbroath, as at No. 2.	82½	Glasterlaw	89½
St. Vigean's	84¼	South Esk Bridge	94½
Pitmuie's Toll	88	Brechine *	95½

ST. VIGEAN'S, in the county of Forfar. In this parish is the *Gaylet Pot*, a curious subterranean passage, extending 300 feet from the sea.

GLASTERLAW, in Angus. From the adjacent hill there is a fine view of Montrose and its vicinity.

No. 18. FROM EDINBURGH TO CARLISLE. By SELKIRK AND LANGHOLM.

	<i>Miles.</i>		<i>Miles.</i>
Lasswade	6	Allanmouth	51½
Middleton	12½	Mospaul Inn	60
Bankhouse Inn	21	Langholm	70
Torsonce Inn	25	Kirk Andrews	79
Selkirk	36	Longtown	81½
Ashkirk	41	Carlisle	90½
Hawick.	47		

LASSWADE, in the county of Edinburgh, is a very pretty village on the North Esk, on the banks of which are several mills. In its vicinity are *Roslin*, *Hawthornden*, *Melville Castle*, and *Dalkeith House*, which have been already noticed.

MIDDLETON, in Edinburghshire. Within a mile of this place, and about a mile from the road, are the ruins of *Borthwick Castle*, the seat of the Lords of Borthwick. It was built in 1440, and is still very perfect. It was to this castle that Mary retired with Bothwell shortly after her marriage, and hence she was obliged to escape in man's clothes to Black Castle.

SELKIRK, in the east part of the county of the same name, is situated on an eminence overhanging the Ettrick, near its junction with the Yarrow. It is a neat town, with a Town Hall, containing portraits of George III. and his Queen, and a modern Gaol. The citizens of this royal burgh rendered themselves famous at the battle of Flodden, by adhering to their Sovereign James IV. One hundred of

them, headed by the town-clerk, fought with great bravery ; and the Corporation of Weavers is still in possession of a standard which they captured from the enemy. The sword of William Brydone, the Town Clerk, is also preserved by his family at Edinburgh. The shoemakers of Selkirk are very numerous ; and the town is famous for its loaves called *bannocks*.

At the west end of the town is *Haining*, the seat of the Pringle family ; an elegant mansion, with a fine loch and beautiful woods.

Pop. 2900. *Inn*: the ~~Cross Keys~~.

EXCURSION TO THE VALE OF YARROW.

About a mile from Selkirk, on the north side of the Etrick, is *Philiphaugh*, where Montrose was defeated by the Covenanters, under Leslie, in 1645. In the angle which is here formed by the junction of the Etrick and the Yarrow, is the plain of *Carterhaugh*, the scene of the old ballad of Tamlane ; and the peasants still point out the traces of the fairies' revels. A mile farther up the Yarrow is *Bowhill*, one of the mansions of the Duke of Buccleugh ; and at little more than another mile higher up, stand the romantic ruins of *Newark Castle*, surrounded by beautiful scenery. This was a favourite hunting-seat of the kings of Scotland, and was once the residence of the famous outlaw Murray. It is also supposed by many to be the birth-place of Mary Scott, the " Flower of Yarrow." It is the principal scene of Sir W. Scott's " Lay of the Last Minstrel." In the court of the Castle, many of the Royalist prisoners taken at Philiphaugh were murdered in cold blood by General Leslie, and interred at a place called, from that circumstance, *Slainmen's-lee*. The ground being opened a few years back, to

make a foundation for a school-house, the bones and skulls of these unfortunate victims were dug up in great quantity.

At *Foulshiels*, a farm-house on the Yarrow, opposite to Newark Castle, Mungo Park, the traveller, was born.

A mile above Newark Castle is the mansion of *Broadmeadows*, and beyond it are slight vestiges of *Hangingshaw Castle*. Still farther is seen the church of *Yarrow*, built in the time of the Commonwealth.

Between the Church and St. Mary's Loch is *Montbenger*, the residence of Mr. Hogg, the poet, styled the Ettrick Shepherd. *St. Mary's Loch*, and the *Loch of the Lowes*, are two beautiful sheets of water connected together by a small stream. The former is about six miles in circumference, the latter is much smaller. They are stored with pike and perch, and surrounded by hills. At the east end of St. Mary's Loch is *Dryhope Castle*, now in ruins, which is generally supposed to have been the birth-place of Mary Scott, the "Flower of Yarrow;" and on the north shore is the burial ground of St. Mary's, though the Kirk has long been destroyed.

EXCURSION TO THE VALE OF ETTRICK.

Passing Carterhaugh and Bowhill, as in the preceding excursion, the traveller perceives *Oakwood Tower*, situated on an eminence on the south bank of the Ettrick; and two or three miles farther, the village of *Ettrick-brig-end*. Six miles beyond are the ruins of *Tushielaw*, once inhabited by Adam Scott, who was executed as a freebooter by James V. The tree on which he was hanged, and on which he had probably hanged many, is still visible. Opposite to Tushielaw, is the *Vale of Rankleburn*, which once contained a seat of the Buccleugh family.

Thirlstane is a modern mansion belonging to Lord Napier,

who has much improved the Vale of Ettrick by plantations and the erection of cottages. Close to it are the ruins of Thirlstane, the original baronial residence.

A mile farther up the valley, and about 16 miles from Selkirk, is *Ettrick Church*, near which is shown the birth-place of the Ettrick Shepherd. In the burial-ground is the monument of the Rev. T. Boston, the author of the "Four-fold State," who died Minister of this parish in 1732. The surrounding hills bear a strong resemblance to those of the Highlands, but the peasantry of these vales adhere strictly to the primitive dress of their Lowland ancestors.

HAWICK, in the county of Roxburgh, is a thriving manufacturing town, situated at the junction of the Sliterick and the Teviot. The Bridge, and the principal inn, called the Tower, are both remarkable for their antiquity. On an eminence at the end of the town is a Mound on which justice was formerly administered. The chief manufactures are carpets, stockings, and narrow cloths. On the banks of the Teviot are the nurseries of Messrs. Dickson & Co. containing a fine collection of exotics.

Pop. 4700. *Inn:* the Buccleugh Arms.

ENVIRONS OF HAWICK.

Near Hawick, is *Wilton Lodge*, the seat of Lord Napier, surrounded with some fine wood.

Harden Castle, three miles from Hawick, was formerly one of the Border fortresses. It is situated in a vale, formed by the Borthwick Water.

South of Hawick, and east of Langholm, is the celebrated *Liddisdale*, through which the river Liddle flows to the Esk. It was in former times the scene of unceasing hostility be-

tween the Border chieftains. The most remarkable object in this district is, the ruin of *Hermitage Castle*, originally built by Comyn, Earl of Monteith, and successively the property of Lord Soulis, the Douglasses, the Earl of Bothwell, and the Buccleugh family. Respecting this edifice, there are many fearful traditions, some of which are recorded in the "Minstrelsy of the Scottish Border." In Liddisdale, about six miles from Hermitage Castle, is the modern village of *New Castleton*, erected by the Duke of Buccleugh. The Blackburn, one of the small streams of Liddisdale, presents several cascades, and a curious natural bridge. Armstrong, the poet, was a native of this district.

About two miles and a half beyond Hawick, on the Teviot, is the ancient tower of *Goldilands*, one of the most perfect now remaining on the Border. *Branxholm Hall*, one of the scenes of the "Lay of the Last Minstrel," is situated on the opposite bank of the river, about a mile farther up.

LANGHOLM, in Dumfries.shire, is delightfully situated in the district called Eskdale. It is a large manufacturing town. Mickle, the translator of Camoens, was born in this parish. About half a mile distant is *Langholm Castle*, a modern mansion, belonging to the Duke of Buccleugh.

Pop. 2600. Inn: Moss-paul Green.

The scenery between Langholm and Longtown, along the vale of the Esk, is of the most beautiful description. About five miles from the former town stand the ruins of *Gilnockie Hall*, once the residence of the celebrated freebooter Johnny Armstrong, and near them is the village of *Cannobie*, with a handsome Church, situated amidst elegant villas and extensive gardens.

At *Scots Dyke Toll*, one mile on this side *Kirk Andrews*, the traveller enters ENGLAND.

LONGTOWN, in Cumberland. *Inn*: the Graham Arms. See POCKET ROAD BOOK OF ENGLAND.

CARLISLE, in Cumberland. *Inns*: the Bush, the Blue Bell. See POCKET ROAD BOOK OF ENGLAND.

No. 19. FROM EDINBURGH TO CARLISLE, by MOFFAT.

	<i>Miles.</i>		<i>Miles.</i>
Moffat, as at No. 76	53	Woodhouse Inn	78 $\frac{3}{4}$
Beattoch Bridge	54	Newton Inn	79 $\frac{3}{4}$
Dinwoodie Green	63 $\frac{1}{2}$	Gretna Green	83 $\frac{1}{2}$
Lockerby Arms Inn	68 $\frac{1}{4}$	Carlisle, by Garrieston Bridge	92 $\frac{3}{4}$
Ecclefechan	74 $\frac{1}{4}$		

LOCKERBY, in Dumfries-shire, is a neat and thriving little town, noted for its sheep markets. It is situated between the rivers Annan and Milk. The banks of the latter present very pretty scenery. *Pop.* 850.

ECCLEFECHAN, in Dumfries-shire, is also noted for its markets. To the west of this little town is *Hoddam Castle*, the seat of General Sharpe, formerly one of the Border fortresses; and about a mile to the south, on a small hill, stands the *Tower of Repentance*, a square building, erected some centuries ago, and used as a beacon-house. In the vicinity is *Burnswark Hill*, a remarkably-shaped eminence, from the top of which there is a good view.

GRETNA, or GRAITNEY GREEN, a neat village of Dumfries-shire, has long been famous for the marriages of fugitive lovers. The principal person, however, employed on these occasions resides at *Springfield*, about a mile distant. It is said that, on the average, 300 couples are married in the year.

Inns: The King's Arms; the Gretna Hall.

CARLISLE. See POCKET ROAD BOOK OF ENGLAND.

No. 20. From EDINBURGH to COLDSTREAM. By
GREENLAW.

	<i>Miles.</i>		<i>Miles.</i>
Little France	3	Carfrae Mill Inn	19 $\frac{1}{4}$
Dalkeith	6	Lauder	25 $\frac{3}{4}$
Costerton Haugh Head	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	Greenlaw (a)	37
Fala, Blackshiel's Inn	14	Coldstream	47

(a) Greenlaw to Dunse * 7 $\frac{1}{2}$.

DALKEITH, in the county of Edinburgh, or Mid-Lothian, is a considerable town, situated on a narrow neck of land, between the North and South Esks, about a mile from their junction. It is one of the greatest markets for corn in Scotland, and has manufactories of leather, candles, hats, and soap. The principal street is spacious, and in the centre of the town stands the church, a Gothic building, which was made collegiate in 1406. It was formerly a chapel attached to the castle. *Dalkeith House*, to the east of the town, has been noticed in a former part of the work.

Pop. 5700. *Inn*: The White Hart.

FALA, in Edinburghshire. About two miles to the west, on the banks of the Tyne Water, stand the noble ruins of *Crichton Castle*, once the seat of the celebrated Chancellor Crichton, who built it during the minority of James II. It was destroyed by William, Earl of Douglas, but rebuilt, in the reign of James IV. by Lord Bothwell. Two miles south of Crichton Castle, and about the same distance from Fala, is *Black or Cakemuir Castle*, part of which is of great antiquity. It is almost surrounded by a glen, through which flows the Cakemuir Water. One of the apartments is said to

have been occupied by Queen Mary after she escaped from Borthwick Castle. Around the house are some very old trees, the most remarkable of which are a plane-tree 27 feet in circumference, and a beach tree measuring 18 feet in circumference.

Beyond Fala is *Soutra Hill*, on the top of which is *Hunter's Hall*, 1200 feet above the level of the sea.

LAUDER, in Berwickshire, is a royal burgh, situated at the south bank of the Leader. It consists of one ill-built street, at the west end of which stands the Town House. The church was erected in 1673. Between the town and the river stands *Thirlestane Castle*, or *Lauder Fort*, the seat of the Earls of Lauderdale. It was originally built by Edward I., but was repaired and converted into its present form by the Duke of Lauderdale in 1672. The apartments are adorned with numerous portraits. In the church formerly attached to this castle, was held the meeting of the Scottish nobles who determined on the execution of the favourites of James III. Cochran, a mason, who had been created Earl of Mar by that weak monarch, and his associates, were hanged on a bridge, vestiges of which may still be seen at a short distance from the castle.

Pop. 1800.

GREENLAW, in Berwickshire, though the county town, is a place of little importance. It is situated in a valley on the north bank of the Blackadder, over which are two bridges. The principal buildings are the Church and the Court House, in the Market Place, and the Gaol. In the centre of the Market place is a Corinthian column surmounted by a lion holding the Marchmont Arms.

Pop. 1450. *Inn:* The Castle.

About four miles S. E. of Greenlaw is *Marchmont House*,

the seat of Sir W. P. H. Campbell, Bart. It was built by the last Earl of Marchmont, and contains numerous family portraits. Here also is preserved the trunk of the original Polwarth thorn, so well known in Scottish song. The village of *Polwarth* is situated at a short distance.

Near *Newburn*, about two miles N. W. of Greenlaw, is a Roman camp in excellent preservation. A mile to the east, and about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile from Greenlaw, is a portion of *Harit's Dyke*, which formerly extended from Berwick to Lauderdale.

About three miles beyond Greenlaw is *Eccles*, which has the remains of a nunnery founded by the Earl of March in 1115. A mile from Eccles is a monument erected to the memory of one of the Percies, who fell whilst fighting with a member of the Douglas family. It is a square stone nine feet high.

COLDSTREAM is a small but pleasant town of Berwickshire, situated on the north bank of the Tweed. Over the river is a neat bridge of six arches, which unites the two countries. In this town General Monk fixed his headquarters before he marched into England to restore Charles II., and here he raised the regiment of Guards, which has ever since been called the Coldstream. An old house in the town is said to have been frequently the residence of royalty.

Pop. 3000.

ENVIRONS OF COLDSTREAM.

A mile east of Coldstream are the remains of *Lennel Church*, with its burial-ground. The village was destroyed during the Border Wars.

On the north bank of the Tweed is *Lees*, the handsome seat of Sir J. Marjoribanks, Bart., and farther to the west may be seen the ruins of *Hume Castle*, one of the Border fortresses,

and formerly the seat of the family whose name it bears. During the last war, this was one of the beacons intended to give alarm in case of invasion. The false alarm which took place on this line of forts, in 1803, is referred to in Sir W. Scott's "Antiquary." Near Hume Castle is a range of basaltic rocks, called *Largie Crags*. Still farther to the west, may be seen *Mellerstain House*, a very large modern mansion, said to have as many windows as there are days in the year.

Flodden Field, the scene of the celebrated battle in 1513, is situated about six miles from Coldstream. A large stone at about half that distance points out the spot where James was slain, the battle having continued for three miles.

NO. 21. FROM EDINBURGH TO CRIEFF. By YETTS OF MUCKART.

	<i>Miles.</i>		<i>Miles.</i>
South Queensferry *	9 $\frac{1}{4}$	Yetts of Muckart	28 $\frac{1}{2}$
North Queensferry *	10 $\frac{3}{4}$	Loaninghead	37
St. Margaret's Stone	13	Muthil	43 $\frac{1}{2}$
Dunfermline	16	Crieff	46 $\frac{1}{2}$

ST. MARGARET'S STONE is so called from having afforded a resting-place to Queen Margaret, when she first came to the court of Malcolm Canmore, who shortly afterwards became her husband. It is a large stone projecting into the road, and has given its name to a neighbouring farm.

DUNFERMLINE, in the county of Fife, is a royal burgh, and the seat of a Presbytery. It was distinguished at an early period as the residence of the Scottish monarchs, and was celebrated for its wealthy Abbey. It is now famous for its linen manufacture. The town is situated on rising ground, upwards of 200 feet above the level of the sea, and commands

a splendid view of the shores of the Forth. From the battlements of the steeple, portions of fourteen counties may be distinguished. It consists principally of one long street, running from east to west, and crossed by several of smaller dimensions ; and possesses a handsome Town House.

The celebrated Abbey of Dunfermline was founded by Malcolm Canmore, who usually resided at a castle, vestiges of which are still visible, on an isolated hill in a valley near the town. The Abbey was bestowed on monks of the Benedictine order, brought from Canterbury, and richly endowed. In 1303, it suffered greatly from the troops of Edward I. who made it their winter quarters, and at the Reformation it was destroyed. The remains are extensive and magnificent, but no part is entire except the nave of the church, which was used for public worship till within a few years. It is of Saxon architecture, supported by massive pillars, 20 feet high, and $13\frac{1}{2}$ in circumference. At its eastern extremity is the New Church, erected in 1819, consisting of a chancel, choir, and transepts. Amongst the tombs shown in this building are, that of Robert Bruce, whose skeleton was discovered here in 1818 ; that of Queen Margaret, now broken into three pieces, and that of David I. There are also six flat stones, each nine feet long, under which as many kings are said to be buried. In the church-yard is a tree said to designate the spot where Wallace buried his mother.

The west window of the fraternity still remains entire, and is much admired. Not far from it are the remains of the palace in which Charles I. was born. The chimney of the apartment in which he first saw the light is still pointed out. Charles II. was the last king who inhabited this building.

Dunfermline was famous at an early period for the ingenuity of its inhabitants in weaving. The corporation of

Weavers still preserve a shirt worked in the loom more than a century ago, without any assistance from the needle.

At *Broomhall*, the seat of the Earl of Elgin, two miles from Dunfermline, is preserved the bedstead on which Charles the First was born.

Pop. 15,000. *Inn*: the New Inn.

Previous to arriving at Yetts of Muckart, the traveller crosses the Devon by the *Rumbling Bridge*, so called from the noise made by the cataracts beneath. The rocks on each side of the stream here rise to the height of 86 feet, and approach so near, that a bridge of only 22 feet span connects them. In 1816, another bridge was erected over the old one, 120 feet above the bed of the river. This, however, while it has added to the safety of the passenger, has detracted from the romantic character of the scenery. The best view of the wooded cliffs over which the bridge is thrown, is to be obtained from a small eminence on the south bank of the river, opposite to the bridge.

To the right of the Rumbling Bridge, about 300 yards up the river, is the *Devil's Mill*; where the stream, after descending a rocky channel, enters a deep basin in the rock, and vibrating from one side to another, produces a noise resembling that made by a mill.

To the left of the Rumbling Bridge, and about a mile down the river, is the *Caldron Linn*, one of the principal natural curiosities in Scotland. Here the Devon, which has been previously smooth, suddenly enters a deep gully, making a fall of 34 feet, and, finding itself confined, has, by continual efforts against the sides, worked out a cavity, resembling a large caldron, in which the water appears perpetually agitated as if boiling. Hence it finds its way through a hole beneath the surface into another cavity, in which

it is carried round and round, though with less violence ; this second cavity is always covered with foam. The water then works its way into the third and largest cavity, which is 22 feet in diameter ; here the water is perfectly smooth. From this last cavity it escapes by an opening in the rock, and is precipitated in one vast torrent over a pile of perpendicular rocks into a deep and romantic glen. The height of the rock is 88 feet, and that of the fall 44 feet. The best time for visiting this beautiful scene is about one o'clock, when the sun shines directly in front of it, and colours the vapour which is constantly ascending from the water.

A guide to these curiosities may be obtained at the village of *Crook of Devon*, which is three miles from Yetts of Muckart. The distance from Crook of Devon to the Devil's Mill and the Rumbling Bridge, is about two miles, and to the Caldron Linn, three miles.

MUTHIL is a small but pretty town of Perthshire. The Church, erected in 1828, is an elegant specimen of the modern Gothic style.

On an eminence above Muthil, stands *Drummond Castle*, the ancient seat of the noble family of Perth, 'attainted for their adherence to the Stuarts. Near it is the modern mansion belonging to Lady Gwydir, the present representative of the family. It commands a beautiful prospect of the whole of Stratherne, and is surrounded by noble avenues, gardens, lawns, water, and parks. Amongst other curiosities shown here, is the two-handed sword of Robert Bruce, and the chair on which his Majesty George IV. sat at the Coronation banquet.

CRIEFF is the second town in Perthshire, and, in point of situation, one of the most delightful in Scotland. On this

account, it is much resorted to in summer by invalids. It occupies the southern declivity of a hill, at the bottom of which flows the Erne, and forms a central town between the Highlands and Lowlands. It possesses a Church, an Assembly Room, and a Gaol. The chief manufacture is that of cottons. The environs are beautiful, and the neighbouring streams abound with trout.

Pop. 4500. *Inns*: the New Inn ; Robertson's.

Abercairney, near Crieff, is one of the finest mansions in Scotland. It is a modern building, in the Gothic style, erected by James Moray, Esq. a descendant, on the female side, of the first Earl of Stratherne, to whom the estate formerly belonged.

No. 22. FROM EDINBURGH TO CUPAR-FIFE. - By IN-
VERKEITHING, KINROSS, and AUCHTERMUCHTY.

	<i>Miles.</i>		<i>Miles.</i>
Milnathort, as at No. 1	28 $\frac{3}{4}$	Kinloch	40 $\frac{1}{4}$
Strathmiglo	35 $\frac{3}{4}$	Cupar-Fife *	46 $\frac{3}{4}$
Auchtermuchty	37 $\frac{1}{4}$		

STRATHMIGLO, in Fifeshire. *Pop.* 1900.

AUCHTERMUCHTY, in Fifeshire, was made a royal burgh by James IV. It manufactures linen to a considerable extent. *Pop.* 2900.

No. 23. FROM EDINBURGH TO CUPAR-FIFE. By
KIRKCALDY and CHANCE INN.

	<i>Miles.</i>		<i>Miles.</i>
Path Head, as at No. 16	14 $\frac{1}{4}$	Letham	24
Gallowtown	15 $\frac{1}{4}$	Muirhead	26 $\frac{1}{4}$
Windygates	20 $\frac{1}{4}$	Chance Inn	27 $\frac{1}{4}$
Kennoway	21 $\frac{1}{4}$	Cupar-Fife *	30 $\frac{1}{2}$

No. 24. From EDINBURGH to DUMFRIES. By LINTON
and MOFFAT.

	Miles.		Miles.
Morningside	2	Moffat	50
Howgate	8	Kirkpatrick Juxta	53
Carlops	14	St. Ann's Bridge	58
Linton	16½	Kirk Michael	63
Blyth Bridge	21¼	Amisfield	66½
Broughton	27½	Dumfries	71
Crook Inn	34		

LINTON, in Peebles-shire, is situated on the Lyne. It has a mineral spring resembling the Tunbridge Waters. The inhabitants are chiefly weavers, shoemakers, and other mechanics. *Pop.* 1200. *Inn*: the Bridge-house.

BROUGHTON, in Peebles-shire, is a neat and thriving village, built in the English style. In this parish are the remains of several towers, one of which is called *Macbeth's Tower*, and is said to have been his residence.

MOFFAT is a pleasant town, situated at the north extremity of Dumfries-shire, and at the head of the district called Annandale. It has long been famous for its sulphureous spring called Moffat Well, which is about one and a half mile distant. It was discovered in the seventeenth century by a daughter of Bishop Whiteford, and still maintains its reputation for the cure of scrofulous and rheumatic affections. A good carriage-road leads from the town, and at the Well is a promenade-room, stabling, &c. At the end of the town, on the Dumfries road, near Evan Bridge, is a chalybeate mineral spring, but it is not resorted to. A third spring is the *Hartfell Spa*, a strong chalybeate, which issues from the bottom of the Hartfell Mountain, and is said to be strongest after rain. This is situated about five miles from Moffat.

The town stands in a delightful basin on the water of

Moffat, and behind it runs the Annan. It consists principally of one street, the greater part of which is composed of lodging-houses, for the accommodation of persons frequenting the Wells. Most of the houses in the town and environs are whitewashed, and the whole has a very neat and clean appearance. Goats' whey may be obtained here in abundance.

Pop. 2400. *Inns*: the Peacock; the Spur.

The environs of Moffat are beautiful, being interspersed with numerous villas and their plantations. A few miles to the south is the Cascade of *Belle Craig*, well worthy a visit; and ten miles to the north-east is another cascade, called the *Grey Mare's Tail*, from its appearance when seen at a distance. The water falls over a rock 300 feet high, and the surrounding scenery is of the wildest character. *Dob's Linn*, *Bodsbeck*, *Chapel Hope*, and some other places referred to in the writings of Mr. Hogg, are in this vicinity.

AMISFIELD, in Dumfries-shire. About half a mile distant is *Amisfield Castle*, a curious specimen of ancient architecture, once the seat of the Wemyss family, but now in ruins. At a short distance is *Tinwald*, the village where Paterson, who projected the Bank of England, was born.

DUMFRIES, the county town of Dumfries-shire, is pleasantly situated on the east bank of the Nith, about nine miles above its entrance into the Solway Firth. Vessels of considerable burden can come up the river, and the tide flows in with such rapidity, that a man on horseback, overtaken by it, would have difficulty in escaping. The town is handsome and well built, and the principal street extends parallel with the river for more than half a mile. The houses are built of brick or red freestone, and many of them are painted white. The inhabitants are noted for their hospitality and urbanity,

and many families are attracted to the town by its excellent schools.

The principal objects worthy of notice are the Church, at the south end of the town, containing the tomb of Burns, who resided here for some years before his death; the Infirmary; the Column erected in honour of the late Duke of Queensberry, who was a great benefactor of Dumfries; the Theatre; the Old Bridge of seven arches; and the New Bridge erected in 1789. On the opposite side of the river is the suburb of *Maxwelltown*.

Dumfries was of considerable importance in the twelfth century, and before the Union was a place of great strength, in which the Scots took refuge from the inroads of the English. It was visited by James VI. in 1617. Here Bruce stabbed the Red Cumin, and on Kirsty's Mount, to the east of the town, Sir Christopher Seton, one of Bruce's followers, was executed by Edward I. The site of the Castle is now occupied by a Church.

A singular custom has long existed at Dumfries. The county hangman goes through the market, every market-day, with a brass ladle, which he has the legal privilege of filling out of every sack of meal, corn, &c. This curious custom once prevailed in Edinburgh.

Pop. 12,000. *Inns:* the George; the King's Arms.

ENVIRONS OF DUMFRIES.

Caerlaverock Castle, one of the seats of the Maxwell family, is a fine ruin, situated at the mouth of the Nith, about eight miles from Dumfries. It was founded in 1425, and has been frequently captured.

Between Dumfries and Caerlaverock, is *Camlongan Castle*, belonging to the Earl of Mansfield, a fine specimen of the

ancient Border Towers. Here, according to some, the great Earl of Mansfield was born.

A mile east from Dumfries, is a curious rock, called the *Maiden Bower Crag*, said to have been the scene of Druidical ceremonies.

Locharmoss is an extensive morass between Dumfries and the sea.

Three miles from Dumfries, surrounded by beautiful scenery, stand the ruins of *Lincluden Church*, originally attached to a convent. Near them the river Cluden enters the Nith.

In Nithisdale, seven miles from Dumfries, may be seen *Ellisland*, the farm once occupied by the poet Burns, and in which he composed *Tam O'Shanter*.

EXCURSION ALONG THE COAST FROM DUMFRIES TOWARDS
KIRKCUDBRIGHT.

The tourist who is in search of the picturesque, instead of pursuing the road by *Crocketford* and *Castle Douglas*, will follow that by the coast. On leaving Dumfries, he will turn towards the South, and passing by several villas, arrive at *New Abbey*, about seven miles from Dumfries. This structure was erected towards the end of the twelfth century by *Devergilla*, the daughter of *Allan*, Lord Galloway, and mother of *John Baliol*, King of Scotland. It was first named *Abbey of Sweetheart*, from her husband's heart being embalmed, and enclosed in a splendid box, which was placed under one of the principal stones in the building. The ruins are still extensive, and the surrounding scenery beautiful. The Abbey was 194 feet long and 102 broad, and had a tower 100 feet high.

From *New Abbey*, the road proceeds nearly parallel with

the river Nith to *Kirkbean*, where the noted Paul Jones was born. Between the village and the river is the seat of *Arbigland*.

The road then passes *Southwick*, the mansion of General Dunlop, and winds along the shore of the Solway Frith to Dalbeattie. The sea-coast is remarkably bold and rocky, forming tremendous precipices and gloomy caverns. Amongst the rocks samphire is found.

Dalbeattie is a very pretty village, situated on the water of Urr, a few miles above its entrance into the Solway Frith. It is surrounded by barren granite hills. Near it is *Munches*, the seat of Mr. Maxwell; and at a short distance is a fine Roman camp, called the *Moat of Urr*.

From Dalbeattie, the traveller proceeds by *Kirkennan Locks*, and passes *Orchardtown*, the beautiful seat of Colonel Maxwell, situated on a bay of the Solway Frith, and surrounded by the wooded promontories of Torr and Almorness.

About six miles west of Orchardtown, stand the noble ruins of *Dundrennan Abbey*, situated in the valley of the same name, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile from the sea. In this monastery Queen Mary passed her last night in Scotland. The rock from which it is said she embarked for England is still pointed out on a little bay, called *Port Mary*. From *Newlaw Hill* in the vicinity, there is a fine view. On the sea-coast are two large caverns, called the *White and Black Cave*.

Beyond Dundrennan Abbey, the road opens upon the scenery of Kirkcudbright Bay.

No. 25. FROM EDINBURGH TO DUMFRIES. By LINTON,
and BIGGAR.

	<i>Miles.</i>		<i>Miles.</i>
Linton, as at No. 24	16½	Elvanfoot Inn	45½
Dolphington	20½	Durisdeer	56½
Biggar	27½	Thornhill	61½
Lamington	33½	Brownhill Inn.	64½
Abington Inn	40	Dumfries*	75½
Crawford Inn	43		

BIGGAR, in Lanarkshire, is a small but neat town, situated at an equal distance from the Tweed and the Clyde. The Church is a Gothic edifice of the sixteenth century, founded by Malcolm Lord Fleming, Lord High Chancellor of Scotland. In it is preserved a curious antique vase, supposed to be of Roman manufacture. Near the Church is a large artificial Moat, from the top of which two others are visible in different directions two or three miles distant. *Pop.* 1800.

About a mile from the town are the remains of a fort called *Bog Hall Castle*, which belonged to the Earls of Wigton.

At *Bixzyberry Hill*, a mile north of Biggar, is a hollow rock, called *Wallace's Seat*, and near it a spring called *Wallace's Well*, tradition asserting that that hero once took refuge here.

LAMINGTON, in Lanarkshire, is a small town on the east side of the Clyde. Near it stand the ruins of *Lamington Tower*, the seat of the family whose heiress Wallace is said to have married; and at a short distance is a pool in which a Laird of Lamington ducked some of his enemies, who had been stealing his cattle.

To the north of Lamington is the *Hill of Tinto*, rising 2336 feet above the level of the sea. On the summit, which commands a very extensive view, is an immense collection of

stones, said to have accumulated here previous to the Reformation, when the priests of a neighbouring church compelled their parishioners who had committed any offence, to bring stones here as a punishment. About half-way down the east side of the hill are vestiges of a fort called *Fatlips Castle*.

On the banks of the Clyde, in the parish of Roberton and Wiston, near Lamington, are there mains of *The Bower*, said to have been the residence of a mistress of one of the Scottish kings.

DURISDEER, in Lanarkshire, is a small town, situated beneath the Hills of Clydesdale, on the banks of the Nith, over which is a Bridge of three arches. The Church contains a splendid mausoleum of the Queensberry family, and in the church-yard are some monuments interesting to the antiquary.

The banks of the Carron, between Durisdeer and Thornhill, are lined with woody scenery. At one part of them is shown a cave, which afforded refuge to the Druids, and afterwards to the Covenanters. Here also, it is said, the poet Gay sometimes retired, when resident in the vicinity.

To the west of Durisdeer, is the *Pass of Dalveen*, celebrated for its romantic scenery. It forms the principal thoroughfare between the vales of the Nith and the Clyde.

THORNHILL, in Dumfries-shire, is a neat modern village, with a Bridge over the Nith. In the centre of the place is a Cross. The environs are very beautiful.

Pop. 500. Inns: The Queensberry Arms; the Royal Oak.

On an eminence, two miles west of Thornhill, stands *Drumlanrig Castle*, the seat of the Duke of Buccleugh, an immense quadrangular edifice, erected by the first Duke of Queensberry. It is situated about a mile south of the Nith.

and surrounded by plantations. The apartments contain several family portraits, and the gardens are neatly laid out. Here the poet Gay resided for a considerable time, under the patronage of the Queensberry family.

BROWNHILL INN, in Dumfries-shire, is a house of entertainment, which was occasionally frequented by Burns, who rented a farm in the neighbouring parish of Dunscore. The chief objects in the vicinity worthy of notice, are, *Closeburn Academy*, which is munificently endowed; *Closeburn Castle*, formerly the property of the baronial family of Kirkpatrick; and *Creekhope*, or *Crichup Linn*, famous as a retreat of the Covenanters. Here the Creekhope Water not only forms a beautiful cascade of 80 or 90 feet, but it has hollowed out a basin of 20 feet deep in the free-stone rock. The surroundnig scenery is picturesque.

Three miles beyond Brownhill Inn, is an "immense" tree overhanging the road. It is called the *Tree of Barjarg*.

No. 26. FROM EDINBURGH TO DUNDEE. By KIRK-CALDY, CUPAR-FIFE, and KILMANY.

	<i>Miles.</i>		<i>Miles.</i>
Cupar Fife, as at No. 16	30½	Woodhaven*	40
Logie Road	33¼	Dundee,* by water	42
Kilmany	35½		

No. 27. FROM EDINBURGH TO DUNDEE. By KIRK-CALDY and RATHILLET.

	<i>Miles.</i>		<i>Miles.</i>
New Inn, as at No. 16	22	Kilmany	35½
Letham Toll	28	Woodhaven*	40
Rathillet Toll	34	Dundee,* by water	42

No. 28. FROM EDINBURGH to DUNDEE. By KIRK-CALDY, LETHAM MILL, and CUPAR-FIFE.

	<i>Miles.</i>		<i>Miles.</i>
Path Head, as at No. 16	14 $\frac{1}{4}$	Craigrothie Bridge	27 $\frac{3}{4}$
Gallowtown	15 $\frac{1}{4}$	Cupar Fife*	30 $\frac{1}{2}$
Windygates	20 $\frac{1}{4}$	Dundee, as at No. 16	43 $\frac{3}{4}$
Letham Mill Bridge	24		

No. 29. FROM EDINBURGH to DUNDEE. By KIRK-CALDY, -CUPAR FIFE, and ST. MICHAEL'S.

	<i>Miles.</i>		<i>Miles.</i>
Osnaburgh, as at No. 16	33 $\frac{3}{4}$	Newport	41 $\frac{3}{4}$
St. Michael's	37 $\frac{3}{4}$	Dundee*	43 $\frac{3}{4}$

No. 30. FROM EDINBURGH to FALKIRK. By SOUTH QUEENSFERRY.

	<i>Miles.</i>		<i>Miles.</i>
New Cramond	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	Blackness	14 $\frac{1}{2}$
Cramond Bridge	5 $\frac{3}{4}$	Bo' Ness	18 $\frac{1}{4}$
South Queensferry*	9	Falkirk	25 $\frac{1}{2}$

At *Cramond Bridge*, the road crosses the Almond Water, and beyond it passes *Dalmeny House*, already noticed. At the mouth of the Almond is *Cramond Island*, containing a rabbit warren.

BLACKNESS CASTLE is seated on a long and narrow peninsula in Linlithgowshire. It is one of the fortresses which, according to the articles of the Union, was to be kept constantly garrisoned.

BO' NESS, or BORROWSTOWNESS, in Linlithgowshire, is situated on the Frith of Forth, and has a good harbour. It carries on a considerable trade, and manufactures earthenware and soap. There are also salt works. At the

west end of the town is an unfinished Town House and Prison. In the vicinity stands *Kinneil*, a seat of the Duke of Hamilton, which was occupied by the celebrated Dugald Stewart some time before his death. *Pop.* 3000.

FALKIRK, in Stirlingshire, is situated on the great road between Edinburgh and Glasgow, and at nearly an equal distance from both. It is famous for its trysts or fairs, at which many thousand Highland cattle are annually sold; and still more for its remnants of antiquity, and the battles fought in its vicinity. The town is situated on an acclivity, rising from the Frith of Forth, and consists chiefly of one well-built street, and a few of smaller dimensions.

The view from the hill of Falkirk, immediately behind the town, is remarkably extensive, varied, and beautiful. Hence, the spectator may behold the Ochil Hills, forming part of the ridge which extends from the German Ocean to the banks of the Clyde; and through an opening in the chain for the passage of the Forth, may discover, in fine weather, several isolated rocks, on the highest of which stands Stirling Castle. Beyond, over the Vale of Monteith, appear the Grampian Hills, including the conical shaped summit of Benledi, as well as Benvoirlich; and further to the west, the lofty Benlomond. To the north are seen the rich valley of the Carse, the Forth, with the towns of Culross, Kincardine, Clackmannan and Alloa, on the opposite shore, and the country reaching to the foot of the Ochils. To the north also may be seen the village of Larbert, as well as several seats, the most conspicuous of which are Carron Hall, Carron Park, Kinnaird, which once belonged to Bruce the traveller, Stenhouse, the property of Sir W. Bruce, and Dunmore House, belonging to the Earl of that name. Immediately below the spectator is Falkirk, and beyond it, the Carron Iron Works. At the

further extremity of the valley may be seen the shipping of Grangemouth, and lower down, that of Bo' Ness.

The Church of Falkirk was founded in 1057, by Malcolm Canmore, but rebuilt in 1809. In the church-yard are the graves of Sir John Graham and Sir John Stewart, both of whom were killed in 1298, when Edward I. obtained the famous victory over the Scots, under Sir W. Wallace. The battle took place half-way between Falkirk and the river Carron. A stone, called Wallace's Stone, denotes the spot which his division occupied previous to the contest. The tomb of Sir J. Graham bears an inscription. Here also is the monument of Sir R. Munro, who was killed in 1746, when General Hawley was defeated by the Pretender. The scene of this second battle was the Moor of Falkirk, about a mile S. W. of the town.

Pop. 12,800. *Inns:* The Sword; the Red Lion.

ENVIRONS OF FALKIRK.

On the river Carron, two miles from Falkirk, are the celebrated *Carron Iron Works*, the largest establishment of the kind in the world. They were erected about 1760, and employ an immense number of hands, as well as much curious machinery in manufacturing iron articles of every description. An introduction to the managers is necessary in order to visit them.

About four miles from Falkirk, at the mouth of the Forth and Clyde Canal, stands the little seaport of *Grangemouth*, which was first built about 1780. It now possesses a harbour, dock, rope walk, and custom-house, and carries on a considerable trade in grain, timber, hemp, flax, and iron.

The *Forth and Clyde Navigation*, generally called the *Great Canal*, was commenced in 1768, and in 1775 was

made navigable as far as Stocking Field, whence a branch goes off to Glasgow. The work was resumed in 1784, and finally completed in 1790 ; thus opening a communication between the German and Atlantic Oceans. The whole length is 35 miles, commencing at Carron Mouth on the Forth, and terminating at Bowling Bay, on the Clyde, about 11 miles below Glasgow. The breadth of the Canal is 56 feet, and its depth 8 feet. The highest point is 160 feet above the level of the sea.

The *Union Canal* which leaves the Great Canal near Falkirk, and terminates at the Lothian road, near Edinburgh, was commenced in 1818, and finished in about four years. It is about 28 miles in length, upwards of 70 feet in breadth, and five feet deep.

The *Monkland Canal*,* commences near Airdrie, and joins the branch of the Great Canal at Glasgow.

On all these Canals there are excellent passage-boats, the fares in which are very moderate.

Near Falkirk passed the *Roman Wall*, called *Graeme's Dyke*, from a tradition, that a Scottish hero of that name was the first who broke through it. This wall was commenced by Agricola, and completed in the reign of Antoninus Pius. Traces of it are still visible in various places. It extended from the Clyde near the village of Kilpatrick, to the Forth below Bo' Ness, and was intended to form a barrier between the dominions of the Romans on the South, and the unconquered Caledonians towards the North. From Calder to Falkirk, it coincided very nearly with the line of the Canal, in digging which a great number of Roman altars and stones, with inscriptions, were found, and are now deposited in the Hunterian Museum at Glasgow. From the inscriptions on some of these stones, it appears that a space of three miles

and 666 paces had been measured out to each legion; and when finished, a stone was erected in front of each division, containing the name of the Emperor, and the number and title of the legion by which it had been erected. The whole length of the wall was about 36 miles, and the average breadth 40 feet. Parallel with it ran a ditch 47 feet in width, and 22 in depth; and in front was a series of impassable marshes. It was further defended by forts placed about 350 yards from each other.

No. 31. FROM EDINBURGH TO FERRY PARTONCRAIG.
By KIRKCALDY, CUPAR-FIFE, and ST. ANDREW'S.

	<i>Miles.</i>		<i>Miles.</i>
Osnaburgh, as at No. 16.	. 33 $\frac{3}{4}$	Leuchars . . . . .	. 45 $\frac{3}{4}$
Guard Bridge . . . . .	. 36 $\frac{3}{4}$	Newport . . . . .	. 51
St. Andrew's . . . . .	. 40 $\frac{1}{4}$	Ferry Partoncraig . . . . .	. 51 $\frac{3}{4}$

ST. ANDREW'S, formerly the metropolitan see of Scotland, but now only remarkable for its University, is situated on a capacious bay on the east coast of Fife, near the mouth of the Eden. The view of it at a distance is particularly grand, but forms a strange contrast with the deserted character it presents on a near approach. It is about a mile in circumference, and contains three principal streets, the chief of which is long, spacious, and uniform. Many of the houses are very ancient, and are objects of interest, having in former days been the residence of distinguished men. The city was formerly commercial, but now carries on but little trade, though it has a small harbour.

The original name of St. Andrew's was Muckcross, but St. Regulus or St. Rule, according to the legend, having been shipwrecked on this coast in the fourth and fifth century, escaped to shore, bringing with him the relics of St.

Andrew. The King of the Picts granted him and his followers an establishment here, and erected a Chapel for them, and hence the city bore for some centuries the name of Kilrule. In the ninth century, when the Scottish and Pictish kingdoms were united by Kenneth III. the city received the appellation of St. Andrew, the tutelary saint of Scotland. It was made a royal burgh by David I. in 1140.

The University of St. Andrew's, the oldest in Scotland, was founded in 1410, by Bishop Wardlaw, and formerly consisted of three colleges, two of which were united during the last century. The average number of scholars is about 150. The united College of St. Salvador and St. Leonard, occupies a fine ancient edifice, forming three sides of a square, and ornamented with a spire 156 feet in height. Its chapel contains the tomb of Bishop Kennedy, the founder, who died in 1466. It has professors of Latin, Greek, mathematics, logic, civil history, moral philosophy, natural philosophy, and medicine. St. Mary's, or New College, has professors of divinity, ecclesiastical history, and oriental languages.

The University Library, situated in South Street, contains upwards of 30,000 volumes, and several curiosities, amongst which is a Burmese record, presented by Lord Melville, in 1827.

The Parish Church, in South Street, is a spacious structure, rebuilt within a few years. It contains the stately marble monument of Archbishop Sharpe. On one part of it is a representation of his assassination.

The Town House contains an original charter of Malcolm II., the old silver keys of the city, and the axe with which Sir Robert Spotiswood and three other royalists were beheaded in 1645.

The Cathedral, only the ruins of which now remain, was a splendid Gothic fabric, founded in 1162, and finished in 1318, when it was consecrated in the presence of Robert Bruce. It was 100 feet in height, 370 in length, 65 in breadth, and 170 at the transepts. This noble edifice was destroyed by the Reformers in 1559. In the adjacent cemetery are the tombs of Samuel Rutherford, the divine, and Dr. Adam Ferguson.

Near the Cathedral, are the remains of the Chapel of St. Rule, with its square tower, 105 feet high. This is certainly one of the oldest ecclesiastical ruins in Scotland.

To the north of the Cathedral, on a rock washed by the sea, are the ruins of the Castle, which was originally erected about 1200, but afterwards became the Episcopal Palace, and was almost entirely rebuilt. It was in the original edifice, a very small portion of which now exists, that James III. was born, and Cardinal Beaton assassinated. Here also the latter beheld the execution of Wishart, the reformer. The guides still pretend to show the window at which he sat, and over which they assert that his own body was afterwards exposed.

Pop. 5200. *Inn*: The Black Bull.

Three miles S.W. of St. Andrew's is *Magus Moor*, where Archbishop Sharpe was assassinated, in 1679, by Hackstone of Rathillet, and eight others. The spot is about half a mile from Magus Farm, and rather more from the old road to Cupar.

LEUCHARS, in Fifeshire, is situated about a mile from the coast. It has the remains of a Castle. Between this place and the sea once stood a hunting seat of James VI., the materials of which have been employed in building the handsome mansion of *Pitlethie*. *Pop.* 1800.

FERRY PARTONCRAIG, in Fifeshire, is situated at the mouth of the Tay, and was much frequented before the erection of the bridge over this river at Perth. *Pop.* 1500.

No. 32. FROM EDINBURGH TO FOCHABERS. By KINROSS, PERTH, FORFAR, and the GRAMPIAN HILLS.

	<i>Miles.</i>		<i>Miles.</i>
N. Esk Bridge, as at No. 1.	92	Alford, or Boat of Forbes	127½
Fettercairn	97	Strathbogie, or Huntly (a)	144½
Grampian Hills	102	Keith*	155
Cuttieshillock Inn	109	Fochabers	162¾
Kincardine O'Neil	116		

(a) Strathbogie to Portsoy* 17¾.

FETTERCAIRN, in Kincardineshire, is a small village deriving its name from a large cairn in the vicinity. About a mile distant is *Kincardine*, which was the chief town of the county till the reign of James VI. It is now a miserable hamlet with less than a hundred inhabitants. Near it may be traced vestiges of *Fenella's Castle*, where Kenneth III. was assassinated in 994. Crathilinthus, the son of Fenella, had been put to death by command of the king; and in order to revenge herself, she invited the monarch to her castle, and assassinated him with a curious engine constructed for the purpose.

The road then passes over a part of the Grampians.

KINCARDINE O'NEIL, in Aberdeenshire, is situated on the Dee, the banks of which are here adorned with beautiful woody scenery. At *Potarch*, in this parish, is a bridge of three arches, the central one being 70 feet in span.

ALFORD, in Aberdeenshire, is seated on the Don, over

which is a bridge of three arches. In its vicinity are two large cairns.

STRATHBOGIE, or HUNTLY, in the county of Aberdeen, consists of two streets, which cross each other at right angles, and form a square in the centre. It is situated between the rivers Deveron and Bogie, which unite just below it. Near the bridge over the former stand the remains of *Huntly Castle*, a seat of the Gordon family, erected at the beginning of the 17th century. The chimney-places are adorned with curious sculptures, and several of the ceilings with paintings and doggerel rhymes.

Pop. 4000. *Inn:* Milne's.

FOCHABERS is a neat modern town of Morayshire, situated on the banks of the Spey, over which is a bridge of four arches, 340 feet in length. In the centre is a square, from which the streets diverge at right angles. It has a handsome Church.

Pop. 950. *Inn:* Bowie's.

At the end of the town is the Park Gate of *Gordon Castle*, the seat of the Duke of Gordon, a noble mansion far surpassing every other to the north of the Forth. It is a large quadrangular edifice, with a front extending nearly 600 feet, and is surrounded by a beautiful park, laid out in an ornamental style. The apartments are adorned with a great number of pictures, busts, &c., and the Library contains several thousand volumes, besides MSS. Here also is a small theatre as well as a music-room.

About four miles from Fochabers is the town of *Garmouth*, where Charles II. landed in 1650. It has a harbour on the Spey, and employs many hands in the salmon-fishery. It also carries on an extensive trade in timber.

No. 33. FROM EDINBURGH TO FOCHABERS. By
KINROSS, PERTH, and GRANTOWN.

	<i>Miles.</i>		<i>Miles.</i>
Cupar, Angus, as at No. 1.	56 $\frac{1}{2}$	Cockbridge Inn	114 $\frac{1}{2}$
Blairgowrie*	61	Bridgend, or Bridge of Don	114 $\frac{3}{4}$
Bridge of Cally	66 $\frac{1}{4}$	Camdlemore, or Candlemon Inn	125 $\frac{1}{2}$
Enoch	71 $\frac{1}{4}$	Grantown	137 $\frac{3}{4}$
Spittal of Glenshee Inn	79	Cromdale	141 $\frac{3}{4}$
Cairnwell	85	Dalnashach Inn	150 $\frac{3}{4}$
Castletown	90	Inveraven Kirk	151 $\frac{3}{4}$
Castletown of Braemar	93 $\frac{3}{4}$	Charlston of Aberlour	156 $\frac{3}{4}$
Monaltrie	101 $\frac{3}{4}$	Fochabers*	171 $\frac{1}{4}$
Reinloan, or Garden Sheil	103 $\frac{3}{4}$		

SPITTAL OF GLENSHEE INN, in Angus-shire, is situated 1102 feet above the level of the sea. At Spittal is shown the grave of Dermid, one of the heroes of Ossian.

CAIRNWELL HILL, in Angus-shire, rises 2157 feet above the level of the sea.

CASTLETOWN OF BRAEMAR, in Aberdeenshire, is situated near the Dee, the banks of which are very romantic. It derived its name from the neighbouring *Castle of Braemar*, which formerly belonged to the Earls of Mar, but was forfeited to the crown in 1715.

A mile above Braemar Castle is the Inn of Castletown, from which a road conducts to *Mar Lodge*, a hunting-seat of the Earl of Fife. A little further down the valley, and two miles from Castletown, is *Invercauld*, the seat of the Farquharson family, situated on the north side of the Dee, and surrounded by lofty mountains, amongst which appears *Benaburd*, rising about 4000 feet above the level of the sea. The scenery here is remarkably grand. At a short distance is the great waterfall of *Garval Burn*, and on the north bank of the river is a narrow pass, called *Cairn-na-Cuen*, or the Cairn of Remembrance. This valley abounds with game,

and contains some of the finest pine-trees in Scotland, many of them being from 10 to 12 feet in circumference. Here it was that the Earl of Mar raised the standard of rebellion in 1715.

About 10 miles east of Castletown is a fine cataract, called *Pinn Muik*.

REINLOAN in Aberdeenshire. At this place is *Gardenshiel*, a shooting-seat of the Earl of Aberdeen; and on the hill near it is a monument in memory of C. J. Fox, erected by the late Mr. Campbell, of Toup.

GRANTOWN is situated in a detached part of Inverness-shire. It is a neat place, which has risen up during the last century, and possesses a Town House and Prison, an Hospital, and two Free Schools. *Pop.* 400.

CROMDALE, in Banffshire. Four miles to the west is *Castle Grant*, containing many interesting paintings. In this parish are *Lochindorb Lake, Island, and Fort*.

No. 34. FROM EDINBURGH TO FOCHABERS. By
PERTH, BRECHINE, ABERDEEN, and INVERURY.

	<i>Miles.</i>		<i>Miles.</i>
Aberdeen, as at No. 1..	126 $\frac{1}{2}$	Pitmachie Inn	150 $\frac{1}{2}$
Glasgowgo	135 $\frac{3}{4}$	Huntly or Strathbogie* .	162 $\frac{1}{2}$
Kintore	138 $\frac{1}{2}$	Keith*	172 $\frac{3}{4}$
Inverury	141 $\frac{1}{2}$	Fochabers*	180 $\frac{1}{2}$

KINTORE, in Aberdeenshire, is a small town of great antiquity, its first charter being dated in the ninth century. It has a neat Town House and Prison. Near it are the ruins of *Half Forest Castle*, belonging to the Earl of Kintore.

Pop. 340.

INVERURY, in Aberdeenshire, is situated on the Don, over which is a handsome wooden bridge. It is said to have received the privileges of a royal burgh from King Robert

Bruce, on occasion of the victory he obtained over Comyn, the adherent of Edward I. This was the first battle he gained over the English. At the south end of the town is an artificial mount, said to have been the seat of justice. In this parish is the *Maiden Stone*, on which some curious figures are engraved, and here also is a fine echo. *Pop.* 1200.

Near Inverury are the ruins of *Inverury Castle*, the ancient seat of the Earls Marischal of Scotland. Here the celebrated Marshal Keith was born.

On the right, beyond Inverury, is the site of the *Battle of Harlaw*, where Donald of the Isles was defeated by the Earl of Mar in 1411.

No. 35. FROM EDINBURGH TO FORFAR. By DUNDEE
and ARBROATH.

	<i>Miles.</i>		<i>Miles.</i>
Arbroath, as at No. 2	82 $\frac{1}{2}$	Rescobie Kirk	93 $\frac{3}{4}$
St. Vigean's *	84 $\frac{1}{2}$	Loch Fithie	95 $\frac{1}{2}$
Pitmuie's Toll	88	Forfar *	97 $\frac{1}{2}$
Kirkton of Guthrie	89 $\frac{1}{4}$		

KIRKTON OF GUTHRIE, in Angus-shire. Here is *Guthrie Castle*, an ancient tower, supposed to have been erected by Sir A. Guthrie, who fell at the Battle of Flodden. The Hill of Guthrie, which rises 1500 feet above the level of the sea, commands a fine view.

RESCOBIE KIRK, in Angus-shire. *Rescobie Loch* is the largest in the district of Strathmore. It abounds with pike and perch, and contains extensive beds of shell marl.

LOCH FITHIE, in Angus-shire, abounds with fish, and is surrounded by beautiful woods.

No. 36. FROM EDINBURGH TO FORRES. By KINROSS,
PERTH, and GRANTOWN.

	<i>Miles.</i>		<i>Miles.</i>
Grantown, as at No. 33	. 137 $\frac{3}{4}$	Tomdu . . . . .	. 150 $\frac{1}{4}$
Billewaird Inn . . . . .	. 139 $\frac{1}{4}$	Forres . . . . .	. 160 $\frac{1}{4}$
Dava Inn . . . . .	. 144 $\frac{3}{4}$		

FORRES, in Morayshire, is a royal burgh of considerable antiquity. It consists principally of one long straight street, in the middle of which stands the Town House. At the east end is the celebrated antiquity, called *Sweno's Stone*, which is supposed to have been erected in commemoration of the victory obtained in the 11th century by Malcolm II. over Sweno, a Danish invader. It is an interesting monument of the state of the arts in Scotland at that period, and is said to be the finest of the kind in Europe. It is a slab of grey stone, about 23 feet in height, nearly 4 in breadth, and 1 foot 3 inches thick. The sides are covered with sculptured ornaments in basso relievo, representing warriors, and on one of them are two persons bending beneath a cross.

On a hill to the south is *Nelson's Tower*, erected by private subscription, to commemorate the deeds of that hero.

On an eminence at the west end of the town, formerly stood a Castle, in which King Duffus was murdered by Donwald. The present ruins are those of a more recent building, erected on the original site. They command a good view.

Forres has been immortalized by Shakspeare, its name frequently occurring in the tragedy of "Macbeth." The *Hoar Moor*, on which the usurper is said to have met the witches, is situated about five miles distant, on the road to Nairn. The spot is denoted by a small clump of trees.

Pop. 3900. Inn: The Forres Inn.

ENVIRONS OF FORRES.

One mile N.E. of Forres are the remains of *Kinloss Abbey*, at which Edward I. stopped for three weeks. It was founded in 1150.

About three miles from Forres is the little port of *Findhorn*, at the mouth of the river of the same name. It has a commodious pier and safe harbour, though the entrance is rather difficult.

Darnaway, or *Tarnaway Castle*, the seat of the Earl of Moray, is about four miles from Forres. It is a large irregular edifice, erected at various periods; but the Great Hall, built by the Earl of Randolph in the 14th century, is still preserved in nearly its original state. The roof is a fine specimen of the Norman style of architecture.

No. 37. FROM EDINBURGH TO FORT AUGUSTUS. By STIRLING, CRIEFF, and the MILITARY ROAD.

	<i>Miles.</i>		<i>Miles</i>
Stirling, as at No. 47	35 $\frac{1}{4}$	Weem's Inn	78 $\frac{1}{4}$
Dumblane	41 $\frac{1}{4}$	Cushie Ville Inn	82 $\frac{1}{4}$
Ardoch	46 $\frac{3}{4}$	Tummel Bridge Inn	90 $\frac{1}{4}$
Muthil	52 $\frac{3}{4}$	Dalnacardoch Inn	100 $\frac{1}{4}$
Crieff*	55 $\frac{3}{4}$	Dalwhinnie Inn	113 $\frac{1}{4}$
Monzie Kirk	58 $\frac{1}{4}$	Garviemore Inn	126 $\frac{1}{4}$
Amulrie Inn	67 $\frac{1}{4}$	Fort Augustus	144 $\frac{1}{4}$
Aberfeldie	77 $\frac{1}{4}$		

DUMBLANE, or DUNBLANE, in Perthshire, formerly a city, is now a pleasant village on the banks of the Allan, and is noted for the salubrity of its situation. It was originally a cell of the Culdees. The Cathedral, which was founded and endowed by David I. in 1142, is one of the most perfect remaining in Scotland: the choir, now used

as the parish church, is elegantly fitted up in the Gothic style, and several of the prebendal stalls, richly sculptured, are still preserved. Dumblane possesses a Library, which was founded by Bishop Leighton, afterwards Archbishop of Glasgow. From the inn near the bridge there is a fine view.

Pop. 3500.

At *Kippenross*, a seat in the immediate vicinity, is an immense plane-tree. It is 27 feet in circumference at the ground, and 30 at the part from which the branches shoot out.

On the banks of the Allan, two miles above Dumblane, is the mineral spring of *Cromlix*, which is much resorted to.

Two miles N.E. of Dumblane is *Sheriffmuir*, where the battle between the Duke of Argyle and the Earl of Mar was fought, in 1715, when both parties retreated, imagining that they were defeated. A stone is shown on which, it is said, the Highlanders sharpened their swords previous to the contest. This road from Dumblane to Crieff was made by General Wade at the beginning of the 18th century, and is remarkable for its straightness. The new road from Ardoch to Muthil is not so hilly, but is about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile longer.

ARDOCH, in Perthshire. *Ardoch House* is the seat of Sir G. Stirling, Bart. The Roman Camp on this estate is the most entire in Great Britain, and is supposed to have been constructed by Agricola. It is situated close to the road, and in form is oblong, the whole area measuring 2800 feet by 1950. Near the centre is the Prætorium, a square 420 feet by 375. The ditches, the rampart walls, and the gateways, may still be traced. Adjoining this great camp are two others, which appear to have been more slightly fortified.

From Ardoch the road crosses a heath, called the *Muir of Orchill*. A Roman causeway, now covered over, led to a camp of observation, which had the name of *Kemp's Castle*.

MONZIE KIRK, in Perthshire. Half a mile distant is *Monzie Castle*, the seat of General Campbell, an elegant modern building, surrounded by splendid scenery. Nothing can exceed the beautiful disposition of the adjacent woods.

In the vicinity of Monzie are many natural curiosities, such as cascades, caves, echoes, &c. as well as some of the scenes described by Ossian. On the banks of the Almond is a Roman camp, and near it the village of *Fianteach* or *Fingal's House*. Two miles north of this is seen *Dunmore Hill*, crowned by the ruins of a fort in which Fingal is said to have taken refuge after his house was burnt by Gara. Four miles east of Fianteach is a larger fortification called *Lene*, and on the adjacent moor are several cairns, one of which, called *Cairn Comhal*, in memory of Fingal's father, was opened a few years back, and found to contain a stone coffin. Hence the traveller may proceed to the picturesque valley of *Glen-Almond*, in which are several remarkable caves, and near *Newton*, a stone which formed part of the tomb of Ossian. The coffin was removed at the time of its discovery in 1746. Newton is about three miles from Amulrie Inn.

ABERFELDIE is a populous village of Perthshire. Near it are the *Falls of Moness*, or *Aberfeldie*, which have been celebrated by the poetry of Burns, and were said by Pennant to be an epitome of every thing that can be admired in waterfalls.

TUMMEL BRIDGE INN, in Perthshire. To the east is *Loch Tummel*, and to the west, *Loch Rannoch*, both of which will be noticed in another part of the work.

DALNACARDOCH INN, in Perthshire. Seven miles

beyond this inn is seen a lake half filled up, and five miles farther the road crosses the Garry by a bridge, from which there is a fine view of *Loch Garry*.

DALWHINNIE INN, in Inverness-shire, is situated in a dreary district on the west bank of the Truim. About a mile distant is the head of *Loch Ericht*, which extends from north to south, about 16 miles. Nothing more desolate and solitary can be conceived than the banks of this lake. In a cave at its south end, the Pretender took refuge after the battle of Culloden. On the summit of a lofty rock where the lake discharges its waters, are the remains of a fortification.

Beyond Dalwhinnie Inn, the road passes through *Laggan*, which is said to be the highest parish in Scotland above the level of the sea, and thence to *Garviemore* Inn. Three miles further is the lofty *Coryarrack Mountain*.

FORT AUGUSTUS, in Inverness-shire, is situated at the S. W. extremity of Loch Ness, between the rivers Oich and Tarf, and is surrounded by beautiful woods. It was originally built by General Wade in 1730, for the purpose of keeping the Highlanders in subjection, and named after the then Prince of Wales. Having long ago accomplished the end for which it was erected, it is now kept up as a mere matter of form. Near it is a small village, with tolerable accommodation for travellers.

No. 38. From EDINBURGH to FORT GEORGE. By
KINROSS, PERTH, and GRANTOWN.

	<i>Miles.</i>		<i>Miles.</i>
Grantown, as at No. 33	. 137 $\frac{3}{4}$	Fort George	168 $\frac{1}{2}$
Bridge of Dulsie . . . . .	. 151 $\frac{1}{2}$		

The *Bridge of Dulsie* is situated in Nairnshire, and crosses the Findhorn. About eight miles beyond it is *Cawdor* or *Calder Castle*, once the property of Macbeth, and now that

of Lord Cawdor. It was built in the fifteenth century, and is pleasantly situated on the bank of a brook. In a vault at the bottom of the principal tower is shown a hawthorn-tree, respecting which is told a singular story connected with the original foundation of the building.

FORT GEORGE, in Inverness-shire, occupies the extremity of a low, sandy peninsula, jutting into the Moray Frith, the passage of which it commands. It was begun under the direction of General Skinner, in 1747, and cost upwards of £160,000. The fortifications are regular, and have a very imposing appearance. They cover about 15 English acres, and the barracks are capable of accommodating 3000 men. The ramparts command fine views. Each bastion is named from some prince of the ruling dynasty, or some celebrated general, and these appellations are chiselled on the angles. A small pier projects from the fort for the use of the ferry-boats to the opposite coast of Cromarty. The Frith is here about a mile wide, but expands immediately above, into a spacious lake.

At the bottom of the peninsula on which Fort George is situated, and one mile distant, is the modern village of *Campbell-town*.

No. 39. FROM EDINBURGH TO FORT WILLIAM. By STIRLING and TYNDRUM.

	<i>Miles.</i>		<i>Miles.</i>
Stirling, as at No. 47.	35 $\frac{1}{4}$	Inverouran	97 $\frac{1}{4}$
Bridge of Allan	39 $\frac{1}{4}$	King's House Inn	106 $\frac{3}{4}$
Donne	44 $\frac{1}{4}$	Glencoe	115 $\frac{3}{4}$
Callander	52	Balahulish Inn	120 $\frac{3}{4}$
Loch Erne Head Inn	65 $\frac{3}{4}$	The Ferry	121 $\frac{1}{4}$
Liangarston Inn	74	Onich	123 $\frac{1}{4}$
Luib Inn	75 $\frac{1}{4}$	Coran Ferry	126 $\frac{1}{2}$
Crianlaroch Inn	83 $\frac{1}{4}$	Maryborough, or Gordons-	
Tyndrum	88 $\frac{1}{4}$	burgh	134 $\frac{1}{4}$
Urchay Kirk	95 $\frac{1}{4}$	Fort William	134 $\frac{3}{4}$

BRIDGE OF ALLAN, in Stirlingshire, is a very pretty village on the banks of the Allan Water. It contains a number of neat villas for the accommodation of persons visiting the neighbouring well of *Airthey*. This spring resembles that of Cromlix, except that it contains more mineral. The banks of the river between Bridge of Allan and Dumblane are finely wooded.

DOUNE, in Perthshire, is a thriving village, formerly noted for the manufacture of Highland pistols. It is now distinguished for its Castle, a fine baronial ruin, standing on a peninsula at the confluence of the Teith and the Ardoch. Its form is square, and the walls are 40 feet high and ten thick ; what remains of the tower is about 80 feet in height. The period of its erection is uncertain, but it is supposed to have been built by the Regent Murdoch, Duke of Albany. It is now the property of the Moray family, to which it gives the secondary title of Lord Doune. Mary Queen of Scots often occupied Doune Castle as a hunting seat ; and during the rebellion of 1745, it was taken possession of by a party of rebels under Macgregor of Glengyle, also known as James Graham Ghlun Dhu. A number of royalist volunteers, amongst whom was Home, the author of Douglas, advanced against them, but Macgregor captured the whole, and confined them in the Castle.

A mile and a half beyond Doune, is *Doune Lodge*, or *Cambus Wallace*, a seat of the Earl of Moray ; and $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile further, *Canrick Castle*, the mansion of Sir E. M. Macgregor.

CALLANDER, in Perthshire, is a neat and regular modern village, pleasantly situated on the banks of the Teith. It has a handsome Church and an excellent Inn. Here the traveller will perceive by the dress and language of many

of the inhabitants, that he is on the borders of the Highlands.

ENVIRONS OF CALLANDER.

The vicinity of Callander is famous as the scene of Sir W. Scott's "Lady of the Lake." The prospects are beautiful, and there are several objects worthy of being visited. On the banks of the Teith, about a quarter of a mile below the village, is the *Camp*, a villa supposed to occupy the site of a Roman entrenchment. Hence there is a magnificent prospect of *Ben Ledi*, which rises 3000 feet above the level of the sea, and bounds the horizon to the N.W. Its name signifies *Hill of God*, and it is probable that it was formerly the scene of Druidical rites. According to tradition, it was held sacred by the inhabitants of the surrounding country, who annually assembled on the first of May to kindle the sacred fire in honour of the sun, on its summit. Near the summit of Ben Ledi is a small lake called *Loch-au-nan Corp*, the Lake of Dead Bodies, a name which it derived from an accident which happened to a funeral here. The lake was frozen and covered with snow; and when the funeral was crossing it, the ice gave way, and all the attendants perished.

About a mile N.E of Callander is *Bracklin Bridge*, a rustic work only three feet broad, thrown across a deep chasm, along the bottom of which rolls the river Keltie. The torrent, after making several successive cataracts, at length falls in one sheet about 50 feet in height, presenting from the bridge an appalling spectacle.

Another curiosity near Callander is the *Pass of Leney*, a narrow ravine, skirted with woods and hemmed in with rocks, through which a stream, issuing from Loch Lubnaig, rushes with amazing force, forming a series of cascades.

Beyond Callander the road passes along the north shore of *Loch Lubnaig*, the banks of which are steep, rugged, and well wooded. This lake is about five miles long. Nearly opposite the middle of it is *Ardchullery*, once a hunting seat of Bruce the traveller.

A short distance from Loch Erne Head is a turning to *Balquhidder Kirk*, two miles distant, at which is the grave of the noted Rob Roy.

LOCH ERNE HEAD is a small village situated, as its name imports, at the head of *Loch Erne*.* It has an excellent Inn.

On leaving *Loch Erne Head*, the road enters *Glen Ogle* or *Ogill*, a sterile district bounded by mountains, and interspersed with fragments of rocks, one of which is said to denote the spot where a chief of the Macnabs killed a robber.

LUIB INN, in Perthshire. To the left of this spot, the lofty *Ben More* or *Great Mountain*, rises majestically 3900 feet above the level of the sea. To the right, a little further, is *Loch Dochart*, on which is a floating island about 50 feet long and 30 broad. Another island in this Lake bears the ruins of a Castle, which was once the residence of the knights of Lochaw.

CRUANLAROCK INN. Here the road joins that from Tarbet. Two miles further is the *Church of St. Fillan*, the saint who gave name to this valley, the inhabitants of which he converted to Christianity. After the Battle of Bannockburn, Robert Bruce founded a priory here, as a token of his gratitude. Near it, in the river Etterick, is the Pool of St. Fillan, immersion in which is said to be efficacious in cases of insanity.

TYNDRUM, in Perthshire, is situated at the extremity of Strath Fillan. In its vicinity are the lead mines of the Earl

of Breadalbane, in which many curious minerals are found ; and at a short distance is the plain of *Dalrigh*, or *King's Field*, where Robert Bruce was defeated in 1306 by Mc. Dougal of Lorn. Tyndrum has an excellent Inn.

URCHAY KIRK, in Argyleshire. To the left is the pretty and fertile *Vale of Glenurchay*.

INVEROURAN, in Argyleshire. To the right is *Loch Tulla*, through which the Orchay, or Urchay, flows.

KING'S HOUSE INN, in Argyleshire, was built about the time of the Rebellion for the royalist troops, who were obliged to march through this desolate district. About three miles beyond it is the *Devil's Staircase*, a name given to the steep road which crosses the mountain of *Buchael Etive*.

GLENCOE, in the north part of Argyleshire, is a singularly wild valley, extending from Buchael Etive towards Balahulish Inn, a distance of about eleven miles. It is said to have been the birth-place of Ossian, and is but too well known for the horrible massacre of its inhabitants by the government troops, in the reign of William III. The scenery is quite unlike all other glens in the Highlands ; the valley is remarkably narrow, and along the bottom runs the wild stream of *Cona*, so frequently mentioned in the poems of Ossian. On each side, almost perpendicular hills rise to between 2000 and 3000 feet in height, and spread an extraordinary gloom over the vale below. Among those on the south side is *Malmor*, and on the north is seen *Dun Fion*, the Hill of Fingal. The road passes along the north side of the glen, but is frequently injured by the numerous torrents which descend from the mountains. There is but one house in the whole district ; and it is not improbable that the traveller will pass through the valley without seeing a single person.

BALAHULISH, or BALLACHULISH, in Argyleshire,

is situated on Loch Leven, and is noted for its slate quarries. It has a good *Inn*. *Loch Leven* is bounded on both sides by lofty hills, and presents some fine views.

About two miles west of Balahulish is *Ardshiel*, where there is a Mineral Spring, much resorted to by invalids, for whose accommodation an inn and lodging-houses have been erected.

From Balahulish there is a ferry to the north bank of Loch Leven, on which is a good inn. The strait is called *Calasie Phactric*, tradition asserting that Patrick, a Danish prince, was drowned here. The road has now entered Inverness-shire, and passes along the east bank of *Loch Eil*, by *Onich* and *Coran Ferry*.

MARYBURGH, or GORDONSBURGH, in Inverness-shire, is a village of 600 inhabitants, who are chiefly engaged in the herring fishery. Its first title was derived from the Queen of William III. in whose reign the village was erected.

FORT WILLIAM, at the head of Loch Eil, in Inverness-shire, was rebuilt in the reign of William III. after whom it was named. It was originally erected by General Monk, in the time of the Commonwealth, and was then called *Inverlochy Garrison*. The Highlanders attempted to take it in 1716, and the army of the Pretender in 1746, but without success. This is the most southern of the forts constructed for the subjugation of the Highlands. It is larger than Fort Augustus, but does not contain more than thirty soldiers, the principal part of the barracks being occupied by private families. The adjacent town of Fort William is an insignificant place, though it possesses several places of worship.

Inn : The Caledonian Hotel.

ENVIRONS OF FORT WILLIAM.

The environs of Fort William are wild and sublime, and present many objects worthy of notice. The most remarkable is the gigantic *Ben Nevis*, the highest mountain in Great Britain. The summit, which rises 4370 feet above the level of the sea, is generally enveloped in clouds, but in clear weather commands a magnificent prospect. The extent of the view from the Moray Firth, on the N.E. to the Island of Colonsay, on the S.W. is 170 miles. The ascent and return to Fort William will occupy seven or eight hours.

Glen Nevis, to the east of Fort William, was, during the civil wars, the scene of a bloody battle between the Campbells, under the Earl of Argyle, and the Marquis of Montrose, when the latter was victorious. This valley is wild and gloomy; it cannot be visited without a guide, as there is no regular road through it. Along the bottom of it runs the Nevis; and on the south side of the river is a cave, called *Haigh-t'Hovile*, or *Samuel's Cave*, in which many of the fugitives from the battle of Culloden resided for some time. Opposite this cave is a fine cascade, rolling down the side of Ben Nevis; and about two miles further up the river is another cascade, which, after forcing its course through the rocks, makes a perpendicular fall of more than 500 feet.

Another object of interest, and a fruitful source of geological speculation, are the parallel roads of *Glen Roy*, situated in Lochaber, about 11 miles N.E. of Fort William. They run along the sides of the hills, which border Glen Roy and Glen Spean, and are every where perfectly horizontal. There were formerly three distinct lines of these roads on both

sides of the valley, each corresponding in height with the one opposite to it. By some it is supposed, that these roads were artificially made; but it is more probable that the glen was once a lake, and that these tracts point out the levels to which its waters were successively reduced.

Tor Castle, four miles north of Fort William, is a very ancient ruin, situated on a precipice, overlooking the river Lochy. It is, by some, supposed to have been Banquo's Castle, and a walk along the river in the vicinity still bears his name.

At *Corpach*, about a mile from Fort William, is the entrance of the *Caledonian Canal*, by means of which, and the Lakes of Lochy, Oich, and Ness, a junction is effected between the Atlantic and the German Oceans. This great undertaking was commenced in 1803, and completed in 1822, at an expense of £1,000,000. Its entire length, from Corpach to Clachnaharry, near Inverness, is $60\frac{1}{2}$ miles, of which $37\frac{1}{2}$ pass through Lochs Lochy, Oich, and Ness, and the remainder is artificial. It is 20 feet deep, 50 wide at the bottom, and 110 at the top. The summit level at Loch Oich is 94 feet above the sea at Clachnaharry, and 90 feet above the sea at Corpach. Within the mile nearest to Corpach there are no less than eight locks for raising the water; and hence this portion of the canal has been called *Neptune's Staircase*. The canal is capable of admitting a thirty-two gun frigate, the largest Baltic ship, and the average of West India vessels.

Steam-boats have been established on the Caledonian Canal for some years, and these are in correspondence with others on the east and west coasts of Scotland, affording the most easy and expeditious mode of conveyance ever invented for the accommodation of travellers.

No. 40. FROM EDINBURGH to FRASERBURGH. By
 ABERDEEN and PETERHEAD.

	<i>Miles.</i>		<i>Miles.</i>
Aberdeen, as at No. 1.	126 $\frac{1}{4}$	St. Fergus Kirk	174
Ellon	142 $\frac{1}{2}$	Crimond Kirk	179
Cruden Kirk	151 $\frac{1}{4}$	Fraserburgh	187
Peterhead	169 $\frac{1}{4}$		

ELLON, in Aberdeenshire, is pleasantly situated on the Ythan, over which is a handsome bridge. Boats approach within half a mile of the town.

CRUDEN KIRK, in Aberdeenshire. In this parish, and about six miles south of Peterhead, is the natural curiosity called the *Bullar*, or *Boiler of Buchan*. It consists of an immense hole or well, in one of the most prominent headlands of the rocky coast, which is here about 200 feet in height. On looking into it, the sea is seen rushing in at the bottom, and foaming around the sides of the well with a tremendous noise. If the Bullar is visited in a boat from the sea, it will be perceived that the sides are perforated with caves.

In the vicinity is *Buchan-Ness*, the most eastern point of Scotland; and near it *Slains Castle*, the seat of the Earl of Errol, a large square building on the edge of the cliff. *Slains Loch* abounds with pike, perch, and eels. The coast in the vicinity presents several caverns, the most remarkable of which is called the *Drooping Cave*.

PETERHEAD, in Aberdeenshire, is situated upon a narrow promontory near the mouth of the Ugie. It has an excellent harbour, which is still, however, undergoing improvement, and is extensively engaged in the whale fishery. The old part of the town is irregularly built, but there are several handsome modern streets. Perhaps no place in Scotland has improved more rapidly during the last half

century, principally owing to the commercial spirit of its inhabitants. The Museum of Mr. Arbuthnot, in this town, is well worthy of a visit. The Town House is a handsome building, with a spire 110 feet in height.

During summer, Peterhead is much frequented as a watering place, the wells having been in considerable repute for nearly two hundred years. They are of the chalybeate kind, and are said to be efficacious in various internal disorders. The principal is the Wine Well, the water of which was analyzed by Dr. Laing, and 12lbs. avoirdupois of it were found to contain the following ingredients: Muriate of iron, $30\frac{3}{4}$ grains; carbonate of iron, $3\frac{1}{4}$; muriate of lime, 7; siliceous earth, 2; sulphate of lime, 2; sulphate of soda, $13\frac{1}{4}$; muriate of soda, $7\frac{1}{2}$; carbonic acid gas, $83\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Here are also commodious hot and cold baths.

Peterhead is noted for its butter, which is obtained from the surrounding district of Buchan. The Pretender landed here, disguised, in 1715.

Pop. 5500. *Inn:* Nicol's.

FRASERBURGH is situated at the N. E. angle of Aberdeenshire, and has an excellent harbour recently completed. The pier extends about 700 feet, and affords protection to the vessels engaged in the fisheries and coasting trade. There are hot and cold baths. In the vicinity are *Philorth House*, and *Kinnaird's Castle*, both belonging to Lord Saltoun.

Pop. 3000. *Inns:* M'Laughlan's; Green's.

A mile north of Fraserburgh is *Kinnaird's Head*, a bold promontory, surmounted by a lighthouse.

No. 41. From EDINBURGH to FRASERBURGH. By
ABERDEEN and OLD DEER.

	<i>Miles.</i>		<i>Miles.</i>
Aberdeen, as at No. 1.	126 $\frac{1}{4}$	Cartlehaugh Inn	153 $\frac{3}{4}$
Ellon*	142 $\frac{1}{4}$	Strichen	159
Old Deer	153 $\frac{1}{4}$	Fraserburgh*	168

OLD DEER, in Aberdeenshire. On a hill near it is a Druidical circle.

On *Mormond Hill*, between Old Deer and Strichen, is seen the figure of a horse, cut out of the turf. It occupies more than an acre of ground. The summit of the hill commands a fine view.

STRICHEN, in Aberdeenshire, is a small but neat town, with a bleach-field. The Town House is a handsome building, with a spire. *Pop.* 2000.

Strichen House is a large mansion, built a few years ago by the representative of Lord Lovat.

No. 42. From EDINBURGH to GLASGOW. By
BATHGATE.

	<i>Miles.</i>		<i>Miles.</i>
Corstorphine	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	West Craigs Inn	23
Broxburn	11	Airdrie	32 $\frac{1}{4}$
Uphall Inn	12	Drumpellier	36 $\frac{1}{4}$
Bathgate	18	Shettlestone	40
Armadale Inn	22	Glasgow*	42 $\frac{3}{4}$

CORSTORPHINE is a village of Edinburghshire, to the left of the *Hill of Corstorphine*, which is richly wooded. The Church contains the tomb of its founder, Sir John Forrester, who was Lord Chancellor of Scotland. An inscription to the memory of Nicholas Bannatyne, dated in 1470, requests the reader "to pray for the Pope and him."

UPHALL INN, in Linlithgowshire. In *Uphall Kirk*,

one mile distant, lie buried the Hon. Henry Erskine, the ornament of the Scottish bar, and Lord Erskine, whose talents raised him to the dignity of Lord Chancellor of England.

BROXBURN, in Linlithgowshire, is a thriving village, situated on a rivulet of the same name.

BATHGATE, in Linlithgowshire, is an irregularly built town, on the declivity of a hill. It originally formed part of the dowry which Robert Bruce gave to Walter Stewart with his daughter Margery. Stewart died in 1328, in a house, vestiges of which are still to be traced in a bog near the town.

Pop. 3500.

AIRDRIE, in Lanarkshire, is situated near the termination of the Monkland Canal. In its vicinity are the *Calder*, *Cleland*, and *Shotts* iron-works.

No. 43. FROM EDINBURGH TO GLASGOW. By MID-CALDER AND WHITBURN.

	<i>Miles.</i>		<i>Miles.</i>
Hermiston	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	Kirk of Shotts Inn	27
Burn Wynd Inn	8 $\frac{3}{4}$	Newhouse Inn	30 $\frac{1}{4}$
Mid-Calder	12	Holy Town	32 $\frac{1}{2}$
Livingston	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	Belzie Hill	34 $\frac{1}{2}$
Blackburn	17 $\frac{3}{4}$	Broomhouse Toll	39
Whitburn	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	Glasgow *	44

HERMISTON, in Edinburghshire. Here the road crosses the Union Canal. On the left, beyond this place, is *Dalmahoy House*, the principal seat of the Earl of Morton. It is situated in a park of 500 acres, and commands a good view of Edinburgh Castle.

MID-CALDER, in Edinburghshire, is pleasantly situated on the Almond, the banks of which are extremely beautiful.

Pop. 1500.

On the left, beyond Mid-Calder, is *Calder House*, the seat of Lord Torphichen. In one of the apartments is a portrait of John Knox, with the following inscription, "Mr. John Knox. The first Sacrament of the Supper given in Scotland after the Reformation was dispensed by him in this hall."

KIRK OF SHOTTS INN, in Lanarkshire. Here the road passes over the Hill called Kirk of Shotts, the highest ground between the Forth and the Clyde.

No. 44. FROM EDINBURGH TO GLASGOW. By
LINLITHGOW AND FALKIRK.

	<i>Miles.</i>		<i>Miles.</i>
Corstorphine *	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	Falkirk *	24 $\frac{1}{4}$
Kirkliston	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	Loanhead Toll	29 $\frac{3}{4}$
Winchburgh	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	Cumbernauld Inn	32 $\frac{3}{4}$
Linlithgow	16 $\frac{3}{4}$	Bedlay Inn	39 $\frac{3}{4}$
Laurieston	22 $\frac{3}{4}$	Glasgow *	46 $\frac{3}{4}$

KIRKLISTON is a village of Linlithgowshire, and was formerly called Temple Liston. The church porch is a curious specimen of antiquity. Here Edward I. encamped before the Battle of Falkirk; and a quarrel ensuing between his English and Welsh troops, the latter withdrew. *Pop.* 2400.

About a mile west from Kirkliston is *Newliston*, a handsome modern seat, surrounded by plantations, which were principally laid out by John Earl of Stair, to whom the house formerly belonged. The trees are said to be arranged as the troops were at the Battle of Minden. Here Lord Stair first introduced the cultivation of turnips and cabbages in open fields. In this vicinity is an ancient stone called the *Catstane*, bearing an undeciphered inscription. Near it, according to Buchanan, a bloody battle was fought in 995, between the forces of Malcolm II. of Scotland, and Constantine the usurper.

WINCHBURGH, in Linlithgowshire, was formerly noted for the propagation of bees. It is also celebrated as the spot where Edward II. first halted in his flight from Bannockburn.

To the right of Winchburgh are the ruins of *Duntarvie Castle*, and to the left those of *Niddry Castle*, belonging to the Earl of Hopetoun. In the latter, Queen Mary took refuge the night after her escape from Lochleven Castle.

Previous to entering Linlithgow, the road passes underneath the Union Canal.

LINLITHGOW, the county town of Linlithgowshire, is a place of very great antiquity, and has been the scene of several remarkable events. In the time of David I. it was one of the principal burghs in the kingdom, and flourished exceedingly during the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, when it was a royal residence. It was then a place of great trade, but this has altogether declined.

The town consists of one long and tolerably broad street, extending from east to west, with a number of lanes diverging from it. Near the centre stands the Well, backed by the Town House, behind which is the Church, and still further the Palace, situated on an eminence projecting into the Lake, by which the north side of the town is bounded. Many of the houses are of great antiquity, and several of them formerly belonged to the noblemen attendant on the Court.

The Palace, which forms the chief object of curiosity in Linlithgow, is a majestic ruin situated on the margin of a beautiful lake, and covering more than an acre. It is entered by a detached archway, on which were formerly sculptured the four orders borne by James V. the Thistle, Garter, Holy Ghost, and Golden Fleece; but these are now nearly effaced. The Palace itself is a massive quadrangular edifice of po-

ished stone, the greater part being five stories in height. A plain archway leads to the interior court, in the centre of which are the ruins of the well.

The west side of the quadrangle, which is the most ancient, was originally built and inhabited by Edward I. and is also interesting as the birth-place of Queen Mary. The room in which she first saw the light is on the second story. Her father, James V. then dying of a broken heart at Falkland, on account of the disaster at Solway Firth, prophetically exclaimed, "It came with a lass," alluding to his family having obtained the crown by marriage, "and it will go with a lass."

The east side, begun by James III. and completed by James V. contains the Parliament Hall. This was formerly the front of the Palace, and the porch was adorned with a statue of Pope Julius II. who presented James V. with a consecrated sword and helmet for his resistance to the Reformation. This statue escaped the iconoclastic zeal of the Reformers, but at the beginning of the last century was destroyed by a blacksmith, whose anger against the Papal power had been excited by a sermon.

The kitchens are situated below the ground, at the N. E. angle. They are spacious, and contain a chimney-place of immense size.

The south side is occupied by the Chapel, built by James V.

The north side is more modern than the others, having been erected by James VI. in 1619. It contained the dining-room. It was in this part of the palace that the troops of General Hawley slept, in 1746, and on leaving it, set fire to the apartments. The whole building was in consequence destroyed, and has ever since remained in ruins.

The Church of Linlithgow is a noble Gothic building, 180 feet long and 100 broad. The period of its erection is unknown. The steeple is surmounted by an imperial crown, and adds much to the beauty of the distant prospect of the town. Here is shown the aisle in which it is said a ghost appeared to James IV. and warned him against his fatal expedition to Flodden. This apparition is supposed to have been a contrivance of the queen, and some of the nobles, to dissuade the king from his warlike designs. In the north aisle is a curious piece of antique sculpture, representing Christ betrayed by Judas, and his agony in the garden.

The Town House was erected in 1668, by Sir R. Milne. Opposite to it is the Well, which occupies the site of the Cross. It was constructed in 1805, and is said to be a facsimile of the original, which was built in 1620. Its appearance is very grotesque, water being made to flow continually from the mouths of several figures which are arranged in a circular form near the top of the structure.

It was in Linlithgow that Hamilton, of Bothwell-haugh, shot the Regent Murray, in 1569. The house, however, in which he stood to commit the deed, has long ago been rebuilt. Here, also, the inhabitants celebrated the first anniversary of the Restoration of Charles II. by burning the solemn League and Covenant.

The Lake, already noticed, abounds with eels, perch, and pike.

Pop. 3400. *Inn:* The Red Lion.

About five miles south of Linlithgow is the village of *Torphichen*, formerly distinguished by an Hospital or Preceptory, the principal residence of the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem. This establishment was founded in 1120, by David I. Like other religious buildings, it not only pro-

tected criminals within its walls, but had a precinct extending one mile around it, which possessed the same privilege. A stone still standing in the church-yard denoted the centre of this sanctuary. Of the Preceptory Church, only the choir and transepts remain. In the former is shown the tomb of Walter Lindsay, the last preceptor, who died in 1538.

About a mile to the east of Torphichen, are four Celtic stones.

No. 45. FROM EDINBURGH TO GLASGOW. By LANARK,
and the FALLS of the CLYDE.

	<i>Miles.</i>		<i>Miles.</i>
Hermiston	5½	Lanark	32
Burn Wynd Inn	8¾	Carluke	37½
Mid-Calder*	12	Wishaw Town	42
West-Calder	16½	Belzie Hill	48
Blackbrae	17½	Broomhouse Toll	52½
Wilsontown	23½	Glasgow*	57½
Cleghorn Bridge	29½		

WILSONTOWN, in Lanarkshire, is situated in a country abounding with coal, iron-stone, limestone, and clay. It has an extensive iron-foundry.

CLEGHORN BRIDGE crosses the Mouse. About half a mile to the N.E. of it is a Roman camp, covering more than 30 acres, and supposed to have been formed by Agricola.

LANARK, the county town of Lanarkshire, and a royal burgh of great antiquity, is situated on a declivity near the Clyde. It possesses considerable historical interest, as the place where Wallace commenced that series of heroic exploits which led to the freedom of his country. Here, according to Blind Harry, he resided with his bride, when,

irritated by the English sheriff, William de Heselrig, he struck him a blow that proved fatal. The site of this house is now occupied by an inn opposite the Church.

Lanark was till within a few years a very dull town, but it has recently been much improved by the extension of the cotton-works in its vicinity, and the animation it derives from the numerous visiters to the Falls of the Clyde. It consists principally of one spacious street, in which are situated the Church, a handsome modern building, the Town House, and the County Hall. Robert I. founded a Monastery of Franciscans here, the burial-ground of which is still called the Friars' Yard.

About a quarter of a mile east of the town are the ruins of the ancient church where Wallace first saw his wife. Surrounding them is the parish cemetery, in which is buried Lithgow, the celebrated traveller of the reign of James VI. ; who walked over the greater portion of Europe, Asia, and part of Africa, and afterwards pronounced the Vale of Clyde the finest district in the world.

Half a mile east of the town are the remains of the Hospital of St. Leonard, the revenues of which Robert III. granted to Sir John Dalziel, an ancestor of the Earl of Carnwath.

New Lanark, about a mile distant, was first established in 1784, by Mr. David Dale, of Glasgow, but has since passed into the hands of a company at the head of which is Mr. Owen, so well known for his peculiar opinions respecting the social state of mankind. The village is situated on the north bank of the Clyde, and consists entirely of extensive cotton-mills, with inferior streets for the residences of the persons employed in them. This establishment is conducted on a peculiar plan, and is a practical exemplification of the

theories which Mr. Owen has endeavoured to propagate. Strangers are permitted to visit it.

Pop. of Lanark, about 5800; of New Lanark, about 2000. *Inns*: several good at Old Lanark.

ENVIRONS OF LANARK.

The environs of Lanark present several objects of interest, but the principal are the celebrated *Falls of the Clyde*. Two of these are situated above this town, and one below it. The uppermost is about two and a half miles from Lanark, and from the estate on which it is situated, is called the *Bonninton Linn* or *Fall*. From Bonninton House, a romantic walk passes along the Clyde, leaves the Pavilion and Corra Linn to the right, and terminates at the *Bonninton Linn*. Above this spot the river presents a broad, expanded, and placid appearance, surrounded with plantations of forest trees; but it suddenly turns towards the N.E., and makes a perpendicular fall of 30 feet, broken only by a projecting rock, which enhances the grandeur of the scene. It then boils and foams, and rushes with amazing velocity along its contracted and rocky channel.

The same beautiful walk by which the tourist arrived, conducts him back again along the precipice that overhangs the river, both sides of which are bounded by walls of solid, regular, and equi-distant rocks, from whose crevices, choughs, daws, and other birds, are incessantly springing. Every spot is covered with foliage, and the stream is seen far beneath, altogether forming a beautiful scene.

Having proceeded half a mile, the tourist will reach the *Corra Linn*, so called from an old castle and estate on the opposite bank. Here the river does not rush in one uniform sheet, like Bonninton Linn, but makes three distinct leaps

through a gloomy chasm of rocks, before it reaches the bottom. The whole height is 84 feet. On the south bank, and when the sun shines, a rainbow is perpetually seen, forming itself upon the mists and fogs which rise from the violent dashing of the waters.

Upon the cliff opposite the fall is a seat commanding a good view. From this point, the rocks surrounding the basin into which the river falls, appear like an amphitheatre. They are overhung with trees, the foliage of which is constantly covered with the rising mist. The tourist should then visit the summer-house, or pavilion, built by Sir J. Carmichael, of Bonnington, in 1708. It is situated on a rocky bank above the fall, and the upper room commands an excellent view of it. On the opposite side of the river are the ruins of *Corra Castle*, which are said to shake when the stream is much swoln; and to the right of them is the modern mansion of Corra, almost concealed by trees. On the very brink of the precipice is a corn-mill. All these objects are embowered in trees and shrubbery, and continue to present a scene of extraordinary grandeur.

A little below Corra the river makes another romantic fall, though of only a few feet. It is called *Dundaff Linn*, which in Gaelic means *Black Castle Leap*. Near it is a rock called *Wallace's Chair*, in which this hero is said to have concealed himself from the English.

The tourist then passes New Lanark, already noticed, and about three miles from Corra Linn arrives at the third grand fall, called *Stonebyres Linn*. It is situated about a mile from Lanark, and derives its name from an adjacent estate. This cataract is about eighty feet in height, and forms an insuperable obstacle to the progress of the salmon in ascending the river, although their attempts in the spawning season are in-

cessant and amusing. Like the Corra Linn, it has three distinct but almost precipitous falls, being broken by two projecting rocks. These, however, are scarcely perceptible when the stream is much swoln. It is also bounded, like the other falls, with wild rugged rocks, and fringed with coppice wood and straggling trees.

Another natural curiosity is *Cartland Crag*s, about a mile from Lanark. This is an astonishing chasm, supposed to be formed by an earthquake, through which the river Mouse finds a passage to the Clyde. It is bounded by rugged and precipitous rocks fringed with coppice wood, and rising 400 feet in height. Each projecting rock has a corresponding recess on the other bank, as if the two sides had formerly been united. In this romantic spot, Mr. Lightfoot, the botanist, made many discoveries, which are noticed in his "Flora Scotica." One of the caverns on the banks of the Mouse, still called *Wallace's Cave*, is said to have afforded him shelter, after he killed the Sheriff at Lanark. Another is pointed out as having been the residence of a hermit.

About a quarter of a mile above the place where the Mouse enters the Clyde, a lofty bridge was erected across the ravine in 1823. Its extreme height renders it a very imposing object. A little below it is an old bridge, supposed to be of Roman origin, the destruction of which, when the new bridge was erected, was prevented by the liberality of an amateur of antiquities.

Baronald House is a handsome mansion, situated on the banks of the Mouse, and protected from the north wind by the *Cartland Crag*s. A little to the south of it is a very distinct echo.

About a mile and a half N. W. of *Cartland Crag*s, and two miles and a half from Lanark, is *Lee Place*, the patri-

monial estate of the Lockhart family, so distinguished in the seventeenth century for their eminence in the Courts of Law. It is built in the castellated style of architecture, and contains some good portraits. Here also is preserved the *Lee Penny*, so celebrated for its medicinal virtues. It is a stone of dark red colour, set in the centre of an old English silver coin, and attached to a small silver chain. It came into the possession of this family, shortly after the death of Robert Bruce, in the following manner. Simon Lockard, of Lee, accompanied Sir James Douglas to Palestine, bearing the heart of Bruce enclosed in a locked case, and from this circumstance his name was changed to Lockhart, and an addition was made to his armorial bearings, representing a heart enclosed in a lock, with the motto, “*Corde serrata pando.*” Having engaged in the Holy Wars, he captured a Saracen prince, whose wife came to pay the ransom, and, in counting the money, dropped this jewel. She eagerly snatched it up, and Lockhart, supposing that it possessed some peculiar virtues, insisted that it should be included in the ransom. The lady at length complied, and told him that it cured diseases in men and cattle. He brought it to Scotland, where it has ever since continued in the possession of his descendants. Many are the cures said to have been performed by it, and innumerable the persons who have come to procure the water in which the stone has been dipped. When the plague raged at Newcastle, in the reign of Charles I. the Corporation obtained the loan of the *Lee Penny*, giving a bond of £6,000 to return it; but so convinced were they of its miraculous powers, that they wished to forfeit the money, and retain the stone. The reader will recollect Sir W. Scott’s use of it in “*The Talisman.*”

CARLUKE, in Lanarkshire, has an elegant and conspicuous Church. This village is rapidly increasing since the introduction of the cotton manufacture. The neighbouring scenery is much admired.

In this parish is *Mauldslie Castle*, the elegant seat of the last Earl of Hyndford. It is an edifice in the Gothic style, erected in 1793, from a design by Mr. Robert Adam. The front extends 104 feet, and the towers which flank it are beautifully ornamented. It is situated upon an eminence, on the north bank of the Clyde, and commands a fine view of the valley.

No. 46. From EDINBURGH to HADDINGTON. By
NORTH BERWICK.

	<i>Miles.</i>		<i>Miles.</i>
Portobello *	3	Dirleton	19
Musselburgh *	6	North Berwick	21 $\frac{3}{4}$
Prestonpans *	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	Kingston	23 $\frac{3}{4}$
Aberlady	15	Athelstaneford	27 $\frac{1}{4}$
Gullan	17	Haddington *	30 $\frac{3}{4}$

ABERLADY is a village of Haddingtonshire, situated at the end of a bay.

Pop. 1,100.

One mile from Aberlady stands *Gosford House*, the splendid mansion of the Earl of Wemyss and March. The rooms are of noble dimensions, and contain a valuable collection of paintings.

At the village of *Long Niddry*, a short distance from Aberlady, are the vestiges of a Chapel, in which John Knox often preached, he having been tutor to the Laird's children here.

One mile beyond Aberlady is *Luffness House*, originally built as a fortification by the French, in 1549.

GULLAN, or GULLANE, in Haddingtonshire, is noted for its extensive coursing ground, called the Links. The ruins of the Church, which was of great antiquity, still remain. Gullan Ness is famous for rabbits.

DIRLETON, in Haddingtonshire, is delightfully situated on the sea coast. It has a Church and School, and ruins of a Castle founded in the time of William the Conqueror. This fortress was reduced to its present condition by the Parliamentary general Lambert.

NORTH BERWICK, in Haddingtonshire, is a small royal burgh and seaport, situated near the mouth of the Firth of Forth. It has but little shipping, and no manufactures. To the south of the town, the beautiful conical hill, called *North Berwick Law*, rises 960 feet in height. Being situated in a level plain, it forms a very conspicuous object, and commands an extensive view. It is said to have been the last scene of witch burning in this county. On an eminence at a little distance are the remains of a Cistercian Abbey.

Pop. 1,800.

ENVIRONS OF NORTH BERWICK.

On the rocky coast, three miles from North Berwick, stand the vast ruins of *Tamtallan*, or *Tantallon Castle*, once the stronghold of the Douglasses. James V. besieged it without success, in 1527; but it was afterwards given up to him by the treachery of the governor. In 1639 it was captured by the Covenanters, the Marquis of Douglas, its proprietor, having espoused the cause of Charles I.; and in 1659 it was dismantled by General Monk.

About three miles from Tamtallan Castle is *Whitekirk*, formerly a noted place of pilgrimage. Behind the church is a house in which Mary Queen of Scots is said to have slept two nights.

In the sea, two miles north of Tamtallan Castle, lies the *Bass Island*, or *Rock*, one of the most famous natural curiosities in Scotland. It is about a mile in circumference at the base, and rises at least 400 feet in height. The sides are steep and inaccessible, except by a narrow passage towards the land. A dark chasm penetrates the rock from east to west, and at ebb-tide this singular passage may be traversed. Just above the landing-place are the remains of a dismantled Castle. The dungeons are still entire. There are also vestiges of a Chapel; and at the summit of the Rock is a Cairn. Hence there is a beautiful view of the coasts of Fife and Haddington.

The Bass Island was originally the residence of a hermit, and in 1405 afforded a retreat to the Prince of Scotland, afterwards James I. During the reigns of Charles II. and his successor, its Castle was made a state prison, and here many of the most eminent Covenanters were confined. It was the last spot in Great Britain which submitted to William III., against whose authority the garrison held out for some months.

This picturesque rock is, like Ailsa Craig and St. Kilda, remarkable for its vast numbers of solan geese, which, during the months of June and July, completely cover its rocky sides with their nests. It also affords shelter to myriads of puffins, scouts, gulls, and other sea-fowl; and contains a rabbit warren. The top affords pasture to a few sheep, which are noted for their excellent flavour.

Boats to visit this singular island may be obtained at North Berwick, or at *Canty Bay*, a small village near Tamtallan Castle.

About eight miles north of Bass Island is the *Isle of May*, at the mouth of the Firth of Forth. It is about three miles in circumference, and originally belonged to the monks of Reading, for whom David I. founded a monastery here, which was afterwards consecrated to St. Adrian, Bishop of St. Andrew's. The island is now occupied by a lighthouse, first built in the reign of Charles I. ; and possesses a well, a small lake, and excellent pasture for sheep.

ATHELSTANEFORD is a small town of Haddingtonshire, where a victory was obtained by Hungus, King of the Picts, over Athelstane, King of the East Saxons, who was killed in 819. It is more remarkable, however, as having been the residence of Blair, the author of "The Grave," and Home, the author of "Douglas," both of whom were ministers here. The latter lived in a house at the east end of the village ; and the former, in the old parsonage, which has since been pulled down. The room in which he composed his "Grave," is said to have been close to a tree, which is still shown in the garden of the new parsonage.

Wattie's House, or *Ravensdale*, two miles west of Athelstaneford, is a pretty dell, which was frequently resorted to by Mr. Home.

Pop. 1,000.

No. 47. FROM EDINBURGH TO INVERARY. By STIRLING, DUMBARTON, and LUSS.

	<i>Miles.</i>		<i>Miles.</i>
Falkirk, as at No. 44	24 $\frac{1}{4}$	Dumbarton	69 $\frac{1}{4}$
Camelon	25 $\frac{1}{4}$	Renton	71 $\frac{3}{4}$
Larbert Kirk	26 $\frac{3}{4}$	Alexandria	72 $\frac{3}{4}$
Bannockburn	33	Luss	81 $\frac{3}{4}$
St. Ninian's	34 $\frac{1}{4}$	Inveruglass Ferry	85 $\frac{1}{4}$
Stirling	35 $\frac{1}{4}$	Tarbet	89 $\frac{3}{4}$
Gargunnoch	41 $\frac{1}{4}$	Arroquhar Inn	91 $\frac{1}{4}$
Kippen	44 $\frac{3}{4}$	Glencroe	95 $\frac{3}{4}$
Ruchlyvie	49 $\frac{3}{4}$	Rest and be Thankful	98 $\frac{3}{4}$
Drymen	57 $\frac{1}{4}$	Cairndow Inn	105 $\frac{1}{4}$
Kilmarnock	59 $\frac{1}{2}$	Dundarraw	110 $\frac{1}{2}$
Bonhill	66 $\frac{1}{4}$	Inverary	115

CAMELON is a modern village of Stirlingshire. About half a mile to the N.W. of it, is the site of the ancient Camelon, a Roman town, built by Vespasian. It was then so near the sea as to be considered a maritime town. The sea is now three or four miles distant.

LARBERT KIRK, in Stirlingshire, commands a delightful view of the surrounding country. Behind the Manse is a handsome cast-iron monument, in honour of Bruce, the Abyssinian traveller.

Tor Wood, one mile and a half beyond Larbert, is supposed to be the remains of the great *Caledonian Forest*. A tree, called *Wallace's Oak*, is still pointed out, as having afforded this hero shelter.

BANNOCKBURN is a thriving village of Stirlingshire, situated on the stream of the same name. It manufactures tartans and carpets.

The celebrated Battle of Bannockburn, fought June 25th, 1314, took place between this village and St. Ninian's, and to the S.W. of both. The English army, of 100,000 men,

was headed by Edward II. and was completely vanquished by the Scotch army, of 30,000 men, under the command of the illustrious Bruce. This victory established the independence of Scotland. Bruce's forces were posted in three divisions along the front of an eminence, called Gillies Hill, nearly upon the line of the present road from Stirling to Kilsyth. On *Caldam Hill*, about half a mile south of St. Ninian's, is still seen a granite block, called the Bored Stane, in which the standard of the Scottish king was fixed. The English army advanced from the heights on the east, and crossed the Bannock previous to the conflict.

In a plain, near the village of Newhouse, about half a mile from Stirling, are two stones, erected in commemoration of a skirmish which took place on the evening before the battle, between some Scottish spearmen under Randolph, Earl of Murray, and a detachment of English horsemen, commanded by Sir Robert Clifford, when the former were victorious. The spot is still called *Randal's Field*.

About a mile from Bannockburn is the *Bloody Field*, so called from the destruction of a party of English, who attempted to rally there. Another spot in the vicinity is called *Ingram's Crook*, a name which it is supposed to have derived from Sir Ingram Umfraville, one of the English officers.

Gillies Hill is supposed to have derived its name from an incident which occurred during the battle. To the west of it is a valley, where Bruce had stationed his baggage, with the *gillies*, or servants, and retainers of the camp. At the critical period when the English army was wavering, and confusion reigned on its left flank, these gillies, either from curiosity, or with the intention of assisting, advanced to the summit of the hill, and, being mistaken for a reinforcement,

caused a panic amongst the English, who fled in great disorder.

About a mile west of Bannockburn, and two miles south of Stirling, was fought, in 1488, the *Battle of Sauchieburn*. The spot where it took place is called Little Conglan, and is bounded by a stream called the Sauchieburn. In this conflict, the barons of Scotland defeated James III. against whom they had risen in rebellion. The King fled from the field alone; but, in attempting to cross the Bannockburn, was thrown from his horse. He was found insensible, and carried to *Beaton's Mill*, without being recognized. On recovering his senses, he requested that a priest might be sent for to grant him absolution; but some of his pursuers coming up, one of them pretended to be a priest, and stabbed him in the heart. The house in which this atrocious deed was perpetrated, is situated about 50 yards to the east of the road from Stirling to Glasgow. Only the lower part, however, remains in the original state.

ST. NINIAN'S, in Stirlingshire, is a considerable village, consisting of one long street. Many of the houses are very ancient, and curiously ornamented. The chief manufactures are nails, leather, and tartan. In 1746 the Highlanders used the Church as a magazine, which, either from accident or design, exploded, and destroyed every part of the edifice, except the steeple. The church was shortly after rebuilt, but at some distance from its original site. *Pop.* 3,500.

STIRLING, the chief place in Stirlingshire, is a royal burgh, situated on a commanding eminence, near the river Forth. At a distance it bears a miniature resemblance to the Old Town of Edinburgh. It stands upon a hill, running from west to east, the precipitous end of which is occupied by

the Castle. The principal street follows the direction of the ridge, and descends gradually to the plain, by which the town is surrounded. It is of tolerable dimensions, but the other streets are narrow and ill-built. The town was formerly fortified by a wall, between which and the edge of the precipice is a promenade, called Edmonstone's Terrace, commanding a very extensive view towards the south.

The *Castle*, which is the most conspicuous and interesting object, has always been a place of great importance. The period of its origin is however unknown. It was strongly fortified by the Picts, and was the occasion of innumerable contests between that people and their neighbours the Scots and Northumbrians. In the 12th century it became a royal residence, and long continued the favourite abode of the Scottish kings. In 1174 it was given to the English as a part of the ransom of William the Lion, but returned to the Scots by Richard I. It again passed to the English, and in 1299 was surrendered to the Scots by Edward I. In 1300 it was recaptured by the English, and in 1303 by the Scots. After the Battle of Bannockburn, it fell into the hands of Bruce; and during the wars in the reign of Edward III. it was several times taken and retaken. In 1651 it was taken by General Monk; and in 1746 it was successfully defended against the Highlanders by General Blakeney. This Castle is one of the four forts which, by the Articles of Union, are always to be kept garrisoned.

The *Palace*, which is situated within the outworks of the Castle, is a stately quadrangular edifice, most singularly ornamented with grotesque statues. It was built by James V. whose statue may be seen at the N.W. corner; and is now converted into Barracks. On the south side of the square, forming the oldest part of the palace, is shown the room in

which James II. assassinated William, Earl of Douglas, with his own hand. It is still called Douglas's Room. On the west side are the Store-room and Armoury, formerly the Chapel which was rebuilt by James VI., on purpose that his son Henry might be baptized in it. On the north side stands the Parliament Hall, built by James III., but now converted into a riding-house.

This Castle was the birth-place of James IV., and here his son James V. was crowned. Here also the coronation of Mary took place; and in this Castle James VI. passed almost the whole of his minority, under the tuition of Buchanan.

Between the Castle and the town is an esplanade called the *Castle Hill*, from which there is a splendid prospect. To the north are seen the windings of the Forth, with the Ochil Hills in the distance; to the east, in fine weather, a view of Edinburgh may be obtained; towards the south, the horizon is bounded by the Campsie Hills; and to the west is the Vale of Monteith, extending to the base of the Highland mountains, amongst which Ben Ledi and Ben Lomond appear conspicuous.

On the south side of the Castle Hill is a hollow called the *Valley*, where tournaments were formerly exhibited; and adjoining to it, on the south, is a small mount called the *Ladies' Rock*, on which the fair were seated to witness the valour of the combatants.

South-west of the Castle is the *King's Park*, a considerable piece of ground including Craigforth Hill, and surrounded by a wall. At its eastern extremity were the *King's Gardens*, now little better than a marsh, though traces of the mode in which they were laid out are still visible. In one part is a mound, with circular earthen benches, called

the *King's Knot*, where it is supposed the Scottish monarchs amused themselves with the pastime of the Knights of the Round Table, to which James IV. in particular was very much attached. Surrounding the gardens are traces of a canal, on which the royal family had boats.

A little to the N.W. of the Castle is a narrow road leading to the farm of *Ballangeich*, from which James V. when travelling incognito, derived his title. He used to call himself the Laird of Ballangeich.

Beyond this road is seen *Gowlan*, or *Gowling Hill*, from which the Highlanders attempted to batter the Castle in 1746. At its N.E. end, near the bridge over the Forth, is a small mound called *Hurlie Hacket*, where James V. and his courtiers are said to have amused themselves by sliding down its slippery sides. This eminence was the usual place of execution. Here Murdoch, Duke of Albany, the Earl of Lennox, and others, were executed, in 1425, by order of James I. and here also Sir Robert Graham and several of his accomplices were beheaded for their participation in the murder of that monarch. To these transactions allusion is made in the "Lady of the Lake," where Douglas apostrophizes Stirling. The last execution which took place here was that of Hamilton, Archbishop of St. Andrew's, for his being accessory to the murder of the Regent Murray, at Linlithgow.

The Greyfriars' or Franciscan Church of Stirling, erected by James IV., is a handsome edifice in the Gothic style. It was formerly one church; but since the Reformation, has been divided into the East and West Churches. It was in this building, that the Earl of Arran, governor of Scotland during Mary's minority, publicly renounced the Reformed religion in 1543; and here also James VI. was crowned in 1567. In the church-yard General Monk erected his batte-

ries for attacking the Castle ; and the tower and roof of the church have many marks of balls fired by the garrison in their defence. Several shots were also discharged at this church from the Castle in 1746, when the Highlanders celebrated their victory at Falkirk, by ringing the bells and firing small arms from the steeple.

At the N.E. corner of the church-yard are the ruins of *Mar's Work*, a building erected by the Regent Mar in the minority of James VI., with the remains of the celebrated Abbey of Cambuskenneth.

Near Mar's Work, on the right of a lane leading from Broad Street to the Castle Hill, is *Argyle's Lodging*, a spacious ancient building, now occupied for barracks. It was built by the poet, Sir William Alexander, created Earl of Stirling ; and afterwards passed into the hands of the Argyle family. Here, in 1681, the Earl of Argyle entertained the Duke of York, in whose subsequent reign he was put to death.

Another remarkable building is the house of the Regent Morton. It is situated in Broad Street.

Stirling has excellent Schools, and several Hospitals, one of which was founded by Spittal, a tailor to James IV. In the Town House is preserved a vessel, called the Stirling Jug, which was once the standard of dry measure throughout Scotland. The chief manufactures of the town are plaiding, shalloon, and carpets.

Duniat Hill, one of the Ochils, situated near Stirling, commands a fine view.

Pop. 7,800. *Inns* : the Red Lion ; the Saracen's Head.

KILMARONOCK, in Dunbartonshire, has the ruins of a stately Castle. At *Catta*, in this parish, is a large artificial Mound, on which baronial courts were formerly held. On

the opposite side of the Endrick river stands *Buchanan House*, the seat of the Duke of Montrose, surrounded by pleasure grounds.

BONHILL, in Dumbartonshire, is situated on the little river Leven, the banks of which are extremely beautiful. It is noted as the birth-place of Smollett, who first saw the light at the old mansion-house. In the vicinity a monument has been erected to his memory, by a relation. Some, however, assert that he was born at *Dalquhurn*, on the opposite bank of the Leven. The Church, on the banks of the river, forms a very striking object, and in the church-yard is an ash tree 33 feet in circumference. It contains a room 8 feet in diameter, and 11 in height.

Pop. 3,300. *Inn*: M'Farlane's Arms.

DUMBARTON, or DUNBARTON, the county town of Dumbartonshire, is pleasantly situated on the east bank of the Leven, which is navigable as far as the tide reaches, a distance of about three miles. It was made a royal burgh by Alexander II. in 1221. The harbour is tolerably good, and the town possesses about 2,000 tons of shipping. A number of hands are employed in glass-making, and ship-building.

During summer there are steam-vessels two or three times a week from Dumbarton to Inverary, as well as to the towns on the Clyde.

Pop. 3,800. *Inns*: Elephant and Castle; Currie's; King's Arms; Hammermen Inn.

Dumbarton Castle, at a short distance, forms a very striking object. It is situated on a singular shaped rock, which juts out into the Firth of Forth, and presents two distinct peaks. The origin of this fortress is unknown, but it is generally supposed to have been the principal station of the

Britons, who inhabited the Vale of Clyde after the departure of the Romans. It was one of the strongest castles belonging to the Scottish kings, and one of the four which, according to the articles of the Union, are to be kept garrisoned. The entrance to it is from the south through an ancient and massive gateway. The view from the upper batteries is very extensive, embracing on the north, Loch and Ben Lomond; on the east, the Valley of the Clyde; on the south, Port Glasgow and Greenock; and on the west, the lofty hills of Argyle. In this Castle William Wallace was confined; and a sword which was his, is still shown here.

The rock on which the Castle stands, is of a basaltic character, and some parts of it are strongly magnetic. It is 560 feet high, and about a mile in circumference at the base.

About two miles beyond Dumbarton, and on the left of the road, is the *Monument of Smollett*, who celebrated the neighbouring stream, in his beautiful "Ode to Leven Water." It was erected by a relation.

RENTON is a village of Dumbartonshire, with 1200 inhabitants.

ALEXANDRIA, a village of Dumbartonshire. Beyond this place is *Cameron House*, mentioned in Humphrey Clinker as the residence of Matthew Bramble. The traveller then obtains a fine view of Loch Lomond, along the west shore of which he pursues his journey, and passing several villas, arrives at *Dunfin*, or the *Hill of Fingal*.

A little beyond Dunfin, the road crosses the Water of Fruin, which flows into the lake. This stream rises at a short distance in *Glenfruin*, or *Valley of Sorrow*, so called from a dreadful battle which took place here in 1602, between the Colquhouns and the Macgregors. In Glenfruin

stands the ancient *Bannachra Castle*, about half a mile from the road.

LUSS, in Dunbartonshire, is a pleasant little village situated on a promontory which juts out into the lake, near the mouth of the Luss water. It has an Inn, and is a convenient station for the tourist who wishes to survey the beauties of Loch Lomond. The environs abound with fine oaks.

LOCH LOMOND is justly celebrated for its beauty, and is by many considered the most picturesque lake in the world. Its length from north to south is 30 miles, and its breadth at the south extremity about nine miles. It gradually grows narrower as it proceeds towards the north, and finally contracts to a mountain stream in the Vale of Glenfalloch. Its depth in one place, near the north end, is more than 600 feet, and in this part it never freezes. In other parts the depth varies considerably: at Tarbet it is 516 feet, and at Firkin 396, while to the south of Luss it seldom exceeds 120 feet. The lake abounds with trout, and in the southern parts are found salmon on their passage from the Leven to the Endrick.

Loch Lomond is only 22 feet above the level of the sea, and is said to cover 20,000 acres. All its shores are deeply indented with bays and promontories, and over its surface are scattered no less than 32 islands of different forms and magnitudes; some covered with luxuriant wood; others beautifully interspersed with rock and copse; some just rising above the water, covered with verdure; and others precipitous and naked rocks.

Of these islands the largest is *Inchmurrin*, situated near the south extremity of the lake. It is two miles long, and one broad. Near its west end are the ruins of a Castle, formerly the residence of the Earls of Lennox; and close to

them, a hunting-seat of the Duke of Montrose, to whom the island belongs. This beautiful spot is well wooded, and abounds with deer.

Inch Tavarnach, another island of Loch Lomond, is about three quarters of a mile long, and half a mile broad. It rises a considerable height out of the water, and is thickly wooded. It belongs to Sir J. Colquhoun.

Several other islands are remarkable. *Inch Conachan* and *Inch Londy* are covered with yew trees. *Inch Moan* is a peat bog of more than 100 acres. *Inch Cruan* is used as an asylum for the insane; and upon *Inch Galbraith* are the remains of a Castle which belonged to the Galbraith family. *Inch Grange* and *Inch Torr* are both covered with oaks. *Inch Caillaich*, formerly the burial-place of the Mac Gregors, is still used for the same purpose by the inhabitants of Buchanan. About two-thirds of the Loch and most of the islands are in Dumbartonshire; the rest are in Stirlingshire.

On the west shore of the lake, and on a promontory to the south of Luss, stands *Rossdoe*, the elegant seat of Sir J. Colquhoun. Near it is a tower of the Old Castle, forming a fine contrast to the modern mansion. It commands noble views.

During summer, steam-vessels are constantly visiting the lake, affording tourists a cheap and easy access to this splendid scenery.

One of the best stations for viewing Loch Lomond and the environs is *Stronehill*, to the north of Luss. The tourist should ascend not quite half-way up the hill, and he will then enjoy a splendid prospect. To the north, the lake is seen winding amongst the mountains, of which Ben Lomond appears the most conspicuous: to the east appear the Vale

of Endrick and the Lennox Hills ; and to the south are seen the hills between the lake and the Clyde, the Vale of the Leven, and the Castle of Dumbarton.

INVERUGLASS, in Dumbartonshire. From this place there is a ferry across the lake to *Rowardennan Inn*, a distance of about two miles. Here a guide may be procured to conduct the tourist in his ascent of Ben Lomond, and carry the provisions which he will find absolutely necessary in this excursion. For the convenience of ladies, ponies are to be had, which will carry them to within a short distance of the summit. The distance from the inn to the top of the mountain is six miles, and the time usually occupied in the ascent is about three hours.

BEN LOMOND, in Stirlingshire, rises 3262 feet above the level of the sea. It consists of three grand parts, each rising above the other ; and these are subdivided into a number of lesser eminences, some of which are covered with heath and crags, whilst others are smooth and verdant. Little more than half-way up, a fine view is obtained of Loch Lomond and its islands, the distance softening the rugged outline, and giving the whole a beautiful and interesting appearance.

The summit commands a prospect grand beyond description. To the east appear the counties of Stirling and the Lothians, with the windings of the Forth, and the Castles of Stirling and Edinburgh ; a little to the south are seen the heights of Lanarkshire and the city of Glasgow ; while directly south, the eye surveys the river Leven, the Castle of Dumbarton, and the vales of Renfrewshire, and, nearly in the same direction, the Firth of Clyde, the Atlantic stretching to the coast of Ireland, and the Isle of Man. Contrasted with this Lowland scenery appears the vast outline

of the Highlands, forming a prospect of awful grandeur. From the commencement of the Ochils in the east, the view stretches towards the west, embracing more than half the circle of the horizon, bounded every where by lofty mountains, till those at the greatest distance gradually merge into the colour of the sky. In this vast amphitheatre the tourist may behold Ben Lawers, Ben Voirlich, and Ben Ledi, on the north-east; Cruachan and Ben Nevis, on the west; Ben More on the north; and the Paps of Jura and Goatfield, in Arran, on the south-west. Amongst the mountains wind numerous lakes, nineteen of which, including Loch Katrine and Loch Ard, are visible from Ben Lomond.

The mountain itself presents a great variety of scenery. The south side stretches out into a gradual and gentle slope, whilst the north side presents a perpendicular rocky precipice, said to be 2000 feet deep. The mountain appears as if it had been rent from the summit to the base, and nearly one-half of it carried away. On the brink of this awful precipice, it is said that a Highland hero, in order to exhibit his courage, stood on the heel of one foot, the other part of it hanging over.

The mountain is an immense mass of primitive granite. It is composed chiefly of greenstone, mixed with quartz and waving micaceous schistus. Pieces of red jasper, which have been washed from its summit, are sometimes found on the shores of the lake. Ben Lomond is the property of the Duke of Montrose.

The tourist, who wishes from Ben Lomond to visit Loch Katrine and the Trosachs, may descend the ravine on the north side of the mountain to *Comar Farm*, and thence proceed by a tolerable road along the shore of Loch Ard to Aberfoyle, about nine miles distant.

From Ben Lomond the tourist may either return across the lake to Inveruglass, or else be landed at Tarbet, a few miles further up the lake.

TARBET, in Dumbartonshire, has a good inn, on one of the windows of which an English gentleman wrote the following lines. They are signed, "Thomas Russell, Oct. 3, 1771."

Stranger, if o'er this pane of glass perchance
Thy roving eye should cast a casual glance;
If taste for grandeur, and the dread sublime,
Prompt thee Ben Lomond's fearful height to climb;
Here stop, attentive, nor with scorn refuse
The friendly rhymings of a tavern muse.
For thee, the Muse this rude instruction plann'd,
Prompted for thee her humble poet's hand.
Heed thou the poet, he thy steps shall lead
Safe o'er yon towering hill's aspiring head.
Attentive then to his informing lay,
Read what he dictates, as he points the way.

Trust not at first a quick advent'rous pace,
Six miles its top points gradual from its base.
Up the high rise with panting haste I pass'd,
And gain'd the long laborious steep at last!
More prudent you:—When once you pass the deep,
With cautious steps and slow, ascend the steep!
Oh! stop a while, and taste the cordial drop,
And rest, oh! rest, long, long, upon the top.
There hail the breezes, nor with toilsome haste
Down the rough slope thy youthful vigour waste:
So shall thy wond'ring sight at once survey
Woods, lakes, and mountains, valleys, rocks, and sea;
Huge hills, that heap'd in crowded order stand,
Stretch'd o'er the western and the northern land;
Enormous groups! While Ben, who often shrouds
His lofty summit in a veil of clouds,
High o'er the rest, exulting in his state,
In proud pre-eminence sublimely great!
One side, all awful to th' astonished eye,
Presents a rise three hundred fathoms high;

Which swells tremendous on th' affrighted sense,
 In all the pomp of dread magnificence.
 All this, and more, thou shalt with wonder see,
 And own a faithful monitor in me !

ARROQUHAR INN, in Dumbartonshire, is situated in a woody defile at the head of Loch Long. It was formerly a seat of the Macfarlane family. From Arroquhar there are steam-boats every week, during summer, to Glasgow.

Loch Long is an arm of the sea, bounded by a steep and rocky coast, covered, however, with extensive woods. Wild mountains rise from each side of the lake, and the whole scenery has a grand and gloomy aspect. It was to this lake that Haco, king of Norway, sent sixty of his vessels and invaded the country around Loch Lomond in 1263. The Norwegians carried their boats through the defile at Arroquhar.

On the right of the road, about three miles beyond Arroquhar Inn, is *Ben Arthur*, one of the highest mountains in Argyleshire. It is sometimes called the *Cobbler*, as some persons have fancied that its summit resembled a cobbler at work. It rises 2389 feet above the level of the sea.

GLENCROE, in Argyleshire, is a scene of awful grandeur. Mountains and cliffs overhang the road, while a torrent rushes through the dreary glen for some miles.

REST AND BE THANKFUL is the name given to a stone seat at the top of Glencroe. Half a mile further is *Loch Restall* ; a mile beyond that, the road crosses the Kinglass. *Glen Kinglass* is another solitary valley resembling the gloomy scenery of Glencroe, but interspersed with verdure.

CAIRNDOW INN, in Argyleshire, is situated on the

shore of Loch Fine, round the head of which the road proceeds. The hills in the vicinity abound with game.

DUNDARRAW, in Argyleshire. Dundarraw, or Fort of the Two Oars, was once the residence of the chief of the M'Naghtons. It is situated on a peninsula surrounded with trees, and is now in ruins.

INVERARY, the county town of Argyleshire, is pleasantly situated on a small bay at the head of *Loch Fine*, near the influx of the Aray. It consists principally of one range of houses fronting the lake, which have a neat and respectable appearance. It has a handsome Town House. Near the centre of the town is a monument erected in memory of a barbarous massacre of the Campbells, the particulars of which are recorded on it. Inverary was erected into a royal burgh by Charles I. at the time that he was imprisoned in Carisbrook Castle. It has some linen and woollen manufactories, but depends chiefly for subsistence on the herring fishery, the herrings of Loch Fine being considered the best in the world. This branch of commerce employs about 400 boats, and upwards of 20,000 barrels are annually exported. The fishing season lasts from July to the end of December.

Pop. 1,300. *Inns:* Spencer's; M'Intyre's.

ENVIRONS OF INVERARY.

The environs of Inverary are remarkably beautiful; but the principal object of attraction is *Inverary Castle*, the seat of the Duke of Argyle, and one of the finest in Scotland. No less than 300,000*l.* are said to have been spent in the erection of this mansion, and in the laying out of the grounds. It is situated on an extensive lawn, between the lake and a range of lofty wooded mountains. The foundation was laid in 1745, but the Castle was not completed for

many years. It is a large quadrangular structure, in the Gothic style, flanked with circular turrets, and having a square embattled pavilion rising from the centre. It consists of three stories, and is built with a dark blue stone, a species of *lapis ollaris*, which is obtained from a quarry on the opposite bank of the lake. The interior displays considerable elegance. The saloon, containing a fine collection of Highland armour, the drawing-room adorned with tapestry, and the library, are the most remarkable apartments. There are several landscapes by Nasmyth, and Williams, and many old family portraits. The Castle is surrounded by pleasure grounds and plantations of unrivalled beauty.

Behind the Castle is *Duniquaich Hill*, an insulated eminence, upwards of 700 feet in height. The greater portion of it is clothed with wood, and on the summit is a square tower commanding a prospect about 30 miles in circumference. To the east appears *Glen Shira*, or the *Vale of the Silent Stream*; to the south, Loch Fine, with the Cowal ridges in the distance; to the west, the Mountains of Argyle; and to the north, those of Glenorchy.

The tourist may then descend to *Loch Dubh*, a small fresh water lake, situated in Glen Shira, and well stored with excellent fish. Tracing the river Aray from the park surrounding the Castle, he will find much pleasing scenery and several waterfalls; the *Lenach Gluthin* should not escape his attention.

Another excursion from Inverary may be made to the gloomy and romantic glen of *Essachosen*, two miles distant. The way to it is through a long avenue of elms, in which may be seen a large and curiously shaped linden, called the Marriage Tree. At the end of the vale is a fine cascade.

The tourist may also visit the *Bridge of Douglas*, about

three miles below the town. It is said to be of Roman structure, and is surrounded by delightful scenery.

No. 48. From EDINBURGH to INVERARY. By STIRLING, PORT OF MONTEITH, and ABERFOYLE.

	<i>Miles.</i>		<i>Miles.</i>
Stirling, as at No. 47.	35 $\frac{1}{4}$	Tarbet*	69
Ochertyre	38 $\frac{3}{4}$	Arroquhar Inn*	70 $\frac{1}{2}$
Norrison	41 $\frac{3}{4}$	Glencroe*	75
Port of Monteith	48 $\frac{1}{2}$	Rest and be Thankful*	78
Aberfoyle Inn	53	Cairndow Inn*	84 $\frac{1}{2}$
Clachan of Aberfoyle	54	Dundarraw*	89 $\frac{3}{4}$
Ledard	57	Inverary*	94 $\frac{1}{4}$
Inversnaid	66		

Beyond Stirling, the road passes the mansion of *Ochertyre*, and that of *Blair Drummond*, once the seat of Lord Kames, who made various experiments on the adjacent *Moss of Kincardine*, and succeeded in converting a large portion of it into arable land.

PORT OF MONTEITH, or MENTEITH, in Perthshire. The *Lake of Monteith* is a beautiful circular sheet of water, about five miles in circumference. The north shore is adorned with large oaks, chesnut and plane trees; and on the same side are seen the parish Church, the Manse, and the Cemetery of the Gartmore family. In the lake are two islands, on which the ruins of ancient buildings are still to be seen. On the larger, or more easterly, called *Inch Mahome*, are the ruins of the Priory of that name founded by Edgar, King of Scotland. Here Queen Mary resided for some months of her infancy, previous to her removal to the Court of France. Some of the chesnut-trees on this island are sixteen feet in circumference. On the smaller island, called *Talla*, stood the mansion of the Earls of Monteith, which

occupied its whole surface. Their gardens were situated in the west part of the larger island.

ABERFOYLE, in Perthshire, is celebrated as the scene of many of the incidents in Sir Walter Scott's "Rob Roy." It has an excellent inn erected by the Duke of Montrose ; and hence the tourist may visit the *Trosachs**, rather more than five miles distant : the road, however, crosses a hill, and can only be travelled on foot, or on horseback.

The *Valley of Aberfoyle* is about two miles in length and one in breadth. It is enclosed by the Grampian Mountains, forming vast precipices and lofty promontories, some of which at the eastern extremity rise to a considerable height. Along the bottom flows the Forth, which is here called the *Avondhu*, or *Black River*, its surface being darkened by the shade of the impending mountains. To the north is a mountain, forming a precipice of nearly 1000 feet. This valley, with its precipitous rock, its winding river, its meadows, and its richly wooded knolls, has long been admired for its singular beauty.

The CLACHAN or PASS OF ABERFOYLE, is situated below the precipitous mountain just mentioned, at the junction of the Duchray and Avondhu. It was here that some of Cromwell's soldiers were repulsed by the Earl of Glencairn, and Graham of Duchray, whose castle in the vicinity had just been destroyed by them.

The tourist then proceeds to *Loch Ard*, which, with its bays, promontories, and wood-skirted banks, is admitted by all to rival, in picturesque effect, the finest of the Scottish lakes. It consists of two parts connected together by a stream 200 yards in length, through which a boat may sail. The Upper Lake is by far the most extensive, and a fine view of it may be obtained from an eminence near the lower extremity. On

one side of its islands, near the south shore, are the ruins of *Murdoch Castle*, built by Murdoch, Duke of Albany, Regent of Scotland. The road passes along the north shore, beneath a precipitous rock, at the end of which is a fine echo. Near the western extremity of the lake is a cascade surrounded by shrubbery. Loch Ard is famous for its trout.

LEDARD, in Perthshire. Near this place is a beautiful spot of level ground, where tradition asserts that Ellen M'Gregor, the wife of Rob Roy, feasted his freebooters.

About two miles beyond Ledard is *Loch Chon*, or *Con*, another romantic lake, bounded on the north by woods, and on the south by an almost perpendicular mountain, rising upwards of 1500 feet, over which glides a small stream. This lake is about three miles long and one broad. It contains an island frequented by herons.

Beyond Loch Chon the tourist passes, on the left, the little lake of *Loch Arklet*, and obtains a good view of the west end of Lock Katrine, on the right.

INVERRNAID FORT, in Perthshire, was erected by Oliver Cromwell, and here General Wolfe served as a subaltern. About two miles beyond it is *Inversnaid Village*, whence there is a ferry across Loch Lomond to Tarbet.

About two miles N.W. of Inversnaid is *Rob Roy's Cave*, on the east shore of Loch Lomond. Here Robert Bruce concealed himself on the night after he lost the battle of Strathfillan. It is also said by some to have been the refuge of Rob Roy, to whom the whole of Ben Lomond belonged, and from whom it has taken its name.

From Tarbet to Inverary. See No. 47.

No. 49. FROM EDINBURGH TO INVERARY. By STIRLING, DUMBARTON, and HELENSBURGH.

	<i>Miles.</i>		<i>Miles.</i>
Dumbarton, as at No. 47	. 69 $\frac{1}{4}$	Finnard	88 $\frac{3}{4}$
Cardross	72 $\frac{3}{4}$	Arroquhar Inn *	95
Helensburgh	77 $\frac{1}{2}$	Glencroe *	99 $\frac{1}{2}$
Ardincaple Inn	79	Rest and be Thankful *	102 $\frac{1}{2}$
Faslane	84 $\frac{1}{4}$	Cairndow Inn *	109
Gair-Loch-Head	85 $\frac{1}{4}$	Dundarraw *	115 $\frac{1}{4}$
Portincaple Ferry	86 $\frac{3}{4}$	Inverary *	119

CARDROSS, in Dumbartonshire, is situated on the Firth of Clyde. On an eminence in this parish, still called *Castle Hill*, Robert Bruce had a castle, in which, according to some historians, he died. No vestiges of this building exist.

HELENSBURGH, in Dumbartonshire, is pleasantly situated on the north bank of the Firth of Clyde, and is much frequented as a watering-place. It was founded towards the close of the last century, by Sir James Colquhoun, of Luss, and laid out on a uniform plan. Government granted 1500*l.* towards the construction of a harbour, on condition that Sir James should expend an equal sum. Hence there is a ferry to Greenock. About 500 yards to the east, are the Helensburgh Hot and Cold Baths, fitted up on an elegant plan.

ARDINCAPLE INN, in Dumbartonshire, is situated on *Gair Loch*, on the opposite shore of which is seen *Roseneath House*, the seat of the Duke of Argyle. The old Castle of Roseneath was burned down in 1802, and the present elegant mansion was commenced on its site, from a design by Bonomi. It is 184 feet in length, and 121 in breadth, and has two noble fronts of the Ionic order.

GAIR-LOCH HEAD. From the height beyond this

point, and just before the tourist reaches Portincaple Ferry, there is a noble view of the opening of *Loch Goil* on the left, and *Loch Long* on the right. On the west shore of Loch Long are seen the ruins of *Castle Carrick*, a place of great antiquity, belonging to the Duke of Argyle; and in the same direction appears a group of rugged mountains, ironically denominated *Argyle's Bowling Green*.

PORTINCAPLE. Hence there is a ferry across Loch Long.

From Arroquhar Inn to Inverary. See No. 47.

No. 50. FROM EDINBURGH TO INVERARY. ACROSS
LOCH LOMOND.

	<i>Miles.</i>		<i>Miles.</i>
Drymen, as at No. 47 . . .	57 $\frac{1}{4}$	Inveruglass* by water . . .	69 $\frac{1}{4}$
Milton of Buchanan . . .	59 $\frac{1}{2}$	Tarbet*	74
Rowardennan Inn* . . .	67 $\frac{1}{2}$	Inverary,* as at No. 47 . . .	99 $\frac{1}{4}$

MILTON OF BUCHANAN, in Stirlingshire. In the vicinity is *Buchanan House*.* Two miles further the traveller enters the Highlands by the pass of *Bualmaho*.

No. 51. FROM EDINBURGH TO INVERARY. BY BOAT
OF BALLOCH.

	<i>Miles.</i>		<i>Miles.</i>
Kilmaronock, as at No. 47 . . .	59 $\frac{1}{2}$	Luss*	73 $\frac{1}{4}$
Boat of Balloch	64 $\frac{3}{4}$	Inverary,* as at No. 47 . . .	106 $\frac{1}{2}$

BOAT OF BALLOCH, in Dumbartonshire, is situated at the south extremity of Loch Lomond. Hence there are steam-boats up the Loch, and a stage-coach to Dumbarton.

No. 52. FROM EDINBURGH TO INVERNESS. By PERTH
and DUNKELD.

	<i>Miles.</i>		<i>Miles.</i>
Perth, as at No. 1	44	Dalnacardoch Inn *	86½
Scoon *	46½	Dalwhinnie Inn *	99½
New Inn	50	Etrish	106
Auchtergaven	52½	Bridge of Spey	110
Dunkeld	58½	Pitmain Inn	113
Dowallie Kirk	61¼	Alviemore Inn	126¼
Moulinearn Inn	65¼	Freeburn Inn	141¾
Pass of Killicrankie	71½	Inverness	156
Blair-Atholl	76		

AUCHTERGAVEN is a flourishing village of Perthshire. Beyond it, and within three miles of Dunkeld, is the celebrated *Birnam Hill*, from which Malcolm and his forces proceeded against Dunsinnane. This hill rises 1580 feet above the level of the sea. Near the bottom is a circular mount called *Duncan's Hill*, on which that monarch is said to have held his Court; and higher up, the ruins of a square fort, with circular towers at the corners. The summit commands a view of *Dunsinnane*, which is situated on the borders of Forfarshire, 12 miles to the south-east. *Birnam Wood*, so mysteriously connected with the fate of Macbeth, has, with the exception of a few trees, entirely disappeared, and been succeeded by a forest of modern growth.

DUNKELD, in Perthshire, is entered by a bridge over the Tay, which here forms a pass into the Highlands. Dr. M'Culloch, speaking of this town, says, "There are few places of which the effect is so striking as Dunkeld, when first seen on emerging from this pass; 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 pro-

fusion of rich ornament. The leading object in the landscape is the noble bridge, standing high above the Tay. The cathedral seen above it, and relieved by the dark woods in which it is embosomed, and the town, with its congregated grey houses, add to the general mass of architecture, and thus enhance its effect in the landscape. Beyond, rise the round and rich swelling woods that skirt the river, stretching away in a long vista, to the foot of Craig Vinean, which, with all its forests of fir, rises a broad, shadowy mass against the sky. The varied outline of Craig-y-barns, one continuous range of darkly-wooded hill, now swelling to the light, and again subsiding in deep, shadowy recesses, forms the remainder of this splendid distance. The Duke of Atholl's grounds present a succession of walks and rides in every style of beauty that can be imagined; but they will not be seen in the few hours usually allotted to them, as the extent of the walks is fifty miles, and of the rides thirty. 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 every where, with so much variety of character, such frequent changes of scene, and so much beauty."

Dr. E. D. Clarke, the traveller, says, that the scene beyond the pass "perhaps has not its parallel in Europe," and continues, "the grounds belonging to the Duke of Atholl, I do not hesitate to pronounce to be almost without a rival." The poet Gray expresses himself overcome at the beauties of Dunkeld, and Gilpin justly calls it the "portal of the Highlands," the high lands or rocks on each side of the stream making it a kind of gateway.

Dunkeld was once the capital of ancient Caledonia, and about the time of the introduction of Christianity, was made the seat of religion by a Pictish king, who erected a Culdee

Monastery here. In 1127, David I. converted it into a bishopric. Among its bishops, Gavin Douglas, the translator of the *Æneid*, and William Sinclair, who assisted in defeating the troops of Edward II. when they landed in Fife, were the most celebrated.

Dunkeld is a burgh of barony, holding of the Duke of Atholl, and is tolerably well built. Its chief manufactures are linen and leather.

The most interesting object in Dunkeld is the Cathedral, situated on an eminence overlooking the river, and surrounded by shrubbery. It exhibits several styles of architecture, including the Norman, and the three varieties of Gothic which succeeded it. The tower, aisles, and nave, remained for some years in a ruinous state, but have been repaired, and the choir converted into the parish church. The latter was built in 1350, by Bishop Sinclair, to whose memory a marble slab has been erected. On the north side of the choir is the Chapter House, erected by Bishop Lauder in 1469. Above is the depository of the archives of the Atholl family, and below is their burial-place. The most remarkable monument in this Church is that of the celebrated Alister More-mac-an-righ, better known as the Wolf of Badenoch, who burnt the Cathedral of Elgin. The tower at the west end of the north aisle is an elegant structure, begun by Bishop Lauder, and finished by Bishop Brown, in 1501. At the church-yard gate are two ancient sculptured stones.

Near the Cathedral may be seen two large larch trees, which are remarkable as the first brought into Great Britain. They were imported from the Tyrol in 1737.

The Bridge over the Tay is a noble modern structure, erected almost entirely at the expense of the Duke of Atholl. It consists of five arches, one of 90 feet, two of 84, and two

of 74 ; and is altogether 446 feet in length. The view from the Bridge, looking towards the north, is remarkably fine.

Pop. 1,500. *Inn* : The new Inn.

ENVIRONS OF DUNKELD.

Dunkeld House, the seat of the Duke of Atholl, is situated on the north side of the town. It is a magnificent structure, only recently commenced, and when completed will be one of the finest mansions in Scotland. The old house was erected in 1685. The gardens and pleasure grounds have already been noticed as objects of attraction.

The tourist should ascend *Craig-y-barns*, from the summit of which there is a fine view, embracing the valley to the west, terminated by the distant Grampian Mountains ; and the lakes between Dunkeld and Blairgowrie towards the east.

The principal curiosity in the environs of Dunkeld is the *Cascade of the Bran* at *Ossian's Hall*, about a mile distant. This hermitage, or summer house, is placed on the top of a perpendicular cliff, 40 feet above the bottom of the fall, and is so constructed, that the stranger, in approaching the cascade, is entirely ignorant of his vicinity to it. Upon entering the building is seen a painting representing Ossian playing on his harp, and singing to a group of females ; beside him is his hunting spear, bow and quiver, and his dog Bran. This picture suddenly disappears, and the whole cataract foams at once before you, reflected in several mirrors, and roaring with the noise of thunder. A spectacle more striking it is hardly possible to conceive. The stream is compressed within a small space, and at the bottom of the fall has hollowed out a deep abyss, in which its waters are driven round with great velocity. A little below the Hall is a simple arch

thrown across the chasm of the rocks, and hence there is a good view of the fall.

Half a mile further up the Bran, is *Ossian's Cave*, part of which has been artificially made ; and about a mile higher, is the *Rumbling Bridge*, thrown across a chasm of granite about 15 feet wide. The river for several hundred feet above the arch is crowded with massive fragments of rock, over which it foams and roars ; and, approaching the bridge, precipitates itself with great fury through the chasm, making a fall of nearly 50 feet.

Returning to Ossian's Hall, the tourist may continue his excursion along the face of *Craig Vinean*, the summit of which commands one of the finest prospects in this vicinity. Hence he may form some idea of the extent to which the Duke of Atholl has carried his system of planting. His Grace is said to have planted more than 30 millions of trees in the neighbourhood of Dunkeld.

Near Craig Vinean is another commanding eminence, called the *King's Seat*, having been the favourite resort of William the Lion, when enjoying the pleasures of the chase. Here also Queen Mary had nearly been killed by an enraged stag. It is approached by a romantic path, called the *King's Pass*. The summit commands an extensive view, though it is not so picturesque as some in the vicinity.

Another delightful excursion may be accomplished in one day from Dunkeld to Blairgowrie,* twelve miles distant. The road winds along the foot of the Grampians, and passing the *Loch of Lows* and *Butterstone Loch*, reaches *Loch Clunie*. On an island in this Lake stands the ancient *Castle of Clunie*, said to have been a hunting seat of Kenneth Mac Alpine, and supposed by some to be the birth-place of the admirable Crichton. The road then passes by *Loch Marlie*, on one

side of which is *Marlie*, or *Kinloch Inn*, much resorted to in summer by parties of pleasure from Perth and Dunkeld. About two miles further is Blairgowrie.*

From Dunkeld to Blair Atholl the road presents an uninterrupted succession of fine scenery.

The PASS of KILLICRANKIE, in Perthshire, is a particular portion of the Vale of Garry, where the mountains approach very near, and descend in precipitous rugged steeps to the rough channel of the river. In one part the stream struggles through the rocks, and dashes over a precipice into a dark pool. The hills on both banks are thickly covered with wood, producing a dark and gloomy aspect even at noon-day. The road now goes along the side of the Pass, about half-way up the hills. It formerly passed along very near the bottom of the defile, and was so narrow and dangerous in appearance, that, during the Rebellion of 1745, a body of Hessian troops refused to march through the Pass.

This romantic defile is celebrated for the battle of Killicrankie, which was fought at its northern extremity, in 1689, between the Highland clans under Viscount Dundee, better known as Bloody Claverhouse, and the troops of King William, under General Mackay. The former were victorious, though their leader was slain. The spot where he fell is denoted by a plain upright stone, near *Urrand House*, at the end of the Pass.

BLAIR-ATHOLL, in Perthshire, is a village and inn delightfully situated on rising ground, which overlooks a fine plain at the junction of the Tilt and the Garry.

The road has recently been turned so as to pass by the *Bridge of Tilt*, where there is a neat village and good Inn, more frequented than Blair-Atholl.

ENVIRONS OF BLAIR-ATHOLL.

Atholl House, or *Blair Castle*, one of the seats of the Duke of Atholl, is a plain white mansion of considerable antiquity. It was formerly fortified, and was besieged by the Highlanders in 1746. The surrounding plantations present some noble trees; and from the opposite bank of the Garry there is a fine view.

The environs of Blair Atholl present many objects worthy of notice. About a mile from Atholl House is the *York Cascade*, where the Burn of Fender, after descending from Ben-y-Gloe through a wooded valley, falls over a cliff into the Tilt, which roars along a narrow channel between the rocks. Higher up the Fender are several other falls, the furthest of which is the most beautiful.

Four miles from Blair Atholl are the celebrated *Falls of Bruar*, at a short distance from the high road. Through a chasm in the hill, the little river Bruar forms a series of beautiful cascades. They were formerly destitute of wood; but the poet Burns having suggested to the Duke of Atholl that they should receive this decoration, plantations have been made along the chasm, and are now in a forward state. A walk has been cut, and several grottoes erected, for the convenience of visitors. The river makes three distinct falls, the total height of which is 200 feet, the lowest forming an unbroken fall of 100 feet. Over the upper and lower falls are bridges, from which the cascades are seen to great advantage. The stream then hurries through a rugged channel, to join the Garry.

Glen Tilt, to the north of Blair Atholl, is a long and narrow valley, along which flows the Tilt. It was famous in ancient times for its warriors, and abounds with scenes of

singular wildness and beauty. About two miles up the Glen is a Bridge over the river, from which there is an enchanting prospect.

From Blair Atholl, an excursion may be made to *Loch Tummel* and *Loch Rannoch*, the whole distance to *George's Town*, at the west end of the latter, being about thirty-six miles. There is a good carriage road the whole of the way. On leaving the village, the tourist must return along the road to the entrance of *Killicrankie Pass*, and, turning to the right, enter the grounds of *Bonskeid*, at the opening of the *Valley of Fincastle*, formerly celebrated for the number of its castles, many remains of which still exist. For a considerable distance, the *Tummel* presents one continued series of rapids, and rolls through a narrow channel, bounded on each side by wooded roads. The principal *Fall of the Tummel*, though inferior to the *Foyers* and *Bruar* in height, is superior as to the quantity of water. It falls 16 feet in one vast sheet, and is surrounded by the most romantic scenery. Near it is a *Cave*, where a party of the *M'Gregors* were killed.

Loch Tummel is a beautiful sheet of water, surrounded by woods and hills, and presenting a great variety of scenery in its bold promontories, long narrow bays, and sloping shores. To the south of the *Loch*, the *Mountain of Farragon* rises 2584 feet above the level of the sea.

The tourist then proceeds by *Tummel Bridge Inn*, on the military road to *Inverness*, and arrives at *Mount Alexander*, the residence of the *Robertsons of Struan*. In the garden is the *Argentine spring* alluded to by the poet *Struan*, who lived here for some time. To the south of *Mount Alexander* is the huge *Schiehallion*, rising 3564 feet above the level of the sea. On this mountain, *Robert Bruce* and his *Queen*

took refuge after the battle of Methven, and here Dr. Maske-lyne made his observations on the power of attraction.

Loch Rannoch is about eleven miles in length, and two in breadth. Its banks are finely wooded, and beautifully indented with bays and promontories. The mountains on the north side are lofty and interspersed with patches of cultivation, whilst the rocky crags are covered with birches and pines.

At the east extremity of the lake is the village of *Rannoch*, from which there is a fine view; and at the west end is *George's Town*, possessing a good inn. The distance from *George's Town* to *Loch Ericht** is about six miles.

Dalnacardoch and Dalwhinnie Inns. See No. 37.

ETRISH, in Inverness-shire, is situated in the wild district of *Badenoch*. Near it, the road crosses the *Truim* by a bridge, beneath which the river forms a cascade, bounded by woody scenery.

The BRIDGE of SPEY, which crosses the torrent of that name, is a fine arch of grey stone. The surrounding country is of a dreary character, and the Spey descends from lofty and bare mountains.

PITMAIN INN is situated on the Spey, and commands a good view of the little *Loch Inch*, which this river forms.

A mile further is the village of *Kinguisich*, or *Kingussie*, a name which denotes the "end of the fir forest;" and on the opposite bank of the Spey are the ruins of *Ruthven Castle*, occupying the summit of a green oval mount. This originally belonged to the Cummins, Lords of *Badenoch*, but was converted into Barracks by the Government, and destroyed by

the Highlanders in 1746. Near it are traces of a Roman camp.

On the left, two miles further, is *Belville*, belonging to the M'Pherson family. A monument has been erected here in honour of the translator of Ossian.

Six miles further is *Kinrara*, a charming seat, belonging to the noble family of Huntley. Near it are *Alvie Church* and *Loch Alvie*, surrounded by lofty mountains.

ALVIEMORE INN, in Morayshire, is situated near the great *Fir Forest of Rothiemurchus*, which is supposed to occupy about 15 square miles. On its south side, about 10 miles from the Inn, is *Cairngorm*, or the *Blue Mountain*, which is situated in Inverness-shire, and rises 4060 feet above the level of the sea. It is famous for the gems found here, called Cairngorm stones. About a mile from its S.E. base is *Loch Avon*.

About a mile north of Alviemore Inn is *Craig Ellachie*, or the *Rock of Alarm*, a hill so called from having been one of those on which signals were formerly made on the approach of an enemy. At its foot is a small lake, called *Loch Baladren*.

FREEBURN INN, in Inverness-shire, is situated at the junction of the Freeburn and the Findhorn. About $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles further is *Loch Moy*, which is about two miles long and a quarter broad. It abounds with char and trout, and near the middle of it is an island on which the Lairds of Macintosh resided in time of trouble. *Moy Hall*, at the end of the lake, is the seat of the Macintosh family, the head of the Clan Chattan. In this mansion is preserved a sword given to the chief of the clan by James V. as well as that of Lord Dundee.

INVERNESS, the county town of Inverness-shire, and

the capital of the North Highlands, is a royal burgh and seaport, situated on the banks of the Ness, at a short distance from its entrance into the Moray Firth. It is a large and well-built town, with two principal streets crossing each other. Many of the buildings bear the stamp of antiquity, and a distant resemblance to the Old Town of Edinburgh; that is, they are lofty and of that nondescript style of architecture which prevailed about the beginning of the eighteenth century. The Ness is here a river of considerable breadth, and admits vessels of 200 tons up to the quay. Larger vessels have a good roadstead in the adjacent Firth, or enter a small harbour a quarter of a mile below the town. The surrounding scenery is very beautiful, and a good view of the town and its vicinity may be obtained from the Castle Hill.

The chief public building is the Bridge, which connects the town with its suburb on the west bank of the river. It was erected by subscription in the reign of Charles II. and consists of seven stone arches. There is also a modern wooden bridge.

Nearly in the centre of the town stands the Court House connected with the tolbooth or gaol, a handsome building with a tower and spire 150 feet high, which received considerable injury from an earthquake in 1816. The Church and Town House are both plain buildings. In front of the latter is an ancient stone, which formerly stood in High Street, and was used as a market cross. The Academy has long been a distinguished seminary. It has a rector and six masters, and there are usually about 250 scholars.

Inverness also possesses Assembly Rooms, situated in Church Street; an Infirmary, a handsome structure on the west bank of the river, capable of accommodating fifty pa-

tients ; two Subscription Reading Rooms open to strangers ; and an institution for the promotion of science and literature, which has a museum.

Upon an eminence S.E. of the town formerly stood a castle, in which, according to Boethius, Duncan was murdered by Macbeth. Fordun, however, says, this took place near Elgin ; and others say, at Cawdor Castle. This fortress was destroyed by Malcolm Canmore, who erected a new one on the opposite eminence, now called Castle Hill. In this building the Scottish monarchs resided when visiting this part of the kingdom, and here also Queen Mary lodged for some time. In 1746 it was blown up by order of the Pretender, and the site is now a bowling-green. As already mentioned, it commands a fine view.

Inverness was once famous for its trade in grain and skins ; but it rapidly declined in importance and wealth when these articles found an exit from the Highlands through other channels. At the period of the rebellion in 1745, it exhibited all the symptoms of rapid and inevitable decay ; but since that time, owing to the change effected in the Highlands, it has uniformly prospered, and is yearly increasing in size, population, and opulence. It has some manufactories of flax and cast iron, and carries on a considerable trade, its situation at one end of the Caledonian Canal affording it great facilities for this purpose.

Inverness is at least as ancient as the reign of Malcolm Canmore, from whom it received its first charter in 1067. It was taken in 1310 by Robert Bruce, and in 1745 was occupied by the army of the Pretender previous to the battle of Culloden.

The inhabitants of Inverness differ entirely in language

and appearance from those of the southern part of Scotland. The lower orders of women are dressed in the plainest manner, and wear no bonnets; and the male peasantry are clothed with the coarsest materials. Most of them wear short blue coats, rig and fur stockings, and small blue bonnets. The lower orders of people generally converse with each other in Gaelic, but also understand English; and the upper classes are said to speak English with a purer dialect than that of any other town in Scotland.

Inverness is much visited during the summer by tourists, for whose accommodation there are steam-vessels to Glasgow, Oban, Staffa, and other places.

Pop. 13,500. Inns: Bennet's; Eittle's; Gedde's.

ENVIRONS OF INVERNESS.

To the north of the town, where the Ness joins the sea, are the remains of a fort built by Oliver Cromwell, who employed in its construction the stones of Kinloss Abbey, and a Dominican Convent at Inverness. It was destroyed after the Restoration, and the greater part of its site is now occupied by weavers.

On the west side of the river is *Tom-na-heurich*, or the *Hill of Fairies*, a singular mound which rises suddenly from the plain. It is said to be the grave of Thomas the Rhymer, though it is pretty evident that it is only a mound left by a torrent which has swept away the surrounding soil.

Near this mound, and a mile west of Inverness, is *Craig Phadric*, or *Peter's Rock*, a steep and rugged hill on the banks of the Ness, rising nearly 1200 feet above the level of the sea. The summit commands a fine view, and is surmounted by a vitrified fort, about 250 feet long and 90

broad. Various opinions have been entertained respecting the origin of these forts, but the most common is, that they were constructed by the aboriginal Celtic inhabitants.

Another object of curiosity is *Culloden Moor*, where, on the 16th April, 1746, the Duke of Cumberland vanquished the army of the Pretender, and extinguished for ever the hopes of the Stuarts. This celebrated field is situated about five miles N.E. of Inverness. It is a large tract of level ground covered with heath, and at its western extremity stands the wall through which the militia of Argyle burst on the right flank of the Highland army, and threw it into confusion. The graves of many of those who fell are still denoted by green trenches.

The Pretender slept, on the night previous to the battle, at *Culloden House*, the seat of Lord President Forbes, about a mile to the north of the Moor. This mansion has since been modernised. Its noble possessor was a determined enemy of the Stuarts, but after the battle exerted himself to procure the pardon of the unfortunate Highlanders.

No. 53. FROM EDINBURGH TO INVERNESS. By PERTH,
ABERDEEN, and BANFF.

	<i>Miles.</i>		<i>Miles.</i>
Aberdeen, as at No. 1	126 $\frac{1}{4}$	Portsoy	179 $\frac{1}{4}$
Dyce	132 $\frac{1}{4}$	Cullen	184 $\frac{3}{4}$
Auchenhive Inn	139 $\frac{1}{4}$	Fochabers *	197 $\frac{1}{4}$
Old Meldrum	143 $\frac{3}{4}$	Urquhart	203 $\frac{1}{4}$
Lews of Fyvie Inn	151 $\frac{1}{4}$	Elgin	206 $\frac{1}{4}$
Fyvie Castle	151 $\frac{3}{4}$	Kirk of Alves	210 $\frac{1}{4}$
Towie Castle	152 $\frac{1}{4}$	Forres *	218 $\frac{1}{4}$
Turreff	160 $\frac{3}{4}$	Auldearn Kirk	226 $\frac{1}{4}$
Keelhill Inn	167 $\frac{3}{4}$	Nairn	229
Banff *	171 $\frac{3}{4}$	Inverness *	244 $\frac{3}{4}$

OLD MELDRUM, in Aberdeenshire, is a considerable

village, forming a sort of capital for the district in which it is situated. It has, however, but little trade.

Pop. 1800.

FYVIE CASTLE, the seat of Gordon of Fyvie, is a large and elegant mansion.

TURREFF, in Aberdeenshire, is a small town, situated on the Deveron. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in the linen manufacture. *Pop.* 1000.

BANFF. See No. 8. On the coast between Banff and Portsoy, is the small and populous fishing village of *White-hills*, which has a harbour for small vessels.

PORTSOY, in Banffshire, is a small but flourishing sea-port town, at the head of a little bay. It has two harbours, one of which is of recent construction, and carries on some trade in linen and thread. It is chiefly famous, however, for its marble; and for a peculiar kind of granite, susceptible of a high polish, and shining like Labrador spar.

CULLEN, in Banffshire, is a royal burgh of great antiquity. It consists of three distinct parts: the Old Town, which is very irregularly built; the New Town, with a harbour on the sea; and the Fish Town, inhabited by fishermen. In the centre of these is Castle Hill, the site of a fortress, in which Elizabeth, the wife of Robert Bruce, expired. The New Town has several regular and spacious streets, and a handsome square, with an elegant Inn. The harbour and pier were constructed at the expense of the Earl of Seafield.

Pop. 1600. *Inn:* Watson's.

Cullen House, the seat of the Earl of Seafield, is situated in a forest behind the town, and is considered one of the most princely mansions in the North of Scotland. The rooms are adorned with some good pictures, and the grounds are extensive. The park extends around the base, and is

carried up the sides of *Benhill*, or *Binhill*, a mountain which rises 1045 feet above the level of the sea. A road winds to the summit of this eminence, affording a pleasing ride and an extensive view.

FOCHABERS. See No. 32.

On an insulated rock, two miles south of Cullen, are the ruins of *Findlater Castle*.

ELGIN, the capital of the county of Elgin, or Moray, is situated about five miles from the sea, on the banks of the Lossie, over which are three stone bridges. It was formerly a cathedral city, and bears evident marks of antiquity. In the principal street, which is about a mile long, stand the Town House and the church; and in one of the minor streets is an Episcopal Chapel. The county buildings are handsome.

The far-famed Cathedral is situated at the lower, or N.E. extremity of the town, and, though in ruins, retains traces of architectural magnificence. The parts which still remain in a tolerable state of preservation are, the west gate, with two immense towers, the east end, portions of the transepts, and the chapter-house, in which are exhibited various relics, found from time to time, on clearing the ruins. The original cathedral was founded in 1224, by Bishop Andrew Murray, and burnt by the Wolf of Badenoch, in 1390. The edifice, of which the ruins now remain, was erected about 1414, and is said to have been an exact model of Lichfield Cathedral. It was a splendid building, of Gothic architecture, 260 feet in length, and 34 in breadth, with a tower and spire 198 feet in height. In 1568, when the Exchequer was impoverished, it was suggested that the lead might be stripped from the roof and exchanged with the Dutch for gold ducats; a proposition which was carried into execution. The vessel, how-

ever, laden with the spoil, had scarcely left the harbour of Aberdeen, before it sunk. Since that period the building has been gradually decaying. The great tower fell in 1711, on the morning of Easter Sunday. The ruins are enclosed by a wall.

At the west end of the town is Gray's Hospital, a handsome modern building, from a design by Gillespie. It comprehends an Infirmary and Dispensary, and was founded by Dr. Gray, who also left a provision for a certain number of maiden ladies in reduced circumstances. Near it is a green mount, called the Lady's Hill, from which there is a fine prospect; on the summit are vestiges of Elgin Castle.

Elgin possesses a Free School, recently founded by General Anderson, a native of this town, who rose from the lowest circumstances by his own merits. It has also several charitable institutions, and is noted for its excellent schools.

Pop. 5800. *Inn*: the Elgin Inn.

The principal objects in the vicinity of Elgin are the ruins of *Pluscardine Priory*, three miles distant, situated in a beautiful glen, the property of the Earl of Fife; and those of *Spynie Castle*, also three miles distant, formerly the palace of the Bishops of Moray. In *Innes House*, the seat of Lord Fife, are several good pictures. *Cossie Mouth*, six miles from Elgin, is a retired watering-place.

KIRK OF ALVES, in Morayshire. In the church-yard is a stone, dated 1560, with this inscription: "Here lies Anderson, of Pettensere, of the Earldom of Moray, with his wife Margery, whilk him never displicit."

FORRES. See No. 36.

NAIRN, in Nairnshire, is a small town with narrow streets. It is situated at the mouth of the river Nairn, over which is a bridge: it has a small but convenient harbour. Many

hands are employed in the salmon fishery, but the town has little trade. In its vicinity is *Cawdor Castle*.*

Pop. 3,500. It has a tolerable *Inn*.

No. 54. FROM EDINBURGH TO IRVINE. By MID-CALDER,
HAMILTON, and KILMARNOCK.

Holy-Town, as at No. 43..	32½	Fenwick	59
Hamilton*	38	Kilmarnock	63
Blantyre	42	Crosshouses	65
East Kilbride	45½	Dreghorn	68
Eaglesham	50	Irvine	70¼
Kingswell Inn	55		

BLANTYRE, in Lanarkshire, is noted for the ruins of its Priory, situated on the top of a rock, which rises perpendicularly from the Clyde. This building was founded in the thirteenth century, and is surrounded by charming scenery. Blantyre has cotton works, employing a number of hands, and a Mineral Spring, which was once in considerable repute.

EAGLESHAM, in Renfrewshire, is a very neat and regularly built village, situated on the banks of a small rivulet. In this parish is found the *osmund stone*, which is much employed in the construction of oven and furnaces, as it is capable of resisting heat. In the vicinity are two mineral springs; and here also are the two hills of *Balagich* and *Dunwar*, each 1000 feet above the level of the sea.

KINGSWELL INN, in Ayrshire. About one mile and a half distant is *Loch Goyne*, a celebrated haunt of the persecuted Covenanters, which is often visited on this account by strangers.

FENWICK, in Ayrshire, is situated on a small stream, and is chiefly inhabited by weavers. Guthrie, a celebrated

Covenanter, preached in the Church here, and his pulpit is still preserved. In the church-yard also, are the tombs of several Covenanters.

KILMARNOCK, the largest and handsomest town in Ayrshire, is situated on the Fenwick Water, about a mile above its conflux with the Irvine. It was formerly an insignificant place; subject to the Earls of Kilmarnock; but during the last half century, has become one of the most flourishing towns in Scotland. The old part, consisting chiefly of one street, along the west bank of the river, is irregularly built; but the modern is well laid out, and exhibits a light and elegant appearance.

The town was noted long ago for its coarse nightcaps, and it now manufactures carpets, woollen cloths, leather, shoes, and gloves, to the amount of £100,000 annually. It also exports coals, and possesses calico print-works, a cast-iron foundry, breweries, and printing offices.

The Academy of Kilmarnock is attended by nearly 400 scholars. In the High Street is a stone tablet, erected in memory of Lord Sowles, who was killed, in 1444, by an arrow from the bow of one of the Kilmarnock family, who stood on the opposite bank of the Fenwick. The precise spot where he was slain was designated by a cross which formerly stood in the street opposite this tablet.

Pop. 15,000. Inns: the Angel; the Sun.

ENVIRONS OF KILMARNOCK.

Dean Castle, formerly the residence of the Earls of Kilmarnock, is situated about a mile north of the town, on the banks of the Fenwick. It was burnt in 1735, and is now in ruins.

Crawfurdland, still further up the river, and about two miles

and a half from Kilmarnock, is a handsome mansion in the Gothic style.

A mile south of Kilmarnock is *Riccarton*, a village, where Wallace occasionally resided with his uncle, Sir R. Crawford. *Burnweil*, which derives its name from an exclamation of Wallace on returning from burning the barns of Ayr, is situated three miles from Riccarton and six from Ayr.

DREGHORN, in Ayrshire, is a pleasant village, situated on the Annock. *Pop.* 900.

IRVINE, in Ayrshire, is a small seaport town, pleasantly situated on the river Irvine, about a mile from the sea. Half a mile below the town is a pretty good harbour, from which large quantities of coal are exported to Ireland. Irvine receives grain in return. The principal buildings are the Town House at the west end of the main street; the Church situated on the rising ground, between the town and the river, and surmounted by a handsome spire; and the Academy at the north end of the town. Over the river is a stone bridge.

Irvine derives considerable interest from having been the residence of Burns, when he carried on the trade of a flax-dresser, an employment which he relinquished on his shop and stock being destroyed by fire. The site of his house is a matter of considerable doubt. This town is also the birth-place of Mr. Galt, the Novelist, and Mr. Montgomery, the Poet. The former was born on the south side of the principal street; and the latter, at the corner of Braid Close. The Moravian Kirk, in which the father of Mr. Montgomery preached, still exists, though no longer a place of worship.

Pop. 7700. *Inn:* The Cross Keys.

ENVIRONS OF IRVINE.

About one mile and a half N.W. from Irvine is *Eglington*

Castle, the seat of the Earl of Eglinton. It is a handsome modern mansion, surrounded by extensive and beautiful grounds.

Bourtreehill, a quarter of a mile from Irvine, is also a handsome house.

A few miles south of Irvine are the ruins of *Dundonald Castle*, situated on a hill about a mile from the sea. Here Robert II. the first king of the Stuart line, lived and died. Near it are shown vestiges of a Chapel, dedicated to the Virgin, at which James IV. frequently made offerings. The village of *Dundonald* has cotton factories.

No. 55. From EDINBURGH to JEDBURGH. By DAL-
KEITH and DRY GRANGE.

	<i>Miles.</i>		<i>Miles.</i>
Lauder, as at No. 20 . . .	25 $\frac{1}{2}$	Ancrum	42 $\frac{1}{2}$
Drygrange, or Fly Bridge	34 $\frac{1}{2}$	Jedburgh	45 $\frac{1}{2}$

DRYGRANGE, or FLY BRIDGE, in Roxburghshire, crosses the Tweed. It is an elegant structure of three arches, the centre one being 105 feet in the span. It was erected for less than £1,500 by an ordinary mason of a neighbouring village.

ANCRUM, in Roxburghshire, is noted for the battle which took place in its vicinity in 1546 or 1547, between the Earl of Angus and the English Lord Evers and Sir Brian Latoun, when the former was victorious. The field of battle is called *Lilliard's Edge*, a woman of that name having signalized herself in opposing the English army. Thomson, the poet, frequently visited Ancrum Manse, and a cave on the banks of the Ale is pointed out as having been his favourite resort. Buchan, the physician, was a native of Ancrum.

About half a mile beyond Ancrum is *Mount Teviot*, the seat of the Marquis of Lothian. On *Penielheugh*, a neighbouring eminence, is a monument erected by the late Marquis, to commemorate the Battle of Waterloo.

JEDBURGH, the county town of Roxburghshire, and a royal burgh, is delightfully situated in the picturesque vale of Jed, the beauties of which have been justly extolled by the poet Thomson. It is surrounded by hills of considerable height, and its environs are celebrated for the production of more fruit than any other part of Scotland, except the vale of Clyde.

Jedburgh received its charter from William the Lion, and was then a place of some importance. It was several times burnt by the English, who placed a garrison in the Castle in 1409; in the following year, however, the men of Teviotdale levelled it with the ground. It was one of the chief border towns; but after the Union its trade and prosperity declined, and it is only within the last half century that they have revived. Its chief manufactures are stockings, flannels, and narrow-cloths; and it sells large quantities of fruit, particularly pears.

Jedburgh has four principal streets, which terminate in a square, or market-place. That portion of the town called the Town-Heid, is remarkable for its antiquity. On the Castle Hill stands the Gaol, a modern edifice in the castellated style, occupying the site of the ancient fortress. From this eminence there is a fine view, embracing the town, the valley with its river, and the distant hills.

The Abbey was originally founded for canons regular, by David I. It was a magnificent pile of Saxo-Gothic architecture; but the only part remaining entire is the west end, which has been converted into the parish church. The

Saxon doorway in front is much admired. The best view of this ruin is from the river.

It was in this town that Queen Mary stopped, after visiting Bothwell, at Hermitage. The house in which she lodged is still standing.

Pop. 5,700. *Inn*: the Black Bull.

Fernyhirst Castle, belonging to the Marquis of Lothian, and the original seat of his ancestors, the Kerrs, is situated on the banks of the Jed. It was built in the fifteenth century, and is now in a ruinous state, part of it being occupied as a farm. The scenery in the vicinity is beautiful.

Denholm, five miles from Jedburgh, is the birth-place of Dr. John Leyden.

No. 56. FROM EDINBURGH TO JEDBURGH. By GALASHIELS AND MELROSE.

	<i>Miles.</i>		<i>Miles.</i>
Bankhouse Inn, as at No. 18	21	Melrose	35
Stagehall	23 $\frac{3}{4}$	Newton Dryburgh	42
Crosslee	27	Ancrum *	47
Galashiels	30 $\frac{1}{2}$	Jedburgh*	50

GALASHIELS, in Roxburghshire, is situated on the banks of the Gala, about a mile above its confluence with the Tweed. Over the river is a wire bridge for foot passengers, said to be the first constructed in Europe. It was erected in 1813, by a manufacturer of this town, assisted by a blacksmith, and only cost £20. It is 111 feet in the span, and three feet in breadth. Galashiels was, not many years ago, only a small village; but it is now a town of considerable importance, and is noted for the manufacture of woollens. It consists of several neat and well-built streets, parallel with the river.

Gala House, on an eminence to the south, occupies the

site of the original village of Galashiels, a place of great antiquity.

Pop. 2300.

ENVIRONS OF GALASHIELS.

About a mile from Galashiels, and three miles and a half from Selkirk, or from Melrose, is *Abbotsford*, the seat of Sir Walter Scott, Bart., to whose prolific pen the world is so much indebted. This handsome mansion is situated on the south bank of the Tweed, near the influx of the Gala water, and is surrounded by flourishing plantations. The rooms are adorned with a fine collection of antiquities.

Torwoodlee, the seat of the Pringle family, is situated on the Gala water, about one mile and a half above the town. Near it are the ruins of the original mansion.

The *Fairies'*, or *Nameless Dean*, about three miles from Galashiels, is a noted eminence, where stones of various forms are found. They are called fairy stones, as they are said by the country people to have been made by these airy beings.

Another spot which is frequently visited from Galashiels, is *Dobbie's Grave*, about three miles distant. It denotes the burial-place of a piper of this name, who laid a wager that he would play all the way from Lauder to this town, but died in the attempt.

MELROSE, in Roxburghshire, is delightfully situated on the south bank of the Tweed, at the foot of the Eildon Hills. It is a village of great antiquity, and is celebrated for the ruins of its Abbey, the finest specimen of the richest style of Gothic architecture in Scotland. This ancient and beautiful Abbey was founded in 1136, by David I. who dedicated

it to the Virgin Mary, and conferred it upon monks of the Cistercian order. The Church alone remains ; and this is in a very entire state, notwithstanding the sad reverses which the Abbey has at various periods experienced. It was plundered by the English army under Edward II. in 1322 and afterwards repaired by Robert Bruce ; in 1384 it was burnt by the English under Richard II. ; plundered by Lord Evers and Laytoun in 1545 ; and again destroyed in the same year by the Earl of Hertford. At the Reformation it was sadly defaced ; and during the civil wars, Cromwell bombarded it.

The Church is in the form of St. John's Cross, measuring 287 feet in length, 157 in breadth, and 943 in circumference. It is decorated with an infinite variety of sculptures, most of which are of exquisite workmanship. The east window and the south window are almost entire, and are justly admired. The spire of the central tower has long since disappeared ; but the tower itself remains, and is about 75 feet in height.

Amongst the celebrated personages buried here, were Alexander II., whose tomb is pointed out beneath the high altar, though some assert that it is that of St. Waldeve, the second Abbot of Melrose ; Michael Scott, whose discoveries in the 13th century led to the belief that he was a wizard, a circumstance referred to in the " Lay of the Last Minstrel," and many of the Douglasses, amongst whom was the hero of Chevy Chace. Here also, it is said, was deposited the heart of Robert Bruce, whose body was interred at Dunfermline.

To describe minutely all the beauties of Melrose Abbey would of itself require a volume. The reader will no doubt recollect the poetical description of it, by Sir Walter Scott, in the " Lay of the Last Minstrel." This enchanting novelist is also said to have taken it as the prototype of the " Mo-

nastery." The Abbey and the lands connected with it are now the property of the Duke of Buccleugh.

The village of Melrose is of triangular form, with streets diverging from the corners. In the centre is an antique Cross, supposed to be of the same age as the Abbey, though it has been several times repaired. Melrose also possesses a Church, and a modern Gaol.

On the opposite bank of the Tweed, connected with Melrose by a wire Bridge, is the little village of *Gattonside*, from which Cromwell bombarded the Abbey.

Pop. 3800. *Inn* : The George.

ENVIRONS OF MELROSE.

The *Eildon Hills*, at the foot of which Melrose is situated, are remarkable for their beauty. They form properly but one hill, about six miles in circumference at the base, and divided into three peaks, the highest of which rises 1330 feet above the level of the sea : hence they received from the Romans the name of *Trimontium*. Traces of Roman camps are visible on all of them. The summit of the N.E. hill commands a fine view.

From Melrose, a pleasant excursion may be made up the Leader to *Earlston*, the whole distance being about four miles. Passing the junction of the Leader with the Tweed, about two miles below Melrose, and the Bridge of Drygrange, the tourist enters the Vale of the Leader, and, about a mile distant, perceives *Cowdenknows Hill*, once covered with the "bonny broom," celebrated in the old pastoral song.

Another mile brings him to the village of *Earlston*, said to have derived its name from having been the residence of the Earls of March. It is more celebrated, however, as the

birth-place of Thomas the Rhymer, whose real name was Learmont. He flourished in the 13th century, and was the author of "Sir Tristrem," edited some years ago by Sir W. Scott, and supposed to be the earliest specimen of Scottish poetry extant. He was also considered a prophet, and his memory is still regarded with great interest. Part of his house, called the Rhymer's Tower, is still standing on the east bank of the Leader, between the village and the river; and the spot where he was accustomed to meet the Faery Queen beneath the Eildon Tree, is denoted by a stone called the Eildon Tree Stone. On the wall of the church is the following inscription:—

Auld Rymer's race
Lies in this place.

Earlston is a place of considerable trade and manufacture. It employs upwards of a hundred looms, and has a manufactory of shawls.

NEWTON DRYBURGH, in Roxburghshire. About a mile distant, but in Berwickshire, are the ruins of *Dryburgh Abbey*, situated on a richly wooded peninsula, formed by the Tweed. This building was founded by Hugh de Morville, Lord of Lauderdale, and Constable of Scotland, in the reign of David I., and was twice burnt by the English; in 1322 by the troops of Edward II.; and in 1545, by the Earl of Hertford. Only the walls of the Abbey now remain; but these are carefully preserved by their present proprietor, the Earl of Buchan. Near them is a tree, which is supposed to have been planted more than 700 years. The view of the ruins from the opposite bank of the river is very fine.

About 150 yards from the Abbey, is the modern mansion

of the Earl of Buchan, who is lord of the manor, and by whom the vicinity has been much embellished. The chief of these embellishments are, a Wire Bridge over the Tweed, erected in 1818 ; a colossal statue of Wallace, on a rocky eminence, about half a mile distant ; and an elegant Temple of the Muses, adorned with representations of the Nine, and tablets in memory of Ossian, Thomson, Drummond, and Burns.

Within the precincts of the Abbey is the burial-place of the Halyburton family, formerly the proprietors of Dryburgh. Here the lady of Sir Walter Scott is buried.

On the bank of the Tweed, opposite to Dryburgh, is the village of *St. Boswell's*, noted for its cattle fair in July.

No. 57. FROM EDINBURGH TO KELSO. BY DALKEITH
and LAUDER.

Lauder, as at No. 20.	25 $\frac{3}{4}$	Kelso	43
Smallholm	36 $\frac{3}{4}$		

SMALLHOLM, or SMAILHOLM, in Roxburghshire. *Smailholm Tower* is noted as the scene of Sir W. Scott's ballad, "The Eve of St. John." It is also mentioned in "Marmion," and is supposed to be alluded to as the Castle of Avenel in the "Monastery." Sir Walter Scott passed much of his childhood at *Sandyknowe* Farm, in the vicinity. The Tower stands upon a lofty rock, and commands a fine view. A mile distant are the ruins of *Littledean Tower*, once belonging to the Kers, a branch of the Roxburgh family.

About two miles south of Smallholm is *Mertoun House*, the family mansion of the Scotts of Harden, so famous in

Border history. It contains some curious antiquities, amongst which is a cabinet which belonged to Queen Mary.

KELSO, in Roxburghshire, is a very neat town, situated near the junction of the Teviot and the Tweed, over both of which there are handsome bridges. From that over the Tweed there is a splendid view towards the west, embracing Fleurs Castle. Another fine prospect of the town and its environs, which are remarkably beautiful, may be obtained from Pinnacle Hill, on the south bank of the river.

Kelso is well built, and possesses a spacious Market Place, in which stands the Town House. Though not the county town, it is the largest in the county, and is the resort of numerous affluent persons, who live in the immediate vicinity. It is frequently the seat of the Caledonian Hunt, when balls and assemblies are held; and has races, which take place on Bury Moss, about a mile from the town. There are several Subscription Libraries, a Mechanics' Institution, and numerous good schools. The chief manufactures are leather, flannels, linen, stockings, and hats.

The principal curiosity of Kelso is its Abbey, the ruins of which rise conspicuously above the town, and, though much dilapidated, afford a tolerable specimen of Saxon architecture. This abbey was founded by David I. in 1128, who placed in it some French Monks. The north and south aisles, each having two circular towers, still remain, as well as a portion of the central tower. In this building Henry III. and his queen met Alexander III. of Scotland, with his queen; and here also James III. was crowned. Several eminent persons have been buried at Kelso Abbey, as well as the only son of the founder.

Pop. 5300. *Inn:* The Cross Keys.

ENVIRONS OF KELSO.

Roxburgh Castle, so celebrated in Border history, but now in ruins, is situated about a mile above Kelso, on a lofty precipitous knoll, partly covered with trees. It formed part of the ancient burgh of Roxburgh, not a vestige of which exists; and in the Border wars frequently changed masters. In 1460 it was besieged by James II., and taken after his death by the army under the command of his queen. James himself was killed by the bursting of a cannon, and the spot where he fell is denoted by a large holly-tree on the north bank of the Tweed.

Fleurs Castle, the seat of the Duke of Roxburgh, is situated on the north bank of the Tweed, nearly opposite to the ruins of Roxburgh Castle. It is a noble mansion designed by Vanburgh, and commands a fine view of the Tweed and the mouth of the Teviot, the town of Kelso and the ruins of its abbey, while the Cheviot Hills appear in the distance. It has a beautiful park and gardens.

The neighbourhood of Roxburgh and Fleurs is thus noticed by Dr. Douglas. "The beauties of the scenery which surround the site of the ancient city of Roxburgh exceed all description. A little to the west of this the public road lies along the top of a precipice lined with trees, through which the traveller perceives the Tweed, rolling 'dark, drumly, and deep,' far below him. At a distance, on the other hand, he sees the Teviot meandering round a large plain, and bounded by a rocky, woody bank. While contemplating these rivers, truly beautiful in low water, and grand while in flood, the spectator suddenly loses sight of them and every thing else but the wood, which overshadows him in a hollow of the way. In this gloomy path he goes only a few paces, until a most

enchancing scene opens upon him all at once ; the prominent features whereof are the Duke of Roxburgh's seat at Fleurs ; Sir George Douglas's, at Springwood Park ; the Teviot on the right, and the Tweed on the left hand ; two beautiful bridges over these ; and Kelso, in all its glory, full in the traveller's eye as he passes eastward. From a particular spot in the village of Roxburgh there is also a magnificent view. Under the spectator's eye the parish of Roxburgh lies fully displayed, like a map, and forms a beautiful landscape ; the Tweed washing its borders on the north, and the Teviot partly on the south. There is an observatory, or summer-house, built on the top of Dun's Law (one of the highest hills), by the late Hon. Baron Rutherford, of Fairington, which commands a prospect too vast and too crowded with objects for particular or critical description. From this spot the eye contemplates, at one view, lofty mountains, verdant hills, fruitful plains, beautiful rivers, populous towns, extensive woods, three renowned castles, and a peep of the German Ocean."

Ednam, the birth-place of the poet Thomson, is situated two miles N.E. of Kelso. A monument has been erected there to his memory.

Five miles north of Kelso are the ruins of *Home Castle*, the ancient residence of the Earls of Home, where the Queen of James II. lodged during the siege of Roxburgh Castle, in 1460.

In a valley to the south of Kelso, stands the town of *Yetholm*. It is divided by the Bowmont Water into two parts, one called Town Yetholm, and the other Kirk Yetholm. The latter is chiefly inhabited by gipsies. The valley is surrounded by lofty mountains, and is completely secluded from the rest of the world. On the side of *Wormiston Hill*, two

miles from Yetholm, is the *Worm's Glen*, so called, it is said, from having been infested during the 12th century by an immense serpent, which was destroyed by one of the Somerville family. On *Linton* church, two miles distant, is a sculptured representation of this exploit. Near Linton is *Cessford Castle*, the original seat of the Roxburgh family.

No. 58. FROM EDINBURGH TO KELSO. By DALKEITH and THIRLESTANE.

	<i>Miles.</i>		<i>Miles.</i>
Carfrae Mill Inn, as at		Whitburn Inn	27 $\frac{3}{4}$
No. 20.	19 $\frac{1}{4}$	West Gordon	32 $\frac{3}{4}$
Thirlestane	25 $\frac{3}{4}$	Kelso*	41 $\frac{3}{4}$

No. 59. FROM EDINBURGH TO KENMORE. By STIRLING, CALLANDER, and LOCH TAY.

	<i>Miles.</i>		<i>Miles.</i>
Loch Erne Head Inn, as at		Killin	73 $\frac{3}{4}$
No. 39.	65 $\frac{3}{4}$	Croft House	81 $\frac{3}{4}$
Kennel House	71 $\frac{3}{4}$	Kenmore	89 $\frac{3}{4}$

On leaving Loch Erne, the tourist passes through *Glen Ogle** and *Glen Dochart*; and, on approaching Killin, crosses the river Dochart, which is here divided into several streams, rolling over rocks, and forming innumerable cataracts.

KILLIN is a straggling and romantic village of Perthshire, with a good Inn. It is situated in a low vale at the head of Loch Tay, at the junction of the Lochy and the Dochart, and is celebrated for the varied beauty of its scenery. To employ the enthusiastic language of Dr. McCulloch, "Killin is the most extraordinary collection of extraordinary scenery in Scotland, unlike every thing else in the country, and perhaps on earth; and a perfect picture

gallery in itself, since you cannot move three yards without meeting a new landscape. A busy artist might draw here a month, and not exhaust it. It is indeed scarcely possible to conceive so many distinct and marked objects collected within so small a space, and all so adapted to each other as always to preserve one character, and, at the same time, to produce so endless a number of distinct and beautiful landscapes."

Killin signifies in Gaelic, "the burial place at the waterfall;" but some assert that the vicinity was the burial-place of Fingal, and that hence the village derives its name. It is chiefly inhabited by mechanics and fishermen, who catch perch and char in the lake.

The view from Mount Stroneclachan above the Manse is much admired. Beneath is seen a delightful plain, embellished with woods and watered with rivers uncommonly contrasted. On one side pours down its rocky channel the furious Dochart; on the other glides, between its wooded banks, the gentle Lochy, forming a vast bend of still water till it joins the first; both terminating in the great expanse of *Loch Tay*. The north and south shores suit the magnificence of the lake; but the former rise with superior majesty in the rugged heights of Finlarig, and the wild summits of the still loftier Ben Lawers. Extensive woods clothe both sides of the lake.

Loch Tay is about 16 miles long, and varies from one to two in breadth. Its depth also varies from one to six hundred feet. The lake very seldom freezes; and its salmon are good all the year, except for about two months in the winter. Its waters were singularly agitated in 1755, 1784, and 1794, an account of which may be found in the Edinburgh Philosophical Transactions.

From Killin to Kenmore there are two roads ; one along the north side of the lake, and the other along the south. The north road, as indicated above, is the best for carriages ; but the pedestrian or horseman will prefer the southern, as it commands finer views, and also conducts near the *Fall of Acharn*, about two miles from Kenmore. The ascent is from a small public house on the road side, where a guide may be obtained ; and the fall is about a quarter of a mile distant. The tourist is conducted into a rural hermitage belonging to the Earl of Breadalbane, before which the water is seen tumbling from a precipice 240 feet in height, and foaming in the basin below.

Proceeding along the north shore of the lake for about half a mile, the tourist reaches *Finlarig Castle*, an ancient seat of the Campbells, erected at the beginning of the 16th century.

CROFT HOUSE, in Perthshire. Hence there is a charming view of the opposite shore, and in the vicinity are some remains of a Druidical circle.

The road then winds along the foot of *Ben Lawers*, which rises 4015 feet above the level of the sea. This lofty mountain is of very easy ascent, and the summit commands a noble prospect.

KENMORE, in Perthshire, is a small but neatly-built village, situated on an eminence at the N.E. extremity of Loch Tay. It possesses a Church occupying a charming situation, a bridge of three arches over the Tay, and an excellent Inn from which there is a beautiful prospect.

About a mile east of Kenmore, is *Taymouth Castle*, the magnificent seat of the Earl of Breadalbane, whose estate extending 90 miles west of this spot, is said to be the longest in Great Britain. The original house, called *Balloch Castle*,

or Castle of the Lake outlet, was erected by Sir Colin Campbell in 1583. The present mansion is a modern building in the castellated style, forming a massive quadrangle with circular turrets at the corners. The interior is fitted up with great elegance, and adorned with a fine collection of paintings. The grand staircase, the Baron's Hall, and the state apartments are superb. The park, through which flows the Tay, is two miles long and one broad. It is surrounded by hills luxuriantly wooded, and broken into every variety of form.

No. 60. From EDINBURGH to KILLIN. By PERTH, DUNKELD, and LOCH TAY.

	<i>Miles.</i>		<i>Miles.</i>
Dunkeld, as at No. 52	58½	Kenmore *	81½
Logierait	67	Croft House *	89½
Balnaguard Inn	69	Killin *	97½
Aberfeldie *	75		

LOGIERAIT, in Perthshire, is a small and ill-built village, situated on a neck of land at the junction of the Tummel and the Tay. It is noted for the distillation of whisky. On a hill near it are the traces of a Castle, to which it is said Robert II. retired, after giving up the regal power to his brother. The top of this eminence commands a fine view of the Tummel and Tay valleys. Dr. Adam Ferguson was a native of Logierait.

BALNAGUARD INN, in Perthshire. About two miles from this spot is *Ballechin*, where, according to the old ballad, "In the banks aboon the mill, in the Lowlands o' Ballechin," Sir James the Rose, the heir of the property, was slain by Sir John the Graham. About three miles from Balnaguard Inn, is *Glenalbert*, the scene of Miss Brunton's novel of "Self Control," and near it a waterfall.

No. 61. From EDINBURGH to KINGHORN. Across the
FORTH.

	<i>Miles.</i>		<i>Miles.</i>
Newhaven	2	Kinghorn *	11
Burntisland	7 $\frac{1}{4}$		

NEWHAVEN, in Edinburghshire, is noted for supplying the markets of the Capital with fish. At the west end of the village is a pier for passage-boats. Steam-boats go almost every hour to the opposite coast, and daily to Stirling and the intermediate places on the Forth.

BURNTISLAND, in Fifeshire, is situated upon a peninsula, surrounded by hills. It is a royal burgh and seaport, and has an excellent harbour, from which steam-boats go almost hourly to the opposite coast. During summer it is much frequented for sea-bathing. Its chief business is herring curing and cooperage. It has also a sugar-house and a vitriol manufactory. The rocks about half a mile north of the town appear to be of volcanic origin. In the vicinity of Burntisland was born the celebrated Michael Scott, some of whose feats are recorded by Sir W. Scott, in the "Lay of the Last Minstrel." He died in 1291. *Pop.* 2300.

No. 62. From EDINBURGH to KINGHORN. By
INVERKEITHING.

	<i>Miles.</i>		<i>Miles.</i>
Inverkeithing, as at No. 1	12 $\frac{3}{4}$	Kinghorn *	23 $\frac{1}{4}$
Burntisland *	20		

Between Inverkeithing and Burntisland is the town of ABERDOUR, situated on a bay. It has a small harbour frequented by vessels which are employed in carrying stones from the neighbouring quarries. In the vicinity is *Hillside*, the seat of Mr. Stuart, of Dunearn, surrounded by pleasing

grounds. Here also is the modern mansion of the Earl of Morton, with some fine woods: the ruins of the old castle are situated near the church. The shore near Aberdour is well adapted for sea-bathing, and the adjacent scenery is pretty.

No. 68. FROM EDINBURGH TO KINROSS. By BURNT-ISLAND and CULLOLO.

	<i>Miles.</i>		<i>Miles.</i>
Newhaven *	2	Callolo	12½
Burntisland *	7¾	Kinross *	22

No. 64. FROM EDINBURGH TO KIRKCUDBRIGHT. By MOFFAT and DUMFRIES.

	<i>Miles.</i>		<i>Miles.</i>
Dumfries, as at No. 24	71	Castle Douglas	89
Lochrutton Kirk	77¼	Carlingwark Inn	89½
Crocketford	80½	Kirkcudbright	99
Auchinreoch Mill	83		

LOCHRUTTON, in Kirkcudbrightshire, derives its name from a loch in the vicinity. This is a pretty sheet of water, about a mile long, and half a mile broad, having in the centre a small island. Between this parish and Dumfries is *Terreagles*, the ancient castle of the Earls of Nithsdale.

CASTLE DOUGLAS, formerly called CARLINGWARK, in Kirkcudbrightshire, is a flourishing town, situated on the banks of Carlingwark Loch. It is chiefly inhabited by weavers. Near it is an elegant mansion called *Douglas Castle*; and on the banks of the Loch is *Mollance*, a handsome mansion, surrounded by beautiful woody scenery. In the vicinity also is *Threave or Thrave Castle*, formerly belonging to the Earls of Douglas. It is situated in an island of the Dee, and is now in ruins.

Pop. 1,100. Inn: the Blue Bell.

KIRKCUDBRIGHT, the county town of Kirkcudbrightshire, is a royal burgh and seaport, pleasantly situated on the Dee, about four miles above its entrance into the Solway Frith. The streets are regularly laid out in squares and parallelograms, and most of the houses are modern and well built.

The County House and Gaol have a handsome appearance ; and from the tower, which surmounts the latter, there is a good view of the environs. On the opposite side of the street are the old Court House and Gaol, and the Market Cross. Kirkcudbright Castle, in former times the seat of the Lords of Kirkcudbright, is now in ruins, and its court is occupied as a wood-yard.

Kirkcudbright formerly carried on a considerable trade with America and the West Indies, but it has now very little. Its only manufacture is hosiery. It has a good harbour, near which are vestiges of a battery erected by William III., and an excellent school.

The Bay of Kirkcudbright afforded shelter to the fleet of William III., when on his voyage to raise the siege of Londonderry.

Pop. 2800.

ENVIRONS OF KIRKCUDBRIGHT.

About half a mile distant is the burial-ground formerly attached to a church dedicated to St. Cuthbert, and hence, the name of the town Kirk-Cuthbert, since corrupted to its present designation.

Near the town also is *Castle Dykes*, the vestige of a fortification, in which Henry VI. resided during his exile.

About a mile from Kirkcudbright is *St. Mary's Isle*, the elegant seat of the Earl of Selkirk. It is situated on a pen-

insula projecting into the Dee, and unites in an eminent degree the beauties of nature and art. It was formerly a Priory. The father of Paul Jones was a gardener at St. Mary's Isle; and this famous marauder was originally master of a trading vessel belonging to Kirkcudbright. In 1778 he landed a party of his men at Lord Selkirk's seat, and carried off the plate, which was, however, afterwards restored.

Two miles higher up the Dee than Kirkcudbright, are the ruins of *Cumston* or *Compston Castle*, once the residence of A. Montgomerie, the author of the well-known poem "The Cherry and the Slae." They are situated in the grounds of the modern seat of Compston. The Dee is here crossed by a handsome freestone bridge of one arch, 110 feet in the span.

Tongueland, on the opposite side of the river to Compston, formerly possessed an Abbey, vestiges of which still exist in the burial-ground near the church. *Tongueland* or *Knockmuir Hill*, close to the bridge just mentioned, commands a view of very great beauty and extent. The scenery of the Dee in the vicinity is remarkably pretty, and the river here forms a number of cascades.

No. 65. FROM EDINBURGH TO KIRREMUIR. By KIRKCALDY, CUPAR-FIFE, and DUNDEE.

	<i>Miles.</i>		<i>Miles.</i>
Dundee, as at No. 16	43 $\frac{3}{4}$	Milltown	52 $\frac{3}{4}$
Todholes	49 $\frac{1}{4}$	Glammis*	54 $\frac{3}{4}$
Lumley Den	51 $\frac{1}{4}$	Kirremuir	59 $\frac{3}{4}$

KIRREMUIR, or KIRRIEMUIR, is a flourishing town in Forfarshire. In this parish are manufactured large quantities of Osnaburghs, coarse linens, and shoes.

Pop. 5500.

No. 66. FROM EDINBURGH TO LOCH ERNE HEAD.

By PERTH.

	<i>Miles.</i>		<i>Miles.</i>
Perth, as at No. 1	44	Crieff *	61½
Methven	50¼	Comrie	66¾
New Inn	54	St. Fillan's, or Mickle Port	73¼
Foulis Kirk	57	Loch Erne Head Inn *	80½

METHVEN is a populous village of Perthshire. A mile from it is *Methven Castle*.* *Pop.* 3,100.

The tourist then passes *Balgowan*, the seat of Lord Lynedoch, and arrives at NEW INN. To the south of this spot are the ruins of *Inchaffray Abbey*, founded in 1200 by the Earl of Stratherne.

Further on is the village of FOULIS, in which is a curious cross, covered with hieroglyphics, and beyond, a gateway leading to *Abercairney*.* The tourist then reaches CRIEFF,* the scenery beyond which, as far as Comrie, is scarcely excelled by any in Scotland. It is the most beautiful part of the beautiful Stratherne.

About a mile beyond Crieff the road crosses the Turit, or Turret, which descends from a lake in the romantic vale called *Glen Turret*. There are several paths from the bridge to the lake along the sides of the glen, at the end of which, *Benchonzie* rises 2922 feet above the sea.

Ochertyre, about a mile from the bridge, is the charming seat of Sir P. Murray, Bart. The house is small, but its situation is beyond description beautiful. Burns spent some time here, and has given celebrity to the beauties of the adjacent Glen Turret.

The tourist then passes *Lawers House*, the seat of Lord Balgray, and arrives at

COMRIE, in Perthshire, delightfully situated at the confluence of the Erne and the Ruchil. This village is noted

for the earthquakes it has occasionally experienced, and which have sometimes been accompanied with an alarming noise. Close to it is *Comrie House*, along the east side of which the Lednoch rushes to the Erne. On the summit of *Dunmore* is a granite obelisk, 72 feet in height, erected in 1812 to the memory of Henry Dundas, the late Lord Melville. From this monument there is a fine prospect of the surrounding mountains.

About a mile south of Comrie is the Roman camp of *Dalginross*, near to which, it is supposed, took place the famous battle between Galgacus and Agricola.

Aberuchill Castle, two miles and a half S. W. of Comrie, is the seat of Sir A. Campbell, Bart. It was originally built at the beginning of the seventeenth century. In the grounds is a glen through which falls a mountain stream, making several picturesque cascades.

On the right of the road, about three miles beyond Comrie, is *Duneira*, the favourite residence of the late Lord Melville, under whose direction the grounds were laid out. The house is plain, but the situation is romantic, being surrounded by bold and lofty mountains. Within the grounds the Lednoch forms a singular waterfall, rustling for about 30 yards through a narrow passage in the rocks, and descending into a dismal gulf, called the *Devil's Caldron*. Two miles above this spot, the river makes another fall, called *Spout Rolla*.

ST. FILLAN'S, formerly called *Mickle Port* or *Portmore*, is a pretty modernized village, with an excellent inn, at the N. E. extremity of Loch Erne. Its present name is derived from a celebrated saint who resided here; and the marks of whose knees, so constantly was he engaged in prayer, are shown on the rock in an adjacent dell. A little to the east

is *Dun-Fillan*, a conical hill, about 600 feet in height, on the summit of which is a rock, called St. Fillan's Chair, whence the saint was accustomed to distribute his benedictions. This spot is annually visited by the Society of St. Fillan's, instituted in 1819, and patronized by some of the most influential persons in the Highlands. On these occasions the company is dressed in the ancient costume of the country, and various national games take place upon a green in the vicinity.

LOCH ERNE is a beautiful lake of Perthshire, about eight miles in length, and one in breadth. Its depth is supposed to be about 600 feet, and its height above the tideway at Perth is 300 feet. The principal road passes along the north side of the lake, but there is another on the opposite shore. Though Loch Erne is not so large as many of the Scottish lakes, few of them exceed it in beauty. It is bounded by lofty, bold, and rugged hills, and its banks are richly wooded.

About half-way along the south shore is the mansion of *Arduoirlich*, behind which *Ben Voirlich*, or the Great Mountain of the Lake, rises 3300 feet above the level of the sea. From the summit there is a fine prospect, extending to the east and west shores of Scotland, and to the mountains on the English border.

Adjoining Ben Voirlich is the rugged *Stuch-a-Croan*, and to the east *Glen Artney*, containing a deer forest. A small, wooded island in the lake was once inhabited by banditti of the name of Neish, who were slaughtered by a party of the Mac Nabs, whose provisions they had stolen.

Near Loch Erne Head, and on the south side of the lake, is a narrow glen, in which a mountain stream, called the Ample, forms two beautiful waterfalls.

No. 67. From EDINBURGH to LOCH HOURN HEAD.
By STIRLING, ABERFELDIE, and FORT AUGUSTUS.

	<i>Miles.</i>		<i>Mil. s.</i>
Fort Augustus, as at No. 37	144 $\frac{1}{2}$	Loch Hourn Head . . .	189 $\frac{3}{4}$
Abercalder	149 $\frac{1}{2}$		

ABERCALDER, in Inverness-shire, is situated on the military road to Fort William. The traveller then turns to the right, and passing by *Loch Garry* and *Loch Quoich*, reaches *Loch Hourn Head*, from which there is a ferry to *Slate*, in *Skye*.

No. 68. From EDINBURGH to LOCH MOYDART. By
STIRLING, CALLANDER, and TYNDRUM.

	<i>Miles.</i>		<i>Miles.</i>
Coran Ferry, as at No. 39	126 $\frac{1}{2}$	Strontian Village . . .	144
Ferry	127	Loch Moydart	161 $\frac{1}{2}$

STRONTIAN VILLAGE, in Argyleshire, is noted for its lead mines, and for a particular kind of earth, called *Strontites*, discovered here in 1790.

The road then passes *Loch Sunart* on the left, and *Loch Shiel* on the right, to *Loch Moydart*, in Inverness-shire.

No. 69. From EDINBURGH to MONYMUSK. By
PERTH, BRECHINE, and ABERDEEN.

	<i>Miles.</i>		<i>Miles.</i>
Aberdeen, as at No. 1 . . .	126 $\frac{1}{4}$	Kemnay Kirk	141 $\frac{1}{4}$
Glasgow Forest	135 $\frac{3}{4}$	Monymusk	145 $\frac{1}{4}$

MONYMUSK, in Aberdeenshire. *Monymusk House*, the seat of Sir A. Grant, Bart., is a handsome house with extensive pleasure-grounds. On the side of the road is an antique stone found here.

No. 70. FROM EDINBURGH TO NEWTON STEWART.

By MOFFAT, DUMFRIES, and GATEHOUSE OF FLEET.

	<i>Miles.</i>		<i>Miles.</i>
Dumfries, as at No. 24	71	Twynholm Kirk	98 $\frac{1}{4}$
Crocketford	80 $\frac{1}{2}$	Gatehouse of Fleet	104
Castle Douglas *	89 $\frac{1}{2}$	Cree Town	115 $\frac{1}{2}$
Carlingwark Inn	90	Newton Stewart *	122 $\frac{1}{2}$

GATEHOUSE OF FLEET, in Kirkcudbrightshire, is a neat modern village, situated on the banks of the Fleet, over which is a bridge. The river abounds with salmon and silver trout. Half a mile distant, and on the west bank of the river, stands *Cardoness Castle*.

Anworth, two miles from Gatehouse, is remarkable as the place at which Archbishop Usher visited the celebrated Samuel Rutherford, who was minister of this parish. In the church-yard are the tombs of several Covenanters.

Skyreburn, between Gatehouse and Cree Town, is a picturesque village, situated on a brook which occasionally swells into a mountain torrent.

CREE TOWN, in Kirkcudbrightshire, is a flourishing village, situated at the head of Wigton Bay. The scenery in the vicinity is pretty, and on the coast is a moat-hill, commanding a fine view. Near Cree Town also is *Heathdale*, the seat of Sir S. Hannay.

 No. 71. FROM EDINBURGH TO OBAN. By STIRLING and CALLANDER.

	<i>Miles.</i>		<i>Miles.</i>
Tyndrum, as at No. 39	88 $\frac{1}{4}$	Bunaw	113 $\frac{1}{4}$
rieden	92 $\frac{1}{2}$	Stonefield	117 $\frac{1}{4}$
Strone	98	Connel Ferry	120 $\frac{1}{4}$
Glen Urchay	100	Oban	125 $\frac{1}{4}$
Dalmally	101 $\frac{1}{4}$		

GLEN URCHAY, or GLEN ORCHY, in Argyleshire,

is a beautiful vale, down which the Urchay glides into Loch Awe. The Church and Manse are situated in a pretty island of the river, about the centre of the valley, surrounded by coppices and natural wood.

DALMALLY, in Argyleshire, has an excellent Inn. It is situated near the head of *Loch Awe*, one of the finest Highland fresh-water lakes. Loch Awe receives several mountain streams, as well as two rivers, and discharges its superabundant waters by the river Awe, which falls into *Loch Etive*, an arm of the sea to the north. It is about 30 miles long, and averages one mile in breadth. It is bounded by steep and lofty mountains finely wooded, and its surface is diversified by several islands, amongst which are Innis-Hail, with the ruins of a convent; Innis Chonnel, with the remains of a castle, once the residence of the Argyle family; and Innis Erath, supposed to be the spot to which Erath beguiled the fair Daura. On a rocky promontory at the N.E. end of the lake, are the fine ruins of *Kilchurn Castle*, built by Sir Colin Campbell in 1440.

From the north shore of Loch Awe, rises *Ben Cruachan*, 3390 feet above the level of the sea. The base of this mountain is about 18 miles in circumference, and its sides are clothed with woods abounding with deer. The N.E. side is remarkably steep; but the south is easy of ascent till near the top, where it divides into two abrupt conical points. This mountain may be ascended from Bunaw, an excursion which will require eight or nine hours. The summit commands a fine view of the Western Isles. On the top of Ben Cruachan, according to Ossian, was the fatal spring from which Loch Awe issued.

About two miles beyond Dalmally, the traveller crosses the Sray, which descends from *Glen Sray* to the right. After

rain, a cataract up this glen may be seen from the road, tumbling in four successive falls about 200 feet. Five miles further, a good view of Loch Awe is obtained, and the road then ascends through a chasm in the mountain, along a precipice some hundred feet above the lake. In this pass, Robert Bruce defeated the Macdougals of Lorn, in 1308.

Two miles further, the road crosses the river Awe, by a bridge, from which there are two roads; one to *Taynuil Inn*, and the other to *Bunaw*, each three miles from the bridge, and about a mile from each other.

BUNAW, in Argyleshire, is a pleasant village, situated at the entrance of the Awe into Loch Etive. It has an excellent salmon fishery, and an iron forge established in 1752, by a company from Lancashire. One mile distant is *Inverawe House*, the seat of General Campbell.

From Bunaw, there is a ferry across *Loch Etive*, an arm of the sea, about twenty miles in length and about one in breadth. It is navigable to its furthest extremity, and its shores are indented with numerous bays.

CONNEL FERRY, in Argyleshire. In the sea, opposite this spot, is a reef of rocks, which at spring-tides and half ebb, causes a waterfall of four or five feet. At other times vessels can pass over it in safety.

On the coast, two miles beyond Connel Ferry, are the remains of *Dunstaffnage Castle*, formerly a residence of the Scottish kings. The stone on which they were crowned, and which was removed from Scone to Westminster Abbey, was originally kept here. In 1307, this castle was reduced by Robert Bruce; and about the middle of the fifteenth century, it was the seat of Donald, the Lord of the Isles. Here also the unfortunate Earl of Argyle landed in 1685, and pub-

lished his two Declarations. Only the walls of the venerable castle remain, and these surround a modern house.

At a short distance is a ruined Chapel, said to be the burial place of some of the Scottish monarchs. On the south of this Chapel, is a projecting rock with a remarkable echo. If a person speak aloud at the rock, the sound is heard in the Chapel as if uttered there.

Another antiquity in the vicinity is *Dunolly Castle*, now in ruins, but once the residence of the Macdougals of Lorn, whose descendants occupy an adjacent mansion.

OBAN, in Argyleshire, is a flourishing village, founded in 1713, by a trading company belonging to Renfrew. It is situated upon a fine bay in the district of Lorn, and is the general place of rendezvous for the herring vessels of the Western coast. The bay is capable of accommodating 300 merchant vessels, and is defended from the westerly winds by the Island of Kerrera, which stretches across its mouth.

Oban is admirably adapted for trade, being situated near the opening of Loch Linnhe, which is connected with the Caledonian Canal, and in the tract of the coasting vessels through the Sound of Mull. It has a Custom House, and is rapidly rising into importance.

The Steam-boats between Glasgow and Inverness call at Oban, and during the summer there are Steam-boats from Glasgow to *Staffa*, *Iona*, &c. as well as to *Tobermory* in Mull, and *Isle Oronsay* in Skye. The time at which they start and arrive at their destination is advertised in the Edinburgh and Glasgow newspapers.

From Oban an aquatic excursion may be made to *Kerrera*, *Lismore*, *Mull*, *Staffa*, and *Iona*, which form a part of the

Hebrides, or *Western Isles*. For this purpose, boats may at all times be procured on reasonable terms, or the tourist may take advantage of the steam-boats which are constantly employed here during the summer.

Near Oban there is a ferry to *Kerrera*, half a mile distant, and thence to *Achnacraig*, in Mull, five miles.

Kerrera Island, at the mouth of the Bay of Oban, is about four miles in length, and varies from one to two in breadth. At its south extremity, are the ruins of *Gylen Castle*. In Horse Shoe Bay in this island, Alexander II. assembled a small fleet for the purpose of conquering the Hebrides, then in possession of the Norwegians; but being seized with a fever, he was taken ashore and died. The spot where his tent was pitched is still called *Dal-righ*, or the King's Place.

The tourist will then proceed by *Lismore Island*, situated at the opening of Loch Linnhe, and of the Sound of Mull. This is a fertile island, about ten miles long, and from half a mile to two miles in breadth. It was formerly a bishopric, and has the remains of a Cathedral, now converted into the parish Church. About 800 yards from the church is an ancient Round Tower; and four miles distant are the vestiges of the Episcopal Palace. Here are also traces of encampments and of a Danish fort.

Near the Point of Lismore, at low-water, is seen the *Lady Rock*, connected with a tale which Miss Baillie has dramatised in the "Family Legend."

The tourist then steers N.W., and passing *Duart Castle*, the ancient seat of the Macleans, enters the Sound of Mull, between *Macalister's Bay* and *Ardenrimmer Point*. The whole passage up this deep and narrow channel is very fine. On one side rises the country of *Morven*, so celebrated in the songs of Ossian, and on the other appear the undulating hills

and heathy vales of Mull. On both shores are seen mouldering fabrics, the residences of valiant chieftains in days of yore.

Ardtornish Castle, on the Morven coast, was once a fortress of the Lords of the Isles, and has been well described in the poem of Sir Walter Scott. It is now in ruins, and forms a prominent object in the passage up the Sound. Beyond it is *Loch Alin*, famous for the residence of the celebrated Jeanie Cameron. Its banks, which extend inland about four miles, are clothed with wood, and at its extremity are some ruins.

Tourists usually land at *Arros*, a village on the N.E. coast of Mull, with a good Inn, and the ruins of a Castle, one of the residences of the Lords of the Isles.

THE ISLAND OF MULL,

Though not more than 30 miles in diameter, is so indented by the sea, that it is nearly 300 miles in circumference. In general, it is rocky and barren, not producing sufficient corn for its inhabitants, who amount to 6280. The mountains, however, have excellent sheep-walks, and a considerable number of cattle are annually exported. Kelp and fish are the only articles of commerce the island produces. The soil is a light reddish earth, mixed with moss. There are several fresh-water lakes, stored with trout. The principal place in Mull is *Tobermory*.

The mineralogy of this island is interesting. Limestone, sandstone, whinstone, and granite abound; and in many parts of the coast are found basaltic columns, resembling those of Staffa, though not so large or regular. Several attempts have been made to work the coal found here, but with-

out success. Fine pebbles are obtained on the shore. In *Mount Benenich* has been discovered a singular kind of spar, impregnated with petroleum.

The principal mountain in Mull is *Ben More*, which rises 2980 feet above the level of the sea. It is situated near the head of *Loch-na-Keal*, and its summit commands a view of nearly all the Western Isles. *Ben Talindh*, or the *Sugar Loaf*, also commands a fine prospect.

On the west side of the island is *M'Donald's Cave*, the roof of which is 80 feet in height. At *Balphetrish*, is the famous *Ringing Stone*, which sounds, when struck with a stone or hammer, like brass or cast iron. It is about 7 feet by 6, and $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet thick. It is of a dull grey colour, and remarkably hard.

At Arros, the tourist may hire a carriage and guide to conduct him to *Loch-na-Keal*, four miles, and thence to *Laggan Ulva*, eight miles further. This village is exactly opposite to the *Island of Ulva*, in which is an Inn, where boats may be hired for Staffa, Iona, &c. On the west side of Ulva is *Gometray Island*, containing some basaltic columns; and to the south, is *Inch Kenneth*, where Dr. Johnson was entertained at the house of Sir A. M'Lean.

STAFFA.

This celebrated island is situated about eight miles west of Mull, and six miles S.W. of Ulva. It is of an irregular form, about two miles in circumference, and is remarkable for its singular geological structure, being composed wholly of basaltic pillars, the greater portion of which are laid bare by

the sea. These basaltic pillars generally consist of distinct joints or pieces, the concavity of one corresponding with the convexity of the next. They vary as to the number of sides, from three to nine; but the greatest number have five or six sides. They also vary in diameter, from 1 foot to $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet, though the average is 2 feet. The formation of these kind of columns has long been a subject of controversy; one party, called the Plutonian, attributing them to fire; another, entitled the Neptunian, deriving them from water; whilst a third has considered them as the joint production of both these elements. Their magnificent appearance is allowed by all.

The most remarkable side of Staffa is the southern, which presents a precipitous face, rising at the highest point 112 feet above high-water mark, and indented by several caves. Nearest to the landing-place is *Clamshell Cave*, so called from its supposed resemblance to a shell of that kind. It is 130 feet long, 18 broad, and 30 high. Many of the basaltic pillars are here bent into a singular form, like the ribs of a vessel. Close to this cave is a mass of columns, about 30 feet in height, called *Buachaille*, or *the Herdsman*.

We then approach the celebrated *Fingal's Cave*, one of the most extraordinary natural curiosities in the world. Tradition has connected it with the name of Fingal, although there is no evidence of its having been the scene of any of this hero's exploits. This stupendous opening in the rock is lined on each side with lofty basaltic columns, broken and grouped in a variety of ways, and overhung by a roof composed of fragments of the same material, interspersed with stalactites. The sea flows into the farthest extremity, so that boats may go in at almost any time of the tide. To employ the language of Sir Walter Scott—"This palace of

Neptune is even grander upon a second than the first view,—the stupendous columns which form the sides of the cave, the depth and strength of the tide, which rolls its deep and heavy swell up to the extremity of the vault,—the variety of tints formed by white, crimson, and yellow stalactites, or petrifications, which occupy the vacancies between the base of the broken pillars which form the roof, and intersect them with a rich, curious, and variegated chasing, occupying each interstice,—the corresponding variety below water, where the ocean rolls over a dark red or violet-coloured rock, from which, as from a base, the basaltic columns arise,—the tremendous noise of the swelling tide, mingling with the deep-toned echoes of the vault,—are circumstances elsewhere unparalleled.”

The dimensions of this cave, as given by Dr. M'Culloch, are, length 227 feet ; breadth, at the entrance, 42, and near the extremity 22 ; height from the water at mean tide to the top of the arch, 66 ; from the top of the arch to that of the cliff above, 30 ; height of the pillars, on the west side, 36, of those on the east side, 18.

Beyond Fingal's Cave is another of smaller dimensions, called the *Boat Cave*, being accessible only from the sea. It is about 140 feet long, 12 broad, and 18 high.

Still further, is *M'Kinnon's*, or the *Cormorant's Cave*, deriving the latter name from the feathered race which inhabits it. It is 224 feet long, 48 broad, and 50 in height. Over the front is a beautiful range of columns.

On the north side of the island are several smaller caves, into which the sea roars with a deafening noise.

It is a singular circumstance that Staffa should have remained almost unnoticed till near the close of the last cen-

ture, when Sir Joseph Banks visited it at the suggestion of Mr. Leach, and published a description of its beauties.

IONA, ICOLM-KILL, OR I-COLUMB-KILL.

This renowned island is situated nine miles S.W. of Staffa, and at the western extremity of Mull, from which it is separated by a narrow channel. It is about three miles in length, and one in breadth, and is now inhabited by poor and ignorant Highlanders. The surface is very unequal, the middle rising into small hills, whilst the west side is barren and rocky, and the east side generally flat. On the latter, in the Bay of Martyrs, stands the village of *Threld*, with about 500 inhabitants.

This island is called by its inhabitants I, and by writers Iona, or Isle of the Waves. Its other name of Icolm-Kill, a corruption of I-Columb-Kill, or Isle of Columba's Cell, is derived from Columba, an Irish saint, who landed here in 565, and first propagated Christianity amongst a people formerly attached to Druidical rites. An eminence here is still called the Druid's Burial Place. St. Columba founded a Monastery here, and many places are still pointed out by the inhabitants as connected with particular events of his life.

This island was for centuries the ordinary burial-place of the Scottish monarchs, and it afterwards became the seat of the Bishopric of the Isles. The principal relic of its ancient grandeur is the *Cathedral*, said to have been rebuilt by Queen Margaret, in the eleventh century. It is constructed in the form of a cross, and is still tolerably entire. It is 115 feet long, and 24 broad. The transept is 70 feet long. Over

the middle rises a square tower, 80 feet in height, supported by four arches, ornamented with bas-reliefs. The east window is a fine specimen of Gothic workmanship, and the capitals of the pillars in the choir are curiously carved with scriptural subjects. On the north side of the chancel is a tomb of black marble, with a recumbent figure of Abbot Mac Fingon, who died in 1500; and on the opposite side is a similar monument to the memory of Abbot Kenneth. On the floor is the figure of an armed knight, with an animal extended at his feet.

In the church-yard are two crosses, dedicated to St. John and St. Martin. The latter is a single piece of granite, 14 feet in height, and 22 inches broad.

Contiguous to the Cathedral are some remains of the *Cloisters*, and of the *Common Hall*, with stone seats for the disputants. A little to the north are the remains of the *Bishop's House*, and near them *St. Columba's Grave*.

To the south of the Cathedral is *St. Oran's Chapel*, supposed to be the oldest building on the island. It is 60 feet by 22, and is still tolerably entire, though the roof is gone. Within are numerous tombstones, one of which is said to be that of St. Oran, the friend of St. Columba.

In the enclosure, called Reilig Ouran, or the Burial Place of Oran, adjoining this chapel, are buried forty-eight Scotch crowned heads, four Irish kings, one French king, eight Norwegian princes, or viceroys of the island, and a multitude of religious orders and nobility, amongst whom were most of the Lords of the Isles.

There are also remains of *St. Oran's Nunnery*, the chapel of which still exists, though unroofed. It contains the tomb of the last prioress.

In *Martyr Street*—so called from leading to the *Bay of Martyrs*, where it is said the illustrious dead were landed for burial, stands *M'Lean's Cross*, the only one remaining out of three hundred and sixty, which existed here at the time of the Reformation.

Iona was in former times the depository of the archives of Scotland, and of many valuable MSS., some of which are said to have been destroyed at the Reformation, and others removed to Douay, in France. The inhabitants have still a superstitious notion, founded on a prophecy of St. Columba, that the island will be restored to its former importance and grandeur.

It was respecting Iona that Dr. Johnson wrote the following celebrated passage:—"We were now treading that illustrious island which was once the luminary of the Caledonian regions; whence savage clans and roving barbarians derived the benefit of knowledge, and the blessings of religion. To abstract the mind from all local emotion would be impossible, if it were endeavoured, and would be foolish, if it were possible. Whatever withdraws us from the power of our senses—whatever makes the past, the distant, or the future, predominate over the present, advances us in the dignity of thinking beings. Far from me, and from my friends, be such frigid philosophy, as may conduct us, indifferent and unmoved, over any ground which has been dignified by wisdom, bravery, and virtue. The man is little to be envied, whose patriotism would not gain force upon the plains of Marathon, or whose piety would not grow warmer among the ruins of Iona."

The principal mineral found in Iona is a yellowish-green serpentine. A cave in the south part of the island is formed

of snow white marble, interspersed with green and black spots. The green smooth nodules of steatites called Icolm Kill pebbles are found no where else in Great Britain.

No. 72. FROM EDINBURGH TO PERTH. By KIRKCALDY
and FALKLAND.

	<i>Miles.</i>		<i>Miles.</i>
New Inn, as at No. 16	22	Aberary	32
Falkland	24½	Bridge of Erne*	36½
Strathmiglo*	27½	Perth*	40½

FALKLAND, in the county of Kinross, is situated beneath the north side of Easter Lomond. It was once the residence of the Scottish kings, part of whose palace still remains, but is now an inconsiderable village, bearing evident marks of its antiquity in its irregular streets and ill-built houses. It consists of a small square market-place, surrounded by a number of narrow and crooked lanes, forming a complete labyrinth.

Close to the town is the Palace, originally a fortress of the Earls of Fife, but afterwards a hunting-seat of the Scottish kings. It was rebuilt by James V., who died in it, and was a favourite residence of James VI. Here also Charles II. resided for ten days during his captivity by the Presbyterians. Only one side out of three, of which the palace consisted, now remains, and this was repaired, in 1823, by Mr. Bruce, one of the King's printers, into whose hands the estate had fallen. The principal hall, or audience-room, has a curious carved and painted ceiling. In 1715, this palace was garrisoned by the famous Rob Roy, who laid the country around under contribution.

Pop. 2600.

Beyond Strathmiglo, the road enters Perthshire, and passes, for about three miles and a half, through the dreary *Glen of Abernethy*.

No. 73. From EDINBURGH to PERTH. By KIRKCALDY, CUPAR-FIFE, and NEWBURGH.

	<i>Miles.</i>		<i>Miles.</i>
Cupar-Fife, as at No. 16	30½	Newburgh	40¾
Kilmaron	32	Abernethy*	43¾
Kinnaird	37	Bridge of Erne*	48¾
Lindores Village	38½	Perth*	52¾

KINNAIRD, in Fifeshire, is a small village with the ruins of a Castle.

LINDORES VILLAGE, in Fifeshire, possesses the ruins of an ancient abbey.

Lindores Loch is a beautiful sheet of water, nearly a mile in length. It is frequented by wild ducks, and abounds with perch and pike. The neighbouring scenery is picturesque.

NEWBURGH, in Fifeshire, is a town of considerable antiquity, principally supported by the weaving business. It is situated on the Firth of Tay, which is capable of admitting vessels of 500 tons to come up to the town every tide. It consists principally of one long street, with a suburb at each end, and a lane leading from the centre to the shore.

Pop. 2400.

To the west of Newburgh is *Macduff's Cross*, which formerly bore an order of King Malcolm Canmore, to Macduff, Earl of Fife, to punish all traitors.

No. 74. From EDINBURGH to PORT DOWNIE, or LOCK, No. 16. By the UNION CANAL.

	<i>Miles.</i>		<i>Miles.</i>
Slateford	2½	Woodcockdale	23½
Ratho	7½	Avon Aqueduct	24¼
Almond Aqueduct	10½	Muiravonside Kirk	24¾
Broxburn*	13½	Redding Village	28
Winchburgh*	15	Tunnel	29½
Linlithgow*	21	Port Downie	31½

SLATEFORD is a village of Edinburghshire. Here the canal crosses the Leith Water by a fine Aqueduct of nine arches.

ALMOND AQUEDUCT, is a large and handsome structure, crossing the Almond Water.

AVON AQUEDUCT. Here the canal is carried across the Avon Water, by a light, elegant, and lofty bridge. The surrounding scenery is very pretty.

The *Tunnel*, beyond Redding village, is cut out of the solid rock for nearly half a mile, and arched over with stone. Beyond it is a delightful view.

PORT DOWNIE, in Stirlingshire, Here the passage-boat stops, and hence the canal descends by several locks to the level of the Forth and Clyde Canal.

No. 75. From EDINBURGH to PORT PATRICK. By AYR.

	<i>Miles.</i>		<i>Miles.</i>
Currie Kirk	5 $\frac{3}{4}$	Maybole	85 $\frac{1}{4}$
Crosswood Hill	17	Kirk Oswald	89 $\frac{3}{4}$
Carnwath	25	Girvan	97 $\frac{1}{2}$
Carstairs (a)	28	Ballantrae	110
Douglas Mill Inn	38 $\frac{1}{2}$	Loch Ryan	118 $\frac{3}{4}$
Douglas	40 $\frac{1}{2}$	Cairn Inn	122 $\frac{3}{4}$
Muirkirk	51	Stranraer	128 $\frac{3}{4}$
Cumnock	61 $\frac{1}{2}$	Port Patrick	137 $\frac{3}{4}$
Ayr*	76 $\frac{3}{4}$		

(a) Carstairs to Lanark* 3.

CURRIE KIRK, in Edinburghshire. In this parish are vestiges of several Roman camps, and here also rises the *Water of Leith*, which, in a course of only 14 miles, drives about 80 mills.

About a mile beyond Currie are *Dalmahoy Craigs*, rising 680 feet above the level of the sea.

CROSSWOOD HILL, in Edinburghshire. Half a mile further the road enters Lanarkshire.

CARNWATH, in Lanarkshire, is a neat trading town, the capital of a wild and dreary moorland district. Near the centre stands the Tolbooth, as well as the Cross, on which are marked the distances from Edinburgh to various places in Clydesdale and Ayrshire. At the west end of the town is a modern built Church, and contiguous to it a portion of the original edifice, now occupied as the burial-place of the Lockhart family. Near the church is a mound formerly used for the administration of justice ; it is now planted with trees. Meikle, the author of " Solitude Sweetened," " Poems," &c. lived in this town. Over the windows of the house in which he resided are Hebrew characters. In the vicinity is a mineral spring.

About a mile from Carnwath, are the remains of *Cowdaily Castle*, once the seat of the noble family of Somerville, and frequently visited by James IV., V., and VI.

DOUGLAS is a thriving town of Lanarkshire. It has some cotton works, and is noted for its great fair in August, when shoemakers, and other mechanics, exhibit their articles on the tombstones of the churchyard. The only object worthy of notice, is the burial-place of the Douglas family, which contains several handsome monuments.

Near the town is *Douglas Castle*, surrounded by extensive plantations. It was rebuilt during the last century. The original mansion was the seat of the Douglas family, so long the terror of the Scottish monarchs.

MUIRKIRK, in Ayrshire, is a village surrounded by iron-works and coal-pits. *Pop.* 3000. *Inn*: the Irondale.

Between Muirkirk and Cumnock is *Aird's Moss*, the scene of a skirmish, in 1686, between the Covenanters and the dragoons. At its west end is a monument, called Cameron's Stone, erected in honour of the slain.

CUMNOCK, in Ayrshire, is a large village, noted for the manufacture of those little cabinets called Cumnock Snuff-boxes. They resemble those made at Lawrencekirk and Montrose, and at a village in France which claims the merit of the invention. The principal secret is in making the hinges, which may be called invisible. On the lids are various devices, which are drawn separately, and not engraved as many persons have supposed. Plane tree is the wood employed for this ingenious manufacture. The Market Place of Cumnock was formerly the church-yard, and the village burial-ground is now situated at a short distance. *Pop.* 1000.

AYR. See No. 6.

MAYBOLE, in Ayrshire, is a flourishing town, principally supported by cotton-weaving. It has also a blanket manufactory, and a considerable trade in shoes. The town is situated on a small eminence, around which the neighbouring hills rise in the form of an amphitheatre. It is supplied with excellent water; and is noted for the longevity of its inhabitants.

Maybole was formerly the capital of Carrick, and once contained no fewer than twenty-eight mansions belonging to noble families. Of these, only the Castle, belonging to the Cassilis family, remains: it is situated at the east end of the town, and is said to have been the residence of the Countess of Cassilis, whose history is the subject of a well-known ballad. The burial-place of the Cassilis family is situated near the middle of the town; it forms part of the Collegiate Church, which was founded in the fifteenth century.

The Red Lion Inn, in this town, was the scene of the celebrated disputation between John Knox and Kennedy, the Abbot of Crossraguel. The room in which they met still exists.

Pop. 5,700. Inn: the King's Arms.

About a mile and a half beyond Maybole, are the ruins of *Crossraguel*, or *Corsregal Abbey*, founded in the twelfth century by the Earl of Carrick. The Chapter-house, cloisters, and abbot's residence, are in a very perfect state, and the walls of the Church, 164 feet long, and 22 feet high, are almost entire.

On the banks of the Doon, four miles from Maybole, are the remains of *Cassilis Castle*, once the principal residence of the family of that name.

KIRK OSWALD, in Ayrshire, is a village of some antiquity. The school still exists at which Burns attended when resident at *Duwhat*, a farm about a mile distant. Near *Duwhat* is the farm of *Shanter*, from the occupier of which the poet sketched his celebrated "Tam O' Shanter."

Culzean Castle, the seat of the Earl of Cassilis, is situated on the summit of a perpendicular rock overlooking the sea, about three miles from Kirk Oswald. It was built about 1770, from a design by Mr. R. Adams, and is surrounded by extensive pleasure-grounds. It is fitted up in an elegant style, and commands fine views. Near the Castle are *Culzean Caves*, penetrating nearly 200 feet into the rock.

GIRVAN, is a seaport of Ayrshire, situated at the mouth of a river of the same name. It is chiefly inhabited by Irish, who flock over here from the sister-island, and find employment from the manufacturers of Glasgow. Many of them are weavers.

Pop. 5000. Inn: the King's Arms.

On the sea-coast, about five miles north of Girvan, are the ruins of *Turnberry Fort*, once the seat of Robert Bruce,

who acquired it by right of his mother, the Countess of Carrick.

The road from Girvan to Ballantrae is extremely hilly. About six miles from the former place, it passes the ruins of *Carlton Castle*, once the residence of Mary Collean, a lady whose history is the subject of a well-known nursery tale. About a mile beyond it is a range of basaltic columns, called *Gamesloup*.

BALLANTRAE, in Ayrshire, is pleasantly situated on a level at the mouth of the Stinchar Water. It has the ruins of an old Castle overgrown with wood. *Pop.* 1500. *Inn*: the Red Lion.

About four miles beyond Ballantrae, the traveller enters the woody *Vale of Glenapp*, abounding with pleasing scenery. Along the bottom of the vale winds a stream, which the road crosses several times.

LOCH RYAN, is an arm of the sea extending inland into Wigtonshire. It is about nine miles in length, and three in breadth, and forms an excellent harbour. This Loch was the scene of the ballad "the Lass o' Loch Ryan," which suggested to Burns the idea of "Lord Gregory."

STRANRAER is a royal burgh and handsome seaport of Wigtonshire, situated at the head of Loch Ryan. It has the reputation of being a healthy place, and is much frequented in the bathing season. The chief manufactures are leather and linen, and a considerable number of vessels are employed in the fisheries and coasting trade. In the centre of the town is the Gaol, formerly a Castle.

Pop. 2700. *Inns.* The George; the King's Arms.

About a mile from Stranraer, is *Culhorn*, the seat of the Earl of Stair. The woods are said to be laid out according to the position of the troops at the battle of Dettingen.

Near Stranraer also, is *Castle Kennedy*, a handsome mansion, surrounded by beautiful grounds. It was originally a seat of the Earls of Cassilis, but afterwards became the property of the Earl of Stair. It occupies an elevated peninsula, having a lake on each side.

The *Mull of Galloway*, to the south of Stranraer, is the most southern point of Scotland. It forms part of the parish of *Kirk Maiden*, referred to in the lines of Burns:—

“Hear, Land o’ Cakes and brother Scots,
Frae Maiden Kirk to John o’ Groats.”

PORT PATRICK, in Wigtonshire, is the nearest point of Great Britain to Ireland, and the best place for crossing from one country to the other, the distance being only 21 miles. Four packets are constantly employed between this port and Donaghadee, and by this means great numbers of Irish are constantly arriving in Scotland.

Port Patrick is a town of considerable size, and is in a very flourishing condition. It has a commodious harbour, though difficult of access, a good light-house, and a fine quay. During the summer it is much frequented for sea-bathing. A considerable trade is carried on in the importation of black cattle and horses from Ireland.

In the vicinity is *Dunskey Castle*, belonging to — Blair, Bart. It is situated on a rock overhanging the sea, and must formerly have been a place of great strength.

To the west of Port Patrick, near the Bay of Float, is *Good Wife’s Cave*, with a remarkable Echo.

Pop. 2000. Inn: the Blair Arms.

No. 76. FROM EDINBURGH TO PORT PATRICK. By
PEEBLES, DUMFRIES, and NEW GALLOWAY.

	<i>Miles.</i>		<i>Miles.</i>
Howgate (a)	10	Lochrutton Kirk *	83 $\frac{3}{4}$
Eddleston	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	Crocketford	86 $\frac{3}{4}$
Peebles.	21 $\frac{3}{4}$	Water of Urr	92
Stobo Kirk	27 $\frac{3}{4}$	New Galloway	102
Drummelzier Kirk	31 $\frac{1}{2}$	Clatteringshaw	108 $\frac{1}{2}$
Crook Inn	37	Newton Stewart	119 $\frac{1}{2}$
Moffat *	53	Glenluce	136
Johnston Kirk	62	Stranraer *	145 $\frac{3}{4}$
Lochmaben	68	Port Patrick *	154 $\frac{3}{4}$
Dumfries *	77 $\frac{1}{2}$		

(a) Howgate to Blyth Bridge, 11 $\frac{1}{4}$.

EDDLESTON is a neat village of Peebleshire, situated on the Eddleston Water, which rises in this parish, and afterwards takes the name of Peebles. At *Courie's Linn* it makes a fall of 30 feet. A noted fair for the sale of black cattle and the hiring of servants is held here, Sept. 25. About two miles from the village is a small lake, from which issues the South Esk. *Pop.* 850.

PEEBLES, the capital of Peebleshire, and the seat of a Presbytery, is a royal burgh of great antiquity, situated near the junction of the Eddleston Water with the Tweed, in an extensive and beautiful plain surrounded by lofty hills. It consists of four or five streets, from which a few lanes diverge, and has a suburb on the south bank of the Tweed. It is divided into Old and New Town by the Eddleston Water, which is here called Cuddie. The High Street is spacious and well built, and is terminated by an elegant modern Church, erected on the site of an ancient Castle. Over the Tweed is an old but handsome bridge of five arches.

This town was a favourite summer residence of the Scottish monarchs, being situated on the high road to the royal

Forest of Ettrick. It is also the scene of "Peebles to the Play," a poem, written by James I. In the fifteenth century, Peebles possessed eleven places of worship, all of which have entirely disappeared except two, the ruins of which still exist. In the church-yard at the west end of the Old Town, is the steeple of the Church of St. Mary, which was occupied as a stable by the troops of Cromwell; and on the north side of the town are the ruins of Cross Church, formerly attached to a monastery, erected by Alexander III. in the thirteenth century, for Red, or Trinity Friars.

The chief manufactures of Peebles are woollen cloths, leather, linen, cotton, beer, and ale; but these are not made to any great extent, and there is but little trade. The town possesses several good schools, and the surrounding scenery is much admired.

Pop. 3000.

ENVIRONS OF PEEBLES.

About a mile west of Peebles is *Nidpath*, or *Neidpath Castle*, belonging to the Earl of Wemyss. This is the strongest and best preserved of those numerous towers which were erected in former times, for the defence of the Border against the incursions of the English. It is situated upon a rock overhanging the north bank of the Tweed, which here runs through a deep and narrow glen; and consists of a single massive square tower, with walls 11 feet thick. The period of its erection is unknown.

Similar towers to that of *Nidpath* were constructed on the eminences along the Vale of Tweed, extending from Berwick to near the source of the river. They usually consisted of three stories, the lowest being vaulted, and appropriated to horses and cattle, the next floor being occupied by the family

who lived here, and the upper by bed-rooms. They were built at the joint expense of the government and the land proprietors, and erected alternately on both sides of the river, in view of each other. When an incursion took place, fires were lighted at the top of these towers, and by this means, notice of it was conveyed over a tract of country 70 miles long and 50 broad in a very short space of time.

To the west of Peebles, near the junction of the Terth and the Lyne, stand the ruins of *Drochils Castle*, commenced by the Regent Morton, but left unfinished at his death.

Horsburgh Castle, two miles from Peebles, was formerly the seat of the Horsburgh family.

The parish of *Manor*, S.W. of Peebles, contains several antiquities, amongst which are a Roman Camp, a Watch Tower, and a large stone with curious holes.

DRUMMELZIER KIRK, in Peebleshire. In this parish resided the celebrated fortune-teller Merlin, whose grave is still pointed out near the confluence of the Powsail with the Tweed.

Drummelzier Castle, the most western of the Border Towers, was formerly the seat of the Tweedies, once a powerful family of Scotland.

The CROOK INN, is a single house, situated in a mountainous district on the west bank of the Tweed.

MOFFAT. See No. 24.

JOHNSTON, in Dumfries-shire. In this parish are the ruins of *Lochwood Castle*, once the residence of the Annandale family.

LOCHMABEN, in Dumfries-shire, is a royal burgh of great antiquity, delightfully situated in Annandale, and surrounded by several Lochs. It consists chiefly of one broad street, having at one end, the Town House and Cross, and

at the other the Church, a handsome modern edifice. Its chief manufacture is linen.

Pop. 2800.

About a mile from the town are the ruins of *Lochmaben Castle*, situated upon a promontory jutting out into Castle Loch. This edifice was built by Robert Bruce, and, before the invention of fire-arms, was deemed impregnable.

Castle Loch is a fine sheet of water, surrounded by woods and fertile fields. It contains fifteen or sixteen different kinds of fish, and is particularly noted for one called *vendise*, which is found nowhere else. It bears some resemblance to the herring, and is said to be of very delicate flavour.

In the vicinity of Lochmaben, on the S.W. bank of the Annan, is *Spedlin's* or *Spalding's Tower*, respecting which an amusing ghost-story is told. The Bible, by which the ghost is affirmed to have been kept under control, is still preserved at *Jardine Hall*, the seat of Sir A. Jardine, Bart. on the opposite bank of the river.

DUMFRIES. See No. 24.

LOCHRUTTON KIRK. See No. 64.

The *Water of the Urr*, or *Orr*, over which the road crosses, rises at *Loch Urr*, and after a course of 20 miles, falls into the Solway Firth. On its banks are several handsome villas.

NEW GALLOWAY, in Kirkcudbrightshire, is a small and miserable royal burgh, situated near the river Ken, over which is a handsome modern bridge. In the vicinity is a conspicuous eminence, called the *Black Rock above the Dee*.

Kenmure Castle, the seat of Viscount Kenmure, is situated in the immediate vicinity of New Galloway, upon a mound, overlooking the meadows, where the river Ken expands into a lake. The apartments are adorned with family portraits. The view from the mound is fine.

To the south of New Galloway, the Ken forms a lake about eight miles long, and half a mile broad, into the west side of which flows the Dee. This lake is bordered on each side by a beautiful tract of country called the *Glenkens*, celebrated for its scenery. In this district stands *Earlstoun*, formerly the seat of a branch of the Gordons.

NEWTON STEWART, or NEWTON DOUGLAS, in Wigtonshire, is a flourishing town, situated on the Cree, over which is an elegant bridge, erected during the last century. It manufactures cotton and carpets. On the opposite side of the river is a mound, where Graham the brother of Claverhouse, formerly administered justice. *Pop.* 3300.

GLENLUCE is a small village of Wigtonshire, pleasantly situated at the mouth of the river Luce. About one mile and a half up the vale, behind the village, are the ruins of *Glenluce Abbey*, founded in 1190, for Cistercian Monks, and afterwards the residence of the Cassilis family. The walls are 70 feet high. The chapter-house, the only part entire, has in the centre a pillar, 14 feet high, from which spring eight arches supporting the roof. The centre of each arch is adorned with foliage. These ruins stand on the margin of a well-wooded lake.

No. 77. FROM EDINBURGH TO ST. ANDREW'S. By
KIRKCALDY AND CUPAR-FIFE.

	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Miles.</i>
Osnaburgh, as at No. 16	33 $\frac{3}{4}$	St. Andrew's* 40 $\frac{1}{4}$
Guard Bridge	36 $\frac{3}{4}$	

No. 78. FROM EDINBURGH TO ST. ANDREW'S. By
KIRKCALDY, DYSART and ANSTRUTHER.

	<i>Miles.</i>		<i>Miles.</i>
Path head, as at No. 16	14 $\frac{1}{4}$	Pittenweem	34 $\frac{1}{4}$
Dysart	15 $\frac{1}{4}$	Anstruther (a)	35 $\frac{1}{2}$
East Wemyss	19	Kilrenny	36 $\frac{1}{2}$
Leven	22 $\frac{3}{4}$	Crail	39 $\frac{1}{2}$
Largo	26 $\frac{1}{4}$	King's Barns	42 $\frac{3}{4}$
Balchristie	28 $\frac{1}{2}$	St. Andrew's*	49 $\frac{1}{2}$
Collinsburgh	29 $\frac{1}{2}$		

(a) Anstruther to St. Andrew's* avoiding Crail . . . 7 $\frac{1}{4}$ miles.

DYSART, on the sea coast of Fifeshire, is a very handsome town containing three principal streets. It was created a royal burgh in the 16th century, and has a good harbour. The central street is the most ancient, and many of its houses bear inscriptions and dates. In the middle of the town is a square, in which stands the Town House. A considerable trade is carried on in the export of coals and salt. In the vicinity is *Dysart House*, an elegant mansion, the seat of the Earl of Rosslyn. *Pop.* 1800.

About two miles beyond Dysart is *Wester Wemyss*, a dirty and ruinous town, with several salt pans and a harbour, from which coals are exported. Near it are the ruins of an old chapel surrounded by trees; and at a short distance stands *Wemyss Castle*, crowning a rock overhanging the sea. About a mile distant are the remains of the original building. It was at Wemyss Castle that Queen Mary had her first interview with Darnley.

EASTER WEMYSS is a village on the coast of Fifeshire, chiefly inhabited by weavers. Near it are the ruins of *Macduff Castle*, erected in the 11th century by the first Earl of Fife; and a mile distant is the fishing village of *Buckhaven*, one of the most irregularly built places in Scotland.

During the last century it was no uncommon occurrence for the fishermen here to catch 25,000 haddocks in one day, but for some time past these fish have left the coast. The inhabitants are supposed to be descended from the crew of a Dutch vessel which was stranded here in the reign of James VI. Coal and salt are the principal articles of export. The coast near Wemyss is indented with numerous caves, in one of which, still called the King's Cave, James IV. when benighted took refuge with a party of banditti.

LEVEN, in Fifeshire, is a populous village situated at the mouth of the Leven, over which is a wire Bridge. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in the linen manufacture.

Pop. 1300.

In a park on the north side of the road beyond Leven are the *Lundie Stones*, three upright stones said to have been placed here in memory of three Danish generals.

LARGO, in Fifeshire, consists of two distinct villages about a mile from each other. *Lower Largo* is a considerable fishing village, situated on Largo Bay, and remarkable as the birthplace of Alexander Selkirk, whose extraordinary adventures formed the ground for Defoe's *Robinson Crusoe*. The house in which he was born is situated on the north side of the principal street near Craigwell Pump, and still contains the chest and cup which he brought home from Juan Fernandez.

Upper Largo is a pleasant little village situated at the foot of *Largo Law*, which rises 1010 feet above the level of the sea, and commands a fine view. It is much frequented in summer. This village is the birthplace of Sir Andrew Wood, the Scottish Admiral, noted for his loyalty to James III., and for the numerous victories which he obtained over the English. James IV. conferred on him the barony of Largo, to which

place he retired, bringing with him many of his nautical ideas. He caused a canal to be formed from his house to the church, on which he sailed with great state every Sunday to attend public worship. Largo has an Hospital for twelve old men of the name of Wood, founded in the 17th century by a descendant of the Admiral. Durham, who was first a captain of dragoons, and afterwards minister of the High Church, Glasgow, in Cromwell's time, and Professor Leslie, were also natives of Largo.

Pop. 2500.

COLLINSBURGH is a flourishing village of Fifeshire, with a handsome Church.

Two miles distant is the royal burgh of *Ely*, a neat little town with a good harbour. *Wadehaven*, a little to the east of it, was named after General Wade, who recommended this place as a harbour.

About a mile on this side of Pittenweem is the ancient fishing town of *St. Monan's*, with a tolerable harbour. The Church, situated on a rock projecting into the sea, was formerly attached to a priory of Black Friars. It has recently been repaired, but till 1827 remained exactly in the same state as in the time of Charles I. and was on this account frequently visited as a curiosity. One of its galleries was appropriated to the Covenant-General Leslie, afterwards Lord Newark. Upon the shore a mile distant are the remains of *Newark Castle*, the seat of General Leslie.

PITTENWEEM, in Fifeshire, is a royal burgh, which like most of those in this county, has declined from its ancient importance. It has, however, a good modern harbour, and carries on a tolerable trade in salt and coals. The name of this place is derived from a great cave, or *weem*, situated near the beach, consisting of two spacious apartments, the inner-

most having a well of good water at the end of it. A staircase, which is closed up, formerly connected the cave with the Priory situated on the rock above it, and now in ruins. This priory was once superintended by St. Fillan, who afterwards retired to the vicinity of Tyndrum. Opposite the ruins is the Town House, and at the side stands the Church. Douglas, Bishop of Salisbury, was a native of this town. *Pop.* 1300.

Between Pittenweem and Anstruther is *Earlsferry*, once a royal burgh, but now an inconsiderable village. To the west of it stands *Kinraig Rock*, remarkable for its caves, one of which, called *Macduff's Cave*, penetrates 200 feet into the rock, and forms an immense arch 160 feet in height.

ANSTRUTHER or ANSTER, in Fifeshire, is divided into two small towns, called West and East, about a mile apart, but both situated on a bay which forms a good harbour. The principal street, extending along the shore, consists of well-built houses, but the other streets are narrow and crooked. This town was formerly a place of great commercial importance, and still imports considerably from Holland and the Baltic. In the Church of West Anstruther is a stone coffin, said to be that of St. Adrian, who was killed by the Danes on the Isle of May. East Anstruther was the residence of Maggie Lauder, well known to the lovers of Scotch song; and Anster Fair has recently been made the subject of a poem by Mr. Tennant.

Pop. 1200. *Inn:* Mercer's.

To the east of Anster is the large fishing village of *Cellardykes*.

KILRENNY is a royal burgh of Fifeshire, the inhabitants of which are chiefly employed in fishing. *Pop.* 1600.

CRAIL, like the other royal burghs of Fifeshire, was once

a place of note, but has now dwindled to comparative insignificance. It consists of two parallel streets extending along the shore, which is here steep and high. Many of its houses are large and ancient. The Church was formerly collegiate, and is remarkable as that in which John Knox preached a sermon in 1559, which so inflamed his auditors that they proceeded immediately to St. Andrews and destroyed its cathedral. Archbishop Sharp was once minister of this parish, and his hand-writing is still shown in the sessions records. In the old Castle of Crail David I. died, in 1153. *Pop.* 1950.

About a mile east of Crail is the *Promontory of Fifeness*, or *East Neuk of Fife*, from which a popular Scottish air takes its name. Here is shown a cave where Constantine II. was beheaded in 872 by the Danes, who had defeated and taken him prisoner. This promontory is defended against the violence of the sea by a long ridge called the *Carr Rocks*.

KING'S BARNS, in Fifeshire, received its name from some storehouses erected by King John when he resided in the vicinity.

No. 79. FROM EDINBURGH TO SANQUHAR. By BIGGAR.

	<i>Miles.</i>		<i>Miles.</i>
Abington, as at No. 25	40	Sanquhar	61
Leadhills	46½		

LEADHILLS is a village of Lanarkshire, said to be the highest inhabited ground in the island. The country around has a gloomy and sterile appearance, but there are rich lead mines which produce annually about 18,000 bars. Several varieties of lead are procured from these mines, some of them affording a proportion of silver. Gold has also been found in the neighbouring streams of Elvan and Glengonar, but not in sufficient quantities to defray the expense of the search.

The mines belong to the Earl of Hopetoun, but are worked by a company, who pay every sixth bar as rent. The miners only work eight hours out of the twenty-four, employing their leisure in reading or the cultivation of their gardens.

Leadhills was the birth-place of the poet Allan Ramsay. The house, however, in which he was born, no longer exists.

SANQUHAR is a royal burgh of Dumfries-shire. It was formerly noted for cloths and stockings, but its chief manufacture now is that of carpets. It has the ruins of a castle which was captured by Edward I.

Pop. 1450. Inns: the New Inn, the Queensberry Arms.

About a mile from Sanquhar is *Elliock Castle*, one of the places which lays claim to having given birth to the Admirable Crichton. His father, Sir Robert Crichton, of Elliock, was advocate to Queen Mary and James VI.

No. 80. FROM EDINBURGH TO STIRLING. By LINLITHGOW, and AIRTH.

	<i>Miles.</i>		<i>Miles.</i>
Linlithgow, as at No. 44	16 $\frac{3}{4}$	Redrow	28 $\frac{1}{4}$
Woodend	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	Longrow	30
Glensburgh	22 $\frac{3}{4}$	Shotts	32 $\frac{3}{4}$
Airth	26 $\frac{1}{4}$	Stirling*	35 $\frac{1}{4}$

AIRTH, in Stirlingshire, is situated on the south side of the Forth. Part of *Airth House* was formed of Wallace's Tower, once the abode of that hero.

No. 81. FROM EDINBURGH TO STIRLING. By QUEENS-
FERRY, TORRYBURN, and CLACKMANNAN.

	<i>Miles.</i>		<i>Miles.</i>
South Queensferry*	9 $\frac{1}{4}$	Clackmannan	29
North Queensferry*	10 $\frac{3}{4}$	Alloa	31
Torryburn	19 $\frac{3}{4}$	Tullibody	33
Kincardine	25 $\frac{1}{4}$	Stirling*	38

TORRYBURN is a village of Fifeshire. About three miles beyond it, but in Perthshire, is the ancient royal burgh of *Culross*, situated on a hill, declining towards the Firth of Forth. It formerly carried on a considerable trade in salt and coals, but has decayed much of late. It was noted for the manufacture of *girdles*,—the circular iron plates on which the people of Scotland and of the North part of England bake bread and cakes. Above the town stands the Church, formerly the chapel of a Cistercian Abbey, founded in the thirteenth century by Malcolm, Earl of Fife. In an aisle adjoining, is a handsome monument to Sir G. Bruce, his lady, and eight children, all of whom are represented in white marble.

KINCARDINE, in Perthshire, is a well-built seaport town, on the Firth of Forth. It is noted for ship-building. *Pop.* 2500.

Just beyond Kincardine stand the ruins of *Tullyallan Castle*, about half a mile from the water-side.

CLACKMANNAN, the capital of the little county of the same name, is pleasantly situated on an eminence. It consists of one long, irregular, and dirty street. In the middle stands a steeple, and near it is a large blue stone, on which, it is said, Robert Bruce once left his glove, when journeying from the adjacent tower; and hence the name of the town; *clach*, signifying stone, and *mannan*, glove. At the west end of the town is the Old Tower of Clackmannan, erected

by Robert Bruce, from which there is a fine view. His sword and helmet have been removed from this tower, and are now preserved at *Broomhill*, near Dunfermline; Lord-Elgin being the present representative of the Bruce family. *Pop.* 4400.

ALLOA, in Clackmannanshire, is a flourishing seaport and manufacturing town, on the Firth of Forth. It is noted for its ale, and in the vicinity are extensive collieries and distilleries. It has a good harbour, and employs a number of hands in ship-building. The Church is a handsome modern fabric, in the Gothic style. From Alloa there is a ferry across the Forth, supplied with a steam-boat. *Pop.* 4500.

In the immediate vicinity is *Alloa House*, the seat of the Earl of Mar, surrounded by a park of 40 acres. The principal part of the building was destroyed by fire some years ago, but the original tower, erected in the thirteenth century, still remains. It is 90 feet in height, and the walls are 11 feet thick. Here James VI. and his son Henry were educated, under the superintendence of the Mar family.

TULLIBODY, in Clackmannanshire. *Tullibody House* is remarkable as the birth-place of Sir Ralph and Sir Robert Abercromby, both of whom are distinguished in the military annals of Great Britain.

No. 82. From EDINBURGH to STIRLING. By QUEENS-FERRY, DUNFERMLINE, TORRYBURN, and CLACKMANNAN.

	<i>Miles.</i>		<i>Miles.</i>
South Queensferry*	9 $\frac{1}{4}$	Kincardine*	26 $\frac{1}{2}$
North Queensferry*	10 $\frac{1}{4}$	Clackmannan*	30
St. Margaret's Stone*	13	Alloa*	32
Dunfermline*	16	Tullibody*	34
Torryburn*	20 $\frac{3}{4}$	Stirling*	39

No. 83. FROM EDINBURGH TO STIRLING. By QUEENS-FERRY, DUNFERMLINE, and CARNOCK.

	<i>Miles.</i>		<i>Miles.</i>
Dunfermline, as at No. 21	16	Alloa*	30
Carnock	19½	Tullibody*	32
Kennet Village	26¾	Stirling*	37

No. 84. FROM EDINBURGH TO STIRLING. By DUNFERMLINE and YETTS of MUCKART.

	<i>Miles.</i>		<i>Miles.</i>
Yetts of Muckart, as at		Alva	38½
No. 21	28½	Mainstreet	
Dollar	32½	Blairlogie	42½
Tillicoultry	35½	Stirling*	45½

DOLLAR is a village of Clackmannanshire, noted for its Academy, founded by Mr. M'Nab, and conducted by able professors. Near it, on a lofty and almost insulated rock, stand the majestic ruins of *Castle Campbell*, which was the residence of the Argyle family till burnt by Montrose in the Civil War. This castle commands a fine view; rocks, woods, glens, and mountains, combining to form a beautiful picture around it. In former days, it was called the Castle of Gloom, and the names of the parish, and the stream by which its banks were washed, had also an ominous sound. The Castle of Gloom was situated on the Brook of Grief, or Gryfe, and in the parish of Dollar, or Dolour. Its name was changed in the sixteenth century by its proprietor, the Earl of Argyle.

TILlicouLTRY is a very pleasant village of Clackmannanshire. The banks of the Devon here are extremely beautiful, and the air very temperate. Serge has been manufactured here since the time of Queen Mary.

ALVA is a village of the county of Stirling, though the parish is almost surrounded by Clackmannanshire. It has manufactories of serges and blankets, and was formerly remarkable for its silver mines.

Alva is situated at the foot of *Benclouch*, or *Alva Hill*, one of the Ochils, which rises 1600 feet above the level of the sea. The summit shoots up into a tall rocky point called *Craigleth*, which was once celebrated for falcons. Near the top is a hollow in which the snow lies for some time after the departure of winter.

BLAIRLOGIE, in Perthshire, is delightfully situated at the bottom of the Ochil Hills, by which it is completely sheltered from the north and north-east winds. It is much frequented by invalids; and goats' milk, which is thought by many peculiarly beneficial to persons of weak constitutions, is to be had here in abundance.

In the vicinity are the ruins of *Cambuskenneth Abbey*, where James III. of Scotland was buried; and *Demyat*, or *Dunmyott Hill*, from the summit of which there is a view of twelve counties. This hill rises 1345 feet above the level of the sea.

No. 85. From EDINBURGH to the TROSACHS and LOCH
KATRINE. By STIRLING and CALLANDER.

	<i>Miles.</i>		<i>Miles.</i>
Callander, as at No. 39	. 52	Lanrick	57
Kilmahog	53	Bridge of Turk	58
Tarndoun	54	The Trosachs	60

KILMAHOG, in Perthshire, is a small but picturesque village at the entrance of the *Pass of Leny*.*

About a mile further the tourist crosses a bridge over the south branch of the Teith. Here was formerly Coilantogle

Ford, and at this spot Fitz-James encountered Roderick Dhu. He then reaches *Loch Vennachar*, or *Venacher*, which is about three miles long, and rather more than half a mile broad. The scenery is pretty, but affords little variety.

A mile beyond Loch Vennachar is an eminence commanding a good view of the Teith and of Loch Achray. Passing the hamlet of *Duncraggan*, the tourist arrives at the *Bridge of Turk*. From this bridge, the stranger may diverge into the wild vale of *Glen Finlas*, formerly a deer forest belonging to the Scottish monarchs. It is totally destitute of the least symptom of habitation or of cultivation.

Beyond the Bridge of Turk, the road winds along the edge of *Loch Achray*, which, though considerably smaller than Loch Vennachar, exhibits much more variety. Towards the end of this lake, the scenery suddenly changes from calmness and placidity, and assumes a bold and grand appearance.

Just before entering the Trosachs, the tourist reaches *Ardchin-chrocan*, an excellent Inn, where guides to the vicinity may be obtained, as well as boatmen for a sail on Loch Katrine.

THE TROSACHS and LOCH KATRINE.

The Trosachs, or Bristly Region, as the name signifies, is a disorderly range or series of broken, insulated, and diversified hillocks, covered with birches, oaks, hazels, hawthorns, and mountain ashes; and presenting every possible variety of form. On the S.W. side of this range, *Ben Venue* rises 2800 feet above the level of the sea; whilst on the N.E., only one mile and a half distant, *Ben An* rears its white head to a height of 1800 feet, thus forming a magnificent pass. Over this diversified scene is carried a tolerable good

road, sometimes leading through the dark clefts of the mountains, and sometimes passing over their rocky summits. In the midst of this splendid scenery, *Loch Katrine* opens to the view.

We need scarcely remind the tourist, that the scene of Sir Walter Scott's "Lady of the Lake" is laid in this spot. The following description is from the pen of Dr. Graham, the Minister of the Parish. "When you enter the Trosachs there is such an assemblage of wildness and of rude grandeur, as fills the mind with the most sublime conceptions. It seems as if a whole mountain had been torn in pieces, and frittered down by a convulsion of the earth, and the huge fragments of rocks, woods, and hills, scattered in confusion at the east end, and on the sides of Loch Katrine. The access to the lake is through a narrow pass of half a mile in length. The rocks are of stupendous height, and seem ready to close above the traveller's head, and to fall down and bury him in the ruins. A huge column of these rocks was, some years ago, torn with lightning, and lies in very large blocks, near the road. Where there is any soil, their sides are covered with aged weeping birches, which hang down their venerable locks in waving ringlets, as if to cover the nakedness of the rocks."

"Travellers who wish to see all they can of this singular phenomenon, generally sail westward on the south side of the lake, to the Rock and Den of the Ghost, whose dark recesses, from their gloomy appearance, the imagination of superstition conceived to be the habitation of supernatural beings. In sailing, you discover many arms of the lake;—here, a bold headland, where black rocks dip into unfathomable water;—there, the white sand in the bottom of a bay, bleached for ages by the waves. In walking on the north

side, the road is sometimes cut through the face of a solid rock, which rises upwards of 200 feet perpendicular above the lake. Sometimes the view of the lake is lost, then it bursts suddenly on the eye, and a cluster of islands and capes^s appear at different distances, which give them an apparent motion, of different degrees of velocity, as the spectator rides along the opposite beach. At other times, his road is at the foot of rugged and stupendous cliffs, and trees are growing where no earth is to be seen. Every rock has its echo ; every grove is vocal, by the melodious harmony of birds, or by the sweet airs of women and children gathering filberts in their season. Down the side of the mountain, after a shower of rain, flow a hundred white streams, which rush with incredible velocity and noise into the lake, and spread their froth upon its surface. On one side, the water-eagle sits in majesty, undisturbed, on his well-known rock, in sight of his nest, on the face of Ben Venue ; the heron stalks among the reeds in search of his prey ; and the sportive ducks gambol on the waters or dive below. On the other, the wild goats climb, where they have scarce ground for the soles of their feet ; and the wild fowl, perched on the trees, or on the pinnacle of a rock, look down with composed defiance at man. In a word, both by land and water, there are so many turnings and windings, so many heights and hollows, so many glens, capes, and bays, that one cannot advance twenty yards without having the prospect changed by the continual appearance of new objects, while others are retiring out of sight. The scene is closed by a west view of the lake, for several miles, having its sides lined with alternate clumps of wood and arable fields, and the smoke rising in spiral columns through the air from villages which are concealed by the intervening woods ; the prospect is bounded by the towering

Alps of Arrochar, which are chequered with snow, or hide their heads in the clouds."

"In one of the defiles of the Trosachs, two or three of the natives met a band of Cromwell's soldiers coming to plunder them, and shot one of the party dead, whose grave marks the scene of action, and gives name to the pass. In revenge for this, the soldiers resolved to attack an island in the lake, on which the wives and children of the men had taken refuge. They could not come at it, however, without a boat; one of the most daring of the party undertook to swim to the island and bring away the boat; when, just as he was catching hold of a rock to get ashore, a heroine, called Helen Stuart, met him and cut off his head with a sword; upon which the party, seeing the fate of their comrade, thought proper to withdraw."

In one or other of the chasms of this singular place, there lived for many years a distiller of smuggled spirits, who eluded the most diligent search of the officers of the revenue, although they knew perfectly he was there, because a guide could not be bribed to discover his retreat.

Loch Katrine is about 10 miles long, and one broad. Its depth in some parts is nearly 500 feet. Its temperature, at the surface, is 62°, and at the bottom 40°. The lake never freezes, and in winter is much resorted to by swans.

Loch Katrine presents innumerable prospects of great beauty, but one of the best is from the square rock which projects over the broadest part of the Loch, about a mile below the Farm of Breanchoil. From this spot the view is truly magnificent. More than six miles of water in length, and nearly two in breadth, are under the eye, the remaining four, to which the loch extends, being lost in a turn amongst the mountains to the right. The lofty mountains of Arrochar terminate the prospect to the west.

An indifferent road winds along the northern shore, passing by *Breanchoil*, *Letter*, *Ardmacmuin*, *Coilchrae*, and *Portnellan*, to *Glengyle*, at the N. W. extremity of the lake, and hence there is a footpath to *Auldternan Inn*, on the road from *Tarbet* to *Tyndrum*.

The pedestrian who wishes to go from *Loch Katrine* to *Loch Lomond*, must proceed to the *Boat House*, near the head of the lake on its south shore. Here a guide may be procured, and hence there is a path across the heath, a distance of five miles, to *Inversnaid Mill*, on the east shore of *Loch Lomond*.

No. 86. FROM EDINBURGH TO WHITEHORN. By
BIGGAR and WIGTON.

	<i>Miles.</i>		<i>Miles.</i>
Abington, as at No. 25	40	Clatteringshaw	86 $\frac{1}{2}$
Leadhills*	46 $\frac{1}{2}$	Newton Stewart*	97 $\frac{1}{2}$
Penpont	61	Wigton	104 $\frac{3}{4}$
Monyhive	66 $\frac{1}{2}$	Kirkinner	107 $\frac{3}{4}$
Balmacellan	78 $\frac{1}{2}$	Sorby	110 $\frac{3}{4}$
New Galloway*	80	Whitehorn	115 $\frac{3}{4}$

PENPONT is a small village of Dumfries-shire. The bridge here over the Scarr consists of one semicircular arch, resting on two steep rocks. It is of great antiquity, but the date of its erection is unknown. The banks of the river are covered with shrubbery, and at a short distance the water falls over a rugged rock 10 feet high. A little further down the Scarr receives the Sharrel, and at this point there is a Cairn.

In the vicinity of Penpont is *Glenquhargen Crag*, composed of dark whinstone, and rising almost perpendicularly to a height of 1000 feet. Near the junction of the Scarr and the Nith, which takes place in this parish, are the re-

mains of a fortress called *Tiber's Castle*, said to have been constructed by the Romans.

WIGTON, the capital of Wigtonshire, is a small but neat town, pleasantly situated on a ridge near the sea. It is a royal burgh, and the seat of a Presbytery, but has very little trade and no manufactures. It has one excellent street in the form of a parallelogram, the central part of which is very tastefully laid out with shrubberies, and contains a bowling-green. At one end is the Town House, and at the other the Market Cross, an elegant structure of grey granite. The Church is a plain building between the town and the sea; and the Churchyard, like most of those in this part of Scotland, contains numerous ancient tomb-stones, some as far back as the fifteenth century.

At the west end of the parish are the *Torrhouse Stones*. They consist of nineteen masses of granite arranged in the form of a circle, and supposed to be of Druidical origin. They are all standing upright, except one which has fallen. They are from two to five feet long, and from four to nine in girth. The circumference of the circle is 218 feet. Within the circle stand three large stones erected in a straight line from east to west. These are supposed to have formed the altar of sacrifice, or the seat of the judge. To the north of the Torrhouse Stones are two Cairns, the largest of which is 250 feet in circumference.

Pop. 2200.

SORBIG, in Wigtonshire, is a neat and thriving village. *Galloway House*, the seat of the Earl of Galloway, is a handsome mansion, surrounded by extensive pleasure-grounds. It has a good library. In this parish is *Dowalton Loch*, the principal in the county. It is about three miles in circumference, and is well stored with pike, perch, and eels.

WHITEHORN is a royal burgh of Wigtonshire, situated to the south of Wigton, and remarkable as the seat of the oldest bishopric of Scotland, that of Galloway. There are still vestiges of the Cathedral, as well as of a Priory, founded by Fergus, Lord of Galloway, and said to be one of the earliest religious foundations in Scotland. The town consists principally of one tolerably built street, divided by a stream, over which is a bridge. It has neither trade nor manufactures, but small quantities of marble and slate are found in its vicinity. It unites with New Galloway, Wigton, and Stranraer, in sending a representative to Parliament.

Pop. 2500.

DESCRIPTION OF GLASGOW.

GLASGOW, the chief place of the West part of Scotland, and, in point of population, the second city in Great Britain, is delightfully situated on a plain gently ascending from the north bank of the Clyde. It is a very ancient town, and is the emporium of the commerce and manufactures of Scotland. It belongs to Lanarkshire, and contains upwards of 160,000 inhabitants.

Though Glasgow possess not either the air of aristocratical elegance, or the romantic grandeur peculiar to Edinburgh, yet it is a city of commanding aspect, containing many handsome streets and noble edifices. The Trongate, which, with its continuations, extends the whole length of the city, from east to west, is remarkably fine. The buildings towards the north, surrounding the Cathedral, form the old part of the city, and are subdivided into flats, like those of the old town of Edinburgh; the modern part, towards the south, consists of substantial houses, each built for the accommodation of a single family.

The Clyde is here a river of considerable size, and has been made navigable at high tides for vessels of great burden. On its north bank, to the S. E. of the city, is a public pro-

menade called the *Green*, a beautiful lawn consisting of more than 100 acres, surrounded by gravel walks, and commanding fine views. It is adorned with a handsome obelisk, in memory of Lord Nelson.

THE CATHEDRAL, OR HIGH KIRK,

Is the most prominent of the public buildings. It is a stupendous fabric of Gothic architecture, at the upper end of High Street, and is said to occupy the site of a Hermitage, in which St. Mungo lived at the commencement of the sixth century. The present edifice was commenced in 1123, by John Achaius, Bishop of Glasgow, and successively increased at various periods. At the Reformation it narrowly escaped destruction, and, with the exception of St. Magnus, in Kirkwall, Orkney, is the only ancient Gothic Church in Scotland remaining entire. Its length is 319 feet, breadth 63, and circumference 1090 feet. The height of the choir is 90 feet, and of the nave 85 feet. The edifice is supported by 147 pillars, and lighted by 157 windows.

The Cathedral is now divided into two places of worship, separated from each other by the choir. The Inner Church, and the arched roof of the adjoining vestry, which is supported by a single pillar, are much admired. There was formerly a third place of worship, called the Laigh Kirk, situated beneath the Inner Church, and now converted into a burial-place. The readers of Rob Roy will recollect the impression it made on Francis Osbaldiston. On the south side of the building is the Dripping Aisle, so called from the water perpetually dropping from its roof.

In the Fir Park, opposite to the Cathedral, is a statue of John Knox, recently erected.

Besides the Cathedral, Glasgow contains numerous other churches, as well as upwards of twenty Dissenting places of worship. The following are the most remarkable:—

St. George's Church, in Buchanan Street, fronting St. George's Square, with an elegant turreted spire 162 feet high.

St. John's Church, a Gothic edifice erected in 1817, having a tower 138 feet in height.

St. Andrew's Church, in the centre of St. Andrew's Square, an imitation of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, London, erected in 1756.

St. David's Church, fronting Candleriggs Street, a modern Gothic structure, from designs by Messrs. Rickman.

The *Tron Church*, rebuilt from designs by James Adam in 1794; and the *Roman Catholic Chapel*, fronting the river; a stately modern edifice, from a design by Gillespie.

THE COLLEGE, OR UNIVERSITY,

Was originally founded in 1450, by Bishop Turnbull. It is situated on the east side of High Street, and occupies a space of more than 9556 square yards. The front is about 300 feet in length, and exhibits three gates leading to four courts. The east part being in a ruinous state, was rebuilt in 1811. Behind the edifice is a garden of ten acres, laid out as a place of exercise for the students. The establishment consists of a Chancellor, Rector, Dean of Faculty, a Principal, and eighteen Professors. There are generally about 1200 students.

The *Library* contains more than 40,000 volumes, and several MSS. Amongst the latter is a curious metrical version of the Bible, composed by the Rev. Zachary Boyd, of this

city, who bequeathed his whole fortune and MSS. to the College. His bust adorns one of the gateways.

The *Hunterian Museum* was bequeathed to the College by the celebrated Dr. William Hunter. He also left 8000*l.* to erect a building for its reception, and this was accomplished in 1804, from a design by Mr. Stark. It is a chaste edifice of the Doric order. The Museum comprises books, MSS., anatomical preparations, minerals, fossils, shells, fishes, plants, beasts, reptiles, coins, medals, &c., and is justly considered one of the finest collections in the world. Admission to it may be obtained by tickets one shilling each.

THE TOWN HALL

Is a handsome building on the north side of the Trongate, near the Cross. The front presents a rusticated arcade, over which is a range of Ionic pilasters. The Hall contains a statue of Mr. Pitt, by Flaxman, as well as portraits of the British Sovereigns from James I. There is also a portrait of Archibald, Duke of Argyle.

On the ground-floor, behind the Piazza, is the *Tontine Coffee Room*, supported by public subscription. Its length is 74, and its breadth 32 feet. It is supplied with newspapers and the principal periodical publications. Strangers have free admission for four weeks.

Opposite to the Town Hall is an equestrian *Statue of William III.* given to the city by James Macree, Esq. late Governor of Madras.

THE GAOL AND COURT HOUSES

Are situated at the bottom of the Saltmarket, forming the west extremity of the Green. They are united in one large

quadrangular building 215 feet in length, and 114 in breadth. The front is adorned with a portico of the Doric order. This is the gaol for the counties of Lanark, Renfrew, and Dumbarton, and the average number of prisoners is 1100.

THE ANDERSONIAN INSTITUTION

Was founded in 1796, by Professor Anderson, for the diffusion of information respecting the arts and sciences among all classes of society. It may be considered the first of those Mechanic Institutions which have since become so numerous.

THE ROYAL INFIRMARY

Is a handsome structure on the north side of the city, occupying the site of the Archiepiscopal Palace. It was built in 1702, from a design by Messrs. Adams, but has since been enlarged.

THE LUNATIC ASYLUM

Is situated about half a mile west of the Cathedral. It is an elegant building, erected from a design by Stark in 1817, and is admirably adapted for its purpose. The usual number of inmates is about 140.

THE THEATRE,

Erected in 1804, on the west side of Queen Street, at an expense of 18,500*l.* was unfortunately burnt down in Jan.

1829. It was 158 feet in length, and 70 in breadth, and was capable of accommodating 1500 persons. Theatrical amusements, however, have never been much patronised in this city.

BRIDGES.

The Clyde is here crossed by three bridges, each of which is connected with one of the principal cross streets.

The *Old Bridge*, at the foot of Stockwell Street, was founded by Bishop Rae in 1345, and consists of eight stone arches. It was widened and modernized in 1777, and has since been improved from designs by Mr. Telford. It is about 415 feet in length.

The *New Bridge*, at Jamaica Street, consists of seven stone arches. It was erected in 1763 by Mr. Milne. Its length is more than 500 feet, and its breadth 30 feet.

The third, is the Wooden Bridge, at the Saltmarket, erected by Mr. Nicholson, and only intended for foot passengers. It is 340 feet long.

THE BOTANIC GARDEN

Is situated about a mile and a half west of the College, and comprises about six and a half Scotch acres. It contains a good collection of exotics.

THE OBSERVATORY

Stands on the south side of Garnet Hill, to the east of the College Garden. It consists of three apartments, and con-

tains a valuable apparatus, including a reflecting telescope constructed by Herschel.

Glasgow also possesses numerous other public buildings, though of less importance than those already mentioned. The following may be noticed:—

The *Trades' Hall*, in Glassford Street, erected in 1791, from designs by Robert Adam.

The *Town Hospital*, in Clyde Street.

The *Grammar School*, on the north side of George Street.

The *Assembly Rooms*, in Ingram Street, built in 1796, from designs by Messrs. Adams and Holland.

The *Bridewell*, in Duke Street, erected in 1789.

The *Barracks*, at the east end of the Gallowgate, constructed in 1795.

The *Merchants' Hall*, in Bridegate Street, with a steeple 164 feet in height.

The *Post Office*, in South Albion Street.

The *Magdalen Asylum*, erected in 1812.

Hutcheson's Hospital, in Ingram Street, for the maintenance of old people of both sexes, and for the education of boys.

MANUFACTURES AND COMMERCE.

This city possesses many advantages for the prosecution of commerce and manufactures. It is situated near extensive coal-fields, in a district abounding with minerals, and has an easy communication with the Atlantic and German Oceans, by means of the Clyde and the Great Canal, connecting that river with the Forth.

Vessels of considerable size can come up to the Broomielaw Harbour at the New Bridge, which is constantly crowded

with shipping. Larger vessels, however, stop at Greenock and Port Glasgow, which are situated on the south shore of the Firth of Clyde, about 20 miles below Glasgow, and may be considered the ports of the city. The first steam-vessel in Great Britain was used on the Clyde, in 1811, having been constructed here by Mr. H. Bell. It was of three-horse power, and performed 22 miles in $2\frac{1}{2}$ hours.

The principal manufacture is that of cotton goods, in some branches of which it is unrivalled. The number of mills is between 50 and 60, and the capital employed more than a million. There are also about 20 calico-printing works, and nine iron-foundries, besides more than 70 steam-engines in the immediate vicinity. The manufacture of pottery, leather, glass, and ropes, is likewise carried on extensively, and type-founding has been brought to great perfection.

Glasgow carries on a great trade with America and the West Indies, from which it receives sugars, rum, coffee, tobacco, and cotton. It contains numerous banking establishments, the first of which was established in 1749: previous to that time there were only branch-banks.

As a seat of learning, Glasgow has attained some celebrity, its college having produced many eminent men. Amongst these may be mentioned Buchanan, the historian, Hutcheson, Adam Smith, Simson, Reid, Spottiswood, Cullen, Leechman, and Hunter. Mr. Campbell, the poet, is a native of Glasgow; and here also Sir John Moore, who fell at Corunna, was born.

The *Police* of the city is vested in a Lord Provost, Magistrates, and twenty-four Commissioners.

Inns: The Black Bull; the Buck's Head; the Star; the Tontine Hotel.

ROUTES FROM GLASGOW.

No. 87. From GLASGOW to ABERDEEN. By
KILSYTH, STIRLING, and LAWRENCE KIRK.

	<i>Miles.</i>		<i>Miles.</i>
Kirkintilloch	7½	Greenloaning	39½
Kilsyth	12½	Blackford	44
Longcroft	15½	Auchterarder	47½
Loanhead Toll	18½	Dunning	53
Stirling*	28½	Perth*	62
Dumblane*	34½	Aberdeen,* as at No. I .	144½

KIRKINTILLOCH, in Dumbartonshire, is pleasantly situated on the banks of the Luggie, near its junction with the Kelvin. It is a neat and regularly built town, and has some trade in linens and cottons.

Pop. 5000. *Inn*: The Black Bull.

In a field, about two miles beyond Kirkintilloch, and twenty yards from the road, is a stone with an inscription to the memory of Wharrie and Smith, two Covenanters, who were executed at Glasgow, in 1683, and here hung in chains.

KILSYTH, in Stirlingshire, is noted for the battle which took place here on Aug. 15, 1645, when General Bailey was defeated by the Marquis of Montrose, with a loss of 6000 men.

Under the church are buried Lady Kilsyth and her child, who were either murdered or accidentally killed in Holland, in 1717. The coffins were opened in 1796, when the bodies were found as perfect as when first entombed. The vicinity of Kilsyth abounds with minerals.

Pop. 4600. *Inn*: The New Inn.

From the Bridge near the Inn, a little beyond Kilsyth, there is a road to Stirling over *Take-me-down Hill*, said to be three or four miles shorter than the common road, but not fit for carriages. The view from this eminence in clear weather is very extensive.

AUCHTERARDER, in Perthshire, consists of one broad street, nearly a mile in length. It has the ruins of a castle, said to have been the hunting-seat of Malcolm Canmore.

DUNNING is a village of Perthshire, with many modern houses. Near it is a new village, called the *Dragon's Den*, or *New Pitcairn*, and *Duncruib*, the seat of Lord Rollo.

Half-way between Dunning and Perth is *Aberdalgie*, in the churchyard of which is a monument in honour of William Oliphant, who defended Stirling Castle for three months against Edward I.

No. 88. FROM GLASGOW TO AIRDRIE. BY CANAL.

	<i>Miles.</i>		<i>Miles.</i>
Monkland Canal Basin . . .	1	Aikenstone Coal Works . . .	7
Blochearn	2	Cuilhill Bridg	8
Blackhill Upper Lock . . .	3	Drumpellier	9
Millcroft Bridge	4	Coat Bridge	10
Queensly Farm	5	Sheepford Locks	11
Blairtammock	6	Airdrie *	12

The *Monkland Canal* was originally intended for the conveyance of coals from the Monkland grounds to Glasgow. An Act of Parliament was obtained for it in 1770, but the work was not begun till 1782. The basin at Glasgow is a little to the north of the Royal Infirmary. The whole length of the canal is twelve miles. At Blackhill are four double locks, and at Airdrie two single locks. By means of these the canal is raised 113 feet above the Forth and Clyde Canal, and 273 feet above the level of the sea. From the basin,

there is a side cut of about two miles, which joins the Glasgow branch of the Great Canal.

The traffic on this canal has gradually increased since its first establishment. The average quantity of coal conveyed along it annually is about 190,000 tons, and the number of passengers about 12,000. The passage-boats are commodious and punctual, and pass through an interesting portion of the country. They are about $2\frac{1}{2}$ hours on the passage.

No. 89. From GLASGOW to AYR. By KILMARNOCK.

	<i>Miles.</i>		<i>Miles.</i>
Cathcart	3	Kilmarnock *	$21\frac{1}{2}$
Mearns Kirk	$7\frac{1}{2}$	Monkton	$29\frac{1}{2}$
Kingswell Inn	$13\frac{3}{4}$	Ayr *	$33\frac{1}{2}$
Fenwick *	$17\frac{3}{4}$		

CATHCART, in Lanarkshire. Near the old Castle of Cathcart is the field of *Langside*, where Queen Mary made the last but ineffectual effort to regain her crown. The spot where the Queen stood to witness the contest was denoted by a hawthorn-bush, called Queen Mary's Thorn. This, however, has decayed, and a new tree has been planted in its place. After the engagement she commenced her unfortunate journey to England.

No. 90. From GLASGOW to AYR. By GREENOCK and the COAST.

	<i>Miles.</i>		<i>Miles.</i>
Govan	3	West Kilbride	44
Renfrew	$6\frac{1}{4}$	Ardrossan	47
Bishopton Inn	$12\frac{1}{4}$	Saltcoats	50
Port Glasgow *	$19\frac{1}{4}$	Kilwinning	54
Greenock	22	Irvine *	57
Old Kirk	28	Monkton	65
Largs	$36\frac{1}{2}$	Ayr*	69
Fairley	$39\frac{1}{2}$		

GOVAN, in Lanarkshire, is situated near the Clyde. Several manufactures are carried on here, and there are numerous bleaching grounds. *Pop.* 4800. *Inns*: The Stag; Dreghorn's; Cooper's.

RENFREW is a royal burgh of Renfrewshire, situated near the Clyde, with which it is connected by a canal capable of admitting vessels of 200 tons at spring tides. Though the capital of the county, it is far inferior to several other towns. The principal street, from which a few lanes diverge, is long and narrow. The chief manufactures are threads, soap, and candles. A number of persons are also employed in weaving.

Pop. 2900. *Inn*: The Black Bull.

PORT GLASGOW AND NEWARK is a burgh of barony subject to Glasgow, to which it serves as a port. The harbour is excellent, and on the quay are extensive warehouses belonging to the Glasgow merchants. On the shore near the town stands Newark Castle, erected in 1599.

Pop. 6000. *Inn*: The Tontine.

GREENOCK, in Renfrewshire, is the principal sea-port of Scotland. It is situated upon a narrow strip of land, having a ridge of hills on its south side, and the Firth of Clyde on the north. The town has a handsome appearance, and contains some elegant public edifices. The principal street extends from east to west, nearly a mile; and there are other streets running parallel with it along the quays.

In the centre of the town is a square or cross, and a little to the east of it stands the Tontine Inn, or Commercial Buildings, a handsome edifice containing a newspaper-room, an apartment for underwriters and insurance brokers, and concert-rooms. Adjoining it is a neat Theatre.

The principal Church is a handsome building with a spire

146 feet in height. There are also other Churches, a Gaelic Chapel, and several Meeting-houses. Greenock also possesses a Custom House, an Infirmary, a Bridewell, and numerous Schools.

The harbour is very commodious, and is capable of containing 500 vessels. It was constructed at an expense of £60,000. Greenock is the grand medium of intercourse with America, and is deeply engaged in the herring and Newfoundland fisheries: upwards of 50,000 barrels of herrings are exported annually. Here also cordage is manufactured in large quantities, and ships of 800 tons and under, are built. There are likewise two iron founderies; a tanwork, the largest in Scotland; and two Banking Companies.

Greenock was erected a burgh of barony by Charles I., and is governed by two bailies and six councillors. James Watt, the improver of the steam-engine, was born in this town.

The streets present a greater mixture of population than almost any city in Scotland; the vicinity of the Highlands enabling the mountaineers to find an easy conveyance, and to mingle here with the original inhabitants. The tourist will see on the shops a great number of Highland names, and frequently hear the Gaelic dialect as he passes through the streets.

From Greenock there are steam-boats to the two small islands, the *Cumraes*, as well as to *Bute* and *Arran*, and others of the Western Isles. There is also a ferry to Helensburgh.

Pop. 28,000. Inns: The Tontine; the White Hart.

Greenock House, the seat of Sir M. S. Stewart, is a large modern mansion, on an eminence to the south of the town.

From the range of hills behind Port-Glasgow and Gree-

nock, there are fine views of both towns, of the Clyde, and of the opposite coast.

About three miles beyond Greenock is *Gourock*, a considerable village and sea-port, near which the Comet steam-boat was lost in 1825. At the end of the village is a large stone, denoting the spot where St. Kempock formerly kept a shop for the sale of favourable winds to seamen.

OLD KIRK, or INNERKIP, is a village of Renfrewshire, chiefly inhabited by weavers.

LARGS, in Ayrshire, is a very picturesque town, situated in a plain about a mile from the shore, and surrounded by mountains. Upon the sea shore to the south of Largs, took place the celebrated battle of 1263, when Haco, King of Norway, was defeated by the Scots in the reign of Alexander III. The fields around were till lately covered with monumental tumuli in honour of the slain. This victory was celebrated in the popular ballad of Hardyknute. About a quarter of a mile to the south-east is *Killing Craig*, a lofty rock, over which many of the lower orders of the Danes taken in the battle, were thrown; and at a short distance is *Hang-ing Heath*, where some of the upper classes were hanged.

Pop. 1800.

ENVIRONS OF LARGS.

Two miles to the north is *Brisbane House*, the seat of the family of that name. It is a handsome mansion, situated in a delightful vale, and contains a carved oak chair of the fourteenth century, adorned with the arms of the family.

About two miles to the east of Largs stands *Kelburn*, the seat of the Earl of Glasgow. The glen, the cascade, making a perpendicular fall of 50 feet, and other natural beauties, are pointed out to the visiter.

Two miles west of Largs is the Island of *Cumbræ*, or *Cimbræ*, belonging to the Earls of Glasgow and Bute. Its length is about two miles and a half, and its breadth one mile. It is not very fertile, and is destitute of wood. In the centre the hills rise about 400 feet above the level of the sea. On the S.W. side is the village of *Millpoint*, or *Milnpoint*, much frequented as a watering-place. It has a commodious harbour, with 11 feet water at spring-tides. There is a ferry from Millpoint to Largs, the whole distance being about four miles. The Earl of Glasgow has an elegant mansion here, in front of which a strong battery was erected during the last war.

On the east side of *Cumbræ* are two rocks, bearing considerable resemblance to those of Staffa.

From Largs also there is a regular ferry to *Bute Island*, and steam-boats call here daily from Glasgow, Greenock, &c.

ARDROSSAN, in Ayrshire, is a neat town, much frequented in summer as a bathing-place. It is in a flourishing condition, for which it is principally indebted to the exertions of the Eglinton family, who had a Castle in the vicinity, now in ruins. The harbour is the best on this coast. It was constructed under the direction of Mr. Telford, who also projected the Canal, Rail-road, and other improvements connected with this place. The works consist of, first, an outer harbour, or roadstead, capable of accommodating 10 or 12 large ships, the depth being from 20 to 30 feet at low water; secondly, a tide harbour for 50 or 60 coasting-vessels, with from 10 to 20 feet water at full sea; thirdly, a wet or floating-dock of about nine English acres, for about 50 vessels from 300 to 600 tons; fourthly, two graving-docks for repairing vessels.

Opposite the mouth of the harbour is the *Horse Isle*, on which is a beacon 50 feet in height.

The Rail-road is to extend from the harbour to the coal-works at *Dowra* and *Sourly*, a distance of eight miles, and to communicate by branches with the different coal-works in the vicinity. *Ardrossan Canal*. See No. 92.

Pop. including Saltcoats, 4000. *Inns*: The Tontine; the Ardrossan Hotel.

A short distance north of Ardrossan, are the ruins of *Portincross Castle*, which was frequently the residence of Robert II. of Scotland. A piece of cannon, said to have belonged to the Spanish Armada, is preserved here.

SALTCOATS, or SALT-COTS, in Ayrshire, is a thriving town in the parish of Ardrossan. It has a handsome Town-house and a good Harbour, from which large quantities of coals are exported. During the summer it is frequented as a bathing-place.

About three miles north of Saltcoats is *Knockjirgan*, a high hill, formerly the station of a beacon. A double line of fortification may still be traced round the summit of the hill, which commands a fine view, including the entrance to the Frith of Clyde. Parts of nine or ten counties are visible from this spot.

Stevenston, a mile beyond Saltcoats, is situated amidst coal-mines, on a rocky ridge, commanding a fine prospect.

KILWINNING, in Ayrshire, is a curious, old-fashioned town, situated on a hill about two miles from the sea, and remarkable as having been the original seat or mother lodge of the Association of Freemasons. In the twelfth century, a party of masons landed here from the Continent for the purpose of building a monastery, which was founded by Hugh

de Moreville, and the ruins of which still exist about a mile from the town. They instituted meetings, and formed themselves into a corporate body, patronized by James I. and II.; and hence all the other lodges in Scotland have sprung. This town is also the seat of a Society of Archery, established in 1688, which meets annually to shoot at the Popinjay; a custom described by Sir W. Scott, in "Old Mortality."

Near Kilwinning is a chalybeate spring, and a mile distant is *Eglinton Castle*.

Pop. 4000.

No. 91. From GLASGOW to BALAHULISH INN. By DUMBARTON, TARBET, and INVERARY.

	<i>Miles.</i>		<i>Miles.</i>
Dumbarton, as at No. 96	14 $\frac{1}{4}$	Innishdale	70
Renton*	16 $\frac{3}{4}$	Auchlean	71 $\frac{1}{2}$
Alexandria*	17 $\frac{3}{4}$	Dalmally*	76
Luss*	26 $\frac{3}{4}$	Bunaw*	88
Inveruglass Ferry*	30 $\frac{1}{4}$	Stonefield	92
Tarbet*	34 $\frac{3}{4}$	Connel Ferry* (a)	95
Arroquhar Inn*	36 $\frac{1}{4}$	Ferry	95 $\frac{1}{2}$
Glencroe*	40 $\frac{3}{4}$	Craignook	97 $\frac{1}{2}$
Rest and be Thankful*	43 $\frac{3}{4}$	Shean Ferry	100 $\frac{3}{4}$
Cairndow Inn*	50 $\frac{1}{4}$	Loch Crearan Ferry	101 $\frac{3}{4}$
Dundarraw*	55 $\frac{1}{2}$	Appin Kirk	104 $\frac{3}{4}$
Inverary*	60	Portnacrosch Inn	105 $\frac{3}{4}$
Cladich	69	Balahulish Inn*	117 $\frac{3}{4}$

(a) Connel Ferry to Oban, * 5 miles.

From Inverary the road proceeds along *Glen Ary*, watered by the river Ary, which forms three cataracts as it descends the vale to Loch Fine.

CLADICH, in Argyleshire, is situated on the river of the same name, which forms a cascade in its vicinity. It has an Inn.

The road then passes *Auchlean* and the ruins of *Kilchurn Castle*,* and reaching *Dalmally*, proceeds to *Connel Ferry*.

CRAIGNOOK, in Argyleshire. Near this place are the ruins of *Beregonium*, supposed by some, though without much foundation, to have been at one time a city, and the metropolis of Scotland.

In the vicinity, opposite to the Island of Lismore, stands an insulated rock, surmounted by a vitrified fort. It is called *Balen-ri*, the King's Town or House; and also bears the name of *Dun M'Sniachan*, the hill of the son of Sniachan. Some have supposed that this was the Selma of Ossian, and the residence of Fingal; that the waterfall at Connel Ferry was the "roaring Lora," and that Dunstaffnage was Dunlora.



No. 92. FROM GLASGOW TO BRIDGE OF JOHNSTON.
By ARDROSSAN CANAL.

	<i>Miles.</i>		<i>Miles.</i>
Rosehill Bridge	4 $\frac{3}{4}$	Elderslie	10
Paisley*	8	Bridge of Johnston	11 $\frac{1}{2}$

The *Ardrossan Canal* is intended to extend from Glasgow to Ardrossan, a distance of about 31 miles, but at present is only completed as far as the village of Johnston. It commences at Port Eglinton, near Glasgow, where the ground is 38 feet above the level of the Clyde, and continues at this elevation, sometimes embanked and sometimes cut, to Johnston. At Johnston it is raised by locks 64 feet to the summit level, which is 102 feet above the Clyde. It then proceeds at this elevation for 18 miles, to opposite Saltcoats, whence it descends 104 feet to the harbour of Ardrossan.

The cotton-spinning establishments at Johnston are numerous, and are on a large scale.

No. 93. From GLASGOW to BRIDGE OF WEIR.

	<i>Miles.</i>		<i>Miles.</i>
Govan*	3	South Barr	9
Renfrew*	6½	Bridge of Weir	14½

BRIDGE OF WEIR, in Renfrewshire, is a thriving village, with several cotton mills. It is pleasantly situated on the Gryfe. *Inns*: The Saracen's Head; the Cross Keys.

No. 94. From GLASGOW to CARLISLE. By HAMILTON and ECCLEFECHAN.

	<i>Miles.</i>		<i>Miles.</i>
Broomhouse Toll	5	Beattoch Bridge	55¾
Uddingstone	7	Dinwoodie Green	65¾
Bothwell	8¾	Lockerby Arms Inn	70
Hamilton*	10½	Ecclefechan*	76
Larkhall	14½	Woodhouse Inn	80½
Lesmahago	21½	Newton Inn	81½
Douglas Mill Inn	27¾	Gretna Green*	85½
Abington Inn	36¾	Carlisle by Garrieston Bridge	94½
Crawford Inn	39¾		
Elvanfoot Inn	42¾		

UDDINGSTONE is a village of Lanarkshire. It is situated on an eminence, and commands a fine view of Glasgow and the Vale of Clyde.

About half a mile beyond Uddingstone stand the ruins of *Bothwell Castle*, one of the most magnificent remains of castellated architecture in Scotland. It is situated on a remarkable eminence called Bothwell Bank, around the base of which the Clyde forms a fine sweep. This bank and the neighbouring ground are covered with natural wood, and rendered accessible by artificial walks. The Castle is built of red sandstone, and covers a space 234 feet in length and 99 in breadth. The principal front was towards the north, where vestiges of the fosse are still visible; but the

south side has a noble aspect, being flanked by two immense circular towers. At the east end is a large chapel, and adjoining it a state chamber. All the apartments have very lofty roofs.

The origin of Bothwell Castle is unknown ; but it was a place of importance as far back as the time of Edward I., who gave it to Aymer de Valence, Earl of Pembroke, then governor of Scotland. After the battle of Bannockburn it was given up to Robert Bruce, who bestowed it on his brother-in-law, Andrew Murray, from whom it devolved by marriage to Archibald, Earl of Douglas, in whose family it continued till their forfeiture in 1445. It then passed through the hands of several favourites of the Scottish kings, amongst whom was the Earl of Bothwell, afterwards killed at Flodden Field. Upon the forfeiture of the infamous Earl of Bothwell for the murder of Darnley, it reverted to the Crown, and has since passed to various persons. It is now again in the possession of the Douglas family.

Near the ruins stands the modern mansion of Bothwell, belonging to Lord Douglas. It is a plain structure, surrounded by plantations.

BOTHWELL is a neat little village of Lanarkshire. The Church, founded by Archibald, Earl of Douglas, in the fourteenth century, is a Gothic structure, covered with large polished stones, laid over an arched roof. Upon one of the windows are the Douglas arms, quartered with the royal.

Inns: The Douglas Arms ; the Swan.

The traveller then crosses the Clyde at *Bothwell Bridge*, where the memorable battle, so well described in "Tales of my Landlord," took place in June, 1679, between the Covenanters and the army of Charles II., under the Duke of Monmouth. The King's troops were posted on the north

side of the river in the valley on the left, with a few horse on the right side of the bridge. The Covenanters occupied the hill on the south side of the river, having a few marksmen posted behind some brushwood, and dykes on their left. The present is the identical bridge, the passage of which the Covenanters contested so bravely; but it has undergone considerable alterations. It has not only been lengthened but widened, and the gateway which stood on it cleared away, so that little idea of its appearance at the time of the battle can now be formed.

Bothwellhaugh, formerly the estate of Hamilton, who assassinated the Regent Murray, is a level extending from Bothwell Bridge, along the N.E. bank of the river. The site of his castle is now occupied by a farm-house. In the vicinity is a very perfect Roman Bridge, crossing the North Calder Water: it formed part of the great causeway from Carlisle to Paisley.

HAMILTON. See No. 6.

LESMAHAGO, in Lanarkshire, is the principal place in the Vale of Nethan. The Church is a large modern edifice, erected on the site of a Priory, founded by David I. in the twelfth century, and dedicated to St. Machutus, whose tomb here was kept constantly illuminated till the time of the Reformation. In the church-yard are the tombs of several of the Covenanters, killed at Bothwell Bridge. On the opposite bank of the Nethan is an eminence, formerly occupied by a hermitage, in which, it is said, St. Foix resided.

Pop. 6000.

No. 95. From GLASGOW to CARLISLE. By STRATHAVEN and ANNAN.

	<i>Miles.</i>		<i>Miles.</i>
Rutherglen	2	Brownhill Inn*	60 $\frac{1}{4}$
Kilbride	8	Dumfries*	71 $\frac{3}{4}$
Strathaven*	16	Annan	87 $\frac{1}{4}$
Muirkirk*	29 $\frac{1}{4}$	Gretna Green*	95 $\frac{1}{2}$
Sanquhar*	45 $\frac{1}{4}$	Longtown	100 $\frac{1}{4}$
Thornhill*	57 $\frac{1}{4}$	Carlisle	109 $\frac{1}{4}$

RUTHERGLEN, in Lanarkshire, is a royal burgh, situated on the Clyde. It was formerly a place of some importance, but is now much reduced in size, and consists principally of one broad street, with a few lanes running from it. In one of these, called Den's Dykes, Queen Mary, when flying from the battle of Langside, was stopped by two rustics, who threatened to cut her down with their scythes if she did not surrender. A party of her adherents, however, coming up, rescued her from their power. Near this lane once stood the Castle, celebrated for its sieges in the time of Robert Bruce, and demolished by the Regent's party after the battle of Langside.

The Church, erected in 1794, occupies the site of the original building, which was the scene of two great national events. Here peace was concluded between England and Scotland, in 1297; and here also Sir John Monteith is said to have agreed with the English to betray Wallace.

Rutherglen fairs are noted for the sale of draught horses.

Pop. 4500.

About a mile from Rutherglen is *Castlemilk*, an ancient mansion, in which, it is said, Queen Mary lodged the night before the battle of Langside. The room is called by her name, and the ceiling is ornamented with the Stuart arms,

and with those of all the crowned heads of Europe connected with this family. The house commands a fine view.

KILBRIDE, in Lanarkshire. *Inn*: The Yeomen.

In the vicinity of Kilbride is the delightful scenery of the Calder Water. On a rock overhanging the stream, about two miles distant, is *Calderwood*, the seat of Sir W. Maxwell, Bart., surrounded by delightful walks. Near it is a noble cascade, which is seen from the windows of the house. Further up the Calder is another cascade, called *Mauchlin Hole*.

About a mile south of Kilbride is the mansion of *Torrance*, belonging to the Stewart family, near which is another cascade of the Calder, called *Walk Fort Linn*. The *Plisken Glen*, in the vicinity, is a romantic vale, laid out in walks, with great taste. Above it is the waterfall, called *Crutherland Linn*, overhung with rocks and foliage.

ANNAN, in Dumfries-shire, is a neat and flourishing seaport town, situated upon the east bank of the river Annan, near its entrance into the Solway Firth. It obtained its charter from Robert Bruce, who was Lord of Annandale previous to his accession to the throne. The Bruces had a Castle here, only one stone of which remains: this has been built into the wall of a neighbouring garden, and bears the following inscription:—"Robertus de Brus, Counte de Carrick, et Seigneur du Val de Annand, 1300."

Annan has an excellent Grammar School, and there are two fine Bridges over the river, which forms a harbour at its mouth. Salmon, cod, and occasionally turbot, are caught here.

Pop. 5000.

About five miles west of Annan, and on the Solway Firth, stands the village of *Ruthwell*, formerly noted for an inge-

nious mode of making salt. James VI. having witnessed this process, granted the inhabitants permission to make salt free of duty, a privilege which they enjoyed till the Union. In the churchyard are the fragments of a curiously carved antique obelisk, which appears to have been 18 feet long. The sides are ornamented with figures in relievo, descriptive of sacred history, and the borders of each are inscribed with Runic characters.

At *Brow*, near Ruthwell, Burns spent some of the last weeks of his life. It is a small sea-bathing village, and has a chalybeate spring.

No. 96. From GLASGOW to DUMBARTON.

	<i>Miles.</i>		<i>Miles.</i>
Partick	2½	Dunglass Inn	11½
White Inch	3½	Dumbarton*	14¼
Kilpatrick	9½		

PARTICK is a village of Lanarkshire, with extensive flour mills and granaries, situated on the Kelvin, near its junction with the Clyde. Here formerly stood the Palace of the Bishops of Glasgow, the lands of which were granted by the Regent Murray to the bakers of Glasgow, for the services which they rendered to him on the eve of the battle of Langside.

Within a mile of Kilpatrick the road ascends *Dalnotter Hill*, from which there is a noble view of the Clyde, and the numerous seats on its banks.

KILPATRICK is a neat village in Dumbartonshire. In the neighbouring hills many curious minerals have been found. *Old Kilpatrick*, at a short distance, is, according to tradition, the birth-place of Patrick, the tutelary saint of Ireland. In this parish the Great Canal is carried over the

river Kelvin, by an aqueduct bridge of four arches, each 50 feet in the span.

Pop. 3900. *Inns*: M'Arthur's; the Stag's Head.

About two miles beyond Kilpatrick, the road passes *Bowling Bay and Inn*, where the Great Canal enters the Clyde.

DUNGLASS CASTLE, in Dumbartonshire, now in ruins, is situated at the west end of the great Roman wall. It was formerly a place of considerable strength, but was treacherously blown up in 1640, by a page of the Earl of Haddington. The Earl and several of his friends, as well as the page himself, perished in the explosion.

Beyond Dunglass, the road passes *Dumbeck or Dunbuck Hill*, from the summit of which there is a fine prospect.

No. 97. From GLASGOW to DUMFRIES. By HAMILTON and LEADHILLS.

	<i>Miles.</i>		<i>Miles.</i>
Douglas Mill Inn, as at No. 94		Thornhill *	57
	27 $\frac{3}{4}$	Brownhill Inn *	60
Leadhills*	43	Dumfries *	71 $\frac{1}{2}$

No 98. From GLASGOW to DUMFRIES. By KINGSWELL and SANQUHAR.

	<i>Miles.</i>		<i>Miles.</i>
Cathcart *	3	New Cumnock *	40 $\frac{1}{2}$
Mearns Kirk	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	Kirkconnel	48 $\frac{1}{2}$
Kingswell Inn	13 $\frac{3}{4}$	Sanquhar *	52 $\frac{1}{2}$
Galston *	22	Thornhill *	64 $\frac{1}{2}$
Mauchline	29	Brownhill Inn *	67 $\frac{1}{2}$
Cumnock*	35 $\frac{1}{2}$	Dumfries *	79

MAUCLINE is a small town of Ayrshire, situated on an eminence near the Ayr. It has derived considerable ce-

lebrity from having been frequented by Burns, who resided at *Mossgill Farm*, about half a mile distant on the road towards Kilmarnock. In this farm he lived, from his 24th to his 27th year, and here he wrote the "Cotter's Saturday Night," and many of his best poems. In Mauchline Kirk, the scene of the "Holy Fair," is still pointed out the pew in which Burns usually sat, as well as the stool of repentance referred to in his poem. Opposite the entrance to the churchyard is the public house which he chiefly visited. The scenes of several of his poems may be traced on the banks of the Ayr, in the vicinity of Mauchline.

On the green at the head of the town is a tombstone, with a curious inscription, in memory of five persons who were executed on account of their religious opinions.

Pop. 2200.

To the S. E. of Mauchline, on the banks of the Lugar, are situated the ruins of *Auchinleck Castle*. Near them stands the modern mansion of Auchinleck, built by the father of James Boswell, Esq. the biographer of Dr. Johnson.

Three miles from Mauchline is the parish of *Lorn*, divided into two parts by the river Ayr, the banks of which, particularly near *Lorn Castle*, formerly a seat of the Loudon family, are very picturesque. In this parish is the village of *Catrine*, with extensive cotton works.

KIRKCONNEL, in Dumfries-shire. In this parish are several mineral springs, the most remarkable of which is *Rigburn Spa*, resembling the Hartfell spring near Moffat, though much stronger. The pathetic tale of Fair Helen of Kirkconnel, is familiar to the readers of romance.

Pop. 1100.

No. 99. From GLASGOW to FALKIRK. By the FORTH
and CLYDE CANAL.

	<i>Miles.</i>		<i>Miles.</i>
Calder	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	Castlecary	18
Kirkintilloch *	9	Lock, No. 16	25
Kilsyth *	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	Falkirk *	26

No. 100. From GLASGOW to FORT WILLIAM. By
LUSS, TARBET and BALAHULISH INN.

	<i>Miles</i>		<i>Miles.</i>
Tarbet, as at No. 91	34 $\frac{3}{4}$	Balahulish Inn (a) *	88 $\frac{1}{2}$
Auldtarnan Inn	44 $\frac{3}{4}$	The Ferry	89
Crianlaroch Inn*	51	Onich.	91
Tyndrum*	56	Coran Ferry	94 $\frac{1}{2}$
Urchay Kirk*	63	Maryburgh or Gordonsburgh*	102
Inverouran *	65	Fort William *	102 $\frac{1}{2}$
King's House Inn *	74 $\frac{1}{2}$		
Glencoe *	83 $\frac{1}{2}$		

(a) Balahulish Inn to Portnacrosch Inn 12.

No. 101. From GLASGOW to GIRVAN. By AYR and
MAYBOLE.

	<i>Miles.</i>		<i>Miles.</i>
Ayr, as at No. 89	33 $\frac{1}{2}$	Daily Kirk	52
Maybole*	41	Girvan*	58

No. 102. From GLASGOW to GIRVAN. By AYR and
CROSSHILL.

	<i>Miles.</i>		<i>Miles.</i>
Ayr, as at No. 89	33 $\frac{1}{2}$	Daily Kirk	52
Minnieshank	39	Girvan*	58
Crosshill	44		

CROSSHILL, in Ayrshire, is a thriving manufacturing village, situated on the Girvan Water.

No. 103. From GLASGOW to GREENOCK. By PAISLEY.

	<i>Miles.</i>		<i>Miles.</i>
Paisley	7 $\frac{3}{4}$	Bishopton Inn	14 $\frac{1}{2}$
Barnsford Bridge	10 $\frac{1}{4}$	Port Glasgow*	21 $\frac{1}{4}$
Barnsford Toll	10 $\frac{3}{4}$	Greenock*	24

Upon the left of the road, about three miles from Glasgow, are the ruins of *Cruikstone Castle*, once the favourite residence of the Earls of Lennox. Here, according to tradition, Queen Mary and Lord Darnley enjoyed many days of mutual felicity. The yew tree, under which it is said they were often seen seated, was cut down towards the end of the last century.

PAISLEY, though not the county town, is the principal place in Renfrewshire, the inhabitants being very extensively engaged in commerce and manufactures. It possesses very large establishments for the manufacture of cotton goods, lawns, cambrics, gauzes, muslins, threads, tapes, ribbons, shawls, both of silk and cotton, &c. &c. Not fewer than 6000 looms are employed in the fancy muslin manufacture, and 350,000 spindles in that of thread. There are also large distilleries, calico print works, copperas works, bleaching grounds, and soap and candle manufactories.

Paisley is situated upon a plain watered by the White Cart river, over which are three bridges, connecting the Old with the New Town. The streets of the latter are well laid out, and several of them are named from the manufactures for which the place is famous. Near the centre of one of the principal, is the large Inn built by the late Marquis of Abercorn. The Market Place is very neat, and the Town House, with the Gaol and Bridewell, forms a handsome structure. By means of the Canal, finished in 1791, vessels of 40 tons can unload at the Quay.

The Abbey, around which Paisley was first built, was founded in the twelfth century, by Walter Stuart, the ancestor of the Royal Family of Scotland, for the monks of the order of Clugny. Only a portion of this venerable edifice remains, and that has been converted into a parish church. The exterior is richly ornamented, particularly at the great west and north doors, and the principal north window forms an interesting ruin.

On the south side of the Church is an old Gothic Chapel, used as the burying-place of the Abercorn family, and remarkable for a very fine echo. When its door is shut, a noise is produced like a clap of thunder, and if a single musical note is struck, the sound is heard gradually ascending, and then dying away as if at an immense distance. In this Chapel is the monument of Margery, the daughter of Robert Bruce, the wife of Walter Stuart, and the mother of Robert II. who was the first of the Stuart race on the Scottish throne. She was killed by a fall from her horse in 1316. In this Chapel also were interred Elizabeth More and Euphemia Ross, both consorts of Robert II.

Chronicus Clugniense, or the Black Book of Paisley, frequently referred to in Scottish history, was a chronicle of public affairs and remarkable events kept by the monks of this Abbey. It is now in His Majesty's library. The Abbey was formerly surrounded by a wall of polished stone, which extended four miles, but only a small portion of which remains.

Paisley was erected into a burgh of barony by James IV., and at the Reformation, the superiority passed into the hands of a branch of the Hamilton family, now represented by the Marquis of Abercorn. It is governed by three bailies, and seventeen councillors, but returns no member to Parliament.

Pop. 52,000. Inns: The Saracen's Head; the Abercorn Arms; the Black Bull; the Salutation; the Stag.

Two miles from Paisley is *Elderslie*, where the celebrated Wallace is said to have been born. A tree in which he once concealed himself here, is still shown, and is called *Wallace's Tree*.

The scenery between Paisley and Greenock is very beautiful, and has been thus accurately described by a recent tourist, Mr. Lettice. "Our road for some miles displayed marks of its vicinity to Paisley, in a succession of beautiful villas, and a country abounding with corn, diversified with gentle hills, and frequently covered with patches of wood. After some time the *Clyde* broke in upon our view, now become a noble river, and widening its channel at every step of our progress. Although this stream does not flow in varied curves, and rarely breaks into romantic bays and recesses, overhung with wood or rocks, which render the course of many rivers interesting to landscape painters, it everywhere forms a splendid and exhilarating object, is everywhere the boast of commerce, the main organ of social comfort and of elegance of life to the west and south regions of Scotland. The *Clyde* though not picturesque in itself, soon becomes so in its accessories; its farther shore presented to our view the mountains of Dumbarton and Argyleshire, rising on the sides of Loch Lomond, with lively green valleys opening between them, till the eye, lost in their long perspectives, or unable to pursue their turns amongst the mountains, experienced in the distant scenery that sort of effect which is so highly piquant to the imagination. At length an abrupt and insulated rock, with two lofty crags, unequally spring out of it; the whole seemingly impending over the water, exhibited between them the Castle of Dumbarton, overlooking the Leven and the *Clyde*, form as

singular and bold a situation as ever occurred to my sight. Travelling upon high ground, on the left shore of the Clyde, opposite to the Castle on the left, then about two miles distant from us, we could discover the town of Dumbarton nearly behind the vast castle rock, placed in security under its protection. The whole scene, with its back-ground of mountains, whose distant summits were hid in clouds, was indeed marked by no ordinary degree of sublimity. Two or three miles farther we passed the residence of the Earl of Glencairn, a modern house, with its groves hanging over the Clyde. After crossing a succession of steep hills, we commanded an extensive reach of the river; and at some considerable distance a brilliant sunset view of the town of Port-Glasgow, and of Greenock not far beyond it, with their harbours at the head of the Frith."

BARNSFORD BRIDGE, in Renfrewshire, crosses the river Gryfe.

No. 104. From GLASGOW to GREENOCK. By WATER.

	<i>Miles.</i>		<i>Miles.</i>
Govan Ferry	2	Dunglass Castle*	13
Renfrew Ferry	6	Dumbarton Castle*	16
River Cart	7	Port-Glasgow*	21
Erskine Ferry	10½	Greenock*	25

On the banks of the river near Erskine Ferry, is seen *Erskine*, the seat of Lord Blantyre, surrounded by extensive woods.

No. 105. From GLASGOW to GREENOCK. By PAISLEY
and BRIDGE OF JOHNSTON.

	<i>Miles.</i>		<i>Miles.</i>
Bridge of Johnston, as at		Kilmalcolm	19
No. 92	11½	Port-Glasgow*	23
Kilbarchan	13¼	Greenock*	25¾
Bridge of Weir*	14½		

There is another road which avoids Kilbarchan, and is half a mile shorter.

KILBARCHAN, in Renfrewshire, is a small manufacturing village, with several extensive bleach-fields. Near it is *Castle Semple*, the family seat of the Semples, well known for their poetical talents. On the church steeple is a statue of the "Piper of Kilbarchan," whose life and death were commemorated in a poem by Robert Semple.

KILMALCOLM, in Renfrewshire. The four communion cups employed by John Knox when he first dispensed the sacrament in Scotland, are still preserved at *Finlayston* by the Glencairn family, and annually used in this parish.

No. 106. From GLASGOW to HAWICK. By CAMBUS-
LANG and LANARK.

	<i>Miles.</i>		<i>Miles.</i>
Cambuslang, by Dalmarnock		Broughton*	40½
Ford	3¼	Peebles*	50½
Hamilton*	9¼	Inverleithan Kirk	56½
Dalserf	16½	Fernalie Bridge	65¼
Lanark*	23½	Selkirk*	71½
Biggar*	35½	Hawick*	82½

At *Dalmpnrnock Ford* the road crosses the Clyde by a wooden bridge of eight arches, erected in 1820.

DALSERF, in Lanarkshire, is a pretty village situated on the banks of the Clyde, and surrounded by numerous villas.

Pop. 2200. Inn: The Thistle and Rose.

About three miles from Dalserf are the remains of *Craignethan Castle*, situated on a rock overhanging the stream near the confluence of the Nethan and the Clyde. This fortress was once a place of great strength, and the seat of the family of Hamilton of Gilkerscleugh. It now belongs to Lord Douglas. The room in which Queen Mary lodged for a few days after her escape from Loch Leven, is still shown here. This castle is generally supposed to be the *Tillietudlem* of the "Tales of my Landlord." The surrounding scenery is very beautiful.

Between Lanark and Biggar is the village of *Covington Mill*, the environs of which were a noted resort of the persecuted Covenanters.

INVERLEITHAN, in Peebleshire, is delightfully situated in a sequestered vale at the junction of the Leithan Water with the Tweed. It is rising rapidly into importance as a watering-place, owing to the celebrity of its spring, which resembles those of Harrowgate. The water is impregnated with salt and sulphur, and is said to be efficacious in cutaneous and scorbutic disorders. The village employs a number of hands in the woollen manufacture. In the immediate vicinity are the ruins of a British fort, and numerous vestiges of forts may be seen on the surrounding hills.

Between Inverleithan and Fernalie Bridge is *Ashiesteel*, once the residence of Sir Walter Scott.

No. 107. From GLASGOW to INVERNESS. By STIRLING, ABERFELDIE, and ETRISH.

	<i>Miles.</i>		<i>Miles.</i>
Stirling, as at No. 87 . . .	28½	Inverness, as at No. 52 . . .	163
Dalwhinnie Inn, as at No. 37	106½		

No. 108. FROM GLASGOW to INVERNESS. By LUSS, TARBET, TYNDRUM, FORT WILLIAM, FORT AUGUSTUS, and DRUMDROCHIT INN, by the North side of LOCH NESS.

	<i>Miles.</i>		<i>Miles.</i>
Fort William, as at No. 100	102 $\frac{1}{2}$	Invermorison	137
Letter Finlay Inn	117 $\frac{3}{4}$	Drumdrochit Inn	148 $\frac{1}{2}$
Fort Augustus*	131 $\frac{3}{4}$	Inverness*	163

The whole of this route was constructed under the direction of General Wade. It runs parallel with the Caledonian Canal, and we shall therefore notice the Lakes which form part of this grand mode of communication between the two seas.

On leaving Fort William, the road passes the ruins of *Inverlochy Castle*,* proceeds along the banks of the Lochy, and then winds along the base of *Auchnadall Hill*. It then crosses the Speyan, or Spean, by the *High Bridge*, founded upon the rock, and consisting of three arches, two of which are 95 feet in height.

LETTER FINLAY INN is situated on the south side of *Loch Lochy*. This lake is 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles long, and varies from 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ to three-quarters of a mile in breadth. Its depth is about 450 feet. The hills surrounding it are wild and dreary. Near the west extremity is *Auchnacarrie House*, the residence of the unfortunate Lochiel, previous to the campaign of 1745. The series of lochs by which the Caledonian Canal descends from Loch Lochy to Loch Eil, is called *Neptune's Staircase*.

Two miles beyond Loch Lochy is *Loch Oich*, the summit level of the Canal, surrounded by charming scenery. This lake is three miles long, a quarter of a mile broad, and 150 feet deep. About half-way along its north shore is *Invergarry House*, the residence of the Chief of Glengarry, and

near to it, upon a promontory overhanging the lake, are the remains of *Invergarry Castle*, burnt in 1746. Here the river Garry enters the lake.

On leaving Fort Augustus, the road crosses the river Oich, and passes along the shore of Loch Ness to the pretty village of *Invermorison*, situated at the opening of Glenmorison, down which a stream rushes to the lake. Across this river is a bridge of two arches, resting upon a rock rising from the middle of the stream, which is here divided into two rugged channels, each forming a fine cascade. The waters then unite, and make a fall into a deep and gloomy pool, having on one side Kinian Muich, or Boar's Promontory; and on the other, Craig Kinian, or the Giant's Rock. This cataract is not so lofty as that of Foyers, but the mass of water is much larger.

On the shore of the lake, between Fort Augustus and Invermorison, is *Quarries*, where a boat may be hired to convey the traveller to the *Fall of Foyers*.*

The road then passes along the foot of *Mealfourvonie*, which rises 3060 feet above the level of the sea. On the summit, which is visible at sea off Kinnaird's Point more than 100 miles distant, is a lake which never freezes, and has no outlet.

DRUMDROCHIT INN. In the immediate vicinity, upon a promontory of Loch Ness, is *Castle Urquhart*, the picturesque ruins of a Highland fortress, demolished by Edward I. It is supposed to have been one of the principal seats of the Cummins, and when entire, to have been capable of accommodating 600 men. In the vicinity also is *Balmacaen*, the delightful villa of Col. Grant.

Glen Urquhart, in which Drumdrochit Inn is situated, is

a romantic valley, watered by two streams, the Enneric and the Coiltie. About two miles up the latter is the *Fall of Divoch*, about 50 feet in height, forming by its numerous breaks a very picturesque object.

Loch Ness, one of the largest fresh-water lakes in Great Britain, is surrounded by mountain and forest scenery, the grandeur of which must strike every observer. The hills rise almost perpendicularly on each side to a prodigious height. The lake is $23\frac{3}{4}$ miles long, and $1\frac{1}{4}$ to three-quarters of a mile broad. Its depth varies from 360 to 800 feet. The water never freezes, and produces dysentery in persons unaccustomed to drink it. The lake has sometimes been agitated violently, when earthquakes have occurred in other parts of the world. This was particularly the case on the day of the great earthquake at Lisbon, in 1755.

No. 109. From GLASGOW to INVERNESS. By LUSS, TARBET, TYNDRUM, FORT WILLIAM, FORT AUGUSTUS, and the South Side of LOCH NESS.

	<i>Miles.</i>		<i>Miles.</i>
Fort Augustus, as at No. 108	$131\frac{3}{4}$	Inverness*	$163\frac{3}{4}$
General's Hut Inn.	$145\frac{3}{4}$		

On leaving Fort Augustus the road passes along the S.E. shore of Loch Ness, and at length arrives at *General's Hut Inn*, so called from having been the residence of General Wade.

About a mile further is the celebrated *Fall of Foyers* or *Fyers* pronounced by Dr. Clarke, the traveller, a better waterfall than that of Tivoli, and of all he had ever seen, inferior only to the one at Terni. The Foyers is a small

river, which takes its rise amongst the lofty mountains in the parish of Boleskine and Abertarff, and pouring through the woody and rocky glen of Foyers, falls into Lochness nearly in the middle of that lake.

In order to view all the beauties of the Fall, the tourist should obtain a guide from one of the neighbouring cottages. When the stream is not swoln by rain, the body of water is small ; but the depth of the fall and the surrounding scenery always render it an object of great beauty. There are, in fact, two falls, but both are comprehended under the appellation of the Fall of Foyers. The following description of it is from Dr. Garnett's Travels.

“ A little below the fall, a bridge has been thrown over by the proprietor, Fraser of Fyers, from which the fall is seen ; but in order to obtain a proper view of it, we with some difficulty scrambled down the steep banks to the rocks below, where we beheld this romantic scene in perfection. The bridge and rocks formed a fine frame, behind which, at a distance of perhaps 20 yards, appeared the first part of the fall ; the second and most important break was a few yards nearer, and the lowest under the arch. By accurate measurement, taken according to our guide's account, from the arch of the bridge to the surface of the water, after the lowest part of the fall, 200 feet ; height of the fall, 70 feet.

“ Our next object was the lower fall. When we came to the two rude pillars before mentioned, we left the road and went down to the side of the hill. The descent to the point of view is difficult, but we were amply repaid for our trouble. The following particulars are put down from the information of our guide.

	Feet.
From the top of the rocks to the surface of the water	470
Height of the fall in one continued stream	207
From the surface of the smooth water above to the beginning of the uninterrupted fall	5
<hr/>	
So that the height of the fall may properly be called	212

“Down this precipice the river rushes with a noise like thunder into the abyss below, forming an unbroken stream as white as snow. From the violent agitation arises a spray which envelopes the spectator, and spreads to a considerable distance. This is undoubtedly one of the highest falls in the world, and the quantity of water is sufficient to give it consequence. The scene is awful and grand. Though an immense quantity falls down the celebrated cascade of Niagara in North America, yet its height is not much more than half the height of this, being only 150 feet.”

The following lines were written by Burns, on viewing this spot.

“Among the heathy hills and ragged woods,
 The roaring Foyers pours his mossy floods,
 Till full he dashes on the rocky mounds,
 Where through a shapeless breach, his stream resounds,
 As high in air the bursting torrents flow,
 As deep recoiling surges foam below:
 Prone down the rock, the whitening sheet descends,
 And viewless Echo's ear astonish'd rends:
 Dim seen, through rising mists and ceaseless showers,
 The hoary cavern, wide surrounding, lours;
 Still through the gap the struggling river toils,
 And still below the horrid cauldron boils.”

In the rocks near the fall are several caverns, one of which is called *Uaimh Abhar*, or the *Giant's Cave*.

Foyers House stands on the declivity of a hill near the Fall,

just above the pool called Linn Gorm, which the river forms on its passage to the lake.

No. 110. From GLASGOW to IRVINE. By WATERLAND
NEW INN.

	<i>Miles.</i>		<i>Miles.</i>
Pollockshaws	4	Waterland New Inn	15
Barhead	7 $\frac{3}{4}$	Irvine*	25 $\frac{3}{4}$

This is the best and most frequented road to Irvine; the other, by Stewarton, being hilly and almost deserted. The greater part of this new road is level, and the scenery interesting.

WATERLAND NEW INN is a handsome edifice erected by Colonel Mure, of Caldwell, whose house is situated in the vicinity.

No. 111. From GLASGOW to IRVINE. By STEWARTON.

	<i>Miles.</i>		<i>Miles.</i>
Pollockshaws	4	Stewarton	18
Pollock House	8	Irvine*	25 $\frac{1}{2}$
Cauldcots	9		

STEWARTON, in Ayrshire, is a very neat and regularly built town, situated on the Annock Water. The manufacture of bonnets has been carried on here for more than a century, and the parish is famous for its breed of milch cows. In the vicinity are the ruins of a mansion, which is said to have been the seat of the Stewart family, from whom the town derived its name.

Pop. 2000.

No. 112. From GLASGOW to KILLIN. By BALFRON
and PORT OF MONTEITH.

	<i>Miles.</i>		<i>Miles.</i>
Springbank	1½	Killearn	16¾
Kelvin Dock, or Aqueduct		Balfron	19
Bridge	3¼	Buchlyvie	23½
Garscube Bridge	4½	Port of Monteith*	31
Canniesburn Toll	5	Callander*	37½
Milngavie	7	Loch Erne Head Inn*	51¼
Strathblane	11¼	Killin*	59¼

KELVIN DOCK, or AQUEDUCT BRIDGE, in Lanarkshire, is a neat village, supported by print-fields, bleach-fields, a cotton-mill, large lime-works, a dry dock, several coal-works, and the thoroughfare of vessels passing and re-passing on the Great Canal. *Inn*: The Black Bull.

A quarter of a mile distant is the celebrated Aqueduct Bridge, over the Kelvin River. It consists of four arches, each 50 feet in width. The height to the under part of the arches is 37 feet, and to the top 83 feet. The whole length of the aqueduct is 350 feet, and the breadth 57 feet, of which the canal occupies 27 feet.

MILNGAVIE, in Stirlingshire, has a large cotton-mill.

STRATHBLANE, in Stirlingshire. In the vicinity are several interesting objects, particularly the insulated *Hill of Dumgoiack*; *Ballagan Spout*, a cascade of 70 feet; and the ruins of *Mugdoch Castle*, belonging to the Duke of Montrose. Near the latter is an Echo, which repeats six syllables.

KILLEARN is a village in Stirlingshire, adorned with a handsome obelisk, 103 feet high, erected in honour of George Buchanan, the historian and poet. He was born in 1506 at the Farm of *Moss*, on the banks of the Blane, about two miles distant.

BALFRON, in Stirlingshire, employs a great number of hands in the manufacture of cotton. *Pop.* 1200.

No. 113. From GLASGOW to KILMARNOCK. By PAISLEY, BEITH, and STEWARTON.

	<i>Miles.</i>		<i>Miles.</i>
Paisley*	7 $\frac{3}{4}$	Dunlop	23
Quarrelton	10 $\frac{3}{4}$	Stewarton*	25
Hollywood	13 $\frac{3}{4}$	Kilmarnock*	31
Beith	18		

This road from Beith to Kilmarnock is called the Giffen Castle Road. It is hilly, and not very well kept.

QUARRELTON is a village of Renfrewshire, with coal-pits. *Inn*: The Black Bull.

HOLLYWOOD is a village of Renfrewshire. *Inns*: The Cross Keys; the Buck's Head.

BEITH, in Ayrshire, is a regularly built town, situated on a small eminence. It has a weekly market, at which large quantities of Dunlop cheese are sold. *Pop.* 5000. *Inns*: The Saracen's Head; the Cross Keys; the Thistle.

DUNLOP, in Ayrshire, is noted for the making of cheese, which goes by its name.

No. 114. From GLASGOW to KILMARNOCK. By PAISLEY, BEITH, and WATERLAND NEW INN.

	<i>Miles.</i>		<i>Miles.</i>
Beith, as at No. 113	18	Stewarton*	26
Waterland New Inn	22	Kilmarnock*	32
Dunlop*	24		

This road is called the Waterland Inn Road. It is rather longer than the other, but is more level, and is very picturesque.

No. 115. From GLASGOW to KIPPEN. By LENNOX TOWN.

	<i>Miles.</i>		<i>Miles.</i>
Kirkintilloch*	7½	Newtown	19
Lennox Town	11	Lernoch	21
Fintry Kirk	18	Kippen	25

LENNOX TOWN, in Stirlingshire, is situated in the parish of *Campsie*, which abounds with coal and lime. It has a print-field, and a manufactory of copperas and alum.

FINTRY KIRK, in Stirlingshire, is situated near *Carron Bog*, which in winter becomes a lake. The Endrick and the Carron take their rise in this parish, and in their course form many fine cascades, particularly the *Loup of Fintry*, where the fall is ninety feet. At *Dun Hill* in the vicinity, is a basaltic range, consisting of seventy perpendicular columns of various shapes.

The highest of the *Campsie Fells or Hills*, amongst which this road winds, is 1500 feet above the level of the sea.

No. 116. From GLASGOW to KIRKCUDBRIGHT. By KINGSWELL, and NEW GALLOWAY.

	<i>Miles.</i>		<i>Miles.</i>
Mauchline, as at No. 98.	29	St. John's Town, Dalry	63
Stair Kirk	33	New Galloway*	65
Dalmellington	43	Laurieston	74½
Carsphairn Kirk	53	Kirkcudbright*	84

DALMELLINGTON is a large and neat village of Ayrshire. Near it is a very lofty Moat, surrounded with a fosse.

Beyond Dalmellington is *Loch Doon*, from which proceeds the stream celebrated in the poetry of Burns. On an island in this lake are the ruins of *Doon Castle*, which once belonged

to Edward, the brother of Robert Bruce, and held out for Queen Mary after her flight to England. The lake is nine miles long, and abounds with trout.

CARSPHAIRN, in Kirkcudbrightshire, is surrounded by an extensive flat, unrelieved by a single habitation.

ST. JOHN'S TOWN, Dalry, is a neat and clean town of Kirkcudbrightshire, situated on the river Ken.

A few miles west of this place is *Loch Dungeon*, surrounded by lofty and precipitous rocks. Near its banks is a large Rocking Stone.

No. 117. From GLASGOW to KIRKCUDBRIGHT. By
KINGSWELL, and BALMACLELLAN.

	<i>Miles.</i>		<i>Miles.</i>
St. John's Town, Dalry, as		Balmaclellan	66 $\frac{1}{4}$
at No. 116.	63	Glenloch Bridge	78 $\frac{1}{2}$
Kenn Bridge	65 $\frac{1}{2}$	Kirkcudbright*	89 $\frac{1}{2}$

This is a better road than the preceding, but avoids New Galloway.

No. 118. From GLASGOW to KIRKCUDBRIGHT. By
STRATHAVEN, and MONYHIVE.

	<i>Miles.</i>		<i>Miles.</i>
Sanquhar, as at No. 95	45 $\frac{1}{2}$	Balmaclellan	74 $\frac{3}{4}$
Penpont*	57 $\frac{1}{2}$	Glenloch Bridge	86 $\frac{3}{4}$
Monyhive	62 $\frac{3}{4}$	Kirkcudbright*	98

No. 119. From GLASGOW to LARGS. By PAISLEY, and
DALRY.

	<i>Miles.</i>		<i>Miles.</i>
Beith, as at No. 113.	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	Largs*	32 $\frac{1}{2}$
Dalry	22 $\frac{3}{4}$		

DALRY, is a village of Ayrshire, much admired for its situation. It stands on an eminence, nearly surrounded by water, which, when swoln by rain, almost converts it into an island. The manufacture of cotton employs a number of hands here. On the farm of *Auchinskeith*, in this parish, is a cave in the limestone rock.

No. 120. From GLASGOW to NEILSTON.

	<i>Miles.</i>		<i>Miles.</i>
Pollockshaws	4	Neilston	9 $\frac{1}{4}$
Barhead	7 $\frac{3}{4}$		

NEILSTON, in Renfrewshire, is engaged in the cotton manufacture. Near it is a conspicuous hill called *Neilston Craig* or *Pad*. Pop. 7000. Inn: the Thistle and Crown.

No. 121. From GLASGOW to NEWTON STEWART, or NEWTON DOUGLAS. By KINGSWELL INN, AYR, and STRAITON.

	<i>Miles.</i>		<i>Miles.</i>
Ayr, as at No. 89.	33 $\frac{1}{2}$	Tarley Toll	51 $\frac{1}{2}$
Minniebank	39 $\frac{1}{2}$	Rowan Tree Toll	59 $\frac{1}{2}$
Kirk Michael	43 $\frac{1}{2}$	House of the Hill	67 $\frac{1}{2}$
Straiton	47 $\frac{1}{2}$	Newton Stewart*	76 $\frac{1}{2}$

STRAITON is a village of Ayrshire, pleasantly situated on the banks of the Girvan. Near it are traces of a Roman way.

No. 122. From GLASGOW to PEEBLES, By CARLUKE.

	<i>Miles.</i>		<i>Miles.</i>
Broomhouse Toll	5	Carnwath*	28 $\frac{3}{4}$
Belzie Hill	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	Newbigging	30 $\frac{3}{4}$
Wishaw Town	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	Hairstones	38 $\frac{3}{4}$
Carluke*	20	Nidpath Castle*	47 $\frac{3}{4}$
Carstairs	25 $\frac{3}{4}$	Peebles*	48 $\frac{3}{4}$

No. 123. From GLASGOW to SALTCOATS. By PAISLEY
BEITH and KILWINNING.

	<i>Miles.</i>		<i>Miles.</i>
Beith, as at No. 113	18	Stevenston*	29 $\frac{3}{4}$
Dalry*	22 $\frac{3}{4}$	Saltcoats*	31 $\frac{1}{4}$
Kilwinning*	27		

No. 124. From GLASGOW to STIRLING. By CUMBER-
NAULD INN.

	<i>Miles.</i>		<i>Miles.</i>
Bedlay Inn	7	Loanhead Toll	17
Cumbernauld Inn	14	Stirling*	27

No. 125. From GLASGOW to TROON. By KILMARNOCK
and the RAIL ROAD.

	<i>Miles.</i>		<i>Miles.</i>
Kilmarnock, as at No. 113	31	Troon	40 $\frac{3}{4}$

The Railway from Kilmarnock to Troon was constructed by the Duke of Portland, to whom also the town is indebted for its existence. It is a double road, with an intermediate space for the drivers, and rises in the whole distance about 80 feet, or 1-16th of an inch per yard.

TROON, in Ayrshire, is situated on a peninsula, or narrow ridge of rocks, which runs out into the sea for about a mile, and bending towards the north, forms a fine natural harbour. This advantageous position has been improved by the construction of a pier, which extends about 500 feet into the sea nearly at right angles with the range of rocks, and affords excellent shelter. Large vessels may at all times enter the harbour and ships of war at full tide. The pier rises 17 feet above low water mark. It is 35 feet wide nearest to the rock and 50 at the extremity. The whole is construct-

ed of whinstone blocks, some of which weigh four or five tons. There are also two dry docks. Great quantities of coal are shipped here for Ireland, and timber, grain, and lime are imported here and carried by the rail road to Kilmarnock.

Troon is rapidly rising into importance and is much frequented for sea bathing.

No. 126. From GLASGOW to the TROSACHS. By ABER-FOYLE INN.

	<i>Miles.</i>		<i>Miles.</i>
Spring Bank	1½	Craigton	8½
Kelvin Dock, or Aqueduct		Drymen	17¾
Bridge*	3¼	Gartmore	24
Garscube Bridge	4½	Aberfoyle Inn*	27½
Canniesburn Toll	5	The Trosachs*	33½
New Kilpatrick*	6		

CRAIGTON in Dumbartonshire. About three miles beyond this place commences the dreary tract called *Stockie-muir*, which extends for about five miles without a single house. About two miles along the muir is a fine spring trickling into a stone basin.

GARTMORE, in Perthshire. One mile distant is *Luir*, where Rob Roy lightened the purse of the Duke of Montrose.

No. 127. From GLASGOW to WHITEHORN. By KINGSWELL INN, AYR and NEW GALLOWAY.

	<i>Miles.</i>		<i>Miles.</i>
Ayr, as at No. 89	33½	Newton Stewart*	89
Dalmellington*	49½	Wigton*	96¼
Carsphairn Kirk*	59½	Kirkinner	99¼
New Galloway*	71½	Sorby*	102¼
Clatteringshaw	78	Whitehorn*	107¼

No. 128. From GLASGOW to WHITEHORN. By
KINGSWELL INN, AYR and MAYBOLE.

	<i>Miles.</i>		<i>Miles.</i>
Ayr, as at No. 89	33 $\frac{1}{2}$	Wigton*	86 $\frac{1}{2}$
Maybole*	42	Kirkinner	89 $\frac{1}{2}$
Balloch	54 $\frac{1}{4}$	Sorby*	92 $\frac{1}{2}$
House of the Hill	70 $\frac{1}{4}$	Whitehorn*	97 $\frac{1}{2}$
Newton Stewart*	79 $\frac{1}{4}$		

ROUTES FROM INVERARY.

No. 129. From INVERARY to ARDINTENNY on
LOCH LONG.

	<i>Miles.</i>		<i>Miles.</i>
Ferry to St. Catherine's.	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	Whistlefield	12 $\frac{3}{4}$
Strachur Inn	6 $\frac{3}{4}$	Ardintenny Inn	17 $\frac{3}{4}$

ST. CATHERINE'S, in Argyleshire, has a fine quarry of lapis ollaris, or potstone, of which Inverary Castle was built. As this stone becomes hard on exposure, it is much used for grates, ovens, and tombstones. The road then passes along the shore of Loch Fine to

STRACHUR, in Argyleshire, where there is an excellent academy. *Strachur Park* is a handsome modern mansion. In this parish there are several curious caves; and hence there is a regular ferry across Loch Fine to *Creggans*, five miles below Inverary.

WHISTLEFIELD, in Argyle. Here the road ascends a hill, on the other side of which a view is obtained of Loch Long, Dumbartonshire, and parts of several other counties.

ARDINTENNY INN, in Argyleshire. Hence vessels sail to Greenock. Near it is a seat of Earl of Dunmore.

No. 130. From INVERARY to BALLOCHRAY, in the ISLAND OF MULL. By PORTSONACHAN and OBAN.

	<i>Miles.</i>		<i>Miles.</i>
Portsonachan	12½	Ferry to Auchnacraig . . .	40½
Ferry	13	Scallastil Inn	47½
Kilchrenan	14¼	Arros Inn	57½
Bunaw*	21¼	Tobermory	65½
Oban*	33¼	Ballochray	71

PORTSONACHAN, in Argyleshire, is situated on the east shore of Loch Awe.

AUCHNACRAIG is situated in the *Island of Mull*.*

TOBERMORY is the principal place in Mull. It was founded in 1788 by the British Society for the Encouragement of the Fisheries, and has progressively increased. It is situated in the bay of the same name, which is sheltered by the Isle of Calve, and is well adapted for a fishing station. It is the seat of a Custom House and Post Office, and has a considerable salt store for supplying the fishing vessels.

In 1588 the Florida, a Spanish man-of-war, belonging to the Invincible Armada, was blown up and sunk in the harbour of Tobermory, into which it had been driven by a storm.

BALLOCHRAY is situated on the west side of Mull.

No. 131. From INVERARY to CAMPBELTON. By CLACHAN and BARR INN.

	<i>Miles.</i>		<i>Miles.</i>
Goatfield	8	Clachan or Kirktown of	
Minart	12½	Kilcalmonell	47
Loch Gare Head	16	Tayanloan Inn	54½
Loch Gilp Head Inn	22	Killean	55¾
Ardrissaig Point	—	Barr Inn	61¼
Inverneil Kirk	27½	Kilchinzie	68¾
West Tarbert	37	Campbelton	73½
Whitehouse, or Laggavoulin			
Inn	42		

ARDRISSAIG, in Argyleshire, is an increasing village, situated at the entrance of the *Crinan Canal*. It has a good *Inn*. Steamboats to and from Glasgow, Greenock, Inverary, and Fort William, call here several times a week.

WEST TARBERT, in Argyleshire, is situated at the north extremity of the loch of the same name, upon an isthmus, about a mile in breadth, which divides the long peninsula of Kantlyre from Knapdale. Though considered the post town, it has no good inn and only a few houses.

East Tarbert, about a mile distant, is one of the most flourishing villages on Loch Fine, and the great thoroughfare to the Western Highlands. The *Inn* is very good. The steam-packets to and from Inverary call here several times a week.

On the left of East Tarbert Harbour are the ruins of *Tarbert Castle*, surmounting a rock. In 1685 this place was the rendezvous of the unfortunate Argyle, during his unsuccessful attempt in Scotland, in conjunction with the Duke of Monmouth.

From Tarbert the road proceeds along the western shore of Kantlyre. The appearance of the country in the vicinity is hilly, but, compared with other parts of Argyleshire, can scarcely be called mountainous. *Kantlyre*, *Kintyre*, or *Cantlyre*, which is the name of this district, is supposed to be derived from the Gaelic words, *ceann*, a head, and *tire*, of the land. It was the *Epidii* of the Romans, and the extremity, the *Epidii Promontorium*, now the Mull of Kantlyre, was noted for the violence of the contending tides.

CLACHAN, or KIRKTOWN OF KILCALMONELL, in Argyleshire. Beyond this place, on the right, is *Dun-skeig Hill*, surmounted by a vitrified fort. Here the Atlantic bursts upon the view in all its grandeur. Cara, Gigha,

Isla, the Paps of Jura, Mull, &c. are seen towards the north, and in clear weather, Rathlin Island and Ireland appear towards the south.

TAYANLOAN INN, in Argyleshire. Near it are the ruins of a monastery dedicated to St. John.

Opposite to Tayanloan, about four miles distant, are the two islands of *Gigha* and *Cara*, and several smaller islands, abounding with curious caves in the rock. *Gigha* is seven miles in length and two and a half in breadth. *Cara* lies one mile and a half south of *Gigha*, and is one mile long and half a mile broad. They contain together about 600 inhabitants. On *Gigha* are the ruins of a chapel.

BARR INN, in Argyleshire. In the vicinity is *Barr House*, or *Rosehill*, the handsome mansion of Col. M^cAllister.

Two miles further is *Drummore Bay*, where, during the prevalence of certain winds, the sea beats in with incredible fury.

Half a mile further is *Ballochantuy Kirk*, to which there is a singular winding ascent.

KILCHINZIE, in Argyleshire. Here are the ruins of a church or monastery, dedicated to St. Kenneth, a disciple of St. Columbus.

Beyond Kilchinzie, the *How or Laggan of Kantyre* opens to view, having the hills of Mull towards the S.W. and the bold front of Ben Gaolen, or Hill of Storms, towards the south. The plain is about six miles square, including a loch about two miles in circumference, where immense flocks of geese and ducks resort during the winter.

Just before the road leaves the sea-shore the traveller may see at a distance *Machrihanish Bay*, the terror of seamen. When a south or S.W. wind blows, the surf and noise of the waves here are tremendous.

CAMPBELTON is a large and flourishing town situated near the Mull of Kantyre, at the southern extremity of Argyleshire. It was erected into a royal burgh in 1701, and then received its present name, its former appellation being Ceann-loch or Loch-head. At a very remote period it was the first capital of the Scottish kingdom, and was then called Dalruadhain. During the persecutions, in the reign of Charles II., the population was much increased by the arrival of a number of oppressed Lowlanders, who were encouraged to settle here by the Argyle family.

Campbelton carries on a large trade, particularly in whisky, and employs about 500 vessels in the herring fishery. The bay, or harbour, forms a crescent, about two miles long and one broad. It has from six to twelve fathoms of water, and affords excellent anchorage, being surrounded by hills and defended by the Island of Davor.

Pop. 9000. Inn : M'Naughton's.

From Campbelton there is a Canal of six miles to *Drumlemble*, where there are extensive coal-pits.

During the summer, Steam-vessels come from Glasgow, Inverary, and other places to Campbelton, and occasionally make excursions to the objects of curiosity in the vicinity. Amongst these are the *Giant's Causeway*, in Ireland, (See Leigh's New Pocket Road Book of Ireland,) and Ailsa Craig.

AILSAL CRAIG is a very remarkable rock, situated about 23 miles from Campbelton and 12 from Girvan in Ayrshire. It rises out of the sea almost perpendicularly to the height of 940 feet, and is about two miles in circumference at the base. The only landing-place is on the N. E. side, where there is a small beach formed by fragments, which have fallen from the neighbouring rocks. The cliffs, on the west side, present

stupendous ranges of columnar rocks, which have a curious appearance at a little distance. The whole isle is covered with myriads of gannets, or Solan geese, and other wild fowl, which maintain a constant and deafening noise. There are also goats and rabbits. The isle belongs to the Earl of Cassilis, who lets it for about 30l. a year, which is paid by the feathers of the birds that frequent the rock. Upon the upper edge of the east front of the Craig are the remains of a square tower, and near it is a fine spring. There are also vestiges of some fishermen's huts, but the isle is now totally uninhabited.

No. 132. From INVERARY to CAMPBELTON. By
SADDALE.

	<i>Miles.</i>		<i>Miles.</i>
Whitehouse Inn, as at No.		Saddale	63
129	42	Ardnacross	67
Clunaig	48	Campbelton*	73½
Caradale	60		

CLUNAIG in Argyleshire. Upon the coast, two miles and a half distant, stands *Skipness Castle*, supposed to have been erected by the Danes. It is in a very perfect state.

CARADALE, in Argyleshire, is situated on a fine bay. Near it is *Caradale House*, the seat of — Campbell, Esq. In an island at the extremity of the point of land which forms the bay, may be traced the foundation of a vitrified wall.

A mile and a half beyond Caradale is the elegant mansion called *Terrisdale Castle*.

SADDALE, in Argyleshire, has some slight remains of a Cistercian Monastery, erected in the 12th century.

310 INVERARY TO LOCHGOIL HEAD.

No. 133. FROM INVERARY TO DUNAVERTY. By CLACHAN and BARR INN.

	<i>Miles.</i>		<i>Miles.</i>
Campbelton, as at No. 131	73½	Southend Kirk.	81½
Knocknahaw	76½	Dunaverty	83½

DUNAVERTY is situated on a bay of the same name, at the south extremity of Kantyre, in Argyleshire. Of the Castle scarcely a vestige remains. It stood at the south end of the bay on a hill, which rises like a pyramid on the land-side, and on the other presents a tremendous precipice overhanging the sea. This Castle was one of the fortresses of the Lords of the Isles, and here Robert Bruce is said to have taken refuge for several nights. Here also Alister M'Donald, called Coll-Kittoch, who had raised a party of Highlanders and Irish to support Montrose, made his last stand for King Charles. In 1647 he left a garrison here of 300 men, who were compelled to surrender to General Leslie, and were afterwards butchered in cold blood. Skeletons of these unfortunate victims to party have been dug up on the site of the Castle, and a skull was lately found having seven sabre cuts. Near Dunaverty are several caverns.

No. 134. FROM INVERARY TO FIDDEN., (ISLE OF MULL) by OBAN.

	<i>Miles.</i>		<i>Miles.</i>
Auchnacraig, as at No. 130	40¼	Bumesan	71¼
Market Place	48¼	Fidden	78¼
Penacrosch	61¼		

No. 135. FROM INVERARY TO LOCHGOIL HEAD.

	<i>Miles.</i>		<i>Miles.</i>
Ferry to St. Catherine's	1¾	Tomachrochaidar	5¼
S. Corner of Ardkinglass		Monavecadair Bridge	7¼
Park	3¼	Lochgoil Head	9¼

ST. CATHERINE'S INN, in Argyleshire. On landing here, and looking back, a fine view is obtained across Loch Fine. Inverary appears in an amphitheatre of woody mountains, and in the distance are seen the peaks of craggy rocks.

The tourist then passes near the south corner of ARD-KINGGLASS PARK, the seat of Col. Callander. The mansion is situated on a peninsula projecting into Loch Fine. The plantations are extensive, and on the east side the Park is washed by the Kinglass, which forms several small cascades in its way to the Lake.

TOMACHROCHAIDAR signifies *Hangman's Hill*, this having been the spot where the Lairds of Ardkinglass executed criminals.

The road then passes through *Glen Iarun*, or Iron Glen, which is vulgarly called *Glen Ilfin*, or Hell's Glen. Traces of mining and forging operations may be observed in the scoria and charcoal found in this Glen at a short distance from Monavecadair Bridge.

LOCH GOIL HEAD, in Argyleshire, is a small village, situated, as its name imports, at the end of Loch Goil. In this parish are the remains of *Carrick Castle*, which is said to have been built by the Danes. It stands on a rock, and was formerly surrounded by a ditch filled by the sea.

No. 136. From INVERARY to LOSSIT. By CLACHAN and BARR INN.

	<i>Miles.</i>		<i>Miles.</i>
Campbelton, as at No. 131 .	73½	Lossit	81¼
Salt Pans	78½		

LOSSIT, in Kantyre, Argyleshire, is a handsome seat belonging to M'Neil, of Ugadale.

No. 137. FROM INVERARY TO OBAN. By KILMARTIN.

	<i>Miles.</i>		<i>Miles.</i>
Goatfield	8	Kilmartin	38½
Minart	12½	Kintraw	44½
Loch Gare Head	16	Kilmilford	52½
Loch Gilp Head Inn	22	Kilnenever	60½
Crinan Canal	28	Kilmore	65½
Kilmichael	32½	Oban*	69

CRINAN CANAL connects Loch Fine with the Sound of Jura, and thus enables vessels to avoid the tedious navigation round the Mull of Kentyre, and save upwards of 100 miles. The steam-boats between Glasgow and Inverness pass through this Canal, which is nine miles in length, and has 15 lochs.

KILMARTIN, in Argyleshire. The valley from the Kirk of Loch Awe is one of the most beautiful in the Highlands.

 No. 138. FROM INVERARY TO PORTNAHAVEN in ISLA.
By LOCH GILP HEAD INN.

	<i>Miles.</i>		<i>Miles.</i>
Goatfield	8	Keil's Ferry	41½
Minart	12½	Ferry to Lagg (Jura)	50
Loch Gare Head	16	Feoline	67¼
Loch Gilp Head Inn	22	Ferry to Port Askaig, in Isla	68¼
Bellanoch Inn	29½	Bridge End	76
Tayvallich Hart Inn	35½	Portnahaven	90¾

THE ISLAND OF JURA.

Is about 25 miles in length, and averages five in breadth. It contains about 1200 inhabitants, who live on the east coast, the west side being uninhabitable. Jura is the most rugged of the Hebrides, being chiefly composed of vast rocks, heaped

one above another to a great height. The most remarkable objects are three conical hills, which rising with a beautiful swelling outline, are termed the *Paps of Jura*. The highest, called *Ben-an-Oir*, or Gold Mountain, rises 2476 feet above the level of the sea. The others are, *Ben Sheunta*, 2359 feet high, and *Ben Achaolais*. There is also a fourth mountain, called *Corra Ben*.

Manganese, iron-stone, and slates, are found in this island; and on the west coast is a fine bed of sand, used in the manufacture of glass. The mountains abound with game, and afford pasture to large flocks of sheep and goats.

Lagg is a fishing village on the east coast, from which there is a road to Feoline.

To the north of Jura, is the small *Island of Scarba*. In the Sound between them is *Cory Vreckan*, or *Vreckan's Whirlpool*, so named from a Norwegian prince who was lost here. In stormy weather it is very dangerous.

ISLA, or ILAY,

Another of the Hebrides, is separated from Jura by a narrow channel. It is about 25 miles in length, and averages 20 in breadth. The number of inhabitants is between 7 and 8000.

In the middle of the island is *Loch Finlagan*, about three miles in circumference, in which is the Isle of Finlagan, and upon it the ruins of a palace. Here M'Donald, the Lord of the Isles, once resided in all the pomp of royalty. The stone which was used for the ceremony of crowning this chief-tain is still preserved. Another isle, called *Ilan-na-Corlie*, or

Council Island, is that on which judges met to administer justice.

Isla contains mines of lead, copper, iron and manganese ; and abounds with limestone and marl. A considerable quantity of flax is grown here, and spun by the women in the island. There are several rivulets and lakes well stored with trout, eels, and salmon. *Loch Dale*, near the north extremity of the island, is the only harbour.

Portnahaven is a flourishing fishing village, situated at the opening of Loch Indal, at the S. W. end of the island. At the bottom of the Loch is *Bowmore*, with a handsome Church ; and about three miles north of it stands *Islay House*, the seat of — Campbell, Esq. of Shawfield, to whom the greater part of Islay belongs.

COLONSAY AND ORANSAY

May be considered as one island, being separated only by a very narrow channel. They are situated to the north of Isla and west of Jura, extending about twelve miles in length, and from one to two in breadth. They contain 3000 acres of arable land, and about 1000 inhabitants. Oransay derived its name from St. Oran, who had his cell, however, in Colonsay. The ruins of the Priory of Oransay are still visible, and, next to Iona, are considered the finest ecclesiastical antiquities in the Hebrides. Great quantities of coral are obtained on the shore round these islands.

No. 139. FROM INVERARY TO ROTHSAÿ. THE NEW ROAD.

	<i>Miles.</i>		<i>Miles.</i>
Ferry to St. Catharine's	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	Auchinbreck	25 $\frac{1}{4}$
Strachur Inn*	6 $\frac{3}{4}$	Caolantsnaimh	30 $\frac{3}{4}$
Leanach	10 $\frac{3}{4}$	Ferry	31
New Bridge over the Ruel	23 $\frac{1}{4}$	Rothsaiy	39

THE ISLAND OF BUTE,

Together with the neighbouring Islands of Arran, the Cumbræes, and Inchmarnock, form the county of Bute. They are all situated in the Firth of Clyde. The Island of Bute is separated from Argyleshire by a narrow channel. It is about 14 miles in length, and from four to five in breadth, and is noted for its picturesque beauty and salubrity of climate, which have rendered it a place of fashionable resort. The north part is rocky and mountainous, but the south part is fertile and tolerably well cultivated.

Rothsaiy, the county town, and a royal burgh, is delightfully situated on a bay, which affords good anchorage for vessels. Near it are the ruins of Rothsaiy Castle, formerly the residence of Robert III. It descended to the Bute family, and was burnt in 1685 by the Earl of Argyle.

In the vicinity is *Mount Stuart*, the seat of the Marquis of Bute, surrounded by fine plantations.

Pop. 4500.

Port Bannatyne, two miles from Rothsaiy, is now much frequented as a bathing-place.

ARRAN, OR ISLAND OF MOUNTAINS,

Is situated four miles S. W. of Bute. Boats to it may be obtained at Rothsaiy. It is a much larger island than Bute, being about 20 miles in length, and from 10 to 12 in breadth. It is almost everywhere mountainous and rugged, broken by

rocks, or covered with heath. The coast is indented by numerous bays; the principal of which are *Lamlash*, forming a harbour where 500 vessels can ride at anchor; and *Loch Ransa*, on the shore of which are the ruins of a Castle. The scenery of the island is very romantic, and there are numerous streams abounding with trout and salmon. Arran is noted for its whisky.

In order to make a tour of the island, the traveller should land at Loch Ransa, to the N. E. of which is a noted sea-mark, called the *Cock of Arran*. At the end of a glen, receding from this Loch, is *Caim-na-Callich* mountain, commanding a fine view.

Brodick, the principal village in Arran, is delightfully situated on the small bay of the same name. Near it is the Castle, now modernized, which was taken from the English by Bruce in 1306. It was rebuilt by James V., and garrisoned by Cromwell.

Bruce sailed from this place for Ayrshire, when he made his successful attempt to recover the Scottish crown.

Goatfield, the highest mountain in the island, rises 2840 feet above the level of the sea, and commands a magnificent view.

Lamlash, at the extremity of Lamlash Bay, is much frequented for bathing. In front of the bay is *Holy Island*, which rises in a conical form to the height of 1000 feet. Here are shown the Cell and Chapel of St. Molas, as well as his chair.

To the south of Lamlash are the *Dipping Rocks*, in one part of which the sea has perforated an immense arch; and still further to the south stand the ruins of *Kildonan Castle*. Beyond them is *Black Cave*, 100 feet in length, and 80 in height.

Upon the west coast is *King's Cave*, where Robert Bruce and some of his companions were once concealed for several days. On the rock are carved several figures, which were very likely executed by them to while away the time.

No. 140. FROM INVERARY TO ROTHSAÿ. THE OLD ROAD.

	<i>Miles.</i>		<i>Miles.</i>
Ferry to St. Catherine's	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	New Bridge over the Ruel	28 $\frac{3}{4}$
Strachur Inn*	6 $\frac{3}{4}$	Auchinbreck	30 $\frac{3}{4}$
Leanach	10 $\frac{3}{4}$	Caolantsnaimh	36 $\frac{1}{4}$
Otter Ferry, by the East side		Ferry	36 $\frac{1}{2}$
of Loch Fine	22 $\frac{3}{4}$	Rothsay*	44 $\frac{1}{2}$

ROUTES FROM INVERNESS.

No. 141. FROM INVERNESS TO CROMARTY. BY FORT GEORGE.

	<i>Miles.</i>		<i>Miles.</i>
Pettie Kirk	5	Rosemarkie	13 $\frac{1}{2}$
Campbelton	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	Cromarty	24
Fort George*	12		

PETTIE KIRK, in Inverness-shire. In the vicinity are the ruins of *Castle Stewart*, a seat of the Earl of Moray.

ROSEMARKIE, in Ross-shire, though now an insignificant village, is a place of great antiquity.

FORT ROSE, of which Rosemarkie may be considered as a suburb, was once the seat of the bishopric of Ross, and is still a royal burgh. A part of the Cathedral has been destroyed, and the remaining walls have been converted into a Town House and Gaol.

Near this place is a frightful ravine, along the edge of which the road ascends.

CROMARTY, the chief place of the county of Ross and Cromarty, is a neat and well-built town, situated on a promontory at the entrance to Cromarty Firth. It carries on some maritime trade, and employs a number of hands in the herring fishery. There is also a hemp-manufactory and a brewery. The harbour is capable of admitting vessels of 400 tons. *Pop.* 2000.

The *Firth*, or *Bay of Cromarty*, is a broad arm of the sea, extending several miles inland, completely sheltered from every wind, of easy access, and capable of containing the whole British navy. At its mouth are two hills, called the Souters of Cromarty, the southern one being situated close to the town. Round its summit, which is beautifully wooded, and forms the park of Cromarty House, winds a path commanding a prospect of rare magnificen e. Two caverns in this rock, one a stupendous vault, called *Macfarquhar's Bed*, accessible only at ebb-tide, the other called the *Dripping Cave*, from a petrifying spring there, are well worthy of a visit. The latter abounds with stalactites. Near the north Souter are seven sunk rocks, which become visible at very low tides. They are called the *Seven King's Sons*, tradition asserting that seven princes were once drowned here.

In *Nigg Church-yard*, two miles from Cromarty, is an obelisk, covered with hieroglyphics, said to have been of Danish origin. The sculptures on it represent animals and weapons, used either in war or hunting.

At *Fearn*, five miles north of Cromarty, are the ruins of an Abbey, founded in 1214. Near them is a square column with Saxon characters.

No. 142. FROM INVERNESS TO DURNESS. By DINGWALL, TAIN, WICK, and THURSO.

	<i>Miles.</i>		<i>Miles.</i>
Wick, as at No. 143	137 $\frac{1}{2}$	Kirk of Farr	186 $\frac{3}{4}$
Watten	146 $\frac{1}{4}$	Tongue	198 $\frac{1}{2}$
Thurso	158 $\frac{1}{4}$	Durness	216
Reay Kirk Inn	168 $\frac{1}{4}$		

THURSO, in Caithness-shire, is an ancient and irregularly built town, situated at the end of a spacious bay, which forms a good harbour, and receives the little river Thurso, or Dale Water. It is protected towards the west by a lofty promontory, called *Holtorn Head*, beneath which is an excellent place of anchorage, termed *Scrabster Roads*.

In the vicinity is *Thurso Castle*, the seat of Sir John Sinclair, the superior of the burgh. On the summit of a green hill is a turreted monument erected by this gentleman, in memory of Harold, Earl of Caithness, who was killed and buried here in the thirteenth century.

Pop. 3800. Inn: Stewart's.

REAY KIRK INN, in Caithness-shire. Two miles beyond this place the carriage-road ends. If the traveller wish to proceed towards Durness, he must obtain a guide, as it is only a bridle-road over a dreary waste. He should also furnish himself with provisions.

TONGUE, in Sutherlandshire, is situated on the East shore of an arm of the sea, which is called Loch Tongue. On the coast are the ruins of a Castle, and the rocks are perforated with numerous caves.

DURNESS, in Sutherlandshire, is situated on an arm of the sea, into which flows the little river Durness. Along the shore are many remarkable caves, the largest of which is *Smo*, or *Smoach*, celebrated for its echo. This cavern is 300 feet in length, and 210 in height. It contains a lake which has

never been measured, the noxious air preventing any light from being carried to the extremity.

Cape Wrath, to the N. W. of Durness, is a gigantic headland, forming the termination of Scotland in this direction.

No. 143. FROM INVERNESS TO HOUNA INN. By DINGWALL, TAIN, and WICK.

	<i>Miles.</i>		<i>Miles.</i>
Beauly Inn	12 $\frac{3}{4}$	Golspie Inn	84
Dingwall	21 $\frac{1}{4}$	Brora	89
Novar	27 $\frac{1}{2}$	Port Gower Inn	98 $\frac{3}{4}$
Bridge of Alness Inn	31	Helmsdale	100 $\frac{3}{4}$
Invergordon	34 $\frac{3}{4}$	Berriedale Inn	110 $\frac{1}{2}$
Tain	46 $\frac{1}{4}$	Dunbeath	116 $\frac{1}{4}$
Kincardine Inn	59 $\frac{3}{4}$	Swiney Inn	123
Bonar Bridge Inn	60 $\frac{1}{4}$	Wick	137 $\frac{1}{2}$
Clashmore Inn	70 $\frac{1}{4}$	Houna Inn	154 $\frac{1}{2}$
Dornoch	73 $\frac{1}{4}$		

BEAULY, in Inverness-shire, is a small town, situated at the head of the Firth of Beauly, which afterwards expands into that of Moray. Here are the remains of a Cistercian Monastery, founded in the thirteenth century, and conferred on French Monks. It is said to have been once honoured with a visit from Queen Mary, who having arrived at night, exclaimed in the morning, on seeing the beautiful view from the windows, "C'est un beau lieu," and hence has arisen the name of Beauly. The river Beauly, after a meandering course of some miles, enters the sea at the extremity of the Firth. The town has a good Inn.

In the vicinity is *Beaufort Castle*, a handsome modern mansion, erected on the site of the original building, which was once the seat of Frazer of Lovat. A mile and a half from Beauly are the *Falls of Kilmorack*. Here the river Beauly descends in one unbroken sheet over a pre-

cipice, 20 feet in height, into a deep dell, from which it flows into the Moray Frith. A tower on the north side of the fall commands a good view of it. Two miles further up the Beauly is a romantic scene, called *The Dream*. The river here expands to a great breadth, and, passing over a rocky channel, forms a number of cataracts and picturesque islands, covered with foliage.

Two miles beyond Beauly are two monumental stones, denoting the spot where a battle took place between the Mackenzies and the Frazers.

The traveller then enters Ross-shire, and crosses the river Conon, on which there is an extensive salmon-fishery.

DINGWALL, in Ross-shire, is a small and neat, but irregularly-built town, situated at the entrance of the Conon into the Bay of Cromarty, and bounded on the north side by a beautifully wooded hill. It was erected into a royal burgh by Alexander II. in 1226. It consists principally of one main street, from which several lanes diverge. In the centre stands the Town House. Near the Church is an Obelisk, 57 feet high, though only 6 feet square at the base, erected by George Earl of Cromarty, to denote the burial-place of his distinguished family. Dingwall has a small harbour, but carries on little trade, except in the salmon-fishery. The environs are beautiful.

Dingwall Castle, of which vestiges are still visible near the harbour, was once the residence of the Earls of Ross. *Pop.* 2250. *Inn* : Mackenzie's.

At the head of the Valley of Strathpeffer, which extends west from Dingwall, and about four miles distant, are situated the mineral *Springs of Strathpeffer*, which have long been famed for their medicinal virtues, and are now become a place of fashionable resort. The waters are strongly im-

pregnated with sulphuretted hydrogen gas. Near them is *Castle Leod*, the ancient seat of the Cromarty family. About half-way up the valley, and two miles from Dingwall, is *Knock-farrel*, on the top of which are the ruins of a vitrified fort.

Five miles from Dingwall is *Farintosh*, which long possessed the privilege of distilling, without being subject to the Excise laws. This was first granted in 1690 to Mr. Forbes, of Culloden, who, being a zealous Whig, had had his distilleries destroyed two years before. In 1786, the Government bought the privilege of the proprietor for 20,000*l.*

From Dingwall the road passes along the north shore of the Firth of Cromarty, which is adorned with rich plantations and beautiful villas. To the west is seen the snow-capped *Ben Wyvis*, which rises 3720 feet above the level of the sea.

About five miles from Dingwall is the flourishing village of *Evantown*, which has lately increased very rapidly.

INVERGORDON is a village in Ross-shire, situated on the north shore of the Firth of Cromarty. Of Invergordon Castle, the seat of M^r Leod of Cadboll, only one wing remains entire, the rest of this splendid building having been destroyed by fire. *Inn* : Ross Inn.

Beyond Invergordon, a fine view is obtained of the Firth and Souters of Cromarty, between which the opposite coast is seen, across Moray Firth.

TAIN, the capital of the county of Ross, is situated upon a declivity on the south shore of the Firth of Dornoch, about a mile from the sea. Its situation, however, affords it no facilities for commerce, as a sand-bank stretches across the Firth, and prevents the passage of vessels of burden. The town is small and irregularly built, but possesses a Gaol, an Academy, and a Church, which was formerly collegiate, built by Thomas, Bishop of Ross, in 1481. Near the shore

are the remains of a Chapel, dedicated to St. Duthus, to which James IV. is said to have made a pilgrimage from Falkland on foot.

Pop. 2000. *Inns*: George and Dragon; Turnbull's; Ellison's.

BONAR BRIDGE is an elegant structure, erected in 1812, at an expense of 13,791*l.*, which was entirely defrayed by the heritors of Sutherland. It consists of three arches, the principal being of iron, 150 feet in the span, and rising 20 feet above high-water mark. The others are of stone, one being 50, and the other 60 feet in the span. By means of this bridge, the counties of Sutherland and Caithness have obtained an easy mode of access to the south, the benefits of which, in the erection of farm-houses, and in the general improvements of agriculture, are becoming daily more and more visible. Previous to 1812, these counties were separated from the rest of the island by three dangerous ferries; the roads beyond Inverness were of the worst description, and in Sutherland there were none fit for a four-wheel carriage. In 1819, however, the mail was extended to Thurso, the most northern town in the kingdom; and since that period the whole of this part of the island has been rapidly improving.

Two miles beyond Bonar Bridge is *Creech Kirk*, near which is an Obelisk, erected in memory of a Danish chieftain. On the top of the Dun of Creech are the remains of a Castle, built by the Earls of Ross in the twelfth century.

CLASHMORE INN, in Sutherlandshire, is situated at the commencement of the Earldom of Sutherland, the property of the Marchioness of Stafford, under whose direction the country is assuming an entirely new aspect. This estate extends to the top of the Ord of Caithness in one direction,

and to the Northern Ocean in another. The only exception (Embo) is a tract of moor, belonging to various persons, on the east and west coasts of Sutherland.

In the garden of *Cyder Hall*, near Clashmore Inn, are some remarkable holly trees.

DORNOCH, the county town of Sutherlandshire, is one of the meanest of the Scottish burghs, although once the residence of the Bishops of Sutherland and Caithness. It is situated at a short distance from the sea, as well as from the post road, and consists of a few straggling streets. The Bishop's Palace has been repaired within a few years by the Marquis of Stafford, and converted into a County Hall, Sheriff's Court, Room, Office, and Gaol. The Church was originally a part of the Cathedral.

About a mile east of Dornoch is a mutilated Cross, denoting the spot where a Thane of Sutherland once defeated a party of Danes.

Pop. 700. *Inn*: the Sutherland Arms.

About four miles beyond Dornoch, the road traverses *Loch Fleet* by the *Mound*, a stupendous undertaking, which prevents the tide from overflowing the sands above. It is 995 yards in length, and cost about 10,000*l.*

A mile further, by the road-side, is the burial-place of the ancient Earls of Sutherland.

GOLSPIE, in Sutherlandshire, is a neat and cleanly fishing village, situated close to the sea. The Church is handsome, and the Inn good. Previous to 1813, the village was entirely composed of black mud huts. At the back of the inn is a romantic Glen, along which are beautiful walks.

A mile beyond Golspie, is *Dunrobin Castle*, erected in the twelfth century by Robert, the second Earl of Sutherland, and ever since that period the seat of the family, now represented

by the Marchioness of Stafford. It is situated on an eminence upon the shore, and is surrounded by modern plantations, as well as ancient trees.

A mile further, between the road and the sea, is a Pictish Cairn.

BRORA, in Sutherlandshire, is a neat modern built village, situated at the mouth of the river of the same name, which descends from a wild and romantic vale. It has extensive coal, salt, and brick works, established by the Marquis of Stafford, who has also constructed a harbour, connected with these works by a rail road. The herring fishery has been carried on here for some years, and cod and ling are occasionally caught in great numbers. *Inn*: The Stafford Arms.

Four miles up the vale is *Loch Brora*, a beautiful lake surrounded by lofty mountains and extensive plantations. Hence proceeds the river Brora, which, after several falls enters the sea at the village. In the lake is an artificial island.

PORT GOWER, in Sutherlandshire, consists of a number of neat cottages, erected by the Marquis of Stafford, for the encouragement of the cod fishery. *Inn*: The Sutherland Arms.

HELMSDALE, in Sutherlandshire, is a handsome town situated on the banks of the river Helmsdale. On one side of the stream are the remains of the old Castle, one of the seats of the ancient Earls of Sutherland, and on the opposite side is the modern town, which was commenced in 1814, and has since increased with astonishing rapidity. This is the chief of the fishing stations, formed by the Marquis of Stafford. It has an excellent harbour, and employs a great number of vessels in the herring fishery.

Inn: The Surrey Arms.

For three miles beyond Helmsdale, the road ascends to the top of the stupendous range of mountains which terminates in the Ord of Caithness, and divides the county of that name from Sutherlandshire. On the left, in the bottom, is *Navidale*, the last arable farm on the Earldom of Sutherland.

BERRIEDALE, in Caithness-shire, is a small village situated on the river of the same name at its entrance into the sea. On an eminence near it, are the remains of Berriedale Castle, once the residence of the Sutherlands of Langwell, the Lords of Berriedale. William Sutherland, one of the last possessors of this castle, was nine feet five inches in height. Previous to his departure for Orkney, where he was killed, he laid himself on the ground, at the burial place of Berriedale, to have his length measured. The two stones which denoted his height, are still visible, and are called the "Long Grave."

WICK, the chief place of Caithness, is a flourishing but irregularly built town, situated at the mouth of the Wick, over which is a bridge of three arches 160 feet in length. It is a royal burgh, and possesses the ruins of a Castle of unknown antiquity.

On the south side of the river is *Pulteney Town*, a thriving place, admirably adapted as a station for the herring fishery. It was named in honour of Sir W. Pulteney, who was Preses of the British Fishery Society, under whose auspices the place was laid out.

The Bay of Wick is totally unsheltered, but the new pier will tend greatly to improve the harbour. The sea-port trade of Wick has hitherto been carried on at *Staxigo*, a convenient harbour to the east, near Ness-head.

Pop. 7300. Inn : Leith's.

In the vicinity of Wick is *Hempriggs*, the seat of Sir B. Dunbar, Bart. On this estate is a curious natural island so perforated that a boat can pass through it.

About two miles beyond Wick, are the ruins of *Girnigo* and *Sinclair Castles*, formerly seats of the Earls of Caithness ; and a mile further are the remains of *Ackergill Tower*, the walls of which are of extraordinary thickness.

HOUNA is a small village at the N. E. extremity of Caithness-shire. About a league from the shore, is the *Island of Stroma*, one mile long and half a mile broad. The coast, against which the sea beats with tremendous fury, is wild and bold.

About a mile from Houna, on the promontory, called *Duncansby's Head*, are the ruins of the celebrated *John o' Groat's House*, the most Northerly dwelling in Scotland. The legend of John o' Groat is well known. In the reign of James IV., Malcolm Gavin, and John o' Groat arrived in Caithness from Holland. They purchased some land, and soon, by the increase of their families, eight different proprietors of the name of Groat possessed these lands in equal divisions. At a meeting, which took place to celebrate the arrival of their ancestors, a quarrel arose respecting precedence, which increased to such a degree as would probably have proved fatal, had not one named John o' Groat interfered, and given them an assurance that, at the next meeting, he would settle the point at issue. In order, therefore, to fulfil his promise, he erected upon the extreme point of their territory, a room, distinct from all other buildings, in an octagon figure with eight doors, and having placed an oak table of the same shape in the middle, when the next meeting took place he desired each of them to enter by his own door, and to sit at the head of the table, he him-

self occupying the last. By this ingenious contrivance, harmony and good-humour were restored.

From Houna there is a regular ferry to the Orkneys. The distances are

	<i>Miles-</i>
Houna to Berwick, by water	18
Berwick to Carra	9
Carra to Hamsound	6
Hamsound to Kirkwall	8
	—
	41

ORKNEY ISLANDS.

These islands, together with those of Shetland, form one stewartry, and send one member to Parliament. They once belonged to the Danish kingdom, but on the marriage of James VI. with Anne of Denmark, fell under the dominion of the British monarchy. The Earl of Morton is the hereditary Steward and Justiciary.

The *Orkneys*, the *Orcades* of the Ancients, are separated from the mainland by a firth about 12 miles in breadth. They are about 30 in number, and contain 30,000 inhabitants. Many of them, however, are small and uninhabited. The people speak a dialect more resembling the English than the lowland Scotch, and have manners and customs totally different from those of the mainland.

The general character of these islands is hilly and rocky; there is scarcely a tree or a shrub to be seen, though the trunks of oaks are frequently dug up in the marshes. There are no large rivers, but numerous rivulets and lakes. The coasts are indented with a great many bays, into which the sea, rushing between the surrounding islands, bursts with tremendous fury, even in the calmest weather.

The chief trade of the Orkneys consists in supplying ships on the north voyage with fresh provisions, which are here very cheap. Great numbers of horses, black cattle, pigs, and sheep, are reared here, and annually exported. The herring fishery is also carried on to a considerable extent.

Pomona, or *Mainland*, is the largest of the Orkneys. It is 35 miles in length and nine in breadth, and contains four excellent harbours. *Kirkwall*, the county town and a royal burgh, is a place of considerable size, situated on a narrow neck of land, on one side of which is a fine bay or harbour. It contains about 2000 inhabitants. The Cathedral, dedicated to St. Magnus, the supposed founder of Kirkwall, is a large Gothic pile, erected in the 12th century by Reginald, Count of Orkney. It is remarkable as the only Cathedral in Scotland, except that of Glasgow, which escaped the Reformation. A part of it is used as the parish church. The Cathedral is 256 feet in length, 56 in breadth, and 71 in height. The steeple is 133 feet in height. Opposite to the Cathedral are the ruins of three buildings formerly of some importance, the *King's Castle*, the *Earl's Palace*, and the *Episcopal Palace*. Kirkwall is noted for its fair, which is held in September, and lasts three weeks.

South Ronaldsay, the next in importance to Mainland, is the most southerly of these islands. It is six miles long and three broad, and contains about 1600 inhabitants, who are chiefly engaged in fishing and making kelp.

Burray is four miles long and one broad. It is chiefly occupied by pasture.

Hoy, to the west of South Ronaldsay, contains hills of considerable height. Some veins of lead have been discovered here. The island is about ten miles long. Beary Rock is noted as the resort of a bird called the Layer.

Graemsey is about one mile and a half long and one mile broad, and contains 160 inhabitants.

Shapinshay, about a mile east of Mainland, is seven miles in length and five in breadth. It contains 700 inhabitants, who possess 80 fishing vessels.

Stronsay is five miles long and the same broad. It contains 900 inhabitants. A ridge of heath runs from one end of it to the other.

Papay Stronsay is a fertile but uninhabited island, three miles in circumference.

Eday is five miles long and one broad. It contains 600 inhabitants. It consists chiefly of hills of heath, but the lower grounds afford good pasturage.

Westray, about 20 miles from Kirkwall, is ten miles in length and seven in breadth. Only a small part is cultivated.

Papay, Westray, to the north of the former, is separated from it by a channel of two or three miles. It is a fertile island of oval form, about four miles long and one broad. The population of these two islands amounts to 1650.

Sanday is an island of irregular form, 12 miles in length and from one to three in breadth. It contains 1770 inhabitants, and produces oats, potatoes, and kelp.

North Ronaldsay, two miles long and one broad, contains 400 inhabitants.

Mickle Rhoe is 24 miles in circumference.

Rousay consists of a range of hills seven miles long. It contains 800 inhabitants.

Englishay is terminated at the west end by a small Gothic Church. It contains 210 inhabitants.

Weir Island is much frequented by seals. It has only 60 inhabitants.

Inhallow Island contains about 30 inhabitants.

THE SHETLAND, OR ZETLAND ISLANDS,

Are situated to the north of the Orkneys, and are 86 in number. Of these 33 are inhabited, the population amounting to 20,000. They have the same general character as the Orkneys, being totally destitute of trees. The inhabitants are a hardy and hospitable race, and speak English. They manufacture a little linen, coarse woollen cloths, and worsted stockings. Besides sheep, they rear a great number of black cattle, larger than those of Orkney, and have a noted breed of small horses well known as Shetland ponies. By means of these all travelling is performed, as there are no roads except that which extends one mile west from *Lerwick*, the principal town. The reader will recollect the description of this mode of journeying in Sir W. Scott's "Pirate."

Mainland, the principal of the Shetland Islands, is about 60 miles in length, and varies from two to 20 in breadth. The interior is mountainous and moorish; but near the coast are several fertile spots of pasture and corn. The inhabitants, however, are principally engaged in fishing. This island contains neither wood nor coal, but there is plenty of heath and peat. It is watered by several rivulets. *Lerwick*, the principal town, contains about 2000 inhabitants. A few miles from it, stands *Scalloway Castle*, erected by Patrick, Earl of Orkney, who was executed for his crimes in 1614. Near *Lerwick*, is *Bressay Sound*, formerly much frequented by the Dutch fishermen. It was in this island that Bothwell took refuge after his expulsion from Scotland.

Fair Isle, between *Mainland* and the Orkneys, is remarkable as the island where the admiral's ship of the Spanish Armada was cast ashore and wrecked. It is three miles long and two broad, and contains 230 inhabitants. Lofty

rocks, rising in one part 480 feet in height, surround the island, so that it is inaccessible, except on the S.E. side.

Bressay is four miles long and two broad. It contains 600 inhabitants.

Yell, one of the most northerly of the Shetland Isles, is 20 miles long and 10 broad. Its population amounts to 2000.

Fetlar is remarkable for its chalybeate springs and great variety of minerals. It is four miles long and three broad.

Unst is eight miles long and from two to three in breadth. It contains about 200 inhabitants. The island contains several freshwater locks, and the coast is indented by numerous bays. Coral, rock crystal, ironstone, sandstone, slate, limestone, and marl, are found here.

Nestling, *Lunnesting*, and *Whalsay*, contain about 1500 inhabitants, who subsist by fishing.

Skerries Islands form a cluster to the west of Whalsay. They contain about 70 inhabitants.

No. 144. From INVERNESS to INVERGORDON.

	<i>Miles.</i>		<i>Miles.</i>
Kessock	2	Invergordon Ferry	17
Munlochie	6	Invergordon*	18

No. 145. From INVERNESS to LOCH CARRON and ISLE OF SKYE.

	<i>Miles.</i>		<i>Miles.</i>
Beaully Inn*	$12\frac{3}{4}$	Jeantown Inn (Loch Carron)	$72\frac{1}{4}$
Dingwall*	$21\frac{1}{4}$	Strome Inn	$77\frac{1}{4}$
Contin Inn	$28\frac{3}{4}$	Balmacarra Inn	$87\frac{1}{4}$
Strathgarvie Inn	$35\frac{3}{4}$	Kyleakin (in Skye*) by	
Achnanault	$44\frac{3}{4}$	water	$89\frac{3}{4}$
Craig Inn	$60\frac{1}{4}$		

CONTIN INN, in Ross-shire. One mile distant are the *Falls of Rogie*.

No. 146. From INVERNESS to LOCH NESS SIDE.

	<i>Miles.</i>		<i>Miles.</i>
Daviot Kirk	5½	Loch Ness Side	19¾
Inverfarigag Bridge	19¼		

At *Loch Ness Side* is a small natural cove in a rock, at which a pier has been erected, forming an easy communication with the Caledonian Canal.

No. 147. From INVERNESS to MOY KIRK.

	<i>Miles.</i>		<i>Miles.</i>
Daviot Kirk	5½	Moy Kirk	12

MOY KIRK, in Inverness-shire. In the vicinity are *Moy Hall** and *Loch Moy**.

No. 148. From INVERNESS to TAIN. By CROMARTY.

	<i>Miles.</i>		<i>Miles.</i>
Kessock	2	Ferry	20½
Munlochie	6	Tain*	30½
Cromarty*	19½		

No. 149. From INVERNESS to TONGUE. By KESSOCK FERRY, DINGWALL, and BONAR BRIDGE.

	<i>Miles.</i>		<i>Miles.</i>
Kessock Ferry	1	Larg	48½
Dingwall*	13½	Altraharron	69½
Kincardine Inn	38	Kirkibole Inn	87½
Bonar Bridge*	38½	Tongue*	88½

LARG, or LAIRG, in the county of Sutherland. *Inn*: The Sutherland Arms. Near it is *Loch Shin*, 20 miles in

length and two in breadth. Along its banks, which are beautifully wooded, is a road to Scouriemore Bay, by Loch Merkland and Loch More, 33 miles.

ALTRAHARRON, in the county of Sutherland. *Inn* : The Sutherland Arms.

No. 150. From INVERNESS to ULLAPOOL.

	<i>Miles.</i>		<i>Miles.</i>
Beaully Inn*	12 $\frac{3}{4}$	Loch Fannich	40 $\frac{3}{4}$
Dingwall*	21 $\frac{1}{4}$	Loch Broom	55 $\frac{3}{4}$
Contin Inn*	28 $\frac{3}{4}$	Ullapool	63 $\frac{3}{4}$

LOCH BROOM, an arm of the sea on the west coast of Ross-shire, is noted for the excellence of its herrings, which are said to be fatter, thicker, shorter, and more solid than those of the numerous lochs to the southward.

ULLAPOOL, situated on the east shore of Loch Broom, is one of the fishing stations belonging to the British Society. It was first commenced in 1788, and has been gradually increasing from that time. The harbour is excellent, and there is a good quay.

CROSS ROADS.

	<i>Miles.</i>		<i>Miles.</i>
ABERDEEN to		AYR to	
Banchory Deve-		Old Cumnock ..	15
nick Kirk.....	4	New Cumnock ..	20
Durris	11	Sanquhar	32
BANCHORY		Thornhill	44
TERNAN.....	18	Brownhill Inn ..	47
ABERDEEN to*		DUMFRIES....	58½
Park Inn	13	BANFF to	
Banchory Ternan	17½	Pitgair Farm	6
Kincardine O'Neil	25	Moss of Byth	11½
Charleston	29	Tyrie Kirk	19
Pananich Lodge .	41	FRASERBURGH	25
CASTLETOWN of		BANFF to	
BRAEMAR ..	57	Gardenstone Village	8
AYR to		Aberdour.....	14¼
Drongan.....	7	Pitsligo Kirk	18
Ochiltree.....	11	FRASERBURGH	22
Old Cumnock ..	15	BANFF to	
Muirkirk.....	25½	Corncairn	8
DOUGLAS MILL		Gordonstown....	10½
INN	38	KEITH.....	21

* This road goes up the Dee, the banks of which are in many places well wooded, and the scenery very romantic. The *Pananich Wells* are much resorted to, and their vicinity is noted for goats' whey. About one mile and a half from them, is the village of *Ballater*, where there is a handsome bridge over the Dee, from a design by Mr. Telford. It consists of five arches.

	<i>Miles.</i>		<i>Miles.</i>
BEAULY to		DUMFRIES to	
CROMARTY ..	23	Dunscore	9
BEAULY to		Glencairn	14½
ROSEMARKIE	16½	MONYHIVE ..	16½
BERWICK to		DUNDEE to	
Cornhill	13¼	Braehead	4
Coldstream.....	14¼	Pitcurr	11¼
Carham	18¾	Cupar Angus....	15
KELSO	23	BLAIRGOWRIE	19½
BERWICK to		DUNDEE to	
Cornhill	13¼	Braehead	4
Kelso	23½	Cupar Angus....	15
HAWICK.....	44¼	DUNKELD.....	30
BLAIRGOWRIE to		DUNDEE to	
Clunie	5	Aughterhouse Kirk	7
DUNKELD.....	12	MEIGLE	13
BONAR BRIDGE to		DUNDEE to	
Craig Culsie	8	Woodhaven by	
Rogart Kirk	10¾	Water.....	2
Dalbreak	17¾	Leuchars.....	7
Auchnakin.....	22¾	ST. ANDREW'S	12½
Forsnan	38¼	LLON to 70	
Portskerry	46¼	Mintlaw	21¼
THURSO	60¾	FRASERBURGH	36¾
CASTLE DOUGLAS to		GRANTOWN to	
Crossmichael	3	ALVIEMORE	
Parton	6	INN	14
NEW GALLO-		HAMILTON to	
WAY.....	14	HOLYTOWN ..	5½
DINGWALL to		HOUNA INN to	
CROMARTY by		Cannisby Kirk....	1
Ferntosh.....	19¼	Ratterburn	6½
DINGWALL to		Dunnet Kirk	10
FORT ROSE ..	16	THURSO	17¾

	<i>Miles.</i>		<i>Miles.</i>
INVERNESS to		NEILSTON to	
Kessock	2	STEWARTON..	9
FORT ROSE ..	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	PAISLEY to	
KELSO to		Barnsford Toll ..	3
Edenham	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	BRIDGE of WEIR	8 $\frac{1}{4}$
Orvenslane Inn ..	6 $\frac{1}{4}$	PAISLEY to	
Swinton Inn	11 $\frac{3}{4}$	Barhead	4
Paxton	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	NEILSTON	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
BERWICK	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	PAISLEY to	
KINROSS to		Gateside	1
Crook of Devon ..	6	Newtown	2
Forrest Mill	12	Renfrew	3
Linmill	14 $\frac{1}{4}$	RENFREW	
Alloa	16 $\frac{3}{4}$	FERRY.....	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
Tullibody	18 $\frac{3}{4}$	PORT PATRICK to	
STIRLING	23 $\frac{3}{4}$	Stranraer	9
KINROSS to		Glenluce	18 $\frac{3}{4}$
Crook of Devon ..	6	Auchmurley	23 $\frac{1}{4}$
Yetts of Muckart	9	Killentree	30 $\frac{1}{4}$
Dollar.....	13	Merton House ..	32 $\frac{3}{4}$
Tillicoultry.....	16	WHITEHORN	39 $\frac{3}{4}$
Alva	19	PORT PATRICK to	
Blairlogie	23	Stranraer.....	9
STIRLING	26	Glenluce.....	18 $\frac{3}{4}$
LARGS to		Kirkowen	28 $\frac{1}{2}$
KILBIRNIE....	8	WIGTON.....	37

PLEASURE TOURS.

The following Tours will assist the Traveller who only wishes to visit the most beautiful parts of Scotland. Descriptions of the places have already been given in the preceding pages.

FIRST TOUR.

From EDINBURGH to STIRLING, the TROSACHS, LOCH KATRINE, LOCH ERNE, LOCH TAY, TAYMOUTH, DUNKELD, PERTH, and KINROSS.

	<i>Miles</i>	<i>Miles.</i>
Corstorphine		3½
Kirkliston	5	8½
Winchburgh	2	10½
Linlithgow	6¼	16¾
Laurieston	6	22¾
Falkirk	1½	24¼
Camelon	1	25¼
Larbert Kirk	1½	26¾
Bannockburn	6¼	33
St. Ninian's	1¼	34¼

	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Miles.</i>
Stirling*	1	35 $\frac{1}{4}$
Bridge of Allan	4	39 $\frac{1}{4}$
Doune	5	44 $\frac{1}{4}$
Callander	7 $\frac{3}{4}$	52
Opening of the Trosachs	8	60
Return to Callander	8	68
Loch Erne Head Inn	13 $\frac{3}{4}$	81 $\frac{3}{4}$
Kennel House	6	87 $\frac{3}{4}$
Killin	2	89 $\frac{3}{4}$
Croft House	8	97 $\frac{3}{4}$
Kenmore	8	105 $\frac{3}{4}$
Taymouth	1	106 $\frac{3}{4}$
Aberfeldie	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	112 $\frac{1}{4}$
Balnaguard Inn	6	118 $\frac{1}{4}$
Logierait†	2	120 $\frac{1}{4}$
Dunkeld	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	128 $\frac{3}{4}$
Auchtergaven	6	134 $\frac{3}{4}$
New Inn	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	137 $\frac{1}{4}$
Scoon Palace	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	140 $\frac{3}{4}$
Perth	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	143 $\frac{1}{4}$
Bridge of Erne	4	147 $\frac{1}{4}$
Kinross	13 $\frac{1}{4}$	160 $\frac{1}{2}$
Blair Adam Inn	4 $\frac{1}{4}$	164 $\frac{3}{4}$
Crossgates	5 $\frac{3}{4}$	170 $\frac{1}{2}$
Inverkeithing	4	174 $\frac{1}{2}$
North Queensferry	2	176 $\frac{1}{2}$
South Queensferry	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	178
Edinburgh	9 $\frac{1}{4}$	187 $\frac{1}{4}$

* To Stirling the traveller may go from Edinburgh by Steam packet.

† Hence the tourist may make an excursion to Blair of Atholl, 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles.

SECOND TOUR.

FROM GLASGOW TO DUMBARTON, LOCH LOMOND,
INVERARY, LOCH LONG, and GREENOCK.

	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Miles.</i>
Partick		2½
White Inch	1	3½
Kilpatrick	6	9½
Dunglass Inn	2	11½
Dumbarton	2¾	14¼
Renton	2½	16¾
Alexandria	1	17¾
Luss*	9	26¾
Inveruglass Ferry*	3½	30¼
Tarbet	4½	34¾
Arroquhar Inn	1½	36¼
Glencroe	4½	40¾
Rest and be Thankful	3	43¾
Cairndow Inn	6½	50¼
Dundarraw	5¼	55½
Inverary	4½	60
Return to Arroquhar Inn	23¾	83¾
Finnard	6¼	90
Portincaple Ferry	2	92
Gair-Loch-Head	1½	93½
Faslane	1	94½
Ardincaple Inn	5¼	99¾
Helensburgh	1½	101¼
Greenock, by water	3¾	105

* From either of these places the tourist may cross Loch Lomond to Rowardennan Inn, which is at the foot of Ben Lomond.

	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Miles.</i>
Port Glasgow	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	107 $\frac{3}{4}$
Bischopton Inn	7	114 $\frac{3}{4}$
Barnsford Toll	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	118 $\frac{1}{4}$
Barnsford Bridge	$\frac{1}{2}$	118 $\frac{3}{4}$
Paisley	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	121 $\frac{1}{4}$
Glasgow	7 $\frac{3}{4}$	129

THIRD, OR GREAT NORTHERN TOUR.

FROM EDINBURGH to DUNKELD, BLAIR ATHOLL, INVERNESS, the HIGHLAND FORTS, the CALEDONIAN CANAL, and the WESTERN ISLANDS.

	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Miles.</i>
Inverness, as at No. 52		156
Drumdrochit Inn	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	170 $\frac{1}{2}$
Invermorrisson	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	182
Fort Augustus	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	187 $\frac{1}{4}$
Letter Finlay Inn	14	201 $\frac{1}{4}$
Fort William	15 $\frac{1}{4}$	216 $\frac{1}{2}$
Maryburgh	$\frac{1}{2}$	217
Coran Ferry	7 $\frac{3}{4}$	224 $\frac{3}{4}$
Onich	3 $\frac{1}{4}$	228
Balahulish Inn	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	230 $\frac{1}{2}$
Glencoe	5	235 $\frac{1}{2}$
King's House Inn	9	244 $\frac{1}{2}$
Inverouran	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	254
Urchay Kirk	2	256
Tyndrum	7	263
Dalmally	13	276
Bunaw	12	288

	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Miles.</i>
Oban*	12	300
Return to Bunaw	12	312
Portsonachan	8 $\frac{3}{4}$	320 $\frac{3}{4}$
Inverary	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	333 $\frac{1}{4}$
Glasgow, as at No. 91	60	393 $\frac{1}{4}$
Edinburgh, as at No. 42	42 $\frac{3}{4}$	436

FOURTH TOUR.

From EDINBURGH to PEEBLES, the VALE OF TWEED, SELKIRK, MELROSE, KELSO, and BERWICK, returning along the Coast by DUNBAR and HADDINGTON.

	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Miles.</i>
Howgate		10
Eddleston	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	17 $\frac{1}{2}$
Peebles	4 $\frac{1}{4}$	21 $\frac{3}{4}$
Inverleithan Kirk	6	27 $\frac{3}{4}$
Fernalie Bridge	8 $\frac{3}{4}$	36 $\frac{1}{2}$
Selkirk	6 $\frac{1}{4}$	42 $\frac{3}{4}$
Melrose	7	49 $\frac{3}{4}$
St. Boswell's	4	53 $\frac{3}{4}$
Kelso	10	63 $\frac{3}{4}$
Coldstream	9	72 $\frac{3}{4}$
Cornhill	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	74 $\frac{1}{4}$
Berwick	13 $\frac{1}{4}$	87 $\frac{1}{2}$
Ayton	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	96
Houndwood Inn	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	101 $\frac{1}{4}$
Renton Inn	3	104 $\frac{1}{4}$
Cockburnspath Inn	4 $\frac{1}{4}$	108 $\frac{1}{2}$

* The Islands of Staffa, Mull, and Iona, may be visited from this place.

	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Miles.</i>
Broxmouth	7½	116
Dunbar	1½	117½
Linton	5½	123
Haddington	5½	128½
Tranent	7	135½
Musselburgh	4	139½
Portobello	3	142½
Edinburgh	3	145½

FIFTH TOUR.

From GLASGOW to HAMILTON, LANARK, the FALLS of the CLYDE, and EDINBURGH.

	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Miles.</i>
Broomhouse Toll		5
Uddingstone	2	7
Bothwell	1¾	8¾
Hamilton	1¾	10½
Dalserf	7¼	17¾
Lanark*	7	24¾
Cleghorn Bridge	2½	27¼
Wilsontown	6	33¼
Blackbrae	6	39¼
West Calder	1	40¼
Mid Calder	4½	44¾
Burn Wynd Inn	3¼	48
Hermiston	3¼	51¼
Edinburgh	5½	56¾

* Visit New Lanark, the Falls of the Clyde, and Cartland Crags from this place.

SIXTH TOUR.

FROM EDINBURGH to STIRLING, the TROSACHS,
LOCH ERNE, CRIEFF, and PERTH.

	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Miles.</i>
Loch Erne Head. Inn, as at		
FIRST TOUR		81 $\frac{3}{4}$
Mickle Port	7 $\frac{1}{4}$	89
Comrie	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	95 $\frac{1}{2}$
Crieff	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	101
Foulis Kirk	4 $\frac{1}{4}$	105 $\frac{1}{4}$
New Inn	3	108 $\frac{1}{4}$
Methven	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	112
Perth	6 $\frac{1}{4}$	118 $\frac{1}{4}$
Edinburgh, as at No. 1	44	162 $\frac{1}{4}$

SEVENTH TOUR.

FROM EDINBURGH to STIRLING, DOLLAR, and
KINROSS.

	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Miles.</i>
Stirling, as at FIRST TOUR		35 $\frac{1}{4}$
Blairlogie	3	38 $\frac{1}{4}$
Alva	4	42 $\frac{1}{4}$
Tillicoultry	3	45 $\frac{1}{4}$
Dollar	3	48 $\frac{1}{4}$
Yetts of Muckart	4	52 $\frac{1}{4}$
Crook of Devon	3	55 $\frac{1}{4}$
Kinross	6	61 $\frac{1}{4}$
Edinburgh, as at No. 1	26 $\frac{3}{4}$	88

APPENDIX,

CONTAINING

A GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF SCOTLAND.

SITUATION & EXTENT.

SCOTLAND forms the northern and smaller part of Great Britain. It is surrounded on all sides by the sea, except towards the south, where it is separated from England by the Tweed, the Liddel Water, and other smaller streams, and by a range of hills. It is situated between $54^{\circ} 40'$ and $58^{\circ} 40'$ north latitude, and between $1^{\circ} 46'$ and $6^{\circ} 8'$ west longitude, exclusive of the Orkney and Shetland Isles, which are to the north, and of the Hebrides to the west.

The greatest length of the mainland from north to south, namely, from Farout Head, in Sutherland, to the Mull of Galloway, is about 270 miles. The greatest breadth, from east to west, or from Buchan Ness, in Aberdeenshire, to Apple Ness, in Ross-shire, is 147 miles. The least breadth, between Dornoch and Loch Broom, is 36 miles. The coast, however, is so deeply indented by arms of the sea, that there is but one spot in Scotland situated more than 40 miles from it.

Scotland, with its islands, contains 29,600 square miles, or 18,944,000 English acres, of which 5,049,450 are culti-

vated, and 13,800,550 uncultivated, besides 638 square miles occupied by the lakes and rivers.

The population amounts to about 2,500,000.

CLIMATE.

Owing to its situation in a high northern latitude, and in the middle of the ocean, the climate is extremely variable. The ordinary range of Fahrenheit's thermometer is between 35° and 85° , and the annual average temperature may be calculated at 45° to 47° . The greatest height ever observed was 92° , and the lowest at Edinburgh, Dec. 31, 1783, 3° below zero.

The medium quantity of rain which falls annually is about 30 or 31 inches. The west coast is much more subject to rain than the eastern shore, owing to the prevalence of the west winds, which bring humidity from the Atlantic. The average number of days in a year on which it rains or snows in the west, is 205 ; whilst on the east coast it is only 135.

RIVERS.

Scotland is watered by an immense number of rivers, the principal of which are the Forth, the Clyde, and the Tay.

The *Forth* rises on the north side of Ben Lomond, in Dumbartonshire, and then flows, an inconsiderable stream, within the S. W. borders of Perthshire. Here it is increased by the torrents descending from the Grampian Mountains, and about four miles above Stirling is converted into a noble river, by the junction of the Allan and the Teith. At Stirling, it is navigable for vessels of 70 tons, and at Alloa, below this

town, it gradually widens into the Firth, or arm of the German Ocean, to which it gives name. The Forth is particularly distinguished by its winding course, being three times longer than if it flowed in a direct line. It abounds with salmon.

The *Clyde* takes its rise in one of the high hills which separate Lanarkshire from the district of Annandale, and from which also flow the Tweed and the Annan. It then pursues a N.N.E. course of nearly 50 miles, dividing the county of Lanark through its whole length, and passing by the towns of Lanark, Hamilton, and Glasgow. Beyond the latter, it flows between the counties of Dumbarton and Renfrew, and forms an estuary, called the Firth of Clyde, opposite to the south part of Argyleshire. The Clyde is navigable for small vessels as far as Glasgow, and is noted for the richness of the land in its vicinity. The *Falls of the Clyde* have already been described.

The Tay is said to discharge more water into the sea than any other river of Great Britain. It rises under the name of the Fillan, in the district of Breadalbane, in Argyleshire, and about 10 miles from its source spreads into Loch Dochart, which gives the appellation of Glen Dochart to the vale through which it flows. At the east end of this valley, it receives the Lochay, and shortly afterwards enters Loch Tay, two miles beyond which, it is joined by the Lyon, and at Logierait, by the united stream of the Tarf, the Tummel, and the Garry. It then turns towards the south, and passing Dunkeld, receives the waters of the Ericht and the Isla, as well as various smaller streams. Beyond Perth it is joined by the Erne, and forms a spacious estuary, from two to three miles in breadth.

The Tweed rises at Tweedsmuir, on a small hill, near the junction of the counties of Peebles, Lanark, and Dumfries, and at a short distance from the sources of the Annan and the Clyde. It takes a course nearly N.E. as far as Peebles, where it turns nearly east, and is then augmented by several other streams. Near Selkirk it receives the united waters of the Ettrick and the Yarrow; at Galashiels, the Gala; near Melrose, the Leader; and at Kelso, the Teviot. A few miles beyond Kelso, it becomes the boundary between England and Berwickshire for about 20 miles, and falls into the German Ocean at Berwick. Its whole course is about 90 miles in length, during the first 30 of which it falls 1000 feet. The mouth of the river is 1500 feet below the level of its source. The Tweed abounds with salmon and trout, and its banks have frequently been celebrated in song.

The Spey, the most rapid river in Scotland, rises in the wilds of Badenoch, in Inverness-shire. A few miles from its source, it spreads out into a small lake, on emerging from which, it proceeds eastward to the village of Rothes, where it turns towards the north, and, passing along the border of Morayshire, falls into the Moray Firth at Garmouth. The whole length of its course is 120 miles, though the distance in a direct line, from the source to the mouth, is but 90 miles. The Spey traverses the fir forests of Glenmore and Strathspey, the wood of which is sent down in large floats to the sea. This river produces excellent salmon and trout.

The Dee is a river of considerable size, which rises at Crathy, in the S.W. part of Aberdeenshire, and pursuing a course of nearly 100 miles to the east, enters the sea at New Aberdeen. In its progress it receives many smaller streams,

and forms several cascades. The river abounds with salmon, and its banks exhibit great variety of scenery.

The Don rises in Aberdeenshire, a few miles north of the Dee, with which it runs nearly parallel, and falls into the sea near Old Aberdeen.

The Ythan rises in Aberdeenshire, and falls into the German Ocean, a few miles north of the Don. It was formerly noted for its pearl fisheries.

The South Esk has its rise in the Grampian Mountains, on the north side of Forfarshire, and passing Brechine, enters the sea at Montrose, where it forms a spacious bay.

The North Esk also rises in the Grampians, and falls into the ocean a few miles north of Montrose.

The Annan rises amongst the hills, near the sources of the Tweed and the Clyde, and falls into the Solway Firth, near the town of the same name. Annandale is a pleasant and fertile district, renowned in prose and poetry.

The Nith has its source in Ayrshire, and proceeds eastward to Sanquhar. It then turns to the S. E. and passing by Dumfries, falls into the Solway Firth. Burns lived on its banks, and has celebrated the beauty of the adjacent scenery.

CANALS.

The principal means of inland navigation are the *Great, or Forth and Clyde Canal*, the *Union Canal*, the *Monkland Canal*, and the *Caledonian Canal*, all of which have been noticed in the preceding pages.

LAKES, or LOCHS.

The term Loch, is not only applied in Scotland to inland lakes, but also to many arms of the sea by which the coast is indented. Of the latter description, the principal are, *Loch Fine* and *Linnhe Loch*, both in Argyleshire. The chief inland lakes are *Loch Lomond*, in Dumbartonshire; *Loch Katrine*, *Loch Tay*, and *Loch Erne*, in Perthshire; *Loch Awe*, in Argyleshire; *Loch Ness* and *Loch Lochy*, in Inverness-shire; and *Loch Leven* in Kinross-shire, all of which have been already described.

MINERALS.

The chief minerals of Scotland are lead, coal, and iron. Lead is found in several parts, but more particularly at Leadhills and Wanlockhead on the borders of Lanarkshire and Dumfries-shire. The coal district extends across Scotland from Dumbarton to St. Andrew's and Haddington. It is nearly 100 miles long, with an average breadth of 34 miles, and is supposed to comprise 600,000 acres. Iron is found in the coal district, particularly near Falkirk, where the Carron Works are situated. Lime is also obtained in this district, and is much employed for agricultural purposes.

Excellent slates are obtained from the counties of Argyle and Peebles, and marble is procured from the Western Isles, Argyleshire, and the county of Sutherland. Excellent granite is found in Aberdeenshire, and sandstone abounds in various places. Plumbago and antimony have been discovered in Dumfries-shire; and in other places cobalt, bismuth, manganese, and mercury.

Amongst the gems found in Scotland are pearls, sapphires,

topazes, rubies, emeralds, amethysts, beryls, agates, garnets, jasper, crystal, and stones called Scotch pebbles. Portsoy produces a peculiar kind of granite called Moses' Tables.

MOUNTAINS.

The surface of Scotland is extremely varied and unequal, the whole being more or less hilly. Level tracts are only to be found on the banks of the rivers, and at a few places near the sea. The whole territory is divided into two distinct regions of totally dissimilar character. In that portion called the Lowlands, the hills are of moderate height, and afford pasture to numerous flocks of sheep, whilst in the Highlands, or Northern division, which is separated from the Southern parts by the Grampians, every variety of mountain scenery is found.

The Grampian mountains traverse Scotland from sea to sea, extending over a space about 180 miles in length, and from 40 to 60 in breadth. They commence at the Hill of Ardmore, on the Firth of Clyde, and terminate at the Girdle Ness, on the east coast of Aberdeenshire. Amongst them are the highest hills in Great Britain. Some of the loftiest are Ben Nevis, in Invernesshire, 4370 feet; Cairngorm, on the borders of Inverness-shire and Aberdeenshire, 4060 feet; Ben Lawers, in Perthshire, 4015 feet; and Schiehallion, in Perthshire, 3564 feet.

The *Sidlaw*, *Ochils*, and *Campsie Hills*, form a range to the south of, and parallel with, the Grampians. The space between is the fertile valley of Strathmore.

The chief mountains in the Lowlands are the range called Lead Hills, the principal summit of which, the Hartfell, rises 2800 feet. The village of Lead Hills, 1564 feet above the level of the sea, is the highest cultivated land in Scotland.

CIVIL DIVISIONS.

Scotland is divided into thirty-three counties, which may be arranged in three portions; the Northern, the Midland, and the Southern.

The Northern division comprises the counties of

Orkney	Ross
Caithness	Cromarty
Sutherland	Inverness.

The Midland contains the counties of

Argyle	Angus, or Forfar
Bute	Perth
Nairn	Fife
Moray, or Elgin	Kinross
Banff	Clackmannan
Aberdeen	Stirling
Kincardine, or Mearns	Dumbarton.

The Southern comprehends the counties of

Linlithgow, or West Lothian	Lanark
Edinburgh, or Mid-Lothian	Peebles
Haddington, or East Lothian	Selkirk
Berwick	Roxburgh
Renfrew	Dumfries
Ayr	Kirkcudbright.
Wigton	

ECCLESIASTICAL DIVISIONS.

Scotland is divided into 877 parishes, which are under the care of 938 established clergymen. Each parish has a school, under the direction of the Presbytery. Each clergyman is assisted by elders selected from the congregation, and these together form a Kirk Session, which is the lowest ecclesiastical judicature in Scotland. The ministers of several contiguous parishes constitute a Presbytery, which takes cognizance of the conduct of the clergy, and of all ecclesiastical matters within its bounds. A Synod is composed of several presbyteries, and all are under the superintendence of the General Assembly, which is a representative body, consisting of delegates from presbyteries, universities, and regal burghs.

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**NEW TRAVELLING
MAP
OF
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