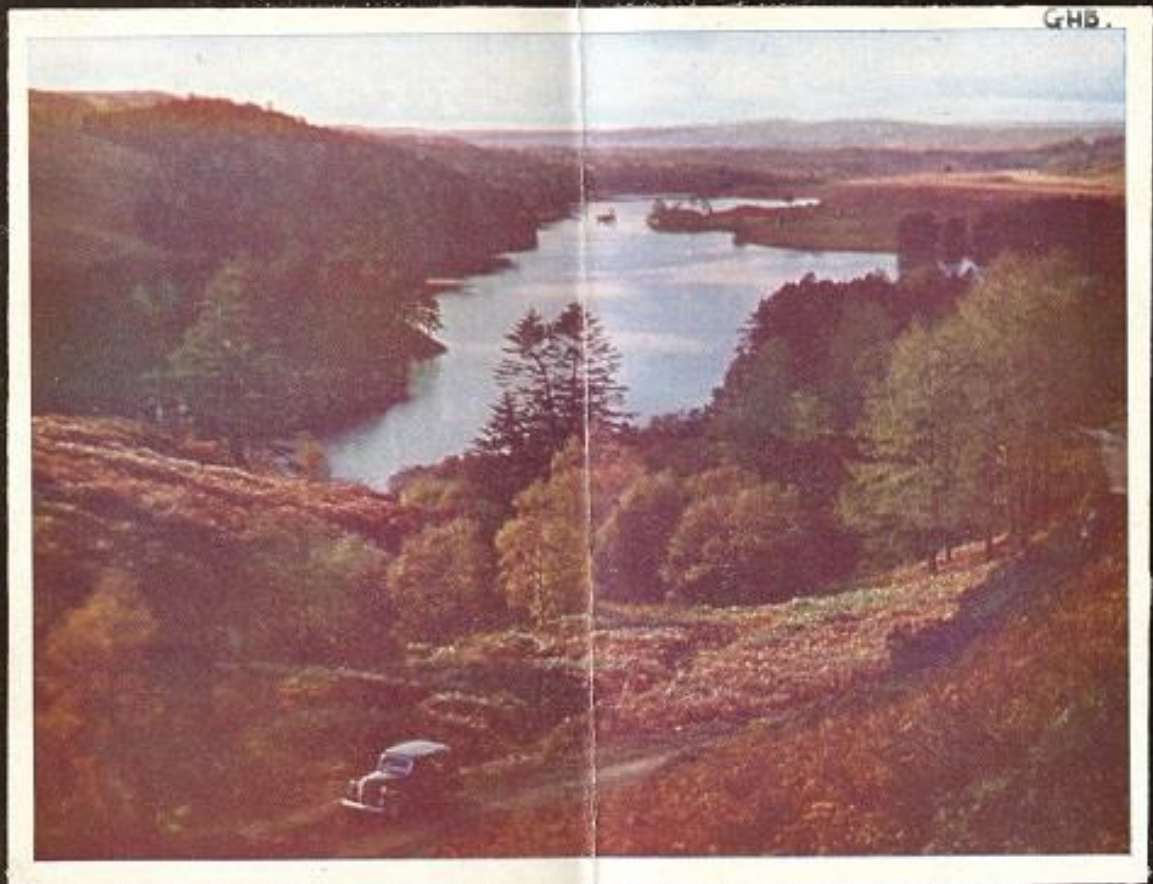
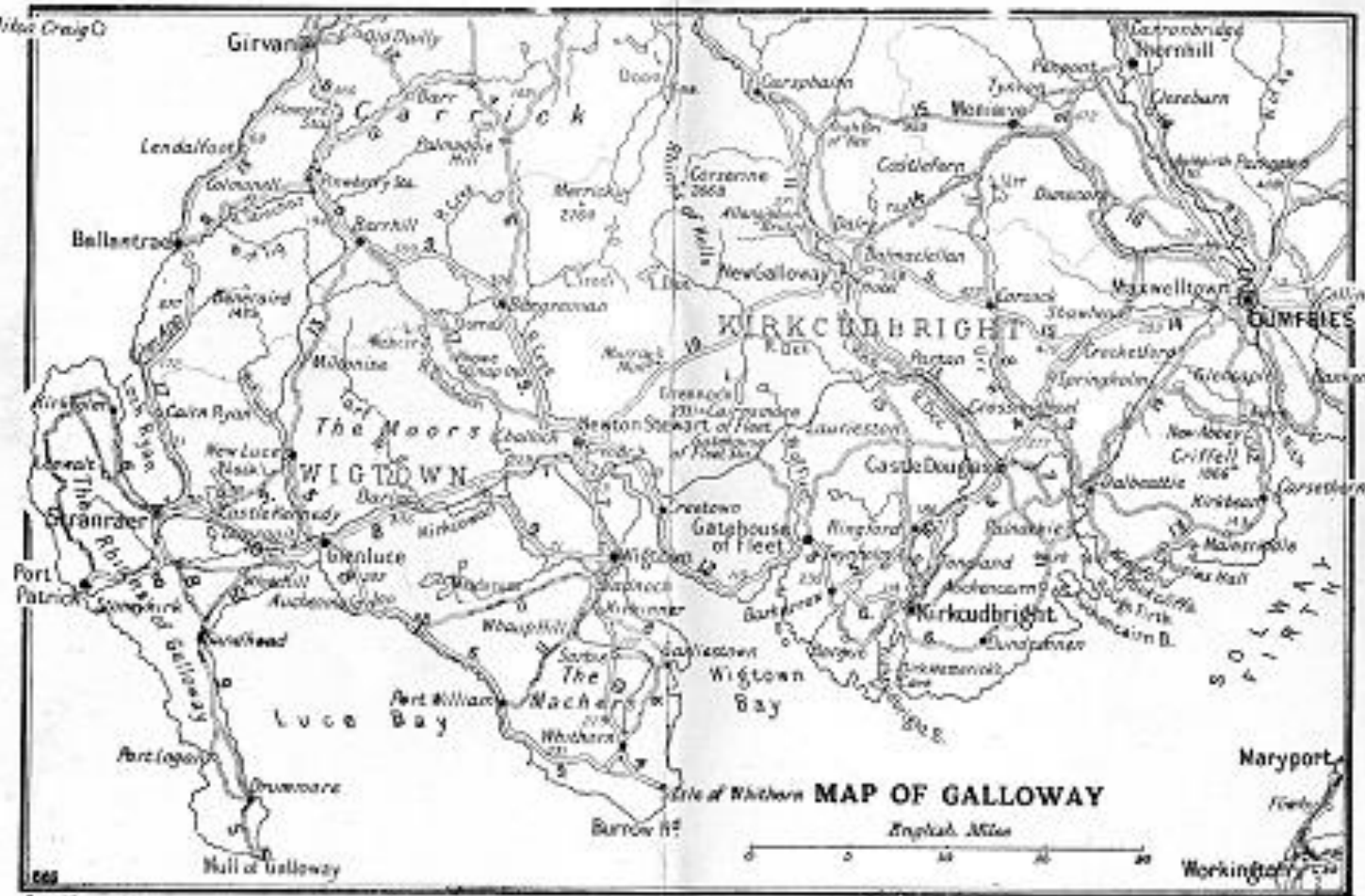


See Romantic Galloway



by CAMPBELL'S *L-u-x-u-r-y* Coaches



WHEN people arrive home from a holiday you can usually tell what kind of a time they have had. Some look sleepy, some tired, some disgusted, and others just plain bored. But take a close look at someone who has been to Romantic Galloway. There's a person who has really *HAD* a holiday!

That's because Galloway is a holiday resort like you've never seen before. It's the whole of the rest of Scotland in miniature. Name practically any kind of recreation or scenery you can think of and you can have it here. Furthermore, you can have it from April till October—or all year round if you like because the mean temperature range in Galloway between summer and winter is only 17 deg. F. Same as Devon.

And under this blanket of worry-erasing climate are the many scenic wonders and romantic places that set Galloway apart from any other resort in the United Kingdom. Enough, *R-E-L-A-X* in the luxury of Campbell's coaches and enjoy this exquisite panorama.

- GALLOWAY -

THE CRADLE OF HISTORY AND FREEDOM.

by J. Kevan M'Dowall, F.S.A.Scot.

A LAND of surpassing Beauty and Awesome Grandeur, comprising the Stewartry of Kirkcudbright (so called from former methods of government made direct by the King through a steward) and County of Wigtown.

The Beauties, Romance, Glorious History and Poetry of Bonnie Scotland are world famous.

The essence of these are found in the 'Ancient Lordship of Galloway.

The name itself—Galloway—signifies The Land of the Solway—The Land of the Firth of the Tides.

Its inhabitants—known as Gallovidians—are remarkably pure blooded descendants of the original race of Pictish-Iberians which first settled in the British Isles.

They retained their independence as a separate kingdom—or Lordship—until 1455 when they united under the Crown of Scotland.

Every ancient Place Name in Bonnie Galloway is in the Ancient Tongue and every such Place Name embodies a descriptive picture of the place.

Interpretations of a few of the picturesque Place Names—from the native Gallovidian Pictish Gaelic—are at the end of the article.

Mid Galloway—including its ancient Division of Carrick—consists of a great mountain area of towering mist-shrouded fastnesses, roaring cataracts, silver sand girt lochs and still greater mountain-girded waters of surpassing beauty.



The Old Tollbooth, Kirkcudbright



Anwoth Old Church and native Belted Galloway Cattle

The areas bordering the Firth of Solway—south of the mountains and moorland wastes—and in the lower valleys—are fertile regions. There agriculture flourishes. Splendid herds of tuberculin free cattle—including the native black hornless—and famous belted—Galloway breeds—indicate a land flowing with milk and honey.

Galloway is a paradise for the antiquarian—as well as for the mountaineer, the Rambler, and angler.

No area in all Britain surpasses Galloway in the number of prehistoric—Stone Age and Bronze Age—relics. Unnumbered Memorial Cairns and Standing Stones dot the ancient land, Stone Circles, Fort Hills and Circles of Assembly as well as Lake Dwellings or Crannogs, abound—many in a surprisingly good state of preservation.

Ecclesiastic historians record that, at the Isle of Whithorn, Christianity was first introduced into Britain in A.D.397 by St. Ninian—168 years before St. Columba founded his seminary at Iona.

The county town of Wigtown shall for ever be associated with the glorious story of the Presbyterian Covenanter Martyrs of Galloway. There Margaret M'Lachlan, aged 63, and Margaret Wilson, aged 18, were tied to stakes in the Sands while the racing tides rose to drown in their surging waters the unrepenting and unflinching heroines.

The town of Newton-Stewart—in the vale of silvery winding Cree—rises on the western bank of that river.

The setting is magnificent—in an area of beautiful scenery—mountains, meadows, woodlands, glistening river—all abounding in Romance and ancient History.

Kirkcudbright, the capital of the Stewartry, is a town of great antiquity, set amid colourful surroundings. It has many associations with ancient times, and in particular with John Paul Jones, founder of the American Navy.

APPENDIX.

All Interpretations are derived from Gallovidian Pictish Gaelic.

GALLOWAY—Gal o lubhadh—The land of the rapidly flowing and ebbing tides.

FIRTH OF SOLWAY—Frith o so-lubhadh—The firth of the racing tides.

LORDSHIP—Lath ard siap—The land, of the Supreme Chief, jutting into the sea.

PORT PATRICK—Port pait reidheachd—The rock-encircled harbour of refuge.

PORT LOGAN—The bay of the small water-cavity ("like the hollow of the hand").

RIVER CREE—Ruibhair crìoch—The border river (between Carrick and Galloway and Western and Eastern Galloway).

LOCH TROOL—Loch T-sruthail—The long narrow Loch—(like a broad river).

THE MERRICK—Tiu meur ach—The great mist-covered toe or point of the foot-shaped hill ridge.

KELLS RHINNS—Ceilleachd roinneachadh—The range of mighty mountains (large pieces).

LOCH KEN—Loch cinn—The loch of the waters from the mountains.

CARLINGWARK LOCH—Cearlan airc loch—The loch of the crannog (ark-like refuge on piles).

GORDON—Garaidhean—(A family of the) hill fastnesses.

LOCHINVAR—Loch an bharr—Loch of the fortress (on the island).

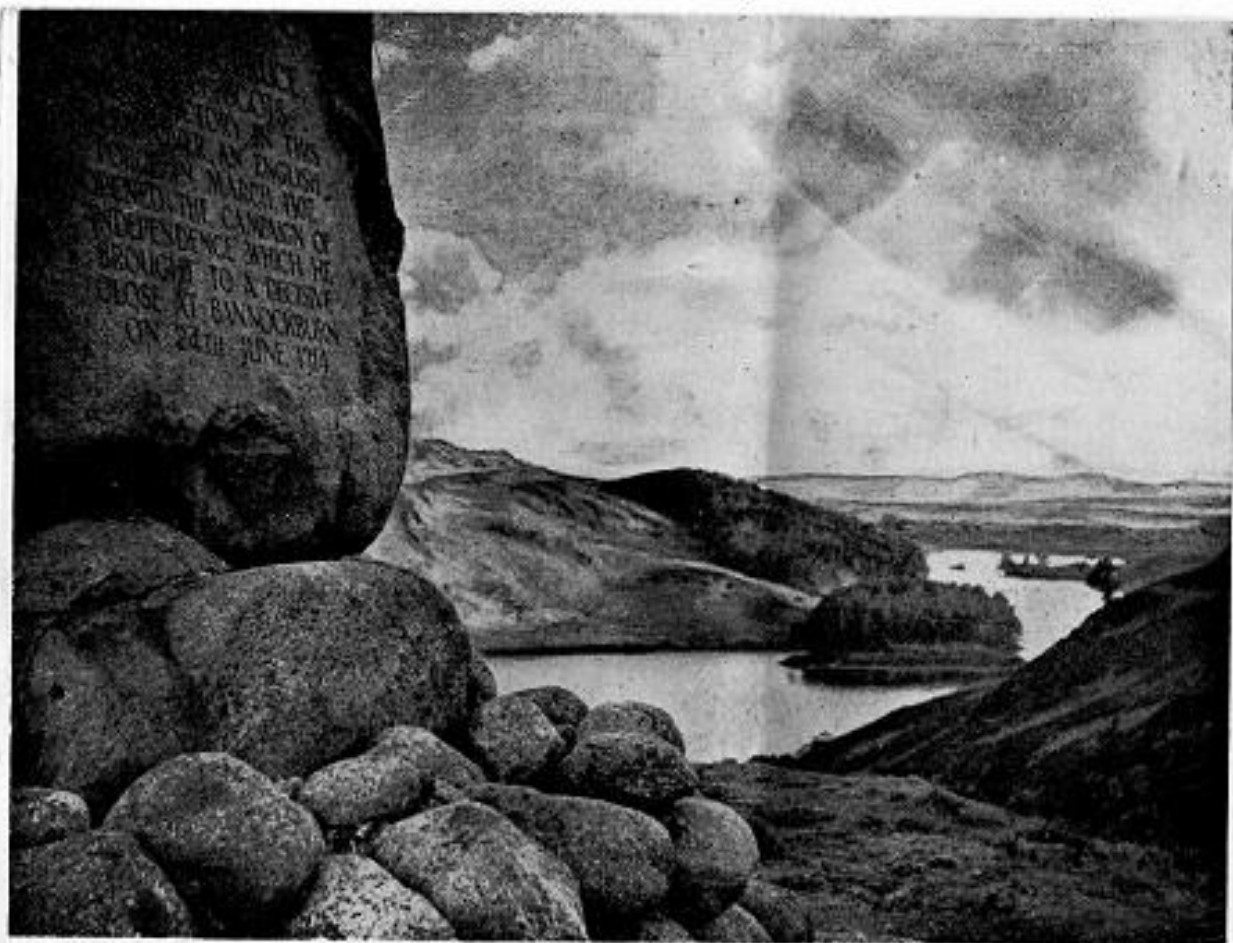
KIRKCUDBRIGHT—Cathair cubharaich—The most-protected fortress of the tidal creek.

GATEHOUSE OF FLEET—Gaed h-osa phleud—The arable area at the navigable mouth of the river from the mountain (Loch Fleet).

SWEETHEART ABBEY—Soitheamhachd abaid—The abbey of Peacefulness and Quietness.



Gatehouse, the Fleet Estuary,
Cardoness Castle and Wigtown Bay



King Robert the Bruce Memorial Stone. Glentworth

- Kirkcudbright to Loch Trool -

*(Most of this scenic description applies to all tours marked *)*

LEAVING Kirkcudbright station we cross the river Dee. On the left is the harbour and in the background M'Lellan Castle, built in 1582 by Sir Thomas M'Lellan of Bombie.

On the right the white buildings of the Scottish Milk Marketing Board Creamery and Milk Powder Factory.

. Looking to the left is the Dee estuary with the salmon nets visible at low tide, and in the distance Doon Bay.

The countryside from here until the approach to Gatehouse is some of the finest agricultural land in the county.

Downhill approach to Gatehouse looks up the Fleet Valley with the background of purple clad Galloway hills.

Gatehouse lies in the parishes of Girthon and Anwoth, being divided in the south by the river Fleet. It was created a Burgh of Barony in 1795, and derived its name from an old tollhouse which stands near the town and was formerly known by the name of Fleet.

On the left at the entrance to the town is a square tower of grey granite.

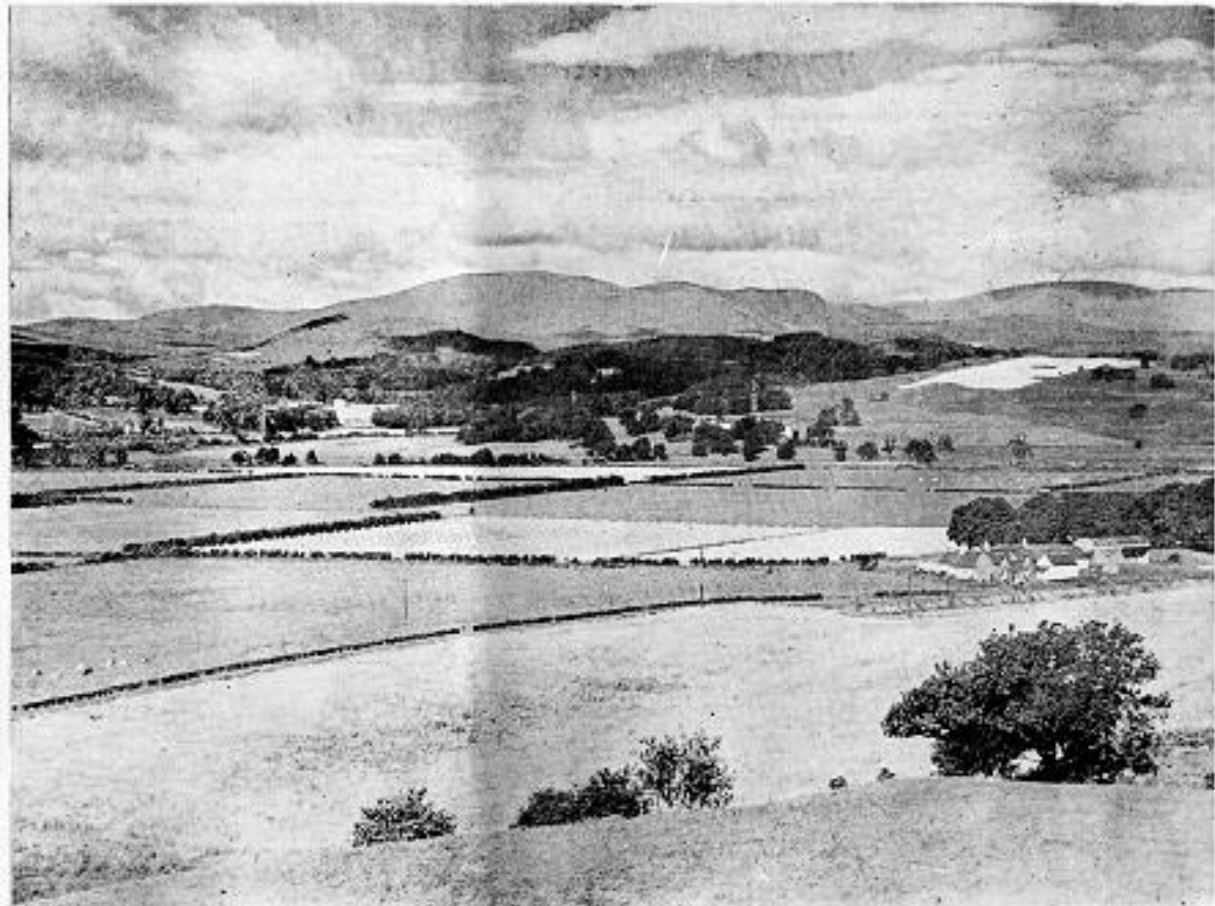
Within easy walking distance of the town is Anwoth Old Church built in 1626. Samuel Rutherford, the covenanting divine, was its first minister. Gatehouse is the Kippletringan of Scott's "Guy Mannering," and it was in the Murray Arms Hotel near the clock tower that Robert Burns wrote the famous poem "Scots Wha Hae."

On leaving Gatehouse we follow the Fleet estuary some little distance before reaching Cardoness Castle, standing on a knoe on the right (now under the care of the Ministry of Works), formerly the seats of the M'Cullochs, one of the oldest families in Galloway, and the scene of many a siege.

Further along on the right can be seen Rutherford's Monument on the farm of Boreland of Anwoth. It is a granite obelisk 55 feet in height and is conspicuous for miles around. A famous herd of black and white Belted Galloway cattle can usually be seen in the vicinity. On the left is Skyreburn Bay and further on the estate of Cardoness.

Looking back to the left can be seen Fleet Bay, The Murray Isles, and Borgue shore, and ahead the wooded shores of Wigtown Bay; and in the distance on a clear day the mountainous outline of the Isle of Man.

Down on the left is Ravenshall, the caves of which are a great attraction. One is reputed to have been the hiding place of the



The Carsphairn Hills seen from the
New-Galloway-Dalry road



Colliston Park, Dalbeattie. The "Granite" Burgh supplied the stone for Eddystone Lighthouse and many famous national buildings

daring smuggler Dirk Hatteraick, and Sir Walter Scott in his "Guy Mannering" is supposed to have described the scene in this neighbourhood.

On the right are the ruins of Barholm Castle alleged to be the Ellangowan of "Guy Mannering" and also the hiding place of John Knox previous to his escape to the Continent.

On the left is Carsluith Castle, ruin of 16th century keep, and birthplace of Gilbert Brown, the last Abbot of Sweetheart Abbey, New Abbey.

On the right are Kirkmabreck Quarries and beyond this is a better view of Wigtown Bay and the ancient burgh.

Creetown (supposed to be the "Portanferry" of Scott's "Guy Mannering") is a picturesque village of 18th century origin situated on the mouth of the river Cree and overlooked on the right by Cairnsmore of Fleet, 2329 feet.

The approach to Wigtownshire is through Minnigaff and over the river Cree into Newton-Stewart, a neat and attractive market town on the banks of the river Cree, surrounded by magnificent countryside, hills and glens.

(This section applies to the Glentrool Tour only)

We turn right for Glentrool. On the left, some three miles

from Newton-Stewart, are the ancient ruins of Castle Stewart, once the residence of the illustrious family of Stewart.

On the left are the remains of an ancient chapel (St. Ninian's) and burying ground.

In the distance on the right can be seen the highest mountain range in the Stewartry, including the Merrick, 2,764 feet.

The road forks to the right at Bargrennan, and on the left is the House o' Hill Hotel. A few miles further on at another right turn is the approach to Glentool.

Soon a view is had of Loch Trool, one of the loveliest of Scottish lochs. The loch is about two miles in length, and is hemmed in on all sides by the hills, the highest, Lamachan, reaching a height of 2349 feet. The scenery is wild and grand. Here is the cradle of Scottish independence, for it was here that King Robert the Bruce defeated the English, and from that time on till independence was won the national cause never looked behind. The place where the King stood while the battle was in progress is now marked by "Bruce's Stone," high up on the hillside opposite that from which the Scots rolled down stones and rocks on the English soldiers. On the boulder is inscribed

In loyal remembrance
of
ROBERT THE BRUCE

Kings of Scots whose victory in this
glen over an English Force in March,
1307, opened the Campaign of
independence which he brought to a
decisive close at Bannockburn on 24th
June, 1314.

- Kirkcudbright to Ayr -

THE RUN to Dalry covers the same route as the Murray's
Monument tour as far as New Galloway where the Ken is crossed,
and three miles further north Dalry, anciently known as St. John's
Clachan of Dalry, is reached.

Dalry is a favourite holiday centre, and there is much to
interest the tourist. Immediately across the river is the Glenlee
Power Station of the Galloway Water Power Company.

There are also the remains of the ancient parish kirk and the
site of a former castle, and winding down the hillside on the opposite

side of the Ken is the ancient Pilgrim Way to St. Ninian's Shrine at Whithorn.

Crossing Allangibbon Bridge the main road forks right to Ayr. Earlston Dam is on the left and some miles further on is Carsfad Dam. In the middle distance are Forestry Commission Plantations and beyond are the Carsphairn Hills. Very prominent on the landscape is the surge tower for Kendoon Dam and the power station is very soon visible on the right across the Water of Ken. A few hundred yards ahead is the junction of the Polmaddy Burn with the Water of Deugh. In the corner of the far bank an oak tree stands out clearly from the young firs, this is the site of Dundeugh Castle, a stronghold of the English, in the time of Edward I.

Close to the Polmaddy Burn (on the left) may be seen a section of the earth and stone rampart known as "The Deil's Dyke," which in very Ancient times extended from Loch Ryan in Wigtownshire to the Solway near Annan.

Carsphairn, steeped in romantic history of past centuries. Cairnsmore of Carsphairn, fourth highest mountain in Galloway (2612 feet) lies to the north.

Between Carsphairn and Dalmellington (10 miles) and surrounded by a vast mountain landscape on the left horizon lies



Sweetheart Abbey, New Abbey, built in the 13th century by Devorgilla (founder of Baliol College) in memory of her husband John Baliol



Carlingwark Loch, Castle-Douglas

Loch Doon. It is part of the border between Ayrshire and Kirkcudbrightshire and is the first loch in the series supplying the Hydro electric stations.

Bruce's Castle originally stood on an island but was re-erected on the mainland when the water level was raised.

During the final run into Ayr the Island of Arran stands prominently on the horizon if the weather is at all clear.

The return journey is made by way of the east side of Loch Ken, at the foot of which the railway is carried over a miniature "Forth" bridge. About half a mile further down is the model village of Parton.

The next centre is the tidy little village of Crossmichael. Here the Dee assumes for several miles the character of a loch, and on the opposite side is the Church of Balmaghie, the "Kirk above Dee Water," in the churchyard of which is buried Crockett, the novelist.

At the Cross Roads, about half a mile on the Kirkcudbright road, is the great hydro-electric barrage of Glenlochar. Castle-Douglas, a prosperous market town, is three miles further on, and before reaching it can be seen, further down the valley, the gaunt ruins of Threave Castle, the stronghold of the Douglasses, Lords of Galloway.

At Castle-Douglas the main Stranraer road is joined and traversed for about four miles. A turn is made to the left, and in a short time Tongland Power Station with its great dam is reached. A little further on the Dee is again crossed and Kirkcudbright is soon reached.

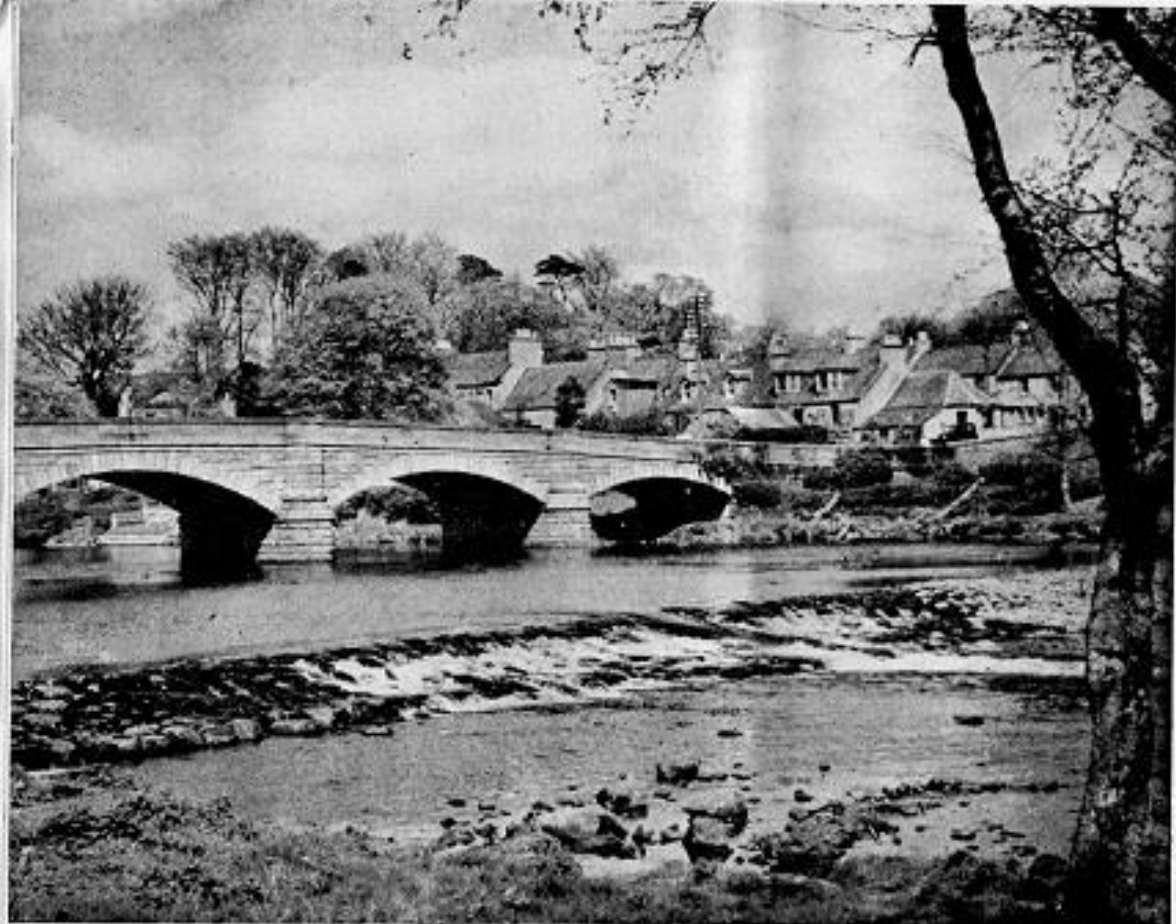
- Galloway Water Power Scheme -

A TOUR which will be full of interest to the visitor is by the valley of the Dee, viewing the various power stations and dams created by the Galloway Water Power Company.

This tour covers the great station and dam at Tongland, the barrage at Glenlochar, and the east side of Loch Ken, commanding fine views of the hills. At St. John's Town of Dalry the works are seen a little further up the Ken, after which the journey returns by way of Glenlee power station and New-Galloway, from thence by way of the west side of Loch Ken, Mossdale, Laurieston, and Ringford to Kirkcudbright.



Bruce's Castle, Loch Doon



The Cree Bridge, Newton-Stewart
joining Kirkcudbrightshire and Wigtownshire

Kirkcudbright to Murray's Monument

(and other tours marked ?)

FOR THOSE who revel in hill scenery this tour is a sheer delight. Leaving Kirkcudbright by the main Kirkcudbright-Castle-Douglas road the River Dee is soon crossed by a bridge built by the celebrated Thomas Telford.

Turning to the left the valley of the Tarff is traversed, passing the village of Ringford, from where the hill road is taken, passing on the left a monument to three martyrs who were shot on the hill.

Some miles on and to the right is the monument on Barstobrick Hill to James Neilson—the inventor of the “hot blast.”

At Laurieston is a fine monument to the memory of S. R. Crockett, the novelist, Laurieston being the centre of the novelist's district.

Three miles on is Woodhall Loch, an attractive stretch of water lying to the left of the road.

Further on is Mossdale railway station, and near by is the “Raiders' Bridge” which spans the rugged Dee.

Beyond are the beautiful shores of Loch Ken, five miles long, and at the head the dark mass of historic Kenmure Castle, for long

the home of the Gordons of Kenmure, and associated with the Jacobite Rebellion of 1715, and Burns's song "Kenmure's on an awa'." New-Galloway is the smallest royal burgh in Scotland and a great haunt of summer visitors.

We now take the road to Newton-Stewart, and are soon among the hills. Here the prospect has been completely changed, but not impaired, by the operations of the Galloway Water Power Co.

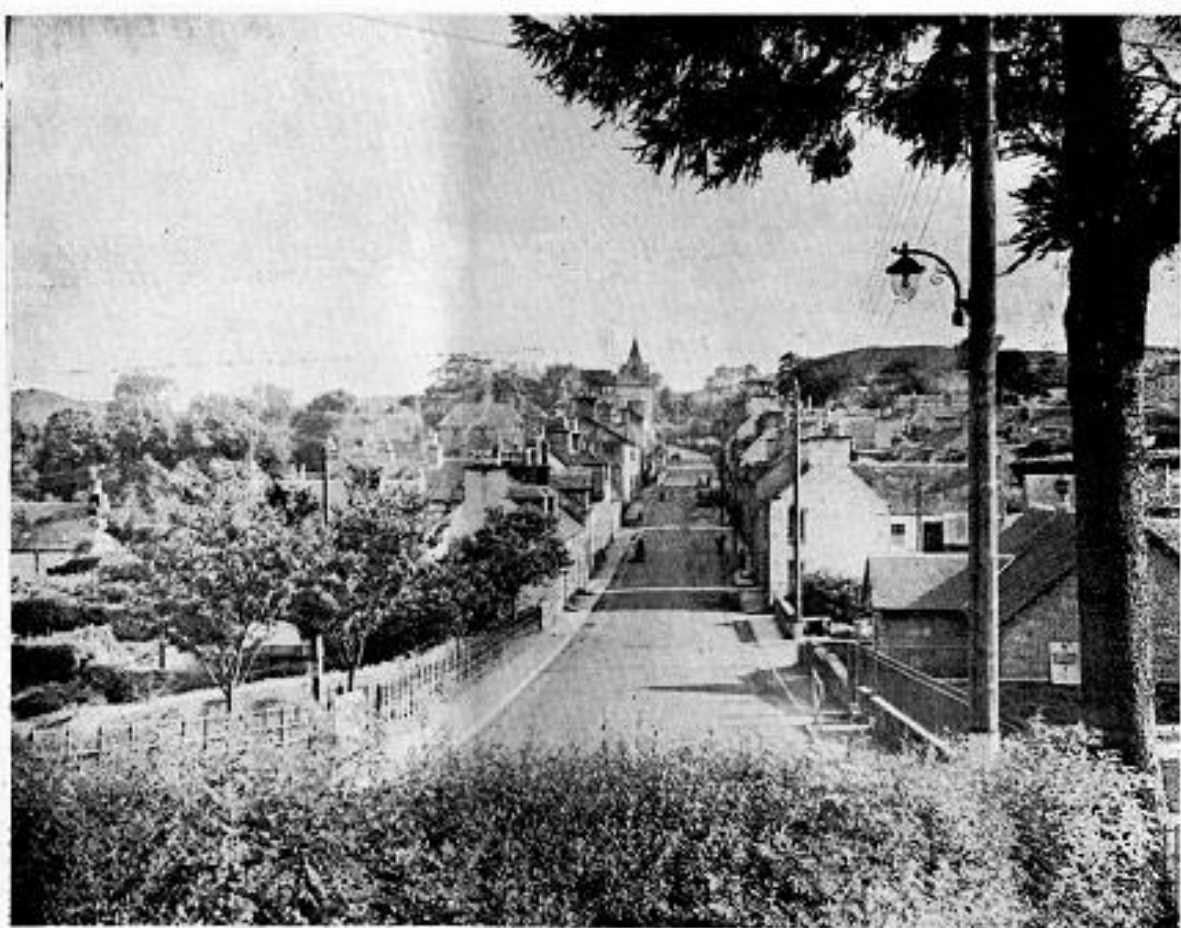
The waters of the Dee, issuing from Loch Dee, are impounded and a great dam has been erected at Clatteringshaws.

From that point the drive is through a tangle of the highest hills in the south-west of Scotland, passing on the way the tall obelisk erected to the memory of Alexander Murray, the shepherd boy who became Professor of Oriental Languages in Edinburgh University.

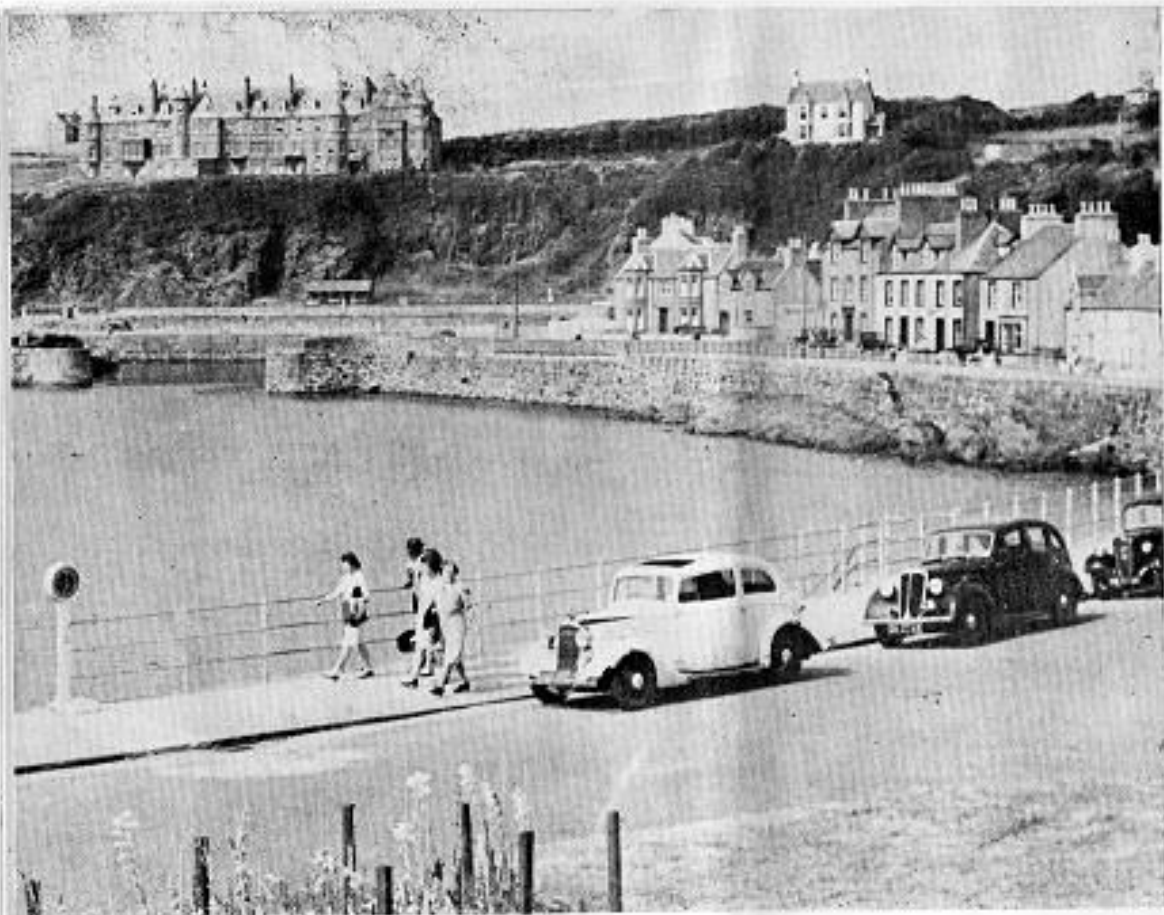
The junction with the Newton-Stewart road is soon reached, with the lovely Bargaly glen on the left, and from this point the journey back to Kirkcudbright is commenced.

Kirkcudbright to Portpatrick

THE road to Portpatrick is via Gatehouse and Stranraer. Portpatrick, a beautiful little place with delightful cliff scenery, enjoys a great reputation as a seaside watering place. It is very



New-Galloway, at the head of Loch Ken



The Promenade and Harbour, Portpatrick

picturesquely situated, and owed its importance to the fact that it was the nearest seaport to Ireland, the distance to Donaghadee, on the Irish coast, being only 21 miles. There is an excellent 18-hole golf course, and in the vicinity are the ruins of Dunskey Castle.

- Kirkcudbright to Edinburgh -

THIS is always a favourite tour. The route from Kirkcudbright is by way of Castle-Douglas and Dumfries, and from there by way of the lovely Lowland scenery to Moffat, the noted health resort. At Moffat the road to the right leads to Selkirk and the Borders by way of the far-famed vale of Yarrow; but we take the steep road to the left by way of the "Devil's Beef Tub," and so down Tweeddale, past "Linkum Doddie," the scene of Burns's famous humorous song. The scenery in the upper reaches of the Tweed is wild and grand, but nearing Peebles luxuriant woods take the place of the bare hillsides, and turning off at the pretty little village of Broughton we are soon on the main Edinburgh road. The capital is too well known to need any description, and the visitor has ample time to visit the various historic places, such as the Palace of Holyrood House, the Castle, with the world-famous Shrine to the memory of Scottish soldiers who fell in the first world war, the Military Museum, the Banqueting Hall, and the Crown Room. In addition there are the Museums and Picture Galleries, and there is also time to visit the Forth Bridge, Roslin Castle, and other places of interest.

CAMPBELL'S L-U-X-U-R-Y TOURS. A list of tours in operation is displayed at Beaconsfield Garage, Kirkcudbright and Fleetvale Garage, Gatehouse. An advertised list for each week appears in Saturday's "Galloway News," and in the **WEEKS EVENTS** issued by the Galloway Publicity Association.

From KIRKCUDBRIGHT to—

‡Dalry.
Keswick.
Windermere.
St Mary's Loch and Melrose.
Ballantrae.
New Abbey.
‡Lochenbreck.
*Gatehouse of Fleet Station.
*Port William.
‡Glenlee Power Station.
Mulloch Bay.
Brighouse Bay.
Carrick Shore.
‡Murray's Monument.
Doon Shore.
Sandgreen Shore.
*Cardoness Shore.
Dalbeattie.
Sandyhills Bay.

Brighouse Bay and Knock-
brenn Shores.

*Loch Trool (2).

‡Ayr (1).

*Portpatrick.

Edinburgh.

‡Ayr (2).

Thornhill.

New Abbey.

*Gatehouse.

Castle-Douglas.

Twynholm.

Whinnieliggate.

Borgue.

From BORGUE to—

*Gatehouse Portpatrick.

‡Ayr.

*Murray's Monument.

*Loch Trool.

Dumfries.

From GATEHOUSE to—

Borgue.

Twynholm.

Kirkcudbright.

Dalbeattie.

*Creetown.

Castle-Douglas.

*Newton-Stewart.

Burnfoot.

‡Murray's Monument.

*Loch Trool.

‡Glenlee Power Station.

‡Ayr.

Sandgreen Shore.

Knockbrenn.

Brighouse Bay.

*Wigtown.

Dumfries.

A good selection of Mystery Tours from each centre.

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To be Operated as from the 17th July until Further Notice

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MONDAY TO SATURDAY

	a.m.	a.m.	Ex.S. p.m.	S.O. p.m.	S.O. p.m.	p.m.	Ex.S. p.m.	S.O. p.m.		
DALRYLve.	—	9.00	—	1.00	—	—	4.10	4.45		
New Galloway	—	9.10	—	1.10	—	—	4.20	4.55		
Balmacellan	—	9.20	—	1.15	—	—	4.30	5.05		
CorsockArr.	—	9.40	—	1.40	—	—	4.50	5.25		
CORSOCKLve.	7.45	9.45	1.00	1.45	1.30	3.15	5.15	5.50		
Crocketford	8.00	10.00	1.15	2.00	1.45	3.30	5.30	6.05		
Shawhead Road End...	8.50	10.10	1.25	2.10	1.55	3.40	5.40	6.15		
Lochfoot Road End ...	8.15	10.15	1.30	2.10	2.00	3.45	5.45	6.20		
DUMFRIESArr.	8.30	10.30	1.45	2.15	2.15	4.00	6.00	6.15		
	Ex.S. a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	S.O. p.m.	Ex.S. p.m.	S.O. p.m.	Ex.S. p.m.	Ex.S. p.m.	S.O. p.m.	S.O. p.m.
DUMFRIESLve.	—	8.45	11.30	—	2.30	3.00	4.00	6.15	7.30	9.00
Lochfoot Road End ...	—	9.00	11.45	—	2.45	3.15	4.15	6.30	7.45	9.15
Shawhead Road End...	—	9.05	11.50	—	2.55	3.20	4.20	6.35	7.50	9.20
Crocketford	—	9.15	12.00	—	3.05	3.30	4.30	6.45	8.00	9.30
CorsockArr.	—	9.30	12.15	—	3.25	3.45	4.45	7.00	8.15	9.45
CORSOCKLve.	8.20	—	—	12.15	3.25	3.45	—	—	8.15	—
Balmacellan	8.40	—	—	12.40	3.45	4.10	—	—	8.40	—
New Galloway	8.50	—	—	12.50	4.00	4.20	—	—	8.50	—
DALRYArr.	9.00	—	—	1.00	4.30	4.30	—	—	9.00	—

Ex.S.—Except Saturday.

S.O.—Saturday Only.

SUNDAY

	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.
DUMFRIESLve.	10.15	2.15	5.00	8.15
Lochfoot Road End ...	10.30	2.30	5.15	8.30
Shawhead Road End	10.35	2.35	5.20	8.35
Crocketford	10.45	2.45	5.30	8.45
CorsockArr.	11.00	3.00	5.45	9.00
CORSOCKLve.	11.00	—	5.45	—
Balmacellan	11.25	—	6.10	—
New Galloway	11.30	—	6.20	—
DALRYArr.	11.45	—	6.30	—

SUNDAY

	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.
DALRYLve.	—	11.45	—	6.30
New Galloway	—	11.55	—	6.40
Balmacellan	—	12.05	—	6.50
CorsockArr.	—	12.30	—	7.10
CORSOCKLve.	9.00	12.30	4.00	7.10
Crocketford	9.15	12.45	4.15	7.25
Shawhead Road End	9.25	12.55	4.25	7.35
Lochfoot Road End ...	9.30	1.00	4.30	7.45
DUMFRIESArr.	9.45	1.15	4.45	7.50

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	T.H. & S.						
	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.
Gathousedep.	8.00	—	1.00	—	5.45	6.30	—
Knockbex	8.20	—	1.20	2.35	6.05	6.50	—
Borgue	8.30	12.10	1.30	2.45	6.15	7.00	—
Kirkcudbrightarr.	8.50	12.30	1.50	3.05	6.35	7.20	—
	* T.H. S.O.						
	a.m.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.
Kirkcudbrightdep.	10.30	11.30	2.00	4.00	8.00	10.00	10.30
Borgue	10.50	11.50	2.20	4.20	8.20	10.20	10.50
Knockbex	11.00	—	2.30	4.30	8.30	10.30	11.00
Gathousearr.	11.20	—	—	4.50	8.50	10.50	11.20

*—June, July, and August.

T.H. & S.—Tuesdays, Thursdays, & Saturdays. S.O.—Saturdays only.

SS - BRIGHOUSE BAY SERVICE

Fridays only

	p.m.	p.m.
ightDep.	1.00	4.00
re	1.10	4.10
.....	1.20	4.20
Bay	1.30	4.30
re	1.40	4.40
ightArr.	1.50	4.50