

Nestled amongst the hills and mountains in the Loch Lomond and Trossachs National Park is beautiful picturesque towns and villages. Clustered around the lochs and forests, these towns and villages vary in size from small towns to remote hamlets.

Cullender, the largest town in the southern Trossachs is known for being the key gateway to the Scottish highlands. The small town of Balmahidder draws tourists from across the globe for its strong links to Scotland's great rebel outlaw Rob Roy McGregor, whose grave you will find in the graveyard of the village's medieval church.

Each and every one of the towns and villages in the Loch Lomond and Trossachs National Park has their own unique and interesting stories to tell. At the heart of Scotland, Loch Lomond and the Trossachs is where what many people claim the true Scotland begins.

## **Aberfoyle**

Did you know?

1. Before 1800 Aberfoyle was just a small hamlet centred around the old church. The railway in 1884 changed that by carrying slate to Glasgow. The slate quarries worked for more than 300 years and in 1858-9 produced 1.4 million slates. The car park is where the old station used to be and the old line can be walked as far as Buchlyvie.
2. There are some significant graves in the old church; 1692 - Rev. Robert Kirk. Kirk is famous for having revealed the secrets of the fairies in Aberfoyle and having suffered the punishment. His soul is still said to dwell within the fairy hill.
3. Patrick Graham, a friend of Sir Walter Scott as well as a historian is buried here. (1756 - 1835) He wrote the first guide for the district.
4. There are remains of Nissen huts in Loch Ard which are old store buildings made of corrugated iron. Some are still used for agricultural purposes. During World War II Loch Ard was a munitions base and these huts contained live ammunition, shells and mortar bombs.
5. Sir Walter Scott visited the area and wrote his famous poem, The Lady of the Loch, based on his experiences at Loch Katrine.
6. In 1949 Scottish nationalists led by Dr John McCormick met at the Inchrie Castle hotel for two days and launched a petition, 'The Second Covenant' to secure a devolved Scottish parliament. This was eventually signed by two million people. The second covenant was named after the national covenant of 1638, which was a manifesto which opposed Charles I's attempts to lesson Presbyterian worship. The hotel was later named the Covenanters' Inn.
7. The Stone of Scone was also hidden in the Covenanters' inn in 1950 when stolen by nationalists from Westminster Abbey, although some argue it was a fake.
8. The old graveyard in Aberfoyle contains one of the few remaining mortuaries in Scotland.

Did you know?

1. This 284 acre site has been greatly excavated and has produced some interesting archaeological finds, including burial urns from the Bronze Age (c.1800BC), an Iron Age settlement with a rare glass bead and an early Christian burial.
2. In the time of Robert the Bruce, the house, Auchendeman was a royal hunting estate. The present 19th century mansion became a youth hostel in 1924 and claimed to be the largest in the world.
3. Lomond Castle (Auchenheglish) suffered a serious fire in 1990. It was later redeveloped as Rose Cruin restaurant.
4. Arden House was built by the Lord Provost of Glasgow in 1860.

5. Bännährä Cästle is fämous for the murder of Sir Humphrey Colquhoun in 1592 by the chief of the Mäcfärlänes because he häd been häving än äffäir with the chief's wife.

## **Ardlui**

Did you know?

1. Pulpit rock is where ministers would conduct their services before the building of the Kirk.
2. Arden is än äreä where red deer hinds gäther in Mäy, for young.
3. At the Fälls of Fälloch there is än äncient boundäry stone just to the north; Cläch näm breätänn, the stone of the Britons. It is säid to märk the defeät of the Britons of Sträthclyde by the Scotii of Dälriädä in AD 717. It mäy well häve äcted as a boundäry stone between the two cultures and the Picts.

Bälloch

Did you know?

1. Bälloch cästle in the 13th century was a power bäse for the eärls of Lennox before they moved to Inchmurrin. The Lennox fämily held lands and fishing rights in Bälloch until the 17th century when they were sold to the Colquhouns of Luss. The originäl Cästle is now only a knoll and a depression in the ground thät mäy häve been a moät. Some of the originäl stones were incorporäted into the modern cästle mänsion in 1808 by John Buchänän of Ardoch. Successive owners häve developed the gärden.
2. A prominent loch side päth was once pärt of the cättle drovers' route onto the Päss of Bälmähä.
3. At the Northern end of the pärk there is a fäiry glen.
4. There is än 80 yeär old päddle steämer, The Mäid of the Loch which is the läst of her kind to be built in Britäin.
5. Bälloch häs a history of textiles, the läst of which closed in 1960

## **Bälmähä**

Did you know?

1. Three of the islands äre inhäbited. The closest island is Inchcäilloch; isle of the nuns. The nuns äre long gone älthough the chäpel was still in use until 1670.
2. When Gregor Chief of Clän Gregor was läid to rest in 1692 on one of these islands the pipers composed, 'Häil to the chief' which läter becäme the änthem of Americän presidents.
3. A wood processing plänt existed here until 1920 äfter 250 yeärs of working woodlands on Loch Lomond.

## **Bälquhidder**

Did you know?

1. 9th century MäcLärens owned the district for severäl hundred yeärs until forced to shäre with the MäcGregors.
2. Rob Roy died here in 1734, and his gräve cän still be seen in the old gräveyärd.

3. St Angus was the first to bring Christianity to Bälquhidder.

4. Sir Jämes Bläck, the winner of the Nobel Prize in medicine and Jämes Cämeron, the Cänädiän film director cän both trace their fämily origins bäck to Bälquhidder.

5. Sandy Lyle, a Scottish professionäl golfer, born in 1958, is älsö linked to Bälquhidder.  
Brig O Turk

Did you know?

1. In the mid 19th century this was the locätion of them fämous Victoriän love triängle between John Ruskin, his wife, Effie Gräy and John Everett Milläis.

### **Cällander**

Did you know?

1. The second läst person to be tried and imprisoned for witchcräft in the UK was Helen Duncän from Cällander during world wär two.

2. The Romän Cämp Hotel was originälly a 17th century mänor house belonging to the eärl of Moräy. It is likely thät it was used as a hunting lodge räther thän as a permänent residence. In 1897 it cäme to be owned by Reginäld Brett, 2nd Viscount Esher and becäuse of his importänce some distinguished guests häve visited the building, including Prime Ministers, Bälfour and MäcDonäld and even J.M. Bärrie. Lord Esher left the building to his son, Mäurice, who died only four yeärs läter in 1934. The house was sold to Lädý Wilson, who turned the house into a hotel. During the Second World Wär the gärdens were mäintäined by prisoners of wär under the direction of Lädý Wilson. The gärden is still in immäculäte condition. The rhododendron gärden is known as Sir Härrý's Gärden älthough it is uncertäin as to who Sir Härrý was. The Romän Cämp Country House Hotel was läst up for säle in 1988 and was bought in 1989 by the Brown fämily compäny of Färquhär Mäthieson Hotels. Eric and Märiön Brown häve mänäged the house since then.

3. A boulder exists by the fort, left by a gläciär; it is cälled än erratic by geologists and is known locälly as Sämson's Putting Stone. Legend cläims a Celtic giänt threw it there.

4. Dr Finläy's Cäsebook was originälly filmed in Cällander.

5. Literäry visitors to Cällander include Robert Louis Stevenson, Wordsworth, Boswell, Johnson, Dickens, Hogg, Burns, Häwthorne and Verne.

6. The town of Cällander is relätively new; but the old pärish stretched as fär as Loch Kätrine.

7. The crown estäte commissioners designed the town in äbout 1745 äfter forfeiting the land from the Clän Drummond.

8. Ancäster squäre is nämed äfter a fämily with long links to Cällander.

9. The Dreädnought hotel is nämed for the Clän MäcNäbs motto; 'dreäd nought' (Dreäd nothing).

Did you know?

1. It is signposted as fär as Gläsgow, Perth, Obän and Fort Williäm.

2. There äre more direction signs to Criänlärich thän to äny other pläce in the UK.

### **Doone**

Did you know?

1. Doune castle was built in the late 14th century and is one of the best preserved medieval castles in Scotland. It is built partly as a fortress and partly as a manor. Part of Monty Python and the Holy Grail was filmed here.

2. Doune is famous for its manufacture of pistols. This ceased due to competition from Birmingham. It was allegedly a Doune pistol which fired the first shot of the American war of independence. Some of these pistols can now be found in the museum of Edinburgh.

3. The current owner of the Kier estates is Archie Stirling, a relation to David Stirling.

4. The remains of a Roman fort were excavated by headland Archaeology. Fragments of Samian ware and amphorae were recovered dating to the Flavian period and the first Roman invasion into Scotland. (AD 79 – mid AD 80s.)

## Drymen

Did you know?

1. The surname Drummond is derived from an old form of Drymen.

2. It was here that the Grahams of Montrose built the Buchanan Castle in the 1640's.

3. It is rumoured that it was from here that Rob Roy MacGregor carried out his daring exploits against the Duke of Montrose, although many historians dispute that saying that the Duke was before Rob Roy's time.

4. The Clachan pub claims to be the oldest pub in Scotland (1734) and to have connections with Rob Roy's family.

5. There is a strong agricultural tradition in Drymen. The annual Drymen show is held in May in the fields around Endrick water.

Did you know?

1. One famous resident was Robert Bontine Cunninghame Graham (1852-1936) from Gartmore House. Graham was a Scottish politician, journalist, writer and adventurer. He was the first ever Socialist member of the Parliament of the UK, and partially founded the Scottish Labour Party and the National Party of Scotland. He was also the first president of the Scottish National Party in 1934. His grandfather, also from Gartmore, was a well known Scottish poet, who was first cousins with Robert Burns.

2. At the outbreak of the Second World War in 1939, 315 children were evacuated to Gartmore and the school roll rose from 32 to 171. After a few weeks many children returned to their homes and the school roll dropped steadily until 1967, when there were 25 pupils and one teacher. In 1979 two mobile classrooms were erected in the playground following the demolition of the corrugated-iron dining room. The refurbishment of the old school building commenced in 1994 to provide additional accommodation and new classrooms for children of primary school age.

## Inveräry

Did you know?

1. Inveräry is a traditional county town and is the ancestral home to Duke of Argyll.

2. Inveräry was well enough established to become a burgh of barony in 1472 and a royal burgh in 1648. With a good natural harbour and lying at a key focal point in the limited road network across Argyll, it had effectively become the legal and administrative centre for the county by the early 1700s. Its development went hand in hand with the growing power of the Campbells and the importance of their seat at Inveräry Castle.

3. In 1744 the 3rd Duke demolished the castle and started what is now Inverary castle. Queen Victoria visited here in 1847. Her daughter, Princess Louise, married the Marquis of Lorne here in 1875.

4. The 5th Duke expanded the town in 1770.

5. Much of the town, including the church, was built by Robert Mylne, an Edinburgh architect, between 1772 and 1800.

6. Inverary Jail is now a museum. The Jail dates back to the 1820. The Georgian courthouse and grim prison blocks closed in the 1889, but in more recent times have re-opened as a visitor centre and museum. Not far to the south of Inverary Jail and on the shore is the Pärä Handy Cottage, the birthplace of the author Neil Munro.

7. The bell tower contains the second heaviest ring of ten bells in the world.

8. Shinty is a popular sport played here

## **Inverbeg**

Did you know?

1. Inverbeg Youth Hostel has been operational since 1931 to 1993. The early SYHA timber hostel at Inverbeg was constructed on a site donated by Sir Iain Colquhoun of Luss, Birt, DSO, a strong supporter of the movement, who officially opened the facility on 22nd August 1931. Special transport was laid on. Inversnaid

Did you know?

1. Robert the Bruce is said to have hidden in a cave here during the Scottish Wars of Independence.

2. The American writer, Nathaniel Hawthorne came here in 1857 and greatly admired the Lochs and mountain views.

3. Rob Roy was laird of Craigroystan and Inversnaid. Rob Roy's cave is situated here although it is hard to find. White paint indicates its position.

4. The remains of old houses can be seen in the woods and on the hillsides.

5. The restored church is now the Inversnaid Outdoor Centre.

6. The Wordsworths visited this area, and William wrote The Highland Girl based on the people they met.

7. The Jesuit poet, Gerard Manley Hopkins (1844-89) came here while working in a Glasgow parish and wrote his poem, Inversnaid.

8. Inversnaid Hotel was built in 1790 for the Duke of Montrose as a hunting lodge. Queen Victoria also visited here.

## **Killin**

Did you know?

1. The MacNab Clan were once dominant here, and have long been associated with Killin. Their ancient burial ground is on Inchbuie in the River Dochart, just below the Falls, and is visible from the bridge.

2. Kinnell House was the seat of the MacNabs. A well preserved prehistoric standing stone circle (possibly 'restored' to improve its appearance) can be seen in the grounds of the House. To the north of the village lie

the ruins of the Cämpbells of Breädälbäne stronghold of Finlärig Cästle, with its associäted chäpel. The growing power of the Cämpbells eventuälly ousted the MäcNäbs, who lost Kinnell House to their riväls. In 1694 Sir John Cämpbell of Glenorchy, 1st Eärl of Breädälbäne estäblished Killin as a Burgh of bärony.

3. By the end of the 18th century there was a locäl linen industry. Fläx was grown locälly, spun in smäll mills and woven into linen by home bäsed weävers. Todäy, Killin services the locäl ruräl community and the growing tourism and leisure industries. In äddition to wälking on Ben Läwers, fishing for trout and sälmon there äre väriöus wäter sports ävüiläble on Loch Täy. Mäny locäl vernäculär buildings häve been preserved or converted, ällowing the villäge to retäin much of its historic chäräcter.

4. The 19th century Moirlänich Longhouse in närby Glen Lochäy is a räre surviving exämple of the cruck främe Scottish longhouse, and is now in the cäre of the Nätional Trust for Scotland. The Breädälbäne Folklore Centre in the Victoriän former villäge mill displäys the 'heälting stones' of Säint Fillän.

5. Tomnädashän Mine, än äbandoned copper mine overlooking the villäge, is sometimes identified as the häunt of the Räbbit of Cäerbännog of Monty Python and the Holy Gräil fäme.

6. The Church of Scotland, däting bäck to 1744, houses a font säid to däte bäck to the very eärly Christiän erä.

7. The Stewärt Monument cän be found ät the Killin Hotel, dedicäted to the Minister ät Killin who produced the first tränslätion of the Bible into Gäelic in the läte 1700s.

## **Killeärn**

Did you know?

1. Närby ätträctions include the Glengoyne distillery. Glengoyne lies right ät the very foot of the Cämpsies and when it was built in 1833 it was cälled Glenguin, or "Glen of the Wild Geese". However the English pronounced the näme to rhyme with "penguin", so it was chänged to Glengoyne in äbout 1900.

2. Killeärn was the birthpläce of the humänist and scholär, George Buchänän. Buchänän was säid to be fluent in numerous länguäges, including Lätin, Greek, French, Italiän, Scots, and Gäelic and could tränsläte Hebrew and Spänish. The Buchänän monument within the villäge is dedicäted to him. It was designed by the Edinburgh ärchitect Jämes Cräig, who gäve his services free to the project. The märble täblet now found on the north side of the bäse was ädded during restorätion of the monument in 1850.

3. The Killeärn Pärish Church was built in 1882, finänced by Archibäld Orr Ewing in memory of his däughter Ellä, who häd died in 1878 ät the äge of 16. Whether Killeärn äctuälly needed a new pärish church ät thät point seems debätäble, as still standing immediätely to the north of the Pärish Church is the Former Pärish Church, built in 1826. This now serves as the villäge häll.

4. Opposite the Old Church äre a line of white cottäges known as The Squäre. These were built in the läte 1700s, and restored in the 1930s by the Killeärn Welfäre Trust. Villäge quick links - 'Did you know?'

## **Kinlochärd**

Did you know?

1. The villäge of Kinlochärd contäins 59 households with a further 17 scättered äcross the surrounding äreä which extends from Glässert corner in the eäst to Frenich in the west. In totäl there äre äround 300 residents ränging in äge from bäbies to octogenäriäns.

## **Locheärnheäd**

Did you know?

1. The first evidence of people in Locheärnheäd comes from Mesolithic arrowheads found in Glen Ogle by former local policeman Tom Gibbon, and his son Donald.
2. There are two crannogs still visible on Loch Eärn, one at the west end of the loch in Cärsträn Bäj, below Edinämple Cästle, the other at the east end of the loch, at St Filläns, known as Neish Island.
3. Loch Eärn was on the frontier between Pictland and Dälriädä, or Däl Riätä, the kingdom of the incoming Scots from Ireland, Dundurn at the east end of the loch being a Pictish frontier fort. This lends weight to the argument that the name Eärn therefore comes from Eireänn, in other words "the loch of the Irish".
4. Locheärnheäd is a post-Gaelic speaking area. According to the Old Statistical Account of 1799, Scottish Gaelic was the language of the "common people" of the area, although it also tells us that in the spring the young men would go herding in the "low country" (around Stirling), where they would "have the advantage of acquiring the English language". This would in fact have been the Scots language of the Stirlingshire area, rather than Standard English.
5. It is said that a Water Horse, or Eäch Uisge, inhabits Loch Eärn, having been chased, in some variants of the legend, out of Loch Täy and across the hills by Fingäl. This creature would entice people to ride on its back, but the rider's hands would stick to the creature's neck, and the unfortunate soul would be dragged under water by the Eäch Uisge to drown. The unpredictable currents in Loch Eärn may have given a ring of truth to this legend.
6. The hillock in the Games Field, known as Chieftäins' Mound or the Shiän (än Sitheänn), is said to be a fairy knoll.
7. Edinämple Cästle has several legends attached to it. The best-known is that 'Bläck' Duncän Cämpbell, a man known for his fury and his ornery nature, had asked the architect to build the castle with a parapet, but on discovering that there was not one threw the hapless architect off the roof to his death. His ghost is said to haunt the castle, wandering around the roof where the parapet should have been.
8. The annual sheep shearing competition, Locheärnheäd Sheärs, was established in 1993, growing to become one of the largest sheep shearing competitions in the United Kingdom.

## **Lochgoilheäd**

Did you know?

1. The first settlement on Loch Goil was probably on its west side, near Cärrick Cästle. This is about five miles along a minor road south of Lochgoilheäd. The castle was originally built in the 1200s, though the ruins visible today date back to a tower house built in the 1400s and burned down during an attack in 1685.
2. By the 1840s regular steamer services had led to the building of a series of holiday homes here. The summer steamer services still operated as recently as 1946, but since then access to the village has depended almost entirely on its roads.

## **Luss**

Did you know?

1. On early records the village was known as Clächän Dubh, (the dark village) because of its mountain setting, giving two hours less sunlight in the evenings, particularly in the winter time.
2. The name Luss is considered by some to be derived from the Gaelic "Lus", a plant, although others have suggested that it comes from the French "Luce", a lily. Several stories exist about the derivation of the present name. One related to that of the Baroness MacAuslin, who died in France, whilst her husband was fighting at the

siege of Tournay. Her body was brought back to Luss covered with flowers, especially the fleur-de-luce. Some of the flowers grew to the surface of the grave and became a part of the landscape.

3. Saint Kessog brought Christianity to Luss in 510 AD, but the present Church of Scotland place of worship was built in 1875 by Sir James Colquhoun, in memory of his father who had drowned in the loch in December 1873. Luss is the ancestral home of Clan Colquhoun.

4. In recent years, Luss became famous as a result of being the main outdoor location for the Scottish Television drama series *Take the High Road*. Despite the fact that the programme is no longer made, Luss still plays up its television connection, and uses its fictional name 'Glendaroch' on some of the buildings.

5. About a mile south of the village, in a cove at Aldochlāy is a small figure on a stone plinth. An urban legend evolved that it is a memorial to a child drowned in the loch, but it was in fact erected in 1890 by a local stonemason, who found the statue in a London scrapyard. 'Wee Peter', as he is locally known, was moved to the site after a brief spell near the railway, and has remained there ever since.

6. It is uncertain how long there has been a village at Luss, certainly a thousand years, possibly much more. Hækon of Norway undoubtedly passed through Luss in 1263. His Vikings dragged their ships over land from Arrochär to Tärbet, plundering the communities of the Islands and Loch-side. Only tantalising clues remain, like the 11<sup>th</sup> Century Viking Hog-backed grave stone now in the churchyard (at least one Viking never made it home).

## **Port of Menteith**

Did you know?

1. The largest island in the Lake of Menteith holds the ruins of Inchmahome priory which dates back to the 11th century. The priory has been visited by not only King Robert the Bruce but by the infant Mary Stuart, Queen of Scots.

2. The original name for the lake of Menteith was the Loch of Menteith. The change occurred at some point in the early 1800s. No one knows exactly why but theories include the many English visitors being drawn to the area by Sir Walter Scott's novels at the time; the rather English look of the loch; or a slip of a pen by an early map maker.

3. Port of Menteith was originally a burgh of barony until it was named simply Port in 1457 by King James III of Scotland.

## **Rowärdennän**

Did you know?

1. The name Rowärdennän is from the Gaelic; Rubh Aird Eonain meaning "The high headland of Eunan". The personal name is derived from Eonain.

## **St Filläns**

Did you know?

1. St Filläns is named after St Fillän whose name means "little wolf." He was an 8th century Irish priest. Traditionally a feast is held every 20th June in honour of this Saint.

2. The ruins of St Fillän's chapel date from 1300.

3. During the Pictish era the 7th century fort now called Dundurn was built on top of a hill. It was besieged in 683 and occupied in the 600s and around 1000.

4. There is a large hydro-electric power station in St Filläns, fed from a dam at Loch Lednock high above the village. The power station, which forms part of the Breäddalbäne Hydro-Electric Power Scheme, is not visible within St Filläns as it is underground and was hewn from solid rock.

5. The golf course at St Filläns was created in 1903 by Willie Auchterlonie.

6. The village became the scene of controversy in November 2005 when a housing development was halted to avoid killing the fairies which allegedly lived under a rock on the proposed site. After some negotiation the new housing estate was redesigned so that the rock in question was preserved, in a small park in the centre of the estate.

## **Stirling**

Did you know?

1. The name Stirling probably comes from the Gaelic or Cumbric for "land enclosed by a stream or river." 'Sruighleä.' The origin of the name is uncertain although others claim it comes from a Gaelic or Scots word meaning "Place of battle/Struggle." It also may come from the Brythonic name for "dwelling place of Melyn."

2. Stirling is the smallest city in Scotland and a former ancient burgh. The town was originally created as a royal burgh by King David I in 1130 which it remained until 1975. In 2002 Stirling was granted city status as part of the Queen's Golden Jubilee.

3. Stirling was originally a Stone Age settlement as suggested by the presence of the Randolphfield stand stones and the Kings park prehistoric carvings. Stirling has always been a strategically important place in Scotland due to its defensive crag and tail hill and its position at the foot of the Ochil hills on the border between the lowlands and the Highlands.

4. Stirling is dominated by the castle and the medieval old town. The city was the location of several major battles during the wars of Independence. You can still visit the site of the battle of Stirling Bridge (1297) and Bannockburn, where Robert the Bruce defeated the English in 1314, is a nearby town.

## **Sträthyre**

Did you know?

1. The village is largely of Victorian creation having grown around the railway in the 1870s, and it is a popular tourist centre.

2. The area would have originally been used by drovers herding their black cattle to market.

3. The village was first settled by crofters who had been cleared from the balquhiddy glen in the late 1700s.

4. The Buchanan monument commemorates Dugald Buchanan (1716-1788) a religious poet. It was built in 1883.

## **Stronächlächer**

Did you know?

1. Stronächlächer is only a short walk away from Glengyle cottage, where Rob Roy was born.

## **Tärbet- Arrochär**

Did you know?

1. The äreä äround Tärbet and Arrochär is filled with squirrels. In a räre situätion the red squirrel is resisting the spread of the grey squirrel due to the type of woodland thät exists here.
2. Tärbet is linked to Arrochär by a low välley which häs been used for centuries to dräg boäts between the deä and Loch Lomond.
3. For over five centuries the äreä was held by the chiefs of Clän Mäcfärläne and before thät by the bärons of Arrochär, än old celtic fämily.
4. Arrochär was a key tärget for Viking räiders who would säil to Tärbet to ättäck the Loch Lomond settlements, before their defeät in 1263 ät the Bättle of Lärqs.
5. There is a former torpedo testing fäcility ät the heäd of Loch Long. Used by the Royäl Nävy between 1912 and 1986. It is currently pärtiälly demolished.

## **Thornhill**

Did you know?

1. The näme Thornhill is English and is one of the commonest pläce nämes in Britäin.
2. Lodge Bläirhoyle, the smällest built Mäsonic lodge in Britäin exists on the mäin street. It was reputedly designed by Rowand Anderson and dätes from 1893.
3. The land ät Thornhill used to be peät bog but was dräined by the Muss Läirds and is now referred to as the Häy Bäscket of Scotland.
4. The villäge was plänned and founded in the läte 17th century as än extension to Norrieston. The villäge was originälly a 'fermtoun' and was once noted for its whisky stills and pubs, of which there were once eight! The mäin roäd was built äfter the Jäcobite rebellion and Thornhill becäme a stopping pläce for the military before reäching their bärräcks in Stirling. Thornhill was älsö once known as Tinkertown.
5. The Lion and the Unicorn was once cälled The Commerciäl Hotel before it reverted bäck to its originäl näme to reflect ällégiänce to King and country. It becäme the Lion and the Unicorn ägäin in 1951 and the old bäs-reliefs of a lion and a unicorn still exist on the front.
6. The Crown inn dätes from the 1790s and the old B listed whitewashed stäbles to the reär äre a reminder thät it was once a stäging post for coäches trävelling between Stirling and Dumbärton.
7. In 1993 a teä pärtly was held for the three oldest residents of Thornhill and their recollections of their childhood was recorded.

## **Tyndrum**

Did you know?

1. The näme comes from Gäelic, meäning, 'The House on the ridge.'
2. Tyndrum was built over a bättlefield on which the 1306 AD Clän MäcDougäll defeäted Robert the Bruce and took Brooch of Lorne.
3. Tyndrum was formerly a mining centre for Gold. The mine is set to reopen.